

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Equal Franchise in the House of Lords.

The second reading of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Bill in the House of Lords will take place on the 22nd inst. Already a motion has been put down by Lord Banbury of Southam to move the rejection of the Bill. We understand that there is likely to be some movement in favour of the substitution of twenty-five as the minimum voting age; although this may receive some support from a body which, unlike the House of Commons, will not have to face the electorate it proposes to disenfranchise, it is improbable that it will meet with very much more real support than a similar proposal in the House of Commons. We fully expect that after a certain number of protests have been voiced the Bill will in the end meet the same reception in the House of Lords as it did in the House of Commons. As the Prime Minister stated in his speech to the Women Unionists in the Albert Hall on 11th May, "Nobody challenged the third reading of the Bill." It is difficult to realize the amount of history that lies behind that brief and pregnant statement—the hopes, the fears, the struggles of two generations, the speeches, the meetings, the propaganda, the controversy, the fighting; yet at the end, when the final decision came to be taken, all vocal opposition had passed and in the last resort the third reading of the Equal Franchise Bill passed in the House of Commons without one dissentient voice or one dissentient vote. (Cheers.) I am proud to think that it has been given to the Unionist Party to secure the triumph of that cause, and I believe that in the years to come, when people look back on the history of this Parliament, that will not be reckoned the least achievement of our great party during a great period of its history."

Disinherited Families.

Although at the time of writing the debate on the resolution to be moved by Lord Astor in the House of Lords, to ask "That a Select Committee be appointed to see whether a change is necessary in the laws governing testamentary provision for wives, husbands, and children based on the experience of Scotland, Australia, and other portions of the Empire," has not taken place, we have reason to fear that the Select Committee of Inquiry will probably not have been agreed to by the Government. This is unfortunate in view of the very great interest which has been aroused by Lord Astor's proposals. There has been an excellent Press, and both Lord Astor and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship have received a large number of letters from those suffering under the present law; we hope that next Session Lord Astor will embody specific proposals in a Bill.

An Attempt that Failed.

As the National Health Insurance Bill was passing through its Committee stage, amendments were down to provide for some of the points for which this paper stands. Thus both Lieut.-Col. Fremantle and Dr. Drummond Shiels urged that Medical Attendance should be added to the present statutory Maternity Benefit, and Dr. Drummond Shiels further moved that the right of Approved Societies to give as additional benefits Dependents' Allowances and Medical Benefits for dependents should be maintained. Unfortunately none of these amendments were carried. As the last two would have involved no expense on public funds and would have allowed Approved Societies to make valuable experiments, it was very unfortunate that they were all unsuccessful.

Women's Organizations and the Kellogg Proposals.

Women's organizations have not been slow to recognize the great possibilities in the Kellogg proposals. On 9th May a Conference at Denison House attended by representatives of all leading women's societies was held, presided over by Lady Acland, Chairman of the British American Women's Crusade. The speeches of Mr. Arnold Foster and Dr. Emily Balch were exactly what the average non-expert student of international affairs needed to clear away misunderstandings and difficulties. Dr. Balch spoke from the point of view of the American women who under the leadership of Mrs. Chapman Catt are embarking on a great National Campaign in support of the proposals. After methods for the British Campaign, which is to culminate with an Albert Hall meeting in the autumn, had been discussed a resolution calling upon the Government to accept the proposal wholeheartedly and to co-operate in carrying it into effect was carried unanimously.

Indian Education Committee.

We read in *The Times* of 11th May that "Sir Philip Hartog is to preside over a committee in Calcutta auxiliary to the Simon Commission to inquire into the growth of education, which is the second statutory item in the Commission's terms of reference. Sir Sultan Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University, and a Hindu educationist, with two Englishmen, will be members of the committee. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy, the woman member, is Vice-President of the Madras Council, which voted against co-operation with the Simon Commission in her council."

Information on Methods of Birth Control.

During the debate on Tuesday, in the House of Commons, on the Ministry of Health Vote, Sir Basil Peto, with reference to the report made by the Minister that there had been no diminution in maternal mortality, raised the question of giving information on methods of birth control at Welfare Centres in receipt of Government grants. This subject was introduced by him at the request of the small informal group of representatives of Societies interested in the question of birth control, and convened by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. In support of his request that the medical officers at these clinics should be free to give the information when they think fit, Sir Basil gave particulars of a number of instances when it was obviously disastrous that further children should be brought into the world, and he asked if any assurance could be given by the Minister that venereal disease is on the decrease, a question closely associated with that of birth control. Mr. Pethick-Lawrence supported Sir Basil in his demand. Opposition to the proposal was made by Mr. Blundell on the usual arguments given by one who looks upon it as an "unsavoury subject." In his reply, the Minister stated that he and his Department intended to maintain the policy "as it has been under successive Ministers of Health, until any further conclusion has been arrived at by the House itself."

Feminine Education.

On Friday, 11th May, Weston Birt, the new public school for girls, was opened near Tetbury, in Gloucestershire. The opening ceremony was performed by the Duchess of Beaufort, and seventy girls with whom the school will start work were present. The school has already been heralded in the Press as a new departure in girls' education, whose direction is indicated by the frequently repeated statement that its head mistress, Mrs. Houlson Crauford, has never had any teaching experience, but has been associated in past years with the boy scout and girl guide movement. This fact was once again stated by Mrs. Crauford herself at the opening ceremony. We confess that it inspires us with some trepidation concerning the ideals and future of the new venture. What, for instance, will be the relation between Mrs. Crauford and her teaching staff who, it is to be hoped, are not without some previous knowledge of the job which they are proposing to undertake? We do not suggest that it is an impossible relationship. Indeed, a recent writer on local government, advocating the appointment of non-technical administrative chiefs to municipal departments, has put up a strong case for its further development. But a head mistress thus placed will require a very nicely adjusted conception of the separation of function as between general policy and the arrangement of school curriculum, if the relationship, thus applied, is to work. And there is always the danger that the best teachers, as regards academic qualifications, will tend to fight shy of a job involving subordination to a chief who may have very little practical knowledge of their difficulties and ambitions. We are speculating in the dark, however, for we have no indication of the qualities or qualifications which Weston Birt expects of its staff. It may be that here, too, teaching experience or academic eminence are regarded as irrelevant to the needs of adolescent womanhood. But if so, what are the patrons of Weston Birt paying for—since we gather that it is by no means a cheap school? We shall follow its fortunes with much interest.

Greyhound Racing.

