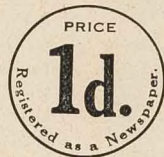


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NOTES AND NEWS

The Legitimacy Bill.

This Bill passed its report stage and third reading on Friday, 15th June, but unfortunately a certain number of amendments were inserted which, if they are retained by the House of Lords, will weaken the Bill. In the Legitimacy Bill, Captain Bowyer, in order to facilitate the future passage of the Bill, had to accept as an amendment the re-insertion of the following sub-section, which had been cut out by the Committee: "Nothing in this Act shall operate to legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third party when the illegitimate person was born." This is the law in Scotland, but not in the Dominions. It discriminates in what is to our mind an unnecessary manner between one class of illegitimate children and another, and if the Bill becomes law we shall have the ridiculous position of the parents, *ex hypothesi*, being able to regularize their position by marriage, but the children being denied the same right through no fault of their own. Many members seemed to regard it as imperative that the sins of the fathers should be visited on the children. Captain Berkeley asked if such members were "suggesting that the Almighty is in any need of assistance from the House of Commons" in this respect? We hope that this amendment will be deleted in another place.

The Bastardy Bill.

This Bill, also in Captain Bowyer's charge, passed its report stage and third reading immediately after the Legitimacy Bill. A useful amendment was accepted which gives power to the Courts to vary an affiliation order made after the passing of this Act. The greatest fight raged round an amendment which at the instance of the N.U.S.E.C. had been introduced—with the approval of the Home Office—into the Bill, and which provided that "the Court may direct that the imprisonment for the non-compliance with the order shall not extinguish the debt". The Home Office has apparently discovered since that, in its opinion, this would be inconsistent with an existing Act which provides that part payment of a debt by a man committed to prison can be followed by a corresponding reduction in his sentence. Many Members, including Sir Frederick Banbury, who was for once on the side of the Angels, were of the opinion that for the sake of this most useful amendment some alteration in the existing law should be made. Captain Bowyer had no

option but to accept the Government's decree, but Mr. Locker Lampson undertook to consider the suggestion that a woman should be able to sue a man in a County Court for a debt for the non-payment of which he had been imprisoned. Another useful amendment the Government is prepared to consider is to the effect that the liability of the father under an affiliation order shall not cease at his death, but that the mother shall be allowed to rank as a creditor of his estate in respect of the arrears and further payment under the said order. It would be most useful if this also could be inserted in another place.

Lytton Entrants into the Civil Service.

The Southborough Committee, which is inquiring into the position of the Lytton entrants to the Civil Service, has completed the first stage of its inquiry dealing with the initial pay of entrants, and will report on this subject in the immediate future. It is understood that the Committee are likely to recommend improved initial pay for men who entered the Civil Service under the Lytton scheme, and an improvement on a smaller scale for women entrants. The Committee were unable to accept the contention that the scale should be the same both for men and women. We cannot forestall the report, but, whether the increases for the men are to be based on age, previous service, or the number of dependents to be supported, or by an all-round bonus, there can be no doubt that the same arguments which influence the Committee to recommend an increase in the pay for men have equal force with respect to women.

Divided Councils.

A special Council of the N.C.W. met at the Caxton Hall on Friday, 15th June, to consider a resolution which the Executive Committee had passed in favour of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children, which had been appointed by the Assembly of the League of Nations. The resolution recommended special legislation to exclude foreign women from licensed houses for prostitution. The room was crowded with over 300 delegates. Lady Frances Balfour was in the chair. That the action of the Executive Committee should be endorsed by the Council was moved by Mrs. George Morgan, and seconded by Miss Rosamond Smith, on the ground that such legislation would rescue many girls

from a life of infamy. It was opposed by Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Picton-Turbervill, in the name of several affiliated Societies, on the grounds that women should concentrate their efforts in seeking to abolish such houses and to have no share in any legislation concerning them, and that the legislation would not work in practice for the rescuing of individual girls, and that it would, on the contrary, strengthen the system of regulated vice. No amendment was carried, but the resolution confirming the action of the Executive was lost by nine votes. A two-thirds majority would have been necessary to have carried it. While recognizing the good intentions of the resolution, we welcome the decision of the Council in not endorsing it.

The Domestic Servants Enquiry.

It was expected that this inquiry would attract considerable attention. The Press is full of it, and unfortunate witnesses are liable to have quite harmless proposals distorted into absurdities. There is perhaps no subject which arouses more universal interest. We know one woman candidate for Parliament at the last General Election who lost many votes in a middle-class constituency because she was reputed to be the initiator of a local inquiry into conditions in domestic service which reported in favour of shortened hours of work and sundry other mild reforms. In a letter to *The Times*, the Duke of Rutland refers to the work of the special Committee set up by the Ministry of Labour as both ridiculous and mischievous, and urges that it shall be brought to an immediate close. We cannot agree, and we most emphatically condemn the view expressed by many critics of the inquiry that such discussions "put ideas" into the heads of domestic servants and cause unreasonable discontent. Domestic service has suffered in the past from the isolation of its workers and the wild diversity of its conditions. The airing of "ideas" both good and bad will lead us in the right direction: that of a standardization of conditions such as will protect good mistresses and good

workers alike from absurd generalizations based upon abnormal experiences. We think the report and the publicity which it has aroused will be productive of nothing but good, and we propose to devote some space in our columns during the next few weeks to this subject.

Juvenile Unemployment Centres.

Unemployment is demoralizing enough for adults, but it is nothing short of criminal folly to allow boys and girls to leave school at a prematurely early age to drift into idleness and its accompanying evils, because a disordered industrial State cannot find a place for them. The only possible solution is to seize the opportunity that a period of unemployment offers for some form of continued education, which will not only fill the time of waiting, but will produce better workers and better citizens. The Centres for vocational and recreational training for unemployed juveniles which have been established have been remarkably successful, and they have given educational authorities valuable experience which will bear fruit when happier days dawn and the reforms of the Education Act of 1918 become a reality instead of a dream. It is inconceivable that they should be discontinued at the end of this month. The President of the Board of Education, in reply to a question asked by Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, stated that he had been in communication with the Minister of Labour on the subject, and that the matter was receiving attention. This is clearly a subject which concerns women citizens, and a determined effort should be made to prevent the termination of a valuable and successful experiment.

