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# NOTES AND NEWS

#### Mysore and Women's Suffrage.

The Mysore Legislative Council has unanimously voted in favour of Women's Franchise. A motion was proposed on 10th April by Mr. Venkatesa Aiyar that "the Council recommends to the Government that the disability of sex be removed from the franchises of the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council, and the Local Government bodies." The same property qualifications will apply to women as to men. Mysore is a progressive native State, with advanced ideas on education. The campaign for Women Suffrage in the State only began a year ago, under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association. A few months ago the Representative Assembly rejected the proposal for Women's Franchise by a small majority, but now that the Legislative Council, which is the superior body, has supported it, there is no doubt that the Representative Assembly will pass it next session.

#### Inequalities in the Civil and Criminal Law between Men and Women.

In answer to a question on the above subject from Sir James Greig on 6th April, the Prime Minister replied as follows : The Lord Chancellor is considering the appointment of a committee to inquire into these matters and to report to him on the whole subject." Some days before this the Lord Chancellor had announced in the House of Lords his intention of appointing a Committee of legal experts to consider the doctrine of the Criminal Law with reference to the presumption of coercion of married women. The appointment of this committee has now been announced, but in spite of efforts which have been made by women's organizations, both to extend its terms of reference, and to secure the appointment of women on the committee, has been set up with its original restricted scope, and with no women. We should like to know whether the committee referred to in the Prime Minister's answer to Sir James Greig on 6th April was this Lord Chancellor's Committee, or whether the Government still have in mind the appointment of a further committee. We are inclined to suspect that there is to be only one, and that the reference to a further committee is a "terminological inexactitude." We understand, at the time of going to press, that Sir James Greig is making further efforts to elucidate the exact position. It is most important that the wider committee should be established. Not only has the necessity for an inquiry of this kind been realized

by all interested in the legal status of women, but quite recently, owing partly to the Peel case, and partly to the several cases which have been before the Courts dealing with the debts of married women, it has become obvious to the general public.

#### The Cambridge Imbroglio.

Equality of tests and tasks, inequality of rewards and privileges—such remains the offer which certain Cambridge men would like to make to women. In the course of the present term these men may take a further step into the tangle of brushwood which they have themselves planted. Nor does it greatly matter, since Parliament must soon rescue them from the result of their own mistakes. The latest proposal is to anticipate the day when women may be offered "titular degrees" by permitting Cambridge women medical students to present themselves for the Third M.B. examination, which will shortly themselves for the finite a.g. examination, which and chordy be held, in order that they may qualify for the honour of the "title" of the degree of M.B. The explanation offered by the Special Board of Medicine for bringing forward this proposal is that if the Senate's vote of last October is carried into legislative effect and if the Statute, now before the King in Council, passes and titular degrees for women become a reality, the women who are now in the later stages of their medical training at Cambridge might not be able to get a titular degree if they wanted one. It is therefore recommended by the Medical Board that students of Girton and Newnham Colleges be admitted to the ensuing Third Examination for Medical and Surgical degrees on the same terms as men; likewise (and this is perhaps reason for haste) that the women pay the same fees as men; but that the degrees will be merely titular and will not make women members of the University. When the Grace for carrying out these proposals comes before the Senate, it will probably go through. Friends of the women's cause (of whom there are many on this very Board) will be glad to see women admitted to this examination, and enemies will hope that women may be sidetracked along the lines of the preposterous titular degree. Although the pro-posals were brought forward last Tuesday for a preliminary discussion, no great interest has been shown in the scheme so far. It is felt that the present state of things is transient and unreal, and the University-though many of its members shout vehemently to the contrary-is waiting for Parliament to correct its follies.

#### THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

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#### Women Medical Students.

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Last week in the House Mr. T. Griffiths asked whether, in view of the London Hospital's decision to exclude women students altogether, the Government proposes to intervene in any way in the case of grant-aided hospitals, so that "those who accept public money do not discriminate against one section of the public which contributes the money." Sir Alfred Mond's reply was evasive and unsatisfactory. " The question of the admission of students to University institutions," he said, " is essentially for the discretion of the University authorities, with whose automony the Government desire to interfere as little as possible The Government have no information indicating that the facilities for university education in medicine of qualified women are inadequate. The London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine, which is also grant-aided, is wholly confined to women.'

#### Nationality Law.

In reply to a question by Sir Robert Chadwick in the House last week, Mr. Shortt stated that the concurrence of all the selfgoverning Dominions in the proposed amendments of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, had now been obtained. These amendments will provide for the acquisition of British nationality by children born of British subjects abroad, and will do away with the great injustice inflicted on British subjects. There has been a great delay in setting this matter right, but Mr. Shortt promises that steps will be taken immediately with a view to the introduction of the necessary legislation.

#### Maintenance Orders and Imprisonment.

In reply to a question of Mr. Rendal's in the House last week. it was stated that in 1920 2,920 men were imprisoned for failing to pay maintenance, under magistrates' orders, to wives. The Maintenance Orders Bill proposes that imprisonment shall not necessarily wipe out the debt. Many men are continuously in and out of prison for the same reason, but under present conditions the wife and children are none the better for that.

#### Women Teachers' War Service.

Mrs. Wintringham asked Mr. Fisher last week whether Circulars 1227 and 1244, though specifying only men teachers, are intended to include women teachers; and if the Board of Education, while prepared to recognize for the calculation of grant additional expenditure incurred by local education uthorities who desire to treat periods of war service with the Forces as qualifying men assistant teachers for increments on the appropriate scales, is prepared to recognize that the war service of women teachers be also treated as teaching service for salary purposes in the same way that the war services of men are recognized in these circulars. Mr. Fisher's curt negative must not end the matter, and we hope other Members will support Mrs. Wintringham in her endeavours to secure equality for women teachers.

#### Married Women Teachers.

Once more we have to record a case of foolish economy. Ashton Borough Education Committee has recommended notice being given to all married women teachers in their schools, and also the reduction of their staffs by raising the number of scholars to thirty-six per teacher. There are forty women teachers with husbands living, for it is not proposed to give notice to teachers who are widows. In these efforts to economize it is always the women and children who are the first to suffer, and the evil results of these "economies" are incalculable.

