

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### The Voice of the Turtle Dove.

With the one exception of the Rothermere Press, our contemporaries are now vying with one another to acclaim the bright side of Equal Franchise. The flapper is as dead as a door nail, and we find in her place a young woman already familiar to our readers, engaged for the most part in earning her own living, or as a wife and mother. Those who feared the effect of impetuous youth on our political destinies, now invoke its courage and power of seeing visions. Those who croaked ruin on account of the feared petticoat government, owing to the majority of women in the new electorate, now point out that the idea of a sex war on political lines is unthinkable. The Bill is likely to have a smooth passage when it comes up for its second reading on the 29th. None of the amendments which have been put down against it attack the principle directly. It appears as if the only serious criticism will be along the lines of the question of the plural vote, and that of the expenses of elections. It is yet to be proved, however, that although the number of plural votes will have increased under the Bill, their relative number will be any greater than before.

#### The Training of Women Doctors.

It is all to the good that the Charing Cross, King's College, and Westminster Hospitals, if they were going to exclude women-students, should have announced their decision together, so that public attention has been attracted to the whole question. If this threat is carried out, there will be in London only two places where women doctors can be trained—the Royal Free Hospital for Women and University College. The first has places for 300 women students, while University College will take only twelve women each year. This state of affairs is both dangerous and disgraceful, and the excuses given for it are more disgraceful still. We have all heard the old story that male students will not go to hospitals where women are admitted because the presence of a dozen women or so makes it difficult to form sports clubs and impossible to secure good Rugby teams. This argument may be left to itself. To it is now added a new theory that women doctors are a failure. This, of course, is the opposite of the truth. Women doctors are a great and growing success. The real reason for this recrudescence of hostility is probably that since the medical profession has been heavily subsidized by tax-payers and employers, it offers a safe and well-paid career to the average doctor. More men therefore wish to enter it, and as they fear a danger of overcrowding they naturally bethink themselves at once of excluding women.

#### London University and the Rights of Women.

One of the statutes of London University provides that no disability shall be imposed on candidates for degrees on the ground of sex. Mr. Walter Spencer and Dr. Graham Little are therefore asking at to-morrow's meeting of the Senate that an inquiry shall be held into the conduct of hospitals in shutting their doors against women students. The University gives grants to all hospitals, including of course the Royal Free Hospital for Women, where only women students are trained. The mere fact that a hospital is not co-educational cannot apparently, therefore, disentitle it to a grant. But the Senate may feel that it is part of their duty to apportion the existing facilities for training so that favour is not shown to either sex, and in that case they might take into account the fact that the Royal Free Hospital has room for only 300 women—half the number who desire training—and that it cannot extend its school without also extending its hospital. In the meantime London University is in a difficulty. It has provided the first three years of training for a number of women students who unless they took the precaution of paying their fees through a hospital, and signing on for that hospital three years in advance, will now find themselves unable to continue their career. The colleges are known to prefer receiving their fees direct, and to prefer their students not to register and pay through the hospitals, and they now find themselves under a moral obligation which they are unable to carry out. This may strengthen their determination to find a just solution of the difficulty—which, if we may say so, is to consider all medical students not as footballers, but as future doctors, and to treat them on that basis.

#### Edinburgh Corporation Bill.

Although the Edinburgh Corporation Bill, it is understood, will not be withdrawn, it is hoped that it is stillborn. In answer to a deputation last week from the Corporation, the Secretary of State for Scotland intimated that he would not be able to advise the House to give the Bill a second reading. The large amount of opposition which has been aroused by the Bill was commented upon. A conference on the Bill called by the National Council of Women, and held, curiously enough, on the very day on which it was heard that Government support would not be given to the Bill did not help to convince us that the Edinburgh Corporation has a good case. On the contrary the Medical Officer of Health seemed confused as to the existing law, and, in our opinion, took a very short view of the results of the new measure. He dwelt on the fish which might be drawn into the net, without realizing the far greater number who but for the fear of being caught might have come in on their own account, but who if compulsion were once established would permanently stay outside.

#### Traffic in Women.

The League Advisory Committee dealing with the traffic in women and children opened its seventh session in Geneva on Monday. It is stated in *The Times* that a report by M. Varlez (Belgium), of the International Labour Office, on the material and moral protection of music hall performers and similar artists touring abroad shows that between 500 and 600 British dancing girls are employed in the various countries of Continental Europe, but that the Variety Artists' Federation would not allow British dancers to leave Great Britain unless adequate remuneration was guaranteed. The report of the Secretariat for 1926 it is stated showed considerable activity in discovering and punishing those engaged in the infamous traffic. Some disappointment may result from the fact that no unanimous recommendation was made in favour of the immediate abolition by all governments of the system of licensed brothels.



The French, Japanese, Italian, Roumanian, and Spanish representatives, acting for countries where the system still exists, opposed any such proposal, and called instead for further inquiries concerning the effect of abolition upon public order and public health. The Belgian delegate, though representing a country where the licensing system still persists, joined with the representatives of abolitionist Britain, Denmark, and Germany, in the view that existing knowledge amply justified abolition, a view which found support from all the representatives of private organizations including Mme Avril de Saintcroix representing France. Finally a compromise resolution proposed by the British representative was carried requesting those Governments which still practice the licensing system to investigate the question again without delay. International opinion on these matters moves slowly—but it moves. Five years ago those Governments, including France, which held to the licensing system, were opposing any international discussion of the matter on the ground that it was one of purely domestic concern. Growing knowledge of the international nature of the trade has completely undermined this view, and here again a small advance was recorded. It was decided, in face of vehement opposition from the Roumanian delegate, who questioned the accuracy of the existing reports, to request the Council of the League to push forward further inquiries on the lines of those embodied in Part II of the expert report on the traffic in women. Special stress was laid on the need for the extension of such inquiries to Asia and the Far East. With a view to the discussion next year of the penalties to be inflicted upon persons exploiting the immoral earnings of women, it was decided that the League Secretariat should prepare a report containing an up-to-date summary of the laws on this subject existing in all countries.