Next Week's Issue.

We hope to begin a series of short articles written from different points of view on the problem of domestic service. A review of Lady Astor's book, *My Two Countries*, will also appear.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Throughout the greater part of last week and the early part of this, the House of Commons has been in Committee on the Finance Bill. Debates have, therefore, ranged over a mighty field of policy, domestic and imperial. The most interesting discussion was that which arose on the India Office vote last Thursday. But it was not as interesting as it would have been if Colonel Wedgwood, that Parliamentary prize pugilist of two parties, had conducted the case for the Opposition as originally intended. Colonel Wedgwood spent several months in India some years ago, and since then his pronouncements with regard to the government of that great territory have been given with the intimate authority of the man who knows. Mr. Trevelyan took his place, however, and put up a well-argued case against the Viceroy's action in reimposing the Salt Tax in the teeth of a majority in the Assembly. In defending the Viceroy's action on the very practical ground of revenue necessity, the Under-Secretary of State for India had the measured support of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher. Every time Mr. Fisher makes a pronouncement in the House, or outside it, his resemblance to Aristotle's "magnanimous man" becomes more striking. The wonderful balance of his judgment and the cool dignity of his mental bearing are unshakable. Indeed, it gives one an abiding sense of political security to feel that these great qualities are so frequently put at the disposal of a Conservative Government. And yet—always there recurs the disturbing thought that one does not cut ice with a pair of scales.

The following day gave Private Members their last run. It saw a rich harvest of third readings—no less than four Bills being gathered in, including the Legitimacy and Bastardy Bills, both of which will in future make life easier for that most forlorn member of our social system, the illegitimate child. Unfortunately a fifth measure, for want of time, was once again left out in the cold—Lady Astor's Under Eighteen Bill. It is, however, understood that the Government has every intention of seeing it through, though unfortunately Lady Astor may be required to possess her soul in patience until the Autumn Session.

Ministerial pronouncements outside Westminster often throw more light upon political currents than decorous and official utterances from the Treasury Bench. The First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the flush of after-dinner confidence to a gathering of Rhodes Scholars on Saturday night, made an interesting confession of faith regarding the future of his Service. He did not, he said, regard the fighting Services as "merely an endurance, something unavoidable but in themselves undesirable . . . something which could easily be dispensed with if only a little wisdom could alter the foreign relations of the world." He, for his part, had never held that view; he felt that these great Services were "an essential part of the very fibre and texture of our national life." As for absolute disarmament, he considered it a "figment of the imagination." All one could do was to "secure the reduction of armaments by the willing co-operation of those who believed in peace." But, of course, we have known ever since the spirited action of the Admiralty in opposition to the Geddes Report that Mr. Amery had a living and enthusiastic faith in the present and future importance of his Department—and this is as it should be, for no man can do his work effectively without such faith. In view of it, one can forgive Mr. Amery for the minor and very general inconsistency which leads him to dismiss the possibility of disarmament while admitting the possibility of a "belief in peace." It is, however, more difficult to pardon the inconsistency of the Government. If we have at the Admiralty a man who believes in the importance of armaments, why should we not have at the Board of Education a man who believes in the importance of education? The result is that we shall have our naval base at Singapore, but Heaven knows when we shall have our continuation schools.

[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.]

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL AND THE PRESS.

We hear much of the democratic control of political affairs, although in truth it is obvious that the business of politics is too complicated and requires too much expert knowledge for the general run of electors to be able to do more than make up their minds in very broad terms as to the kind of results they want achieved and the men most likely to achieve them, and, having placed those men in power, to watch closely to see that they do not become corrupted or diverted from their course.

Why does no one raise the slogan of the democratic control of the Press? How can the democracy possibly control politics, even in the most limited sense, so long as its sole knowledge of current political events is derived from a Press which can be bought by the bidder with the longest purse? Everyone knows that nearly all of the greatest organs of publicity in this country, and we suppose other countries, are owned to-day by capitalists or a small group of capitalists, and that men and women who have, or believe themselves to have, a message to deliver, have next to no chance of getting a hearing except by the favour of one or other of these groups. It may no longer be true of the individual writer of books, as it was in Dr. Johnson's day, that he has to look to a wealthy patron to give him the means of publication, but it is emphatically true of any body of political thought which depends on the Press for its means of ventilation that unless it can please one or other of these groups it is likely to perish of asphyxiation.

What is the remedy? It is hard to say. The recent discussions in the Co-operative Movement regarding the possibility of establishing a Co-operative daily paper suggest

a line of progress. Without prejudice to the controversy as to whether such a venture would injure the sole existing Labour daily, the proposal is wonderfully attractive from the theoretical point of view. A Co-operatively-run Press, owned and controlled by great numbers of its readers and also shareholders, should in theory be possible, but clearly a newspaper so managed would have a hard struggle to maintain itself against the competition of its capitalistically owned rivals.

Control of the Press means so much to capitalists. The Press is, in a sense, their Army and Navy and Air Force. No wonder they spend on it lavishly.

The *Woman's Leader* can, at least, boast that in its small way it has realized an almost perfect form of democratic control. Its policy is not controlled by any one rich person, or group of rich persons. It is not even controlled by its Editor or the Board of Directors or its shareholders. These, by a voluntary act of abdication three years ago resolved that henceforth the policy of the paper should be based on and limited by the policy of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, as laid down at its Annual Council Meetings. Now, as most of our readers probably know, the Councils of the N.U.S.E.C. are composed of delegates from societies all over the country, societies whose members are drawn from every party, class, and religious faith, and united only by their common aim, "to work for all reforms likely to secure a real equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women." It would be difficult to select a form of control more truly democratic, or a constituency more representative of organized and thoughtful women citizens.

THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

The work of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in the future depends upon two important factors. First of all, the enfranchisement of women all over the world has proceeded so rapidly of late years that of the forty countries in the Alliance, 25 are enfranchised, and only 15 unenfranchised, so that though the chief work of the Alliance must continue to be the work for the enfranchisement of these fifteen countries, it has an almost equally important task in keeping together the enfranchised women in a common fight against the existing inequalities between men and women. The second important factor is that by the setting up by the League of Nations with its permanent machinery of the secretariat and special commissions, international work of any kind becomes much more hopeful and practical, and we hope in the future the I.W.S.A. will keep constantly in touch with the League, and especially the women in all the bodies set up by it, so that the League may be constantly aware of general public opinion, and that we in our turn may call upon our national auxiliaries to bring the needful pressure to bear on their Governments.

As regards our duty to the unenfranchised countries we can help them by means of our monthly paper, the *International Woman Suffrage News*, by occasional conferences, by sending speakers, and by putting women visitors into touch with the women's organizations and giving them introductions. But we discovered at Rome that the best help we could give to the unenfranchised women is by keeping them informed of the work and legislation of the women of the enfranchised countries. For the 25 enfranchised countries our plan of work is that they should complete their full citizenship by removing from the civil codes any provisions that make for inequality between men and women.

There are two urgent reforms needing special attention: First, the economic crisis in all countries, and unemployment in many have made the position of women in industry and the professions very precarious. In regard to this the Congress passed the following resolution: "That the right to work of all be recognized, and no obstacle placed in the way of married women who desire to work: that no special regulations for women's work, different from regulations for men, should be

imposed contrary to the wishes of the women concerned; that laws relative to women as mothers should be so framed as not to handicap them in their economic position, and that all future labour regulations should tend towards equality for men and women." Secondly, though lip service is now being paid to equal moral standard between men and women, and though it becomes increasingly hard to defend the regulation of prostitution even in those countries which still permit it, yet we are faced by a new danger through the introduction of new public health measures. The Congress was unanimous in desiring better education in sex matters, and in condemning the regulation of prostitution, and our programme can be seen by the following resolutions:—

"The Congress believes that Venereal Disease should be recognised as a Public Health problem and calls on the women of all countries to watch all legislation and administration on the subject in order to secure that women and men should be dealt with impartially and that in no case shall Public Health laws be administered in such a manner as to admit the regulation of prostitution in any way.

"The Congress believes that the more Regulation is discussed the more it will be condemned. It believes that united action on the part of women is essential to the abolition of the Regulation of Prostitution and the suppression of Traffic in Women and Children and urges women and women's associations all over the world to work for this and on National and International Lines."

An interesting and hopeful piece of work done by the Congress under the leadership of Miss Macmillan was the preparation of an international draft to be submitted to Governments and the Assembly of the League of Nations, which would enable married women to retain or change their nationality. Several states have passed legislation dealing with this question, notably the United States and France, but obviously hardships may arise unless there is uniform international agreement.

The question of slavery is coming before the Assembly of the League of Nations in September, and the contribution of the Alliance must be to secure that domestic slavery, including the giving or selling of women without their consent for any purpose, including marriage, shall be included in the terms of reference of any inquiry.

MARGERY I. CORBETT ASHBY.

A VOICE FROM FRANCE

It is difficult to estimate cross-currents of opinion in a foreign country, and fatally easy to leap to the conclusion that a foreign Government expresses in its actions a homogeneous background of consent. Therefore, in order to remind our readers that there are considerable sections of French people who do not share M. Clemenceau's satisfaction at the prospect of a "just and lasting war," we print below a resolution submitted last month by the French I.W.S.A. delegates to a special meeting concerning the League of Nations.

"The fact that has hitherto been the strength of the International Alliance for Woman Suffrage, and has made its great task possible, has been the union of the women of all countries. It is necessary that the Union should not only continue to exist, but that it should develop and grow stronger and stronger. It is necessary that women should become more and more convinced not only of the part they have to play and of their duty towards their nations, but of the great international activity and duty which they are called on to fulfil if they are to rise to the level of their true task.

The women who are enfranchised have much more influence and power in the world than the unenfranchised, and for that reason their support is indispensable to aid the unenfranchised women to obtain the suffrage. Not one of them ought to feel herself from the bottom of her heart truly free so long as the other women remain unenfranchised.

The horizon of the future, dark and sad though it may be from the political point of view, is clearing itself in a marvellous fashion for us as we realize more and more clearly the international duties of women. Two great tasks are before us; the one is to obtain the gradual extension of the rights of suffrage to all women and the civil and moral equality with men; the other to secure the union and even closer co-operation of the women of all countries on behalf of peace. This peace can only be made secure by the League of Nations firmly established and including all nations. The first portion of our task must be accomplished in order to render the second possible.

At this unhappy time, when the policy of men has not always been a policy of union, it is essential that we women should prove by the closer union of our alliance and by our efforts after mutual comprehension, the reality of our desire for understanding and for peace. Women are just as patriotic as men, and emphatically we are not what has been called "defeatists." The first duty of everyone is towards her country; and women without patriotism inspire no confidence; but each one of us must strive to understand the patriotism of the women of other countries, and above all we must remember that in order to prove one's love of one's own country it is not necessary to hate the countries of other women. We must repeat that hate is not a religion; it is a diabolic spirit of destruction. We desire to substitute the spirit of love for the spirit of hate in the world.

We must not let it be supposed that hate is a necessary corollary of national patriotism. There is a national patriotism; there is also an international patriotism of love and of humanity. This ideal and this attitude of mind, which needs an effort of conscience and of moral courage, ought to be more easily attained by women than by men because the heavy weight of a past of blood conflicts does not weigh on us as it does on men.

Our horror of war is not only instinctive but rational, and it is for that reason that we mothers, who are the givers of life, have firmly and finally decided to unite so that our sons may no longer be called on to offer up their lives. That which has been missing in the Governments of the world by men alone, that which we desire to contribute to it by the power of the vote, is the intervention of the heart of women. Men have often mocked at our sensibility without realizing that just that heart, that love of women, are as necessary to the affairs of the great family of mankind as in the individual family created by one man and one woman.

