

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XX. No. 21. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS  
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, June 29, 1928.

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Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and  
Abroad, 6/6.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### The Peace Pact.

Mr. Kellogg has presented another note on the proposed treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, which takes account of the difficulties and reservations which have been raised in various quarters including that of our own Government. Whereas the terms of the articles of the proposed Pact are identical with those of the draft originally presented, a clause is introduced into the Preamble giving express recognition of the principle that if a State resorts to war in violation of the treaty the other contracting parties are released from their obligation to that State. This of course meets the difficulty with regard to the right to self-defence of nations. Provision is now made for participation in the treaty by all the signatories to the Treaties of Locarno and by the British Dominions, thus bringing the number of States concerned up to fifteen. The treaty will, it is stated, remain open until any Power in the world which wishes to join has signed. The Government of the United States of America is prepared to sign immediately and expresses the fervent hope that the British Government and those of the Dominions will "be able promptly to indicate their readiness to accept without qualification or reservation the form of the treaty now suggested." We shall be discussing this question further next week when comments by some of the Governments may have been published.

#### The End and the Beginning.

As we go to press we await the news that with the King's Assent our Equal Franchise Bill has become an Act. And it is our intention when this small quiet event does at length occur, to celebrate it with the publication of an article by Dame Millicent Fawcett. It is difficult to believe that it brings to an end so long and difficult a struggle as the suffrage campaign. But the end of a great movement like the end of a great life often comes very quietly. In this case it finds women already immersed in work imposed upon them by the possession of the franchise; they have no time to sit with folded hands gazing into the impressive and interesting past.

#### India and the Age of Consent.

As a result of recent discussions in the Indian Legislative Assembly the Government has appointed a committee of inquiry into the law relating to age of consent in the Indian Penal Code.

It consists of six members, two of whom are women: Mrs O'Brien Beadon, Superintendent of the Victoria Government Hospital in Madras, and Mrs. Brij Lal Nehru. It appears that hitherto, in all the discussions which have taken place, proposals to raise the age of consent have encountered opposition from two quarters, the Government and orthodox Hinduism. In the latter case, reform runs counter to the Hindu religious sanction of child marriage. This inspires in the mind of the Government a cautious reluctance to legislate ahead of public opinion. Hence the sinister combination of forces above mentioned. We shall await with interest and optimistic expectation the findings of the committee.

#### The Right Occupiers of Subsidy Houses.

An interesting point is raised by Mr. Jefferson Hogg in Mr. Currie's article in this issue. We can well understand that the Ministry of Health, if asked to saddle the taxpayer under the Addison Act with the cost of reducing unduly high rents, would refuse to do anything of the kind. But we never heard of the Ministry objecting to a local authority, or any other landlord for that matter, reducing the rent of a house. We do not know of—and cannot imagine—any act of Parliament which places any such duty on the Minister. If it be the case (and it seems to be admitted) that public subsidies are being abused in Chelsea in this way, it appears to be a grave miscarriage of justice, and it is the clear duty of the Chelsea Borough Council to bring it to an end. It is outrageous that public subsidies should be wasted in this way.

#### Disinterested Management in the House of Lords.

Whatever their views on temperance reform, suffragists are sympathetically predisposed to any form of prospective legislation which is opposed by that arch-individualist Lord Banbury. Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Bill, like that of the Bishop of Liverpool, gives local option but differs in so far as instead of alternative options the single choice of disinterested management is offered. The area is the Parliamentary voting area and the poll is taken on the simple issue, "Are you in favour of the adoption of disinterested ownership and management of the liquor trade in this area?" Last week Lord Banbury, true to type, opposed the measure on the old plea of individual liberty. When the debate was resumed on Tuesday the Bill was opposed by Lord Sumner, Lord Dawson of Penn, Lord Birkenhead, and the Lord Chancellor, the last mentioned speaking on behalf of the Government in the absence of Lord Salisbury. It was supported by Lord Parmoor, Lord Lytton, Lord Russell, and Lord Buckmaster. Lord Buckmaster's eloquent plea for the removal of the degraded public houses found in certain areas let loose the flood of Lord Birkenhead's cheapest cynicism. In the end 24 peers voted for the measure and 67 against.

#### Son of Adam.

In an address to the Grand Jury at the Glamorgan Assizes on Monday, Mr. Justice Humphreys made some emphatic remarks on the question of sexual offences. Their prevalence he described, very rightly, as a blot upon our civilization—"one which reflects no credit upon the upbringing of these persons." So far so good. But we cannot accept without further explanation his stricture that "the girls are just as bad as the boys." It would be interesting to know something of the statistical records on which this judgment is based. Frankly, we are inclined to disbelieve it.

**The Nightingale Tradition.**

At a meeting of the British Hospitals Association held in Southport last week, the question of recreation for nurses came under discussion. Miss M. E. Sparshott, superintendent of nurses in the Manchester Royal Infirmary, indicated pianos, tennis courts, libraries, holidays, and separate bedrooms as among the necessities of a tolerable existence for these hard-driven and responsible members of society. A swimming-bath, she added as an ideal. Smoking, however, she condemned for nurses. Patients, she pointed out, may have an idiosyncrasy against the smell of smoke. With doctors it is different; they are only with the patients a few minutes. But suppose men orderlies were in question, we are tempted to ask, could the same argument be successfully upheld? Smoking on duty, where quickness of action and intense cleanliness are necessary, would be, to say the least of it, an intolerable nuisance. But what about the off-duty hours? And why should hospital nurses be made the victims of what is after all a very remote possibility that a faint aroma of tobacco may be distasteful to patients who have to put up with much weightier inconveniences in the interests of staff organization? Some of our readers may be familiar with a work of Mr. G. F. Bradby entitled *The Lanchester Tradition*. It tells of the strange and stultifying forms taken in a modern public school by the inherited traditions of a former great headmaster. We are sometimes tempted to believe that the nursing profession is similarly afflicted. A kind of super-womanliness is expected of its members, which has its roots in the pretty myth of a gentle and compassionate heroine called Florence Nightingale.

**The Obscurantist Senate.**

The French Senate, which continues obstinately to block women's suffrage, is now being subjected to the gentle pressure of public demonstration. One day last week three women, members of the Action Féministe, walked up and down in front of the Luxembourg Palace placarded with the words: "French women want to vote and the Senate wants them not to vote." This demonstration, it is announced, will be repeated whenever the Senate is in Session. We are reminded of some of those old political vigils of the Women's Freedom League in the pre-war days of the English suffrage movement. Is there anything of the same obstinate spirit of persistence behind the activities of these new demonstrators? We hope so. For if there is, they will win.