#### Policy on Election of Women to Parliament.

A conference on this subject convened by the Women's Freedom League was held at Caxton Hall on Monday of this week. Resolutions pressing for the nomination of more women candidates by all political parties, pleading support to all suitable women, and urging the appointment of women to selection committees were carried. A sharp difference of opinion revealed itself at this meeting; some delegates were anxious to get women in at any price; others would impose a test in order to ascertain the precise nature of the candidate's views on equality. It was stated at the meeting that the Election Committee had refused to help a woman candidate for Parliament who is a prominent figure in the woman's movement because her interpretation of equality in regard to the question of industrial legislation was not in its view satisfactory. It was also pointed out that in all probability not a single woman at present in Parliament would accept the view required by the Election Committee before its support could be given. In spite of much difference of opinion as to policy, however, the meeting ended in the desire to secure the return of more women at the forthcoming General Election.

#### More Women in Parliament.

Our cordial congratulations to Mrs. Runciman were unfortunately crowded out last week. A telegram was sent her from the Council of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, though the fact that she is only keeping the seat warm for her husband to some extent damped the rejoicing over the return of another woman. We can only hope that, once there, she will remain there. Much interest has been taken in the candidature of Miss Kidd for her late father's seat in West Lothian. Miss Kidd, who is still under 30, was the first woman barrister to be briefed to appear at the Bar of the House of Lords. Miss Kidd is an M.A., L.L. of Edinburgh University. We hope before next week to know more of Miss Kidd's views on the matters relating to Equality between the Sexes.

#### Distress in the Mining Areas.

We have received many interesting communications since our note a few weeks ago asking for suggestions as to the best way of helping those at present suffering from the terrible conditions which prevail at the present time in some parts of the mining areas. Next week we shall publish a brief account of Mrs. Cadbury of a recent visit to a South Wales Mining Valley, which will show that the tragic state of affairs which exists in some mining villages in the North can be paralleled in South Wales. What can be done? What can we as women voters do collectively or individually? We hope at least to make an attempt to reply to this baffling question next week. In the meantime, practical help can be given in the form of clothes (men's clothing is hardest to get we are told) and boots (men's boots particularly). A list

of addresses of those willing to receive and distribute clothing may be had on application to the Home Service Committee at Friends' House, Euston Road. Those desiring to send money should remember that the Save the Children Fund is working in the distressed areas (26 Gordon Street, W.C.1). While discussions are taking place in Parliament and elsewhere as to the ultimate solution of this grave economic problem, which cannot be cured by temporary relief, the helpless victims must at least be saved as much as possible from its consequences.

#### History Repeats Itself.

It would appear as though the persistent blocking of woman's suffrage by the French Senate were about to give rise to effects similar to those which followed the obstinate refusal of a Liberal Government to expedite women's suffrage after 1906. On Friday of last week a minor disturbance occurred in the gallery of the French Senate; a number of impatient women suffragists threw leaflets among the Senators, and after some confusion and a little shouting, the gallery was cleared by order of the President. Does this small incident herald the development of a "militant movement"? Who can say? It may be that the qualities which, according to the international committee on the Traffic in Women make Englishwomen exceptionally bad prostitutes, make them at the same time exceptionally turbulent unfranchised citizens. But if the history of our own suffrage movement repeats itself in France we shall follow with sympathy and understanding the exasperated outbursts of our French colleagues, knowing that such developments are always apt to occur in any self-respecting nation when the development of legal or administrative institutions lags obstinately in the wake of public notions of equity.

#### Women in Canada.

The question of whether women are eligible for appointment to the Canadian Senate is being fought out in the Supreme Court at Ottawa, which on Wednesday of last week reserved judgment. The province of Quebec is an interested party in the case, because any legal judgment which admitted women to the Dominion Senate would admit them also to the Provincial Legislative Council. Thus the case put forward on behalf of the Federal Government is put forward also on behalf of the Province of Quebec. This case centres in the familiar plea that the expression "persons" as used in the relevant clauses of the British North America Act (which defines the Constitution of Canada) does not include "female persons", and that "expressed" legislation is therefore required to legalize the women's claim for eligibility. The judgment with regard to Lady Rhondda's eligibility for the House of Lords has been cited in support of this contention. Mr. N. W. Rowell, on behalf of the women applicants, has contested this interpretation of the word "persons", appealing for a recognition of its "natural meaning." In support of this contention he referred to the eligibility of women for election to the British House of Commons. We wish him the best of luck in the conduct of his case—and hope that in the event of an adverse judgment, the existing injustice may be speedily rectified by "expressed" legislation.

#### Good Citizenship and the Parish Council.

In view of the apathy shown in many places over the elections for County Councils, referred to by our Local Government correspondent last week, it is encouraging to learn that considerable interest seems to have been taken in the various annual parish meetings, women candidates being nominated in several places with the support of their women's institute. At Kinver (Staffs) 100 electors were present to elect eleven Parish Councillors, of whom two were women. The Sutton (Yorks) electors, too, show much interest, chartering buses to convey them to the meeting in view of the bad state of the roads. Women have been elected to the following Parish Councils: Ardingly, Balcombe, Darley Abbey, Ditchling, Helminton Row, Linton, Newbottle, Pelton, Plawsworth, Peshaw, Urpeth, Ryhope, Seaham, Sherburn Hill, Spondon. It will be interesting to know how much this new and very desirable symptom is due to the work of the woman's institute movement.

*POLICY.*—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the woman's movement but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

#### WHAT IS FEMINISM?

Everyone, it is to be supposed, will agree that the foundation of feminism is belief in women as human beings. A century ago such belief was a great act of faith. It could not be deduced from the broad aspect of society. It must have been built up from disconcerting gleams and instances from almost terrifying moments of insight. It was the perception that these curious creatures hampered throughout their lives by dozens of yards of cloth and dozens of rules for respectable female behaviour—that these weak, ignorant, garrulous, fanciful, submissive creatures were almost the opposite of what they seemed. All these qualities, which seemed so inherently feminine, must suddenly be regarded as merely the results of environment and training. Women were not born delicate for the benefit of doctors. Their way of living was unhealthy. They were not irremediably stupid, only untaught. They were fanciful because a narrow life forced them back upon ill-grounded imagination; garrulous because they were helpless, submissive, not on account of some indwelling glory in man, but because they were unselfish and timid. In short they were beings especially framed for liberty and fresh air, peculiarly bound to suffer if those were denied. It is easy enough to understand all this now. We can take it for granted and proceed to scrutinize more narrowly our definition of feminism. We can go on to agree that women and men should be made equal as citizens and before the law, and differ as to what we mean by that. If we say that no rights are to be denied to a woman because she is a woman, we part company not only with all those who think that there has been enough of this progress but with heavily burdened married men, and unenterprising wives, who view with dismay the competition of unencumbered, eager, diligent, and unfairly attractive young women. These people, however, would not call themselves feminists, so our definition remains unattacked. When we pass on to the corollary, that women should not be subject to restrictions merely because they are women, we are, if we push it far enough, at variance among ourselves. To one party it seems logical that because men do not bear children, the community has no right to regulate the conduct of a pregnant or newly-delivered mother. To the other party this does not seem to be a