Our ideal is not a dream; it is an ideal which can be realized, in spite of its great difficulties, if women realize their mission; if they are firmly resolved to execute it, if they never allow themselves to forget that the union of women is the absolutely necessary basis of the mission. Not then with eyes turned towards the past, but rather with eyes fixed on the future, must women march forward. We are ready to stretch out our hands in loyalty not to our enemies of yesterday, but to our fellow-workers of to-day and of to-morrow. Together with

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE TREVETHIN REPORT

The Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Venereal Diseases, better known as the Trevethin Report, is now published. It is an admirably drawn-up document, inspiring confidence by its quiet statement of ascertained fact and its entire absence of panic and despair. It sees no blackening future from which a C3 nation must be snatched by fair means or foul. It closes with the words: "It is right to add that, so far as conclusions can be drawn from the available figures of attendances at clinics, venereal disease is once more, as it was before the war, substantially declining."

It seems clear that the publication of the Report will bring to an end the controversy which has raged for so long between the two Societies concerned with the prevention and cure of venereal diseases. For readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER it is perhaps hardly necessary to recall the facts. They will remember that one Society, putting science entirely first, would at all hazards prevent disease. This Society thought that by teaching the young of both sexes how to apply the disinfecting drugs, the dangers of promiscuous intercourse would be reduced almost to extinction. The other Society, starting with the high aim of carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Commission's Report, did a magnificent work in educating the general public as to the serious nature of the diseases and in promoting the establishment of the special clinics for free and confidential and expert treatment. Later followed the advocacy of Ablution Centres, places to which, at public expense, those persons who had exposed themselves to the risk of infection could immediately repair for disinfection by trained experts. In the eyes of those who hold that public health cannot be raised by lowering public morals, these methods, both of self-disinfection and of skilled disinfection, were anathema. They were convinced that it is impossible for public authorities to adopt any policy of venereal disinfection at public expense without confusing the public conscience, especially in young people, and lowering the moral standard, thus tending to increase venereal disease. While the Societies despised each other, the moral and social workers distrusted both. Everyone concerned hoped to be justified in the findings of the Trevethin Report. And the marvel is that everyone is pleased.

The Report rejects both self-disinfection and skilled disinfection as being unsuitable methods for fighting venereal disease in a civil community. It will have nothing to do with notification, even in the limited form of it which both Societies have advocated. In view of an almost panic-like demand for notification as a means to compulsory continuous treatment, it is well to quote the words of the Report. It says: "In our view, such a system would be more likely at the present time to deter than encourage attendance, and it seems difficult to justify the imposition of a penalty on those who have come for treatment while leaving untouched those who make no effort to seek treatment." With self-disinfection and skilled disinfection gone from practical policies, and the fear of notification gone too, some of us can breathe again and take heart of grace to go on working. Once more it is demonstrated that public health cannot be divorced from public morals.

The terms of reference given to the Committee of Inquiry were "to consider and report upon the best medical measures for preventing venereal disease in the civil community." And the best medical measures turn out to be the best moral ones.

The recommendations of the Report may be summarized as follows:—

- (1) Extension and encouragement of special clinics which are doing valuable work.
- (2) Continuous education of the community as to the diseases and the need of prompt treatment.
- (3) The elimination of those conditions of life which tend to foster promiscuous intercourse and the spread of disease.

The Report gives no new and startling methods; the short cuts are discredited; the straight road of justice and moral principle is indicated as the one that leads to public health. The Report is to be had from any stationer, price 3d.

EDITH BETHUNE BAKER.

them we desire to build up the peace of the world, and to that end we will unite by all the means of our power, but above all by supporting with our whole strength a League of Nations strong and rightly constituted."

SOME EARLY WOMEN WRITERS.¹

A Nun named Roswitha, who wrote some plays in Latin in the reign of King Alfred, is supposed to have been of English extraction, but perhaps Aphra Behn, who was born at Wye in Kent in 1640, may be regarded as the first of English women writers. She was the daughter of the local barber named John Johnston, and in childhood went to the West Indies with a relative. In one of her novels, entitled *Orinoco*, she gives an alluring description of the house in which she lived. She returned to England and married a city merchant in 1658, but was very soon left a widow in apparently very poor circumstances. She was sent as a Government spy to Antwerp, where she obtained some valuable information for which it seems she was most inadequately rewarded: she gave up spying and became a professional writer—the first female writer who lived by her pen in England. In 1671 she had two plays brought out in London in one year. In one of her plays, "Sir Patient Fancy," she is blamed for the startling indelicacy of her dialogue; she tartly responds in an extremely amusing preface to the first edition of this play. It is said of her that "it is impossible to defend her manners as correct or her attitude towards the world as delicate!"

Although to Aphra Behn belongs the honour of being the first professional woman writer, it is probable that much of the anonymous poetry of the middle ages was written by women. Some very affecting lines were written at Newgate by Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr, before she was put to death at Tyburn in 1546 at the age of 25.

Another writer, who produced an immense quantity of work, was Margaret Cavendish, afterwards Duchess of Newcastle. She was a Maid of Honour to Queen Henrietta Maria, and accompanied her to Paris. Her two most interesting books are a sketch of her own life and the life of her husband, to whom she was devoted. It is said that in later life she kept "a great many young ladies about her person, who occasionally wrote down what she dictated. Some of them slept in a room contiguous to that in which Her Grace lay, and were ready at the call of her bell to rise at any hour of the night to write down her conceptions lest they should escape her memory."

Some of her fairy poems have great charm. The big folios in which her writings exist had a great fascination for Charles Lamb.

Dorothy Osborne, who was born in 1627, wrote some perfectly delightful lines on the Protectorate and Restoration, and Lady Mary Montagu, in the early part of her life, was a friend of Pope and produced some very charming poems.

