

WOMEN'S SERVICE
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THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Equal Franchise and Parliament.

At last we have something—a very little something—as in answer to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday, 10th February, as to what steps were being taken by the Government to extend the franchise to women on the same terms as to men, Mr. Baldwin answered: "The Cabinet is considering this question in all its details, and I hope to be in a position to make a statement to the House in a few weeks." This "consideration" on the part of the Government has been a very long lane: may we hope for a satisfactory turning at the end? In the meantime, during the debate on the Address, several first-rate speeches, in addition to those referred to in our last number, have been made on Equal Franchise. We should like to congratulate Lady Astor on her spirited and quite admirable speech in which she attacked the Government primarily for having ignored Equal Franchise, and secondly, for not bringing in the Factories Bill. On Equal Franchise Lady Astor said: "I must say I am growing a little suspicious. We are talking about freedom, equal rights and justice for Chinamen. What about justice for the women at home?" Mr. Pethick Lawrence the day before had also put equally convincingly the case against further postponement of the franchise question if women are to vote at the next election. Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech on the Address, pressed for a conference on electoral reform and referred to the definite promise given by the Home Secretary with respect to it when pressed for an answer.

Private Members' Bills.

The result of the Private Members' Ballot will be full of interest to the readers of this paper. Priority of place we must give to the *Representation of the People Bill*, "to assimilate the Parliamentary franchise for men and women, and to reduce the qualifying age for the university and local government franchises for women," presented by Mr. Haden Guest, supported by members of the Labour party, to be read a second time on 20th May. Although we are afraid this Bill will meet with the same fate as its predecessors, it will have the great advantage of bringing the matter out into the light of day. An interesting measure for which the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has been working, the *Married Women (Employment) Bill*, "to prevent the refusal to employ women in the public service by reason only of their being married," is being presented by Sir Robert Newman, and supported by Sir Henry Slesser, Viscountess Astor, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Gerald Hurst, Mr. Briant, Major Hills, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence. The Bill is to be read a

second time on 29th April. In addition a *Money Lenders Bill*, "to amend the Law with respect to persons carrying on business as money lenders," will be presented by Mr. Burman and have its second reading on 4th March. A *Mental Deficiency Bill*, based on the Government's Bill of last year, and presented by Mr. Crompton Wood, will have its second reading on 18th March. A *Maternity Benefit Bill*, "to extend maternity benefits to mothers in cases of miscarriage, and for purposes connected therewith," presented by Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth, will have its second reading on 8th April. Scotland is nobly endeavouring to catch up the reforms in the English law relating to *Midwives and Maternity Homes* and to the *Adoption of Children*. Bills on these two matters, based on the English Acts of last year, are being presented by Mr. Barclay-Harvey (second reading 18th March) and Commander Fanshawe (second reading 13th May) respectively. A Factories Bill will be introduced by Mr. Tinker and the second reading is on 27th May. In the House of Lords, Viscount Astor has already presented the Education (Employment of Children and Young Persons) Bill, formerly known as Mr. Ammon's Bill, and the Bastardy Bill, promoted by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child. These were read a first time on 15th February.

Women in the New Second Chamber.

The House of Commons must have spent an interesting evening on Tuesday, 15th, constitution building, when Mr. Gerald Hurst moved a private member's motion "that it is desirable to remodel the House of Lords by increasing its representative element and reducing its hereditary character," and put forward proposals for a reformed House of Lords consisting of three or four hundred members. Mr. Hurst added: "I am very strongly in favour of having women in the House of Lords as in this House." In spite of this, however, it was noticeable that all the Members, not excluding Mr. Hurst himself, in referring to the new Upper House, referred to its members as men only.

Insurance—Equality between Men and Women.