**A Woman's Achievement.**

This week the Hampstead Garden Suburb is celebrating its coming-of-age. On 2nd May, 1907, the first sod was cut and two years later the first house was declared open. To-day the population numbers about 12,000 and a week of festivities has been arranged to do honour to the occasion and to Dame Henrietta Barnett, who conceived the idea of this great experiment in housing. Dame Henrietta has written a brief history of the Garden Suburb in readiness for this event, which she has been allowed to dedicate to the Queen, who has always shown great interest in the development of the Suburb estates. The pretty leafy streets and picturesque houses and cottages, the flowering gardens and the green playing-fields of this "Garden City" seen in the June sunshine this week, present for us an achievement of which anyone may well be proud; and we hope that Dame Henrietta will be spared for many years to extend her scheme as hinted by her at the ceremony last Saturday, into new and even less amenable areas of population.

**The Savidge Report.**

It is expected that the report of the tribunal which inquired into the action of the police in connection with the examination of Miss Savidge at Scotland Yard, will be ready next week. It is understood that the three commissioners are agreed, and there can be little doubt that whatever their views on the truth of the different accounts of the investigation, they will condemn the procedure as inequitable and in practice inefficient. In an admirable article in the *Nation* entitled "Sex and the Policeman," Miss Winifred Holtby asks some questions which call for an answer. "If, indeed, we must set up the police as guardians of public morals, are we sure that we are recruiting the force from among the right people?" "Are we prepared to recruit, train, and pay such guardians adequately? If not, what do we really expect of the policemen?" This last episode, and others which have had publicity recently, brings the question of the calibre of the policeman and the policewoman into prominence. The report of the tribunal and the report of the

Home Office Committee on Street Offences, are indeed awaited with anxious expectation.

**The Atlantic Flight.**

Miss Earhart's own explanations of the motives which induced the Atlantic flight in which she took part, have dispelled the qualms which we confess ourselves to have felt when the event first happened. With its usual passion for the "first woman" stunt, the Press in its early notices laid exclusive stress on the sex aspect of the affair, and we were left with the uncomfortable impression that Miss Earhart was not merely usurping the major credit for an enterprise in which she played the minor part but that the whole affair had been got up in order to gratify her ambition to be "the first woman to fly the Atlantic." Fortunately for the credit of the women's movement, Miss Earhart hastened to repudiate both these suspicions—to attribute the chief credit to the pilot to whom it manifestly belonged, and to explain that the flight had a definite object as marking a new stage in aviation, and that she as chairman of two aviation societies had an interest in the subject which was impersonal and scientific. We have not sufficient knowledge of the technical aspect of the matter to say whether this scientific object justified the risking of three lives in addition to those already sacrificed in Atlantic flights. But we feel a deep satisfaction that the motive, whether adequate or not, was infinitely more adequate than the mere establishing of a new "first woman" record.

**A Centenarian Suffragist.**

Mrs. Frederick Pennington, an early supporter of the suffrage movement, and one of the founders of the Albemarle Club, celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth this week. Her husband, for some time Member of Parliament for Stockport, was a friend of Gladstone, John Bright, and Cobden. We rejoice that Mrs. Pennington has lived to see the fulfilment of her hopes and we send our congratulations on her birthday. A charming portrait of Mrs. Pennington appeared in *The Times* on Tuesday, 26th June, and on the same day she was honoured by a telegram from the King.

**Questions in Parliament.****PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (VOTING PAPERS).**

*Colonel Howard-Bury* asked the Home Secretary whether he is aware that in Germany during the last General Election distinctive coloured voting papers were issued to each sex, and much useful information was obtained by these experiments; and whether, in view of the changes made in the electorate by the recent Franchise Bill, he will consider the adoption of a similar scheme for this country in the next General Election, in view of the interest and value this knowledge would be to the community, seeing that this can be done without extra expense to the State, and without infringing the secrecy of the ballot.

*Sir W. Joynson-Hicks*: As to the first part of the question I have no information; as to the latter part, I can only refer to my reply on the 1st May to a similar question put by my hon. Friend the Member for Oxford University (Sir C. Oman).

*Colonel Howard-Bury*: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that this interesting experiment shows not only the number of women who have voted, but their predilections for each candidate; and that it also shows their Conservative tendencies by their not voting for extremists?

*Sir W. Joynson-Hicks*: I have no personal doubt as to the predilections of the women voters, but the Ballot Act exists to prevent them being made public.

**EDUCATION: BOYS' CLASSES (MALE TEACHERS).**

*Mr. Maclean* asked the President of the Board of Education if the supply of male entrants to the teaching profession is sufficient to satisfy the necessity of having male teachers for classes of boys of five years and over.

*Lord E. Percy*: I do not think that local authorities would accept the hon. Member's assumption that it is necessary to employ male teachers for classes of very young boys.

**STREET OFFENCES (COMMITTEE).**

*Mr. Day* asked the Home Secretary the total sum of public money that has been expended to date in consequence of the appointment of the Committee on Street Offences.

*Sir W. Joynson-Hicks*: £647 8s.

*Mr. Day*: Have this Committee completed their deliberations.

*Sir W. Joynson-Hicks*: They have completed taking evidence, and I believe they are sitting to-morrow (22nd June) to consider their report.

**WHISPERS FROM WESTMINSTER.****MR. SPEAKER.**

The House of Commons principal business this week has been to part with its speaker and to elect a new one. On Wednesday the only business before the House was tersely stated by the order paper "Election of a Speaker at a quarter before three of the clock precisely."

As there was no Speaker and consequently no Chaplain, the proceedings, contrary to custom, were not opened with the beautiful prayers of the House and strangers were admitted before the beginning of business.

At a quarter to three promptly the Chief Usher advanced to the bar and, in a voice worthy of a sergeant-major of the Life Guards, of which Capt. A. E. Fitzroy is an officer, announced the "Mace". Members stood uncovered while the Sergeant-at-Arms placed the historic emblem on the rest under the table. A few words from Wednesday's and Thursday's order papers will tell the story more eloquently than many of the columns of descriptive writing which have filled the daily newspapers during the week. WEDNESDAY: "Then the Prime Minister, addressing himself to the Clerk of the House (who, standing up, pointed to him, and then sat down), acquainted the House that His Majesty, having been informed of the resignation of the Right Honourable John Henry Whitley, late Speaker of this House, gives leave to the House to proceed forthwith to the choice of a new Speaker . . ."

"The House then unanimously calling Capt. the Right Honourable Edward Algernon Fitzroy to the Chair, he stood up in his place and expressed his sense of the great honour proposed to be conferred upon him, and submitted himself to the House."