By the decisive majority of 222 to 18 votes the House of Commons last Friday affirmed its support of Mr. John Buchan's Dog Racing Bill, which subjects dog racing tracks to the licensing of local authorities, and thus seeks to establish a local option as to whether they shall exist or not. In supporting the Bill, Sir William Joynson-Hicks stated that on this subject he had received more resolutions than on any other. Indeed, it is pretty clear that the vote of the House of Commons on this matter accurately reflects public opinion throughout the country, and that the power which the Bill confers is ardently desired by local authorities as well as by educational and religious bodies almost without exception. As to whether or no there is a moral distinction between horse racing and dog racing, or between dog racing and roulette, we are not prepared to argue. The practical aspect of the question, as it affects the inhabitants of particular local areas, seems to us to dominate the situation, as it seemed to dominate the House of Commons handling of it on Friday last. If local authorities express an almost unanimous desire for the power to say whether or no open spaces in their area shall be acquired by commercial agencies, and made the centre of a sport which occasions perhaps twice a week the gathering of enormous crowds, the services of extra police, the dislocation of traffic, the appearance of hundreds of bookmakers, and the provision of new facilities for small-scale betting over wide sections of the population, there appears to us to be a good case, if only on grounds of democratic principle, for conceding such a desire. We sincerely hope that Mr. Buchan's Bill will be duly proceeded with.

Women in Medicine at Home and Abroad.

The Convocation of the University of London has decided, on the suggestion of Dr. May Ruddy, "that the Senate be asked to take steps to secure that adequate provision is made for the teaching of women students in the Faculty of Medicine." This will force the Senate to take into formal consideration the position created by the recent action of three of the London hospitals. A report of the congress, promoted by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, on Women in the Service of Hospitals, appears on another page of this issue. In the meantime the Medical Women's International Association has been meeting at Bologna under the patronage of the Queen of Italy and the honorary presidency of Signor Mussolini. The

medical subjects dealt with were diseases of the eye and measures for the protection of children and young persons in the fourteen different countries represented.

The Women of China.

Those who are following events in China with anxious interest would have been cheered if they had had the opportunity of hearing first-hand impressions given by Miss Edith Pye, of the increasing spirit of internationalism which is to be found among the educated women of China. The reception at which she spoke was given by the Women's International League in Crosby Hall, as the Chairman, Miss Courtney, said formed an appropriate setting for an international gathering. Miss Pye took with her to China a message of sympathy and goodwill from the women of this and other Western countries, and her message met no anti-foreign antagonism among the different classes of professional women whom she came in contact with. All were anxious for peace, and the restoration of law and order in a new and reformed China. Those who did not hear Miss Pye on this occasion should, if they are in London, take the opportunity of hearing her and Mrs. Chen, Principal of a Shanghai School, next week (see Coming Events). This meeting will have an added interest as Miss Emily Balch, who represents the women of America, spoke at the Conference of the British American Women's Crusade Committee referred to elsewhere in these notes, is also to speak.

Women as Chairmen.

The Poor Law Officers' Journal of 4th May draws attention in a well-written and ably-reasoned article to the problem that arises on Boards of Guardians where a woman has for some time been acting as vice-chairman, when the chairman retires. Before the advent of women the vice-chairmanship was in most cases considered as a stepping stone to the chair, but now some Boards are trying to set aside this convention and to substitute for it a tradition that women are inherently incapable of becoming chairmen. In one case, at Hackney, the Board has a majority of women, and the lady who is now vice-chairman has frequently occupied the chair itself when the chairman was not there, and apparently to the satisfaction of all concerned. She solved an unpleasant problem by withdrawing her name, and stating that she would later on retire from the vice-chair in order that someone else might be elected who should eventually become chairman. This, of course, provides no solution for the general problem. But whatever the personal issues may be in Hackney, we must confess to being astonished that a number of women Guardians should have allowed such a matter to be debated on the grounds that the chairmanship "was a man's job, and a strong man's job" or that it "required a good deal of brain-work and a good deal of time". They seem to deserve their exclusion from any sort of office at all. On the other hand, we are not alarmed as to the general problem. That will solve itself. And the stronger the opposition women chairmen have to overcome the greater the likelihood that those who are chosen will be examples of outstanding ability.

John Stuart Mill's Birthday.

As in former years, the Women's Freedom League has organized a pilgrimage on Saturday this week, to John Stuart Mill's statue, to commemorate the 122nd anniversary of his birth. The memory of that great man, who espoused the cause of women before it had entered the region of political possibilities is specially fragrant in this year of victory, and his courageous advocacy at the time of his candidature in Westminster and in the House of Commons, in the '60's, is often lauded on platforms to-day now that the subject has become popular. But with him must ever be associated his beloved wife, Harriet Mill, who taught him his first lessons in the political freedom of women. We print next week an account of a visit to the beautiful cemetery at Avignon where Mrs. Mill is buried.

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.

THE RENUNCIATION OF WAR.

"The British Government warmly welcome the proposal made by the Government of the United States for a pact or treaty for the renunciation of war... are hopeful that it will be successfully concluded, and that it will make a real contribution to the peace of the world." If the printer would print those words in large black type they would be leading article enough for this week—one of the most satisfactory leading articles which this journal—not unaccustomed to recording victories—has ever had occasion to publish. The rest is all detail. The answer to the American proposal has not yet been sent to America but that is because it is desired to add to our answer and our signature the agreement and the signatures of the British Dominions beyond the seas. These are hardly in doubt. The Press of Canada and Australia has already echoed the unanimous approval which is shown by every section of public opinion in this country. Of course we welcome the proposal. We do not regard war as an instrument of our national policy. We do not work for war or desire war, "aggressive," "preventive," or of any other type. When we have found ourselves under the necessity of waging war it has always been regarded by the nation as a whole as not only a terrible but an evil necessity. What we are affirming now is no new doctrine, it is our belief that an opportunity has arisen for securing new adherents for our old doctrine—for co-operating in our work for peace with the people and Government of the United States. We need not be alarmed, we may indeed be pleased, that Germany and not Great Britain has been the first country to return an official answer to America. Their situation makes the distinction valuable to them, and our attitude can never have been in doubt. Had our Government

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.**A MIXED GRILL.**

After the Franchise Bill had gone its triumphant way with the inscription, in the Journals of the House, "Bill read a third time and passed" we began the digestion of a mixed grill.

