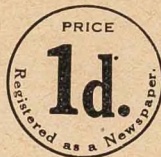


THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND
THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS

The Government and the League.

Professor Gilbert Murray, speaking at Oxford on 4th June, made an interesting statement with regard to Lord Robert Cecil's inclusion in the new Government. The event had, he stated, given rise to some misunderstanding and the fear that Lord Robert Cecil had abandoned his championship of the League of Nations in favour of ordinary party politics. The precise contrary was, however, the case. As long ago as January, 1921, the League of Nations Union had suggested that there should be a special minister in the Cabinet whose duty should be to look after the affairs of the League, who should be of the first rank and independent. These were the terms on which Lord Robert Cecil entered the Ministry and on which he was invited to go in. The most active and influential leader of the cause in this country was thus actually in the Government on the terms which he himself, as President of the League of Nations Union, had put forward.

Matrimonial Causes Bill.

We congratulate both Major Entwistle and the N.U.S.E.C. on the triumphant majority of 257 to 26 on the third reading of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, which, as our readers are aware, seeks to amend the law so that a woman may divorce her husband for adultery alone. The figures might appear surprising in view of the fact that the majority of the speeches made were against the Bill. The supporters, however, realized what was crystal clear from the Order Paper—that the opposition was bent, if possible, on talking out this Bill, not only for its own sake, but also for the sake of preventing Lady Astor's Intoxicating Liquor (Sale to Persons under Eighteen) Bill, which was second on the orders of the day, from coming up for discussion; Speech after speech was therefore droned out by Mr. Dennis Herbert and his handful of supporters, while the supporters—in order to save time—possessed their souls in patience. Sir Evelyn Cecil's Bill on Matrimonial Causes (Regulation of Reports) was formally read a second time on this occasion, and was referred to a select Committee. Major Entwistle's handling of the amendments was, however, most adroit and effective, and his resolution in favour of the closure at 4 o'clock was carried without a division. A further account of the debate and the Division list appears in another column. Major Entwistle accepted an amendment to the effect that the wife's right to a petition on the grounds of adultery alone, should only apply to adultery committed after the passing of this Act. Although no

injustice would have been perpetrated without this amendment—since adultery committed before the passing of the Act would, except in the case of husband and wife living apart, when the right to a divorce is desirable have inevitably been condoned—the amendment does not weaken the Bill to any extent, and its acceptance saved time in the discussion.

Tiverton By-Election.

The following answers have been received from the candidates in the Tiverton Division. Mr. Acland has answered every question in the affirmative, and has only qualified his answer on the taxation of the Income of Married Persons by stating that he is in favour if it can be done without a general upward revision of the income tax rates. Lieut.-Col. Acland Troyte has not answered the questionnaire, but has written as follows: "I object on principle to give pledges on any questions until I have thoroughly explored the pros and cons of them. I may say quite frankly that speaking generally I am in favour of sweeping away any obstacles in the path of women that put them in a less favourable position than men."

The campaign on the part of the N.U.S.E.C. in favour of Mr. Acland as an old and tried friend has begun. More workers are urgently needed, and if they could proceed to the Division hospitality could be found for them. Will any who can help communicate immediately with headquarters.

The Trevethin Committee.

The Committee of Enquiry into the treatment of venereal disease, presided over by Lord Trevethin, issued its report last week (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d.). The object of the Committee was to consider the best medical methods for the prevention of venereal disease, with due reference to their administrative practicability and cost. The members of the Committee have come to the unanimous conclusion that self-disinfection, though less effective than skilled disinfection, may yield substantial results. They add, however, that "the actual result is often less favourable than has been claimed", and therefore express the view that although no obstacles should be put in the way of individuals who desire to procure disinfectants, any general public facilities for self-disinfection are likely to achieve little. They would like to see such alteration of the law as would permit properly qualified chemists to sell *ad hoc* disinfectants approved by some competent authority but at the same time they consider that commercial advertisements of such disinfectants should be prohibited.

The Trinity Bar Examination.

The names of twenty-two women appear in the pass lists of the Trinity Bar examination. Three women were successful in Roman Law, three in Criminal Law and Procedure, four in Constitutional Law and Legal History, six in Real Property and Conveyancing, and five in the Final examination. Among the latter appears the name of a very distinguished woman, that of Miss Cornelia Serabji, B.C.L. (Oxon), who has long been engaged in educational work among the women of India. Twenty years ago she conceived the idea of a "man of business" of her own sex for the secluded women of India, and propounded a scheme to the India Office for connecting such lady Counsel with the Provincial Executive Governments, and in 1904, in pursuance of this scheme, was appointed to the position of Legal Advisor to Pudahmishins Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Assam, and Consulting Council. She is the author of several books, "Life and Love behind the Pindah," "Sun-babies," "Between the Twilights," "Indian Tales of the Great Ones," etc.

A Woman Stockbroker.

The first woman to enter the stockbroking profession by the front door is, we believe, Miss D. G. Mortimer, member of an Exeter firm, who has recently been admitted to membership of the Provincial Stock and Sharebrokers' Association. This Association is, like the London Stock Exchange, included in the United Kingdom Stockbrokers' Association. Miss Mortimer accordingly becomes a recognized "inside" broker. Hitherto, women have only been able to act as "outside" brokers and have been obliged to buy and sell through the agency of an inside broker to whom they have had to pay the larger part of their commission. The late Miss Amy E. Bell practised as a stockbroker in this way for many years; and in her steps a few other women have followed, but their exclusion from the ranks of recognized stockbrokers has prevented them from obtaining the

remuneration which was their due. Even now, of course, no woman is a member of the London Stock Exchange. By Miss Mortimer's action, however, an attack has been made on the circumference of the profession, and the citadel becomes in consequence more easy of approach.

A Newcomer.