"The House then having again unanimously called Captain E. A. Fitzroy to the Chair, he was taken out of his place and conducted to the Chair by Sir Robert Sanders and Mr. Bowerman, and, standing on the upper steps, he expressed his extreme gratitude and thanks to the House for the great honour which the House had conferred upon him, and sat down in the Chair." THURSDAY: "Mr. Speaker reported, that the House had been to the House of Peers, where His Majesty was graciously pleased, by His Majesty's Commissioners, to approve of the choice the House had made of him to be their Speaker."

It is a curious fact that the Speakers of the House of Commons were not often prominently mentioned in the histories of the day. Dr. Stubbs is an exception, for, in his Constitutional History, he is careful for the period with which he deals, to give the names of the successive Speakers and some account of the way in which their duties were discharged.

That is an acknowledgment that they have played an important part in that great work of developing and moulding the Constitution, of which we are all so proud. It was often an imperceptible growth. "No hammers fell, no ponderous axes rang; like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprang."

Members of the House and visitors to the Commons Library have a perpetual reminder of the roots of the great office. In the Inner Room on the upper panels the names of all our Speakers with the dates from the fourteenth century onward are carved in gilt.

Old students would like to see De Montfort, 1259, as the first record, but when the late John Ellis presented the panels to the House of Commons those who prepared them followed the authority of Sir Erskine May and began with Sir Thomas Hungerford, 1377. Then follows that long line ending "Whitley, 1921." The names are tempting, but space would fail me to speak of De La More, who was in gaol for having spoken for the grievances of the people, when Hungerford was elected, of Chaucer, More, Finch, Lenthall, who is so often referred to in Oliver Cromwell's letters, Coke, Popham, Onslow, who held office for twenty-eight years, and of Addington. There are

many stories told during the five hundred and fifty years recorded on the panels. I have, however, recently read a little about the only Scottish Speaker, Abercromby, in 1836, and I find that he succeeded in excluding ladies from admission to the House.

"As," he said, "the House has already twice decided in favour of the admission of ladies to the Stranger's Gallery, I have felt it a matter of great doubt whether I should give any opinion at all upon the matter: but, as I had been called upon by the House to do so, I must say, that having well considered the subject, and looking upon it as a question of the order and decorum of the House, I have come to a distinct and positive conviction that the measure is most undesirable. I have formed this opinion without reference to those whom it may please or displease in the discharge of what I conceive to be my duty to the House."

The readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER will doubtless be interested to know that one Member retorted with the story of Napoleon and Madame de Staël. The Emperor had been praising her ability and had regretted that she interfered in politics. She asked him to define what he meant by politics. Napoleon declined to do so. She replied: "I will do it for you. By politics I do not mean the noisy disputes which begin and end in ringing the changes on the watchwords of political parties in the State, each striving for the mastery, because of the advantages it brings; but by politics I mean the science of government and the art of forming such institutions as shall produce the content and secure the happiness of those who live under them. Is this a subject on which your Majesty will say *Women ought to have no knowledge?*"

These views have gradually prevailed. Equal franchise awaits the Royal Assent, women members sit in the House, and I am wondering if I shall sit in a Chamber to take part in the selection of the first *Mistress Speaker* whose name shall be carved on the historic panels. My pen has run on but I must refer to the assumption of reluctance because of which the newly elected Speaker has to be led or dragged by his two sponsors to the Chair. This is, as Lord Stanhope phrased it, "the usual coy demur." In olden times it was real enough for the Speaker had to serve two masters, the Throne and the Commons, and it was often a service of real danger he was undertaking; a danger which led Sir Peter de la Mare to the gaol in Nottingham and deprived Sir John Bussy of his head. These days had passed for ever and Mr. Whitley said his farewell amid universal regret. When all the members and officers had said good-bye he stood alone for a moment or two in the Chair he has adorned and then passed out holding a white flower given him by a member. The new Speaker has some of the qualities described by Sergeant Yelberton when he was called to the Chair in Tudor times. "Neither from my person nor nature does this choice arise; for he that supplieth this place ought to be a man, big and comely, stately and well-spoken, his voice good, his carriage majestic, his nature haughty, and his purse plentiful and heavy." In addition the new occupant of the Chair will want endless patience, a mastery of the innumerable Bills of modern days, and the saving grace of humour. He has had experience in the Chair of Committees and has started modestly and manfully.

This week's smile took place in the lobby after the leavetaking of Mr. Speaker Whitley. Mr. Jack Jones was observed to linger when saying "Good-bye" and when asked why replied: "I was just apologizing to the Speaker for having been so troublesome and saying that perhaps I should meet him in another place!" Members are still smiling at the idea of Mr. Jack Jones as the Earl of Silvertown!

GREEN BENCH.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLUMS.**

By G. W. CURRIE.

An important discussion on the slum problem took place at the London Diocesan Conference on the 5th inst. The Bishop had previously announced his intention of inaugurating and personally leading in the autumn a public crusade against slums and at his invitation Colonel Levita, Chairman of the London County Council, was present and gave an account of the Council's work.

After an opening statement by Father Napiér Whittingham of the intolerable effects of the existing state of overcrowding and scarcity of houses and of the duty which lay upon the Church to urge local authorities to make more ample use of their wide and undoubted powers, Colonel Levita stated that the progress made in the provision of houses and in improving housing conditions had been enormous, and progress was still being made.

The County Council had spent £26,000,000 in housing, and was committed to £20,000,000 more. Over 50,000 houses had been provided in London proper and 150,000 in Greater London, making a total of 200,000 completed houses. The world had never seen such an effort. At the present minute they had reached a position in London where they had over-production in housing. On their estate at Becontree there were from 600 to 800 houses standing empty. They had reached the saturation point in some parts of London in regard to housing production. The reason was that a very large part of the population could not afford to leave where they were now living because they could not pay the rents and could not afford the travelling expenses.

With regard to slum clearance, the London County Council had cleared 100 acres of insanitary property and had provided for the rehousing of 70,000 persons. There were very great difficulties. When they came to deal with people living in very overcrowded conditions in London they found that only 5 per cent of the people could or would leave the conditions under which they were living. They could not make the people go. In a number of cases where they cleared the people out they wanted to go back, and did go back. Slum clearance caused the most dreadful hardship, and that was why it was so difficult. They were, however, steadily doing the work and with the minimum of hardship. It was not true in London that slum clearance was impeded by reason of the value attached to insanitary property.

Miss Wickham, of the Bishop Creighton Settlement in Fulham, made a statement regarding the conditions revealed there. Mr. Jefferson Hogg, formerly Mayor of Chelsea, admitted that the few houses built by the Council there under the Addison Act were not inhabited by the class of tenants for whom they were really intended, and expressed the opinion that the responsibility for this lay with the Ministry of Health.