It was appropriate that after the opponents of women's suffrage had gone to earth that His Majesty's faithful Commons should "proceed"—like soldiers "we never go"—to discuss "Rabbits". The Order paper has been concerned with "Rabbits", the Naval Prize Bill Resolution, Scottish Estimates, Agricultural Credits, Foreign Affairs, Greyhound Racing, and currency, plus the usual questions, some of the most interesting of which have concerned the regulation of Hyde Park, on which Lady Astor, as usual, made her plea for more women police and a pertinent question was asked as to the number of convicted persons who had been legally represented at their trials. There was no answer available, but I see by the order paper that the subject is to be pursued on Wednesday. The Rabbits Bill got its second reading with ease in the absence of that *all round* opponent, Sir Charles Wilson, and the discussion provided Members with an admirable gay and effective speech from Sir E. R. Turton, another Yorkshire Member who is in favour of the measure.

Certain Members representing seaports had questions to ask as to the Naval Prize Fund and the Navy Resolution was withdrawn for reconsideration. Mr. A. M. Samuel seems to be unfortunate in his adventures at the brass-bound box. On Tuesday we rose at 4.20 p.m., owing to a tactical blunder by members of the official Opposition. Their protests were justified, but by their motion to report progress they merely deprived themselves of one of their supply days and gave the Government a day off, which, with an eye on the evening Court, the Chief Whip gratefully seized.

Mr. Walter Guinness got the second reading of his Agricultural Credits Bill which provides machinery for an Agricultural Loan Corporation for long term credits and for a revision of the Bill of Sale Act, so that farmers may get a short term chattel mortgage. There was, however, no great enthusiasm in any part of the House for its provisions; but an undertone of criticism was discernible even among supporters of the Government.

The Foreign Office Debate was dreary although the statement of Government policy made by Sir Austen Chamberlain was

been of a different complexion, had their own zeal for peace been less deep and sincere than it undoubtedly is, still the approach of a General Election must have decided their action. Ignorant and apathetic as our people sometimes show themselves to be we believe them to be united in their demand that their representatives shall not only maintain the peace but do everything in their power to minimize the possibility of future war. No Government which had neglected an opportunity such as this could go to the country in the expectation of anything but disaster. We make this point for a reason. In the United States there has been taking place an extremely interesting example of the influence which can be exerted by a modern democracy. There, as everyone knows, the Government was so far from shunning the instruments of war that six months ago it proposed to build seventy-five naval vessels, of which twenty-five were to be 10,000 ton cruisers. This programme received an excellent press and the support of extremely powerful interests. But the people of the United States, and particularly the women, refused their support. It is owing to the pressure of public opinion and to that alone that this sensational scheme has been cut down from seventy-one vessels to seventeen, the submarines dropped and all but one of the air-plane carriers. It is fashionable nowadays to cast doubts on democracy, to jeer at the infinitesimal power of the single voter and to approve in theory and a distance the dictatorships of Italy and Spain. Let us now lay the attitude of the Americans, with their enormous Italian element, beside that of the subjects of Signor Mussolini and ask ourselves—a very salutary and timely question—which of the two systems is threatening, which is helping to guard our common civilization?

of the greatest gravity and value. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was not at his best and could have said three times as much in a third of the time, while the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was, I think, designedly dull.

There was no real criticism of Government policy in Egypt and the friendly attitude of the statement as to the Kellogg Note was welcomed in all parts of the House. The Under-Secretary was, indeed, justified in saying at the close of the debate that he had information to give in answer to points raised but no criticisms to answer. Mr. Lloyd George, in his friendly speech, knew he was speaking for the vast majority of Members. The debate on Greyhound Racing was interesting. Mr. John Buchan's speech reads well, but he is difficult to listen to as he seems to intone rather than to speak. Although I violently disagreed with its arguments, I thought the best speech of the debate came from Sir Frank Meyer in opposition to the Bill, while Mr. Jack Jones was in vivid form. Members were interested in the Police Reports as to gambling mentioned by the Home Secretary, and will doubtless pursue the matter further. The only other comment necessary is that while all those who spoke against the Bill charged the supporters with possessing the spirit of "cranks" and Col. Moore Brabazon with a deft gibe at crankiness as the first of the thirty-nine steps to the mover's political destruction agreed; yet the common sense of the House disagreed and only eighteen rallied to the "anti-crank" war cry. We have to-day been discussing currency, and despite the old proverb that only two persons ever understood this problem one of whom is dead and the other in a lunatic asylum, we have had a full debate on the subject, and as I write Sir E. Hilton Young has made a speech of crystal clearness and Mr. Pethick Lawrence is busy with equal clarity in replying to the Member for Norwich. There have been a number of *smiles* this week but I append one which has not been reported in the daily Press. The Minister of Transport was being questioned on Thursday as to a discrepancy in the new lighting up times for front and rear lamps. It appeared during the heckling that the Act of 1914 fixes one hour after sunset for lighting up rear lamps, while the new Act fixes half an hour, and Members were in difficulty as to the solution when Mr. J. Compton, the burly Member for Girton, cut the knot by suggesting "Why not abolish the sunset?"

GREEN BENCH.

WOMEN IN THE SERVICE OF HOSPITALS. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Opportunities for men and women in the medical profession are far from being equal; but it is a strange and disturbing fact that just when political equality is at long last in process of being realized, an attempt is being made in London to hamper and restrict still further the opportunities for training offered to women medical students. To consider the whole subject a Conference was called on 8th May by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, at which twenty-five nationally-organized and a number of locally-organized societies were represented, and there was also a considerable attendance of men and women in their private capacity, representing the interest felt by the general public. Three aspects of the problem especially were considered: (a) The opportunities for training offered to women medical students; (b) the appointment of women to paid and honorary medical posts in hospitals; (c) the appointment of women on Boards or Committees of Management of Hospitals (including Mental Hospitals).

Miss Picton-Turbervill introduced the subject from the chair. Miss Ida Samuel, member of the L.C.C. Mental Hospitals Committee, showed how valuable may be the work of women on the managing committees of Mental Hospitals, and Dr. Isabel Wilson, hon. secretary of the Committee in Psychological Medicine of the Medical Women's Federation, for four years Assistant Medical Officer in a mental hospital, spoke of the need often felt by women mental patients for the services of a doctor of their own sex. Their evidence was supported and supplemented from the body of the hall, and the following resolution, proposed by Miss Samuel, and seconded by Dr. Wilson, was carried with only one dissenter:—

That this Conference, appreciating the urgent necessity of the appointment of women on the visiting committees of Mental Hospitals under Local Authorities, urges an alteration in the constitution of visiting committees under the Lunacy Acts, 1890, so as to require the co-option of at least two women in cases in which women have not been appointed as elected members of the Committee. They further call attention to the need for the appointment of women doctors in all Mental Hospitals, with opportunities to rise to the higher posts.

