

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E.

We offer hearty congratulations to the Chairman of our Board of Directors upon her inclusion in the New Year's honours list as a Dame of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Our readers require no explanatory paragraph to inform them of why she has been thus publicly honoured. If Great Britain stands pre-eminent to-day as the world's most effective working example of political democracy (and we are inclined to think that it does), Dame Millicent Fawcett, by her wise and successful leadership of the Woman's Suffrage cause has contributed largely to this result.

Women in the League of Nations.

The Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations, which has its annual meeting on the 16th, is one of those organizations which demonstrates the genius of women for, shall we say, *finance*? For a modest sum in two (very small) figures it has accomplished during the past year a remarkably large amount of work in connexion with the object for which it exists. Its efforts are complementary to the efforts of the national organizations which are represented upon it. While they, rightly, regard the League from many points of view, it regards it specially as a new field to which women, properly equipped and possessed of the right national qualifications, can do service. Its officers must be possessed, in a high degree of technical knowledge, of the intricacies of the various parts, secretariats, commissions, committees, sections, and what not, both of the League and of the International Labour Office. Happily such knowledge is possessed by its chairman and hon. secretary. The Council works partly by propaganda, but also largely by keeping in close touch with Geneva on the many occasions when the fact that women exist may escape the memory for a moment of the most able and hard-working body of officials who carry on there. Not all the suggestions of the Council meet with approval at Geneva (even now and again among its own constituents), but all of them command attention and cause a further salutary searching of heart as to whether the theoretical equality of opportunity for men and women within the League finds expression in practice to the extent that is essential if it is to accomplish its purpose of turning the world from a barracks into a happy household.

Bread.

The price of bread continues to rise. In London the Master Bakers have indicated the probability of a rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on the quarter loaf early next week—the result, it is stated, of a rise in the price of flour. Indeed, Mr. Noyes, secretary of the London Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society, has communicated to the Press some astonishing percentages in support of the action foreshadowed by his craft. Whereas the various elements in the bakers' costs of production have risen by 110 to 115 per cent., he declares, the price of bread has increased by only 95 per cent. Meanwhile, the Wigan and District Master Bakers' Association announce an immediate increase in retail prices which brings the 2 lb. loaf up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. We await with increasing interest the report of Mr. Baldwin's Royal Commission on food prices, more particularly that part of it which will throw light on the organization and financial position of the flour-milling industry.

Gold.

Meanwhile, though our bread may cost us more, our gold dollar costs us day by day a little less. At the beginning of the week the dollar-sterling exchange touched the record price of $\$4.76\frac{1}{8}$ to the paper pound. This fact may not appear of much immediate significance to our readers. Nevertheless, we venture to suggest at least one sequence of thought which brings it into contact with recent preoccupations of our own. The rise in the value of the pound in terms of the dollar brings us appreciably nearer to the comparatively safe anchorage of our pre-war gold standard currency. That anchorage may be, as some of our gifted contemporaries have suggested, a bit of a fetish—a clumsy straight-waistcoat for any country capable of pursuing an intelligent monetary policy. But at any rate it is likely (for good or evil) to blunt the probability of spectacular rises in the general level of prices arising from broad monetary causes unconnected with the organization of production or the disorganization of distribution. Thus the resumption of the gold standard might conceivably make it easier for us to isolate causes. It is an intriguing speculation!

Women Teachers.

The Annual Conference of the National Union of Women Teachers, held over the New Year at Birmingham, dealt largely with the relationship between the men and women teachers, as might be expected. The question of equal pay is the first point that comes to one's mind in this connection. A resolution protesting against the proposed differentiation between men's and women's salaries was passed and a demand made that any joint committee dealing with the interests of women teachers should contain a fair number of women. The Standing Joint Committee on Teachers' Salaries, which submitted terms of reference to Lord Burnham, consists of 47 men and 3 women, though the women are in a majority in the profession, and it is not astonishing that the women teachers should protest against this, considering that the question of the equality of men's and women's salaries is one of the burning questions with which that Committee has had to deal. But the grievances of the women teachers are not limited to the question of pay. There is also very strong feeling that the headship of mixed schools should not be the perquisite of the men teachers, and that women should be considered on their merits both for these posts and for administrative and inspecting appointments. In other words, that there should be equality of opportunity. This need for equality of opportunity is not confined to the women teachers, but applies also to the girls in the schools; they need equal

chances of competing for scholarships, the right to equal maintenance allowances, and equal facilities for recreation. In all these respects the present educational system is at fault. Moreover, since the headship of all mixed schools are held by men it means that the interests of the girls are too often sacrificed to the interests of the boys. The women's opportunities are also being curtailed by the practice of amalgamating the Infants' Departments in the elementary schools with the Mixed Department usually under a head master, thus closing another avenue of promotion to women teachers. The automatic dismissal of married women teachers was another matter against which the teachers protested, not for the first time. On all these points the Conference spoke with no uncertain voice, and they were stressed in Miss Crosby's inspiring presidential address. We are glad to see that they also passed a resolution demanding equal franchise.

Interest in the Women's Movement.

It is a noticeable fact how many newspapers over the New Year had long reviews of Women's Work during 1924. Reviews of this kind have reached us from the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Newcastle Chronicle*, the *Edinburgh Evening News*, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *East Anglian Daily Times* (the last three being nearly two columns in length, but all of them long), whilst the *Sheffield Independent* had a review of the year from a woman's point of view by Mrs. Wintringham. Such articles in the ordinary Press show significantly how widespread is the interest in the women's movement in all its phases, since one can safely assume that articles of such length are put in because they have a public and not for purposes of propaganda.

Women in the German Parliament.

As a result of the German elections last month 33 women were returned out of 493 members. This is an improvement on the previous parliament, in which 27 women sat. Both actually and relatively the Socialist party has the largest number of women members: out of 131 seats held by the Socialist party 17 are filled by women, that is to say, roughly, there is

one woman to every eight men, an astonishing figure considering the situation in other countries. The German Nationalist Party has returned 5 women amongst its 103 members, there are 4 women members in the Central, 3 Communists, and 2 in the German Nationalist Party and in the People's Party.

Women's Local Government Society.