feminist issue at all, but merely a question of cruelty to children. If a man had an infant fastened to him by a chain and on the ground that he was a free citizen he went for his usual swim before breakfast on a December morning, he would be found guilty of murder unless the doctors succeeded in getting him off on the score of insanity. This, however, and all the less extreme cases which flow from the fact that there is a physical difference between women and men are matters of interpretation or tactics, rather than of principle. One school feels that this difference has been so stressed in the past and been made such a weapon of destruction against women that it is safer to refuse to recognize it even where it undoubtedly seems to exist. The other school feels that we know nowadays pretty well where the truth in these matters lies, and that practical advance can best be secured by recognizing facts as facts. The same difference of emphasis divides feminists on the positive as on the negative side. Some think that men are free, so that all we need do for women is to make them similarly free. Others feel that there remain special problems—such as birth control—which must be solved before the individual woman can in fact lead a life of reasonable freedom. In the same way some of us believe that work for peace is especially due from us, because we are not called upon to die in war. Others do not recognize this obligation. But, perhaps illogically, because this battle is so far from being won, because we should stultify ourselves if we did less, we are completely united in the struggle for the equal moral standard. Small differences may exist, but when we care passionately enough about the end to be gained we can see that the existence within a movement of various groups, each stressing a particular aspect, can broaden and enrich a movement and need not divide it. If we could fix our minds upon all the women in the world who have not yet achieved the first steps towards freedom, it should yet be possible for us to cease looking for heretics, for each minority to accept defeat on practical issues at the points where it is defeated, so that we might pool our contributions, combine our views, and work logically together on the great range of subjects, the broad principles on which we are agreed.

#### PRACTICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN FOR RURAL LIFE.

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The recent issue by the Stationery Office, at the modest price of 6d., of a report on this subject, is a noteworthy event. It is the first publication of the Ministry of Agriculture to deal with the position of countrywomen since the war, and it also seems to be the first attempt to effect some correlation between the general and the technical education of the countrywoman. The report is the work of a Sub-Committee of the Interdepartmental Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Board of Education. It was presided over by Lady Denman (Chairman of the National Federation of Women's Institutes) and its personnel included, in addition to representatives of the two departments, such well-known authorities on rural life and agricultural problems as Mr. W. R. Smith (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture during the Labour Government) and Mrs. Winttingham.

The Sub-Committee interviewed a number of well-informed witnesses, drawn from different parts of England and Wales, and was thus enabled to take a comprehensive and up-to-date view of the situation. The report falls into three main sections, dealing respectively with the work and training of the adult countrywoman, with the "gap" in instruction which so often occurs in the case of country girls aged 14-16, and with the general education of girls in elementary and secondary schools in rural districts. The findings of the Sub-Committee should therefore prove of general interest to a wide public, and deserve special attention from all concerned with the general or technical instruction of country girls and women and with the betterment of country life.

Part I of the report lays particular stress on the numerical strength of women in the agricultural industry (the third most important industry from the point of view of the extent of women's employment). Attention is drawn to the fact that women make a two-fold contribution to the industry, in which they may have an "independent" concern (i.e. as farmers or wage-earners) or a "co-operative" concern (i.e. as wives and daughters of agriculturists). The Sub-Committee consider that the training provided for those "independently" interested is susceptible of improvement in certain directions while they point out that practically nothing has yet been done to satisfy

the peculiar needs of the "co-operatively" interested women. It is pointed out that in other countries, notably America and Belgium, the Departments of Agriculture recognize and aid a special type of training, viz. combined instruction in agricultural subjects and farm household management, designed to meet the requirements of wives and daughters of farmers and smallholders, and that the absence of such provision in our own national system of agricultural education is a defect which should be remedied at the earliest opportunity. The recommendations made in this connection are of great importance, for as the Sub-Committee remark, it is essential not only to the prosperity of agriculture, but to the well-being of the nation, that the women of the farm and cottage homes, who are so intimately associated with the life-work of their menfolk, should have every assistance in playing their part in agricultural production and in the maintenance of the standards of rural life.

It is pointed out, in Part II, that there are many country girls who, for one reason or another, remain at home for a year or more after leaving the elementary school and who would greatly profit if advantage were taken by local authorities of the new agreement between the Board of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture, which makes possible the arrangement of combined instruction in general, domestic, and agricultural education.

In Part III a strong case is made out for the improvement of the practical side of the country girls' education, notably in regard to such subjects as housecraft and gardening. In the Sub-Committee's view, general education in the elementary schools should be brought into still more intimate relation with the pupils' daily life and surroundings, and it is suggested that our present scheme of training for teachers needs consideration in this connection. In the case of the secondary school girl in rural areas it is thought that the prevailing system of school-leaving examination raises various difficulties for the girl, who, by inclination and circumstance, will lead a life of practical endeavour on the land.

This brief sketch should make it clear that the report will repay detailed study. The Sub-Committee state that, in their

(Continued at foot of next page.)



### STREET OFFENCES COMMITTEE. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

3rd March.—Lady Emmott and Miss Tancred (National Council of Women). The writer did not hear this evidence, but understands the witnesses asked for deletion of words "common prostitute," and that annoyance should be the offence. They suggested further some efforts for prevention of prostitution, and pressed for women police. Miss Tancred also gave evidence in private.

9th March.—Mr. Lieck, Chief Clerk of Marlborough Street Police Court, divided soliciting into "mere solicitation" and "disorderly solicitation." Only the latter could be the subject of legislation. He thought it unsafe to presume annoyance without evidence of the annoyed person. Prostitutes are almost decorous in their behaviour nowadays, and unless really disorderly, solicitation should not be interfered with. "I prefer to leave moral improvement to moral action, and not to the police." He would retain the words "common prostitute," although logically indefensible. Police evidence tends to accommodate itself to the requirements of a particular Bench. Police support each other's evidence too much. They tend to strengthen their evidence against a person they believe to be guilty. Some injustice is done under existing Solicitation Laws. His remedy was: Keep the law, strictly applying it to real cases of disorder, indecency, or genuine annoyance, but improve the quality of the police evidence by much better training. People are arrested on very slight annoyance indeed. Mr. Wilberforce: "But one may assume annoyance if the man steps out into the street?" Witness: "No." In reply to Miss Kelly he said that if the words used were "habitually or persistently importuning for an immoral purpose," it would come to exactly the same thing as calling the person a "common prostitute."