The Conference then considered the burning question of the facilities offered in London to women medical students. Dr. Graham Little, M.P. for the University of London, and member of the committee set up by the Senate to inquire into this problem, moved:—

That this Conference protests against the exclusion of women medical students from all the London General Hospitals having training schools with the exception of the Royal Free Hospital and a limited number of vacancies at the University College Hospital. That in view of the growing demand for women doctors and of the fact that the Hospitals are supported by women as well as men and depend to an increasing degree upon funds to which women are asked to contribute through collections or deductions from their wages, this Conference protests against this attempted monopoly by one sex. The Conference asks the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to organize a representative committee which may consider the advisability of making representations on this subject by deputations or letters to the Hospitals themselves and to those bodies public or voluntary concerned with the finance and administration of Hospitals.

Dr. Little examined the statement that it was necessary to close some of the medical schools to women because the clinical material offered was not sufficient for the training of both men and women students. He gave the number of beds and the number of London University students in each London General Hospital.¹ London University by its constitution was under obligation to offer equal facilities to men and women, yet the figures showed that there was already a glaring discrepancy between the training facilities offered to men and women medical students; and the closing of the doors of King's College Hospital, Westminster Hospital and St. Mary's would make the discrepancy still more extreme. The hospitals might wish to claim independence of the University in this matter, but there were financial ties between them which could not be disregarded. Dr. Little felt that the hospitals had not sufficiently considered the financial aspect of the question. He himself firmly believed in the useful future of women in the medical profession.

Miss Rathbone, in seconding, referred to the growing demand for women doctors in this country, and the great need for them in India. She mentioned the extraordinary fact that whereas the delicacy of men students was supposed to make it impossible for them to receive scientific education together with women, they had no objection to the presence of female nurses however

¹ We propose to give these figures in a subsequent issue.—ED.]

intimate the services required, and disregarded the delicacy some patients might feel, in preferring to be examined by a member of their own sex. She also referred to the financial aspect of the problem, and the fact that the institutions now threatening to close their doors to women were not "men's hospitals" or "men's medical schools," as they were often called, but were supported by the contributions of both sexes, and were founded to treat patients of both sexes.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence, M.P., with the urbanity and sincerity which always "get across" when he speaks, pointed out in such controversies the public interest was forgotten. It was not the man doctor or woman doctor, but the best doctor that was wanted; facilities for training should be offered on a basis not of sex but of merit.

Dr. Margaret Emslie then moved, and Mrs. Stocks seconded, a resolution:—

That this Conference calls upon all Local Authorities, and voluntary bodies responsible for the administration of Hospitals, Infirmaries, and other medical institutions to ensure the appointment of women on the committees responsible for the administration of such institutions, and to give equal opportunity to men and women in the matter of training facilities and appointments both paid and honorary. And further that marriage should not be made a reason for dismissal or compulsory resignation.

Dr. Emslie instanced from experience how unequal the opportunities were at present, and Mrs. Stocks showed from what unworthy reasons preference was often given to men both as students and in post-graduate appointments. The resolution was carried, and also a further resolution moved by Miss Fulford, J.P., who described the work done by women in Poor Law Hospitals:—

That this Conference urges all benefactors who favour the principle of equal opportunities between men and women to concentrate their support on those hospitals which express that principle in appointments, management and training.

The Conference clearly showed that in its opinion those members of the medical profession or those concerned in hospital management who made restrictions on the work of women in medicine, are acting unjustly, unwisely, and contrary to the public interest.

CAREERS FOR WOMEN. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The two day Conference of the Union of Women Voters held last Friday and Saturday upon the subject of new (in some cases, fairly new) careers for women attracted an audience more notable for its high standard of intelligence in discussing the speeches than for its numbers. Its dates unfortunately (and without premeditation) happened to clash with those chosen by other organizations for their spring meetings. Fresh points of view were constantly emerging. One learnt for instance from Mrs. Wood (of Samson, Clark and Co.) that a really ambitious entrant into advertising had better run about the office as a messenger girl rather than sit comfortably ensconced before a typewriter! From Miss McKean one gathered that there is little set or formal opposition to the opening of the Stock Exchange to women; it is simply one of those things that just don't happen; comparable perhaps to the quiet and unostentatious retention of the Privy Council as a preserve for men only. The eminent veterinary surgeon who lectured (and most enliveningly produced a large collection of objects which dogs—especially Scotch dogs—endeavour in vain to assimilate) made it clear that personality and a certain magnetism over animals is what makes the largest species obligingly open mouths to women surgeons and students, when they sometimes demonstrate anti-man feeling by shutting them to the larger and more muscular male. Miss Burtton fascinated all by an exposition of ideal salesmanship, and incidentally "sold herself" to a most appreciative audience. Note-taking parents, high school girls, and head mistresses were well in evidence, whilst architecture (Miss Leverkus), building (Mrs. Willson), accountancy (Miss Barrett), and journalism (Miss Edith Shackleton) were being competently presented as careers for women.

The Baroness Ravensdale presided with an intellectual distinction worthy of her heritage. She has also trodden in her late father's footsteps in another but painful respect, for the daily Press is already finding material for stunt journalism in its time-honoured way of selecting from her addresses phrases only, omitting all qualifying modifications. It was not without a faint touch of personal meaning that she asked Miss Shackleton whether there could not be "some standard of goodness" for journalists. Well, even that may come if we wait long enough!

AN ASSEMBLY OF CONSERVATIVE WOMEN. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Over 2,000 delegates were present at the ninth annual conference of the Women's Unionist Organization held in London last week. The opening session was presided over by Lady Iveagh, who since the last conference has added the magic letters M.P. after her name. Among many resolutions carried were several which make a special appeal to readers of all parties, foremost among these was a resolution urging the Government to formulate a programme and to take such steps as may ensure a rapid and progressive reduction in maternal mortality. Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, wife of the Minister of Health, supported this resolution, and in his speech in the Albert Hall to 8,000 women, meeting in connection with the Conference, the Prime Minister placed the health and welfare of mothers and newborn children "far too long neglected in this country" as one of the two fields of reform with which the Government is determined to proceed in the next Parliament. The other, we are indeed glad to note, is the problem of slum dwellings. Mr. Baldwin, referring to the extension of the Franchise, said that at the next General Election, "he would be proud to lead, however large and however monstrous, a regiment of women." It was impossible, as one heard the Prime Minister and watched the enthusiasm of the great crowd, not to think of the enormous change that has taken place since last year, when the Prime Minister had some difficulty in persuading his audience that it would be a political impossibility to make the age 25 for both sexes, and still more with gatherings of past years, when the whole question of equality in the franchise received scanty if any attention.