### Landlords and the Babies.

Sir Robert Clough drew the attention of the Minister of Health last week to the growing frequency of notices that houses and rooms will not be let to tenants with children, or with the possibility of having children, and asked whether it would be possible to introduce legislation on the subject to make it illegal to withhold accommodation on such grounds. Sir Alfred Mond replied that he did not think it would be practicable to deal with the matter by legislation. Something, however, should be done, though it is not very clear what means can be taken to compel selfish landlords not to act anti-socially. From California comes a report of the ideal landlord, who refuses to let his houses at all to unmarried people, and who reduces his rents to married couples with more than one child by 5s. per week per child, while for every child born in houses owned by him the parents receive a month's rent!

#### The Juries Bill.

In Committee last week Mr. C. Percy moved an amendment enabling women to get exemption from serving on juries if within twenty-four hours of receiving a summons they notified in writing that they did not desire to serve. Mr. Shortt said that the amendment would expand a small measure intended to effect economies into one of vast importance. He did not disagree with the amendment, but it would open up a subject with so many sides that it would probably be impossible to get for local authorities this year, the relief which they were trying by this Bill to effect. We are glad that the amendment was withdrawn, for we do not want or support preferential legislation for women. Another amendment suggested the exemption of nuns or other women living in a religious congregation, but Mr. Shortt was unable to accept the amendment, and pointed out that the Sherriff had full power to give exemption on receiving a request from the Superior of a Convent. No one would suggest that a young nun should be summoned to serve on juries.

#### More Women J.P.s.

The list of new Norwich magistrates gives the names of six women justices. Up till now in Norwich and other East Anglian areas there have only been isolated and individual appointments of women justices. Mrs. Stuart was the first, and until to-day, only woman on the Norwich bench, and her death very shortly after her appointment deprived the city of any working experience of woman magistracy. The new list will suffice to provide one woman J.P. for every rota. We are no longer at the stage of the exceptional individual appointment, but have reached the stage of the systematic staffing of the local bench with women magistrates. The names of the new women J.P.s are Mrs. E. M. Beck, Mrs. K. A. Blake, Miss C. M. E. Calver, Miss M. Clarkson, Mrs. E. Palmer, and Miss M. Willis.

#### Woman Churchwarden.

Lady Cooper, wife of the late Sir E. Cooper, Lord Mayor of London in 1920, has been elected churchwarden at St. Michael's, Cornhill. It is believed that this is the first instance of a woman churchwarden being elected in the City of London.

#### Miss Picton-Turbervill.

Miss Picton-Turbervill has been invited by the N.C.W. of Holland to preach on Sunday, 14th March, at a service held in the Reformed Church at the Hague in connexion with the meeting of the International Council of Women. She has recently received the Bishop of London's recognition certificate for evangelistic

#### Pundita Ramabai.

Pundita Ramabai, who has just died at the age of 64, was well known an account of her efforts to improve the condition of her Indian fellow countrywomen. Her early education was far in advance of other Indian girls of her time, for her father was an advanced thinker, and taught her for many years himself. While she was still young her parents adopted the life of the pilgrim, and in wandering through the country the girl learnt to write and speak several dialects. After her parents' death she continued to travel with her brother, speaking everywhere on the education of women. She subsequently married, and after the death of her husband, Pundita came to England. embraced Christianity, and studied for a time at Cheltenham College. She afterwards went to America where she developed a plan for educating Hindu girls, especially child widows, and after her return to India she opened a home in Bombay for high caste widows, where the girls are taught a trade or profession in order to emancipate themselves.

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

# THE SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS BILL.

MAY 12, 1922.

We have often referred to the need for drastic changes with regard to Separation and Maintenance Orders in the Police Courts. We therefore welcome very warmly the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill, which has been promoted by the N.U.S.E.C., and will be coming up for its second reading in the House of Commons on 26th May, introduced by Sir Robert Newman (C.U.), and backed by Members of all parties, including Lady Astor, Mrs. Wintringham, and Mr. Arthur Henderson.

The Bill will introduce real reforms and remove very many great hardships and injustices. Consider the present law! It is not only unjust as between men and women, but also as between rich and poor. A man or woman who is well off can obtain either a judicial separation in the Divorce Court for such causes as adultery, desertion, etc., or a separation by deed, drawn up by a solicitor, but those who cannot afford the expense of either of these forms of procedure, must, in order to obtain Separation or Maintenance Order, apply to a Police Court. A man, however grossly his wife may neglect him, his children, and his home, can only obtain a Separation Order if she is an habitual drunkard. A woman can, on the other hand, obtain a Separation and Maintenance Order if her husband has either deserted her, failed to maintain her or her children, if he has treated her with persistent cruelty, of if he is an habitual drunkard.

Under the new Bill, husband and wife will be able to obtain a Separation Order on practically the same grounds, that is to say, the grounds on which a woman can now obtain a Separation Order, and, in addition, that the defendant has treated the children with cruelty, or is suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form.

A further vital change in the law has been effected as follows : At present a wife can only apply for a Separation Order on the grounds of cruelty or failure to maintain, if she has first left her husband. Where, however, as in so many cases, she has no money and no friends, she cannot go away and take her children, and many a woman whose circumstances are such that she should apply for a Separation Order is now debarred from doing so. Under this Bill this condition is removed; moreover, a Maintenance Order may be granted whether the parties are living together or separately. This will mean that homes, in which the trouble is failure to maintain on the part of the father, will not, as now, necessarily be broken up, and the moral effects of such a law will be incalculable.

It is important to notice that this Bill has been altered somewhat from its first draft, and that adultery is no longer to be one of the grounds on which a Separation and Maintenance Order can be obtained by husband or wife. Although the Bill is considerably weaker without this addition, it will have more chance of becoming law, as there is reason to believe that this provision would have met with opposition from the Government.

Other provisions of the Bill have been included in order to mprove the facilities for the enforcement of the payment of Orders. It is only too well known that, under the present law, Maintenance Orders are often ineffective, inasmuch as they are not paid.

It is sometimes argued that it is undesirable to extend in any way the grounds on which a Separation Order may be given, from the point of view that if the marriage contract is to be terminated at all, it is better that the Divorce Law should be reformed. The promoters of this Bill, however, feel that the question of Divorce and the question of Separation should be considered each on its own merits. Not only does the present Divorce Law make no provision for relief on the grounds specified above, but even if it were reformed along these lines there would always be certain classes of the community who would not wish to avail themselves of it, and who are yet in urgent need of relief.

The need for this Bill, though very real indeed, is not obvious to the ordinary happily married citizen, whether man or woman, and there is a danger, therefore, that the support it arouses in the country will not be as widespread as that aroused by Bills of a more universal type, such as the Guardianship of Infants Bill, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, etc. We, therefore, wish to appeal to all our readers to study this question and to come out in support of the Bill.

#### THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

# NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

#### By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The excitement of the introduction of the Budget was followed by a quiet week.

On Tuesday, 2nd May, the usual discussion was taken on the Budget Resolutions and the debate ranged over a wide field. From that, and from opinions of Members expressed in the Lobby, it is clear that the more the Budget is looked at the more it is liked. It was thought at first that Sir Robert Horne had cut his figures too close, and that he never expected to get even the small surplus allowed for. But now opinion has swung round to the opposite point. A conviction is growing that there is more in the Budget than appears, and it is believed that the Chancellor has both under-estimated revenue and over-estimated expenditure. If this is the case, many things may result ; and, incidentally, it may mean that the election is deferred till next

The discussion was continued on Wednesday, 3rd May, and Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th May. On the evening of 3rd May Mr. W. Smith introduced a motion calling for the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, in view of increasing the payments, and this, after a somewhat desultory discussion, was carried without a division. It must not be assumed, however, that legislation will result; for Governments are getting increasingly reluctant to attach importance to private Members' Resolutions; still the motion is an indication.

On Thursday, 4th May, Mr. Kellaway introduced the Post Office estimates. He spoke clearly and well, and had a good House. It must be pointed out, however, that a Postmaster-General stands in a favoured position, for he is the Chancellor of his own Exchequer. If the Treasury tell him that he must not expect any subsidy from the taxes, all he has to do is to turn round and charge the public more, and therefore they pay whatever happens, either through taxes or through postal charges. But it would not be fair to Mr. Kellaway to leave the matter there, for undoubtedly the Post Office have put their house in order, and are doing the nation's work at less cost than they were. The actual reforms have nearly all been foreshadowed in the Budget, but still the Postmaster-General had some interesting matter in his speech, notably on the increased use of wireless. The debate, as usual, was discursive. Mr. Ammon made a sensible speech, as was to be expected from one of his experience, but nothing else calls for notice

On Friday, 5th May, Col. Archer-Shee introduced a Bill, which can hardly be taken seriously, for amending our electoral law, and Members showed their opinion by absenting themselves, so that the House was counted out early in the afternoon. On Monday, 8th May, as has been said, the Budget debate was renewed, and continued on Tuesday, 9th May

Genoa goes from bad to worse. The heroic figure of the Prime Minister, fighting against immense odds, captures the imagination of even his enemies, except the hostile Press; but it begins to be clear that no settlement can be expected. It is doubtful whether France wants one. It is certain that Russia does, but more than doubtful whether she will pay the price. Assuming that the Prime Minister comes from Genoa with nothing in his pocket, many things may happen, and prophecy is difficult. Two points, however, are fairly clear. There will be no break with France, however much we may disapprove of what she is doing; and possibly some rearrangement of the Government will become necessary. It will be difficult to see how matters can go on exactly as they are. The General Election, however, is no nearer. It is worth pointing out, by the way, that the WOMAN'S LEADER is the only paper which did not prophesy an election in February, and almost the only one which did not follow that up by prophesying for June. This by the way. At the moment t is not believed that the election will be early, and already the talk is of next year.

The views expressed in this column are those of our Parliamentary correspondent, and are not our editorial opinion. Like so many other things in this paper they are expressly controversial, and comment upon them will be welcomed. -ED.]

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#### THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

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# THE VOTELESS WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Enfranchised women in other parts of the world are asking why the Union of South Africa, in many respects one of the most progressive of the British dominions, does not grant her feminine population the status of responsible citizenship.

Are South African men more egotistical than other men? Can it be possible that they still cling to the idea that wisdom and good judgment are the attributes of the male sex alone? Or are South African women less capable than other women of taking an intelligent interest in matters which affect their country, and casting a vote for the member or party most likely to work for its welfare ? Or is this attitude due to apathy engendered by a warm climate, and sapping the energy of individuals and nations who succumb to its encroachments?

None of these surmises really account for this attitude, which is due rather to circumstances outside the experience of other countries, and perplexing for that reason.

Roman Dutch law, by which the Union is governed, has never impressed upon women a sense of inferiority or disability, as has been done in some parts of the world. The marriage laws, for instance, provide that where an ante-nuptial contract is made, definite provision shall be made for the wife, and any inheritance which may be hers is secured to her and her heirs, and is not in any circumstances at the disposal of the husband unless ceded to him by his wife. As in the days just prior to marriage, a man is usually willing and even anxious to demonstrate his concern for the welfare of his future partner, some settlement is always made-the furniture and insurance policy on the man's life for instance—and no matter what circumstances follow, this remains secured for the woman. Cases have been known where a man engaged in speculation, or in fear of bankruptcy, has made substantial settlements on his wife, and in the ruin which followed his creditors have not been able to touch the wife's

Where no such settlement is made the parties are married in Community of Property, that is, each has an equal share in the joint estate. A will must be made jointly otherwise it is invalid, and the estate is regarded as intestate and administered accordingly, one-half going to the surviving spouse, the other to the next-of-kin of the deceased. It is not possible for a man to leave his property to strangers and ignore the claims of his wife and children, nor can he bequeath it to his son or sons and disinherit his daughters. An objection to this rule has sometimes been made in that, where the children are numerous, it means that the farm must be sold to pay out the claims, whereas if it could have been left to the eldest son or sons it might have been. kept in the family. On the other hand, why should one be provided for while the rest must fend for themselves? It is quite possible for other sufficient provision to be made for the widow and younger children, but none may suffer that one may

In matrimonial disputes, also, the law acts with impartiality. No distinction is drawn between offences by the man or by the woman. The custody of the minor children is given to the innocent party, with reasonable access allowed to the other parent. And not only the law, but the judges who administer it, show an appreciation of the woman's position, and a freedom from sex bias, which has prevented the fostering of any sense of injustice. This is one reason for the complacency of South African women; in the mass they do not feel that they are discriminated against or unfairly treated because they are women. True, Olive Schreiner wrote : "To be born a woman is to be born branded," but I had it from her own lips that the disability she inveighed against most bitterly was the lack of educational facilities for the women of her time, as well as the restrictions placed by convention upon their movements, and time and progress have removed these in South Africa as elsewhere. In all young countries, where men and women have faced dangers and difficulties and hardships together in such recent times, the bonds of comradeship are more keenly felt than in countries where centuries of civilization have obliterated the memories of struggles faced together, when the woman, by reason of her sex, had the most to endure. Men cannot but appreciate the homemakers in lonely places, who, far from medical aid or neighbours, bear and rear children, and, with only unskilled native help, perform their domestic duties, as well very often as those of a working partner on the farm.