With the view of arousing wider interest in the County Council elections next March, the Women's Local Government Society is arranging an important conference on 14th January, for which the Metropolitan Asylums Board are lending their largest hall at their premises near the Blackfriars end of the Embankment. Lady Trustram Eve, London County Council, will preside at the morning session, and Miss Scowell, of the East Sussex Council, will speak. The chairman in the afternoon will be Sir Willoughby Dickenson, and a discussion on the best means of directing feminine attention to the work of the Councils will be opened by Miss Adler, London County Council, and Mrs. Alderton, Deputy Mayor of Colchester.

Jean Sterling MacKinlay.

One of the delights of Christmas is that it gives adults such unwonted and welcome excuses for playing with children's toys and going to children's entertainments. To anyone who has not seen Miss MacKinlay's programme for children we have but one piece of advice—that they should immediately discover it to be their bounden duty to take some child to a theatre, and then take tickets as speedily as possible for the Century Theatre. There will be keen competition whether the "grown-ups" or the children enjoy it most. They will not only hear some delightful songs, but they will have the pleasure of moving in the most exalted circles, for there they will meet the Queen of Hearts who made the tarts, Mr. Milne's equally domestic Queen who *did* want some butter for the royal slice of bread, and the emperor who wore the new clothes that were not there. Nothing can ever quite take us back to the time "when we were very young," but Miss MacKinlay succeeds as well as anyone ever will this side of fairyland.

THREE NOBLE DAMES.

An inopportune gap between our last issue's retirement into its printing press and the publication of the New Year's honours list prevented us from making our comments thereon in due season. In the ordinary course of events this would not have troubled us. We are by way of looking somewhat coldly upon honours lists, by reason of the strange incongruities which habitually prevail in them. Some of our sympathetic contemporaries are inclined to deplore the unduly small number of women whose names from time to time appear in those honourable connections. We, on the other hand, have always regretted rather the large number of men. Why, for instance—but there, we will refrain from invidious specifications!

This week, however, we have, apart from the above-mentioned habitual regret, one emphatic comment to make upon the list of honours which graced New Year's Day; and our comment takes the form of a threefold congratulation. We congratulate Mr. Baldwin upon his selection of three recipients for the only title which undue respect for precedent allows him to confer upon women. We congratulate all existing Dames of the British Empire upon the recruitment of three colleagues whose accession will add lustre and honour to their Order. And most heartily do we congratulate Dame Millicent Fawcett, Dame Ellen Terry, and Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake upon this decisive act of public homage to their respective pre-eminence in three important spheres of life. It is perhaps a poor reflection upon the discrimination of Prime Ministers in general in their handling of honours in general, that this should be a matter for peculiar congratulation. But so it is. These three ladies have received honours not because they have contributed lavishly to party funds or rendered signal service to party organizers—not because they have the honour to be the wives of influential husbands—not because they have medically attended members of the Royal Family—but simply and solely because each by her own qualities has earned the admiration and confidence of a wide public. What shall we say about Dame Millicent Fawcett that our readers do not already know? We know better than the framers of this honours list what kind of a leader she is and in what cause she has led. What shall we say about Dame Ellen Terry that will add knowledge to those of our readers who have more than ten years or so of stage reminiscences?

To the post-war generation of play-goers she stands as a great name. To the pre-war generation that name carries with it a glowing host of immortal hours: memories of a voice, beautiful and moving beyond all other voices on the English stage; memories of the transcendental emotional sympathy which carried her up to the high peaks of dramatic art; memories of kindness and grace which found permanent lodging in the most intimate personal affections of her public. And of Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake, Senior Surgeon of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, we will only say, with the diffidence of a non-medical critic, that she is a lady reputed to be one of the most skilful surgeons of her generation, and one of its most inspiring teachers.

But there are flies in the best ointment, and we should not feel quite ourselves were we not ready with some carping criticism of this latest act of Government. Perhaps we have a less profound respect for minor precedents than our present Prime Minister—or than his predecessor in 1918. But if we ourselves had enjoyed the disposal of recent honours lists, we should have been tempted by our better knowledge of Dame Millicent Fawcett's political wisdom and greatness of character to create her not a Dame of the Grand Cross, but a Duchess in her own right. And this we should have done not tardily in the New Year 1925, but (for obvious reasons) in celebration of His Majesty's official birthday during the summer of 1918. We should have been, too, a little more "on the spot" in the case of Dame Ellen Terry. Clearly the proper time to make public recognition of her qualities was the occasion of her stage jubilee in 1907—or at least as near to that memorable occasion as the establishment of a new Order where women might be decently segregated would admit. However, better late than never, and it is not Mr. Baldwin's fault that he cannot wholly repair the omissions of several years ago. Therefore we do most heartily congratulate Dame Millicent Fawcett and Dame Ellen Terry, not because their Grand Crosses of the British Empire are half good enough for them, but because their insignia represents perhaps the best that Mr. Baldwin could do with his heritage of incongruous and limiting precedents. Meanwhile, in spirit we hail them as Duchesses in their own right, and invest them with all the brightest stars of Heaven.

TWO SPRING VISITS TO PALESTINE, 1921, 1922.¹

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, G.B.E., J.P., LL.D.

CHAPTER IX.—THE BALFOUR DECLARATION (continued).

I had a conversation in Jerusalem with a vehement opponent of the Balfour Declaration. He was a man of good education, speaking many languages, able, acute, business-like, and trustworthy, but he had no words strong enough to use against "The National Home for the Jews." I naturally asked him "why?" He said: "Great Britain has given away that which did not belong to her. She has taken our home to give it to our enemies."² I replied to the effect that this only showed that what was most wanted was an explicit definition by the British Government of what they meant by a National Home. This was, indeed, the substance of most of what I had to say to these interesting, intelligent, but often very wrong-headed, misinformed people. "Press the British Government to define exactly what they mean by this expression. You understand it to mean one thing, I understand it to mean another: the only way of getting the difference settled is to ask the people who originally used it to define it." The required definition was given very soon after this by the High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, himself a Jew and a Zionist. His definition, afterwards endorsed by the British Government (see Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons, 14th June, 1921), was that the words meant "that Jews who were scattered throughout the world, but whose hearts were always turned to Palestine, would be able to come there and develop the country to the advantage of all its inhabitants." This interpretation is quite consistent with that given by Mr. Claud Montefiore a month earlier at a meeting of the League of British Jews. He is a Jew, but not a Zionist: he is no opponent of the National Home as he understands it. He said: "A National Home has come to mean a place where, in conjunction with men and women of other creeds and nationalities, some Jews can help and be helpful to build up a new nation in prosperity and freedom—a Palestinian nation." (See *Jewish Guardian*, 27th May, 1921.)