During the conference Lady Astor made a strong appeal to the Government to keep its promise to reintroduce the Factories Bill, and a resolution was carried to this effect. The Home Secretary blamed the lack of driving force in the party for the delays in securing factory legislation. Speaking on a resolution dealing with agricultural needs, the Duchess of Atholl referred to the effect of education on the depopulation of the countryside. It would be out of place in this paper to touch on more controversial questions dealt with at this conference, but whatever her party, every feminist must rejoice at the turn in the tide of the opinions of the rank and file of Conservative women and they will think gratefully of the leaders, both men and women, who by their persistent work have contributed to this end.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION COUNCIL MEETINGS. By ONLOOKER.

The Annual Council Meetings of the Women's National Liberal Federation at the New Scala Theatre on 1st, 2nd and 3rd May had an interest wider than party. They were presided over by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the President, until she had to leave to go to Greece. The Lady Violet Bonham Carter presided on the last day.

The theatre was thronged to its utmost capacity. There were 1,600 delegates, women of varied interest from all areas, intent upon listening and upon voting. There were many women well known in Liberal and other circles, amongst them the outgoing and incoming hon. secretaries, Lady Maclean and Mrs. Neville Dixey, the hon. treasurer, Miss Huntington, and Mrs. Runciman, M.P., Lady Acland, Mrs. Alderton, C.C., Mrs. George Cadbury, and others.

Equal Franchise found a first place on the programme and a resolution of welcome and of thanks to those early pioneers whose efforts had culminated in the success was moved with force and feeling by Lady Banister Fletcher, for many years hon. secretary of the Federation. It was gracefully seconded by an "under-thirty", the Hon. Yoskyl Pearson and granddaughter of Annie, Viscountess Cowdray.

Early homage was also paid to Mrs. Josephine Butler, the President herself moving the resolution on the Centenary of Mrs. Butler. It was fitly seconded by Mrs. Gardner, J.P., of Hull, who had known and loved that magnetic and heroic personality. Others added their voice in tribute to her and to her fellow workers.

Two sessions proved of special interest. One was devoted to Education and the School Child. In eloquent and convincing words Dr. Winifred Cullis moved a resolution pleading for Health Education. Other forcible and informative speeches followed on this, on School Clinics, on Nursery Schools, on School Leaving Age. All the resolutions on these subjects were unanimously carried.

On the next day was one of the outstanding events of the meetings, the resolution on the Kellogg Peace Proposals moved by Viscountess Bryce in a speech of great wisdom and power. It was unanimously carried as also was a resolution moved by Lady Horsley regretting the refusal of this country to sign the Optional Clause. Then having set their faces towards peace the Council proceeded to ask why public school boys should be trained for war and on the motion of Mrs. Neville Dixey, which was carried by a large majority, the Government support of the O.T.C. was condemned, and Mrs. Alderton persuaded the Council to ask for definite peace teaching in the schools. Amongst the various subjects also debated were Housing, Rating, Industrial Policy and Hours of Labour. Important resolutions were passed calling for a vigorous policy of National Development, for measures to safeguard the Small Investor, for investigation into the use of Public Savings, for the furtherance of legislation to encourage Industrial Co-operation and for the completion of a satisfactory agreement on the basis of the Washington Convention to shorten hours of labour. Legislation was also demanded to limit the hours of workers under eighteen. Indeed amongst the most satisfactory features of the meetings was the emergence of a number of able young women speakers and organizers ready and willing to carry on the work of this generation.

THE OPEN DOOR COUNCIL: ANNUAL MEETING. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

On 10th May at Caxton Hall the Open Door Council held its second annual meeting under the presidency of Mrs. Abbott. After the business of the general meeting of members, which included the reading and adoption of a long report of the year's work (recording eighty-four meetings among its wide activities), a public meeting was held at which seven resolutions were moved by speakers well known in the woman's movement.

Miss Nina Boyle, speaking on Equal Suffrage, urged women "to use their votes to abolish the economic inequalities which at present handicap them in industry and the professions," and, contrasting our present primrose path suffrageous with the thorny trails trodden by the pioneers, she reminded us that we owed our position to the fact that those pioneers had resolutely refused to compromise.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, moving the resolution which condemned the dismissal of married women from paid posts solely on the ground of marriage, quoted the clear and comprehensive wording of the Act which such dismissals contravened, and said that legislation must secure to the victims legal redress. Local authorities who habitually advertised for a "man and wife" for certain posts had apparently no objection to "two incomes going into one household" so long as both were paid to the husband!

In a brilliant little speech Miss Griffin, of the N.U.W.T., moved the resolution on Equal Education; Miss Haslett showed how the legal ban on night work for women (under the Washington Convention) was banning women from the openings in connection with the Rural Electrification schemes; Miss Macmillan reviewed the position as to weight-lifting; Mrs. Douglas Irvine spoke on the Lead Paint Act, and Miss Whately moved the resolution whereby the meeting undertook to bring pressure to bear on those London hospitals which are excluding women from their Medical Schools. All these resolutions were carried *nem. con.*

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

SEXUAL OFFENCES (POLICE EVIDENCE).

Mr. Rhys Davies asked the Home Secretary whether he is aware of the growing number of cases of uncorroborated police evidence in charges for sexual offences; and what steps he proposes to take to give effect to the recommendation of the jury in a case of soliciting at the London Sessions, 25th April, 1928, urging the police to make greater efforts to obtain outside evidence.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: I am aware that cases have occurred from time to time in which this criticism has been made. The Commissioner's instructions to the Force are that every effort is to be made to obtain corroborative evidence from members of the public, and these instructions have recently been reaffirmed.

A WOMAN EDUCATION OFFICER.

Miss Mary Waters, writer and student of Negro education, has been offered the post of Inspector of Native Education in Southern Rhodesia. It is seldom that a woman is offered an opportunity of such interesting and responsible work overseas.

ANNA BUGGE-WICKSELL. AN APPRECIATION.

By the death of Anna Wicksell last February, the woman's movement lost one of its outstanding personalities. She was by birth a Norwegian and as a very young woman helped to found the first woman suffrage society in Norway. Then she came to Sweden to study and quickly became one of the leaders of the suffrage movement there. In 1904 she was one of the delegates to the first formal meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and thus began her connection with the international movement which ended only with her death. She was for a time a member of the Alliance Board and from the very beginning she acted as Chairman of the Admissions Committee, where her legal training and absolute impartiality specially fitted her to disentangle the little problems that sometimes arise in international work in connection with applications from societies in countries where organization is in its infancy.