This month sees the addition of a new review to the world of letters. "The Adelphi", edited by Mr. John Middleton Murry, and published monthly by British Periodicals, Limited, at 1s., is an interesting recruit. It is nicely bound, nicely printed, and when its editor sorts out its contents from among the advertisement pages and gives them a place to themselves and all together, we shall be able to add that it is nicely arranged. Among the contributors to its first number are Mr. D. H. Lawrence, Mr. Wells, Mr. Arnold Bennett, and Professor Laski. It also includes a new portrait of, and a new story by, the late Katherine Mansfield. But honesty compels us to close this announcement with a very painful and regrettable confession: we are unable to understand a considerable part of what is written in this review. Of Mr. Lawrence's article in particular we can make neither head nor tail. The editorial introduction itself leaves us bewildered and with the sense that we have failed to grasp something, and in revenge for such bewilderment we are tempted to suggest that it is the most wordy, affected, and self-conscious piece of writing that we have ever had the misfortune to meet. But there, lack of understanding is one of the putative parents of ill-temper, and it may be that our preoccupation with political manœuvres and prosaic economic facts has blunted the fine edge of our literary appreciation. Anyway, it is as well that our readers should know our limitations, and perhaps some of them who have similar limitations of their own will be grateful for the advice that they should measure the height of their brow before tackling the "Adelphi". Nothing less than an inch beyond the normal would justify the attempt.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

For many years certain reforming spirits at Westminster have flirted with the idea of a rearrangement of the parliamentary year. Now, once again, the invariable necessity for an Autumn Session and its reluctant acceptance as a feature of political existence have galvanized their energies. The most popular proposal for rearrangement is one which throws forward the beginning of the Session to the Autumn in order that the debate on the Address and the business of Supplementary Estimates may be disposed of before Christmas. This, it is calculated, should enable Parliament to rise not later than the middle of July. The adoption of any such change would of course raise a host of details and difficulties unsuspected by the simple-minded elector. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that Mr. Baldwin himself considers the game worth the candle, and that a Select Committee will shortly be appointed to report on the matter.

The Rent Restrictions Bill had the honour, on June 7, of competing with a more important national event for the attention of M.P.'s. It evoked the qualified support of the "Liberal Disunion," and, contrary to earlier expectations, the stubborn and unconditional opposition of the Labour Party. There is no doubt that it is an ingenious Bill, and most ingeniously did Mr. Neville Chamberlain handle it. Without it, as Sir John Simon pointed out in the course of the second day's debate, the control of rents would end automatically on July 31. Mr. Chamberlain's Bill continues the present control up to 1925; it even provides a kind of shadowy control up to 1930. But, unfortunately for the tenants, it opens, as Mr. Sidney Webb pointed out, eight loopholes through which a large number of houses would from the start be enabled to escape out of control altogether. It is problematical whether under the system proposed any considerable number of houses would remain to be decontrolled in 1925. Nevertheless, the electors on reading the text of this Bill will be struck by the fact that it is essentially a measure for the continuance of control in its present form. And they will observe that it has about it none of those outstanding and unpleasant features, recommended by the Onslow Committee, which united middle-class tenants and working-class tenants in anti-Ministerial fury at the battle of Mitcham and the battle of Willesden and the battle of Edgehill. Without doubt it is an ingenious Bill.

On Friday the House of Commons affirmed its belief in a equal moral standard as between husband and wife by a majority which did it credit. Major Entwistle's Matrimonial Causes Bill, which makes adultery on the part of the husband a ground for divorce, passed its third reading by 257:26 votes, and was relegated to "another place", where it will be in the safe and capable hands of Lord Buckmaster. Its passage was the occasion for one or two speeches in support of the double standard which revealed a depravity of moral outlook on the part of their authors deeper than the most cynical of feminists could have suspected. The lowest depth was perhaps touched by the Hon. Member for Ormskirk, Mr. F. N. Blundell, who made the astounding assertion that in his opinion the Bill was "contrary to the law of God." One is tempted to suggest that he who invokes Divine authority for a social practice which flouts the Seventh Commandment is himself in mortal danger of breaking the Third.

Unfortunately, Mr. Dennis Herbert spoke at such great and tedious length, both during report stage and on the third reading of this measure, that no time was left for the discussion of another Private Member's Bill: Lady Astor's Under Eighteen Bill. The Government has, however, undertaken to give it facilities, and if it meets with no better fate next Friday a call will have to be made upon Government time.

During the early part of this week the House of Commons has been hard at work in Committee on the Finance Bill; and so far the Government has had things all its own way. But such matters are apt to appear as parish pump politics under the intolerable strain of the Reparations discussions, and as yet (Wednesday morning) nothing definite is known as to their outcome. Clearly the next move is with Paris. And during our anxious period of waiting, we can enjoy what satisfaction there is in the thought that never in the history of diplomacy has a nation shown more infinite patience and genuine will to peace than the British nation has shown since 1918 in its dealings with the French. This statement is not a justification of patience; it is the assertion of a fact.

[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 welcome.—Ed.]

STANDARDS OF MORALITY.

The enormous majority by which the Matrimonial Causes Bill passed its third reading on Friday, 8th June, is an indication of a real advance in public opinion. It was clear that in the proportion of nearly ten to one the House supports the principle of equal standards of fidelity between husband and wife.

The very wide publicity given to this debate in the Press, which in every instance to which our notice has been drawn, has welcomed the Bill, is a proof of the widespread interest it has aroused, and is bound to have a distinctly educative effect on public opinion with respect to these matters.

We know full well the perils which beset Private Members' Bills up to the very end of their Parliamentary career and are anxious to eschew any premature expression of triumph, but we are bound to admit that the political prophets combine in foreseeing the successful placing of this Bill on the Statute Book at an early date. It is significant that Lord Buckmaster has consented to take charge of the Bill in the House of Lords, and has stated that he will endeavour to get it through with no amendments of any importance. We appreciate this very real sacrifice on Lord Buckmaster's part in refraining to use the Bill as a peg on which to hang some of the reforms in the Divorce Laws for which he stands. But as we have always held, and as *The Times* states with regard to this Bill, "its simplicity is its salvation." The need for confining the Bill to the one issue is one which its promoters—the N.U.S.E.C. and Major Entwistle

—have always keenly realized. It is possible that Lord Birkenhead, another keen advocate of Divorce Law Reform, but with less generosity and a narrower vision than Lord Buckmaster, may attempt to wreck the Bill, not on its own merits, but on account of its failing to embody other and more contentious points. This he has announced his intention of doing in spite of his own admission that a wider measure has no chance of success during the lifetime of this Government.