It has been asserted that as soon as South African women ask for the vote it will be given to them. The question naturally

arises, has such a demand been made, and how was it met? From time to time petitions have been presented to whatever Government was in power, asking for the enfranchisement of women, but, though treated courteously, the usual objection was made, that only a small minority of women desired the change, and as soon as a considerable demand could be shown it would be given. Now, in a country of vast spaces and long distances, where travelling is neither easy nor cheap, canvassing is almost impossible outside the towns. Nevertheless, the suffrage societies set themselves to the task of securing a monster petition, representing the four provinces of the Union. The success of this undertaking far surpassed their expectations. All over the country women came forward readily to sign, and it exceeded any petition previously presented in South Africa. The occasion of its presentation marked an epoch in the country's history. General Smuts had replied to a request that he should receive a deputation of ladies to present their petition, that he would meet them at the steps of the House. On the appointed day a howling south-easter rolled its " cloth " over Table Mountain, and a message arrived to the women assembling in the Cathedral Hall that one of the Council Chambers would be placed at their disposal, and the Premier would listen to their speeches and receive the petitions there. Headed by the Defence Force Band (which with good-humoured irony struck up "Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag " !) the women marched in orderly manner the short distance from the Hall to the House of Assembly. The route was lined by curious spectators, and Members and their friends crowded the windows of the House. Three hundred European women, representing all classes, and most of the larger towns in the four provinces, composed the deputation. Each province presented its signatures separately, one woman introducing and another speaking to the petition ; these eight women were each prominent in public life, and known throughout the Union ; their speeches were concise, practical, and witty. In replying the Premier congratulated the women on the demonstration they had made, declared himself in sympathy with their aims, but told them the majority of his colleagues were opposed to the measure, and unless the women could convince them he was powerless to introduce a Government Bill. He promised, however, to provide facilities for a private Member's

Suffragists in England will recognize a curious similarity in the treatment accorded to this movement in both lands. Human nature is much the same all over the world, and as long as women will be satisfied with polite speeches (which cost nothing, and mean as much as they cost), they will receive nothing els

The South African Party, of which General Smuts is the leader, is composed of the former Unionist Party, combined with the moderate section of the Dutch, and by this amalgamation obtaining a majority large enough to form a stable government. It believes in maintaining the link with Great Britain, and remaining a self-governing dominion within the Empire. The Nationalist Party, under General Hertzog, is the largest in the country, and consists almost entirely of Dutch farmers; their creed is "South Africa over all", and they would like to sever the connecting link with England and declare themselves a separate nation, with the Dutch language and ideas dominating, and a republican form of government. The Labour Party, which is the smallest in the House, is the only one which would be prepared to make woman suffrage a plank in their platform; it stands for labour interests and a democratic and moderately socialistic ideal.

Each of these parties have a woman's section, which works devotedly for the return of husbands or sons or the men these wish to see returned. The attitude of these women to the question of their own enfranchisement is interesting, for so earnestly convinced is each party with its adherents that it only has the true interests of the country at heart, the women will sacrifice their own cause lest an access of power to one of the rival parties should eopardise their own party. Thus the Unionist-South African Party woman fears the influx of a number of women imbued with a fierce desire to break with England even at the cost of civil war, and rather than precipitate such a catastrophe she will forgo her claim. The Nationalist woman fears the better organization of her South African Party sisters; she has also a deep distrust of modernism, and believes in accomplishing her objects by surreptitious rather than direct methods. The Labour

Why should these provinces be afraid of the coloured franchise woman alone, backed by the men of her party, is a wholeearted suffragist. The crux of the whole matter lies, however, if they are determined never to grant it ? Do they know that as the vexed colour question, the cause of so much heart-burning civilization advances nothing can keep natives and coloured folk nd anxiety throughout the sub-continent. from progressing with the times, and as they become better In Cape Province any male possessing the necessary educated and more prosperous their demand for a direct voice operty qualification is entitled to vote; in the three other in the government of themselves must grow irresistible ? If this ovinces the right is restricted to European men only. This is the case it is difficult to see how the enfranchisement of women ncession by the old Cape Parliament, long before Union, is is going to effect the ultimate issue one way or the other. The arded as a very grave blunder by the Transvaal, Free State, coloured males would outnumber the European males, but less Natal, who are jealously fearful of any extension of the of the former would possess property and education, which are necessary for voting. Women are more rarely property inciple into their territory. In Rhodesia, outside the Union, nen have got the vote, but it is pointed out that there is no. owners, and the coloured more seldom than the white, so that it is ative or coloured franchise there. When prejudice holds sway extremely improbable that either would be in an ascendency at cason is in abeyance. Each of the three provinces have affirmed heir intention of breaking the Union rather than follow the the polls. The only education necessary at present is that the elector should be able to sign his name, and it is an easy matter ape's example, yet they fear that a time will come when the for a dusky gentleman, of no literary accomplishments whatever, oured franchise will be extended, and if the women as well as to get an obliging friend to coach him in the art of making the letters which spell his name for the purpose of voting. Would it not be possible, and to the advantage of the country, to raise men can vote the white population will be outnumbered. is not so much an objection to the women-most people admit at it is no worse to have coloured women electors than it is to the educational qualification so that only people who had reached a certain standard of civilization, of whatever sex or colour, ave coloured men; some would prefer the latter because they think on the whole women are more docile and peaceable than should share in the government of the country? nen—it is simply the fear of numbers. (To be continued.)