A consideration based on arithmetic favours this eminently reasonable and humane definition of the disputed phrase. It is estimated that there are scattered throughout the world some 14,000,000 Jews. Palestine is a small country, and a considerable proportion of its area is either rock or desert, not capable of sustaining a large population; it now has about 700,000 inhabitants, of whom little more than one-ninth are Jews. Although the country, if developed agriculturally and industrially, might be made capable of sustaining perhaps double or even treble its present population, it is more than evident that it could never sustain the Jews of the whole world, even if they desired, which in the main they do not, to abandon the countries in which they have been settled for generations and in which they have found citizenship and freedom.

I could never accept the view that it was impossible to create in Palestine a National Home for the Jews without injuring the non-Jewish population. If the Jews introduce improved methods of agriculture, develop industries, use the Falls of the Jordan to create electric power, promote irrigation, improve harbour and shipping facilities, they must necessarily benefit the non-Jewish as well as the Jewish part of the population.

Some considerable part of the opposition to the "National Home" may be traced to the more fanatical exponents of Zionism, who are not satisfied with the definitions just quoted. They want not merely a Home where the Jews are free, along with other citizens, to use their faculties and opportunities; they want predominance and mastery. This they should be firmly told they cannot have, but they can have freedom so long as this is freely accorded to the other races of the country. They can have power in proportion to their numbers and to their good sense in using it. Probably their education, their great intelligence and adaptability, will give them more power than is strictly proportionate to their numbers, but not so greatly in excess of it as 750,000 is to 77,000.

In Palestine, as in other countries, persecution and cruelty fan the flames of race hatred. Freedom and friendliness tend

¹ This is the thirteenth of a series of weekly articles which will extend over a period of about six months.

² It will be remembered by those who have read Mr. Laurence Oliphant's *Haifa*, written in the seventies of the last century, that every artist or archaeologist sketching or taking measurements in Palestine was instantly suspected by the natives of a design to take their country from them. "See," they would say, "our country is being taken from us."—*Haifa*, p. 137.

to extinguish them. According to the Jewish author of the article "Zionism" in the 11th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Zionism, as we know it, took its rise from the Dreyfus plot in France. Give the Jew fair play, admission to all that is best in education, or in politics and the professions, and he becomes as deeply attached to the countries where he finds these as if he belonged to them by race. Why should he not? A Jew educated and brought up, for instance, in England—the highest places in literature, the professions or in statesmanship open to him if he can win them—is far more at home in England than he is among people who seek to avert the evil eye by plaiting blue beads into their horses' tails or putting necklaces of the same round the necks of their camels, regard revenge as the highest of human duties, keep up murderous blood feuds, and buy and sell their girl-children in marriage.

It is very difficult indeed to understand, much more to sympathize with, the point of view of such people. I was told while I was in Palestine in 1921, by a highly placed Moslem, that if we were good Christians we should wish to kill all the Jews in order to avenge the death of our Saviour. He hastened to explain that this was a joke, but I think he had read in our faces what we thought of it. Another (and this was a Christian) said of course there was no doubt that Lord Rothschild had bribed Mr. Balfour to publish the Balfour Declaration! When I laughed and said this statement only showed his want of knowledge of both the men, and to those who did know them the charge was an absolute impossibility, he only thought this was a measure of my own ignorance and gullibility.

I spoke to them of the League of Nations, and of the protection it would give them, when once the mandate of Britain in Palestine was confirmed, to bring up before the Assembly of the League any well-authenticated grievances which they had against the mandatory power, mentioning the name of Lord Robert Cecil as the chief British statesman who was working for the building up of the League. On hearing this they asked me eagerly, "Is Lord Robert Cecil a Jew?"

We may smile at these evidences of ignorance, but after all what more can be expected of a people who have been for two thousand years or more subject to foreign domination, and therefore never possessed of the self-government which is the basis of political education.

It made one feel a little ashamed that there was more representation of the People of Palestine under Turkish rule than now when the country has been under British control for nearly four years. Under the Turk, Jerusalem, Haifa, Nablus, etc., all sent representatives to sit in the Turkish Parliament. When I mentioned this to important people, such as District Governors, they said that the representation set up by the Young Turks in Palestine was a paper system and not much good in actual working; I could easily believe this, but I still felt it was more educative to the people than no kind of representation at all. Great allowance must of course be made for the fact that civil Government in Palestine only dates from 1st July, 1920. There has not been time to deal with any but the most pressing problems, such as health and education. Representative Government, both local and central, was definitely offered in 1922, and was as definitely rejected by the Arab population. There were risks in making this offer, for the spirit which thought it the duty of Christians to murder Jews might very well think it the duty of the great Moslem majority to take this job upon themselves. The murderous attacks made on 1st May, 1921, on Jews in Jaffa, and in some of the adjacent Jewish colonies, show that this is no imaginary danger—88 persons were killed and 238 injured. This sort of thing is absolutely intolerable. The Jewish communities must be protected not only in life and property, but in their cherished political independence; they must not be exterminated either physically or politically.

The native Syrians of Palestine are about as ignorant politically as it is possible for intelligent people to be, but they are good judges of the character of their rulers when brought into actual contact with them; and it was, I felt, a good sign that I heard not one single word from any of those with whom I conversed otherwise than highly appreciative of Sir Herbert Samuel: all acknowledged his sense of justice, his anxious desire to do the right thing in the difficult task he has taken upon his shoulders. This is one of the cheerful features in the present very perplexing situation. I shall now try to recount some others.

EGYPTIAN WOMEN AS WORKERS.

In every country the backbone of the woman's movement is the professional class. Women specially trained for definite occupations, practised in discipline of mind and body in varying degree, accustomed to comprehend that to attain a given result, certain definite efforts either mental or physical are necessary, these women are those who can best be taken as the true index of the progress of women in any state. Judged by this standard, Egypt is moving forward satisfactorily, her professional women, though few in number, have a status which is recognized and to a certain extent respected.

Of the professions, that of teaching is most followed: several hundreds of women practise it in both Government schools and private schools. They are excellently trained for the Government schools in a certain number of training colleges scattered over Egypt. The training extends over three to five years. The training of teachers in private schools is of a less regular nature. The circumstances of the livelihood of those in private schools vary greatly, as there is, so far, no general teachers' association to regulate standards. As a rule a modest recompense satisfies them, since most are of families in poor circumstances and have been forced into professional life through the absence of a bread-winner at home rather than from enthusiasm for the art of teaching.