This type of opposition is not, however, likely to meet with much support. *The Times* again refers to this Bill as "illustrating the increasing influence of women on legislation of this nature." Well may English women desire to attain in this respect the position of Scottish women, and of those of practically every other civilized and Christian nation. The experience of Scotland is most useful in calming the apprehensions of those who fear that such a right on the part of women will be exercised on comparatively inadequate grounds, will therefore, lead to a large increase in the number of divorces. On the contrary, the fact that the proportion between the divorce and marriage rates in Scotland being lower than that in England would tend to show that the effect of such legislation on raising the moral standard in marriage has an inevitable result in reducing the number of unhappy marriages due to the infidelity of the husband, and hence the number of ensuing divorces.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

DIVISION LIST OF THE MATRIMONIAL CAUSES (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

AYES.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Adamson, W. M. (Staff., Cannock). | Evans, Ernest (Cardigan). | Jones, J. J. (West Ham, Silvertown). | Roberts, C. H. (Derby). |
| Alexander, A. V. (Sheffield, Hillsbro'). | Fairbairn, R. R. | Jones, Morgan (Caerphilly). | Robinson, W. C. (York, Elland). |
| Ammon, Charles George. | Falconer, J. | Jones, R. T. (Carnarvon). | Rose, Frank H. |
| Astor, J. J. (Kent, Dover). | Fawkes, Maj. F. H. | Jones, T. J. (Pontypridd). | Russell, William (Bolton). |
| Astor, Viscountess. | Fisher, Right Hon. Herbert A. L. | Kentley, Capt. M. S. Nigel. | Saktiwalla, S. |
| Barker, G. (Moumouth, Aberillery). | Foot, Isaac. | Kenworthy, Lieut.-Commander J. M. | Salter, Dr. A. |
| Barnes, A. | Foreman, Sir Henry. | Kenyon, Barnet. | Santuel, A. M. (Surrey, Farnham). |
| Barnston, Major Harry. | Foxcroft, Capt. Charles Talbot. | King, Capt. Henry Douglas. | Sanderson, Sir Frank B. |
| Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar (Banff). | Fremantle, Lieut.-Col. Francis E. | Lamb, J. O. | Seymour, E. |
| Batey, Joseph. | Furness, G. J. | Lansbury, George. | Shakespeare, G. H. |
| Benn, Sir A. S. (Plymouth, Drake). | Galbraith, J. F. W. | Lawson, John James. | Shaw, Hon. Alex. (Kilmarnock). |
| Benn, Captain Wedgwood (Leith). | Ganzoni, Sir John. | Leach, W. | Shaw, Thomas (Preston). |
| Bennett, Sir T. J. (Sevenoaks). | Gardiner, James. | Lee, F. | Shinwell, Emanuel. |
| Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish. | Gates, Percy. | Les-Smith, H. B. (Keighley). | Singleton, J. E. |
| Berkeley, Capt. Reginald. | George, Maj. G. L. (Pembroke). | Linfield, F. C. | Smith, T. (Pontefract). |
| Birchall, Maj. J. Dearman. | Gibbs, Col. George Abraham. | Lorden, John William. | Snell, Harry. |
| Bonwick, A. | Gilbert, James Daniel. | Lorimer, H. D. | Snowden, Philip. |
| Bowerman, Right Hon. Charles W. | Gilmour, Lieut.-Col. Right Hon. Sir John. | Lowth, J. | Spencer, George A. (Broxtowe). |
| Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W. | Gosling, Harry. | Lunn, William. | Spender-Clay, Lieut.-Col. H. H. |
| Briant, Frank. | Graham, W. (Edinburgh, Central). | MacDonald, J. R. (Aberavon). | Stephen, Campbell. |
| Bridgeman, Right Hon. William Clive. | Gray, Frank (Oxford). | McEntee, V. J. | Stewart, J. (St. Rollox). |
| Brittain, Sir Harry. | Greenall, T. | Macnamara, Right Hon. Dr. T. J. | Strauss, Edward Anthony. |
| Broad, F. A. | Greene, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. (Hackney, N.). | Macpherson, Right Hon. James I. | Sturrock, J. Leng. |
| Brotherton, J. | Greenwood, A. (Nelson and Colne). | March, S. | Sueter, Rear-Admiral Murray Fraser. |
| Brown, J. W. (Middlesbrough, E.). | Grenfell, D. R. (Glamorgan). | Marks, Sir George Croydon. | Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick H. |
| Buchanan, G. | Grigg, Sir Edward. | Martin, F. (Aberdeen and Kincardine, E.). | Thomas, Right Hon. James H. (Derby). |
| Buckle, J. | Groves, T. | Mason, Lieut.-Col. C. K. | Thomson, T. (Middlesbrough, West). |
| Buckley, Lieut.-Col. A. | Grundy, T. W. | Maxton, James. | Thorne, G. R. (Wolverhampton, E.). |
| Bull, Right Hon. Sir William James. | Guest, Hon. C. H. (Bristol, N.). | Middleton, G. | Thorne, W. (West Ham, Plaistow). |
| Burgess, S. | Guthrie, Thomas Maule. | Millar, J. D. | Thornton, M. |
| Burn, Col. Sir Charles Rosdew. | Hacking, Capt. Douglas H. | Mitchell, Sir W. Lane (Streatham). | Thorp, Capt. John Henry. |
| Burnie, Maj. J. (Bootle). | Hall, G. H. (Merthyr Tydvil). | Molson, Maj. John Elsdale. | Tillett, Benjamin. |
| Butcher, Sir John George. | Halstead, Maj. D. | Morel, E. D. | Tubbs, S. W. |
| Butler, J. R. M. (Cambridge University). | Hamilton, Sir R. (Orkney and Shetland). | Morris, Harold. | Turton, Edmund Russborough. |
| Button, H. S. | Harris, Percy A. | Morrison, R. C. (Tottenham, N.). | Wallhead, Richard C. |
| Buxton, Charles (Acrington). | Harrison, F. C. | Morrison-Bell, Maj. A. C. (Honiton). | Waring, Major Walter. |
| Cadogan, Maj. Edward. | Hartshorn, Vernon. | Murray, R. C. (Renfrew, Western). | Warne, G. H. |
| Cassels, J. D. | Harvey, Maj. S. E. | Newbold, J. T. W. | Warner, Sir T. Courtenay T. |
| Cayser, Sir C. (Chester, City). | Hastings, Patrick. | Newman, Col. J. R. P. (Finchley). | Watson, Capt. J. (Stockton-on-Tees). |
| Cecil, Right Hon. Sir Evelyn (Aston). | Hay, Capt. J. P. (Cathcart). | Newman, Sir R. H. S. D. L. (Exeter). | Watson, W. M. (Dunfermline). |
| Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton. | Hemmerde, E. G. | Newson, Sir Percy Wilson. | Webb, Sidney. |
| Chamberlain, Right Hon. J. A. (Birm., W.). | Henderson, Right Hon. A. (Newcastle, E.). | Norton-Griffiths, Lieut.-Col. Sir John. | Weir, L. M. |
| Chapple, W. A. | Henderson, T. (Glasgow). | Oliver, George Harold. | Webb, J. C. |
| Charleston, H. C. | Herricks, J. | Paget, T. G. | Westwood, J. |
| Clarke, Sir E. C. | Hills, John. | Paling, W. | White, Charles F. (Derby, Western). |
| Clary, Reginald George. | Hirst, G. H. | Parker, Owen (Kettering). | White, Lieut.-Col. G. D. (Southport). |
| Clayton, G. C. | Hodge, Right Hon. John. | Parkinson, John Allen (Wigan). | Whiteley, W. |
| Clynes, Right Hon. John R. | Hodge, Lieut.-Col. J. P. (Preston). | Penny, Frederick George. | Williams, Dr. J. H. (Llanely). |
| Colfox, Maj. Wm. Phillips. | Hood, Sir Joseph. | Perring, William George. | Williams, T. (York, Don Valley). |
| Cotts, Sir William Dingwall Mitchell. | Hopkins, John W. W. | Phillips, Vivian. | Wilson, C. H. (Sheffield, Attercliffe). |
| Cowan, D. M. (Scottish Universities). | Hosier, Sir R. S. (Glasgow, Hillhead). | Pollock, Lieut. Hon. Sir Ernest Murray. | Wilson, Col. M. S. (Richmond). |
| Croft, Lieut.-Col. Henry Page. | Hudson, Capt. A. | Ponsonby, Arthur. | Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Leslie O. (Porthsmouth, S.). |
| Crooke, J. S. (Deritend). | Hughes, Collingwood. | Potts, John S. | Winfrey, Sir Richard. |
| Darbishire, C. W. | Hume, G. H. | Powell, Lieut.-Col. Assheton. | Winteron, Earl. |
| Davies, Rhys John (Wasthoughton). | Hunter-Weston, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Aylmer. | Pringle, W. M. R. | Wintringham, Margaret. |
| Davison, Sir W. H. (Kensington, S.). | Hurd, Percy A. | Rankin, Capt. James Stuart. | Wise, Frederick. |
| Dudgeon, Maj. C. R. | Hurst, Lieut.-Col. Gerald B. | Rees, Sir Beddoe. | Worthington-Evans, Right Hon. Sir L. |
| Duncan, C. | Hutchinson, Sir R. (Kirkcaldy). | Rentoul, G. S. | Wright, W. |
| Ede, James Chuter. | Hutchison, W. (Kelvingrove). | Rhodes, Lieut.-Col. J. P. | Yerburgh, R. D. T. |
| Edge, Captain Sir William. | Irving, Dan. | Richards, R. | Young, Right Hon. E. H. (Norwich). |
| Edmonds, G. | Jarrett, G. W. S. | Richardson, Lieut.-Col. Sir P. (Chertsey). | Young, Robert (Lancaster, Newton). |
| Edwards, C. (Monmouth, Bedwellty). | Jenkins, W. (Glamorgan, Neath). | Richardson, R. (Houghton-le-Spring). | |
| Emlyn-Jones, J. E. (Dorset, N.). | John, William (Rhondda, West). | Ritson, J. | |
| Erskine, James Malcolm Monkith. | Johnstone, Harcourt (Willesden, East). | | |
| Evans, Capt. H. Arthur (Leicester, E.). | | | |