Miss Claydon (Inspector Metropolitan Women Police) described her duties. She found it useful to arrest a girl for insulting words and behaviour "who refused advice and cautions as she could then be "forced" to accept the help of the court missionary.

Mrs. Booth (Head of Women's Work, Salvation Army), was certain that these women feel strong sense of injustice. They regard their offences as immorality and say: "Why should not the men be punished too?" The successful prostitute is not arrested (i.e. when the man accompanies her) so these laws do nothing for morals; they belong to a time when the double standard was universally accepted. The age of consent should be raised to 18 or 21, and that would enormously reduce number of prostitutes. She did not want solicitation made an offence; she wanted the law to cease labelling women as "common prostitutes." Many women ought to have legal defence; she had been officially discouraged by the Home Office in her efforts to make known to women in Holloway on remand that she was willing to provide them with legal aid. To Mr. Gillie, who urged the need for protecting young men from solicitation by prostitutes, she said: "No young man who was not far gone in immorality already would consort with a prostitute."

Mrs. More Nisbett (Edinburgh S.E.C.), supported the Public Places (Order) Bill (Scotland). She was emphatic on the injustice of labelling women "common prostitutes," and quoted an instance of a girl trying to reform, dogged by plain clothes police if she ventured out after 3 p.m., being spoken to by men associates of her street-walking days, and consequently in terror of the police charging her again. "Once you are down they keep you down." Pressed as to the point that persons will not give evidence and there would be few convictions, witness said few convictions would be a good thing. What was being done now was useless anyhow, as fines only drove the women back to the streets. "Why are not men described as 'common profligates'?" This seemed to annoy Sir Chartres Biron who indignantly denied there were such people! He also said that these street offences would continue as long as there were prostitutes, to which the witness replied, "So long as there are men you will never do away with prostitutes." The witness's evidence was admirable. Her manner was perhaps less deferential than the Committee liked, but the manner of some members of the Committee are not beyond criticism! The ever-courteous chairman might suggest to one or two of his colleagues that it would be well to give at least an appearance of impartiality when dealing with witnesses who have the temerity to criticize the present laws.

Miss Christal Macmillan (Edinburgh S.E.C.) followed. Whether the fact that she was a lawyer carried weight or whether it was because her evidence had no weak points and her quiet dignity was so impressive, it must be recorded that everyone behaved with great politeness. There was indeed a marked tendency not to try conclusions with the witness. She supported the Public

Places (Order) Bill. Unless the courts were courts of morals and the police morals police, the law should not deal with private morals. If the person annoyed will not come forward she calmly agreed there would be no charges. She suggested it would be better to put women in the present legal position of men in these matters than to bring men down to the position of women. A specific law applied to a specific class tends to place that class outside the operation of the general laws. If the class affected are poor people the legislation is rarely subjected to criticism by expert advocates, e.g. in appeal cases. To select the particular ingredient in an offence which is more easily brought home to women is not genuine equality. In reply to the chairman that although these laws might be illogical yet they worked, the witness said: "Yes, it works by doing what it was never intended to do." He agreed that it was "manifest there was a good deal of fiction" about the proof, and was promptly told that when the administration of the law rests on fiction it is brought into disrepute.

### QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Mr. Greenwood asked the Minister of Health whether he has been informed of a resolution passed on the 28th February, at a meeting of 600 representatives of local authorities and voluntary societies in touch with the problem of maternal mortality, at which attention was called to the urgent need for medical inquiry into all deaths due to childbirth, further training and experience in midwifery as a preliminary to general practice in medicine, the appointment of an official committee to advise upon the whole question of the training and employment of midwives, action to induce local authorities to make their maternity services adequate, the readjustment and extension of national health insurance so that medical and midwifery services should be available for mothers both for ante-natal care and during and after confinement; and whether, in view of the fact that 3,000 mothers die in childbirth annually and many are injured, he can see his way to taking immediate action on the lines suggested by the conference.

Mr. Chamberlain: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, I had already had these matters under consideration in connection with the recent Report issued by my Department on the "Protection of Motherhood", and I am taking the necessary action to give effect to the recommendations contained in that Report on the first four points mentioned in the question. As regards the health insurance point, I would refer the hon. Member to the answer given yesterday on this subject to the hon. Member for Anglesey (Sir R. Thomas).

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Sir R. Thomas asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the lack of improvement in the maternal mortality rate, he will, with a view to creating a more efficient maternity service, consider the advisability of modifying the present maternity benefit in such a way as to provide medical and nursing service in addition to cash payment and of linking up such services with maternity and child welfare work of local authorities.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Sir Kingsley Wood): The question of the advisability of modifying the present arrangements for maternity benefit under the National Health Insurance Scheme in the direction indicated by the hon. Member was raised at a recent meeting of the Approved Societies Consultative Council and was referred by them to a special sub-committee. As soon as my right hon. Friend receives the Report of the Council on the subject it will have his most careful consideration.

### PRACTICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN FOR RURAL LIFE.

(Continued from previous page.)

view, the improvements they advocate will never materialize until there is more adequate representation of women's interests on the administrative machinery controlling the agricultural and the general education of rural women. It is gratifying to note that the Interdepartmental Committee, on receiving the report of its Sub-Committee, recorded its conviction that the conclusions of that body indicate the lines on which development may rightly proceed. It remains to hope that all who are anxious for an agricultural revival and for the well-being of the countryside will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the Sub-Committee's findings, and do their part in effecting progress in these directions when opportunity is ripe.

### MY LADY DUNDIE.<sup>1</sup>

The author of *My Lady Dundie* quotes at the beginning of her story the following words, written by John Skene as long ago as 1681: "I am affrayed of all readers, for ilk man hes his awin judgement and opinion, quhair of their is als mony contrarieties as diversities of persons." And what was so in 1681 is so to-day. Now, as then, because each book tells a different story to each reader according as he reads with sympathy and understanding or coldly, every author must always fear his readers.

It is a curious book. Sometimes the tones are so low that one reads on and on almost lulled to sleep, and again comes a passage vividly alive with human interest or giving a peep into things beyond words.

