

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Dropping the Pilate.

Mr. Baldwin has publicly washed his hands over the warring factions of the coalfields. Such was the disappointing tenor of his speech in the House of Commons last Monday. "Of course it is a very tragic state of things," he admitted. "At the same time it is very wrong to mock people with false hopes and suggestions that negotiations are in progress, when in fact there is none, and our proposals having been rejected the Government have no further proposals to make." It is all the more disappointing because a few days earlier our hopes had flared up again with Mr. Pugh's new feeler through the medium of *The Times*, towards a reconsideration of the Commission's report. For we are confident that there is still, throughout the country, and in all political parties, a considerable body of public opinion which regards the Commission's Report as an equitable and practicable framework for a national settlement. Regarded as a tactical move, whose acceptability varies with the varying balance of contending forces, the Report is out of date, for reasons which Mr. Baldwin explained on Monday. But regarded objectively on its own merits as a permanent plan of settlement, it remains as relevant to the conditions of the coal industry as the day when it was born. And those merits are unaffected by the temporary capacity of either party to reject or enforce them. But Mr. Baldwin, it appears, does not see it like that. He has set his hand to the plough of industrial conciliation, but the unexpected resistance of the soil has deterred him from the completion of his furrow. It is regrettable under the circumstances, that he did not more accurately gauge his own and his Government's capacities a year ago, for his abortive excursion from the shelter of "laissez faire" has in effect burdened his country with the whole cost of the coal subsidy.

#### November the First.

Women candidates are making a fairly good show at the municipal elections, though they are fewer than we would like. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, standing as an Independent Candidate, is being opposed for the first time in fifteen years in Granby Ward, Liverpool, by a Conservative Candidate, and a stiff fight is expected. Sir Benjamin Johnson, Canon Raven, and others have written to the Press protesting against a party attack on an Independent candidate whose record in local politics speaks for itself. Councillor Barbara Foxley, who was returned as Liberal candidate at a by-election, is the only woman candidate in the field in Cardiff, and one of only two women on the Council. Councillor Lady Muspratt, Treasurer of the National Council

for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, is, we regret to say, being opposed in Liverpool by another woman candidate, Mrs. Hamilton, standing in the Labour interest. The number of women on public bodies is still so small and the need is so great that we deplore the policy of political parties in opposing women belonging to any of the three parties or to none, who are doing good services for the community. We repeat our request to our readers throughout the country to send us information about women in the coming elections. Telegrams or letters concerning victories should reach us as early as possible on Wednesday morning (3rd November). Fuller information can follow later.

#### Women as Mayors.

We record with regret the announcement of the resignation from the town council of Miss S. M. Smee, J.P., the first woman Mayor of Acton, formerly Chairman of the Acton Education Committee, and we record with satisfaction the announcement that Margate is to have a woman Mayor for the first time, Mrs. Hatfield, who has been Chairman of the Board of Guardians for ten years and was the first woman Magistrate in Margate.

#### The Imperial Conference and the Nationality of Married Women.

Although it has seemed likely for some time that the question of the nationality of married women would be considered by the Imperial Conference, it was very satisfactory to learn on Tuesday of this week that, among other committees set up under the Imperial Conference, there is one with Sir William Joynson-Hicks as chairman, to deal with nationality, including passports and the nationality of married women. It can certainly be claimed that it is largely owing to the activities of women's organizations here and in the dominions, combined with the fact that the League of Nations had set up a committee of legal experts dealing also with nationality, that the question is entering into the realm of practical politics. It will be remembered that in February of last year Major Harvey, at the request of the N.U.S.E.C., moved and carried in the House of Commons the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House, a British woman should not lose or be deemed to lose her nationality by the mere act of marriage with an alien, but that it should be open to her to make a declaration of alienage." The British Commonwealth League and the National Council of Women had asked the Dominion Premiers to receive a deputation on the subject; this was refused on the grounds of precedent, as no deputations are being received by the Premiers on any subject. The bodies concerned are sending a memorandum on the subject prepared by Miss Chrystal Macmillan to each member of the Conference.

#### C. P. Scott.

Last Thursday a gathering of Mr. C. P. Scott's friends and admirers assembled in the Manchester Town Hall, on whose behalf Lord Derby presented to the City a bust of its great journalist, fashioned in bronze by Jacob Epstein. For fifty-five years Mr. C. P. Scott has edited the *Manchester Guardian*. He is now on the eve of his eightieth birthday, an event which he faces with all the appearance of unimpaired vigour of body, mind, and combative spirit—some trace of which the genius of Epstein has been able to fix for all time in his enduring bronze. The *Observer* tells us that it was symptomatic of C. P. Scott's forward-thrusting adventurous mind that he chose Epstein for his interpreter. But it was not Scott who chose Epstein, it was Epstein who chose Scott. And we would suggest that the immediate reaction of this intensely perceptive genius to the sculptural perfection of an

irresistible model is no less symptomatic of the qualities which reflect themselves through the splendid lines of C. P. Scott's head. It was an easy thing, and an obvious thing for his admirers from all parties and all quarters of the globe, to determine that the concrete result of the artist's choice should remain for evermore in the possession of the citizens of the city whose repute Scott has so greatly dignified. For fifty-five years, we repeat, he has edited the *Manchester Guardian*. During that time and under his continued guidance, the paper has expanded its influence from a local sphere to a national sphere, from a national sphere to a world-wide sphere. But it has remained an independent paper both financially and politically. The leaders of all parties, though they may disagree with its opinions, pay tribute as Lord Derby, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Askwith, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. Baldwin paid tribute last Thursday, to the wisdom and distinction and integrity of its journalism. In days to come the children of causes that have known unpopularity, will perhaps recognize in the element of fierceness which Epstein has imparted to his newest masterpiece, some hint of the force and steadfastness with which the great editor of the *Manchester Guardian* fought their battles in a past age. Let us hope that the women of those later times will also have the perception to read there something which in part explains the triumph of their higher education and enfranchisement. For these causes, too, Mr. C. P. Scott has most splendidly served.