NOES.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Archer-Shee, Lieut.-Col. Martin. | Cobb, Sir Cyril. | Hume-Williams, Sir W. Ellis. | Preston, Sir W. R. |
| Barnett, Maj. Richard W. | Curzon, Capt. Viscount. | Lort-Williams, J. | Rawlinson, Right Hon. John Fredk. Peel. |
| Bellairs, Commander Carlyon W. | Dixon, C. H. (Rutland). | Malone, Maj. P. B. (Tottenham, S.). | Reynolds, W. G. W. |
| Blades, Sir George Rowland. | Doyle, N. Gratian. | Molloy, Maj. L. G. S. | Stuart, Lord C. Chrichton. |
| Blundell, F. N. | Goff, Sir R. Park. | Morrison, Hugh (Wills, Salisbury). | |
| Buckingham, Sir H. | Hamilton, Sir George C. (Altrincham). | Nicholson, William G. (Petersfield). | |
| Butler, H. M. (Leeds, North). | Hay, Maj. T. W. (Norfolk, South). | O'Grady, Capt. James. | |

TELLERS FOR THE AYES.
Maj. Entwistle and Maj. McKenzie Wood.

TELLERS FOR THE NOES.
Mr. Dennis Herbert and Sir F. Banbury.

THE MORAL OF BERWICK.

Nothing better illustrates the superficiality of popular judgments than the usual press comments on the evergreen topic of women Members of Parliament. When thirty-one out of thirty-three women candidates at the General Election failed to get in, every one, even the friends who offered them condolences, jumped to the conclusion that their failure was due to sex prejudice. Friendly critics reminded them that Rome was not built in a day. The less friendly made the usual remarks about women's lack of loyalty to each other or complimented the woman elector on her wisdom in preferring the continuance of masculine rule. Only a few commentators, including ourselves, drew the conclusion, to which all the evidence pointed, that sex had very little to do with their defeat. Some electors doubtless voted against the women because they were women; others, equally without doubt, voted for them for the same reason. It was hard to say whether they lost or gained more from this cause. What is certain is that, judging by the previous history of the constituencies, they fared very much as men of their own particular party colour might have been expected to do.

This is amply borne out by the contest at Berwick. Obviously Mrs. Philipson got in not because she was a woman nor, as her unexpectedly large majority showed, in spite of her being a woman, but because of a number of other reasons, partly political, partly personal. No doubt her attractive personality had something to do with the matter. Among women, as among

men, there are good candidates and bad candidates, and unfortunately it cannot be claimed for the system of popular election that either political knowledge or a wide experience of public affairs, or, indeed, a high quality of brain power of any kind, are among the qualifications which the democracy considers indispensable in its representatives. Undoubtedly, personal charm and geniality count more than any of these things. One of the most unexpected electoral victories we have ever known was won by a candidate whom all his friends describe as an excellent fellow, but who had been ploughed for a pass degree and ejected after several years' experience from the family firm as being manifestly incapable of mastering even the rudiments of a commercial business.

This, however, has nothing to do with Mrs. Philipson, a lady whose success in an exacting profession shows that she is not likely to be lacking either in mother wit or the capacity for hard work. We welcome her return not only because we expect she will bring some assistance to two of the hardest worked members of the House, but still more because we trust that it will do much to dispel the unfounded belief that women as such are unpopular candidates, which has been so serious an impediment to their adoption by party organizers for any vacancies where they had a fair chance of return. Surely the Labour Party will now take heart of grace and offer at least one or two of their splendid women vacancies which give them a reasonable hope of success.

BURNING QUESTIONS.

INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE PARTIES?

"INSIDE." By HELEN FRASER.

There is one point I wish to make quite clear before arguing the wisdom of women being in the parties and taking as important and great a part in their organization and machinery as possible, and that is my very profound conviction that it is also essential that women should have non-party or "all-party" organizations of their own and work also through them. I should regard any attempt or desire to eliminate our women's groups as seriously mistaken and wrong. They serve a very real use and purpose, political and greater than political in my view, though my reasons for holding this belief do not concern us in this argument.

A controversy as to whether women should go into the parties or not has a feeling of unreality about it, when we consider the political facts of our country and of the voting world.

I know of no country where the women act separately politically and I know of only one country where the women put up candidates for election to their parliament (under proportional representation) by themselves as a woman's group, but even then it is as members of the parties that exist in that country that they stand and are accepted.

In every other case of which I have knowledge, where women vote and party or group systems exist women are in them, naturally and wisely in my view.

This does not mean that I regard our political forms and expressions, or any so far suggested in the world, as either perfect or eternal. It is a constant consolation to realise vividly they are neither, and that we may even soon get away from this insane accentuation of the importance and sphere of politics, but vision and action in new ways is not coming from women alone or men alone. It can be established only by the acceptance and action of the two, and meantime we can return and look at things as they exist, and see that this controversy is concerned with the foundations of government and of national, international, financial, and legislative policies.

Government can only proceed through agreement of action among a majority of those elected to govern. This agreement may be achieved by its being the agreement of policy of one party which itself secures a majority in the elections over all other parties (as has been the case in our own country in general), or it may be achieved by agreement after election among groups voted in on different programmes.

Government is not possible through members elected on individual programmes until they have taken steps that remove them from the category of Independents. These members

would require to agree on a common programme to make any governing action possible. This agreement is, in essence, a party programme.

My point here is therefore that women staying out of parties and getting, if they could manage it, representatives into their parliaments would find these representatives would be useless until they proceeded to vote with a group, except on bills that are not party bills, and on which women and men can help us now quite as advantageously as they ever could.

The second point is that party groupings express what we can term realities in divisions of thought. They may change and move, but our divisions in politics represent points of view and philosophies that are different. These points of view on national, international, financial, social, and industrial policies are neither masculine nor feminine—they are human, and will be modified and changed as we develop and women get into parties, just as men do, because they belong there by conviction and temperament. The more thoroughly, the more powerfully, and the more influentially they are in these, the better for themselves and the country, and the more the woman who sees widely and more or less dispassionately goes into the party whose essential philosophy appeals to her the more likely we are to have not only sound action by the parties, but a sounder attitude among the parties.

This desire to keep the women whose views are broad out of parties seems to me a very mistaken policy. Parties should not—and luckily do not—consist of frenzied partisans alone, and while there are people who will never, for various reasons, desire to take any decided stand in politics, women in general who are interested in the political affairs of their country would do well to go into the party they agree with and influence and help it.

If women were to go quite outside of the machinery of politics the results would be profoundly bad—it is difficult enough now when women are not inside the machinery in anything like sufficient numbers or with all the power one would like.

The logical end of keeping women out of parties is a woman's party, and I cannot conceive of any body advocating one seriously. We who were suffragists fought for votes because we believed men and women should vote and work together in politics because we objected to action taken only by men and representing only the views of men.

Politics and parties are human concerns, and we need more women playing their part in them.

THE LAW AT WORK.¹

THE MAGISTRATE.

Many matters of great interest to women magistrates are contained in the second Bulletin of the Magistrates' Association which has just been issued. This Bulletin will in future appear quarterly, and is in itself a powerful inducement to all Justices of the Peace to join the Association (43 Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, E.C.).

If there are any magistrates who think they have heard enough about Probation and know all that is to be known on the subject they will be undeceived by reading these pages. Facts and figures of the greatest value are set forth showing the amount of crime in jurisdictions which use Probation freely and in those which do not, the divergence in the use of Probation between one Court and another, and instances of refusal on the part of local authorities to pay to Probation Officers the salaries asked for by the Justices. This last inquiry was undertaken at the request of the Home Secretary, and is likely to have important bearing on future legislation.

Of great value, too, is the detailed account of the new Criminal Justice Bill, and also Dr. Helen Wilson's article on the Law of Street Offences. Perhaps in the former not enough stress is laid on the undoubted danger which lurks in the provision in the Bill which enlarges the list of offences triable at Petty Sessions. The poor and ignorant prisoner often may not realize that by choosing to be dealt with summarily he is also losing his chance of a trial by jury and also of any legal aid in getting up and defending his case. It is essential in the interests of justice that the defence of poor prisoners at the public expense should be established in the lower courts, or the grave inequalities between rich and poor which already exist will be greatly increased. An undefended prisoner, as things are, frequently does not understand what means of defence are open to him and, still less, what is the best course for him to pursue.

Dr. Helen Wilson exposes the futility of our present laws as to street order, and urges that the experiments that have been made by various local Police Acts to maintain decency in the streets should be carefully examined with a view to fresh legislation. The wickedness of the present system of fining young prostitutes for solicitation is well illustrated in another column, where it is stated that such fines support prostitution and materially help the common lodging-houses in which many of these girls find a home.

The Chairman of the Prison Commission writes a short article on the treatment of young offenders between 16 and 21. These are now (if their sentence is over three months) collected in four prisons in different parts of the country, and undergo a treatment which differs considerably from that of adult prisoners. The programme is described on paper as a "bracing one," and if this is at all descriptive of the real thing something quite new must have entered our prison system. It is stated that the number of girls is too small for them to be collected in special prisons, but they receive similar treatment in ordinary prisons. It would be interesting to know from those who are familiar with women's prisons to what extent they consider that the young girls to be found in them are being "braced" by their prison life.

It is only possible to refer briefly to other points. The many readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER who are interested in the subject of Affiliation Orders will be glad to read the questionnaire which has been circulated by the Home Office to Courts in England regarding the appointment of Collecting Officers, and will eagerly await the answers. There is a clear explanation of a matter on which there is only much confusion—the exact difference between imprisonment with and without "hard labour." A recent circular of the Home Office is quoted as to the indignity often suffered by defendants answering trivial charges being compelled to stand in the dock, and advice (not of a very encouraging nature) is given to magistrates who move away from the place in which they have jurisdiction as to what steps they should take if they wish to have their names added to the Commission for their new place of residence.

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

the feminist cause, but it is to the women organized as feminists on whom we must mainly depend to set and maintain the pace, to prevent reaction, and to supply the driving force needed to attain our high aims.