None of these early writers produced work which can be compared with Lady Winchelsea's poems on Nature. She possessed what was in those days an almost unique quality of both perceiving and describing nature—a most delightful example of this is her *Nocturnal Reverie*. She was a great friend of Pope, who wrote verses in her honour entitled "An Epistle to Flavia." He addressed "an impromptu Lady Winchelsea," in which he declared "Fate doomed the fall of every female wit before Ardelia's talent." She replied by comparing "Alexander" to Orpheus, who, she said, would have written like him had he lived in London.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, who was born in 1717, was a great friend of Dr. Johnson, and this friendship is several times mentioned in Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

¹ Notes of a lecture given by Mr. J. C. Squire on Monday, 11th June, on behalf of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. The Cavendish Bentinck and Edward Wight Library has a unique collection of the works of early women writers.

THE LAW AT WORK.¹

POOR PRISONERS' DEFENCE.

There are many ways in which the law presses hardly on the poor as compared with the well-to-do, such as the inability of the poor to pay fines, to find bail, or to keep up the payments which they are compelled to make under an Order, but in no way, perhaps, is the difference more marked than in the matter of legal defence.

There is in the lower courts no provision at all for the defence of the poor, and a man or woman who cannot afford to engage a barrister or solicitor has to go without such assistance. There are cases in which the law is very complicated (such as an application for the eviction of a tenant or a sub-tenant under the Rent Restriction Act), and it is almost necessary for the Bench to advise an applicant to consult a solicitor before bringing the case into court, and yet such procedure may be beyond the applicant's means. Every magistrate is familiar with cases in which a prisoner charged with some offence is obliged through poverty to conduct his own defence. He is unable even to frame a question when invited to cross-examine the witnesses, much less to know what points it would be desirable to bring out by questioning; he has not called witnesses on his own side because he has not realized that it would be advisable to do so; his statement when he comes to make it is confused and incoherent, and perhaps through nervousness or over-excitement does his case more harm than good. How different is the position of a man who is legally represented; he need not take action himself, but watches the whole defence being constructed with professional skill.

If the ordinary difficulties of an undefended prisoner are great, how much greater they are when the case has been adjourned and the prisoner has been in custody since his arrest. A remand is often necessary for the proper preparation of the case, by the prosecution; but if the remand is in custody it is much to the detriment of the poor prisoner. The police have every opportunity of preparing their evidence and summoning their witnesses, while the prisoner in the cells cannot go to see his friends and consult with them as to the line of defence that he shall take. He is in the charge of the police who are engaged in preparing the case against him. If he could claim legal assistance and a Public Defender could visit him in the cells and help him to prepare his defence the scales of justice would hang a good deal more evenly than they do to-day.

Or again, in matrimonial cases when the wife is bringing a suit against her husband it is very likely that he, as the possessor of the purse strings, will be able to afford legal defence and she will not. It is true that the Clerk to the Magistrates will often do all in his power to assist the party which is not represented, but help of this kind is not the same as legal assistance which is duly engaged and paid for.

When a prisoner is committed for trial to a higher court the magistrates can ask that he shall have legal assistance there, only if the prisoner has made a defence in the police court of such a character as to justify them in making this demand. A poor prisoner frequently does not understand this and makes no defence in the police court, having been advised that it is wiser to reserve his defence. It is true that he can still apply for legal aid to the Judge or Recorder, who after reading the depositions can grant it at his discretion. But it is well-known that this assistance is very uncertain and frequently comes too late, or when it does come is not of the best quality. It often happens that young and inexperienced counsel is engaged, but, as a matter of fact, the most experienced can do little with a case which has been badly got up or put into his hands at the last minute. The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, which was passed in 1903, was a most important step in the right direction, but the experience of twenty years of its working have shown very clearly how inadequate it is and how greatly fresh legislation is needed.

¹ Under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crofts as Hon. Solicitor.

THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE.

"LET US EAT, DRINK, AND BE MERRY."

By all means. We have to eat and drink in order to live; whether we are merry or sad is a horse of a different colour. Mr. Conrad would say it depends "on the conscientious preparation of the simple food of everyday life."

We can live without love, we can live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

In a recent address delivered to the Sunderland Division of the British Medical Association, Dr. Leonard Williams remarked: "There is an old and ugly saying that man digs a grave with his teeth—a very general recognition of the truth of which has impelled medical men for over a hundred years to dabble in the question of diet." Dr. Josiah Oldfield, at the Eclectic Club in London last Friday, said: "Give me the dieting of a race and in due time I will produce a goodly crop of centenarians."

Insulin and Diet.

Dr. Hugh McLean, Professor of Medicine, University of London (St. Thomas' Hospital), in an address on Diabetes, delivered at the Congress of Public Health, Scarborough, pronounced the opinion that, "contrary to a widespread belief, dietetic restrictions are just as essential when insulin is used as ever before, and it is important that the principles of modern dietetic treatment should be utilized in conjunction with the insulin treatment."

Finally, in an article on "The Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus with Insulin and Carbohydrate Restriction," Dr. George Graham and Dr. C. F. Harris (from the Wards and Laboratories of the Medical Unit, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London) express their thanks for assistance to various persons, the Research Council, etc., but "especially to Miss V. Etches, the Ward Sister, for her constant care in supervising the patients and their diet." All of which shows the growing recognition of the importance of food and its preparation.

Hysterical Newspaper Protests.

Why, therefore, certain newspapers should become hysterical over the sensible suggestion that every girl, whatever her station in life or however much money she may have, should get six months' training in housecraft, which would, of course, include simple cooking operations, is what no fellow can understand.

Personally, I should make it a year, and I should include every boy as well as every girl in these days but for the fact that there are still many women who like to rule their own homes without masculine interference and a little knowledge is a dangerous thing! So let's confine domestic wisdom to girls as long as we can.

Why? Oh! why? also should only those attending State-aided schools be compelled to qualify in domestic work? It would be "so beastly unfair," and looks perilously like training a number of semi-slaves to do for half the population the things they don't want to do for themselves, which wouldn't exactly raise domestic service or increase its popularity as a wage-earning occupation.

Is it "Cricket"?