# WHERE "LATCH-KEY LADIES" LIVE.

The clever title of Miss M. Grant's clever novel describes in large, others smaller, and, in consequence, conditions and prices ree words what has come to be a large class in London and vary. There is an entrance fee of a guinea and a subscription of ther cities. The entry of women into the professional and a guinea per annum, and married or single gentlewomen are isiness world has resulted in a steadily growing demand for accepted as tenants ccommodation such as educated women of refined tastes require The houses are divided into flatlets of one room, with gas-fire, t a price which they can afford to pay. Inquiry shows that the ring, and slot meter. These unfurnished rooms are let by the upply of such accommodation is insufficient to meet the demand, quarter, and the rents vary from 12s. 6d. to 63s. weekly, being for that reason readers of this article should not waste time paid quarterly and in advance. Reats include rates, electric light, baths, and use of public rooms, latch-key, papers, box-room space, and, if required, separate larder. Meals may be nd money in making personal application to secretaries of hostels nd clubs, but should first write (enclosing a stamped and addressed elope for reply) in order to ascertain if there is any likelihood served in the restaurant or in the flatlet, but a fixed minimum a room or rooms being available. sum per week per person must be guaranteed. Approximate A popular club for daughters of professional men, working or prices and times of meals are : Breakfast, 8 to 9 a.m., 1s. 6d.; ining for their living, is the Cecilia Club, 8 Southwick Street, lunch, 1 to 2 p.m., 1s. 6d.; tea, 4 to 5.30 p.m., 1s.; dinner, arble Arch, W. 1. The premises comprise bedrooms, drawing, 7 to 8 p.m., 2s. 6d. These may vary slightly in different branches, ading, writing, dining, and ironing rooms, and the annual and 6d. extra per meal will be charged for men except for teas. scription is £1 for non-resident members and an entrance fee Personal domestic service is optional, and can be obtained by for resident members. Accommodation with partial board, the hour or week at prevailing market rates. Guest rooms are at is, breakfast and dinner each day and four meals on Sundays, set apart for members' friends and non-resident members; prices per night, from 4s. to 6s., include bath, light, and osts from 26s. to 35s. per week; while non-residents pay 1s. for inday supper, 1s. 6d. for dinner, and 6d. for tea. Visitors may attendance. All clubs are on view daily from 11 to 1 o'clock, and from 2 to 4 on Saturdays.

invited provided due notice is given. The club is primarily tended for girls at the outset of their career, and resident embers are seldom admitted after the age of 25. The rules are asonable and framed for the benefit of all concerned.

In the S.W. district is the Students' Hall of Residence (107 d 109 Belgrave Road, and 5 St. George's Square). This tudents' Hall is run in connexion with the well-known Secretarial raining Offices of Mrs. Hoster, and the accommodation is eserved for gentlewomen studying in London, other than music . tudents. Here, again, the rules are not unreasonably restrictive. he fees vary (for partial board) from 37s. 6d. to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  guineas per veek, according to whether the inmates require cubicles, double, or single rooms. Two breakfasts are served, at 7.45 and at 8.30, d a light luncheon if required in addition to dinner and the ual full board on Sunday.

A residential club in the W.C. district is the Cartwright ardens Club (22 Cartwright Gardens, Tavistock Square, W.C.). ere cubicles or rooms may be obtained. The cost of a cubicle id the usual partial board is 24s. per week. The subscription one guinea per year, and there are dining and silence rooms, smoking lounge, and a large recreation-room, where dances and her festivities often take place. Sitting-rooms may be hired, d there is special accommodation for laundering—an important atter in these days of high prices.

One, if not the largest, scheme for providing housing accom-nodation for educated women is that of the Ladies' National lubs, Ltd., registered office, 104A Knightsbridge, S.W. 1. This association has houses in all parts of London, some very

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#### THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

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#### By Mrs. C. S. PEEL, O.B.E.

Amongst the London club houses are: \*41, 43, 45, and 47 Barkston Gardens, S.W. 5; 30, 31, and 20 Philbeach Gardens, S.W. 5; \*6 Inverness Terrace, W. 2; \*122 Westbourne Terrace, W. 2; \*18 to 22 Craven Hill, W. 2; \*15 and 16 Vicarage Gate, W. 8. There are also seaside and country houses including the \*Country Club, "Burvale," Hersham, Walton-on-Thames.

Amongst many other hostels and clubs are Brabazon House, Moreton Street, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1; Bedford House, York Place, Baker Street, W.1; Helena Residential Clubs, Ltd. (Secretary: Miss Ireland, M.B.E.), 81 Lancaster Gate, W.2; the Marlborough Hostel for Girls, 33 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1; and the Warwick Club, 21 St. George's Square, S.W. 1.

The idea that girls and women must be chaperoned and controlled is evidently dying out, for the rules made are generally merely such as are made necessary by limitation of price and of service, and for the convenience of the community; nevertheless there is generally a friendly atmosphere, and a young and inexperienced girl living in a club or hostel may always obtain protection and advice should she require it. Thus housed, she need not suffer from the loneliness which is a real source of unhappiness, and in some cases of temptation, to a girl in solitary lodgings, cut off from home and friends.

'Latch-key ladies'' are, as a rule, industrious, sensible people, doing good work in the world, and a credit to their sex, and as such deserve every effort which can be made to house them in comfort.

\* Available for married couples.

# NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices: Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

#### WOMEN POLICE.

We understand that the question of Metropolitan Police Women Patrols will be raised in the House of Commons under the subject of Home Office Estimates by Sir Arthur Steele Maitland and Mrs. Wintringham somewhere about 23rd May. We shall be glad therefore if our societies will bring influence to bear on their Members of Parliament to press for the prevention of the final disbandment of this force.

#### SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS BILL.

A revised edition of the leaflet on this Bill can now be obtained from Headquarters on application (price 1d. each, or 4s. 9d. per 100).

#### CLASSES FOR ELECTION WORKERS.

The first of these Classes to be held at Headquarters on Monday, 15th May, at 5.30 p.m., will be on Election Law and will be taken by Mrs. Corbett Ashby. The second, on Monday, 22nd May, at 5.30 p.m., will be taken by Miss Macadam, and will be on Canvassing. Particulars of the third class will be announced later.

#### THE LATE MRS. MILLER MORISON

We regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. Miller Morison, of Edinburgh and Hetland, Dumfriesshire, in her 85th year. Mrs. Miller Morison, who was herself a writer of some distinction, was perhaps best known as a friend and exponent of Robert Browning. She was an early advocate of the higher education and the enfranchisement of women, and was at the time of her death a vice-president of the Edinburgh Society for Equal Citizenship. She enjoyed life, in spite of ill-health and weakness, to the very end, and those who had the privilege of her friendship will not soon forget discussions on every conceivable subject, politics, theology, even murder trials, in her Edinburgh drawingroom with its wonderful view over the Forth and the blue hills of Fife.

#### BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

We congratulate Mrs. Salisbury, President of the Hemsworth W.C.A., on her recent success in being returned at the head of the poll to the Hemsworth Board of Guardians. The Cambridge Board of Guardians have elected Mrs. Keynes as their first woman chairman.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

#### NURSES' PENALTIES.

MADAM,—The writer of the paragraph under this heading in a recent number of the WOMAN'S LEADER fails to grasp the fundamental fact that at the conclusion of three months' probationership a candidate for training at the conclusion of the motion sprobability a calculate to training in a nurse-training school signs an agreement to serve the institution to which she has applied for training for a specified term of years in return for which service she will receive a stated salary, lodging, board, washing, and uniform and will be trained in the theory and practice of nursing. If she fails to fulfil her obligations she returns her uniform, which

and uniform and will be trained in the theory and plattice of nursing. If she fails to fulfil her obligations she returns her uniform, which has been made especially for her at the hospital's expense, and pays an agreed sum to the authorities as compensation to them for the time and thought which has been expended on her training. Every probationer is given three months in which to decide as to whether or not she desires to enter the service of the institution. She is asked if she fully understands the agreement she is about to sign, and she is under no misapprehension when she does sign her contract as to the obligations she has incurred. If the general public realized the lectures, the coaching, the practical teaching which is involved in the curriculum of a modern training school, it would not be surprised that hospital authorities attach a penalty to a broken contract not only to safeguard themselves from probationers drifting away when after one or two years' instruction their experience is of value to the hospital, but also to prevent the public itself

probationers diffining away when after one of two years institution there experience is of value to the hospital, but also to prevent the public itself from being exploited by half-trained and semi-qualified women. In conclusion, may I draw the attention of your readers to the fact that during training a probationer is fed, housed, paid, and partially clothed ; in return for these emoluments surely the hospital authorities have a right to safeguard their own interests. GLADYS M. E. LEIGH.

#### THE CITY BY-ELECTION.

In connexion with the City By-election, the London Society for Women's Service held an interesting and successful meeting on Tuesday last in the Parish Room of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, most kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. G. Hudson Shaw. The intention of the meeting was to afford women electors resident in the City and about to cast their first Parliamentary votes an opportunity of discussing the reforms on the programme of the N.U.S.E.C. and of hearing the attitude of the two ndidates towards them

candidates towards them. Miss Helen Ward (in the chair) and the Hon. Mrs. Home Peel (National Organization of Girls' Clubs), both members of the London Society, made excellent speeches, and the interest of the audience was shown by the lively discussion and the almost unanimous vote in support of the Society's programme which followed. The answers of the candidates to the

#### Telephone; Museum 6910.

#### THE LIVERPOOL WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

MAY 12, 1922.

We have just received a copy of the first printed report of this Association. The Report begins with a brief description of the origin of the Association, which, founded in 1913, was the first to be established in the country. Perhaps the most interesting features of the work now carried on are the very comprehensive educational programme, the active Parliamentary work undertaken by the Standing Equality Committee, and the fact that the Association has brought forward, and is actively working for, a woman candidate for the next General Election, Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone, who is prospective candidate for East Toxteth, Liverpool. Other societies will be interested in the methods of organization. The Association, which covers eleven constituencies, is divided into twelve ward groups, each of these wards have their own officers, conduct their own business, receive their own Monthly Letter, etc. The report concludes with the constitution and rules of the Association, and with a statement of its election policy. As the policy of associations at Parliamentary and Local Government elections is a matter which is being discussed everywhere, we recommend this report (price 3d.) to the consideration of our societies.

#### THE READING SOCIETY FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

We would like to draw attention to the interesting methods by which the Reading Society for Equal Citizenship carry on propaganda work. After hearing a speaker from headquarters on any one of our subjects, the members of the Society undertake to speak on the same subject to other organizations in Reading. The general public is invited to attend one or more of their meetings free of charge and with no obligation to join the Society. From a group of ten members, formed last December, they now have a membership of nearly forty, and an average attendance of fifty at each of their meetings.

#### BLUE SILK UMBRELLA.

We should be much obliged if the delegate at the Council meeting who left a blue silk umbrella and who took another instead, would communicate with Headquarters.

# tionnaire issued by the N.U.S.E.C. were then read, and it was found that both had answered nearly all the questions in the affirmative. Both had declared themselves in general agreement with the object of the Union, but both required further information in regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, and neither would commit themselves to supporting Widow's Pensions in the present financial condition of the country. Mr. Grenfell would not undertake to support P.R., and Sir T. Vansittart Bowater considered the question of the nationality of married women an extremely difficult one to deal with. Both candidates had promised, in the event of their being elected, that they would be willing to discuss with their women constituents measures of special interest to them.

#### CONFERENCE ON FAMILY ENDOWMENT.

A very representative gathering, summoned by the Family Endowment Council, recently took place at the Central Hall, when delegates from some thirty-six men's and women's organizations in London concerned with social, political, and industrial questions, the teaching profession, and the

civil service, met to discuss various proposed schemes of family endowment. Miss Eleanor Rathbone moved a resolution to the effect that the present economic system was not satisfactory either to mothers and children or to society generally, in that no differentiation was made in the payment of wages to those with or without dependants. The wages bill was divide up on the assumption that most working-class families consisted of husband wife, and three children, whereas actual statistics proved that the percentage of such families at any one time was very small. The result was that a large number of children were inadequately provided for, while a considerable section of the community had more than was sufficient for

considerable section of the community had note that was sumclent for their needs. The resolution was carried by a majority. Another resolution brought forward for discussion proposed the intro-duction into British industry of a scheme such as was being considered in Australia. Mrs. Hubback, who moved the resolution, gave a brief outline of the scheme: The total number of children of all the workers in an industry would be estimated, and the cost of maintenance of a child Every employer would then be required to pay into a central wages pool his share of the total cost estimated, calculated according to the number of his male employees, whether married or single, and out of this central fund an allowance would be made monthly on behalf of every child and

fund an allowance would be made monthly on behalf of every child and paid over to the mother. Mrs. Barbara Drake, on behalf of the Fabian Women's Group, opposing this resolution, said that the scheme applied only to one class, that the burden would fall heavily on industries which employed a large number of married men as compared with those which employed chiefly or entirely

#### MAY 12, 1922.

omen or young persons, and that it would cause a reduction in wages. an alternative for lightening the burdens of working class families, she vocated an increase in the great social services—such as education, dical treatment, and municipal bread and milk, also mothers' pensions vidows and deserted wives.

ssible in one short conference to give adequate time for cont was impossible in one short conference to give adequate time for con-ration of the numerous very controversial points raised in the lutions, and in response to requests that have been made for ortunities for fuller discussion, the Family Endowment Council are nging to hold a short series of discussion classes dealing with the encouncil of the unbiast. Destingtheners here to define the council are the superstant of the subject. Particulars can be had from the Secretary the Council, at 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

#### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICE.