"OUTSIDE." By EDITH HOW-MARTYN.

In the old days there was some controversy as to whether women suffragists should concentrate on working for the vote or whether they should work for the vote as one only of many reforms which they desired. The further question was also much debated—should they work for the vote inside political parties, or would success be more quickly attained working outside the parties in societies organized on a non-party and feminist basis? Neither of these questions were ever settled, but the discussion of them, the arguments for and against, served a useful purpose. Keen suffragists were clearly convinced that the best course for them was to combine in their own organizations, managed and guided by their own tried and trusted feminist leaders. As the agitation became more intense, so the membership of the feminist societies, and consequently their strength, increased.

To-day this old controversy is appearing in a new guise. Millions of women are now enfranchised and the problem of obtaining the vote on the same terms as men is one which chiefly concerns the women under thirty. Women voters are a very real acquisition to any political party, and they are very naturally being told that within the parties they will have scope to wage reforms which especially interest them. Yet some of us, remembering the long, stern, struggle for woman's education, for personal freedom, for the right of married women to their own earnings, for the limited right of mothers to the guardianship of their own children, for the vote, none of which reforms are really yet complete; remembering, too, the long list of political and economic victories yet to be won, may well ask ourselves which is more likely to prove the quicker road to success, to work through existing political parties or to work through our own organizations and with those political parties willing to help us, attain our goal of full equality in the state of liberty, status, and opportunities? There is no simple reply to this question applicable to all women. Scrutinizing the records of the parties from a feminist point of view, there is not much to choose between the two parties who have hitherto held office. The Labour Party, with no ministerial past, has a record as regards women's economic position which leaves much to be desired. On the all-important question of women Members of Parliament, the Conservative Party has the honour of the first woman to take her seat and of having two women members in the House, the Liberals have one, while Labour, the party most in need of them, has, so far, not offered any woman a seat where she has a good chance of being returned.

We should all probably agree that the need, not only of our own particular organizations and of the political parties, but of the community itself, is to have as many people as possible keenly alive to the active discharge of their duties as citizens and able to take a world-view on all important questions. Educational propaganda will replace ignorance by knowledge and understanding, while the prevailing apathy will give place to intelligent interest. Women should join the society, party or otherwise, in which they will be happiest, as then they will do their best work.

The narrower question, which more particularly concerns us, is whether feminists should join party organizations or continue to organize independently. Women who would like to get into Parliament should certainly join a political party, as the chances of independent candidates are very small and inside Parliament the member of a party has greater scope. Keen feminists who do not aspire to Parliamentary honours should most emphatically, in my opinion, remain outside parties and continue to organize in our own special societies. Readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER need not be reminded of the immense work in legislation and administration which lies before us, and they are also fully aware of the dangers of reaction. If we are to reach our goal and avoid possible retrogressions it will only be by some women concentrating on the work untrammelled by party ties. We feel our cause is bigger than any party cause, that our objects will be forwarded by getting suitable women into Parliament and as members of municipal councils, regardless of the party to which they may happen to belong. We want women to help make and administer the laws far more than we want any particular laws passed. We want freedom to concentrate on our own programme and to bring pressure to bear on whatever party is in power. Our money, time, and effort are used more efficiently in our feminist societies than they could be if merely added to the funds of a party which can only devote a fraction of its energies to the women's programme.

It is well to remember that every woman doing skilled work in an able way in any sphere of action is unconsciously forwarding

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE.

"TO BE, OR NOT TO BE?"

That was the question.

It has been very difficult for a busy journalist to run it even three afternoons a week, and one thing is certain, three afternoons are not enough. It must be a whole-time job or nothing.

The temptation to give it up and take a much-needed holiday during July and August was almost overpowering, but this domestic employment work is too insistent to be set aside, and an office has been taken over the rooms of the Chelsea Care Committee, at 510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10, and by means of a few personal economies and some extra writing it is hoped to carry on through the summer until the autumn brings people back to London with plenty of requirements.

ANOTHER BENEFACTOR.

We are very fortunate in the matter of offices. First the N.U.S.E.C. lent us a room for our trial trip, and now a friendly newagent, whose shop is underneath the Chelsea Care Committee's rooms, has offered us quite a good unfurnished office for 7s. 6d. per week. There is a telephone call-box in the shop, which is exceptionally large and will serve as a waiting-room (the premises were until recently a busy post-office), and by paying a small sum for each card, vacant situations can be advertised in the window. There are other circumstances which make it convenient to accept this offer and start a branch office in this neighbourhood before establishing central offices elsewhere. It seems rather like putting the cart before the horse, but practically this isn't the case, as a very old-established agency is working with us, and this gives us all the advantages of a "West End" office without any of the heavy working expenses.

When we have made sufficient headway to warrant the taking of special central offices, we shall hope to have them in the neighbourhood of Westminster.

AN ASSISTANT MANAGER.

We have been fortunate enough to find a capable assistant who is sufficiently interested in the work to give her services for the small sum of £2 a week until the initial expenses have been met. On and after 2nd July the House Assistants' Centre at 510 King's Road, Chelsea, will therefore be open from 10.30 to 1.0 p.m. and from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. every day except Thursday, when the office will only be open in the morning as the shop is closed on that afternoon according to Early Closing regulations. Buses 31, 11, and 22 pass the door, and at the other end of Edith Grove buses 14 and 96 pass along the Fulham Road, whilst bus 31 connects Earl's Court Station, and bus 30 and bus 19 and the South London trams are only five minutes' walk, or a penny bus run in No. 11 or 22.

The office is therefore very accessible from north, south, east or west.

CONCERNING THE WORK.

Frankly, we consider the work more educational and constructive than anything else. We hope to encourage girls leaving school to take up house assistants' work by showing them its advantages, raising its status, giving facilities for training, rewards for long service, help in getting outfits, etc. This part of the work, which is most valuable, will naturally not bring in money in the shape of fees; at any rate, at first. It is spade work, and costs money for clerical work, postage, etc. We shall therefore be very glad indeed if subscribers of £1 1s. a year will come forward and help us. They will, of course, have the services of the Centre free.

We are forming gradually a committee that will act as trustees for the work and send out to subscribers a yearly report. The members who have so far been invited and have consented to serve are Miss L. W. Kempson (head of the Women's Section of the Chelsea Polytechnic), Miss Mary Gwynne Howell (Household Science Expert), and Miss Todd-Thornton (representing Marshall's School of Cookery and its Employment Bureau).