The story told is of the Hon. Jean Cochrane, daughter to Lord and Lady Cochrane (known later as Earl and Countess of Dundonald), born in 1662 and spending a quiet childhood at her father's house, the Place of Paisley, "a many sided household where Episcopalianism and the spirit of the Covenant were each represented in its various members." It seems to have been a pleasant life: "Children were not forgotten even in the library, as little books were bought for them on the occasional visit of the 'paultrie pedlar' or chapman; and to Andrew Kennedy, lately come over from his home in Holland, the book mart of the world, they were indebted for the wonderful 'Contes de ma Mere l'Oie,' stories as old as the hills, collected from the lips of a child, and for the first time printed."

Jean was something of a feminist, for, when her sister Margaret having had an eligible parti found for her, a like accommodation was offered to Jean, she observed, "Nay, I'll no trouble ye: the hither end and a free choice shall be my portion!"

And so it fell out: for when John of Claverhouse, first Viscount of Dundee, desired to pay his addresses, he was able truthfully to say to the old Earl, her grandfather, "My lord, I would be married upon your granddaughter Jean, and, as I have occasion to know that the young lady herself has made choice of me, I make bold to believe that I may become an acceptable member of your lordship's family."

The match brought sorrow as well as joy, sorrow which culminated in the death of Jean's husband in the moment of the victory of King James's forces at the Battle of Killiecranky.

In 1694 my Lady Dundie changed her name again, taking for her second husband her old friend William Livingstone, Viscount Kilsyth, with whom she sailed to Holland for rest and peace the same year. As they passed up the old canal at Utrecht "cosy, warm dwellings were revealed through candle lighted windows, and the sound of a viol hovered on the air. . . they soon stopped at a weigh house below a bridge. William took the sleeping child in his arms, and together they ascended the steep steps which led to the road, and were directed to the 'Castle of Antwerp,' the inn at which they intended to stay." Among those of the faithful who greeted them later at the inn was John Steuart, a student at the University, who, among other observations, made the following exposition of the views of his countryman Andrew Fletcher: "Fletcher would make use of us young men, whereas our governments keep us to the fighting only, and give us but little place in their councils. He would have it otherwise. He says greybeards seek too much their own interests, and that young men have more tenderness for the Kingdom of God."

Jean herself was not very very old, but, alas! "the old Dutch clock in the corner was slowly ticking the hour which, unknown to Jean, marked the approach of a new messenger, the Messenger of Death. Jean had made her essay of life, had tried and had been tried in its fires; had failed and had succeeded; had learned life's worth and its worthlessness; and now. . ."

The men were storing turves for the winter in the attic of the inn above where the newly married couple lodged. "In the now quiet room she became aware of the groaning and creaking of the overburdened 'turf floor' above them, which, in talking she had not noticed, and some powdery dust from the worm-eaten rafters fell directly upon her. . . she looked upwards. Did her eyes deceive her? Was that a rift in the unplastered ceiling? A loud report smote the air, and before thought could come, the joists of the ceiling, bending to the weight above them, were rent and crashed downwards, followed by tons of peat. The room and all in it were buried, nor did any human cry reach the outer world."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

*My Lady Dundie*, by Katherine Parker. Published by Mr. Alexander Gardner, Dyers Wynd, Paisley (London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd.), 12s. 6d. net.

### THE WOMEN OF NORTH WALES REPLY TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The Women's Peace Council in North Wales has started a vigorous campaign in response to the invitation of a large group of women's organizations in U.S.A., including Y.W.C.A., Girls' Clubs, Women's Temperance, National Council of Women, League of Women Voters, Home Missions, Women's International League, etc., representing between them many millions of women. Their invitation asks for the co-operation of British women in a simultaneous effort in Great Britain and U.S.A. in favour of the proposal of Mr. Kellogg, the American Secretary of State, made in January of this year, for a multilateral treaty "renouncing war as an instrument of national policy in favour of the pacific settlement of international disputes."

Resolutions asking for a treaty of peaceful settlement between the two countries have been passed this winter at public meetings held at Bangor, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Aberdaron, Llandudno, Rhwllas, and at meetings of women at Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bryn Refail, Waenfawr, Pen y Groes, Portdinorwic, Mochdre, and Groeslon, etc., also at the twenty-four meetings of the Anglesey Arbitration Campaign.

The series of meetings in special response to the American women's invitation has begun in several districts and since 24th February resolutions have been passed at Bangor (Women's Peace Council), at public meetings in the Town Halls of Llanfairfechan and Holywell, at the Women's Institutes of Blaenau Festiniog, Penmaenmawr, and Tregarth, and by several other women's meetings. In all fifty-four resolutions have been received so far.

The next event in this Campaign will be a general meeting of women's organizations at Wrexham, 19th March, and other meetings are arranged, and it is hoped to obtain a full expression of public opinion in Merionethshire, Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire. The support of all women's organizations is invited and a great interest is already evident, not only by the widespread support from women of every political party and every denomination, at the St. David's Eve Peace Fair held in Bangor (the proceeds of which have now amounted to over £57), but also by many letters and requests for information as to the campaign daily reaching the hon. secretaries, Mrs. Thoday, Haulfre, Llanfairfechan, and Mrs. Silyn Roberts, Rhoslas, Bangor. Meetings may be either arranged jointly by the women's organizations of any district or branches may consider the resolutions separately. Speakers will be supplied by the Peace Council wherever possible.

What is needed is that the women of Great Britain should answer with all their hearts to the invitation of the women of U.S.A. that they are determined that war should not only be "unthinkable" between the two countries, but that it shall be made impossible by satisfactory arrangements for the pacific settlement of all disputes.

### DAME MILLICENT IN PALESTINE.

Next week we shall print the first of several short articles from Palestine written by Dame Millicent Fawcett.

(Continued from previous column.)

Her body was embalmed, with that of the young baby, and carried to Scotland. On 15th May, 1795, some young people, gratifying their curiosity, opened the coffin they found in the Kilsyth family vault, and saw "both bodies entire, the features distinct, and as placid and pleasant to look upon as if they had been only asleep."

Truly, Mistress Katherine Parker, "biographer and scribe," has well fulfilled her labour of love. Those who, like the present writer, greatly enjoy walking the bye-ways of history, will gladly spare a few shillings from more exciting pleasures and will get their reward.

A. H. W.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH SCHOOL, PECKHAM ROAD.  
SUNDAY, at 7 p.m.,  
MRS. SEATON TIEDEMAN  
"JOSEPHINE BUTLER: CHRISTIAN  
MORALITY AND PROSTITUTION."



COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS: WOMEN ELECTED.

LONDON.		
Bermondsey, W.	*Mrs. Lowe	Lab.
	*Mrs. Salter	Lab.
Bethnal Green, N.E.	Mrs. Nathan	Lib.
Camberwell, N.	*Miss A. Dawson	Lab.
" (Peckham)	Mrs. H. Dalton	Lab.
Fulham, East	*Dame Beatrix Lyall, J.P.	M.R.
Hackney (Central)	Miss N. Adler	Lib.
" (N.)	*Mrs. E. Emmett	M.R.
Kensington, S.	*Lady Eve	M.R. (Unopposed).
Lambeth, N.	Mrs. Adamson	Lab.
" Brixton	*Dr. F. Barrie Lambert	M.R.
" Norwood	*Mrs. R. Dunn Gardner, J.P.	M.R.
Islington, North	*Miss Rosamond Smith	M.R.
" East	*Miss T. Cazalet	M.R.
Poplar, South	Miss Ishbel MacDonald	Lab.
St. Marylebone	*Dr. Adeline Roberts	M.R.
St. Pancras, N.	*Mrs. Elliott	M.R.
" S.E.	Mrs. Dollar	Lab.
Southwark (Central)	Mrs. H. Day	Lab.
" (S.E.)	*Dr. Stella Churchill	Lab.
Stepney (Limehouse)	*Mrs. Matthew, J.P.	Lab.
Westminster, St. George's	The Hon. Lady Lawrence	
PROVINCES.		
Cardiganshire	*Miss Audry D. L. Jones	Unopposed
	*Mrs. Jones	"
	*Mrs. Lloyd, J.P.	"
Carnarvonshire	Mrs. O'Regan	"
Cheshire	Mrs. Sidney Sharpe	"
Durham	*Mrs. E. Royston	"
Herts	*Mrs. Attenborough	"
	*Miss M. B. Blount, J.P.	"
	*Miss E. E. R. Bradford, J.P.	"
	*Mrs. Fordham	"
Hunts	*Mrs. P. A. Allen	"
	*Mrs. Howard Coote	"
Lancashire	Mrs. Fletcher	"
Middlesex	*Mrs. Barnes, J.P.	Unopposed.
	Mrs. Ithell	"
Peterborough; Soke of	Mrs. S. G. Palmer	"
Surrey	*Mrs. Turton Hart	"
	*Miss Hoole, J.P.	Unopposed.
Sussex, East	Mrs. Bruce Richmond	"
" West	Mrs. Harold Lintott	Unopposed.
Wiltshire	*Miss M. E. Awdry	"
	Lady Gatacre	"
	*Miss K. J. Stephenson, J.P.	"
	Mrs. Swanborough	"

\* Standing for re-election.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

On 2nd April the triennial elections will take place for about two-thirds of the Boards of Guardians in England and Wales. Nearly two thousand women have been nominated, including many who are standing as rural district councillors. In Edmonton 51 of the 72 candidates for the 40 seats on the Board of Guardians are women; at present there are 20 men and 20 women members. As far as our present information shows the number of women candidates for urban district councils is again regrettably small. Women have been nominated in the following places, and we hoped to be able to give further names later: Adswick, Bolton-on-Dearne, Bentley, Conisboro, Cudworth, Driffild, Frodingham, Hemsworth, Merton and Morton, Preesall, Scunthorpe, and Skegness.

TWO WOMEN ALDERMEN.

At the first meeting of the new London County Council, Miss K. Wallas and Dr. Esther Richards were elected as Aldermen. This will be Miss Wallas's second term of office.

**SIX POINT GROUP**  
**A DEBATE** "That the influence of the Daily Press is detrimental to the position of Women"  
 Proposer: DR. LETITIA FAIRFIELD. Opposer: LORD RIDDELL.  
 Chair: MISS REBECCA WEST.  
 will be held on Tuesday, 27th March, at 8 p.m.  
 ASSEMBLY HALL, MARY SUMNER HOUSE, TUFTON ST., S.W. 1.  
 TICKETS: 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d. (reserved), and 1s. (unreserved), from the Secretary, Six Point Group, 92 Victoria St., S.W. 1. Tel. Victoria 0905.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Miss MACADAM.  
 Parliamentary Secretary: Miss HORTON.  
 General Secretary: Miss HANCOCK.  
 Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
 Telephone: Victoria 6188.

PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee was held at Headquarters on Friday, 16th March, to consider what action should be taken with regard to the Equal Franchise Bill and the National Health Insurance Bill. To meet the opposition voiced in an amendment to the Franchise Bill, which declared that there was no mandate for such a large extension of the franchise, it was agreed that a list giving the names of every national organization which had, since 1918, supported Equal Franchise should be printed, together with the pledges given by the three political parties before the last general election. With regard to the National Health Insurance Bill, it was agreed that the Minister of Health should be asked to receive a deputation at which the various matters arising out of the resolutions passed at the council meeting could be discussed. In view of the recently published statements that King's College Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital Medical Schools, as well as Westminster Hospital Medical School, will no longer admit women students, it was decided to recommend to the Executive Committee that a conference be organized at which the whole question of the opportunities for women to train as doctors and of women representatives on hospital boards of management could be discussed.

THANKS.

Very special thanks are due to our members and friends in London who so kindly gave hospitality to delegates during the Annual Council meeting. It is hard to over-estimate the value of this help, which makes it possible for many from distant Societies who could not otherwise come to the Council, to do so. The following offered hospitality either in their own houses or in convenient hotels to one or more delegates to the Council: Miss Alford, Dr. Benham, Lady Booth, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Gandell, Mrs. Hubback, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Walter Layton, Miss Leaf, Mrs. Macadam, Mrs. Park, Miss Picton-Turbervill, Miss Rathbone, Mrs. Taylor.

Thanks are also due to the following who sent evergreens or daffodils for the demonstration: Mrs. E. F. Bulmer, Mrs. Southall, Mrs. Worthington, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Booth, Lady Benn, Miss Corns, Mrs. Walter Layton, and the Petersfield S.E.C.

ECHOES OF THE COUNCIL.

VISITORS.

A feature of the Council was the unprecedented number of visitors, not only from London, but from different parts of the country, who followed the proceedings with great interest. Among these we may mention the veteran suffragist Mrs. Buchanan, of Glasgow, whose mother was a suffragist before her. Many delegates whose memories extended to war councils, were delighted to see Miss Catharine Marshall. Several among the Vice-Presidents were also present, including Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Lady Shelley Rolls, and Mrs. Auerbach; the absence of Lady Maude Parry, a former regular attendant, through illness, was much regretted.