#### H. N. Brailsford.

From another quarter of the journalistic world comes less cheerful news. Mr. Brailsford has resigned the editorship of the *New Leader*. He is quite frank as to the reasons which have precipitated this regrettable event. The *New Leader* is the organ of the I.L.P., and the Council of the I.L.P. desires a "more popular type of paper." From the high horse of intellectual perfection in art, literature, science, philosophy, and politics, Mr. Brailsford will not descend so long as responsibility remains in his hands. Thus a change of direction becomes inevitable. Perhaps, too, he has been a little too free with his strictures upon the official leaders of his party. For us, part of the charm of his paper has lain in the fierce independence of its political criticism. But there are weightier causes for regret than this. From the early days of the suffrage movement Mr. Brailsford has been foremost among the active champions of women's causes. He is one of the few public men who really care for the things which we care for. Many give us sympathy and support. Few give us understanding and a sense that our triumphs are their triumphs, our disappointments their disappointments. Since its inception four years ago the *New Leader* has reflected such understanding in all its works. The triumph of the Labour women on the birth control issue a fortnight ago, the adoption by the I.L.P. of family allowances, and its pressure on the attention of the Labour Party owe much, we cannot measure how much, to the steady faithful championship of Mr. Brailsford in the *New Leader*. We have no reason to suppose that the *New Leader*, under its new direction, especially under the temporary editorship of our good friend Mr. Fenner Brockway, will depart from these traditions. Nevertheless, it is with genuine regret that we contemplate Mr. Brailsford's resignation, and it is with genuine and undying gratitude that we offer him our best wishes in whatever sphere may claim him in the future.

#### Our Metropolitan Health Resort.

The recent publication of Part I of the Registrar-General's statistical review throws interesting light on some up-to-date aspects of our vital statistics. The birth-rate for 1925 of 18.3 per 1,000 is the lowest recorded rate with the exception of the war years 1917-18. In county boroughs the rate exceeded; the average with 19.3 per 1,000. In the urban districts it was 16, in the rural districts 15.2. Among the county boroughs, St. Helens with a rate of 24, and Liverpool, with a rate of 22.9, stand at the top of the list. The death-rate for 1925, 12.2, like the birth-rate, was the lowest ever recorded except for the post-war years of 1921 and 1923, when it dropped to 12.1 and 11.6 respectively. Like the birth-rate, it was highest in the county boroughs and lowest in the rural districts. Oldham, with 15.1, and Rochdale, with 15.2, head the death-rates. The 1925 infant mortality rate, like the death-rate, remains identical with that of 1924—at 75 per 1,000 births. Here again it is the lowest ever recorded with the exception of 1923, when it fell to 69. The sudden drop from the level of 151 in 1901 is, of course, one of the most significant symptoms of progress during the twentieth

century. In comparing county boroughs, urban districts, and rural districts, the infant mortality rate follows the same downward course as the birth- and death-rates, i.e. 98, 84, and 71 respectively. Preston heads the list of county boroughs with a rate of 132. Meanwhile, London, with its immense population and its exaggeration of all the difficult problems of modern urban life, emerges with an infant mortality rate well below the average, of 68 per 1,000 born. Whom shall we congratulate upon this result? Certainly the army of maternity and infant welfare workers, trained and salaried, untrained and voluntary, who man the innumerable centres from which knowledge is broadcasted to millions of homes. Certainly the local authorities, grappling within the complicated framework of our metropolitan local government system, with the mundane tasks of water supply, refuse removal, drainage, and housing. And most certainly of all the indomitable army of London working mothers who are actually screwing up their professional standard of child-bearing and child-rearing against the pressure of more onerous burdens than any other section of the community is called upon to bear.

#### Our Guests from Overseas.

The International Council of Women gave a luncheon last week at the Lyceum Club to welcome the wives of delegates to the Imperial Conference. Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, was present and spoke. Lady Aberdeen presided and welcomed the guests.

#### A Woman Medical Officer of Health.

The Amthill Urban District Council has appointed Mrs. M. J. Proctor, wife of Dr. Proctor, Medical Officer of Health. Mrs. Proctor was for a time assistant medical officer of health for Chester. We cannot refrain from adding that this lady, though fit to occupy so important an office, will not be entitled to a Parliamentary vote for four years, as she is only twenty-six years of age.

#### First Woman Member of the Society of Engineers.

We hear that at a meeting of the Society of Engineers (Incorporated) to be held at Burlington House next Monday a paper will be read by a woman, Miss Ashberry, for the first time. Miss Ashberry is the first woman member of the Society, and is managing director and works manager of a limited company. Her subject will be "Some products of a small machine shop."

#### A Child Adoption Bill for Scotland.

An influential deputation was received last week by the Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C., the Lord-Advocate, on the subject of a Child Adoption Bill for Scotland. Lady Moncrieff led the deputation, and the speakers included Mrs. Thomson, convener of the Parliamentary Committee of the Edinburgh Women Citizen's Association, Mrs. Hannay, O.B.E., and Mrs. White, secretary of the National Children Adoption Association. The Lord Advocate in replying thought that the recently passed English Act could not be amended to apply to Scotland, but agreed that the proposal for similar legislation for Scotland should be given full consideration. He felt that the fact that the women of Scotland advocated this reform gave a great deal of force to the proposals, and promised that he would consult the Secretary of State for Scotland on the subject at an early date.

#### Glasgow Woman Baillie and Lord Provost's Office.

For a period of four days between 31st October, when the present tenure of office ends, and 4th November, when the appointment is made, the city of Glasgow is without a Lord Provost, and the post is usually held and the duties of returning officer performed by the senior magistrate. On this occasion the senior magistrate is Baillie Mrs. Mary Bell. For the first time in Glasgow the civic headship, although only pro tem., will be personified by a woman. It will be remembered that Mrs. Bell was the first woman River Baillie in Glasgow.

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

### THE COMPREHENSIVE COUNCIL.

In order to truly assess the value of the recent Council meetings of the National Council of Women, briefly described by our correspondent in another column, it is necessary to remember exactly what the Council is. Comparisons with other women's assemblies, such as annual gatherings of the women of the political parties, the great meetings of Women's Institutes, of the Co-operative Women, or of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, are quite beside the mark. The strength and perhaps at the same time the weakness of the National Council of Women lies in the fact that it is a great federation of nearly 150 nationally organized societies. These societies not only represent every shade of political, social, and religious opinion, but they exist for the most widely differing purposes. Imagine a council which invites representatives of the Conservative and Liberal parties, feminist societies, women's colleges, professional associations, women magistrates, members of local authorities, together with representatives of every type of religious association, philanthropic bodies as varied as the Charity Organization Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Save the Children Fund, the Invalid Children's Aid Association. But these are not all; add to these very divergent constituent groups representing Camp Fire Girls, the All England Women's Hockey Association, the Society for Massage and Medical Gymnastics, the Ling Association, and other similar societies standing for different aspects of women's interests, and one cannot fail to be convinced that the voice of the National Council of Women is not the voice of any one section of the community.

The voice of the Council gives utterance to the greatest common measure of opinion on certain subjects among women's organizations existing for almost every conceivable object, and it is therefore of the greatest psychological and political interest to see first, which subjects find a place on the agenda as the most important calling for a common expression of opinion, and secondly what shape the opinions take.

It is true that critics of the Council might find fault with the statement that it does not represent any one section of the community; they suggest that it voices the point of view of the upper, middle, or so-called educated classes to which the vast proportion of its members belong. It is certainly true that women engaged in industrial occupations or wives of wage-earners are only represented indirectly and that not to a very

large extent, but that does not make the deliberations of the Council any less interesting to the observer.