Two amendments, of which notice had been given and which were seen to proceed upon misapprehension, were withdrawn. At the request of the Bishop Mr. G. W. Currie, Chairman of the Chelsea Housing Association and Treasurer of the Mothers' Union, spoke in support of Father Napier Whittingham and said that the accuracy of Colonel Levita's facts and figures as to the work accomplished by the London County Council was not open to question. A substantial amount of valuable work had been done—and done well—by the London County Council, and he agreed with Colonel Levita that the agitation over "Clause 46," i.e. over compensation to slum landlords, was spurious and dishonest so far as London slums were concerned. But while giving the fullest credit to the London County Council for good work, the fact remained and no amount of speeches could alter it, that such an important authority as Whitaker's Almanac in an analysis of the Greater London position based on the County Council's own publications arrived at the conclusion that "... it will be seen that there is no reduction in the shortage existing immediately after the war, which was estimated at 50,000. . . ." The London County Council, like other people, must be judged by results, and Mr. Currie believed that Whitaker's Almanac was right and that a great deal more was urgently required from the London County Council. The real breakdown, however, lay with the smaller local authorities. A number of the borough councils had done well or at all events had made efforts; certain others had neglected their duties and opportunities and made little genuine use of the powers entrusted to them by Parliament with the consent of all political parties. Little, if any, substantial progress had been achieved in certain boroughs to meet the just and admitted housing necessities of the poorer part of the wage-earning class. The Church in London, led by the Bishop, could, and he believed now would, secure greatly accelerated progress. It was not a mere matter of twopence on the rates or a half-penny on the taxes—far from it. Father Whittingham had argued the matter on the right plane—the religious obligations resting on the Church.

At the suggestion of the Bishop, in view of the amendments having been withdrawn, a resolution moved by Mr. Currie and seconded by Sir Lulham Pound, Bart., was carried unanimously, which, while recognizing the excellent work done by the London County Council and some local authorities, called for immediate further efforts for better housing and the abolition of slums, and urged the Ministry of Health and the local authorities to put into force the powers they possess as soon as possible.

The Bishop of Kensington, in supporting the resolution, said it was to be understood clearly that it meant, if carried, action by the twenty-seven rural deaneries throughout the diocese.

## IMPRESSIONS OF THE I.L.O. CONFERENCE

(By a Member of the League of Nations Union party visiting Geneva).

Our party arrived in Geneva just in time to be present at the last week's sittings of the Conference, which are probably the most interesting to attend, as at the beginning the Conference has to get through a good deal of routine such as electing its president, set up its committees, etc.

The Conference had begun to discuss the Director's report which is a kind of résumé of the work accomplished by the I.L.O. during the year and also passes in review the progress made in the ratification of conventions and in social legislation generally. The discussions on it are often important, but on the whole there was little this year of special interest from the woman's point of view. The main interest undoubtedly centred round the speech of Mr. Humbert Wolfe, one of the two British Government delegates, on the eight hour day convention. It is generally feared in Geneva that if revision of the Convention is insisted upon, there is a danger of much confusion arising, as some states have already ratified the old convention, while others would presumably ratify the new one. This point was stressed by the Director in his report. Mr. Wolfe made a formal declaration of British policy: while adhering to the principles of the Convention and proceeding in the light of the London Conference discussions, the Government desired to have those principles more clearly defined so that a basis for uniformity might be laid and uniformity made practicable.

This declaration was criticized by some of the subsequent speakers, especially M. Jouhaix, but M. Thomas in his reply to the discussion stated that he would feel it to be a distinct step forward if the British would be willing to ratify the convention, provided that the London interpretations were embodied in the text.

Of the sub-committees this year, that of most interest to readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is probably that on Article 408, as Margaret Bondfield was selected one of its members. This Committee considers the annual reports from countries that have ratified conventions as to what legislative steps have been taken to make ratification effective. The Committee has felt very strongly that it is unsatisfactory that it should only be able to consider legislation passed to carry out ratification. In its discussions the point was continually stressed that it should be empowered to consider also whether laws passed are really effectively applied and in its report it regretted that it was not able to do so at present. That such a point could be made at all shows a considerable advance of public opinion in the matter of international regulation of labour legislation. Not long ago most countries would have strongly objected to an international body inquiring into the application of national laws. But now country after country stated how anxious it was that the I.L.O. should do more than merely consider paper legislation.

Coming into the International Labour Conference one got the impression that there was only a very small sprinkling of women among the delegates in the body of the hall. Just a dozen in fact, and of these only two were full delegates, Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, second Swedish Government delegate, and Mrs. Betsy Kjilsberg holding the same position in the Norwegian delegation. Both of these are factory inspectors and most of the women advisers sent by other countries were also either factory inspectors or else members of Trade Boards or unions of home workers, so that they were particularly well qualified to consider problems of wage fixing.

The discussion of the draft convention on Minimum Wage fixing machinery began on Thursday. It was a general discussion until the evening, then its articles were taken one by one. The convention has all along been strongly supported by the British delegation which has taken the view that good wages are the very foundation of social improvement. A great deal depended on the attitude which the French Government delegation was going to adopt, especially in view of the fact that the French employers' delegate headed the opposition. The support of a big industrial country like France generally carries with it that of a number of smaller nations. It was fortunate, therefore, that the French Government delegation came out in favour of the draft convention, though it held that France should be free to limit its application to home workers. That was the crucial point, brought out also by M. Feig (Germany), rapporteur of the Commission on minimum wages. Germany took a prominent part in the Committee that drafted the convention. Like France, she wished to be able to apply the Convention to home industries only, at the same time she did not wish to stand

in the way of a wider Convention. The Convention as submitted to the Conference obliges those countries that ratify it to create wage fixing machinery in trades or parts of trades, particularly home working trades, where there is no effective regulation of wages by collective agreement and where wages are exceptionally low, but countries are left free to decide after consultation with the workers' and employers' organizations, in which trades or parts of trades—particularly home working trades, such machinery shall be applied. This is a rather watery convention, a distinct compromise, which falls short of the legislation already existing in the countries most advanced in this matter, such as Great Britain. Nevertheless, its ratification by the more backward countries will be such a step in advance that the Convention was heartily supported by Mr. Wolfe.

From the women's side there were two interesting speeches, by Miss Wolff (Germany) and Mrs. Kjelsberg (Norway). Mrs. Kjelsberg told the Conference about the Norwegian Trades Boards System. One very interesting fact she mentioned was that wages are fixed on the same scale for men and women. Ultimately, the Convention was passed by 76 votes to 21. The British Employers' delegate unfortunately was among the black sheep, the Government delegates voting for it.

