

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The League Council Meeting.

The fortieth session of the Council of the League opened on 7th June. Great Britain was represented by Sir Austen Chamberlain, whilst M. Briand represented France for part of the session. The matter of greatest public interest is, of course, the question of the composition of the Council. This, however, is not likely to give rise to much discussion as the Committee appointed has dealt so far only with the non-permanent seats, and has asked to leave the permanent seats for later consideration. Altogether, twenty-four items figure on the agenda. The most interesting of these is the report of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference. Discussion is likely to centre round two proposals, made respectively by France and Poland, regarding the question of security. Another interesting item is the proposals of the Preparatory Committee of the Economic Conference. If the Council's approval is forthcoming, three expert committees will set to work during the next few months on special inquiries into a number of economic and financial problems in order to provide material for the agenda of the World Conference. The Bulgarian Government has appealed to the Council for a loan for the settlement of more than 300,000 refugees, and this will also be considered. Most of the remaining items consist of the reports on the various activities of the League.

The Paris Congress.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress is at an end, and our Paris correspondent deals elsewhere with its closing events. In three years time it will reassemble, let us hope with a new tale of constitutional victories to chronicle. Where that reassembling will take place cannot, of course, be as yet determined. New countries may appear and old countries disappear in three years time. But cordial invitations have been received both from Athens and Berlin. At the time of their reception, inclination seemed to move in favour of Athens, stimulated by the feeling that the proper scene of such

labours is the capital of a still unenfranchised country. But will Athens conform to this measure in three years time? We sincerely hope not. Meanwhile the Alliance, by reason of the rapid shrinkage in the number of its unenfranchised auxiliaries, emerges from its Paris activities with an amplified title. It is no longer the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. It has become the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

Women and Lead Paint.

Following hard on his refusal to receive a deputation of women's organizations to protest against the inclusion in the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill of a provision prohibiting women from using lead paint, came the second reading of the Bill, at only twenty-four hours' notice, in the House of Commons. Sir William Joynson Hicks, who was in charge of the Bill, stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that although "total prohibition of lead paint would be the most complete means of preventing any possibility of lead poisoning" he did not consider that the supporters of prohibition had proved to his satisfaction that it was necessary. He explained that he proposed, therefore, to deal with the evil by means of imposing fresh regulations. He added that if these regulations were not sufficient and that the increase in lead poisoning still went on, it would be necessary for him to approach the House in two or three years' time to ask for the complete prohibition of the use of white lead. The debate consisted almost entirely of a dispute between the supporters of prohibition and the supporters of regulation, and to our mind, though we can claim no technical knowledge whatsoever, the bulk of expert opinion seemed to favour prohibition for all. Nevertheless it was noteworthy and, we feel, deplorable that neither the Home Secretary nor any speaker in the debate referred to the fact that the Bill does provide for the prohibition of women, but of women alone, from the use of lead paint. Every one of the arguments put forward by the Home Secretary against prohibition in the case of men apply equally in the case of women. We hope that determined efforts in the later stages of the Bill will result in the prohibition of women being withdrawn.

Adoption Bill.

On Friday, 18th June, the Adoption Bill will be coming up for its Report Stage. The Bill, useful as it should be, is in certain respects not too clear, and in others it is incomplete. Organizations interested are hoping that amendments will be put down which would *inter alia* allow the Court to dispense with the consent to adoption by a father of an illegitimate child who is not wholly supported by him, or in the case of adopters, with the consent of both husband and wife where one has been separated from or deserted by the other. An important amendment would provide for the consent of the real father and mother being given in certain cases by affidavit, in order to preserve the necessary secrecy between the real and adopting parents. The difficulty, of course, in dealing with a Bill of this kind, is that if regulations attached to adoption are made too stringent, unlegalized adoptions will continue in very large numbers in which case the protection offered to the adopted child by the proposed new legislation would not be available.

Peeresses Bill.

The second reading of the Bill to enable Peeresses in their own right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, which had to be postponed on account of the general strike, has now been fixed for Thursday, 24th June. The Government has not, so far,

declared itself with regard to the measure; and its attitude will be awaited with particular interest in view of the fact that the Women's Unionist Organization has recently urged it to further legislation, at an early date, to remove the present political disabilities of peeresses in their own right.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The British Institute of International Affairs has now added the word Royal by the command of the King. This announcement was made last week by the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the formal opening of the new lecture hall at Chatham House, St. James's Square. The Institute came into being after the Peace Conference, in two rooms in the Horseferry Road. Now, thanks to the enterprise of its founders and the generosity of public-spirited men, it occupies a beautiful house in St. James's Square, to which has recently been added the lecture hall which has just been opened. The work of the Institute is not yet sufficiently well known. The lectures which it provides give members and their friends the opportunity of meeting and hearing distinguished statesmen and public servants of different nations who know what they are talking about from personal experience, and the discussion which follows, unlike most discussions, is equally, if not more, enlightening than the lecture itself. Moreover, the Institute publishes annually a "Survey of International Affairs." An endowment has recently been created which will provide funds for this valuable survey and endow a professorship of International History at the University of London. Professor A. J. Toynbee, who fills the new Chair, is responsible for the annual survey. The Institute is precluded by its constitution from formulating a policy of its own, and speakers and students who unite to discuss such problems of the day as, for instance, China and the Pacific, Disarmament,

hold all varieties of opinion. We hope the day is not far distant when every University will have its Chair of International Affairs and every town its Institute or Council for the study of foreign politics. To quote the words of Sir Austen Chamberlain at the opening last week: "A democratic nation, which invented Parliamentary institutions, and which still believed in them and made them work, could not afford to allow foreign affairs to be the mystery of the few instead of the understanding of the many."

Outdoor Work for Women.

There is such a demand at the present moment for trained educated women as milkers and dairy maids, that the Women's Farm and Garden Association (founded 1899), a Society of which H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, is President, is finding it difficult to hear of enough women for the posts. The Women's Farm and Garden Association exists to help and advise the trained educated woman who is taking up farming or gardening as a profession. They advise as to the best training that can be undertaken and have a Registry Department to place the trained workers in posts. They also have a Members' Club, at their headquarters at 29 Park Road, Upper Baker Street, N.W. 1, a Small Holdings Colony in Surrey, and a Land Outfit Department. At the Chelsea Show, that delightful function of the early London season, the Women's Farm and Garden Association had a Members' tent, which was honoured by a visit on the first day of the show by H.M. the Queen. In July, at the Royal Agricultural Show, which is to be held at Reading, the Society will also have a Members' tent. They are holding their Annual Meeting there on the third day of the Show, and it is hoped that their President, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will be able to take the chair.

PEACE AND VOTES.

The Peacemakers' Pilgrimage has so far been successful beyond the hopes of its originators. It has the unique advantage of being National in its character. Demonstrations in London may do good, but as a rule they are somewhat overlooked in the Press, and after all it is what is being said and thought throughout the whole country that matters, and it is good to think that during these weeks, meetings are being held in public squares, market-places, village commons, school-houses and halls throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is a wholly encouraging augury that the Pilgrimage is receiving official recognition. Lord Mayors and Councillors and other representative dignitaries have welcomed the Pilgrims as they approached the towns, and have taken part in the proceedings. In many places cathedral and church services have been held, and reports which we have received indicate that difficulties and even opposition have been overcome in a miraculous way. Everywhere the Resolution of the Pilgrims in favour of arbitration and conciliation has been carried with enthusiasm. This great demonstration in favour of Peace has thus awakened the attention and interest of those who live far from crowded cities and know little of international problems and the efforts that are being made to make war impossible.

The Pilgrimage has, partly by design and partly by accident, happened at a singularly appropriate time. Day by day we are anxiously looking out for some sign of approaching conciliation between employer and employed in the coal industry. We are sick of strife, even bloodless strife, between fellow citizens. In Paris the other day a great gathering of representative women from forty different nations testified their desire for world peace and not long ago the International Co-operative Women's Guild, a body which voices the opinion of married working women, sent a memorandum to members of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference urging total and universal disarmament within ten years. The first Council of the League of Nations since the Extraordinary Assembly last March is now sitting, and a great Conference on Disarmament has been proposed. In September the Assembly will meet again. Now is the time for a great campaign of education in the principles of peace which will not, we hope, end with the final demonstration in Hyde Park. There is still a week before the last stage, and we venture to urge that every reader, if she is not already a "pilgrim," will do something to focus public interest on the objects of the pilgrimage in her locality,

and if possible help, herself or by urging friends to attend, to swell the crowds at the final stage on 19th June.

It has, in some quarters been thought unfortunate that this great peace campaign coincides so closely with another campaign for a cause felt by ourselves and our readers to be of primary importance—an equal franchise for men and women. We have no intention of discussing the relative importance of the two campaigns, for their objects are not comparable. Nor do we mean to be led into the consideration of concentration versus dissipation of energies. But it is clear that now that the largest proportion of adult women are enfranchised, including all married women and mothers over 30, they cannot wait until their younger sisters have the vote before they apply the pressure that the possession of the vote enables them to assert. To stand aside from a great national demonstration in favour of arbitration because the vote has not yet been wholly won would be, in our opinion, to display the worst kind of narrow-mindedness as well as very bad political judgment. We believe that a campaign for peace should, and does, enlist many of the younger women who would not find the same thrill and romance about equality reforms, and that once their interest is gained they will resent their exclusion from the political rights possessed by their women and men friends. We believe that the culmination of the pilgrimage on 19th June will help, not hinder, the great Equal Franchise demonstration on Saturday, 3rd July. On the other hand, we have equally no sympathy with the view that equality reforms can now be left to take care of themselves. We sometimes hear former Suffragists saying of this and that belated reform: "That is now only a question of time. We are giving all our strength to the League of Nations." They are wrong. Their work is only half done. Much, including the vote on equal terms, remains to be gained, and must be fought for with the new political weapon, the vote. But we are glad to think that some of the societies in different parts of the country which are working hardest for equal political and legal rights are those which with a wide and liberal outlook have given strong support to all movements towards the end of war. But the more passionately we desire peace at home and abroad, the more ardently must we work for a more equitable franchise. It is thought in some quarters that the younger women have Labour sympathies; others think the young tend to Conservatism. Be this as it may, we are convinced of one thing, that the younger women regard war as a hideous and ghastly relic of barbarism. The "under 30" vote would, in our opinion, go to the man or woman who stood for peace and arbitration.