The Women's Auxiliary Service has issued a report for 1920-1. In view f the recommendations of the Geddes Report it is felt that the example f mistaken economy set in London will be followed in a very short time y the provinces, unless some action is taken by the Home Secretary to revent it. Many chief constables will, of course, not consider giving up he policewomen working under their direction, but others are not so tunate in the support of their watch committees and may be forced that in the support of their watch committees, and may be forced, the plea of economy, to discontinue the services of women.

#### DISBANDING WOMEN POLICE

The National Council of Women held a protest meeting against the sbanding of the Metropolitan Women Police Patrols in the Central all last week. The disbanding has already begun and forty of the oldest

Il last week. The disbanding has already begun and forty of the oldest d most experienced have gone. Lady Frances Balfour, presiding, said that if the Home Secretary had en the line that while economy compelled the disbanding of the women lice, he mourned the fact and looked forward to reinstating them in ppier times, the verdict might have been received in silence, but when gave the show away by saying, on the very smallest evidence, that in work was negligible, it was necessary to make a protest. The women re going to fight. They were determined that this country should have

"Whatever we do, we must keep a nucleus of the women police 'ce," said Mrs. Wintringham, M.P. "The experience of women agistrates is that women police were invaluable in taking evidence of ung children and girls in difficult cases in the courts."

#### OBITUARY.-MRS. RÉ-BARTLETT.

#### By LADY ISABEL MARGESSON.

By the death of Mrs. Ré-Bartlett the world has lost one of its stinguished women. She was a writer of notable intellectual power, philosopher whose restrained outlook on social questions gave value all her judgments. She was a passionate believer in the women's cause few writers were more interpretive to women themselves or helped e towards gaining the wider vision of what citizenship should mean

. Ré-Bartlett had a keen sense of the value of international friendship felt strongly that the understanding necessary to friendship could come through the personal intercourse of individuals, and that the personal intercourse of individuals, and that ien must in the future play a more active rôle in promoting such inter-se. At a women's international dinner given last January at the im Club in honour of our French sisters, Mrs. Ré-Bartlett was speaker to whom it fell to discuss the position of British women to-after four years of citizenship. Her audience will not soon forget deeply interpretive remarks and her summing up of the three stages ugh which great movements of reform, such as the suffrage movement, She pointed out that the first stage of this reform her here is di ough which great movements of reform, such as the suffrage movement, s. She pointed out that the first stage of this reform had been in the ure of an awakening, the second that of a revolt, coloured necessarily bitterness, and the third that of screnity, the screnity of victory when cious seeds sown in the darkness of revolt come to a wise maturity. ' Irs. Ré-Bartlett disarmed all possible antagonism in our French sisters this masterly analysis of the present position, and by her description of Promised Land as a land full of possibilities and of opportunities for new citizens. The Latin view of the women's position obtaining in nce and Italy was ably put by a French speaker, but it seemed to tish women to be an echo from their own dark ages, and revived in m memories of their fierce and long fight for frequency mer concertion.

past. Mrs. Ré-Bartlett was born in Edinburgh and had a university education. She had a passionate sense of justice, and an unfailing courage of heart. While living in Rome she succeeded after a long struggle in getting a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of juvenile law-breakers. Ultimately by her influence a law equivalent to the First Offender's Act was secured for Italy. She was herself a member of the Commission, the first woman in Italy to serve in that capacity. Mrs. Ré-Bartlett's talents as a convincing writer and a speaker were in great demand during the war. She was accredited by both her own and the Italian Government in an honorary capacity on a mission to promote a better understanding between our two countries, and her work in this direction was recognized as being of real value at a moment when mis-understanding would have had fatal consequences. She lived a great deal in Italy, where she was widely known and esteemed, and she was an honorary member of the Società Italiana di Sociologia. Some twelve years ago Lucy Bartlett married Signor Emilio Ré, of Rome, to whom much sympathy is extended for his sudden and tragic loss. Mrs. Ré-Bartlett died in Venice where she had gone to meet her husband after a few days' ilness. She will be greatly mourned by her large circle of friends, for she had a heart of gold, and she was a joyous and loving comrade ; a leader in thought as well as in action. Mrs. Ré-Bartlett was a lucid and charming writer. Her books, *Towards Liberty, The Coming Order*, and *See and Sanctity*, are known and loved among a large circle of readers, and they have been translated into French and Italian. s. Ré-Bartlett was born in Edinburgh and had a university education.

#### WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE STATE PURCHASE AND CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

The First of May saw the discomfiture of the Trade when their agitation The First of May saw the discomfiture of the Trade when their agitation for reduced taxation met with no response in the Budget. Pressure from women's societies for the prior rights of the housewife's burdens and a remarkable series of exposures of Trade profits by Mr. Arthur Sherwell showed how the previous increase of taxation from 70s, per standard barrel to 100s, was not only wiped out by the brewers in the increased price charged to consumers, but by lowering the gravity of the beer (on which the tax is based) they actually *addcd* to their profits—so much for Trade protests of "savage" treatment by the Exchequer! Another Trade Bill is before the House—possibly it will meet with the fate meted out to Colonel Greiton's venture last year. This is a Licensing (Scotland) Amendment Bill, and its modest purpose is to undo the Local Option Act obtaining now in Scotland, and strengthen the Trade in that country by a security of tenure which the 1904 Act gave to the Fredish

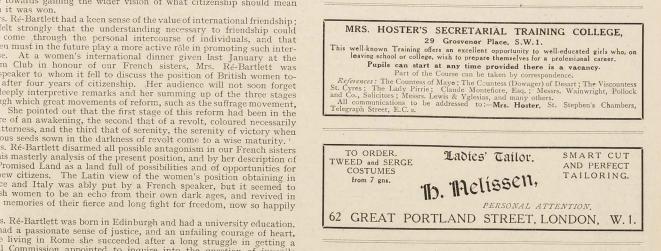
country by a security of tenure which the 1904 Act gave to the English