It is hardly surprising that in the discussions of an assembly composed for the most part of leaders of societies for public and social welfare, urgent questions of immediate importance such as housing and open spaces, the reform of the solicitation laws, legislation dealing with lunacy and sexual offences and temperance reform should find a place. It is more surprising to find resolutions on Equal Franchise and on Equal Pay for Equal Work. The defeat of the amendment to raise the voting age of both sexes to 25 was a tribute to the democratic spirit and the political good sense of the Council. For a body of women—for the most part themselves of mature years—to strike such a blow at the youth of the country, to try to attain equality for women by taking political rights away from men would have been an incredible act of injustice apart from its political folly and short-sightedness. The good sense of the Council saved it from this fatal mistake. The question of equal pay for equal work represents to the ordinary individual a less simple issue and the unanimity of the Council in its favour came as an agreeable surprise.

But it was an encouraging sign of the times that resolutions dealing with fundamental political and economic issues should find a place among those concerned with obvious social evils; it was still more encouraging that such a mixed body had the courage to face the comparatively new economic question which has recently come into prominence in the country—the system of family allowances. The President, both in her presidential address and during the debates, urged the Council to take a fearless line of advance and it looked as if her words had been taken to heart. Possibly the unexpected sight of two such different women as Lady Selborne and Miss Eleanor Rathbone in agreement on a great political issue inspired confidence in the terms of the resolution; more possibly the time devoted to the subject at last year's Council, plus study on the part of societies in the interval (for it was quite clear that the Council were intelligently informed on the subject), contributed to the result.

We have sometimes thought of the National Council of Women as a remarkable and powerful body with a very long and somewhat unwieldy tail, which impeded its progress. But the events of last week seemed to belie this notion. The tail seems to have no difficulty in following the head.

### WOMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

By MRS. HYLTON DALE.

I am delighted to see that the younger generation, personified by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, is taking up the question of lodging houses for women. I have read Mrs. Chesterton's article in the *WOMAN'S LEADER* with the greatest interest.

About eighteen years ago, I took up this question in connexion with the National Association for Women's Lodging Houses, of which I was Hon. Treasurer until it closed down in 1918. Mr. E. Hayward, M.A., was Hon. Secretary. The Society was formed by Mrs. Mary Higgs, of Oldham, who, like Mrs. Chesterton, visited and slept in many common lodging houses in order to give to the world a knowledge of the horrors and dangers of such places.

In 1910 I had the honour to head a deputation of influential men as well as women, to the Housing Committee of the London County Council, asking them to open a "Municipal Lodging House" for respectable working women. They had opened three for men, one of which—Bruce House, Drury Lane—cost £56,000 to build and equip, but none for women. Mr. Alderman Allen introduced the deputation. Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen was in the Chair. We were charmingly received, but nothing came of it. A Sub-Committee was appointed to look into the matter, and there it was left! I was warned privately beforehand by one of the officials that we should be put off with the excuse that "no housing schemes should be submitted to the Council unless it could be shown by the estimates that they would be self-supporting." But my friend said they put their Standing Orders on one side when it suited them, and did so in the case of lunatics who are not "self-supporting" but a direct charge on the rates.

I was present at the opening of the "Municipal"—"Ashton House"—at Manchester in 1910. I put this question to Miss Councillor Ashton, of Manchester. "How do you keep prostitutes out of Ashton House Municipal?" She replied, "When we are sure they are prostitutes we tell them quietly they must go,

and they go." The Lady Superintendent of "Portman House" common lodging house said very much the same: "The signs are unmistakable, and we always know them. We tell them they must go, and there is never any fuss." The excuse made by the L.C.C. *re* prostitutes for not doing its duty, is therefore merely another "put-off" so as not to spend money on homeless women.

In the year 1911, the National Association for Women's Lodging Houses arranged and had a big conference at the Guildhall when the Lord Mayor took the Chair part of the time, and 500 delegates and municipal authorities and other public servants attended. The enthusiasm was great. But nothing came of it, as regards apathetic London Councils opening of hostels for women.

I have been over the Glasgow "Municipal"—the first one built for women in 1871. All honour to Glasgow! There is also one at Huddersfield and one at Cardiff. I suggest Mrs. Chesterton should get up another deputation to the L.C.C. Housing Committee. "Why don't you come again?" one of the Aldermen asked me. It is now the turn of the younger generation. The L.C.C. will only be moved by constant repetition—what Falstaff termed "Damnably iteration"—where women are concerned.

I am a trustee and council member of the "Mary Curzon Hostel" at King's Cross, which was built by the former Duchess of Marlborough (now Madame Balsan), and the late Lord Curzon.

I was Hon. Treasurer for the ten years of its existence of the "Stead Memorial Fund" (for Women's Hostels) when Mr. Francis Skrine was the devoted and indefatigable Hon. Secretary. The three Stead hostels in St. George's Road, Pimlico, at Bath, and at Leeds, still exist, and are practically self-supporting. Now the Stead Fund is closed, and the money in hand divided up between the Hostels.

The L.C.C. merely evades the whole proposition because of the money question. The Provincial "Municipals" do not harbour prostitutes, and neither would a London one if well managed. The decencies of life are well preserved in all hostels for women, given a capable, prim, tactful woman superintendent. I have been in fourteen hostels for women (and three for men).

Women's hostels or "Municipals" should come *before* men's with all Corporations, because of the moral danger to those without homes. In all my experience, the question of prostitution in the hostels with which I have been connected, is not a serious one. And the L.C.C., if it puts forward such an excuse now for inaction, is greatly to be blamed.

A "List of hostels in London and the Provinces" in booklet form, was published by the National Council of Women in 1923.

The London question is the most urgent of all, owing to its vast population, and the homelessness of many respectable working women in these hard times.

### RECENT LEAGUE CONFERENCES.

By HEBE SPAULL.

During the past few weeks a number of conferences have been held under the auspices of the League of Nations, which have a direct interest for women.

Perhaps the most important of these was the sub-committee of experts set up by the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation to examine into the instruction of children and young people in the existence and aims of the League of Nations. This Committee, which met in Geneva under the Chairmanship of Professor Gilbert Murray, the Chairman of the League of Nations Union, adopted a number of recommendations. Of these the first is probably the most important, for it declares that "All children and young people should, before completing their formal education, receive instruction, suitable to their stage of intellectual development, in the achievements and aims of the League of Nations, and generally speaking, in the development of international co-operation." Amongst the practical suggestions made towards this end it is suggested that "The Secretary-General should be asked to consider the possibility of preparing a reference book giving an account of the work of the League of Nations."