WHERE WE STAND.

The reassembling of Parliament after the Whitsuntide recess is a convenient opportunity to engage in our usual mid-summer stocktaking, and to see what progress has been made in Parliament with regard to the reforms for which this paper stands. We cannot, alas, claim that this is a "women's session" as was the happy summer of last year, when the Widows, Orphans, and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, the Guardianship of Infants Act, the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Act, were all passing through their various stages in both Houses, and when time was available for gallant attempts, such as the Representation of the People Bill, the Peeresses Bill, the Legitimacy Bill, and others. Finance, the industrial crisis, and measures such as the Electricity Bill are this year, however, overshadowing questions affecting the status of women or social reform.

Nevertheless, if our total number of achievements this session is not large, it is by no means, even up to the present point, barren, and there are hopes of successes yet to come.

What have we to record? The outstanding success was, of course, the great victory won by Lord Buckmaster in the House of Lords in moving his resolution:—

That His Majesty's Government be requested to withdraw all instructions given to, or conditions imposed on, Welfare Committees for the purpose of causing such Committees to withhold from married women in their district information when sought by such women as to the best means of limiting their families.

Lord Buckmaster's oratory, the fact that the resolution was carried in the teeth of Government opposition, and the tremendous interest aroused in the country, all made this triumph a signal achievement. Exactly what practical use, other than as evidence of public opinion, can be effected as a result of this resolution it is more difficult to say.

The Legitimacy Bill, undaunted by past disappointments, has, as a Government measure, just completed its stages in the House of Lords this week. We wish it all success and a hasty passage through the House of Commons. The Adoption Bill, an attempt to bring England into line with most other countries by providing for the legalisation of adoption, and for the approval by the court of homes offered to an adopted child, embodies for the most part the findings of the Tomlin Commission. It is coming up for its Report stage on 18th June. The Midwives and Maternity Homes Bill, starting in the Commons, has this week passed its Committee stage in the House of Lords. Although this Bill is far weaker than it might be, it will do something to improve the status of the midwife and to safeguard the conditions under which mothers give birth to their children. The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Bill has also passed through all its stages in the House of Lords, and has already been introduced into the House of Commons. Great efforts will be made to bring within the purview of the Bill domestic houses about to be built, steamers, and buildings belonging to the Government or local authorities. On the 24th inst., Lord Astor will be introducing his Peeresses Bill, which, it will be remembered, lost its second reading by two votes last session. Determined efforts should at least enable it to reach a further stage this year.

Lord Meston has consented to take charge of a Bill similar to Lady Astor's Public Places (Order) Bill in the House of Lords, which, if successful in passing its second reading, will, we hope, be referred to a joint select committee of both Houses. Lord Buckmaster has agreed at a later stage in the session to introduce the Coverture Disabilities (Abolition) Bill, and it is hoped that another Peer will introduce the Bill drafted by the N.U.S.E.C. prohibiting the dismissal of women in the Civil Service or under Local Authorities on account of marriage.

To look for a moment not at our successes and hopes, but at legislation which we fear will put our cause further back, we have first to note the Economy Bill, which by reducing the State contribution to National Insurance funds will inevitably react on the adoption by the Government of those recommendations made by the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, with regard to dependents' allowances and improved maternity services, for which the demand is so urgent. References are made in another column to the second reading of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill, which prohibits the employment of women in processes involving the use of white lead in painting. We regret that the Government shows every sign of carrying the Bill in its entirety.

E. M. H.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

On Wednesday, 2nd June, the House discussed the renewal of the Emergency Powers. The original authority, valid only for a short time, had expired; and the government were faced with the alternative of either carrying on without any extraordinary legislation, or of seeking a renewal of the original powers. Not unnaturally, they took the second course, and from half-past 3 on Wednesday, 2nd June, until 12.15 at night there was a second edition of the previous debate. Indeed, it was more of a sequel than a second edition; and it is a well-known fact that sequels never come up to the level of their predecessors. Though many speeches were made, not many new points were got out, and in all the numerous divisions government had a substantial majority.

On Thursday, 3rd June, two small bills were before Parliament, the Rating (Scotland) Bill and the Law of Property (Amendment) Bill, and, in addition, the Lords' Amendments to the Economy Bill, passed earlier in the year. No Scotch bill gets through without considerable talk, and the Rating Bill was no exception; but there was little controversy, for though the Labour Party divided against it the fight was not an acrimonious one. Next came the Lords' Amendments to the Economy Bill, which passed almost without debate, and lastly the Law of Property Bill. This measure, entirely technical, was rendered necessary because of a defect in what are known as the Birkenhead Acts; these form a wholly new code of the law of landed property, they were passed some years ago but did not come into operation until the 1st January of the present year. In the short time of their life, a substantial defect of a highly technical character has been discovered, which the present measure rectifies, and advantage was taken of its introduction to move further amendments to the original code. The bill, small in itself, is nevertheless a somewhat ominous portent, for it shows that this much-vaunted reform has one leak at any rate. Indeed, if rumour be true, it has more than one, for it is reported that there is to be amending legislation next year of a far-reaching character.

Friday, 4th June, was equally devoted to minor matters. The Police Pensions Bill, which allows the return to those officers who took part in the police strike of their contributions to the pension fund, passed second reading, after some criticism by Mr. Hayes. The Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill also got through second reading. There are two methods of dealing with the evil of lead poisoning, either prohibition or regulation, and the arguments in favour of each are strong. The Government took the course of regulation, and they were assailed by Lord Henry Bentinck and others in somewhat violent language. A decision is difficult, and possibly prohibition is the ultimate remedy, but the House was impressed by the Home Secretary's argument that it was as well to try regulation first, and the measure passed second reading by a substantial majority. Lastly a small bill giving certain facilities for the formation of societies or branches dealing with the assurance of juveniles got through, and the House adjourned until Monday.

On Monday, 7th June, the debate on the clauses of the Finance Bill was started in Committee, the first item being that hardy annual, the tea duty. This now stands at 4d., and practically all our tea comes from the Dominions and India, who enjoy a preference. Mr. Alexander, on behalf of the Labour Party, moved to reduce it to 1d., which would have meant the loss of some 5 millions of revenue. Mr. Winston Churchill admitted the equity of the reduction, but pleaded that the country could not afford it; and after a short discussion the House backed him up. After that the debate wandered into various channels, and patent medicines, chicory, commercial motors, and silk dresses were in turn brought into the limelight. Nothing of much importance was reached, and the first real fight will be on Thursday, 10th June, over the Betting Tax. Opposition to this is hardening. The government majority is of course immense, and, if they like to use it, no power can prevent the tax being passed. At the same time the dislike comes from quarters so varied and so loyal that it is just possible that a modification may be made.

No issue has been reached in the quarrel between Lord Oxford and Mr. Lloyd George. As was said last week, the difference has passed beyond healing; but the actual result is somewhat doubtful. Mr. Lloyd George commands so much support among

(Continued on next page.)

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL. FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Monday Morning.

The Paris Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is over. There are a few social events outstanding this week, but the work is done. And when the curtain fell on last night's gala performance of *The Magic Flute* at the Paris Opera House, it fell, in effect, on the labours of the Congress. This morning sees the great exodus.

Into the labours of the delegates, assembled in the spacious amphitheatre of the Sorbonne we cannot conduct any very extensive researches. They were multiform and manifold. They ranged from the maintenance of the whole world's peace to the certification of women air pilots. In our issue of last week we indicated the existence of an undercurrent of tangled controversy over the question of "restrictive legislation." It was in no way dissipated by subsequent proceedings. The resolution which eventually emerged, condemning by a stout majority the application of protective legislation to women *qua* women, and calling upon the constituent societies for eternal vigilance, left the German delegates still protesting on behalf of an amplified labour code. And we are inclined to suspect that it left, too, in the minds of the Press and many, even, of the delegates, a confused impression that the opponents of legislative restrictions on the employment of women *qua* women, are the reactionary adherents of a libertine industrialism—pulling their weight with the black-leg employer against the stabilization of tolerable labour conditions. It is difficult in any assembly to emphasize the positive aspect of this opposition to sex differentiation, when its exponent is concerned rather with resisting the application of differential provisions to women, than with advocating their application to men and women alike. It is even more difficult in an assembly representing some fifty nationalities, attempting to express themselves through the medium of three languages, in a hall so much too large for the purpose of hammer-and-tongs deliberation as to make the business of listening a hard and precarious labour in itself. Therefore it must be confessed that for all these reasons, and doubtless more besides, the treatment of this subject by the Congress was confused and confusing. It is possible that the diversity of national economic conditions and the complexity of various social implications make the whole subject unfit for international mass decisions in the rough-and-tumble of an omnibus programme. It is possible, on the other hand, that a principle so simple as that of sex-identity in the processes of industrial law, is capable of universal application to varying environments even as is the principle of equal franchise rights. However, it is generally believed among the Paris Congressists that a new international organization is in the making, whose efforts will be concentrated on this very problem. In which case, we hope that a *Third International* may make a neater job of the business than our own *Second International* has so far done.