The foundation of the League of Nations gave Mrs. Wicksell the opportunity in a yet wider international field. From the first Assembly to that of last year, she was a member of the Swedish delegation, and when in 1921, women's organizations were pressing for the appointment of a woman to the Mandates Committee, she was their choice. And how that choice was justified! She had, of course, no actual knowledge of the conditions of native life, but for three months she went to Geneva to study every detail of the work of the Committee, and throughout her period of service no trouble was too great for her to take in order that she should be fully equipped for the work. The question nearest her heart was that of education, and she recently went to the United States to study the Negro educational system there. She was planning a further tour in Africa to get first-hand information of the conditions so that she could forward a practical scheme for native education.

Her busy public life had a very happy home background. She met her husband, Professor Knut Wicksell, while she was studying at the University of Upsala, and until his death two years ago, she found in him the ideal colleague.

I feel that there are many of Mrs. Wicksell's old friends and colleagues who would be better fitted to give a picture of her than I can, since I met her first only five years ago, at the Rome Congress of the Alliance. And yet, perhaps, the nature of her quality was such that it impressed itself clearly on those who had but slight personal knowledge of her. Directly you met her you knew that here was a woman of perfect integrity, of great courage; quiet almost retiring, and yet full of real knowledge and restrained force. She spoke five languages and her English was so good that there was no feeling that imperfect comprehension was creating all the time a barrier in the way of real understanding. Her manner was always quiet and rather reserved, but it needed no great insight to know that she was full of kindness, the real kindness of heart that is founded not on easy good nature, but on a keen sense of justice tempered by understanding. She had one of the most well-balanced minds with which I ever came in contact, and its inevitable counterpart—a sense of humour. Such a combination of qualities is rare, and with her death, virtue has gone out from the woman's movement.

KATHERINE BOMPAS.

THE FUTURE OF WOMEN VETS.

Professor Frederick Hobday, hon. veterinary surgeon to the King, and Principal of the Royal Veterinary College, made some encouraging remarks last week concerning the prospects of women in his own profession. "In my opinion," he said, "the first fifty women who specialize in one or other of the veterinary sciences, particularly in the diseases of poultry and game birds, rabbits, fish, or laboratory research, will make fame and fortune, but they must not expect it to come without hard work, for there is no royal road to success in our profession any more than in any other branch of life." He supported this prophecy with the generalization that no man, however gentle he might be, could ever obtain the response which a sick animal would give to a woman.

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PICTURE-ESQUE BIOGRAPHY.¹

No "thriller" in modern fiction presents more startling incidents, or more perplexing puzzles than the life of Letitia Landon, a writer whose poems and novels, published under the initials "L. E. L." were Best Sellers a hundred years ago. The first puzzle is how she obtained her extraordinary position in fashionable and intellectual circles. The second is why her fair fame as a very respectable lady was ever questioned. To this day no one knows who were the mysterious slanderers who attacked her, nor what was their motive, nor why they succeeded as far as they did. She seems to have been most blameless and all her numerous important and influential admirers knew that she was blameless, and yet she was ruined. Other darker mysteries are her marriage to the sinister Captain Maclean, her life with him in his African fortress, and her death there by murder or suicide. Her horrible fate was more consonant with her Byronic aspirations than with the rose-pink sentimentality of most of what she actually wrote.

Mrs. Enfield has made the most of the picturesque elements in this curious story; in a way she has made too much of them. The book would be more impressive if there were more straightforward narrative and fewer cinema scenes. It is written in the style which reviewers have come to call "Stracheyism," though to do so is hardly just to the eminent biographer of Queen Victoria. If Mr. Lytton Strachey's followers had his wide and careful scholarship, his penetrating imagination, and his delicate sense of proportion; above all, if they would model themselves directly on him, and not be led astray by copying each other, we should not grumble at them. Mrs. Enfield has a good deal of imagination, she has read widely, and she can write finished and beautiful English. But there are places where she strikes one as not nearly careful enough, and she is much too fond of abandoning narrative in favour of fanciful descriptions, or breaking it up by a series of sensational jerks, which are rather irritating, than stimulating to the imagination. Altogether, she carries what I should rather call *Arielism* than *Stracheyism* a great deal too far. In pushing to its extreme a literary fashion of the day she follows the example of her heroine. It is of course a way to success. But only ephemeral success. A day will come when the affectations of present day highbrowism will be as out of fashion as the affectations of Byronism. Mrs. Enfield is so good a writer that I wish she would adopt a more permanent literary style.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

THE SURREY WOOD MYSTERY, by John Arnold. (Publisher: Herbert Jenkins. 7s. 6d. net.)

A lurid and improbable story of thrills. Masked Chinamen, country "medico's" and foreign marquises and dead bodies alternate in these pages with such amazing suddenness that the thread of the story is continually snatched from the unfortunate reader's grasp.

The saving grace of the book is the fact that, for reasons which are suggested with some humour, the dashing hero does not marry the beautiful and unconventional heroine. This, however, does not make the main narrative at all intelligible to the harassed brain of the reader. M. O'M.

PIONEER WOMEN, by Margaret E. Tabor. (Shelda Press. 2s. 6d. net.)

Very slight sketches of Hannah More, Mary Carpenter, Octavia Hill, and Agnes Jones. Wonderful people all of them, but there is hardly enough in these short biographies to give an idea of them.

¹ *Picture-esque Biography*, L.E.L., by D. E. Enfield. (The Hogarth Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

First-hand News of the Woman's Movement in China.

Come to the FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. 1, on TUESDAY, 22ND MAY, at 8 p.m., and hear Miss EDITH PYE give an account of her recent visit to China on the W.I.L. Mission of Friendship to Chinese Women.

Chairman - Mrs. C. C. CHEN, Principal McTyeire School, Shanghai.

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WOMEN IN THE SERVICE OF HOSPITALS.

A full report of the Conference on this subject, which was held last week, appears in another column of this issue. It was well attended by representatives from a large number of organizations, and keen interest was shown in the discussion. As a result of a resolution passed at the Conference, a representative Committee is being set up which will consider how best representation may be made to those hospitals and other organizations concerned with the training and appointment of medical women. We wish particularly to express our gratitude to Miss Ida Samuel, Dr. Graham Little, Dr. Isabel Wilson, Miss Fulford, and Dr. Margaret Emslie for coming to speak at the Conference when the demands on their time are already so extremely heavy, and to Miss Picton-Turbervill for taking the chair.

OXFORD SUMMER SCHOOL, 4th to 11th September, 1928.