A supplementary recommendation making more detailed suggestions as to the application of wage fixing machinery was passed by 81 votes to 18.

The passing of this Convention, unsatisfactory as it may be in many respects, is yet a very great step in advance. If it can be quickly and generally ratified, there is a hope that sweating will at last suffer a severe frontal attack. Ratifications of Conventions in general, by the way, have reached the number of 300, which is not a bad record for the International Labour Organization in its first ten years.

## A HOLIDAY IN KÄRNTEN.

Many people go to Austria and to the Tyrol for their summer holiday. But there is a delightful and little-known country to the south of Salzburg and the Tauern Tunnel which would well repay a visit from a group of feminists! Personally, I think the ideal holiday is in the company of one's husband, but Carinthia is for the venturesome and the hardy and for those who really love the mountains and the flowers.

Heiligenblut lies on the eastern side of the Glockner, and there St. Bricius found shelter and kindness as he fled before the Hungarians carrying his sacred phial. A reliquary of great beauty stands in the beautiful church and has been a place of pilgrimage for centuries.

The Woman's Movement has not yet reached Carinthia—for there is great lack of morality, the percentage of illegitimate births being 30-40 per cent, whereas in the more frequented Tyrol it is 14-15 per cent. There is a certain hardness and overbearing manner noticeable in the men of Kärnten; and one would like to think that were some of our countrywomen to stay in the hotels, Marienhöhe, etc., that courtesy and chivalry would be the result.

At present, the *Berufs Vormund*, or lawyer, who acts as vocational guardian for the illegitimate child, as well as for the orphan, plays an important rôle. To walk over into Italy, or down the beautiful valleys into Yugo-Slavia is as easy for the man who wants to escape payments as for the delighted tourist.

There is always a "Land of Beyond" as Nansen says: a part of this we hope to explore this coming season with our trusty Tiroler guide, Gottfried. The hero of many hardships and privations, he was in Prsmzl during the siege (when 1,300 of his fellows died of scurvy), and worked later in the salt-mines of Siberia, made a new bit of line in Manchuria, then recrossed the Urals at Tomsk, and came eventually to the Todes' Isle near Archangel. Here kindly Finns appeared (bringing salt) on reindeer sledges. His patience, resourcefulness, and devotion make him an ideal guide, and it is in talk with such children of nature that one finds many refreshing and illuminating moments. They are at one with nature and with God.

GRACE MONTGOMREY.

**CROSBY HALL** (BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN)  
A CLUB AND HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN GRADUATES of all Nationalities engaged in post-graduate work.  
For further particulars apply to—  
THE WARDEN, CROSBY HALL, CHEYNE WALK, S.W. 3.

## THEY THAT DRAW THE SWORD.

Professor Salvemini would have done well to have disarmed critics of his book on Fascist Italy,<sup>1</sup> by a preliminary confession that it is not concerned with the whole of Fascism. A reader who chose to rely on it for his impressions of what Fascism means to Italy would not merely get from Professor Salvemini a very partial view, he would get no suggestion from its pages that the view was a partial one. Here, for instance, we find no indication of the astonishing *risorgimento* of railway efficiency which is the unceasing marvel of British tourists, nor of the diminished importunity of the Italian beggar, nor of the summary reprimand which lies in wait for the corrupt solicitor of tips or bribes, nor of the new and admirable appearance of purposeful activity which seems to pervade the normal handling of Italian daily life. These characteristics of the new régime (most particularly the increased punctuality of the trains) so dominate the mind of the impressionable and appreciative foreign traveller in Italy, that no indictment of the Fascist system which fails to accord them due acknowledgment, is likely to get across the footlights to European public opinion. Professor Salvemini is, of course, setting forth the price which Italy has paid for these very obvious and striking benefits, and this price, as he irrefutably demonstrates, is so heavy that a few items placed to the credit account would have detracted nothing from his implication that the Fascist dictatorship is on balance a most deplorable chapter in Italian history.

Even when we come to his actual indictment of Fascism we have a very partial view of the system as it has existed since the famous "march on Rome" of 1922. Of the régime of centralized government developed by successive stages, of the manipulation of the franchise, the suppression of democratic local government, and the concentration of departmental offices under the personal direction of a dictator prime minister, Professor Salvemini tells us very little. What he gives us is in fact a statement of the "crime-sheet" of Fascism, beginning with a study of its genesis during a period of national "war neurasthenia" and ending with its first serious crisis in connection with the Matteotti murder in 1924.

Professor Salvemini writes with the documented precision of a trained historian, setting forth facts which he knows to be unpalatable to a powerfully organized majority, and therefore setting them forth with a maximum of corroborative detail. This makes his record somewhat difficult reading for the general reader. It is, however, one surmises, the only satisfactory method in view of the accusations of exaggeration and distortion which lie in wait for him. The result is a string of brutal atrocities beside which those of the Black and Tans in Ireland, the French in the Rhineland, the Germans in Belgium, look pale—a record perhaps only to be paralleled in modern Europe by the régime of repressive violence with which the Soviet government consolidated its power after the 1917 November Revolution. Savage reprisals on innocent men and women, murders, beatings, wholesale terrorism, lootings, the destruction of property, and the waning sanctity of human life, all these things make up Professor Salvemini's record. They may not indeed be the whole of Fascism, but they tell us enough of Fascism to sicken the reader with its very name, and to colour its most notable achievements with the red smear of lawless and ruthless cruelty.

Three very definite conclusions are drawn by the author and offered to the British reader. The first is that the so-called Bolshevism from which Fascism claims to have delivered Italy in 1922 was in fact less of a co-ordinated revolutionary movement and more of a sporadic outburst of "post war neurasthenia" than is generally supposed. It had in fact begun to burn itself out by 1922, when the ineptitude of a singularly nerveless and unstable government, by its action in aiming the counter-revolution and removing its hand from the tiller of the law, substituted a new violence for the old. The second conclusion is that there is in the popular mind a strange confusion between "Die-Hard" Conservatism and Fascism which has no justification in fact or theory. "For a Die-Hard movement to become a Fascist movement," he asserts, "two conditions are necessary. In the first place the Die-Hards would have to plunge into lawlessness and bloodshed. Secondly, they would then have to find a sufficient number of high military authorities, police and magistrates lost to all sense of law and honour, and willing to employ the impartial power intrusted to them by law in the service of the wealthy against the working classes." Elaborating this distinction at a later stage, he suggests that had Fascism

<sup>1</sup> *The Fascist Dictatorship*, by Gaetano Salvemini. (Jonathan Cape, 15s.)

instead of Conservatism been in power during the British general strike of 1926, the special constables instead of remaining under official authority and acting within the bounds of the law, would have been left loose to kill or banish trade unionists, loot the houses of Labour M.P.s and burn the offices and registers of the Unions.