There are just as good brains in one section of society as in the other. Therefore let us have domestic training made compulsory for all girls. Anyhow, it isn't "cricket" to try to kill the suggestion by connecting it with an obnoxious word. There is no more reason why every girl shouldn't be forced to learn housecraft than there is why every child should be compelled to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Do let us exercise a little commonsense. Compulsory training in housecraft for every girl would be a national benefaction, and would do much to restore the employment balance without preventing any specially gifted girl (whatever her station in life) from following her own bent after the completion of practical training. Work in the kitchen laboratory is very brain-developing, and training has a good effect on character. It would be most beneficial between 12 and 14 years of age.

Late Dinners.

The trained mistress and the trained maid together would also think nothing of late dinner; only I should like to suggest 8 o'clock as the hour instead of 7 o'clock or 7.30 p.m. There is absolutely no reason why it shouldn't be managed by one servant without hardship, provided the mistress is trained and up to her job. Failing 8 o'clock dinner, I should like to put in a plea for Continental hours: Coffee and rolls at 8 a.m.; a good square meal at 11 o'clock; and dinner at 6 o'clock, with labour-saving cooking.

ANN POPE.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices: Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone: Museum 6910.

LECTURES BY SIR MARTIN CONWAY AND MR. MICHAEL SADLEIR.

Sir Martin Conway has very kindly consented to give a lecture on the situation in Palestine (whence he has recently returned), at 3 Great College Street (by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Caroe), on 4th July, at 5 p.m. Tickets for the lecture will be 5s. Mrs. Henry Fawcett will be in the chair.

On 9th July Mr. Michael Sadleir is giving a lecture on "Some Victorian Novelists and Frances Trollope" at 8 Wetherby Place, the drawing-room of which has been very kindly lent by Sir Philip and Lady Lloyd Greame. Tickets for this lecture will cost 2s. 6d. (including tea). Tea will be at 4.30 and the lecture at 5 p.m. Tickets can be obtained from Headquarters, or at the door.

The attendance at the lecture given by Mr. J. C. Squire last Monday encourages us to hope that these lectures will prove equally successful.

I.W.S.A. RECEPTION.

An evening party will be held on Thursday, 28th June, at 8.30 to meet the new President and some of the British delegates to the Rome Congress, who will speak on their impressions of the Congress. It is hoped that a number of the delegates from other countries will be present. Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham have accepted. We very cordially invite all our members and subscribers who are able to come; a nominal charge of 1s. per member is made for invitation cards, which can be obtained from headquarters; the charge for visitors will be 2s. 6d. We hope to have a very large gathering and to interest new friends and subscribers.

NEW OFFICES.

We have not yet been able to fix on new offices, so unfortunately we are unable to announce a new address. Meanwhile arrangements have been made to remain in our present offices at least until the end of June.

GUARDIANSHIP, ETC., OF INFANTS' BILL.

The Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament on the Guardianship Bill has started hearing evidence. The proceedings are public. Those interested and able to attend can be informed of the sittings of the committee as they are arranged, from Headquarters, and will find announcements in the *Times*' Parliamentary notices on the days on which the sittings are held.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

WATERLOO W.C.A.

The Annual Meeting of the local branch of the Women Citizens' Association was held on Thursday, 5th June, at "Ratho," Blundell Sands, the house of the President, Mrs. Norman Thomas. The annual report and financial statement for the year ending 1st June, 1923, were read and adopted.

An account of the branch's activities and future plans was given. The present activities include personal service in co-operation with the Local After-care Social Club and the District Nurses' Association. An arrangement for a motor trip and picnic for poor children of Liverpool was fixed for July. A programme of meetings for the Autumn was announced, the subjects to be discussed being: "The Need for Women Police," Personal Service, Temperance, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, etc.

OUR ADVANCE APPEAL—THANKS!

We were not surprised that cheques began to arrive almost immediately after our "S.O.S." in a recent issue. A Member of Parliament, who wishes to be anonymous, sent us £10; and several Societies responded immediately. A list of donations received will appear in next week's issue. We remind our friends of the heavy expenses of removal and will gladly receive gifts earmarked for this purpose.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

JAPAN TAKES THE LEAD!

MADAM.—In your recent number you have reported that Lady Astor is working hard to pass the law to prohibit the young people's drink until 18 years of age. And in which you referred to the Junior Prohibition Law in Japan. We are so happy to hear the progress of prohibition in England, so I send you a line telling you the exact facts regarding the Junior Prohibition Law in Japan: No juniors in Japan may use alcoholic drink for the purpose of beverage; it is an offence against the law to sell liquor to minors; all the liquor possessed by minors can be forfeited.

The wording is not technical, but this is the meaning of it, and it prohibits all boys and girls under 20 years of age. The law passed in 1922, 25th March, and has been in force since 1st April, 1922.

Heartily we pray for your success.—Sincerely yours,

OCHIMI KUBUSHIRO,
General Sec. W.C.T.U. Japan.

CROSBY HALL INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

Many original and attractive features are promised for the International Fair which is to be held at the famous old Crosby Hall now situated on Chelsea Embankment, on 6th and 7th July. The Scandinavian stall, at which the sellers will appear in national costume, will specialize in beautiful Swedish glass, while hand-made goods from Ceylon will be prominent on the Oriental stall. Serbia and Italy will be among the countries sending specimens of national work, and a supply of French books is expected from the French Federation of University Women. The Americans are to be responsible for a stall and will sell underwear, candies, and ingenuities.

Viscountess Astor, M.P., in promising her patronage to the Fair, writes that she does not as a rule lend her name for such functions, but feels that Crosby Hall is in a category by itself. Other ladies who have already promised their support are Lady Beit, the Lady Emmott, the Lady Maud Hoare, H.E. Baroness Palmstierna, the Lady Swaythling, the Lady Dorothy Wood, and the Hon. Mrs. Talbot.

The Fair is in aid of the Crosby Hall Endowment Fund, the aim of which is to secure this historic and beautiful building as a residential hall for University women from all over the world.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE GROWTH OF A NEW IDEA.

It has been said that we have reached a period in the world's history when the old order is dead, while the new is waiting to be born. The truth seems rather to be that the new idea of a world state has already taken shape, but like all young things, needs fostering care to bring it to maturity.