Another piece of business which must be recorded is the election on Saturday afternoon of a new International Woman Suffrage Alliance Board. The officers remain the same—thus the I.W.S.A. will continue to enjoy at its next Congress, the inimitable presidency of Mrs. Corbett Ashby. The Board itself to which the difficult destinies of the Alliance will be entrusted for the next three years, comprises: Mrs. Corbett Ashby (*Great Britain*), Miss Gourd (*Switzerland*), Miss Sterling (*Great Britain*), Fru Arenholt (*Denmark*), Mme Malaterre (*France*), Mme Schreiber-Krieger (*Germany*), Miss Manus (*Holland*), Dr. P. Luisi (*Uruguay*), Miss Walin (*Sweden*), Mme Grinberg (*France*), Mlle Ancona (*Italy*), Miss Morgan (*U.S.A.*), Mme Theodoropoulos (*Greece*), Frau von Velsen (*Germany*), Mme Plaminkova (*Czecho-Slovakia*), Mme Charaoui Pacha (*Egypt*), Miss Morck (*Norway*), Miss Atanaskowitsch (*Yugo-Slavia*), Mrs. Rischbieth (*Australia*), Mme Reuss-Jancoulesco (*Roumania*), La Marquise del Ter (*Spain*).

But if the Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne was too big for the deliberations of the delegates, neither it, nor the Trocadero, were too big for the public meetings held on five evenings of this busy week. There was the great protest meeting of women against the *Code Napoleon*—seats full, corridors full, floor full—at which Miss Chrystal Macmillan, mingling halting French with a peculiar charm of personality and a very shrewd wit, gloriously upheld the prestige of the British delegation. There was the meeting of men in support of women's suffrage. There was the meeting of the world's women M.P.s with its spontaneous "great movement" when Mme Malaterre-Sellier, amid the loud

plaudits of the audience, warmly—not to say passionately—embraced Fraulein Gertrud Baumer, of the German Reichstag, at the close of her measured and deliberate speech. And if there were a few isolated and ungenerous protests among these resounding cheers, so much the better; since it provoked from the vivacious and warm-hearted French protagonist a quick and splendid torrent of eloquence which effectively silenced the voices of Satan's emissaries. Finally there was the Great Peace meeting of Saturday night when the representatives of the assembled nations testified to the world's will to Peace. So emphatic was their testimony that the majority of them far exceeded the time limit of five minutes imposed upon them by the limits of the programme, thus bringing the meeting to a close some time after the stroke of midnight.

Now all this casts an interesting light upon the position of the French Suffrage Movement. Paris is interested in its suffragists. It packs their meetings and applauds their speeches. It jokes about them in its music halls. It opens its arms to their sister suffragists from other lands. The Government of France has welcomed this Congress officially and royally. The Senate has received it. The Municipalities of Paris and Fontainebleau have entertained it. The University of Paris has given it unstinted hospitality. The Opera has feted it. Such things were not done for suffragists in England, even in the palmy, popular days of 1918. But will France, which has done so much, do the one thing needful, and accord to her women their rightful share in the common heritage of *liberté, égalité, fraternité*? It is difficult to read the sign of the times in any language but one's own. But surely this unforgettable cordiality must mean something? Surely our splendid French colleagues are entering upon the last lap of their struggle, with trumpets blowing and flags flying?

That, of course, was the outstanding interest of the whole thing as far as the British delegates were concerned. The actual business deliberations in full congress left us a little cold—with the feeling that the most effective instrument for such work is the *ad hoc* committee rather than the general congress, and the suspicion that the real ice of international feminist co-operation is cut in the cafés and corridors, and in the social rather than in the deliberative activities of the week. This last suspicion may be held by some cynical readers to denote a human tendency to laziness—an inspiration similar to that which prompted the writer's youngest daughter to suggest that she should in future go to school in time for lunch and games, and withdraw from all class work. Perhaps. Nevertheless, there is something in it. And we commend it to the consideration of the newly-elected Board.

On Sunday morning Miss Maude Royden preached to a crowded congregation in the American Undenominational Church. She told us that the beauty of the world was the expression of God's love for what he had made. In the evening we were reminded of how greatly, by that same sign, Mozart must have loved his "Magic Flute." Could our luck have been greater? We might have been given "Faust" or "Samson and Delilah" or even "Aida." And yet, out of all the world of opera, good, bad, and indifferent, Paris and Providence gave us the supreme joy of "The Magic Flute."

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

Liberals in Parliament that, though he may not have a majority, he is too powerful to be turned out. And when it comes to the country he is of course stronger still. One solution, usual in such a dilemma, is ruled out, for there is no third person under whom both could serve, with the exception of Lord Grey, and he is unwilling to return to active politics. We can only follow Lord Oxford's famous advice and wait and see.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

Luncheon in honour of Women M.P.'s.

Speakers:

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P., VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P.,
MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P.

GREETINGS FROM DELEGATES TO PARIS CONGRESS.

CRITERION RESTAURANT,

1 p.m., MONDAY, JUNE 21st.

Tickets 5s. 6d. from Miss Collisson, 17 Buckingham Street, Adelphi.

THE PILGRIMS ON THE MARCH: FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

By J. M. H.

Again this week there is nothing but encouraging reports and stories of excellent meetings and interested audiences to record. It is clear that the present industrial crisis does not make the Pilgrimage inapropos or out of place—quite the contrary. As Miss Maude Royden said in her speech at one of the demonstrations in connection with the Pilgrimage at Bristol, "the coal strike and our industrial troubles are largely the outcome of war."

There can be no doubt that the obvious sincerity of the pilgrims, their pluck, and the justness of their cause are making a profound impression on all who see and hear them. Take, for instance, the achievement of the North Wales supporters: "The North Wales unit was started in April in Bangor by a small group with a few shillings and has spread until it has included more than 50 towns and villages where the resolution has been passed, and has had on its central committee a representative of women's organizations of every kind, including some of every denomination and of every political party."

Several miners' wives are walking to London from Barnsley. Women from Liverpool and Cardiff are also walking all the way, and we hear that the Leeds contingent includes a pilgrim of over 80. The little village of Bentham, in Yorkshire, sent forth 50 pilgrims. A report from Preston says: "Splendid demonstration here. 2,000 pilgrims walked through crowded streets. Mass meetings—Mayor in chair—5.30 and 8.15. Large contingent from Lancashire." From other places we hear of overflow meetings being held and also, to meet the demand, of impromptu open-air meetings having to be arranged.

In some mining and industrial districts it was decided very reluctantly that to carry out the Pilgrimage exactly as planned would be a mistake. In the South Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire industrial districts therefore, the Pilgrimage has not gone as a Pilgrimage but the propaganda, in the form of indoor meetings in support of the Pilgrimage message and resolution, is being continued.

Among the banners carried by the Bradford pilgrims is one with just the words: "Pro Patria." This seems to be a very brave banner indeed, and also a very original one—because it proclaims, in defiance of traditional assumptions, that patriotism and peace are not opposing ideas, that those who love peace may love their country more truly than those whose vision of the realities of war is obscured by the mental fog that words like glory and honour too often produce.

The publicity already won for the Peacemakers' mission has done very much to stir thought and discussion and to strengthen public opinion regarding the possibility of arbitration and disarmament. But, as Vice-Admiral Drury-Lowe said in a message of encouragement, a change of spirit is essential amongst the peoples of all nations if the principle of arbitration is to be accepted. An adventure such as this Pilgrimage will help to bring about this change of spirit, but, though human nature is changing, the evolution is slow, and we have not yet reached that glorious stage when "the lion shall lie down with the lamb." At home we do not see that trust amongst the various sections of the community that is so essential for peace; that being so, how can we expect perfect trust amongst nations outside our own Empire? No effort, however, that can be made to secure a lasting universal peace should be left undone and so, while this Pilgrimage will have done a great deal in stirring and educating public opinion, especially in the small towns and villages, against war as a means of settling international disputes, we must remember that our work will by no means be finished when we leave Hyde Park after the Demonstration on 19th June; in fact, it will only have been begun.

During this week-end (11th, 12th, and 13th June) the pilgrims on the various routes will reach Peterborough, Huntingdon, Kettering, Oxford, Bury St. Edmunds, Guildford, and Reading. On Saturday, 12th June, the Brighton and Ipswich pilgrims set out. At Oxford on 12th June, the pilgrims are being met and welcomed at the War Memorial by a procession headed by the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor, followed by representatives of colleges and churches. The meeting will be addressed by Miss K. D. Courtney, Miss C. Matheson, and Professor Gilbert Murray. Several meetings are being held at Reading over the week-end, at which Miss Helen Ward will be the principal speaker. Clergy of all denominations are taking part in the open-air religious meeting on Sunday evening.

The following are the arrangements so far made for the London Suburbs on 18th June:—

Fulham and Chelsea.—Permission has been granted by the Bishop of London for the pilgrims to assemble in the gardens of Fulham Palace. Demonstration at Chelsea Town Hall. Speaker: Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.