The third conclusion is the main thesis of Professor Salvemini's book. It is that whatever Mussolini may have said of late in public concerning the necessity for a reimposition of law and order, the long catalogue of outrages which form the main subject matter of his book are in fact a consistent part of the Fascist philosophy of violence, perpetrated with the knowledge and encouragement of the Fascist headquarters, and in the sure knowledge that the whole machinery of the law, the police, and the army, will be mobilized in defence of the Fascist perpetrators. Among innumerable specific instances of such "inspired" outrages the unpunished murder of the Opposition deputy Matteotti, fresh from his constitutional activities in the Chamber, stands foremost in the public consciousness. But to British readers of Professor Salvemini's book, the innumerable undistinguished murders of small men in remote places appear hardly less sickening.

Such then is this one aspect of Fascism which Professor Salvemini (who, like Mazzini, is an exile in our country) illumines for us. It appears as a criminal and brutal dictatorship by one large party in the State, held in power by the suppression of law, justice, Press criticism, and the freedom of speech. It is dominated by an ex-revolutionary who on his own frank confession regards bloodshed and violence as a desirable weapon for the attainment of his will, and graced by the nerveless acquiescence of a puppet King, who has glibly foresworn his oath of fealty to the Italian Constitution.

But we understand that the trains run more punctually, and that there are fewer beggars in the streets than was formerly the case.

MARY STOCKS.

### SOCIAL STRUCTURE.<sup>1</sup>

The Survey of the Social Structure of England and Wales by A. M. Carr-Saunders and D. Carodog Jones is a book which no student of any aspect of social, economic or political conditions can afford to be without. Here we find in one volume summaries of a great variety of contemporary social data. "Our aim," says the authors, "is to present a coherent picture of some of the more important aspects of social life in this country as far as they can be illustrated by statistics." It is upon the relations of the various aspects of society that stress is laid. This aim has been adequately carried out, in spite of the comparatively small space which it has been found possible to allot to each subject. The appendix of authorities, and pointers in the text, will enable any reader to supplement those parts of the subject which he may feel have been too slightly dealt with for his own needs.

At first sight the chapter headings cover so many different aspects of social life, that the connecting thread is not at once discernible. In the introduction, however, the authors deal with this defect by explaining the order in which they have worked out their scheme:—

"It seems likely that most schemes would begin with an analysis of the population. The bare census totals take on meaning when the distribution of population by age and sex is discussed. The mention of the sex ratio leads to an examination of marital conditions, and, since the population is not an aggregation of isolated units but is grouped into families, it is necessary to examine the facts as to their groupings. We are next led to ask how these family groups live, and the answer involves an inquiry into housing. Houses are unequally distributed, and we are led on to consider the extent of urbanization on the one hand and the geographical distribution of the population on the other. This distribution is explained by the unequal distribution of industrial facilities, and classification by industry claims our attention. The daily life of man, however, is not so much affected by his industry as by his occupation and by his industrial status. In the course of these last three chapters many questions suggest themselves. How many 'idle rich' are there? Do 'hordes of officials' exist? Do most workpeople work indoors or out-of-doors?"

"After an attempt to answer these questions, the fact that men voluntarily organize themselves on the basis of their occupa-

<sup>1</sup> Published by the Oxford University Press. Price 10s.

tion in industry into trade unions and professional associations deserves notice. We are induced here to follow a by-path for a chapter, because men also organize themselves for political, social, and religious purposes, but in groups having little or no connexion with occupational associations.

"We return then to the main road and consider the national income and its distribution, since it is from their occupations that men gain their livelihood; and the mention of the national income leads naturally to a discussion of the national wealth. Educational facilities above the level of the elementary school are in large part limited to persons above a certain level of income, and we thus come to inquire into the breadth of the educational ladder. Education is always in part education for livelihood as well as for life, and so the problem of entrance into industrial and commercial life arises, and we are led to ask among other matters what kind of openings are available to school leavers.

"Having entered industry, workers are faced with the danger of ill-health and unemployment and with the prospect of old age, against which the State makes some provision. The State schemes involve a certain compulsory transfer of wealth from rich to poor, and this deserves mention because it affects the distribution of the national income previously described. Workers themselves also make voluntary provision against misfortune, and the voluntary contributions of the rich to charitable and other schemes, the benefits of which they do not themselves share, bring about a voluntary additional transfer from rich to poor.

"In spite of these schemes and efforts poverty exists on a large scale and calls for some attempt at exact measurement. Poverty is only one form of social failure that can be measured and treated quantitatively; crime is another. The discussion of poverty and crime shows that in some degree, though it may be only to a small extent, they arise from inborn deficiencies, and this leads to a discussion of the inborn characteristics of the population as a whole. This naturally gives rise to the reflection that the population may be recruited from its better or from its worse elements, and so the wheel has gone full circle and we come back to where we began in the first chapter."

We have ventured to quote at some length, as in a book of this kind it is essential for any intending reader to know whether what he seeks is dealt with therein.

The book itself is as fascinating to read as a novel; in fact, far more fascinating to those whose interest centres round the lives of the people and the industrial state. The authors have not been content with summaries only; conjecture has been at work both in their attempts—successful on the whole—to establish relationship between one set of facts and another, and to make some forecast of the probable lines of development. The chapters which ask "Are class distinctions real?" and which discuss the relation between occupations of fathers and intelligence of children, and the problem of recruitment of the population in respect to quality show the fascinating result in harnessing the twin steeds of imagination and hard facts.

E. M. H.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, by Cyril Norwood, M.A., D.Litt. (Benn's Sixpenny Series.)

Dr. Norwood devotes four pages out of his 68 to a chapter entitled "The Education of Girls and Women." He sketches the work of Miss Beale and Miss Biss, and criticizes the present-day secondary education for girls as "illogical". Many people, he says, "look anxiously for the coming of some personality strong enough to shape the new education into a form which will suit the needs of girls as such, the future wives and mothers of the men of the nation." Those words give us in a nutshell the whole attitude of the obscurantist. As John Milton put it, "He for God only, she for God in him." Women are not human beings, an end in themselves, but only something in relation to men. It is sad to find such a point of view in a man with the reputation of Dr. Norwood.