The aim of the Women's International League is to impress on women that just as in the natural world it is they who tend the young through their early years, so it is especially their work to nurse this Infant Idea of reason as against force applied to International Affairs until it is strong enough to run alone. First to realize the possibility of its attainment and then to devote to it all their love and passionate pity for humanity, all the patience which they would display if one tiny life hung in the balance, all the faith which, certain of ultimate victory, meets opposition and scorn with serene indifference until the ideal becomes the actual.

C. B. C.

THE SOCIETY FOR

Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress.

President:
MARIE CARMICHAEL STOPES, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., F.G.S.

Among the Vice-Presidents are:
WILLIAM ARCHER, Esq.,
COUNCILLOR MARGARET ASHTON, M.A.
SIR JAMES BARR, C.B.E., M.D.
Prof. SIR WILLIAM BAYLISS, F.R.S.
The Rev. H. G. CORNER, D.D.
J. M. KEYNES, M.A., C.B.
Hon. Secretary: COUNCILLOR H. V. ROE.
SIR W. ARBUTHNOT LANE, Bart., C.B., M.B.
MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
SIR DAVID MURRAY, R.A.
RT. HON. G. H. ROBERTS, J.P., M.P.
MRS. ALEC TWEDDIE, F.R.G.S.
Prof. E. A. WESTERMARK, Ph.D.
Hon. Treasurer: AYLMER MAUDE, Esq.

GENERAL MEETINGS are held Monthly for the Study and Discussion of various aspects of Constructive Birth Control.

Write for the TENETS and MEMBERSHIP FORM of the Society to the Hon. Sec., C.B.C., 7 John St., Adelphi, W.C.2.

The Free Clinic is at 61 Marlborough Road, Holloway, N.19.

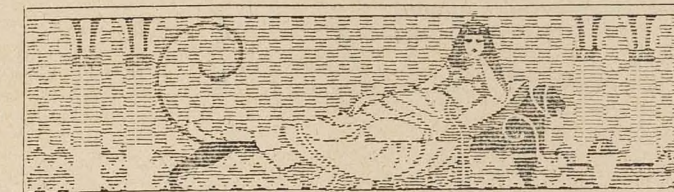
The ANTHROPOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

announces an INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL for the Study of the Past, Present, and Future Development of Humanity, which will be held at Penmaenmawr, N. Wales, from 18th August to 1st September.

RUDOLF STEINER, Ph.D., of Dornach, Switzerland, has promised to attend and give a Course of Lectures.

Early applications essential. Apply Hon. Secretary,

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL, 46 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.



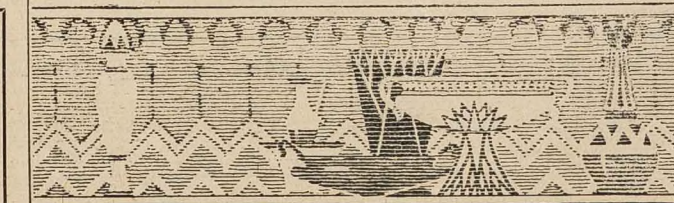
HOT WATER, HEALTH & BEAUTY

Beauty is a rarity. So often some small flaw of feature or complexion will mar an otherwise perfect face; and the greatest flaw of all is a bad complexion. No matter how otherwise perfect the face may be, such a complexion is a disfigurement which it is difficult to overcome. Only the glow of health of the whole body makes for true beauty.

Really hot baths help both in the preservation of a good complexion and in the treatment of a bad one, especially where the skin has unhappily to be exposed to the grime of city air. They are no less invaluable as a protection against chills, and as an aid to general good health. Such baths can be obtained at any time

WITH THE AID OF A GAS WATER-HEATER

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION
30 GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.



COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

JUNE 22. Ambleside, Clifton, and Letchworth.
JUNE 24. Bristol.
JUNE 25. Wedmore.
JUNE 26. Cambridge.
JUNE 27. Belfast, Penn, Darent, and Leytonstone.
JUNE 28. St. Leonards and Stoke-on-Trent.

N.U.S.E.C.

JUNE 28. Reception to Delegates of I.W.S.A. Conference at 122 Harley Street, W. 1., at 8.30 p.m. (See page 166 for particulars).
JULY 4. Lecture on "The Present Situation in Palestine", by Sir Martin Conway. (See page 166 for particulars).
JULY 9. Lecture "Some Victorian Novelists and Frances Trollope" by Mr. Michael Sadleir. (See page 166 for particulars).

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.

JUNE 22-23. Annual Conference. Newnham College, Cambridge. Chair: Miss Fanner, M.A. (President).

GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS SOCIETY.

JUNE 25. Berwick Street, Gillingham Street, Victoria. Expedition to Westminster Abbey and School.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

JUNE 27. 8.15 p.m. American Women in Home and Politics. Miss Helen Fraser.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR LUNACY REFORM.

JUNE 28. 3.30 p.m. 13 Mansfield Street, Portland Place, W. 1. "Tales of Adventure and Islands," Mr. Walter de la Mare. Chair, Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Tickets, 7s. 6d., from N.S.L.R., 32 Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, W.C. (Mus. 8840.)

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—
 4 Chapel Walks, Manchester. Tel.: 3402 City.

EXPERT TYPEWRITING and Visiting Secretarial Work; meetings reported verbatim; Stencilling, etc.; Ladies trained as Secretaries, Journalists, and Short Story Writers.—The Misses Neal & Tucker, 52 Bedford St., Strand, W.C. 2.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
 SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

WHERE TO LIVE.

THE GREEN CROSS CLUB FOR BUSINESS GIRLS, 68 and 69 Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Spacious accommodation for resident and non-resident members; large dining, common, library, and smoking-rooms; excellent meals at moderate prices; hockey, gymnastic classes, dancing, tennis, etc.; annual subscription £1.