Ealing.—7 p.m. March to Ealing Common for Demonstration (8 p.m.).

Barnet.—8 p.m. Demonstration arranged by local League of Nations Union. Bishop Lander in the chair.

Hampstead and Golders Green.—Procession from Golders Green to open-air meeting at the White Stone Pond, Hampstead Heath (8 p.m.). Speakers: Dr. Walter Walsh, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, Miss Ishbel MacDonald. 8 p.m. Demonstration, Parliament Hill Fields. Speakers: Mr. J. Rowntree Gillett, Miss K. D. Courtney.

East Ham.—Demonstration.

Crystal Palace.—Demonstration (2 p.m.).

West Dulwich.—8 p.m. Meeting at Congregational Church. Speaker: Miss Maude Royden.

THE PEACEFUL PENETRATION OF THE PILGRIMS.

By HEBE SPAULL.

The Pilgrims are penetrating into all parts of the country. In many cases sections of the community which were expected to remain indifferent to the appeal have been swept into enthusiastic support of the Pilgrims' cause. Indeed, in many places all sections of the community have co-operated—the clergy of all denominations, all the political parties, and all the women's organizations. Several places, at the time of going to press, have reported that such scenes of enthusiasm have not been known in the usually sleepy little towns which have been taken *en route* by the Pilgrims, and overflow meetings appear to be the order of the day.

There is another and equally important factor to be observed. That is, that there are signs already that this enthusiasm is not likely to prove effervescent. There is a desire on the part of those whose minds have been newly awakened on the subject to take some practical steps of a permanent character to carry on the good work. In some places, where no organization previously existed, a Branch of the League of Nations Union has been formed or, where such a Branch already existed, it has been strengthened and augmented by new members. Other co-operating organizations are probably experiencing the same excellent results.

But of course it is early days to anticipate the full results of the Pilgrimage. London has still to experience the peaceful penetration of the Pilgrims. Also, in spite of what has been stated above, we have to bear in mind that if we, or the co-operating organizations, relax our efforts after 19th June, we may fail to reap the full harvest of goodwill which is undoubtedly ripening. "Union is strength," as the Peace Pilgrimage has again demonstrated and the co-operation which has been active in this campaign must surely bear fruit in equally close co-operation for the same cause when the Pilgrims have returned to their homes.

We dare not go back. We must go forward and in spirit the Pilgrims must still continue their march to the Promised Land of Peace and Goodwill. Everyone is needed and if the first enthusiasm should seem to flag when the more picturesque element has disappeared, we shall need to remind ourselves that the goodwill is there all the same, and if we are ever tempted to feel discouraged in our task we shall remember the eagerness with which the message of the Pilgrims was received, and we shall know that we are bound to win in the end.

Association for Moral & Social Hygiene.

A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of the above Association to attend the Annual Meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, 22nd June, at 5 p.m., in the Drawing Room, Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, W.C. 1. Speakers: Dr. Jane Walker, J.P., and Prof. Dr. von Düring (Hon. Sec. German Branch of the International Abolitionist Federation) on "Moral Standards of Yesterday and To-day." Admission Free. Reserved Seats 1s. Particulars from the Secretary, A.M.S.H., Orchard House, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

THE NORTH WALES PEACE PILGRIMAGE. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The women peacemakers of North Wales have arrived at Chester after nearly 150 miles of pilgrimage completed in five days. There have been on the main route fifteen meetings and sixteen processions, besides many meetings on side routes. Everywhere they have been welcomed, everywhere there has been interest and enthusiasm, never once has there been a single hand raised against the resolution.

To the first meeting at Penygroes in South Carnarvonshire, on 27th May, came five streams of pilgrims . . . winding, with their many blue flags, down the hill sides, and over 2,000 persons were gathered in the little market square from villages far up in the hills.

Through the villages the pilgrims in six cars and char-a-bancs went along the Carnarvon Road, and at one place after another they found crowds of the road which insisted on speakers getting out and addressing them from the steps of the local war memorial and once from the balcony of a house. In Carnarvon and Bangor bigger meetings were addressed, and at Bangor wreaths of laurels and League of Nations daffodils tied with ribbon of the pilgrimage blue of peace were laid at the North Wales Heroes Memorial and the Bangor City War Memorial by Miss Wynne Jones, of the Mothers' Union, and Mrs. E. O. Price, of the Women's Liberal Association.

Welsh and English hymns of peace were sung at all the meetings and a beautiful prayer of peace was offered at Bangor by the Dean, and at other meetings by a local clergyman or minister.

On 28th May the pilgrims moved along the coast, picking up a group at Aber and holding meetings of the same type at Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr, Conway, and Colwyn Bay, their number swelling to their maximum at Conway, when the 60 pilgrims from the Bangor direction were met by processions from Llandudno, Llandudno Junction, Talybont, Llanrwst, and Trefriw, and a wonderful meeting took place in the beautiful historic ruins of Conway Castle. Many times were photographs of the pilgrimage taken, and twice they were filmed, as their long processions passed through town and villages.

On 29th May six Carnarvonshire pilgrims set out with those from Colwyn Bay. Here Mr. George Davis (ex-M.P. for the University of Wales), "Cynan" the Welsh Bard, and Mr. E. H. Jones, of the League of Nations Union, who had been part of the platform at the Carnarvonshire meetings, were left behind. But Miss Cecile Matheson (Board of Arbitration), who had joined the pilgrims at Llanfairfechan, remained, also Mrs. Lloyd Jones (the organizer of "the memorial from the Women of Wales to the Women of America"), and spoke at the meetings arranged at Rhyl, Prestatyn, and Holywell, assisted by the officers of the North Wales Unit, Mrs. Price White, Mrs. Thoday, and Mrs. Silyn Roberts. Alas! between Prestatyn and Holywell, the Pilgrims got lost, but, an hour late at Holywell, found the streets full of patient crowds who remained most attentive through an especially successful meeting.

Here the main route ended for the day, but one car-load went on to Llangollen to help a meeting arranged for the evening. On 31st May a group of nine Welsh Pilgrims assembled at Chester, bringing the North Wales banner, to join the Cheshire Pilgrims in the march to the market square, when a fine open-air meeting was held under the chairmanship of Councillor Phyllis Brown and addressed by a pilgrim from each of the three routes converging at Chester, by Miss Matheson, and in a singularly beautiful and convincing speech by Mrs. Paget, wife of the Lord Bishop of Chester.

The Welsh Pilgrims look back on their pilgrimage so far with the utmost satisfaction, and are full of gratitude for the hospitality which they have received every day and night, for the welcome given by Mayors and Councillors, by rich and poor. They reflect with no little thankfulness on the extent of their success, remembering how the North Wales unit was started in April in Bangor by a small group with a few shillings and has spread until it has included more than fifty towns and villages where the resolution has been passed, and has had on its Central Committee in Carnarvonshire a representative of women's organizations of every kind, including those of every religious denomination, and of every political party. It is incredible that such support does not involve a permanent, deep effect, as the result of which it will be made clear that the Women of North Wales stand for Law instead of War, for Reason instead of Force in the settlement of international disputes.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATION. PLANS FOR THE GREAT PROCESSION.

Over forty women's national, social, political, and other organizations, professional associations, trades unions, and youth groups are taking part in the great Demonstration on 3rd July to demand votes for women on the same terms as men.

The procession will start from the Embankment and march to Hyde Park Corner, where a mass meeting will be held. The Procession will be headed by a contingent of women Members of Parliament and candidates under the banner of Big Ben, and in addition many distinguished women will march in the ranks, including veterans of the Suffrage Movement like Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Despard, and Dr. Annie Besant. Among the speakers at the Demonstration will be Lord Astor, Miss Bondfield, Miss Agnes Dawson, L.C.C., Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, Mrs. Elliott-Lynn, the aviator, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Lady Rhondda, Mrs. Rackham, J.P., Mrs. Wintringham, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.

A special feature of the campaign is the enthusiastic participation of the young women under 30. The Guild of Girl Citizens, the Guild of the Citizens of To-morrow, the Young Liberals, and others will march in the procession. There will also be a contingent of medical students, a group from Bedford College, and a contingent of young laundry workers. In addition they are organizing a special Youth Platform to be addressed only by speakers under 30.

Women workers in many occupations will take part—teachers, civil servants, actresses, clerks, nurses, etc. In many cases the professional association is itself organizing a contingent and a platform. In addition the Trades Union Council will be officially represented.

The political parties also will not be unrepresented. The Women's Liberal Federation is taking an active part, Labour and Co-operative support will also be forthcoming, while such names as those of Mrs. Pankhurst and Lady Astor represent the Conservative point of view.

"COME, LET US REASON TOGETHER."

A correspondent from Rotherham writes: "My husband has made a beautiful banner with the legend 'Come, let us reason together' upon it. The School of Art Students have painted the names of places where we shall have meetings and pass the resolution. The banner will be exhibited at the Equal Franchise Demonstration on 3rd July, as well as at the Peace Demonstration on 19th June."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Preparations for the Equal Franchise Procession are becoming more and more active. The N.U.S.E.C. is having a new banner made for the occasion and will bring into use a large number of old ones. It has also arranged for a band to accompany its contingent. In addition to its own contingent the N.U.S.E.C. has undertaken to organize one consisting of representatives of as many occupations in which women are employed as possible. Groups of women, either in their own distinctive dress or with a banner indicating the nature of their work will, it is thought, indicate in a striking manner the wide field of labour in which the voteless women work. Women engaged in any distinct occupation will therefore be asked to choose whether they will walk behind the banner of any organization or whether they would prefer to be arranged according to their jobs.