C. D. R.

### ANOTHER "FIRST WOMAN".

Mme Margit Ungar, LL.D., became, with the achievement of her solicitor's diploma last week, the first woman solicitor in Hungary. Here is a type of "firstness" which is likely to make high demands in the way of courage and responsibility. The fate of other women solicitors hangs upon Mme Ungar's success. We offer her our hearty good wishes.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

### SUMMER SCHOOL FOR NEW VOTERS.—4th-11th Sept., 1928.

The three main groups into which the lectures have been arranged, as already announced, are Problems of Democracy, the Woman's Movement, and International Problems, affording a wide range of subjects for discussion. The first lecture of the series on Problems of Democracy will be given by Mr. Blanco White on "Representative Government—Its Possibilities and Limitations," which will afford an interesting introduction to those on the Ideals of the three principal political parties. The economic status of women as wives and mothers is a subject which arouses such general interest that arrangements are being made for an evening public meeting to be held during the School at Oxford on "Economic Aspects of Marriage". The attractions of Oxford during the early part of September, and the beautiful grounds of St. Hilda's College bordered by the river, need no emphasis. The School fees are according to the following scale: Members of Societies affiliated to N.U.S.E.C., over 30 years (on September 4th), 15s.; members of societies affiliated to N.U.S.E.C., under 30 years (on 4th September), 5s.; non-members of Societies affiliated to N.U.S.E.C., over 30 years (on 4th September), £1; non-members of Societies affiliated to N.U.S.E.C., under 30 years on 4th September, 10s. The charge for full board and lodging at the College will be £3 10s., but arrangements can be made for a limited number of places to be available for a few days only at the rate of 11s. per day, if special application is made. Copies of the provisional programme, together with registration form and full particulars of the School, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, N.U.S.E.C.

### GARDEN PARTY, 18th July, 1928.

Arrangements for the Garden Party at Cliveden are now well in hand, and we hope next week to be able to announce many attractions in addition to the delightful grounds in which the Party is to be held. We have already received a considerable number of requests for tickets, which can be obtained from Headquarters, price 5s., or, after 6 p.m., 3s. (plus tax), including entrance and tea. The cost of getting to Cliveden by all-weather motor coach, from a central part of London, will be 3s. return, and cheap day railway tickets to Taplow can be obtained for 2s. 10d. The station is 4 miles from Cliveden, but arrangements will be made by request for buses to meet trains at Taplow. Tickets for motor coach or train can be obtained from Headquarters beforehand. Those who can be asked to apply as soon as possible in order to facilitate arrangements.

### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

CARDIFF W.C.A.

At the invitation of the Cardiff W.C.A. the annual meeting of the South Wales Area Group was held at their office on 20th June. The usual business was transacted, Mrs. Soulsby, of Newport, being re-elected as secretary, and plans for future work were discussed. The president, Mrs. Coombe Tennant, gave a most stimulating and helpful address. In the evening there was a large attendance of members of the Cardiff W.C.A. at a meeting held at the High School for Girls, when Mrs. Corbett Ashby gave a most interesting account of her recent tour in Eastern Europe and of her impressions of the progress of the cause of women in Greece, Bulgaria, and other Balkan countries. She pointed out that there was still much work to be done in our own country, and begged for a continued support of the N.U.S.E.C.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Corbett Ashby was proposed by Mrs. Coombe Tennant, who pointed out that women were not yet taking their proper place in public affairs, and gave as an instance the fact that in a large city like Cardiff there was no woman on the Municipal Council. On the proposal of Miss Collin, it was decided to send a message of congratulation to Dame Millicent Fawcett on the passing of the Bill which crowns her work for equal franchise.

CROYDON W.C.A. (NORTH WARD).

The North Ward of the Croydon W.C.A. held a very interesting meeting at the end of last month, at which Mrs. Horton spoke on "Social Insurance". The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Wellman and was followed by a good discussion and questions.

HENDON W.C.A.

The Hendon W.C.A., which has recently affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C., held its annual meeting at the end of last month. Mrs. Dangerfield, re-elected Chairman, presided over the meeting and said that this month the Council reached its tenth milestone and could look back with a certain amount of satisfaction on the work which had been accomplished. Mrs. Corbett Ashby was elected President for the forthcoming year. The retiring President, Mrs. F. W. Hubback, gave an interesting address on the work of the N.U.S.E.C.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "WAR AMONG LADIES."

MADAM,—With regard to the review on Miss Eleanor Scott's book *War Among Ladies* in your issue of 15th June, I should like to point out that on one point at least Miss Scott's facts are not correct. Teachers who have not qualified for a pension are entitled to a refund of their contributions to the pension scheme under the Board of Education.

M. P. WALLEY (Miss).

73 Wiltshire Road, S.W. 9.

### "LADIES."

MADAM,—In your very kind review of *Leisured Women* you make one point to which I should be grateful if you will allow me space to reply. You suggest that the area of leisure among women has been diminished during the past century, whereas in fact it appears to me to have been largely increased. You believe that if they had lived to-day "Elizabeth and Mary Bennett would have escaped from (the area of leisure) by one of those doors of opportunity which the late nineteenth century and early twentieth have opened." So do I. Jane Austen's heroines were uncommonly intelligent. They would most of them have escaped. But what about all the minor characters? And after all the world is made up of minor characters. And—in particular—what about the married ones? Then, when every home was still a self-contained factory, when families commonly ran to eight or ten children, they (all except the very richest of them) led a life which, whatever other faults one might find with it, was certainly not unoccupied. But their great-grandchildren of to-day, with their one or two children, with the draper, the baker and the pastrycook at their door—they, all except the very poorest of them, can lead, and are still expected to lead a life which is only semi-occupied, not always even that. Feminists dislike so cordially the leisured woman of the drawing room (not necessarily a rich woman—she can and often does exist on an income of six or seven hundred a year) that they succeed not only in avoiding meeting her, which is pardonable, but in forgetting that she exists, and exists in far greater numbers than they do themselves.

15 Chelsea Court, S.W. 3.

RHONDDA.

### WOMEN AND THE SIMON COMMISSION.

MADAM,—Though many individual members have doubtless been well acquainted for some time with the woes of India's women, it is good to learn that the N.U.S.E.C. is beginning to show a collective interest in the matter.

Referring to the suggestion made in the memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission that "women may be appointed as investigators or technical advisers," there seems to be an important omission. Surely it would be better to say "duly qualified women—Indian and English—be appointed to serve," etc. There must be many Indian women who could render unique service, and of course the same is true of English women.

May I also venture to suggest that new comers to the study of Indian problems should try to avoid some of the errors in Miss Mayo's "celebrated book"? These seem to be (1) exaggeration of undoubted evil, (2) ignoring of undoubted good, (3) colour prejudice, (4) political bias. All these diminish greatly the value of the book, so I would say, "Choose another."