HOSTEL FOR VISITORS AND WORKERS; terms from 4s. 6d. per night, or from 18s. 6d. per week, room and breakfast.—Mrs. K. Wilkinson, 59 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers single bedrooms to residents between the ages of 18 and 40. Frequent vacancies for visitors also. Excellent catering, unlimited hot water. Airy sitting-room. Only 2 min. from Tube and Underground. Rooms with partial board, 35s. to 38s. weekly.—Apply, 15 Trebovir Road, Earls Court.

FOR LADIES (students and others), accommodation with partial board; lounge; gas fires; single rooms from £1 17s. 6d., double from £1 7s. 6d.—19 Endsleigh Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

ISIS CLUB, 79 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, for Professional Women. Resident and non-resident members. Lectures, debates, dances, "listening-in," tennis. Meals à la carte or inclusive terms. 2 minutes Hampstead Tube.

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

LOW GREEN HOUSE, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks.—Paying guests received; good centre for walks, charabanc to Hawes.—Particulars from Miss Smith.

SUFFOLK (Constable country).—Guest house in delightful country for professional women needing complete holiday. Eight miles from station, but good bus connection; moderate terms.—Mrs. Haydon, Hedingham, Stoke-by-Nayland.

CROMER.—A lady receives a few PAYING GUESTS in her charming cottage near the sea and facing golf links; exceptionally comfortable; terms very moderate.—Miss Foxall, Hilburgh Cottage, Northrepps Road, Cromer, Norfolk.

FREE leaflet descriptive of HUT DWELLINGS and delightful mixed camp life in the Weald of Sussex for artistic and literary adults and children.—Nicholls, Ballinger Grange, Great Missenden, Bucks.

YORKSHIRE HILLS.—Comfortable apartments for married couple desiring quiet holiday.—Mrs. Kevill, Ralph's Farm, Denshaw, near Oldham.

COUNTRY COTTAGE BOARD RESIDENCE; quaint villages and South Downs for walks, sketching, etc.—Miss Wheadon, Berwick, Sussex.

TO LET.

FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, Earl's Court Square; 3 rooms, 3rd floor; lift, service 15s.; constant hot water, telephone; rent, 3½ guineas.—Apply, Kensington 4783, 9-11 mornings.

PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (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.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HUCKABACK TOWELLING.—Remnant bundles of Irish huckaback linen towelling, very superior quality, for bedroom towels, sufficient to make six full-size towels, 12s. 6d. per bundle, postage 6d. Write for Bargain List.—**TO-DAY.**—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

REMNANT BUNDLES OF COLOURED DRESS LINEN, fine quality which we recommend for Ladies' Summer Frocks. These bundles contain two Dress Lengths, 4 yards each, 25 inches wide in any of the following colours:—Saxe, Kingfisher, Rose, Lemon, Tangerine, Orange, Nut Brown, Coffee, Jade, Sage, Grey, Lavender, and Helio. Two Dress Lengths in a bundle, 18s., postage 6d. extra. This is an exceptional bargain; these bundles are to-day worth 32s.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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.

UNCRUSHABLE DRESS LINEN for Spring and Summer wear, all pure linen, dyed perfectly fast colours in Sky, Azuline, Sapphire, Butcher, Marine, Navy, Shell Pink, Rose Pink, Coral, Old Rose, Tangerine, White, Ivory, Cream, Lemon, Gold, Orange, Flame, Biscuit, Beige, Rust, Brick, Cerise, Cherry, Tabac, Tan, Nut Brown, Coffee, Nigger, Jade, Emerald, Reseda, Myrtle, Grey, Mole, Helio, Lavender, Fuchsia, Pansy, and Black. 36 inches wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. To-day's value, 5s. 6d. per yard. These lovely dress linens will be very largely worn this year. Patterns Free. For all orders under 20s. add 6d. for postage.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES, Truffles, Fondants, Fudge, Peppermint Creams, Peanut Brittle, Coconut Ice, etc. Wholesale prices for Bazaars; lessons given.—Write, Miss Martin, 93 Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.

DRESS.

KNITTED CORSETS.—Avoid chills, no pressure. List free.—Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

THE HAT DOCTOR, 3a Little Sussex Place, Hyde Park Square, W. 2, cleans, reblocks and copies hats at lowest possible price. Renovates furs. Covers satin or canvas shoes or thin kid with brocade or velvet. Materials and post, 13s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

LACE.—All kinds mended, transferred, and cleaned; embroidery undertaken; many testimonials.—Beatrice, Box 1000, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM.—The Second Annual Meeting will be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Monday, 25th June, next. Business meeting (members only), 7.30 p.m.; public meeting at 8 p.m. Chairman: Lt.-Col. Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P. Speakers: Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., Mrs. Cary, Dr. Hamblin Smith (Medical Officer, H.M. Prison, Birmingham), Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P. Rosina Filippi has kindly consented to recite.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Secretary, Miss Philippa Strachey. Change of Address: After 21st June, address Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, Enquiries: Room 6 3rd floor.

THE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place. Town-Members £5 5s.; Country and Professional Members £4 4s. Entrance fee in abeyance (*pro. tem.*).

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 24th June, 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Dearmer. 6.30, Maude Royden: "Has the Old Testament any value for us?"

ALLEVIATE LONELINESS by forming Congenial Friendships, home or abroad.—For particulars write, Secretary, U.C.C., 16 L, Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Dainty Luncheons and Teas in the Cafeteria. Thursday, 28th June, 8.15 p.m. Mr. Sastri, "The Position in the Kenya Colony."

MISS FRIDA HARTLEY is still in South Africa, but can attend to correspondence, which will be forwarded to her.

POST VACANT.

WOMAN ORGANISER wanted immediately for special campaign work in South Wales. Must have had organizing and office experience.—Apply by letter to Honorary Director, League of Nations Union, 6 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

POST WANTED.

WANTED, DAILY POST as useful Sewing or Lady's Maid; moderate salary.—Phillips, 7 Stanhope Cottages, Liverpool, S.

ANN POPE'S
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

is

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until 2nd July,

when it will be RE-OPENED from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. every day, except Thursday afternoons, at

510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10

Buses 11, 22, 31 pass the door at the end of Edith Grove.

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

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