Details of the programme are now almost complete. There will be three main courses of lectures: I. *The Woman's Movement*, which will include lectures on the History and Meaning of the Woman's Movement, Women in the Professions, Women in Industry, the Legal Status of Wives and Mothers, Feminism and Marriage, Family Allowances. II. *Problems of Democracy*, which will include lectures on, Can the Vote be Intelligent?, Ideals of the Conservative party, Ideals of the Liberal party, Ideals of the Labour party, Local Government, Representation. III. *International Affairs*, including a lecture on Arbitration.

Among the lecturers will be: Mr. Norman Angell, Mrs. Blanco White, Miss K. D. Courtney, Mrs. Hubback, Miss Marjorie Maxse, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Eleanor Rathbone.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

BIRMINGHAM N.C.W.

An enthusiastic audience of nearly 1,000 filled the theatre at the Birmingham and Midland Institute on 4th May, when a meeting, organized by the Branch N.C.W. and an Ad Hoc Committee representing about a dozen societies, was held in support of Equal Franchise. All three political parties were represented on the platform. Commander Locker Lampson presiding declared it intolerable that young women of twenty-one should have been considered incapable of voting. Mr. Chamberlain, Editor of the Birmingham Labour paper, emphasized women's special interest in peace, housing, unemployment and education. Mr. Dyer, a future Liberal candidate, insisted that women would vote well, and partly because they would have more regard for the next generation than for the next election. He supported Equal Franchise because he wanted all the best brains and the best ideals to make the world safe for democracy. Past suffrage workers were delighted to welcome Miss Macadam, who converted so many people to the equality principle in early days. Miss Macadam gave a historical survey of the movement with some striking reminiscences, and moved the resolution: "That in view of the fact that the franchise is about to be granted to women on the same terms as to men, this meeting calls on the women of all political parties to accept their new responsibilities and to take their full share in the political life of the nation." She insisted that the vote was not the end but only the means to the end.

A number of "under thirties" attended the meeting, and had been eagerly looking forward to hearing Miss Nancy Stewart Parnell. She had a great reception, and lived up to their expectations. "The vote should be a very precious thing to us young women, because it has been won at such a price," she said. "It is to those older women who worked that we might have the vote, that we owe our careers and the liberties we now enjoy." One of the most charming speeches was made by Mrs. Reid, who proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, speakers, and choir. She announced that she was one of the oldest suffragists present, and was able to recall a very different world as far as women were concerned. Mrs. Reid read extracts from a letter written by John Stuart Mill to her aunt, Mrs. Taylor, in which he encouraged the holding of a women's meeting, and recommended that speeches should actually be made by women themselves. A witty seconder was found in Miss Walmesley, who, in praising the choir, asserted that twenty years ago not even music could have produced harmony in such a meeting. That the meeting was fruitful was shown by the response of the younger women, a number of whom asked for invitations to a meeting to be held on 1st June to inaugurate a Younger Group.

WEST BROMWICH S.E.C.

At a meeting of the West Bromwich S.E.C. held last month, Miss Watson, delegate to the N.U.S.E.C. Annual Council Meeting, gave a very interesting report of the proceedings at the Council and the great Suffrage Demonstration held in connection with it. The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Ethel Poulton, passed a resolution calling upon the Government to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Sexual Offences against young persons.

CORRESPONDENCE. WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.

MADAM.—As an equally loyal Anglo-Catholic woman may I say a few words in answer to the letter of this week on this subject? The point of the letter appears to lie in the last paragraph: "To alter the matter in one of these Sacraments—to substitute a woman for a man in the Sacrament of Orders—would be, as it were, to substitute wine for water in baptism, a heathen for a Christian in Confirmation." Your correspondent is apparently unaware of what the "matter" of a Sacrament is. Every Sacrament, says the Catechism, has two parts; an outward and visible sign, and an inward and spiritual grace. The former of these is known as the matter of the Sacrament. In Baptism the matter is water, in Confirmation it is the laying on of hands. In the Sacrament of Ordination it is the laying on of hands, as everyone who has traced the history of the Sacrament knows. In the Middle Ages there was a danger of the emphasis being shifted to the handing over of the chalice. The reformers of 1552 therefore, to establish beyond doubt what had been since the Apostles' days the matter of the Sacrament—the laying on of hands—removed altogether the "tradition of the instruments."

There has never been any idea of the recipient of the Sacrament being also the matter of it; if this were so the child would be the matter of Baptism, and an even worse paradox would arise in the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. There are in every Sacrament two constant factors, and only two—the matter, and the grace. Beyond that the Church has never laid down rules as to the recipient. The problem which faces her to-day is that which faced S. Peter when he was asked to confirm Gentiles. He learnt then that God does not limit to a chosen few the gift of His grace.

Those women who love the Catholic Church value too highly the Apostolic Succession to wish to minister except under its aegis; but they trust its Founder too implicitly to think that He would shut out by an arbitrary law those who wish to serve Him in the priesthood, and who honestly feel the call to do so. Our Lord in His life on earth never denied His grace to anyone who asked it of Him; can we doubt that He is as generous now to those women who ask and desire the grace given in Ordination, that they may serve Him in the sacred ministry of the Church of England?

IRENE SHEWELL COOPER.

ETHEL SMYTH JUBILEE.

MADAM.—Exactly fifty years ago, a certain work by Ethel Smyth, then a second term student at the Conservatorium, was played in public at Leipzig. This musical Jubilee will be celebrated in various ways; among others by a B.E.C. Festival of her works on 20th May; by a grant to the British Women's Symphony Orchestra; and by four or five performances of her Mass (one of which, on 5th September at the Gloucester Festival, marks the attainment of an end pursued for thirty-five years). Also in June the University of St. Andrew's is conferring on her the degree (Hon.) of LL.D.

Meanwhile, in Germany, where her music first found appreciation, a desire has been expressed by friends of both nationalities and both sexes, that a concert of her works be given next autumn in Berlin. Bruno Walter will conduct (without taking a fee), Frau Leider will sing in the second act of "The Wreckers", and the Composer's great wish is that her Violin and Horn Concerto shall be introduced to Germany by London artists, namely Adila Fachiri and Aubrey Brain.

The cost of this concert will be about £600, part of which is being subscribed by personal friends. But inasmuch as this event has a more than personal significance, affecting, as it must, the matter nearest to the composer's heart, namely, the status of her sex in the realm of serious achievement, we believe that many women will be glad to take part in a scheme for securing a really brilliant performance abroad of the works of one who all her life has fought by deed and word in the cause of women.

Subscriptions, endorsed "Ethel Smyth Jubilee Fund", may be sent to:

(1) The President of the Music Section, Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, London, W.