Then there was the first International Motion Picture Congress convened by the French Committee of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris at the suggestion of the League. The Congress was officially described as "neither industrial nor commercial. It is planned from a point of view of intellectual, artistic, and educational co-operation." Amongst the resolutions adopted by the Congress was the following: "That care should be taken in the choice of scenarios which might breed hatred between peoples or perpetuate the idea of war. To place in evidence with permanent care and courtesy the beauties and qualities of foreign people so as to arouse sentiments of interest and sympathy in their favour."

On 13th October, the Health Committee of the League met at Geneva. Amongst other things it studied the information so far obtained by the League's Cancer Commission. This Commission has for some time been undertaking an inquiry as to the extent and causes of the marked differences in certain forms of cancer mortality in different countries, in the hope that this would throw some light on causes of relative immunity or susceptibility owing to climate, diet, or race.

Finally, there has been meeting last week at Geneva, under the auspices of the International Labour Organization, the third International Conference of Statisticians. This Conference has, amongst other things, been considering the best methods of conducting family budget inquiries. It has also been considering the best method of compiling statistics of industrial disputes and statistics of collective agreements.

### THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

The October issue of the *Women's International League News Sheet*, which is double its usual size, is a particularly interesting one dealing with the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations, and written by people who were there. There is an article on "Disarmament," by Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, who is a member of the Reichstag and who acted as Technical Adviser to the German Delegation at the Assembly this year. Elizabeth Forrest Johnson, the Principal of a very well-known girls' school in America—the Baldwin School of Brynmar—deals with the question of the American Reservations, and Mrs. K. E. Innes writes on the Assembly discussions on Arbitration and Mandates. Other articles include "The Seventh Assembly," by Miss K. D. Courtney and "Preparations for an International Economic Conference," by Miss Adela Coit.

### CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

The season of children's books, in preparation for the Christmas obligations which beset all of us, is once more approaching, and already no less than six volumes lie upon our table. They comprise *Boys and Girls of History*, by Eileen and Rhoda Power, two volumes published by the Cambridge University Press at 2s. 6d. each, *A Ride on a Rocking-horse*, with coloured illustrations, by Ray Garnett, published by Chatto and Windus at 3s. 6d., and three neat little uniform volumes, packed in a neat little box (Chatto and Windus, 1s. 6d. each, or 5s. the box), comprising three old familiar stories by E. V. Lucas: *The Flamp*, *The Schoolboy's Apprentice*, and *The Ameliorator*.

It thus becomes necessary for us to reassemble our junior reviewing staff, since we remain true to our belief that the proper persons to appraise the merits of a book are those for whose consumption it is intended. Since its last meeting the average age of our junior reviewing staff has moved up exactly one year. Ann is now eleven, John eight and a half, and Helen Jane six. But it must be confessed that Helen Jane's wisdom and discretion has not increased *pari passu* with the weight of her years. She is our weakest member. Indeed, in introspective moments we are inclined to suspect that our continued willingness to co-operate with her in this matter is due less to our respect for her literary judgment, than to a certain element of undefinable personal charm . . . but there, we owe it to our readers to refrain from discussing these staff arrangements in public.

The most important, and by far the most notable of the group of books under review is Misses E. and R. Power's *Boys and Girls of History*. It represents a solid contribution to the popular literature of English history. It presents to us a series of live pictures of social and economic life, beginning with a day in the life of a little Romanized British aristocrat of the year A.D. 300, and ending with a sketch of the childhood of Queen Victoria. If one or another of its chapters call for peculiar praise, they are "The Making of Domesday Book," "The Novice of Sempringham," "The Glover's Apprentice," "John of the Golden Hind," "At the Court of the Great Mogul," and "George III visits Eton." But the uniform goodness of these two volumes makes differentiation invidious. And what can one expect? When a lady who happens to be a leading historian with a peculiarly elegant literary skill collaborates with one who is like "John of the Golden Hind," an insatiable world adventurer and an able journalist, what can one expect? The book makes, of course, a heavy demand on the unaided capacity of John, and indeed we did not venture to try it on Helen Jane at all, for fear it should cause her to burst into tears as she did at school last week when a hymn sheet was put into her hands. The tears were caused not by the pathos of the hymn, but by the fact that she couldn't read it, and was precluded by her inordinate personal pride from saying so. Her knowledge of history is equally deplorable. She says that "Poleon won the battle of Water Lily, and was afterwards sent to St. Helens" and that "a lady was cooking a bun in the nursery, and asked King John to look after it for her, but he let it go black." And she is so impatient of correction that we are on the verge of abandoning altogether the thankless task of correcting her manifold inaccuracies. So what could she have got out of Miss Power's book? But Ann found these two volumes wholly entrancing. She read them through a long day's absence from school caused by internal dissension. She read them through the crescendo of a stomach-ache and illicitly throughout her afternoon's rest. Therefore nobody who contemplates bestowing these two volumes as a Christmas present upon a young friend aged round about 11 years need fear the accusation of having dispensed "improving literature." And yet we dare swear that no child or adult can read them without carrying away a more vivid acquaintance with the social and economic structure of times other than his or her own.

There is not much to be said about E. V. Lucas' three stories, except that they are old favourites, and still able to command an attentive hearing. John is of opinion that *The Flamp* is out and out the best and that *The Ameliorator* falls far short by reason of its unduly pointed moral tone. We are inclined to suspect that this last is indeed calculated to offend the trade union feeling which undoubtedly exists among the young. But we would add that though more decently disguised, the moral intentions of *The Flamp* are exceedingly sound; it concerns the deplorable mistake made by the inhabitants of a certain state in imputing aggressive intentions to a perfectly harmless neighbour of whose habits, history, and outlook they were wholly and obstinately ignorant. Indeed, we are inclined to think that *The Flamp* might advantageously be translated into all the

languages talked in the streets of Geneva, and distributed among the *corps diplomatiques* of Europe.

*A Ride on a Rocking-horse* is notable chiefly for its pictures which, we all agreed, were very charming. There is a freshness and simplicity about them, and a faint flavour of French art. Helen Jane was responsible for pointing out this last fact, and it was the only intelligent contribution she made to the discussion. She did not of course put it in this way—she said, "it's rather like the book in Granny's house about the little boy who wiped his nose on the curtains." But it comes to the same thing, for the book in question is French and very famous. As to the letterpress, well, well—we must confess to finding it a bit tedious. But the junior reviewing staff were not of this opinion, and we bow to their judgment. Indeed, Helen Jane found it peculiarly to her taste—though we can hardly offer that as a commendation, for her taste is low-browed in the extreme. Why—when she was given the opportunity of listening to her own father (a professor of some eminence) on the wireless, did she not sigh heavily at the end of a minute and say, "When will the singing begin?" Nevertheless, when it did begin she said; "it's really quite good—for a man." Which shows at any rate that she has the instincts of a feminist. But there—we cannot believe that the adherence of so foolish and frivolous a creature will add greatly to the dignity of our movement. Unless, of course, the movement has anything to gain from a certain element of indefinable personal charm! M. D. S.

### THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

The meetings of the National Council of Women last week, held in London for the first time for many years, have deservedly attracted a good daily Press, so that it only remains for a weekly paper to give a brief summary of the features of special interest to its readers. The first morning, after the President had delivered her inaugural address, referred to in last week's issue, which so fittingly struck the right key for the coming meetings, was mainly devoted to business. We can only refer here to the announcement of two new and important sectional committees, one, with Dame Katharine Furse as chairman, to deal with sports for women and girls, another to consider animal welfare, and to the special appeal for a sum of £5,000 for more extensive premises.

The first urgency resolution<sup>1</sup> dealt with the Factories Bill; an amendment deprecating the sections restricting the work of women moved by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, was defeated; this was hardly surprising as owing to the fact that it was an urgency resolution, the somewhat lengthy amendment had not been in the hands of the delegates until the debate took place. Strictly speaking the second resolution was not an urgency resolution at all, but no one, we think, raised the point, and indeed in any other than the technical sense it was urgent enough. It urged the Government to appoint the promised Committee of Inquiry into the solicitation laws without delay. The first of the considered resolutions raised a highly controversial issue—the compulsory examination of women and girls in receipt of poor law relief who give birth to more than one illegitimate child. After a spirited debate, the resolution was referred back to the Executive Committee for consideration. This opens a subject which might well receive the attention of women's societies during the coming winter, and perhaps I might be permitted to suggest that the WOMAN'S LEADER should publish articles for and against the proposal. The resolution dealing with women on committees responsible for the administration of mental hospitals was amended to cover the compulsory appointment of women doctors and an adequate number of women on the Board of Control. Other resolutions dealt with housing, open spaces, sexual offences, and animals in shops.

A real disaster was averted when, after some effective speaking, an amendment to make the voting age for both sexes 25 was lost by a large majority. The Council found no difficulty in recording its faith in equal pay for equal work. The surprise of the Council, however, was the success of a resolution approving of the general principle of Family Allowances which was carried by a large majority.

It is impossible to do justice to the excellent speaking at the public meetings. Mrs. Crofts' lecture on women under English law gave a summary of the legislation of the past few years,

<sup>1</sup> We print on page 346 of this issue the text of the resolutions.

which could not fail to be well known to the readers of these pages; it was interesting to hear the familiar reforms for which this paper has laboured described with no uncertain voice as to their value by a woman solicitor of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Simon was unavoidably absent through the illness of her little daughter abroad, but her place was admirably filled by Mrs. Layton, who stated the case for freedom for married women to work if they wished to do so. Some of the papers found an opportunity for a mild pleasantry in the cause of Mrs. Simon's failure to attend and remarked that she must, indeed, be sure of her case when she so frankly gave her reason. We must admit that we were disappointed in the speech on the Causes and Prevention of Maternal Mortality. The second public meeting dealt effectively with different aspects of the housing problem, and the speakers were Councillor Mrs. Price White, Mrs. George Morgan, and the Rev. J. B. L. Jellicoe. At a meeting for girls Miss Picton-Turbervill pointed out that what was impossible in one generation became a commonplace achievement in the next. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Elliott Lynn, in a speech on the People's Games, emphasized as one of the attractions of aviation its safety as compared to motoring! Lady Frances Balfour stated in her most witty and convincing manner the case for the Oxford Liquor (Popular Control) Bill.

Of the social functions it is impossible to say much here. They were, like the whole council, admirably planned and greatly enjoyed. The single blot appears to have been the speech of Dean Inge at the public luncheon, if he was correctly reported, for I was not present. It is difficult to explain why some men descend into silliness when they find themselves in a gathering of women.

Altogether a memorable gathering and one that I should have been sorry to have missed.

### THE PEACEMAKERS' PILGRIMAGE AND AFTER.<sup>1</sup>

On 13th October, under the Chairmanship of Lady Acland, a conference was held of those Societies which had taken part in the Peacemakers' Pilgrimage to consider on what lines the campaign for arbitration could best be carried on. The conference was well attended, some twenty national organizations being represented besides twenty-five Pilgrimage Committees from various parts of the country, and a lively discussion took place.

Several of the national organizations which had co-operated in the work had already written to say that they felt unable to remain on the Council, as they had joined for an *ad hoc* purpose and must now devote themselves to the objects for which they existed. They announced, however, that they would be very willing in the future to consider co-operation in any large national demonstration such as the Pilgrimage.

Other national organizations were willing to remain should a continuation of the work be contemplated, and many of the Pilgrimage Committees formed all over the country announced their intention of carrying on the work, several having already framed schemes for the immediate future.

In view of the fact that several of the national organizations had already resigned from the Council, the Chairman explained that the original Council might be regarded as dissolved and the question before the meeting was whether it should be reconstituted in some different form. Much enthusiasm was evinced for the work of such a Council, and it was ultimately agreed that a Council should be formed to continue work for the acceptance by Great Britain of All-in Arbitration Treaties in International disputes and for the signing of the Optional Clause. Membership of the Council to be as follows:—

- (1) Representatives of national organizations who are willing to continue their membership;
- (2) Individuals now representing organizations on the Council and who wish to retain membership, even if the national organizations which they represent are withdrawing;
- (3) Members appointed by the Pilgrimage Committees all over the country.

The Women's International League offered the use of their offices and some secretarial help for the time being, and it was agreed that the small balance in hand from the sale of the Pilgrimage Report should be available for immediate expenses.

It is hoped shortly to call a meeting of the new Council and to make plans for the future. It was felt at the Conference that there

(Continued on next page.)

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by the Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, OCTOBER, 1926.

#### Factories Bill.

"That the National Council of Women, while welcoming the new Factories Bill, and especially the measures introduced for protecting workers against ill-health, accidents and fire, begs the Government so to amend the Bill as to make the provision of washing facilities and some accommodation for drying and keeping outdoor clothing compulsory in all work places, and to extend the provision of a weekly rest day and protection against overstrain from heavy weights to all workers, male and female.

"The National Council of Women most earnestly deprecates any lessening of the present restrictions of overtime for young persons: the further extension of overtime employment in any factory, and the proposed increase in the limited overtime now permitted under Order in certain seasonal and other trades by the existing Act to 150 hours in any period of twelve months, an increase which would legalize the employment of women and young persons over 16 in those trades for 57 hours weekly during half the year."

#### Solicitation Laws.

"This Council, noting that on 25th March, 1926, the Home Secretary stated in reply to a question by Sir Robert Newman, that he was considering the terms of reference and the personnel of a Committee of Inquiry into the Solicitation Laws, urges the Government to make a public announcement as soon as possible of the appointment of such a Committee of Inquiry, including the terms of reference, and, if possible, the personnel."