WOMEN FROM OVERSEAS.

A conference of great interest and importance will take place at the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday and Wednesday, 22nd and 23rd June, when the British Commonwealth League will begin discussions on Government. Speakers include representative women from the overseas Dominions, the Director of Migration for Canada, and at a special session on Moral Responsibility Miss Maude Royden will open the meeting.

THE APPEAL FOR THE MINERS' CHILDREN.

We print in full a letter signed by Lady Astor, Mrs. Wintringham, and others, which appeared in *The Times* last Thursday, appealing for help for the helpless victims of the present industrial dispute. *The Times* last week, in an article "Limited Charity," points out that suffering and privation will extend to others than the families of miners. In reply to this the Duke of Atholl, President of the Save the Children Fund, makes it clear that in the present emergency the administration of the funds is directed to helping all necessitous children in the industrial areas affected by the dispute. We have nothing to add to Lady Astor's appeal except that readers of the *Woman's Leader* may if they wish to do so contribute to the *Woman's Leader* special effort on behalf of the Save the Children Fund. Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham themselves have visited some of the distressed areas, so they speak from conviction and their appeal will carry with it the special weight of personal knowledge. We also print a few notes on the methods of administration of the Save the Children Fund which we think will be of special interest to our readers. Our second list brings our total to over £70; we hope to exceed £100 next week. We are glad to welcome some children in our list and hope that other children will follow the example of Jamie, Douglas and Felicity Kinross.

To the Editor of *The Times*.

Sir,—We who sign this letter wish to pronounce no verdict upon, and to take no side in, the industrial dispute which is doing such harm to our country. When men of a determined breed like the British quarrel with one another, the very qualities which make the race a good fighting one tend to prolong any struggle. Meanwhile women and children who have had nothing to do with the affair suffer, sometimes terribly. Serious accounts of under-nourishment among small children reach us from the coal-fields from reliable sources.

The Save the Children Fund, which has already collected and administered over two million pounds in relieving distress among children in 28 different countries, is raising a special fund for the minefields. The experienced officers of the fund are preparing to supply food and milk through infant welfare centres and similar agencies, for nursing and expectant mothers, and children under school age.

May we as women not directly involved in the struggle appeal for help for the women and children, and that we may help to keep alive not only their bodies and their spirits, but their faith in their fellow men and women, and in better times to come? Gifts should be sent to the fund at their headquarters, 26 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C. 1, and the givers may be sure that their contributions will reach the neediest cases with the least possible delay, and will be administered with the maximum of efficiency.

We are, etc.,
NANCY ASTOR.
VERENA CLARENDON.
EDITH LYTTTELTON.
MARGARET WINTRINGHAM.

We print below a second list of donations to "The *Woman's Leader*" Fund:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Previously Acknowledged | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Anon | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. H. S. Cooper | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss D. A. Courtney | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Crofton | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Cruttwell | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Mrs. Lawson Dodd | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamie, Douglas, and Felicity Kinross | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss A. W. Hickson | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. H. R. Hope-Pinker | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| M.M. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Pinker | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. A. G. Pollock | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Radcliffe-Robinson | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss I. P. Scott | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Mrs. Small | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Soddy | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| "Sympathizer" | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Tod | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Ward | 1 | 0 | 0 |

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THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND FOR CHILDREN AFFECTED BY THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

The reports and applications for grants for the relief of local suffering which arrive from different parts of the country indicate that the distress arising out of the present industrial crisis is very widespread. As all available information tended to show that distress was especially acute in South Wales, the Save the Children Fund immediately sent supplies of dried milk, and Dr. W. A. Kennedy (who for two years acted as Chief Administrator of the Fund's work amongst the refugees in the Near East), left to make the necessary investigations and commence relief work.

Dr. Kennedy took immediate steps to get into touch with the best-informed local opinion—Medical Officers of Health, members of Education Committees, doctors, school nurses, Trade Union officials, clergymen, and others. It was clear from these consultations that practically no outside help was being given to children under school age and expectant and nursing mothers. The Save the Children Fund therefore decided to concentrate on the relief of these three classes, but, of course, recognizes the fact that it may be necessary to extend to children of school age in certain districts later on.

The general policy of the Save the Children Fund in the present emergency is to work in close co-operation with the most responsible local organizations—these frequently being the local *ad hoc* Distress Committees. In many cases Child Welfare Centres will also serve as useful channels for distribution. Supplementary rations of fresh and dried milk are being issued in various districts—fresh milk always being given where practicable. At the moment in three districts alone, 1,600 children are receiving such help. Arrangements are also being made for the daily distribution of fresh milk to many hundred children, through the Somerset Coalfield Distress Fund for Mothers and Children.

Immediate inquiries are being made by agents of the Save the Children Fund into conditions in other areas of South Wales, in North Wales, the Forest of Dean, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Co. Durham, and Scotland, and relief work will be extended as rapidly as possible.

All funds will be administered economically and without delay, and especial care will be taken to use, as requested, gifts earmarked for any particular area. Donations, which are urgently needed, should be sent to the Save the Children Fund, 26 Gordon Street, London, W.C. 1.



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EDITH PLACE.

OURSELVES.

We print to-day a list of our generous guarantors. In case any reader of the paper would like to add his or her name to the list we hasten to say it is not too late. A few hundred pounds more would enable us to carry out some cherished ambitions for the paper. If readers cannot help us with money, will they help us in the other ways suggested a few weeks ago—by sending interesting news from their localities, by advertisements, and above all by securing for us new subscribers. There is another way in which we would welcome help. We would like letters from our readers telling us which feature of the paper they like best. The *Woman's Leader* is not a one-man concern, nor is it the paper of one organization as is sometimes stated. It is a partnership in which the readers play a larger share than is usual with most papers. If it ever "leads," as its name (not our choice) implies, it is because the Editors have "leading" women and indeed men behind them who are always ready to help and advise.

Guarantors, June, 1926.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| *Anon | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| "A Constant Reader" | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Atkinson | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| Miss S. R. Courtauld | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Estcourt-Oswald | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Finke | 1 | 0 | 0 |
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| *Mrs. Fyffe | 1 | 0 | 0 |
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| Mrs. Harmer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Hickson | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Hoc | 15 | 0 | 0 |
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| Miss E. M. Lancaster | 25 | 0 | 0 |
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| Liverpool W.C.A. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
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| Mrs. Pilcher | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Mrs. Bruce Richmond | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Mrs. James Taylor | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Todd | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Tucker | 5 | 0 | 0 |
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| Mrs. James Ward | 2 | 0 | 0 |
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THE DAUGHTER OF KINGS.

With a view to summer holidays, some of us already may be tracking light literature, stories for the hot days. With life growing shorter and shorter each month, one cannot waste time in reading tales that bore one—although one may decide, for various reasons, to listen occasionally to persons who do.

Now a novel should, I think, be *novel*, not just every day's burden set out and described. It should show something of a fresh outlook. It should have action, not merely introspection and dreams. It should mystify—a little or a good deal. It should have a certain distinction of language, phrases that stick. And one loves, too, to read about some—if only a few—nice people, like ourselves.

Keeping these points in view, I have come across a mode n story by Guido Milanese (Alberto Stock, 1924, 4s.), which is quite good to recommend for holiday reading. And it might also improve one's knowledge if one is fortunate enough to holiday in Italy.

Figlia di Re, Romanzo contemporaneo, although some scenes are laid in Rome, deals principally with the things of Egypt, which not only gives one a pleasant sensation of meddling with the affairs of the learned, but does really give to the unlearned a wish to know more of such. Before one has done with the book one has met la Regina Hatsepu and her temp'e, one knows that *Oeri rasil* means "Infinite joy!" one has grasped the idea of what a *Kaf (il doppio)* is, i.e. one of the two lives that the ancient Egyptians attributed to each person, the life of the personality, the life that survived the death of the individual.

Now the story deals with a young Italian duke, Riccardo Braschi, much sought after in Roman society, who is attracted by an Egyptian girl travelling with a priest of her own religion; and he follows the pair back to Thebes. Ankh speaks no language but ancient Egyptian, still she manages to warn Braschi by a note in hieroglyphics of her approaching death as a sacrifice. She is a daughter of the race of kings, and every hundred years, according to the commands of the priesthood on behalf of their god, a sacrifice, the body of a royal virgin, must be given to the Nile at its swelling.

Braschi had lost trace of the pair, when he and a new friend, Arthur Flanders, the American Egyptologist, are bidden to a strange rendezvous, in a hidden place leading from a secret passage in one of the Theban temples. After being warned before descending that return would be impossible, they are taken down to the underground but gorgeous dwellings where 300 of the ancient race of Egypt, led by a Pharaoh escaped from the Persians, lived, keeping their blood, traditions and religion pure for thousands of years. The priests kept the records and regulated the population by settling which of the new-born children should live and which die, so that the numbers should remain exactly 300, and the places of the dead (*gli emigrati alla valle delle Acacie*), royal, priestly, or servile, be filled.

It was with the sanction of the priest, Neb-te-wy (lord of the two lands) that Braschi was to be taken to see again Ankh, whose passion for the Italian—his lips had once met hers—was eating away her life, so that there was danger that before the swelling of the Nile, the time the sacrifice was due, the Royal virgin might pass away, *alla valle delle Acacie*. Flanders accompanies Braschi, led by his zeal for Egyptian learning and a desire to complete the adventure.