The Scottish people, by the limitation of their option, are unfortunately debarred from voting for an improved public house, with facilities for food and non-intoxicants, which have been such a feature of the Carlisle State-management scheme. So that they are still committed to the existing evils of private enterprise in the 510 areas which (out of 584) voted in 1920 for "no change

of the Carlisle experiment have endeavoured to make much Entended of the Carnisic experiment have endeavoured to make much capital out of a letter regarding supplies to a Carlisle club, written by the general manager in 1919. The point to bear in mind is that Carlisle had a strictly limited supply of intoxicants—restricted by the Control Board as in other areas. The Board neither brewed beer nor released spirits in excess of what they were lawfully entitled to do. If clubs received more it was because the public houses received less. It was merely a matter of distribution. There was no "pushing the Trade for revenue"—in fact, it would be less lucrative to supply the club that for self article in the public it would be less lucrative to supply the clubs than to sell retail in the public

Mr. Shortt's report on his visit to Carlisle will have far-reaching effects Mr. Shortt's report on his visit to Carlisle will have far-reaching effects and will rejoice all those who feel with Lord Milner "that this is the one hopeful and practical method of temperance reform . . . ." and that " what is vitally necessary is to get rid of a system under which large numbers of people have a direct interest in pushing and encouraging the sale of drink, and in tempting people to drink more than they want and more than is good for them." (House of Lords, July, 1921.) Now that the Home Secretary has formed such a very favourable opinion of Carlisle it looks very hopeful for having more "Carlisles" in different areas. This will be made possible by the option of "disinterested management" in the Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, introduced last year as the Bishop of Oxford's Bill—and shortly to be reintroduced in the House of Commons. Prohibitionists will have the option of "no licence"—supporters of the present system may vote "no change"—there are thousands of moderate people who will avail themselves of "disinterested (or public) management."

Information on State purchase, speakers for meetings, and literature, from Miss M. Cotterell, Women's National Committee, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.



#### COMING EVENTS.

#### LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

MAY 15. Queen's Hall, W. 1, 8.30 p.m. Speakers : Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P., Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., C. C. Montefiore, Esq., Miss N. Adler, J.P., Dr. Jochelman. JUNE 24. Hyde Park Rally. Speakers include the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P., the Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., M.P., the Archbishop of York, Lady Astor, M.P., the Bishop of St. Albans, the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, Sir Allred Mond, M.P., Sir Arthur Griffith-Bocawen, M.P., Lady Bonham Carter, Miss Margaret Bondfield, the Rev. Father Jarrett, O.P., the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P., and Lord Robert Cecil.

#### LEAGUE OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

MAY 18. Cafe Chantant at the Women's Institute, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1, 6-8 p.m. "The Position of Women in the Church." Speaker : Miss Maud Bell, Chair : Mrs, Marston Acres.

#### WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

MAY 15. Minerva Cafe, 144 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6.30 p.m. "Women in Industry." Speaker : Dr. Marion Phillips.

#### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

MAY 17. 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. 1, 8.15 p.m. Annual General Meeting. (Continued on p. 120.)

### THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

#### COMING EVENTS (Continued).

N.U.S.E.C.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE STATE PURCHASE AND CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

MAY 16. Chadwell Heath Women's Co-operative Guild, 2:30 p.m. "Public Ownership of the Liquor Trade." Speaker : Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

MAY 17. Deal Women's Co-operative Guild, 3 p.m. "Public Ownership of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

MAY 18. Upper Holloway Baptist Church, 7.30 p.m. "A new solution of the Drink Problem." Speaker : Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

#### MEDICAL, Etc.

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**B**EAUTIFUL BUTTERMERE. — Best rambling and climbing centre; Lakeland, tonic air; no east winds; mildest scenery.—Victoria Hotel, private and comfortable.

SILVERDALE, LANCS.-RESTHAVEN; beautifully situated, near sea, golf links; ideal for holidays or rest; terms moderate

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SHOREHAM-BY-SEA.—Four or five paying guests received in bungalow on the BEACH; easy access South Downs and Brighton; moderate terms.— Apply, Miss Haines, "Aurora," Old Fort Road.

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CARAVAN (Stationary) built to order £40; charming site available, Chilterns.-Bryan, Bellingdon, Chesham, Bucks.

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H OSTEL FOR VISITORS AND WORKERS; terms from 45, 6d. per night, or 18s. 6d. per week, room and break-fast.—Mrs. K. Wilkinson, 59 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

ROOMS and breakfast (Gentlewomen only); temporary or permanent; gas stoves. — Miss Kemp, 10 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED upper FLAT, for one gentlewoman or two friends, in private house of doctor's widow; sitting-room, bedroom, kitchenette; redecorated; electric light, gas cooker, fires, slot meter, sink, bath, geyser; superior quiet road, West Kensington, very open, near Queen's Club; tube; trains, buses, two minutes.—Box 903, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

WELL-FURNISHED FLAT TO LET, six months or longer; three rooms, gas cooker, self-contained; £210s. weekly. -- "M. P.", 27 Warwick Chambers, Pater Street, Kensington, W. S.

PLEASANT FRONT BEDROOM, FURNISHED, in pro fessional woman's flat overlooking Gower Street, W.C. 1 share bathroom (geyser), sitting-room; partial board.--Box 907, WOMAN'S LEAPER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

SERVICE ROOM.—One light room vacant; 21s. including attendance; light, cwn meter; meals optional.— 1 Porchester Square, Bayswater.

#### PROFESSIONAL.

<sup>14</sup> MORE MONEY TO SPIND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C.2. 'Phone, Central 6049. Estab'd 1908.

Estato a 1905.  ${ {\bf S}} { {\rm ECRETARIAL TRAINING. - University students and girls } \\ { {\rm of good education are prepared in the training department of the Central Bureau for Secretarial Appointments ; prospectus on application; one free scholarship is given. - Apply, Secretary, Central Bureau for the Employment of Women, 5 and 6 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. 1. \\ } }$ 

#### HOUSING, GARDENING, Etc.

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J.P. MAY 13. Oxford S.E.C. "Bills before Parliament affecting Women and Children." Speaker: s. Hubback. MAY 18. Petersfield Women's Institute, 3.15 p.m. "How to use the vote." Speaker: Miss acadam. 7 p.m., "Election Policy." Speaker: Miss Macadam. GUILDHOUSE. MAY 26. Guildhouse, Ecclestone Square, S p.m. "What I saw in America." Speaker : Miss Maude Royden. Music : Mr. Martin Shaw.

AY 12. Kensington S.E.C., Town Hall, Kensington, 5 p.m. Conference on Separation and itenance Orders Bill. Speaker : Mrs. Hubback. Chair : Mrs. Hudson Lyall, C.B.E., L.C.,

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