"That the Secretary of State for Scotland be asked to appoint a similar Committee of Inquiry for Scotland, with the same terms of reference."

#### Royal Commission on Lunacy.

"That in view of the large proportion of women patients and women staff in our Public Mental Hospitals the National Council of Women urges that, in any legislation which may follow the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder, the inclusion of a suitable number of women on the Committees directly responsible for the administration of all Public Mental Hospitals, the appointment of at least one woman doctor on the staff of every public mental hospital, and the appointment of an adequate number of women on the Board of Control should be made compulsory."

#### Sexual Offences—England and Wales.

"The National Council of Women, having considered the recommendations contained in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Sexual Offences against Young Persons, approves generally of its provisions and urges His Majesty's Government to introduce legislation at the earliest possible date on the lines suggested.

"The National Council commends to the attention of Magistrates the Circular recently issued by the Home Office, dealing with certain of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee, and expresses the hope that further action will be taken by the Home Secretary with regard to the important recommendations concerning administration not mentioned in the present Circular."

#### Scotland.

"The National Council of Women, having considered the recommendations contained in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Sexual Offences against Young Persons, approves generally of its provisions and urges His Majesty's Government to introduce legislation at the earliest possible date on the lines suggested. The Council asks further that instructions should be issued forthwith by the Scottish Office dealing with such recommendations as can be carried into effect by administrative action."

#### Housing—Slum Clearance.

"That the National Council of Women deplores the evil effects of bad housing conditions on the community throughout the kingdom, and calls for more vigorous action on the part of the Government and of public authorities to remedy these injurious conditions by accelerating their housing schemes and slum clearance."

#### Housing—Reconditioning.

"That the National Council of Women is of opinion that the reconditioning of such of the older houses, both in town and country, as are suitable for this treatment, should receive more

attention from Local Authorities and private owners than has hitherto been the case."

#### Equal Franchise.

"That the National Council of Women calls upon the Government to introduce and carry into law without delay a simple franchise measure to enfranchise women at the same age and on the same terms as men."

#### Open Spaces.

"That this Council, recognizing that an adequate supply of open spaces for the exercise, rest, and recreation both of adults and young persons of both sexes is essential for the physical and moral welfare of the nation, strongly urges upon all public authorities concerned the necessity for making proper provision in this respect whilst land is still available for the purpose, whether in connection with housing and town-planning schemes or otherwise; and in particular the allocation of land definitely for Elementary School playing grounds for schools in congested areas."

#### Equal Pay for Equal Work.

"That the National Council of Women reaffirms its adherence to the principle of equal pay for equal work, accepted by the nation in the payment of Members of Parliament, and calls upon the Government to establish equal rates of payment as between men and women performing similar duties in the Civil Service and in the teaching profession."

#### Animals for Sale in Shops.

"That the National Council of Women considers that there is urgent need for reform of the conditions under which live animals, such as monkeys, dogs, cats, rabbits, birds, etc., are kept and offered for sale in shops in the area of the L.C.C. and in the City of London. The Council therefore demands that such shops be open for better inspection, both by the police and by accredited inspectors of animal protection societies, and would further urge the adoption of a regular system of Government inspection of all premises where animals are kept for sale."

#### Family Allowances.

"That this Council approves of the general principle of Family Allowances, and, whilst not committing itself to any of the various methods proposed for giving effect to that principle, recommends Societies represented on the Council to make a special study of the subject with a view to determining how the principle may best be applied so as to suit the economic and social conditions of the country."

### A MODERN GRACE DARLING.

Last March the Vice-President of the British Sailors' Society wrote to *The Times* from the Isle of Wight asking for donations towards a testimonial for a young girl of 15, Ethel Langton, who for three days and three nights, alone except for her dog, took charge of the Bembridge Lighthouse in the absence of her father, who was unable to return from the shore owing to a fierce gale. It was no small ordeal for so young a girl to be left solitary for so long in such a storm and her pluck in keeping the light going until the return of her father deserves the recognition of the public. We are glad to read in *The Times* this week that the appeal has met with much appreciation from far and near. Miss Langton will have a wrist watch with a suitable inscription and some Government securities and other tributes to her courage and endurance.

### THE PEACEMAKERS' PILGRIMAGE AND AFTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

was useful work to be done in the way of education upon the subject of Arbitration and that possibly the Council might organize week-end schools, and issue literature. Many of the local Committees are anxious for some form of demonstration next summer; some were contemplating another Pilgrimage.

It was clear that the enthusiasm which made the Pilgrimage possible is still alive. Men and women all over the country are determined not to rest till Law has taken the place of War in the settlement of international disputes, and the new council evidently has an active life before it.

### OVERSEA SETTLEMENT FOR WOMEN.

A PUBLIC MEETING is being arranged by the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women on **FRIDAY, 12th NOV., 1926, at 4.45 p.m.**, in the **GREAT HALL, CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.**  
 Speakers: Rt. Hon. S. M. BRUCE, M.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. L. S. AMERY, M.P.; Miss MARGARET BONFIELD, M.P.  
 Admission by ticket only. Apply to Secretary, S.O.S.B.W., Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, S.W.

### 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.

### RECEPTION TO LORD CECIL AND DAME EDITH LYTTTELTON.

We hope that those who wish to attend the reception will apply as soon as possible. Full particulars are announced in the advertisement in the next column.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS.

An interesting feature in Miss Rathbone's candidature has been seen in the letters which have appeared in the Liverpool Press under the signatures of Sir Benjamin Johnson and Canon Creadon. Both have written deploring the fact that the Conservative Party has decided to contest Miss Rathbone's constituency. Sir Benjamin describes Miss Rathbone as "possibly the best known and most widely respected of our citizens. Her ability and her profound knowledge of social problems have been enthusiastically praised by public men in the Press of all political parties in this country, and many other parts of the world."

We shall be very grateful to receive accounts from all our affiliated societies of the names and numbers of women returned to their Town Councils.

### CONFERENCE ON WHAT IS THE REAL PROTECTION OF THE WOMAN WORKER?

The one-day conference on What is the Real Protection of the Woman worker, with special reference to the Factories Bill, the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill, and the policy of the International Labour Office with regard to women, will be held on Friday, November 26th, from 11 a.m. to 1.15 p.m., and from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. at the Mothers' Union, Tufston Street, S.W. 1. Particulars as to speakers and resolutions to be moved will be announced next week.

### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

#### CARDIFF W.C.A.

On 11th October, Mrs. Rackham, J.P., of Cambridge, addressed a well-attended meeting on the Report of the Departmental Committee on Sexual Offences against Young Persons. Mrs. Rackham was a member of the commission which drew up the Report, and she was able to give a first-hand account of their work. She showed how much women police are required and how necessary it is that there should always be women in court when cases of assault are tried. She pointed out the need for various changes in the law and urged that women's societies should do all they could to help in the matter. At the end of her most clear and excellent address, Professor Barbara Foxley proposed a resolution asking His Majesty's Government to take action on the Report as soon as possible, and the Secretary was asked to send copies to the Home Secretary, and to local M.P.'s. The chair was taken by Miss Pethybridge, ex-Lady Mayoress of Cardiff.

#### LIVERPOOL W.C.A.

In the afternoon of 8th October, Lady Balfour of Burleigh addressed a meeting of the Sefton Park East and Wavertree branches of the Liverpool W.C.A. on Equal Citizenship. This was the first meeting of the autumn session, and there was a large attendance of members who very much enjoyed Lady Balfour's most interesting address. In the evening of the same day a reception was given to Lady Balfour at the Ladies' Club. This was preceded by the inaugural meeting of the Central Group of the W.C.A.—a new branch which promises to be a very vigorous and enthusiastic society. The reception was attended by the members of the branch committees, and many professional women were present. Lady Balfour spoke on the Parliamentary work of the N.U.S.E.C., and urged the audience to do all they could to press for the reforms for which the Union stands by approaching Members of Parliament.

#### BARNSELY S.E.C.

A meeting was held by the Barnsley S.E.C. on 8th Oct., at which Dr. P. B. Ballard, the eminent psychologist and educationalist, gave a most interesting address on Child Study. Dr. Ballard concluded by saying: "We are turning out better children than we did years ago." Mr. Morris made a very sympathetic chairman of the meeting, which was well attended and at which several new members were enrolled.

#### CLACKMANNANSHIRE S.E.C.

Lady Balfour of Burleigh, president of the above Society, gave an Address at Kennet House on 5th October. An address was given by Mrs. Abbott, who spoke on Equal Citizenship and Restrictive Legislation, as affecting women, and more particularly with reference to the new Factories Bill. An interested audience followed the address with keen interest, and several questions were asked.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### BRITISH POLICE WOMEN.

MADAM,—May I reply briefly to two letters appearing in your issue of 8th? Miss Allen deprecates the importance given to the word "official"; she says "it means so little". I entirely disagree with this point of view as the material fact that policewomen are under the authority of a Chief Constable is expressed in the term "official".

We have gone a long way since the voluntary Patrols under various Societies did such good pioneer work, and since the Police Act, 1919, and the Police Pension Act, 1921, became law, policewomen can only exist in this country as "official".

Miss Allen also says "there should be no misunderstanding". I quite agree, but the whole trouble is that the Women's Auxiliary Service represent themselves as policewomen, and Miss Allen never contradicts the Press reports (including alleged interviews) where she is often erroneously called "Head of the Women Police".

With regard to your anonymous contribution points, I will content myself by referring to two: (1) It was illegal in 1914 to appoint women to Police Forces; (2) one of the Sheffield policewomen was trained by Scotland Yard and dismissed under the Geddes Axe.

I will not further encroach on your valuable space, although there is much more that might be said.

F. E. L. JOHNSON.

Hampstead, N.W.

### National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

The PRESIDENT and EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE are giving

## A RECEPTION

to meet the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE

VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C.

(Delegate for Great Britain at the Assembly of the League of Nations),

and

DAME EDITH LYTTTELTON, D.B.E.

(Substitute Delegate for Great Britain at the Assembly of the League of Nations),

who will both speak on the Work of the 7th Assembly of the League of Nations,

at the

OLD COUNTY HALL, SPRING GARDENS, S.W. 1,

On Monday, 8th November, 1926, at 5 o'clock.

TICKETS (price 2/6, including tea), may be had on application to the Secretary, 15, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. TEA, 5 o'clock. SPEECHES, 5.30.

### LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE

announces the following fixtures:—

Nov. 4.	AT HOME - - - - -	5 p.m.
	(Topics of the Day.)	
Nov. 18.	ANNUAL MEETING - - - - -	5 p.m.
	(Tea 4.30.)	
Dec. 2.	AT HOME - - - - -	5 p.m.
	(Topics of the Day.)	
Dec. 9.	CHRISTMAS SALE - - - - -	2-7 p.m.
Dec. 10.	" - - - - -	11 a.m.-7 p.m.
Dec. 16.	AT HOME - - - - -	5 p.m.
	(Topics of the Day.)	

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

### WOMEN'S SERVICE HOUSE,

35/37 Marsham St., Westminster.

Secretary: Miss P. STRACHEY.

**TIME AND TIDE**

An important series of arresting and provocative articles dealing with the peril to Society constituted by the

**WOMEN OF THE LEISURED CLASSES**

The Third Article "The Leisured Woman of To-day" appears in the issue **FRIDAY, 29th OCTOBER.**

Order your copies now. **4d.** Of all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

88 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

**FRIDAYS**

## COMING EVENTS.

## GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS' SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 1. 3 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. Musical Afternoon arranged by Miss Dott and Miss Ethel Fox. Lesson in Folk Dancing by Miss Elizabeth Wood.

## LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 4. 5 p.m. Committee at Home, 35 Marsham Street, S.W. Topics of the day.

NOVEMBER 18. 5 p.m. Annual Meeting.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

NOVEMBER 8. 5 p.m. Reception at Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1, to meet the Right Hon. The Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C., and Dame Edith Lytton, D.B.E.

**Bebington and District W.C.A.** NOVEMBER 5. 7.45 p.m. The Technical Institute, Boundary Road, Port Sunlight. Mrs. Corbett Ashby on "Women's International Work for Peace and Equality."

**Bolton W.C.A.** NOVEMBER 4. 7.30 p.m. Spinners' Hall. Joint Peace Pilgrimage Meeting. Speakers: Mrs. Corbett Ashby and others. Chair: Councillor Mrs. Agnew, J.P.

**Bristol S.E.C.** OCTOBER 29, at 8 p.m. Meeting on Equal Franchise at Elm Dale House, Queen's Avenue, in conjunction with the Women's International League and Women Citizens' Association. Speaker: Mrs. F. W. Hubback. Chair: Mrs. Burrow Hill, J.P.

**Coulsdon W.C.A.** NOVEMBER 3. 3 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Downs Court Road. Mr. King, Clerk to Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C., on "How our Rates are spent."

**St. Pancras S.E.C.** NOVEMBER 2. 3 p.m. The Presbyterian Hall, Buck Street, Kentish Town. Mrs. Abbott on "Equal Franchise and Equal Opportunities for Women in Industry."

## Scottish Federation of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

NOVEMBER 1. 7.30 p.m. Dunfermline S.E.C. The Co-operative Hall. Chairman, Mrs. Currie. Lantern Lecture. "A Ride to Damascus." Speaker, Mme Rieder.