What happens below in the Sala d'Oro, and the meaning of that cry "*Perche?*" up in the sunlight in the sand, should not be told here. It spoils the story to know too much beforehand. But the scene in the Sala dell'Hakana, with the jewelled door, when Neb-te-wy burns the grains of the sacred perfume (*Hakana*) in the brazier, gives one the real feeling of old, big, mysterious things.

Ankh, *la figlia di Re*, is a primitive woman; as Oliver Wendell Holmes would have said, with the train leading from her lip and eye to the Three Words (I love you!). A rebel, she throws off, haughtily defiant, the old fetters of the priest, although one suspects that her attraction towards the Cross of the Nazarene is in very close union with the terror and repulsion felt in anticipating her own coming sacrifice demanded by the older religion—or its representative. She views, after planning it, the death of her daily companion, Nofret, the jasmine scented, *la bella schiava quasi nuda*, with an equanimity rather refreshing in these philanthropic days—when we conserve the superfluous in thousands.

"A slave is nothing. A dog, a sheep dies. A slave is not killed, it dies. Here they have been killed by thousands. I could order the death of the first slave who passes. Who would heed? Nofret

LIFE'S FITFUL FEVER.¹

The springs of entertaining and stimulating literature need never run dry, for ordinary lives are so extraordinarily interesting. This is not to say that Mrs. Nevinson's life, the story of which she tells under a title which fits it as a title never yet fitted story, is really ordinary. On the contrary, she met more interesting and distinguished people than most of us meet, and she had an intimate share in the "goodly fellowship" of the Suffrage Movement—an experience open only to a particular sex and age-group in the population during a short period of the world's history. But, after all, it was none of it exceptionally extraordinary, not nearly so extraordinary, for instance, as the life which her husband recalls in his two volumes of world-wide reminiscences. Moreover, the really interesting passages of Mrs. Nevinson's autobiography are those which record the more ordinary parts of her life: home life in an Anglo-Catholic Leicester rectory, school life in an Oxford convent, family relationships, the trials of a peculiarly leaky and uncomfortable Hampstead home. One feels that every woman has in the storehouse of her own limited experience a story worth the telling and without any further search for plot or raw material. And yet—there must be more in it than this. And doubtless the reason why Mrs. Nevinson's story appears to the reader so very well worth the telling is the fact that it is, in spite of a certain inconsequence, extraordinarily well told. The fact that she is an intelligent woman with very emphatic views on life in general also plays its part. At any rate we commend her story to the notice of contemporary readers in search of intermittent release from their own individual fitful fevers, and of future historians who may attempt to recreate the spirit of an age which ended with the granting of the Suffrage and the close of the War.

M. D. S.

MARRIED WOMEN'S WORK IN FICTION.

There was a wonderful moment a couple of years ago when every boarding-house and hydro in the land was discussing the problem of the employment of married women. That was the moment when A. S. M. Hutchinson published his second book *This Freedom*. That was a sufficiently fantastic travesty of real life in all conscience; but this one,² which deals with the same problem, is more outrageous still. The conflict between the calls of husband, child, and work is perhaps as good a theme for literature as any other human problem; it has, at least, the merit of being fairly new, and not so overworked as the conflict between generations, between husband and lover, or between the world and the church. But certainly it still awaits its author. In this book we get a collection of quite impossible people, who behave in a fashion inconceivably silly and ill-bred. They talk as no human ever did, they think even more wildly, and they act even more impossibly still. The heroine becomes a managing director in an advertising business; every single client who appears tries to bully her, and then makes love to her in a truly disgusting fashion. It is hard to tell which of the two methods of approach she enjoys most, or which makes the more incredible reading. Nevertheless, the book carries one on, from absurdity to absurdity, in something the same way that secret drinking is said to be conducted. If our readers grow tired of the plain good sense and reasonable attitude of this paper, and want to be roused up to indignation again, and don't mind wallowing in nonsense, we recommend the *Three Kingdoms*. R. S.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Despite the strike many girls are now planning their holidays. The Y.W.C.A. is offering an attractive list of holiday centres in schools or other large buildings taken for the month of August at seaside and inland resorts. Two centres have been arranged at Rouen and Glion on Lake of Geneva. Those at home include such places as Bognor, Colwyn Bay, Deal, Felixstowe, Filey, Folkestone, Malvern, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, Seaford, Weymouth, and Windermere. The Association is constantly receiving letters from those who have been to these holiday centres in the past, saying how much the holidays have been enjoyed, and every year it has to increase the number of centres available. As bookings are coming in rapidly an early application should be made to the Holidays Secretary, 17 Clifford Street, Bond Street, London, W. 1.

¹ *Life's Fitful Fever*, by Margaret Wynne Nevinson. (A. C. Black, Ltd., 15s.)² *Three Kingdoms*, by Storr Jameson. (Constable, 7s. 6d.)

was in the way, and we did away with her." Deliciously frank! But there is a calm nobility and directness in Ankh, which nevertheless draws us with its suggestion of absolute implacability, Ananke—Nemesis which cannot retrace one step in the path of fatality.

Cecilia Ellison, the pretty, warm-hearted American heiress, who, too, loves Braschi and does not hide it, is another type, not one of those women who only see life reflected in the mirror of the modiste or across the wind-screen of a motor-car, and fish up their ideas out of a cup of tea. Candid, tender, full of purpose and activity, spending herself and her possessions with splendid generosity in search for the man who neglected her, Sis is an attractive and very delightful woman. Braschi had, indeed, the gift of drawing to himself good friends.

Apart from the story, *Figlia di Re* has many interesting digressions, on the magic of the Pharaohs, the colouring of the landscape and the Nile effects, on Egyptian dancing, on the sculptures, the history of old kings, and queens, and gods, on the pride of the priests and the profound faith of the people.

Some of the phrases stay in our minds—such as the fundamental principle of Socialism—"Tutte le donne hanno diritto alle calze di seta," or a musical one like "*La fine dolce, quella che lascia il sorriso sulle labbra.*"

By the way, Braschi, who ought to know, says of women: "I divide them into three classes. Those who call to the blood—nothing serious, a physical disturbance which is soon allayed; those who speak to the brain—and that is not serious either; that organ has weapons and can defend itself; and those who speak at the same time to the emotions and to the brain."

Fabrizio Savelli, the good friend of Sis, gives a recipe for assuring the attention of a man: "*Incaricatevi pochissimo di lui, con condiscendenza, a piccole dosi.*" Which reminds one of Shakespeare's Cleopatra, when, in answer to Charmian's: "In each thing give him way, cross him in nothing," she snaps: "Thou teacheest like a fool—the way to lose him!"

In ending this notice of *Figlia di Re* there is one important recommendation to be given to those who would avoid la maledizione d'Egitto. The "Kepreh," the stone scarab (of existence) encircled with gold and attached to a mummy's breast close to the neck, took the place of the heart, stilled when the blood was arrested and the breathing stayed, and established an artificial respiration. To remove this scarab is to kill the mummy. And it is small wonder if the latter, across the centuries, has always exercised an occult right of vengeance against the despoiler. Those of us who wear necklaces of glaze, 3,000 years old from the tombs of old-Egypt, would do well to avoid this scarab. At least, this is what we are told in *Figlia di Re*, which, for the rest, is an exciting and well-written book.

T. OUP IE.

THE STRANGER WITHIN THE GATES.¹

The name of Nina Boyle on the cover of a novel is as sure a passport to diversion and excitement as the words Melville, Lyceum, on the prospectus of a play. And her latest novel, *The Stranger Within the Gates*, is up to and even a little beyond her habitual standard. It contains, unlike so many of its contemporaries, a neatly constructed and eventful story, to whose recital the interest of detailed human characterization is subordinated. And it has in it that curious, ill-defined, but quite distinct element of brutality in its treatment of turbulent and unexpected people, which is characteristic of its bold and gifted author. Readers of psychological literature are familiar with the analogy of the iceberg and the human personality: the submerged mass of which a fraction only appears above the surface of the ocean, or the conscious mind, as the case may be, and in which a minute reorientation or shifting of weight may roll the entire mass over until a totally different peak or fraction of the whole is rendered visible. Doubtless some such process is at work in the mental make-up of Miss Boyle's hero, whose dual personality involves himself and his social circle in so tangled a skein of events. From a correct, intellectual and somewhat indecisive young man he becomes at times a peculiarly self-reliant and lawless tough customer. Nor does his conscious memory bridge the gap between his two incompatible lives. Upon the complications which result Miss Boyle exercises her skill, and we will not do our readers the disservice of forestalling the intriguing speculations with which they will follow the thread of her ingenious narrative.

M. D. S.

¹ *The Stranger Within the Gates*, by G. C. Nina Boyle. (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 7s. 6d.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

LOST FOOTPATHS.