Teachers employed in Government schools are in a more favoured position. Their pay is in a definite and satisfactory scale; they reach the grade of headmistress, and even inspector of education. They work on equal terms with men teachers, and even occasionally act as their chiefs. I may add that some of these teachers have graduate experience in English training colleges, as well as in Egyptian colleges.

Thus all grades of attainment and comfort are to be found among women teachers in Egypt: from the humble assistant teacher, who at a salary of a few pounds monthly shares a bed-sitting-room in the school of some distant village, to the Government inspectress who owns her own house and car, and inspects the schools and training colleges of all Egypt.

Many of these women show genuine proof of the teaching instinct, and have impressive results—especially as regards discipline. They are open to new ideas, gentle in character, firm if sure of support, but inclined to yield easily to those on whom their daily bread depends.

Intellectual life they have little of, since so far reading societies, correspondence courses, and popular lectures are practically unknown. Several serious magazines with educational influence are widely read among them. One and all, they have become ardent, if little informed, politicians during recent years. Utopian political ideas occupy the ardour of their awakened minds. Should more cultivated Egyptian ladies take up the teaching profession in the future there is a large field of influence open to them.

Another professional occupation which is rising in popularity is that of nursing, especially in the domain of state employment. For many years girls have received three, and now four, years training at the chief Government hospital. On graduation they are employed by the state (1) in districts or towns and provinces as assistants to the State medical officers, (2) as assistants in State hospitals, and (3) in some cases as matrons of dispensaries and welfare centres. A certain number of these state employees have a private practice as gynecologists and midwives as well. All of them practise in this way when their period of government service is over. Some of these trained nurses act as school nurses in Government schools, and as inspecting school nurses in the larger towns and country districts. Their number is all too few for the work to be done. Private nursing in the home is undertaken by few. A certain number have recently had special training in England in public health work.

Five thousand five hundred women at present pursue the occupation of midwife throughout the country; but as the greater majority of these have received but two weeks' training to add to the lore they have inherited from their ancestors, they rank very far down in the professional scale. A small percentage have had an excellent practical four months' training in provincial maternity centres. These, however, when they return to their villages, have to fight a losing battle against ancient prejudice in matters of a-sepsis. All these women are illiterate.

Of the learned professions, first comes medicine. Opportunity for studying medicine in Egypt has so far been lacking for women. But at present one Egyptian is studying medicine in

London, and five others are preparing to do so next year. Next comes the profession of the law. So far no Egyptian-born woman has qualified as a lawyer. I see no reason why within a very short space they should not begin to do so, since many girls now possess the necessary foundations of education.

In other professions there have so far been no female pioneers, and the reason is not very far to seek. The very great prosperity of the country affects the educated upper classes so favourably that no female member of them is driven out to work by adverse economic conditions. Every woman can, and should, marry: most do. Even the professional women marry after some years of an interesting career: though to this rule there are one or two notable exceptions. It is worthy of note that in Egypt marriage for women, as for men, is usually a private matter, and not one to be reckoned with in the case of official employment.

Thus the advent of women into the business world is far away. The prevailing occupations of Egyptian notables being rather the management of their estates than occupations of an industrial or commercial order, the whole class of occupations dependent on an industrial civilization does not exist. Therefore secretaries, typists, clerks, book-keepers, accountants, librarians, and other cogs in the great wheel of modern civilization do not exist in the Egyptian world, while European commercial firms prefer to employ their own nationals.

So far all the women in professional work have kept the veil, and with it much of old-fashioned decorum. This is a most wise conservatism, since the veil in Egypt is still *de rigueur*, and were the professional women to be the first to discard it, their social prestige is scarcely yet strong enough to carry the other women with them, while there is a strong probability that the growing respect with which they are regarded would be changed into an unfavourable, a critical, attitude. The very great need of Egypt for trained workers of Egyptian nationality has given such few of its women as have been able to seize occasion by the forelock an opportunity which many a woman of more crowded European civilizations would seize greedily did it come her way. It is to be hoped that the number of women in Egypt who turn towards the professions will increase greatly in the next few years.

B. ELGOOD.

THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE.¹

We commend M. Berl's tentative and suggestive philosophic analysis to those who, like the reviewer, have an inclination to say: "There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your Psycho-Analysis." M. Berl is tackling an abominably elusive aspect of a human psychology, one which masquerades under many guises: passion, friendship, patriotism, religion, to name only a few, and is perhaps itself less of a homogenous quality than our loose everyday phraseology would suggest. He is highly abstract, and despite the temptations offered by his subject, airily impersonal. He is also courageous enough to follow his subject into the ghost-haunted realms of theology and mysticism. By this misty path he is led to his final analysis of love as an unceasing dialectic, which "aims after an impossible synthesis of irreducible elements and endeavours to give effect to potencies that are irreconcilable." "It is," he concludes, "an incessant fall from eternity into time: an incessant rebound from time back into eternity." But perhaps an earlier analysis throws, for the ordinary reader, more light upon the dialectics of that refractory vapour which we, and Shakespeare, and Ethel Dell, and St. Paul call "love." "Thus," he says, "love would seem to be that which makes us love objects or persons more than their lovable qualities demand, that which makes us love them even when they are not lovable at all—in a word, that which, in a system of volitions and desires, cannot be justified by reasoning. It is not enough to say that love is blind; it is blindness itself, a disproportion between the real value of an object and the effort made to possess it. Error forms part of its very nature: if it deceived neither itself nor us in the slightest, it would be mistaken for reasonable will or for pure need. A certain madness is needed for loving—even God."

We quote at some length because the phrases quoted seem not merely to throw a limited shaft of light upon the author's problem, but because they typify his method. It is not at all a bad method—though, truth to say, the human mind at its best is apt to look a little puny when it plays round the central riddle of the Universe.

¹ *The Nature of Love*, by Emmanuel Berl. Translated by Fred Rothwell. Chapman & Hall, 12s. 6d.

TIME'S REVENGES.