NOVEMBER 3. 8 p.m. St. Andrew's W.C.A. Lantern Lecture. The Christian Institute, Mrs. Waterston, President, in the chair. "Dr. Schweitzer's Hospital for Sleeping Sickness." Speaker, Mme. Rieder. (Collection for the Hospital.)

NOVEMBER 5. 1 p.m. Edinburgh Women's Luncheon Club.

NOVEMBER 5. 7.15 p.m. Clackmannanshire S.E.C. Annual Meeting, Townhead Institute. Chair, Mrs. Ferguson. Followed by Lantern Lecture on "The Women of Turkey, Syria and Iraq." Speaker, Mme Rieder.

## THE PIONEER SOCIETY, MARGATE.

NOVEMBER 9. 5.45 p.m. Fort Lodge Hotel, Fort Crescent, Cliftonville, Margate. Miss Monica Whately on "Assaults on Children."

## SCOTTISH COUNCIL OF W.C.A.

OCTOBER 29. 2.30 p.m. Town Hall, Dumfries. Council Meeting. 8 p.m. Civic Reception.

OCTOBER 30. 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sixth Annual Conference.

## SIX POINT GROUP.

NOVEMBER 1. 5 p.m. Miss Winifred Holtby on "The Equality Question."

## SOCIETY FOR THE OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN.

NOVEMBER 12. 4.45 p.m. Public Meeting at Great Hall, Church House, Westminster, S.W. Speakers: The Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.C., M.P., the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., and Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P. For tickets apply, Secretary, S.O.S.B.W., Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

## WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 1. 6.30 p.m. 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W. 1. Lantern Lecture on "Burma and its Oil Industry," by Mrs. Woodman. Chair: Lady Moir, O.B.E.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

NOVEMBER 10. 3-8 p.m. Annual Fair, at Mrs. Laurence Binyon's house, British Museum. Particulars from Secretary, W.I.L., 55 Gower Street, W.C.

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

**FLORENCE, ITALY.**—Miss Muirhead, 11 Viale Mazzini, receives PAYING GUESTS: summer terms.

**TO LET.**—Large unfurnished BED-SITTINGROOM in pleasant part of Hampstead. Use of kitchen and bath. Other rooms available if required.—Apply, in writing, to Miss O'Malley, 6 Steeles Road, N.W. 3.

**FURNISHED BED-SITTINGROOMS:** slot meters, service, e.l., bathroom, lounge; 15s. and 17s. 6d.; meals by arrangement.—43 Church Crescent, Finchley, N. 3.

**SOUTHERN FRANCE.**—Ladies received in private family; summer by sea, references exchanged.—Box 1286, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**ST. JOHN'S WOOD.**—Large, sunny BED-SITTING-ROOM, furnished; constant hot water, electric light; 26s. weekly; gas fire, telephone, restaurant.—Box 1,289, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**TO LET, FURNISHED BUNGALOW** for winter. Five rooms, 3 bed, lounge, kitchen, bath, indoor sanitation; garage; South Downs; two minutes sea, close golf links, near Newhaven.—Apply, Mrs. Field, 8 Edith Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. 10.

**QUIET ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING** for student or professional woman; gas fire and ring, bath (geyser); one minute from tube, met. and bus; 21s. weekly.—Grace Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

**FURNISHED, TO LET,** two or three rooms facing Regent's Park; vacant December, several months; attendance optional; geyser, electric, gas-rings; moderate.—Write, "S," Advertisement Office, 99 New Bond Street, W. 1.

**TO LET, furnished,** for three months from mid-November, 38 Aubrey Walk, W. 8; two sitting-rooms, three bedrooms; electric light and gas throughout.—Apply by letter to Miss A. Ruth Fry.

**TO LET, furnished,** St. John's Wood, two large, airy ROOMS overlooking garden, suitable for two ladies, or would let each as single bed-sittingroom; gas-fires, electric light, bath; meals (breakfast, dinner) optional; very moderate; highly recommended.—Write, Miss Alexander, 47a Boundary Road, N.W. 8.

## POSTS VACANT.

**HOUSE-PARLOURMAID,** experienced, wanted; good references; two in family; two maids and gardener kept; quiet place, close to small town and bus routes.—Mrs. Fyffe, Quarry Leaze, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

**WANTED,** capable woman with thorough knowledge of poultry to look after 50 to 100 head, and keep house for lady gardener, 20 miles N. of London. Salary £40 per annum and board and lodging.—Apply, by letter, to C., 23 Great Russell Mansions, W.C. 1.

**WANTED,** man and wife or two friends as COOK and PARLOURMAID for small hostel for lady students in Westminster; two other servants kept; no late work.—Apply, Box 1,291, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**WANTED,** superior DOMESTIC HELP, able to drive car; housemaid's or house-parlourmaid's duties; Oxford; state wages.—Box 1,292, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**WANTED,** good COOK-GENERAL, thoroughly trustworthy, reliable and honest; early riser, must have good refs.; all washing put out and help given; good wages.—Call or write, Knapman, 68 Chalkwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.

## 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 AND CHAIRMANSHIP;** Lectures, Classes, Private Lessons, Speech Club.—Miss Lucy Bell, Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C. 1. Telephone: Museum, 4791.

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**NEVER FADE LINENS.**—For all those purposes for which coloured linens are now so popular, Hutton's Never-Fade genuine Irish Linens are ideal. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless by sun or washing and costing only 3s. per yard (36 ins. wide), they are increasingly in demand for curtains, bedspreads, table-runners, etc., as well as for dresses and children's frocks. There are 64 artistic colours to select from, including ten of the newest shades. Every yard stamped "Hutton's Never-Fade Linen". Send for full range of patterns, FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

**IRISH LINEN TRAYCLOTHS.**—Dainty snow-white hemstitched Irish linen traycloths, size 12x18 ins., 4 for 4s., 14x20 ins., 4 for 5s., 15x22 ins., 4 for 6s., 16x23 ins., 4 for 8s. A real bargain line. 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, trousseaus, 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.)

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## DRESS.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

**FELLOWSHIP SERVICES,** Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 31st October; 3.30 p.m. Dr. H. H. Turner on "The Fight against Fear." 6.30 p.m. Maude Royden on "The Imitation of Christ."

**C.B.C.** Society for Constructive Birth Control and the Free Birth Control Clinic, founded by Dr. Marie Stopes and Councillor H. V. Roe. New address: 108 Whitfield Street, off Tottenham Court Road.

**EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU,** Philbeach Hall, Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court, requires and supplies educated women for all branches of domestic work. Registration: Employers 2s. 6d., Workers 1s. Suits, 7s. 6d. and 2s. Telephone, Western 6323.

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