(2) Mrs. Le Marchant, Chairman of the Music Section, Forum Club, 6 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.

(3) The Editor of *Time and Tide*, 88 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

When the requisite sum has been collected the undersigned will make the fact known and the Editor of *Time and Tide* will publish a list of donors. Unfortunately there seems, as in London, not the faintest prospect of doing more than covering expenses; but any surplus will be handed over to the Musicians' Benevolent Fund.

NANCY ASTOR.
ANNIE COWDRAY.
RHONDDA.

MRS. BUTLER'S CENTENARY.

MADAM.—In the many sketches that have been published in connection with the Butler's Centenary I am surprised that not a single mention has been made about Mrs. Butler's connection with the temperance movement. Has her association been forgotten?

Mrs. Butler was brought up without thinking of stimulant at all; and never saw it unless there were visitors and as a matter of choice she was an abstainer long before she saw the moral necessity of insisting upon it, so far from it being any sacrifice to her to be an abstainer, it would have been a great sacrifice to her to have taken wine. In 1865 she settled in Liverpool, and she soon saw that drink was the great, the hopeless obstacle in her mission amongst the poor, and she thought it was best to sign the pledge. Later she joined the Good Templars and was a frequent visitor to the lodges in North Northumberland, especially "Tilside" Lodge at Ford when staying with her friend Lady Waterford, and she attended the Grand Lodge at Birmingham in 1880 and spoke during the proceedings. She was one of those who took part in organizing temperance work in Switzerland in 1877. On the formation of the British Women's Temperance Association she became one of its workers, and in 1891 was the superintendent of the Purity Department of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. On her death her portrait was presented to the Northern Temperance Picture Gallery at Newcastle-on-Tyne. W.

COMING EVENTS.

JOHN STUART MILL DINNER.

MAY 20. 7.30. Craig's Court Restaurant, Whitehall. See Announcements.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT LECTURE.

MAY 21. 8 p.m. Essex Hall, Strand. Miss Evelyn Sharp, "Mary Wollstonecraft." See under Announcements. Admission free.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Sutton W.C.A. MAY 21. 3.15. Throley Road Hall. Mrs. Stocks, "Women in Industry."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

MAY 18. 8.15. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C. Public Meeting. Miss Eunice Murray, "Women and the Churches."

MAY 19. 12 noon. Pilgrimage of Representatives of Women's Organizations to John Stuart Mill's statue in Temple Gardens.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

MAY 22. 8 p.m. Friends' House, Euston Road. Public Meeting. Miss Pye, "China," Miss Emily Balch, Mrs. C. C. Chen.

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FURNISHED FLAT to be let, £110 yearly, inclusive; 3 rooms, bath, geyser, electric light, gas fires. Also 2 furnished FLAILETS at 25s. each weekly. Suitable for professional women or students.—Apply, Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W. (Phone: Park 2943.)

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—To let, furnished, bedroom, sitting-room, large bed-sitting-room, all sunny, overlooking garden. Service, exclusive use of bathroom, dining-room shared with owner of house; meals (meat or vegetarian) arranged to suit tenants' requirements; 7 guineas, inclusive.—Apply, Miss Marshall, 2 Linnell Drive, N.W. 11.

TO LET, July and September, small HOUSE, North Cornish coast; magnificent views, bathing; 2 sitting, 5 bedrooms, bathroom; rent 5 guineas weekly.—Apply, Box 1,473, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

TO LET, 7 weeks from end July, modern labour-saving HOUSE, facing Hampstead Heath; own garden tennis court; 6 minutes tube station; rent 5 guineas weekly.—Apply, Box 1,474, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED FLAT, minute from sea, 3 rooms, kitchen.—Gregory, "Oakleigh," Combe Martin, Devon.

TO LET, furnished, Bottrells Cottage; roomy, well built, orchard views; 2½ guineas.—For further particulars apply, Owner, Bottrells, Chalfont St. Giles. Tel. 63.

FLAT, unfurnished, 3 large rooms, kitchen, bath, electric light; vacant mid-July; 2 guineas weekly, inclusive.—Williams, 102 St. Julians Farm Road, West Norwood.

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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.

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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 Raly Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

BUSHEV, Herts.—Freehold, £1,350. Sunny, picturesque, 6-roomed; gas, electric; bathroom, greenhouse, open-air room, garden, huts; open country.—Brackenbury, 2 Campden Hill Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUE PERSIAN KITTEN, Jane, a kitten of exceptional talent and character as well as great beauty; seeks an establishment; 25s.—Apply, O'Malley, 6 Steeles Road, London, N.W. 3.

HOLIDAYS.

YORKS.—Warnford, Thoraby, Aysgarth (560 feet up). BOARD-RESIDENCE; indoor sanitation, bath, garden, garage; near moors; daily motor-bus service up and down Wensleydale; from £2 10s.—Miss Smith.

POST WANTED.

AU PAIR, July-August. Young German girl, now in England, seeks post town or country; light household duties only; German lessons.—Miss Wiczorek, 14 Chadlington Road, Oxford.

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PART HOLIDAY, all expenses offered to one lady or two friends, to take on domestic work small house, North Cornwall, for August; afternoons entirely free.—Apply, Box 1,475, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

WANTED, in Nice until October, SECRETARY, literary or aviation experience. Living expenses £2 weekly, salary £3, six hours daily only; state speecs, experience, age.—Stella Wolfe Murray, Villa Alexandra, Chermex-sur-Montreux.

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GOWNS well cut and fitted by experienced dressmaker. Terms from 25s. Ladies' own materials made up. Renovations a speciality.—Grace Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. Phone, Park 2943. Appointments.

GLOVES, specially good quality, natural, white, 4s. 11d. pair.—Mrs. Plevin, Northgate, Chester.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Members' Library, Books on Suffrage, Sociology and Economics, Hansard, latest Government Publications, Periodicals, Newscuttings. 10-8 (except Saturdays).

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 106 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 7s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940).

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 20th May, 3.30, Osbert Sitwell, "Modern Poetry." 6.30, Dr. Orchard.

JOHN STUART MILL DINNER, 20th May, 7.30, at Craig's Court Restaurant. Speakers include Mr. Petibick Lawrence, M.P., Mrs. Zangwill, and Mrs. Mansell-Moullin. Tickets 5s., from 38 Hogarth Hill, N.W. 11.

FIRST SUFFRAGETTE LECTURE, "Mary Wollstonecraft," by Miss Evelyn Sharp, at Essex Hall, Monday, 21st May, 8 p.m. Admission free. Seats reserved, 1s. and 2s. 6d.

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