Liverpool.

E. C.

[They should, of course, be "duly qualified," but unfortunately the phrase is so indeterminate that we feel it would add little to the strength of the plea. In the eyes of some persons in authority, for instance, as a long sequence of Government appointments shows, near relationship to a prominent man, political or official, is often held to constitute "due qualification."—ED.]

### THE BARMAID.

MADAM,—I regret that my attention was not called earlier to the article on this subject by Lady Balfour of Burleigh in your issue of 1st June. Much of it seems irrelevant. The proposal before us is simply that we should as a nation protect our girls from exploitation by the drink trade as so many other countries now do—the exact legislation by means of which this should be done being a matter for further consideration. I would point out, however, that it is not in the "low" type of licensed premises that the evils connected with women's employment chiefly prevail, but in the "better class" saloons and lounges. Mr. Selley says this, and the fact has long been known to all who have inquired into the subject. Barmaids themselves would not agree that their calling is a desirable one. I have before me a barmaid's letter in which she says she does not know of any other business in which those engaged in it "work the hours, undergo the hardships, and meet the temptations and responsibilities that are demanded" from barmaids. Not everyone is agreed that the Carlisle system is a desirable one; but no doubt there as elsewhere women's service in the bar does promote trade.

If we delay action till the public house is reformed we shall wait till the Greek Kalends. Let us act now, and help the present generation of our young girls—keeping our eyes open to the facts and not allowing ourselves to be influenced by preconceived ideas formed on insufficient information.

S. R. PERKINS

[We repeat that the policy of this paper is that legislation to protect the worker should be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker. Mrs. Shilston Watkins has pointed out that protection is urgently required for all workers in bars—men as well as women—and we cannot believe that women should be shielded by differential legislation. This correspondence must now close.—ED.]

## COMING EVENTS.

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

JULY 6, 10 a.m.—2 p.m. Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. Conference on "Some Problems of Government in Relation to Women within the British Empire." Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Speakers from all parts of the Commonwealth.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 3.30—8.30. Garden Party to celebrate the passing of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Bill, at Cliveden, Taplow, Bucks (by kind permission of the Viscountess Astor, M.P.). Tickets, including tea, 5s.

## ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

JULY 2, 6 p.m. St. Patrick's Club Room, Soho Square. Mrs. Abbott, Miss Monica Whately. "Restrictive Legislation and the Wage-earning Women."

SUNDAY, JULY 8. Westminster Cathedral. 10.30. Mass offered (by request) "in thanksgiving for the Enfranchisement of Women."

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

JULY 27—AUGUST 10. International Summer School, Westhill, Selby Oak, near Birmingham. Study subject: "New Theories of Government in relation to International Peace." Particulars from 55 Gower Street, W.C.

## TYPEWRITING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWAM—TYPEWRITERS.—4 Chapel Walk, Manchester. Tel. 1 3402 City.

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.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MSS. NEGOTIATED. New writer's work a speciality.—Bernard F. Arch, 33 Panton Street, Cambridge.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

CAMBRIDGE 5 miles, 1 mile rail and omnibus.—COTTAGE to let, furnished; 2 or 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), offices, garden, garage next door; £10 10s. monthly.—Daw, 65 Av. Marceau, Paris.

RINGSTEAD MILL to let, furnished, July—August; 2 miles from Old Hunstanton and sea; 13 rooms, 14 beds, 2 small bathrooms.—Write, Mrs. Francis Cornford, Conduit Head, Madingley Road, Cambridge.

LADY receives few PAYING GUESTS in her comfortable private house. Good bus service. Tunbridge Wells. Garden, garage, telephone; quiet; attractive surroundings; bracing.—Miss A. Martin-Leake, White House, Mayfield, Sussex.

EMBANKMENT, S.W. 1.—To let (ladies only), second floor room, furnished or unfurnished. Restaurant in house, very moderate tariff; bathrooms every floor; gas fire and boiling-ring (own meter); telephone. Rent, including electric light; unfurnished £34 per annum, furnished £42 per annum; service charge 5s. per week.—90 Claverton Street, Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1. (Tel. Victoria 7336.)

WANTED, small furnished HOUSE, sea or country, for 4 weeks, end of July or 1st August; 3 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, and indoor sanitation.—Box 1,485, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

PEMBROKE SQUARE, Kensington.—Comfortable BED-SITTING-ROOM, quiet, sunny; private family; breakfast optional.—Box 1,486, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TO LET, Cottage in the Chilterns. Very well furnished. Three bedrooms, large living-room, kitchen, and back kitchen garden. Available now. For long or short period. Very moderate terms for long let.—Apply, Box 1,487, 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.

COTSWOLDS.—Charmingly furnished six-roomed cottage, summer months only; low rent, all conveniences.—Apply, Lady Beauchamp, Ebley Court, Stroud, Glos.

## PROFESSIONAL.

INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED. Consult Miss H. M. Baker, 275 High Holborn, W.C. 1. Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 0377.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Classes, Lectures, Private Lessons Speech Club.—Miss Lucy Bell, Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

REMNANT BUNDLES, IRISH HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELLING.—Very superior quality, for bedroom towels, sufficient for six full size towels, 11s. 6d. bundle, postage 6d. Complete Bargain List FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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

CHARMING WELSH TERRIER DOG; twelve months; over distemper; well trained; good guard; splendid pal. Cheap to good home.—Apply, Mrs. Bernard Badger, St. Davids, Pembrokeshire.

## 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.

FRENCH LADY (Rouen) receives English girls; comfortable home; every facility for finishing studies.—Write, Mrs. Chesterton, 28 Warwick Gardens, W. 14.

WINCHELSEA BEACH, Sussex.—Seagull Cafe Annex, overlooking sea. Board Residence; June 2½ guineas; July 3 guineas. Furnished Bungalows.

LEPLAY HOUSE (E.T.A.).—Holiday Vacation Course in South Sweden and Lapland, also in Tyrol. The MOST attractive type of holiday.—Apply, Miss Tatton, F.R.G.S., Leplay House, 65 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.

## POST WANTED.

ART STUDENT, age 22, good worker, experienced in domestic duties, wishes residential post in London, full time except four weekly classes; good references.—Apply, Box 1,488, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

## DRESS.

GOWNS well cut and fitted by experienced dressmaker. Terms from 21s. 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.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,141, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 10s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 1st July. 6.30, Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., "The Coming of Christ."

## CHARGES FOR PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

## INSERTIONS.

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	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
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18 "	1 6	3 0	5 3	10 6
24 "	2 0	4 0	7 0	14 0
30 "	2 6	5 0	8 9	17 6

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