In our article of 19th February, we reminded our readers that the powers of Parish Meetings and Councils include amongst other things the protection of *Rights of Way* and the repair of *Footpaths* not being footpaths at the side of a public road, a far more important duty than appears at first sight. In a letter to *The Times*, Brigadier-General Shewen recently drew attention to the importance of keeping open footpaths and other rights of way, and deplored the fact that through disuse many ancient pathways are disappearing. "In another two years," he said, "there will be, so we hear, an additional 50,000 motor-cars on the road. There will, however, still be people who can enjoy a country walk, and among them old motorists. I fear, however, that their rambles will have to be mainly in the dusty track of the motor-car unless steps are taken to keep open the footpaths and rights of way"; and he added, and this is the point we wish to stress that Parish Councils, which are responsible, appear in many parts of the country to be indifferent as regards the preservation of these tracks which began to fall into disuse with the coming of the modern bicycle and are still less used now with the coming of the cheap motor-car. Footpaths are fast disappearing, and stileways are being closed; another generation may look for them in vain. The view of Brigadier-General Shewen is confirmed by Mr. L. W. Chubb, the Secretary of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, who states that there can be no doubt that many rural walks are being gradually lost to the public by disuse, and also by definite acts of obstruction. Although Parish Councils have relatively few powers, Mr. Chubb points out, as we have pointed out, in our article, they have the power by law, and it is their duty, to repair stiles and footbridges, and also, within limits, paths which do not run at the sides of public carriage roads. Numerous Parish Councils do undertake this work. Other Councils do nothing, and many short cuts have been lost because no one has replaced planks across ditches or streams when the original structures has perished, or been swept away by floods. In regard to the stoppage of paths by obstruction, the experience of the Society is that such cases are of frequent occurrence and show no tendency to diminish. Bridle-paths are rapidly degenerating into footpaths, as horse-riding is ceasing, and the process is accelerated, especially in the upland districts of Sussex, Wilts, and Berks by the enclosure of the hitherto open downs.

It is interesting to learn that last year several District and Parish Councils and private individuals applied to the Society of the Footpaths Preservation Society for advice and help in resisting 414 cases of the obstruction of alleged public paths.

Brigadier-General Shewen in his letter makes a suggestion to the effect that "if Parish Councils fail to act, some residents should combine in each parish to keep these ways open," and this suggestion is supported by the Secretary of the Footpaths Preservation Society.

We venture to suggest that the reason "Parish Councils fail to act" is because in many cases residents interested in the question under review "fail to attend" the Parish Meetings, and "fail" either to stand for election themselves or "fail" to see that there are elected to the Parish Councils, men and women who do realize that it is part, and a very important part, of their duty to preserve rights of way, and that the electors will call them to account if the power they possess in this direction is not exercised.

Once again we call the attention of Women's Institutes to this matter, being convinced that with them lies the power of stirring up Parish Councils to keep open for the people footpaths and ancient rights of way.

PURE AIR AS IMPORTANT AS PURE WATER.

At a congress held in 1923 at the Royal Sanitary Institute the necessity of much more drastic legislation in regard to this matter was insisted upon. We are to-day, it was pointed out, in the same position in regard to air as were our ancestors in regard to water. Enormous expense had been incurred to supply the community with pure water. Pure air is just as important as pure water.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY.
Hon. Secretary: The LADY BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH. Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

WEEK-END SUMMER SCHOOL AT CHURCH STRETTON,
25th June to 28th June.

Names are coming in well for the Summer School at Church Stretton, and we have ascertained that ample room will be available; it will, however, greatly facilitate our arrangements if those able to attend will let us know as soon as possible. Rooms are being booked at the Sandford Hotel, which is only five minutes' walk from the Home Institute where the lectures are to be held. The inclusive cost for the week-end will be £2 2s., and those wishing to attend are asked to send in their names as soon as possible.

Hospitality has very kindly been offered by certain members of the Church Stretton Society for those who might not otherwise be able to attend the School. We shall be glad to receive applications at an early date. The following subjects will be discussed:—

A. Points on the Programme of the N.U.S.E.C.

1. Equal Franchise—the Present Outlook.
2. Restrictive Legislation for Women.
3. Family Allowances and the Coal Dispute.
4. The League of Nations—Arbitration and Disarmament.

B. Questions of Policy of Immediate Importance.

1. The Interpretation of the Object of the N.U.S.E.C.—What is Equality?
2. The Attitude to be taken by Non-Party Organizations, (i) in emergencies such as the recent industrial crisis; (ii) at elections.

The speakers will be Miss Macadam, Miss A. Helen Ward, and Mrs. Hubback.

MISS WHATELY'S CANDIDATURE.

We offer our congratulations to Miss Whately, a member of our Executive Committee, on having been unanimously adopted as Labour Candidate for the Hyde Division. Miss Whately will, we feel sure, be an ideal candidate, and we wish her every success.

I.W.S.A. CONGRESS.

The British delegates to the I.W.S.A. Congress have now nearly all returned after a strenuous and interesting week. Many of them are prepared to speak at meetings of Societies who would like to hear an account of the Congress. A joint reception will probably be held in London by the British Auxiliaries to the I.W.S.A. and the British Commonwealth League.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) BILL.

A conference on the above Bill is being arranged by the N.U.S.E.C. in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday, 29th June, at 2.30 p.m. The speakers will be Miss Maude Royden, Dr. Leonard Hill, Lord Newton, and Dr. Owens. Societies are asked to send not more than three representatives; visitors' tickets may be had on application to headquarters.

Please note change of date.

THE PEACEMAKERS' PILGRIMAGE.

We append information as to entry of processions into London on Friday, 18th June, and hope that as many of our members as possible, resident in London, will be joining them. For further information apply the Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

Great North Road Route.

17th June. Pilgrims from this route spend the night at Radlett.

18th. Pilgrims divide, part taking train to Barnet and part to Golders Green and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Meeting at Barnet at 8 p.m. Golders Green pilgrims assemble at Royal Oak, Temple Fortune, at 6.45 p.m. and march by

BRITISH WOMEN IN THE DOMINIONS.

Although owing to trade depression both in this country and in the Dominions, the year 1925 proved unfavourable to migration, the sixth Annual Report of the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Committee shows that 1,270 women and children sailed under its auspices during the twelve months. The demand for domestic workers still continues, and openings are reported for qualified teachers and for a few agriculturists with some capital and experience. The Society has been able to assist the wives of married settlers going to Australia and Canada by giving them advice as to luggage, arrangements for the journey and a number of other things that women want to know.

During the past year the Society has been asked to take its share with other voluntary organizations in considering the general problems of migration. It was represented at two conferences held at Geneva, and is now affiliated to the International Conference of Private Organizations for the Protection of Migrants.

The Society has also arranged to hold Test Examinations in household work so that girls who have not had actual experience may prove their ability to do this class of work. Two such Tests were held in 1925, and only one girl failed. The question of training for oversea settlers is being considered and it is hoped that some definite schemes may be evolved during this year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE APPEAL FOR THE MINERS' CHILDREN.

MADAM.—During the general strike I was in my constituency, which is a mining area, and came in closer touch with the miners than would be possible in normal times. These men feel they are struggling for the mere decencies of life, to maintain a standard of living none too high. They know they are struggling for their children, and dread any step that may lead to the bad old times so many remember. There are certain outstanding facts the public must not overlook. Since 1914 food has gone up 70 per cent., at least (the bare necessities of life, bread, potatoes, such food the poor must have, have gone up much more), yet even now the miners' wage is only 60 per cent. above 1914. Is it surprising they will not face a yet lower wage? It is true heavers if they work six days can get 70s. a week, but for every hundred men working at the coal face there are 95 underground workers who get far less. Nothing alters the fact that to-day well over 300,000 men are earning less than 40s. a week. There is now much distress in the mining area, and whatever the rights and wrongs are, no one wants the men to go back *merely* because they can no longer tolerate the sight of their families suffering. Here I beg that readers who wish to relieve suffering will send me some financial aid; we speak sometimes of the miners as heroes, let me say the miner's wife is a heroine. The brunt of this distress falls upon her, she has to make a penny go as far as sixpence, she has to go short lest her children suffer, she has to keep the place clean when even soap is a serious item in the weekly budget. I know the WOMAN'S LEADER is helping the Save the Children Fund, and I would not wish to take from that, but some readers knowing me may wish to help my fund. Every penny sent to me will go to relieve a needy family.

14 Gayfere Street,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

E. PICTON-TURBERVILLE.

Saturday, 3rd July.

DEMONSTRATION

Supported by over 30 Women's Organizations to demand

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS

for Men and Women.

Procession from the Embankment

MASS MEETING IN HYDE PARK

addressed by many prominent speakers from 12 platforms.

Walk in the Procession. - - - Attend the Demonstration.

Send your name to—

THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY,
EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATION,
92 VICTORIA STREET, S.W. 1.

THE PLANE TREE RESTAURANT, LTD.,
106 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C. 1. Tel.: Mus. 6027.
MEALS OUT OF DOORS.
CAKES AND CHOCOLATES DELIVERED OR SENT BY POST
CATERING FOR LARGE OR SMALL NUMBERS.

COMING EVENTS.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

JUNE 21. 1 p.m. Luncheon at Criterion Restaurant in honour of Women M.P.'s.
JUNE 22 and 23. 10.15-2.15. Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Conference on Migration. For particulars apply, British Commonwealth League, 17 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

EQUAL FRANCHISE CAMPAIGN. Meetings arranged:—

JUNE 17. 3 p.m. West Hendon Women's Co-operative Guild. "Equal Franchise." Speaker, Miss Auld.
JUNE 17. 3 p.m. North Camberwell Women's Co-operative Guild. "Equal Franchise." Speaker, Mrs. Anthony.
JUNE 23. 3 p.m. Enfield Highway Women's Co-operative Guild. "Equal Franchise." Speaker, Miss Auld.
JUNE 26. 3.30 p.m. Kentish Town Women's Co-operative Guild. "Equal Franchise." Speaker, Miss Auld.
JUNE 30. 3.30 p.m. North Hackney Labour Party. "Equal Franchise." Speaker, Miss Auld.
JULY 3. Demonstration in Hyde Park.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

JUNE 10 and 17. Annual Meeting at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

JUNE 20. 4 p.m. Caxton Hall. Conference on Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Bill. Speakers: Miss Maude Royden, Dr. Leonard Hill, Lord Newton and Dr. Owens.