Mrs. Swanwick has produced a concise, unvarnished, and detailed record of the work of the Union of Democratic Control,¹ which will take its place as part of the necessary raw material for any study of public opinion and political activity during the Great War and the Great "Peace." To say that her record is admirably written, free from emotionalism, and yet by no means dull, would be a superfluity on our part. Most of our readers are well acquainted with the habitual calibre of Mrs. Swanwick's work. Our one criticism of her book's accurate balance is the suggestion that it lays inadequate stress upon the leading part which she herself played in the chronicle of events therein set forth.

The Union of Democratic Control was founded, as our readers doubtless remember, during the turbulent opening weeks of the world war. It was founded under the active leadership of its indefatigable secretary, Mr. E. D. Morel; and on the conviction that the moment to discuss the causes and criticize the diplomatic conduct of a war is during that war's continuance: at a time when passions are hot and malleable, the public mind unbalanced, and the power of the lie at a premium. During the years which followed, that courageous body passed resolutions, promoted conferences, organized meetings, and issued publications in the interests of what they conceived to be objective truth and even justice to friend and foe alike. All this they did under a barrage of official persecution and Press misrepresentation almost unequalled in the annals of militarism. Never, so one may judge from the pages of Mrs. Swanwick's record, did they exploit their martyrdom or magnify their wounds. Sometimes, according to our own ruthless judgment, they bent the twig too far in the opposite direction in their efforts to get it straight; in other words, they ignored the beam in the enemy's eye that they might the more clearly visualize the mote in the eye of the allies. In yet other words, we have always thought, and still think, that the leaders of the U.D.C. understressed the diplomatic devilry of Vienna and Berlin during the years which preceded the war. But it is possible that the diplomatic revelations of the future may cause us to revise our judgment. For, on the whole, time has dealt kindly with the resolutions and manifestos of the U.D.C., proving them to have been, though many reasonable persons disputed them at the time, very wise in their generation. There was, for instance, a time, during the most ferocious later stages of the war, when we honestly believed that a "knock-out" victory for the Allies would, whatever its cost in blood and gold, better serve the cause of world peace and democratic progress than a "negotiated peace." The U.D.C. did not believe this, and time, in proving that our Allied statesmen were wholly incapable of handling for humane ends the great weapon of victorious power, has proved them right. Later there came a time when the actual terms of peace were laid before us; and the U.D.C. foresaw in them the germs of chaos and disruption. Again—and this time in more respectable company—they were right. And here, at least, the great mass of civilized opinion acknowledges their rightness. Almost, with this record of fulfilled prophecy before us, we are tempted to bow to the hard and difficult saying that "he who draws the sword shall perish by the sword"—reluctantly, because there are times in the history of nations and classes when the best hands leap instinctively and inevitably to the sword. A few years ago we should have appealed, in passionate revolt against that saying's dogmatism, to the splendid flourish of the sword which nineteenth century Italy made against the armed might of Austria and the temporal claims of the Catholic Church. But even as we recall our old enthusiasms we know that the fine flower of Italian democracy is itself perishing by the sword, and that it is not the Mazzinian conception of Nationalism which holds sway in what was once the Austrian Tyrol.

But our meditations on Mrs. Swanwick's suggestive record have carried us far afield. To return to the book itself, there is an element of pathos in it which is not of its author's own devising. Its concluding chapters record the coming of a Labour Government, and with it the triumph in power of the U.D.C. leaders. Its formerly despised committee-men were holding sway at the Foreign Office. And the grudging revision of our 1919 reparations policy seemed to foreshadow the first hopeful resumption of common-sense if not of goodwill.

¹ *Builders of Peace, being ten years' history of the Union of Democratic Control*, by H. M. Swanwick, with a foreword by E. D. Morel. (Swarthmore Press, 2s. 6d. net).

And now those same U.D.C. leaders are in the wilderness again. And the most tenacious of them all, the writer of Mrs. Swanwick's preface, the inspirer of her most glowing admiration, is dead. Still, on the whole, the western world is growing wiser. Some day it will say with overwhelming emphasis, what the U.D.C. said ten years ago. Some day, with history for its embittered teacher, it may even go so far as to acknowledge the gospel truth that "he who draws the sword shall perish by the sword."

M. D. S.

[The unbridled violence of the foregoing review impels us once more to remind our readers that we take no editorial responsibility for views expressed by contributors above their own signature.—ED.]

AN INTERESTING WOMAN.¹

The Letters of Olive Schreiner, issued as a companion volume to the Life which her husband recently published, throw no new light upon her strange and stormy character; they do, however, make its charm and its tiresomeness exceedingly clear and leave one with the sense of having known her very well indeed.

Olive Schreiner was clearly an intensely emotional woman, subject to such bursts of passionate feeling as most of us happily escape. Passages such as these recur frequently in the Letters: "The weight of life seems just quietly crushing me to the earth sometimes"; "All my veins are on fire, and I keep the people awake by screaming all night"; "I sometimes find I'm sitting on the floor crying, but I haven't any idea what it's about. I seem to be always crying inside."

Poor Miss Schreiner! She was never well for long at a time, and she never apparently had more than half a day's consecutive peace. Her life was one continual swing from bliss to despair, and these pages which echo each change with vivid intensity, make lurid yet fascinating reading in consequence. The constant harping upon her violent emotions, and still more upon her execrable health, would be tedious perhaps if her Letters had not also the other quality which their writer undoubtedly possessed. Tucked away amidst the exaggeration, the sentimentality and the nonsense are flashes of impersonal thinking, bits of literary judgment, scraps of political theory, and social observation which carry one on from page to page, and leave one on the whole rewarded at the end.

It is clear enough from the Life and still clearer from these Letters that Olive Schreiner had a stormy, tempestuous journey through the world. Struggling for breath, rushing wildly from place to place, plunging from one emotional entanglement to another, beset by importunate affection, torn by heart-breaking sympathy, weighed down by the very force of her own intensity, she seems to have been at the mercy of the world around. And yet there can be no doubt that she did her own thinking. Day after day and year after year she read and reflected upon the great problems of life and art. Up and down, up and down she walked, "thinking it out"; always it was to-morrow that she would write, next week that she would get to work, and then what she had done she would impatiently destroy. But, meanwhile, she would take up her pen and dash off a note, careless, impulsive, and unaffected.