We are now only asking for yearly subscribers, but hope they will join up quickly to help us make a good start on 2nd July. We want to send out some thousands of personal letters during July and August. We also need linoleum for the office floor and a few other things!

ANN POPE.

(To be continued next week.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

OBJECT.

To obtain all such reforms as are necessary to secure a real equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

Although modesty should forbid, we cannot help congratulating ourselves upon the triumphant success of the Matrimonial Causes Bill! It is the first time a Bill we have directly promoted has passed through all its stages in the House of Commons; its prospects in the House of Lords look really rosy and, although we must not be premature in our rejoicings, there appears every hope of a successful issue.

COMING EVENTS.

We hope all our friends will help us to make the following events really successful both from the point of view of interesting a wider circle in our work and in raising funds for Headquarters.

1. RECEPTION TO DELEGATES OF I.W.S.A. CONGRESS.—This will be held, by kind permission of Dr. Jane Walker, at 122 Harley Street, on Thursday, 28th June, at 8.30 p.m. The new President, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, several members of the new Board, and delegates from our own and other countries will be present (Mrs. Wintringham will be present, and Lady Astor and Mrs. Philipson have been approached), and short speeches on the proceedings in Rome will be given. Invitation cards may be had from Headquarters (1s. to members; 2s. 6d. to non-members).

2. LECTURE: "THE PRESENT SITUATION IN PALESTINE," SIR MARTIN CONWAY.—This will be held on Wednesday, 4th July, at 5 o'clock, at 3 Great College Street, S.W. 1, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Caroe. Mrs. Fawcett will be in the chair. Tickets (price 5s.) can be obtained from Headquarters or at the door.

3. LECTURE: "SOME VICTORIAN NOVELISTS AND FRANCES TROLLOPE," MR. MICHAEL SADLEIR.—This will be held on Monday, 9th July, at 5 o'clock, at 8 Wetherby Place, by kind permission of Sir Philip and Lady Lloyd Greame. Tickets (2s. 6d.) can be obtained at Headquarters or at the door.

OUR NEW OFFICES—A DISAPPOINTMENT!

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and owing to the bankruptcy of our landlords-to-be at 25 Victoria Street, and the reversion of the lease to the superior landlord, arrangements have had to be cancelled.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

NEWPORT W.C.A.

A summer rally of members and friends was held on 5th June, in the grounds of the Knoll, by kind permission of Mrs. Müller, M.B.E. The rally, which was partly a money-making effort, realized about £38. There were several stalls, including Home-made Cakes, Pottery, and Home Produce. Tea was served on the lawn at a small charge. Mrs. Müller presided over a meeting held in the garden, when Mrs. Soulsby explained the financial aspect of the Association. Mrs. Ford spoke on the Plymouth Conference of W.C.A.s, at which she represented Newport; and Miss Alger spoke on the Annual Council of the N.U.S.E.C. A pleasant afternoon was concluded by a rendering of artistic dances by the pupils of Arlington House School.

MR. J. C. SQUIRE'S LECTURE.

A short account of this most interesting lecture will be given in next week's issue.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

PROSTITUTE OR PERSON.

MADAM,—I was glad to see Dr. Helen Wilson's letter on "Prostitute or Person" in your issue of April 20th, which issue I have only just received, being abroad. No one who has worked personally amongst the women whom we call prostitutes could fail to endorse her plea that they should be given human rights and fair legislation.

Leaving the personal aspect for the moment, there are, however, some points which should be remembered in connection with any reconstruction made in the present solicitation laws. The prostitute, unlike the "drunk and disorderly," is not always a "nuisance" to the public in the generally accepted sense of the term—even when she does solicit.

The practised prostitute uses more "professional" (I dislike the use of the word, but prostitution is actually a profession and it is relevant) methods than these. She uses for her purpose signs that are quite frequently only to be understood by a certain type of man, or quick words that are no more of a "public nuisance" ostensibly than a greeting exchanged by two perfectly respectable persons. Yet this does actually constitute the offering of her person for sale for immoral purposes in the open streets. The police, of course, are trained to know such signs, but an ordinary person called as witness would probably not be sure of his or her facts, whilst an initiated man or woman would not care to come forward except for motives of personal revenge or blackmail. It is true that women who are prostitutes are quite frequently arrested unjustly so far as actual soliciting goes, but it is also true that almost all women doing sentence will deny solicitation. Personally, I think that if conviction for this offence depended on outside evidence other than that of the constable, and upon the proof that the woman was making herself a "nuisance to the public," they would entirely cease. It is, moreover, doing an injustice to the police to suppose that they are almost invariably actuated by motives of personal ambition or an overrated sense of duty in making doubtful arrests. In the case of the younger girls especially the police are often in despair! In the case of prison and lodging-house visiting I find, of course, many girls who have been practising prostitution from the age of 16 and 17. I know that the police not infrequently arrest such girls from a perfectly sincere desire to send them back to prison (for lack of a better alternative) where, at least, personal influence is brought to bear on them and where anything that can be accomplished for their welfare is offered them on termination of their sentence. Policemen have admitted to me that they do not care to see these girls, young as they are, ruining themselves body and soul and sinking into the hands of unscrupulous women who exploit them, and are "anxious to give them what chance they can." They may, therefore, have given them the benefit (according to their own reading of the word) of the doubt so far as the actual solicitation is concerned. There is this aspect of the question also to remember! If solicitation laws are to be reconstructed (as we all desire) some stricter hold must be exercised by other means upon the pimps and brothel-keepers who are to some extent thwarted by the payments of their women's fines or the loss of their girls by imprisonment, but who would reap a harvest if such fines and punishment were abolished; and some better methods must be introduced to obtain control over unhappy girls who start on their careers of sin before they are out of their teens.

May I say again that I know these considerations do not go anywhere near to the root of the matter, but if we are to place the whole condition of affairs on a sounder basis they should be realised by the public, who naturally have no opportunity of obtaining first-hand knowledge.

Yours,
M. FRIDA HARTLEY.

Temporary Address: 25 BURNSIDE ROAD,
TAMBOER'S KLOOF, CAPE TOWN.
16th May, 1923.

BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—As a regular and long-time reader of, and subscriber to, your excellent and useful paper, I wish again to protest against the insertion of advertisements relating to Birth Control meetings and clinics, and also to express my regret that the N.U.S.E.C. should use its organization to discuss "Birth Control". Birth Control by any other means than conjugal chastity or mutual self-control is a sin against God and humanity, and I cannot understand how an organization and paper which are supposed to exist "to obtain all such reforms as are necessary to secure a real equality of liberties status and opportunities between men and women" can encourage this evil thing.