LADY STRACHEY'S BIRTHDAY.

A message of congratulation with flowers in the colours of the National Union was sent by the Council to Lady Strachey on the occasion of her birthday. The following reply was received by Miss Rathbone:—

51 Gordon Square,  
 W.C. 1.  
 14th March, 1928.

DEAR MISS RATHBONE,—I am writing for my mother to thank you for the beautiful birthday bouquet and the delightful birthday message from the N.U.S.E.C.

They gave her the very greatest pleasure. She thinks it is most wonderfully charming of you to have remembered her and sent her the beloved old colours, and she says I am to tell you that she is rejoicing with all of us over the introduction of this really equal Bill—she is so glad to have lived to see it come in.

Yours sincerely,  
 PHILIPPA STRACHEY.

THE DEMONSTRATION.

Space permitted only a general impression of the Queen's Hall demonstration last week. But we cannot let the occasion pass into history without reference to a charming little incident at the beginning of the meeting, which has escaped notice. Just as the speakers entered, Miss Rippe presented Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Philippa Fawcett on behalf of her mother, Dame Millicent whose message was read later, with flowers in the National Union colours, red, white, and green, and Miss Nancy Parnell presented Mrs. Pankhurst, whose presence on the platform added to the success of the evening, with flowers in the colours of the Social and Political Union, and a member of the Freedom League representing Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, flowers in the colours of the Freedom League on her behalf. The unavoidable absence of both Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was much regretted.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

We print below the list of new subscriptions and donations since the last published list, 27th January. At the Council this year, the Treasurer asked for three cheques of £25 each, to enable her to ask Mrs. Corbett for the final £25 promised by her. Two cheques for that amount have been very gratefully received—one from Miss Hoc and the other from Miss Juliet Reckitt. Who will send the third? Money is urgently required if a further inroad into the rapidly diminishing reserve fund is to be averted. At the Council Meeting an admirable suggestion came from one of our most generous Societies—that each Society should give at least £1 1s. in addition to other amounts promised this year as a thanks offering for the approach of Equal Franchise. A few hours after the close of the Council the Secretary of the Petersfield Society for Equal Citizenship took the first "thanks offering" personally to the treasurer.

RESPONSE TO APPEAL SINCE 27TH JANUARY, 1928.

New Subscribers:—	£	s.	d.
Armitage, Mrs. E.	5	0	0
Badger, Mrs.	1	0	0
Benham, Dr. Alice	1	1	0
Clark, Miss Alice	1	0	0
Doherty, Mrs.	5	0	0
Eskridge, Miss Edith	5	0	0
Greeves, Mrs. W. E.	1	0	0
Gwyther, Miss Isabel	1	0	0
Hartland, Miss	1	0	0
Haworth, Miss Hilary	1	0	0
Leaf, Miss E. M.	1	0	0
Marshall, Miss M. E.	10	0	0
Pollard, Mrs.	1	0	0
Pollock, Mrs. Rivers	1	0	0
Raven, Miss Alice	1	0	0
Robinson, Miss Clara J. (renewed)	1	1	0
Roll, Miss	10	0	0
Rowntree, Mrs. A. S.	1	1	0
Slay, Miss	2	6	0
Stevenson, Miss L.	5	0	0
Taylor, Miss M. A.	1	1	0
Taylor, Miss M. E. J.	1	0	0
Wallace, Mrs. Montgomery	1	1	0
	£18	7	6

Donations (since 27th January, 1928).

Anthony, Mrs. Roy	1	1	0
Barnsley S.E.C.	2	2	0
Barnsley (Equal Franchise)	3	3	0
Bolton W.C.A.	3	0	0
Comben, Mrs. Alice, J.P.	10	0	0
Corbett, Mrs.	75	0	0
Crofton, Miss M.	10	6	0
Dalglis, Mrs.	1	1	0
de Brunen, Mrs.	1	0	0
Flear, Miss S. B.	10	0	0
Haworth, Miss Dorothea (Equal Franchise)	1	0	0
Hendon, W.C.A.	1	1	0
Hickson, Miss A. R.	1	0	0
Hoc, Miss Mary (Council Appeal)	25	0	0
Horniman, Miss	2	0	0
Jackson, Mrs. Hartas	5	0	0
Johnson, Miss (Council Appeal)	5	0	0
Lawson-Tancred, Lady	2	0	0
Mackenzie, Lord Muir	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mason, Miss Bertha (Equal Franchise)	3	3	0
Mason, Miss Dora	5	0	0
Montgomery, Miss (Equal Franchise)	2	2	0
Phillips, Mrs. William	1	1	0
Reckitt, Miss Juliet E. (Council Appeal)	25	0	0
Ryland, Mrs.	2	0	0
Sibly, Miss A. B.	5	0	0
Sibly, Miss A. M.	5	0	0
Smith, Mrs. R. Binns	1	0	0
Wackrill, Miss A. M.	5	0	0
Watkins, Mrs. Shilston	1	0	0
Willis, Miss E.	5	0	0
	£162	14	6

Thanks giving Fund.  
 Petersfield S.E.C. per Mrs. Badley . . . . . 1 1 0

ERRATUM.

We regret that by an oversight the first half of the resolution dealing with the business of the council was printed incorrectly in the report of the N.U.S.E.C. Council last week. The resolution should read as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable to postpone the discussion of proposals for altering the object or the Immediate Programme of the Union or for changing its policy with regard to Restrictive Legislation until the fate of the Council Bill is known: this Council therefore agrees to suspend Rule VII, 3, relating to the date of the Council, so that the Council which would normally be held in February or March, 1929, shall be held at the earliest practicable date compatible with full preparation and opportunities for a good attendance; and if possible so that the Council shall take place before the second reading of the Factories Bill."

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT IS FEMINISM?

MADAM,—Your correspondent "Inquirer" asks what authority, if any, the N.U.S.E.C. has for interpreting the word "feminism" as equivalent to a belief in the equality of the sexes.

I have not, of course, the right to answer for the N.U.S.E.C., but speaking for myself, as one of those who call themselves feminists, I should say that we mean by so doing to indicate that we are trying to express the woman's point of view too long overshadowed by that of man.