And so she lived and died, and little of her work remains. But she was an interesting woman. *Woman and Labour*, the book about which such a romantic legend of destruction grew up, was republished last year. The *Story of an African Farm*, together with a new volume of *Stories, Dreams, and Allegories*, are republished now, and her two novels, *Perhaps Only* and *Undine*, are promised by her husband. The *Stories and Dreams* are rather slight, though containing many characteristic ideas, but the *African Farm* remains, even after re-reading, a very striking book, so good, indeed, that the other two must be eagerly looked for. Good or bad, however, no one who has watched in her Letters agonies of composition, can fail to await them with interest. For she tells us that she is in each of the characters herself. "Sometimes I don't know if I am I or one of the others"; and if they are as like her as all that, they will be interesting people to meet.

R. S.

¹ *The Letters of Olive Schreiner*, edited by S. C. Cronwright Schreiner, published by T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 21s. *The Story of an African Farm*, by Olive Schreiner, published by T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 3s. 6d. *Stories, Dreams, and Allegories*, by Olive Schreiner, published by T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 6s.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BEFORE THE LAW. "CONSTRUCTIVE" DESERTION.

The natural notion of desertion is a going away—"running away and leaving," as the old Vagrancy Act has it, and if this were the only act recognized as desertion, the issue whether one spouse had deserted the other would be comparatively simple. But suppose one turns the other out, and continues to refuse readmission, intending to break off the relationship of husband and wife. Obviously this is a form of desertion. Carry the matter a little further: suppose a husband, intending to get rid of his wife, threatens to murder her and takes up a weapon to back his threat, and she in fear runs away and cannot bring herself to return; clearly another form of desertion by him.

Take another step down the road. A husband carries on an adulterous intercourse and refuses his wife's request to give it up. "The husband in such a case," said the Divorce Court, "must be taken to intend the consequences of his action, that is to say, that his wife may refuse to live with him."

From a consideration of the instances put, it looks as though a principle might emerge, that desertion is breaking off cohabitation either by going away, compelling a leaving by violence, or by persisting in a course of conduct intended to make cohabitation impossible; three forms of one essential act, the wilful bringing to an end matrimonial life. Quite possibly this principle will eventually be shaped into a legal rule, but the English law never, or but rarely, proceeds by the adoption of a clear and logical principle. It fumbles towards one through precedent after precedent, leaving here and there awkward exceptions to plague the souls of the just. The exceptions get inexpertly legislated for by Parliament, and the resulting law, though operating reasonably well in the main, tends to produce the hard cases which are apt to make the world at large regard the law not only as an ass, but as a malignant donkey.

It would, for instance, be well within the principle indicated that persistent cruelty causing one spouse to leave the other was a form of desertion. Not so in fact. This case is specially legislated for by the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895; and the courts are very reluctant to deal with it otherwise, even if it can be shown, a demonstration likely to be very difficult, that the husband definitely meant by his conduct to force a breach of the matrimonial relationship.

Reasonable men and women would assume the maxim that a man should be taken to intend the natural consequences of his acts applied here, but the courts are afraid to press this doctrine to its logical conclusion.

It is perhaps not of much practical consequence that in this instance the law gives a remedy to the wife and none to the husband, but with the present very definite ideal of sex equality before the law, this want of symmetry in it is objectionable; and there are undoubted cases of persistent cruelty by a wife to a husband whom she happens to have at her mercy.

It may be said that the application of a rule that the making matrimonial life intolerable by one spouse for the other should entitle that other to relief from the law would be exceedingly difficult of application because of the border line cases, many of which would be frivolous applications. The answer is that, wherever you draw the line, the difficult cases near it occur, and are very troublesome to deal with; and that in the present state of the law there are numerous frivolous applications by people unwilling to try out properly the experiment of matrimony. There would be merely a shifting of the ground, the facts both physical and psychological would be of the same class and inferential value.

A case illustrative of our thesis is reported in *The Times* for 23rd October last, *Kirke v. Kirke*. The husband became a "Pentecostal Christian"; the wife could not follow him in his peculiar religious practices, and he became very friendly with another woman who could. She had been the nurse and lived in the same house. No suggestion of adultery was put forward, but he gave his society almost exclusively to the woman who shared his religious views and observances, and neglected his wife. She dismissed the woman, but on her husband's request allowed her to return, and he again spent most of his time with her. Eventually he went away with her, and the issue before the court was therefore one of simple desertion. But supposing he had not left the matrimonial home, it looks remarkably as if the wife would have had to put up with a condition of things which no self-respecting woman ought to be called upon to endure.

(Continued on p. 403.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY.
Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

1925 NEW YEAR'S HONOUR GIFT.

1925 has opened with the joyous news of the great honour which has been bestowed on our own past President, Dame Millicent Fawcett. Comments on this delightful news have been made in other columns, but we wish to take this opportunity warmly to congratulate both Dame Millicent herself, and the Prime Minister, who has had the perspicacity to give this much recognition, at any rate, to her fine and epoch-making work. What more auspicious opening to the New Year's work could we have? The anonymous friend who has before sent generous donations to the N.U.S.E.C. has again sent a magnificent gift of £1,000 in recognition of the honour bestowed upon Dame Millicent. This timely and generous help should do much towards rendering more effective the work that will have to be done in order to achieve success in the many campaigns in which the N.U. has already decided to embark during 1925.

SOUTH WALES GROUP OF SOCIETIES. Affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C.

On Saturday, 13th December, a meeting was held at Cardiff to inaugurate the organization of Affiliated Societies in South Wales into a group. The constituent Societies of the group at present are Abertillery W.C.A., Cardiff W.C.A., Ebbw Vale W.C.A., and Newport (Mon.) W.C.A., and it is hoped that others will shortly become affiliated. Miss Barke, M.A., of Cardiff, has kindly consented to act as Chairman, and Mrs. Tamplin, of Newport, as temporary Honorary Secretary (Castle Chambers, 84a High Street, Newport).

EDWARD WRIGHT AND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK LIBRARY.

The Edward Wright and Cavendish-Bentinck libraries continue to fulfil an important function in the work of the N.U.S.E.C. The demand for book-boxes shows no sign of decreasing; societies which organize circles for the study and discussion of social questions find them invaluable. It has been felt by many affiliated societies that such study-circles are a necessary supplement to meetings addressed by expert speakers, and provide a good opening for the interchange of experience and views among members. Individual subscribers also make constant use of the library in all its different sections.