Ealing W.C.A. JUNE 11. 3-5 p.m. Garden Meeting at St. Mary's Vicarage. Mrs. Layton on "The Locarno Pact."

Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. JUNE 22. 3 p.m. Garden Party at The Knowe, Pollokshields. Miss Monica Whately on "Equal Franchise."

Church Stretton S.E.C. JUNE 25-28. Week-end Summer School. Speakers: Miss Macadam, Miss Helen Ward, and Mrs. Hubback.

PEACEMAKERS' PILGRIMAGE.

JUNE 19. Great Peace Demonstration in Hyde Park.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

JUNE 13. 10.30 a.m. St. Patrick's, Soho. Mass for repose of soul of Miss Isabel Willis.
JUNE 15. 7.15, at Rendezvous, Soho. Dinner to hear report of Paris Congress.

SIX POINT GROUP.

JUNE 14. 5.30 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Mr. Trevelyan Thomson, M.P., on "Equal Franchise Laws for Men and Women."
JUNE 16-18. 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Arts and Crafts Exhibition. To be opened by Miss Eva Moore on 16th June at 2 p.m.

TEMPERANCE COUNCIL OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

JUNE 22-25. Temperance Summer School at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Herts. Lecturers include Viscount Astor, the Rev. Courtenay C. Weeks, the Rev. Henry Carter, Mr. H. G. Chancellor, the Rev. C. F. Tonks, and the Rev. E. Benson Perkins.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, KENSINGTON BRANCH.

JUNE 24. Garden Party at Aubrey House, Campden Hill, by kind permission of Miss Alexander. Stalls with chocolates and cakes.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

JUNE 21, 22 and 23. Eighth Annual Council Meeting at Kingsway Hall, W.C.
JUNE 22. 7.30 p.m. Public Meeting at Kingsway Hall. Speakers: The Right Hon. Sir John Simon, Capt. Wedgwood Benn, and Mr. Kingsley Griffith. Chair: Lady Violet Bonham Carter.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

TO LET AND WANTED.

CORNWALL.—Few GUESTS received in lady's bungalow. Beautiful sea view; excellent country produce.—Miss Wood, Boskenna, Trethevy, Tintagel.

AYSGARTH, YORKS.—Comfortable BOARD RESIDENCE. Good centre for exploring moors and dales. Garden.—Miss Smith, Low Green House, Thoraby, Aysgarth.

THE ISIS CLUB, 75 Fitzjohn's Avenue.—Ladies' Residential Club. London's healthiest spot. Sunny bedrooms, magnificent reception rooms, excellent cuisine; tennis, wireless, dancing; 2 minutes Tube. From 2½ guineas. Prospectus. Tel.: Hampstead 2860.

100 GROSVENOR ROAD, WESTMINSTER.—Good rooms for women workers and students in house overlooking the river. Very moderate terms for workers. 24 bus passes.—Apply, Miss Purves, Victoria, 1406.

LAKE DISTRICT, Hartsoo, Patterdale.—To let, furnished, labour-saving BUNGALOW; sittingroom, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.).—Miss Dalglish, Penmaenmawr.

WANTED, a MUSIC-ROOM during day-time in West End.—Apply, Box 1,259, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

CHILTERN HILLS.—Nurse offers ideal holiday conditions for walkers or tired folk; convalescents welcomed.—Bungalow, Chartridge, Chesham, Bucks.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, July-August; 4 bedrooms, 2 sittingrooms, bathroom; East Coast, lovely country, 2 mins. sea.—Apply, Layton, 32 Arthur Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.

TO LET, furnished, small sunny bedroom in top floor flat gas fire, bath (geyser), telephone, use of kitchen; no attendance, suit business woman; 15s. weekly.—Miss Thomson, 11 Queen's Mansions, Brook Green, W. 6.

TO LET, unfurnished, with attendance, large BED-SITTINGROOM, dressingroom; good references.—Smith, 13 Lebanon Gardens, S.W. 18. (East Putney Station.)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Unfurnished large sunny room with electric light and cleaning, 22s. 6d.; gas fire, own meter, geyser bath, garden.—Write, BM/BRKK, London, W.C. 1.

FURNISHED ROOMS or BED-SITTINGROOM, south aspect, every convenience, without board or attendance, moderate terms; lady's quiet house, large garden, good road, near Brixton station.—Box 1264, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

NEAR OXFORD, Boar's Hill.—Furnished COTTAGE to let; 3 bedrooms, 2 sittingrooms, scullery, bath, electric light, outdoor sanitation; £2 10s. a week.—Apply, Skipworth, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

UNFURNISHED LARGE ROOM to let, July, Bloomsbury district, ground floor, 3 windows overlooking public gardens; use kitchen and bathroom (geyser); £1 weekly, attendance arranged, or suitable for office.—Apply, Box 1266, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ENGLISH Family, living on own property in Hautes Pyrenées (1,400 feet); charming views; tennis, garage, indoor sanitation and conveniences; wish for four PAYING GUESTS. References given and required.—Box 1,265, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

TO LET, furnished, two to four months, picturesque situation in middle of beautiful common, 12 miles Charing Cross, close bus route, very large dining-room, study, and 4 bedrooms.—Box 1,261, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

MRS. ALYS RUSSELL recommends DINGLE COTTAGE, Boar's Hill, Oxford (furnished, plate, linen); 4 guineas weekly, July-August; near bus terminus; 7 rooms, bathroom, indoor sanitation; local maid; enchanting view.—Write, Mrs. O'Hara, above address.

TO BE LET (to ladies), unfurnished, third floor, St. George's Square. Two rooms, bathroom, telephone; meals and service by arrangement, very moderate charges; rent £36 per annum (or separately, £44 and £42), electric light included.—Write, Box 1,263, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, or telephone Victoria 2054. Also room in house on Embankment, same arrangements, rent £42 per annum. Write as above, or telephone Victoria 7384.

FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH, modern detached house to let, furnished, 5 or 6 weeks from the beginning of August; 5 bedrooms, 3 sittingrooms, telephone, wireless, piano, garden, use of tennis court; 7 min. Golders Green Station; 5s. weekly.—Write, Box 1,267, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

POST VACANT.

COMFORTABLE post for TWO DOMESTIC HELPERS in labour-saving house in Hampstead Garden Suburb. Two friends or relations might suit.—Apply to Mrs. Moberley, 26 Southway, N.W. 11.

WANTED, working HOUSEKEEPER-CHAUFFEUSE to single lady.—First application by letter only, Mrs. Horncastle, Flat 3, 47 Linden Gardens, W. 2.

POST WANTED.

YOUNG LADY (well recommended) would go to make and mend children's clothing and household linen. Superfine hand-worker in ladies' and children's underclothing.—Apply, Box 1,257, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Learn to become a useful speaker and Chairman.—Miss Lucy Bell, Minerva Club, Brunnsquare, W.C. 1. Telephone: Museum 4791.

VOICE CULTURE and NERVE CONTROL for Public Speakers, Business Workers, and others. Miss Daisy Windley (pupil of Miss Julie Huntsman), Elocutionist and Lecturer, 168 Church Road, Edlington, Middlesex. Private lessons in town by arrangement.

MRS. ALYS RUSSELL, 11 St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, wants summer hospitality *au pair* for six agreeable young foreign graduates, particularly recommended members of International Federation University Women.—Write stating language required.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

IRISH DRESS LINEN.—Owing to the great success of Hutton's "Never-Fade" Dress Linens, guaranteed absolutely fadeless to sun and washing, they are this year offered at the reduced price of 3s. per yard instead of 3s. 6d. Ten gorgeous new and up-to-date shades have been added, making 64 colours in all to select from. These are the finest Dress Linens to be had anywhere; 36 inches wide, every yard stamped "Hutton's Never-Fade Linen." Send for full range of patterns, FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

FINE HEMSTITCHED IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEF BARGAINS.—Ladies' 10 ins., 3s. 10d.; 11 ins., 4s. 10d.; 12 ins., 5s. 10d.; or with any initial, 10 ins., 5s. 6d. per doz. Also ladies' fine hemstitched linen handkerchiefs beautifully embroidered in one corner, six handkerchiefs for 6s. 6d. Men's hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, 17 ins., 3s. 6d.; 18½ ins., 12s. 6d. per doz.; or with any initial, 18 ins., 14s. 6d. per doz. Write for Complete Bargain List To-day.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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

DRESS.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, c/o Madame Sara, 163 Ebury Street (5 min. Victoria Station). Tel. Ken. 3947. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Smocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,141, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 15 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau. Interviews, 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30. (Not Saturdays.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 13th June; 3.30. Welsh Miners' Choir, appeal by Miss Sybil Thorndike; Mr. M. L. Jacks, M.A., on "Some suggested reforms in Secondary Education, with particular reference to the Public Schools," 6.30. Maude Royden: "Christ's solution of to-day's problems."

EUSTACE MILES LECTURES on Practical Subjects, in the Green Salon, 40 Chandos Street, Charing Cross, W.C. 2. Thursdays, 3.45 p.m. 17th June, Madame Bishop Anderson on "PSYCHIC GIFTS." At 6.15, "MALNUTRITION," by Mr. EUSTACE MILES. Admission 1s.