The Oxford Dictionary defines "feminism" simply as "(1) the state of being feminine," or (2) "a woman's word or expression." One of the definitions of "feminine" given by the same great authority is "characteristic of, peculiar or proper to women."

I think we feminists are trying to get the world so arranged that the view of life "characteristic of, peculiar or proper to women" shall have as free expression as that "characteristic of, peculiar or proper to men."

I am not quite satisfied with the appellation, because I am not convinced that in the ultimate scheme of things there are points of view "characteristic of, peculiar or proper" to each sex respectively—and one would like one's regimental name to have a permanent significance. But it does at any rate express what we are struggling for at the moment; and I suppose in spite of the Oxford Dictionary, there is nothing to prevent each one of us from reading into it all that our cause means for her. We did this with the word "suffragist," which to almost all those who used it meant much more than it expressed.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

[We ventilate our ideas on this subject in an article this week.—ED.]

N.U.S.E.C. POLICY ON FACTORIES BILL.

MADAM,—From remarks dropped by a prominent member of the Open Door Council and others during the course of discussions at the Annual Council Meeting of the N.U.S.E.C., it was clear that some at least among those present were not aware of the policy of the Union on the Factories Bill. May I remind all members of the N.U.S.E.C. and others that the resolution passed at the Annual Council Meeting in 1927 was as follows:—  
 Factories Bill, 1927.

"That this Council urges the Government to establish for both men and women workers in factories and workshops equality of conditions as regards hours, including nightwork, overtime, and holidays, by incorporating in its Factories Bill the provisions of the Washington Hours' Convention, and in particular to provide that equality as to nightwork shall become effective on the expiry of the ten years' period subsequent to the coming into force of the Nightwork Convention."

"This Council further urges that in any Factories Bill, all provisions concerning general safety, including protection from machinery, and the institution of fire drill, lead processes carried on in places other than factories, weight lifting and special provisions and regulations for health, safety and welfare, shall apply to all workers irrespective of sex."

"This Council, therefore, expresses satisfaction that the Government has expressed its intention of ratifying the Washington Hours' Convention, which applies to men and women equally." (1927).

This is the resolution on which the Executive Committee would be bound to act unless and until another Council Meeting decides on any modification.

EVA M. HUBBACK.

Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, N.U.S.E.C.



## COMING EVENTS.

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

MARCH 27. 1 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street, W.C. Luncheon. Lady Ryrie. Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. "Some Electioneering Experiences."

## JOSEPHINE BUTLER CENTENARY.

MARCH 28. 8 p.m. Town Hall, Paddington Green. "Josephine Butler's Life and Meaning To-day." Sir Robert Newman, M.P., Miss Higson. Chair: The Mayor of Paddington.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Coulsdon W.C.A. MARCH 28. 3 p.m. Mrs. Blanco White. "Women under English Laws."

Preston W.C.A. MARCH 27. 7.30. Orient Café, Friargate. Rt. Hon. Tom Shaw, M.P. Chair: Councillor Mrs. Pimblett.

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWAM—TYPISTS.—  
4 Chapel Walk, Manchester. Tel: 3492 City.

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KENDAL.—Restful and cheerful. From 2½ guineas a week. 350 feet up; grounds, 5 acres; open view to the sea. Tennis, golf links, garage. Excellent cooking. Motor buses to all parts.—Mrs. Williamson, Underfell, Kendal.

BOGNOR.—Small, sunny, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, for one year or less. Rent about £120. Very convenient situation, sea 3 minutes; 2-3 sitting, 3-4 bedrooms, bath (h.c.), kitchen, scullery, electric light and heat; daily maid available.—Miss Scott, Taplow, Sudley Road, Bognor.

A COUNTRY COTTAGE in London. Very comfortably furnished flat, 2 bedrooms, sittingroom, bath, gas-fires, telephone, to let for three months.—Mrs. Garrett, 13 Crescent Mansions, Elgin Crescent, W. 11.

FRENCH LADY, living Rouen, receives English girls. Comfortable home, bathroom, central heating. Every facility for finishing studies. Write—Mrs. Chesterton, 28 Warwick Gardens, W. 14.

## HOLIDAYS.

YORKS. DALES.—Low Green House, Thoraby, Aysgarth, reopens 19th year. Homely comfort, lunches packed. Waterfalls and interesting ruins. Inclusive terms from 8s. per day. Reduced fares for Easter per L.N.E.R. or L.M.S.

## PROFESSIONAL.

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JESSIE D. WALLINGTON (Drugless Practitioner) treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods—spinal therapy, osteopathy, dietetics, etc. Particularly successful with nerve cases. Consultation by appointment.—37 St. George's Road, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1. Telephone, Franklin 6487.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HUTTON'S "NEVER-FADE" IRISH LINENS are ideal for Summer Dresses, Curtains, etc. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless, 2s. 10d. per yard (36 in. wide). 71 artistic colours including 10 newest shades. 71 Patterns FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main St., Larne, Ulster.

IRISH LINEN TABLE NAPKINS, good reliable quality, in assorted designs, size 22 ins., 12s. 6d. doz. Also special odd lot of soiled cotton Napkins for everyday use. Assorted sizes and designs, 7s. dozen. Complete Bargain List FREE. HUTTON'S, 41 Main St., Larne, Ulster.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

## DRESS.

GOWNS well cut and fitted by experienced dressmaker. Terms from 21s. Ladies' own materials made up. Renovations a speciality.—Grace Wayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. Phone, Park 2943. Appointments.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau, Interviews, 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30. (Not Saturdays.)

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1 (new address), requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 7s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 25th March. 3.30. Prof. Reilly, Liverpool Cathedral; 6.30, The Rev. A. Beidew.

## CHARGES FOR PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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24 " .	2	0	4	0	7	0	14	0
30 " .	2	6	5	0	8	9	17	6

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## The Woman's Leader

### THE QUEEN'S HALL DEMONSTRATION NUMBER

contains

John Stuart Mill's Speech, 1867  
(referred to by the Prime Minister).

The N.U.S.E.C. Council Presidential  
Address.

A Message from Dame Millicent.

A Message from Sir Oliver Lodge.

and other articles.

*Last week's issue gave the  
speech of the Prime Minister  
with photograph of speakers  
at Queen's Hall.*

Subscribe as from Friday, March 9,  
and follow the events of the coming  
months

**TILL EQUAL FRANCHISE IS WON.**

Post free every Friday morning (6/6).

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for **1½d.** including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1 (Telephone Victoria 6188), and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 6/6.

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