A catalogue of the Edward Wright lending library, with supplement (September 1924), may be obtained from Miss Beaumont, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. (price 1s. 3d.). Full particulars of terms of subscription will be found on the back page of this issue, or will be sent on request. The following books have recently been added to the library:—

- BIOGRAPHY.**
Life of Olive Schreiner. S. Cronwright-Schreiner.
What I Remember. Millicent Garrett Fawcett.
Margaret Bondfield. M. A. Hamilton.
- ECONOMICS.**
Everybody's Affairs. R. Jones.
National Debt. F. Pethick Lawrence.
War-wealth and the Capital Levy. Pigou.
Is Unemployment Inevitable? Rowntree, Layton and others.
- FAMILY ALLOWANCES.**
The Disinherited Family. E. F. Rathbone.
Family Allowances. International Labour Office.
- HOUSING.**
Houses for All. E. D. Simon.
National Housing. H. Barnes.
The Housing Problem. Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations.
Some Factors relating to rehousing of Slum-Dwellers. J. J. Clarke.
- INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.**
Children of the Unskilled. Lewis.
Insurance for All and Everything. Sir W. Beveridge.
Report of Chief Inspector on Factories and Workshops. 1923.
Social Insurance Unified. Cohen.
- INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.**
Bolshevism in Retreat. M. Farbmán.
Commerce of Nations. Bastable & Gregory.
Dawes Report on Reparations (two copies).
League of Nations Year Books, 1922, 1923. Levermore.
Peace Makers. I. M. Tarbell.
Revival of Europe. Alexander.
Russia before Dawn. Mackenzie.
Ten Years After. Sir P. Gibbs.
- PRISON REFORM.**
Prisons and Common Sense. T. Mott Osborne.
- WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.**
Ancilla's Share. Elizabeth Robins.
Women's Work in South Carolina.
Women in World History. E. M. White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Essays in Liberalism.
How to Conduct a Meeting. J. Rigg.
The New Liberalism. Ramsay Muir.
The New Morality. Father Day, S.J.
Report on Psychological Tests of Educable Capacity. Board of Education.
Trevethin Report on Venereal Disease.
Why I am not a Socialist. R. H. Brand.

For further particulars about the Library see advertisement on back page of this issue.

OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Our issue of next week will contain an article by T. Oupie containing some account of the French edition of Señor Ibáñez's censored book on the present political régime in Spain, also an article on the Geneva Protocol contributed by the Women's International League.

WOMEN POLICE.

Miss Snodgrass, of Glasgow, sends us a correction of our paragraph on Women Police on page 373 of our issue of 19th December. We stated that London was the only city whose police come directly under the control of the Home Office. This, Miss Snodgrass points out, is not true. The ten women police in Glasgow come directly under the Home Office. We might add that the Home Office is also responsible for policing Government dockyards throughout the country. Thus the area over which the problem of women police is a problem of central government, and not predominantly a problem of local government, is larger than we led our readers to suppose.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. (British Section: 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

When arbitration, as a means of settling international disputes, became practical politics in Geneva last September, our hopes ran high. The plea for delay in calling the Disarmament Conference, sent forward to the Council by the present British Government, should not make us unduly despondent about the fate of the Peace Protocol. The need of the moment is for people to realize the tremendous possibilities contained in the Protocol for the pacification of the world. A very profound analysis of all the underlying principles has been issued by the W.I.L. in a pamphlet entitled "International Co-operation through Arbitration, Security, Disarmament, and Development." Price 9d. It is a full report of four lectures recently delivered by Mrs. Swanwick, Mr. W. Arnold Forster, Professor Philip Baker, and Mr. Delisle Burns. These lectures do much more than expound the provisions of the Protocol. They note the stages in the League's proposals for security, indicate the moral and political problems that will arise in the application of sanctions, discuss the difficulties of schemes for disarmament, and suggest future developments of the Covenant with a view to making the League an organ for the peaceful evolution of States. In fine, they look at the Protocol in perspective.

All Germany is in a tempest over the Note of the Ambassadors' Conference regarding Article 429 of the Treaty of Versailles. And small wonder—for the Note has turned a matter of course into a grievance. It has been obvious, ever since the London Conference, that the British occupation of the Cologne zone must continue until the French left the Ruhr. The alternative, if we fulfilled the treaty and evacuated on 10th January, would have been a French occupation to cover the Ruhr communications. There was no reason why our delay should not have been frankly explained on these grounds, of which every German party realizes the justice. But now comes this note, a week before the evacuation is due, egregiously attributing the continued occupation to an "Interim Report" of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry into the reduction of German armaments. The result is that our painfully-established repute for honest dealing with our late enemy is blown to bits.

How this diplomatic blunder was committed may be guessed. M. Herriot's illness and the consequent dominance for the time of the "old spirit" in the Quai d'Orsay—the use of that fatal body, the Ambassadors' Conference. But how Mr. Chamberlain permitted such folly is incomprehensible. Nobody suspects him of meaning ill by this country. Yet a short two months of office have seen him offer gifts of aggrieved propaganda to the Egyptian extremists, to the Irish republicans, and now, to cap all, to the nationalists of Germany.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BEFORE THE LAW (continued from page 402).

The views of women on matrimonial questions are going to count for more and more in moulding the law of husband and wife. It will be excellent if, from an early stage, they direct their minds to the search for principles, and avoid that snare of "practical" men, "dealing with each case as it arises" without the wide vision which contemplates things as a whole.

ALBERT LIECK.

GIFT OF £1,000 TO THE NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

An anonymous gift of £1,000 has been made to the N.U.S.E.C. in recognition of the honour bestowed on Dame Millicent Fawcett. This munificent donation constitutes a peculiarly fitting recognition of the part played by Dame Millicent as leader for so many years of the N.U.S.E.C., under its former title of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and an inspiration and encouragement for those who are still labouring to reach that complete equality of citizenship, the partial attainment of which has constituted Dame Millicent's life work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MADAM,—I think R. S. takes too gloomy a view of the Christmas holidays. There is no real need for children to over-eat themselves or to be all the time in a state of over-fatigue and over-excitement. Mothers have it in their power to limit the sweets and parties and plays, and to insist on early hours, regular occupation, and some consideration for other people. Not to do so is, I think, a real unkindness to the child. Life between 6 and 16 is full of exquisite possibilities, but the joy depends not so much on the things that happen as on the imaginative glamour one can cast over them. The simplest pleasures, such as roasting chestnuts by the fire while a very exciting story is read aloud, or acting a drama of one's own invention with a chosen friend, often give more delight than the most elaborate entertainment. But parties, too, can be almost magically thrilling: it all depends on the state of mind. In children, as in grown-up people, boredom is largely a subjective state, the result of a tired imagination and exhausted nerves. A child's imagination is even more easily wearied than that of an older person, and when once it is tired the magic has gone from the world. It is up to the wise parent to preserve the magic as long as possible.