A. J. MUSSON.

At its last Council Meeting the N.U.S.E.C. adopted a resolution recommending its affiliated societies to discuss the question of birth-control. The WOMAN'S LEADER, whose policy is identical with that of the N.U.S.E.C., cannot, therefore, refuse to publish material relevant to a question which N.U.S.E.C. societies are recommended to discuss. We shall, however, welcome communications from all sides on this matter, our object being to give our readers an opportunity of making up their minds whether or no birth-control is "a sin against God and humanity"—a question on which there is grave difference of opinion among them.—Ed.]

MARRIED WOMEN AS WAGE-EARNERS.

MADAM,—Has it ever struck you how hard it is for unmarried girls and women to compete as wage-earners with those who are married? I mean not only as journalists, doctors, etc., but as dressmakers and factory hands, and so forth.

The great difficulty is that these married folk, who as a rule have no children, are able by means of combined incomes to maintain a higher level of prosperity, and do all sorts of things that cannot be done on a single income; a false standard of dress, living, etc., is thus created. The problem a little resembles the pocket-money wage of some years back.

In one factory I know a girl who married a man quite able to keep her comfortably kept on at work in order to buy herself silk stockings and other luxury clothes. When the raw material gave out the girls had to stop work. This didn't matter to the married woman, but a number of idle days matter very much to a single girl, who perhaps has no parents and lives in a comfortless bed-sitting-room, and one cannot help thinking as the girls did that if the married girl had been content with her husband's wage, the raw material might have lasted until fresh arrived! This is only one case; there are many.

Now birth-control practices make it impossible for married women to continue work to the detriment of the unmarried.

A SOCIAL WORKER.

CROSBY HALL INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

Her Highness Princess Marie Louise has graciously consented to open the International Fair, which is being promoted in aid of the Crosby Hall Endowment Fund. The Fair, which will be opened at midday on 6th July, and remain open for two days, is to be held in the famous old Crosby Hall, dating from 1466, which now stands on the Chelsea Embankment. The Crosby Hall Endowment Fund makes a wide and varied appeal; its objects are: firstly, the preservation and suitable use of this beautiful and historic building; secondly, the establishment of a meeting-place and residential hall for University women from all over the world; and thirdly, the promotion of international goodwill and understanding.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

International House, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1, was the scene, on 29th May, of a gathering representative of seven nationalities. An At Home was given, to which were invited the junior staffs of many of the Embassies and Legations, and about fifty men and women were present. It has always been the hope of The Women's International League that International House might prove a centre where visitors to our country would feel at home, and where, on terms of equality and friendship, we might learn to understand each other's point of view. It was, therefore, a very real pleasure to bring together socially so representative a gathering. Games, country dances, guessing competitions, music (piano-playing by an Indian guest, singing by a German choir, and by a Russian professional singer), helped the evening to pass all too quickly, and hosts and guests found 10.30 p.m. a regrettably early hour for closing. The Committee of Management hope in the near future to have more At Homes.

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. KEVNES, M.A., C.B.
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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 ANTHROPOLOGICAL 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.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

Besides the usual features, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the new President, will contribute an article on the future of the I.W.S.A.

COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

JUNE 16. Scotland, Wormwood Scrubs, and Melbourne.
JUNE 17. Scotland, Midhurst, and Carshalton.
JUNE 18. Scotland and Bromley.
JUNE 20. Croydon and Bexhill-on-Sea.
JUNE 21. Stoke Newington and Waterloo.
JUNE 23. Kingsway Hall.
JUNE 24. Buckhurst Hill.

N.U.S.E.C.

JUNE 27. Kensington, 67B Holland Park Avenue, W. 11. 3.30 p.m. Drawing Room Meeting. "The Rome Congress and the Woman's Movement in Forty Countries". Speaker: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Chair: Dr. Janet Lane-Clayton, J.P.
JUNE 28. Reception to Delegates of I.W.S.A. Conference at 122 Harley Street, W. 1., at 8.30 p.m. (See page 158 for particulars).
JULY 4. Lecture on "The Present Situation in Palestine", by Sir Martin Conway. (See page 158 for particulars).
JULY 9. Lecture "Some Victorian Novelists and Frances Trollope" by Mr. Michael Sadleir. (See page 158 for particulars).

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.

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

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL AND RACIAL PROGRESS.

JUNE 20. Essex Hall, Strand. 8 p.m. General Meeting. "Birth Control as it interests me." Speaker: John Lort-Williams, Esq., K.C., M.P. Chair: Dr. Marie Stopes.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

JUNE 20. 8.15 p.m. Rome Congress Meeting.

GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS SOCIETY.

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

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPEWRITERS.—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 £2 2s., double from 30s.—19 Endsleigh Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

LOW GREEN HOUSE, Thorally, 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.

NEW THOUGHT GUEST HOUSE. Cranmoor, Highcliff-on-Sea, Hants. Fine old residence, 13 acres. Hinton Admiral Station. Tennis, golf, concerts.—For terms apply Proprietor.

TO LET.

TO be Let, furnished (antique furniture and bed beds), by the year only, 2½ gns. weekly, or to be Sold, attractive **OLD MILL HOUSE AND MILL**; charmingly situated on high moorland between Southwold and Aldeburgh; 3-acre garden; 2 sitting, three bedrooms, bath h. and c., inside sanitation, good garden.—Box 999, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

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"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.

IRISH LINEN TRAYCLOTHS.—Dainty snow-white hemstitched Irish linen traycloths, size 12 x 18 ins., 4 for 5s.; 14 x 20 ins., 4 for 5s. 6d.; 15 x 22 ins., 4 for 6s. 6d.; 16 x 23 ins., 4 for 8s. 6d. Write for Bargain List—**TO-DAY.**—**HUTTON'S**, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

REMNANT BUNDLES OF COLOURED DRESS LINEN, fine quality which we can recommend for Ladies' Summer Frocks. These bundles contain two Dress Lengths, 4 yards each, 35 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.

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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.

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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-leid with brocade or velvet. Materials and post, 13s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

PUBLIC SPEAKING TAUGHT BY POST.—The Postal Course of 12 Progressive Lessons, prepared by Miss Marion McCarthy (sister of the talented actress, Miss Lillah McCarthy), will teach you how to speak clearly and convincingly.—Write for particulars, 16 Hallam Street, Pogland Place, London, W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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 £3 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, 17th June, 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Dearnley. 6.30, Maude Royden: "Animal Week."

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, 21st June, 8.15 p.m. Mr. A. P. Tully, "The Turkish Situation."

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

ANN POPE'S
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

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until 2nd July,

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