There is an even more serious reason for not letting all discipline go in the holidays. A child's happiness chiefly depends on being liked: an over-fed, over-tired child can hardly enjoy itself, but a child that feels itself a nuisance to everybody is actively miserable.

And sooner or later a spoiled child always does feel this.

These are my reasons for thinking that it is really wrong to let children deteriorate during the Christmas holidays: and I see no reason at all why they should.

MARGARET CLARE.

WOMEN ENGINEERS.

MADAM,—In looking through your excellent issue of 2nd January, containing a report of women's achievements during the past year, I find no mention of the fact that during 1924 one of the oldest and largest Engineering Institutions, namely, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, admitted its first woman member. This fact, although perhaps only of direct interest to a small circle of women, is I think of some significance to the larger world of women, as representing the breaking down of further prejudice with regard to women's work in this very important field.

It may also be interesting to your readers to know that the following Engineering Institutions have now women members: the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Naval Architects, the Institute of Metals, the Institute of Marine Engineers, the Institution of Automobile Engineers, etc.

C. HASLETT.

WOMEN IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A "constant reader" points out, in addition to our correspondent's survey of women's work in Medicine, that for the first time London University has appointed a woman (Professor Louise McLlroy) as assistant examiner in obstetrics for the final M.B. She calls attention to the amusing implication of this appointment; the fact that men students of St. Mary's Hospital will, in spite of their carefully segregated medical education, now be confronted with a woman at their obstetric vivas.

Council for the Representation of Women on the
League of Nations.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

will be held at the
WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 92 VICTORIA ST.,
LONDON, S.W.
on FRIDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1925

Morning Session 11 to 1 o'clock, to be followed by a
PUBLIC MEETING (Women's Institute)
on the work of The Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations
3 to 5 p.m.

Chairman: Mrs. OGLIVIE GORDON, J.P., D.Sc.
Speakers: Mrs. SWANWICK, M.A. (British Substitute Delegate
to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations), Mr. WILSON
HARRIS, M.A., Editor of "Headway."

Admission Free. Collection. Tea will be served at 5 p.m., price 9d.
Hon. Sec.: Miss L. DE ALBERTI,
309 Scott Ellis Gardens, London, N.W. 8.

COMING EVENTS.

COUNCIL FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

JAN. 16. Annual Meeting at the Women's Institute, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Morning Session 11 to 1 o'clock, to be followed by Public Meeting, 3-5 p.m. on "The Work of the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations." Chairman: Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, J.P., D.Sc. Speakers: Mrs. Swanwick (British Substitute Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations) and Mr. Wilson Harris, M.A. (Editor of *Headway*). Admission Free.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

JAN. 10. 4-7 p.m. 35 Marsham Street. Children's Party. Hide and Seek, Home-made Fancy Dress (optional). Prize for best costume. Tickets 2s. 6d.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Croydon W.C.A. (West Ward). JAN. 28. 3 p.m. 108 Oakfield Road. Miss P. Lovell on "Election Law."

Edinburgh W.C.A. JAN. 14. 8 p.m. Royal Society of Arts Hall, 117 George Street "The Cost of a Smoky Atmosphere" (with lantern slides). By W. Brownhill Smith, Esq., O.B.E. Chairman: Councillor Dr. Nasmyth.

Kensington and Paddington S.E.C. JAN. 10. 3.30 p.m. Inaugural Meeting of Joint Society at 32 Hyde Park Gardens, W. 2. Speaker: Miss Eleanor Rathbone, J.P.

Reading S.E.C. JAN. 19. 7.30 p.m. Monthly Meeting at St. Mary's Church House.

Royal Holloway College S.E.C. JAN. 22. 8.15 p.m. Chief Inspector Champneys on "The Need for Women Police."

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL AND RACIAL PROGRESS.

JAN. 27. 8 p.m. Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. General Meeting. Lecture by Professor A. M. Carr-Saunders, M.A., on "The History of the Limitation of Numbers."

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION LEAGUE.

JAN. 16. 4.30. Women's Service House, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. Women's Conference on "The Problem of the Public House." Chairman: Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Speakers: Mrs. Rackham, J.P., and Mrs. Renton.

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LADIES who wish to live on the South Coast and furnish their own Bedroom should write to "Votiv," THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ACCOMMODATION for women students and others in attractive house on Embankment to be opened in January. All rooms overlook the river; special care taken of girls straight from school.—Apply, Warden, 100 Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1.

POSTS VACANT.

TWO experienced Gentlewomen as COOK-GENERAL and NURSE-HOUSEMAID; non-basement house, London; scrubbing and most of "turning-out" done by charwoman; two ladies and girl (6½, at school in mornings).—Apply, 113 Ladbroke Road, W. 11.

WANTED, resident fully trained Girls' Club Leader, with previous experience; knowledge of Guide work desirable; post vacant mid-January.—Apply, with testimonials, stating experience and age, to the Secretary, Miss Lloyd Wilson, Myrtle Grove, Keswick.

SENSIBLE woman of any class required to share work of small house in Derbyshire; work of cook-general, while advertiser takes part of house-parlourmaid; four in family.—For further particulars write Mrs. T. James, The Yelt Farm, Doveridge, Derby.

PROFESSIONAL.

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SPANISH AND FRENCH are now taught by native teachers at Miss Blakeney's highly recommended School of Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping. Day and Evening Classes. Terms moderate.—Wentworth House, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.

MRS. COOMBE TENNANT, Cadoxton, Neath, Glamorgan, will personally recommend excellent Preparatory School, near Farnborough, where boys are well cared for, well taught, and happy. Own boy now there.

THE LATE ORGANIZING SECRETARY of the "South Wales and Monmouthshire Counties Association for the Blind" desires another appointment. Highest credentials; exceptional testimonials; fullest investigation invited.—Write to Mrs. S. Gordon Douglas, Starr Cottage, Seaton, Devon.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

THE TAYLOR HOME SET OF THERMOMETERS, including book of tested recipes and instructions for their use. (The sugar-boiling and frying thermometers are in silver-plated copper cases.) Price 28s.—Write, Box 1,089, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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