In our leading article to-day we give an account of the recommendations of the Blanesburgh Report on Unemployment Insurance, and comment on the improvement in many respects with regard to the position of women contributors. We would ourselves have preferred to have seen a scheme in which there is no discrimination between men and women with regard either to rates of contribution or to benefits received. We recognize the principle which actuated those responsible for the present unemployment scheme in this country, and those now proposing its modification, viz. that both contributions and benefits should bear a relation to the wages normally received. We do not, however, proceed to argue that because women normally have lower wages than men, therefore the rates for women should be less than those for men. We see here no cause for sex differentiation, but would rather press the principle to its logical conclusion, and ask that both rates and contributions should depend, not upon sex, but on the amount of the wage. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is putting forward this proposal at its Annual Council Meeting, and it is hoped that this important principle, as applied to Unemployment Insurance, will be before the House of Commons this session and have the support of other women's organizations.

Unemployed Persons and their Dependents.

In the appendix to the report of the Unemployment Insurance Committee, dealt with in our leader this week, interesting statistics are given with reference to the relative number of

dependants of men and women insured persons respectively. In November, 1924, 45 per cent. of the insured men included in a representative body of claimants for benefits had an adult dependant (in the great majority of cases the uninsured wife of the man), while the number of dependent children worked out at 73 per 100 insured men. The same data showed that the number of dependants in the case of insured women was insignificant; among the 2,053 women who constituted the sample, four only had adult dependants, and forty only had dependent children, the number of the latter being fifty-six. Needless to say, these figures do not show the very large number of women who have someone partially dependent on them, such as the girl who contributes 2s. 6d. to her home over and above her board and lodging.

Mr. Lloyd George and the Woman's Vote.

In a speech at a dinner at the Piccadilly Hotel, given in his honour by the Women's Advertising Club, Mr. Lloyd George said some very wise things about the importance of advertisement and the special gifts of women for this form of professional work. He had also something to say about the effect of the woman's vote, which he called the badge of their emancipation, "a badge and at the same time a weapon." Mr. Lloyd George went so far as to say that if women had been enfranchised before 1914 the world would have been saved from war. It is interesting to speculate as to what proportion of the women who listened to Mr. Lloyd George at the Piccadilly Hotel possessed the badge and weapon of emancipation to which he referred. It is surely not unreasonable to assume that a considerable proportion of those who are engaged on this new and promising profession are under the age of thirty or, if over that age, are not yet technically qualified for the vote. Why should they, engaged in work of commercial and economic importance on equal terms with men, be handicapped by the absence of the "weapon" of the vote to which Mr. Lloyd George ascribes so much potential power?

Three Years Ahead and Education.

Circular No. 1388 was issued to Local Education Authorities on Saturday by the Board of Education. Somewhat misleading in form, it has been elucidated in *The Times* of 15th February. The circular does not reopen the question with regard to the policy of block grants but explains the method of transition from the present system of percentage grants to the new method. No change is forecast in the amounts of teachers' salaries, and although economy is called for in many departments of expenditure, such as building, the Board feels, the circular states, that the first aim of national policy should be the completion of school medical service. This should come before the provision of special schools for certain classes of physical defects. We ourselves, while welcoming the appreciation of the need for complete medical service, would have welcomed an equally progressive movement in other departments of education.

A New Family Endowment Scheme.

Last week the New South Wales Minister for Labour introduced the Government's Child Endowment Bill, whose terms were foreshadowed some weeks ago. Unfortunately the original forecast was over optimistic and the terms of the present Bill fall very far short of it. It is proposed to pay 5s. a week (instead of the forecasted 6s.) for children under 14 years, of all employees, State or Federal, but excluding domestic servants—provided the family income of the employee, including children's allowances, does not exceed £364 a year. Family income is taken to mean the combined income of both parents and children under 14, plus 25 per cent. of the income of children over 14 resident with their parents. The necessary fund is to be contributed by a levy on employers of 6 per cent. of their wage bill under Federal awards and 6½ per cent. under State awards. The main defect of this measure is painfully obvious. The low income tax limit, coupled with the provision that family allowances and the wages of resident children are computed as part of it, must cause the maximum amount of disturbance in the neighbourhood of the marginal income, both to the industrial incentive of the parents and to the willingness of the older children to remain at home. We have not as yet seen a detailed draft of the measure, but so far as one can judge from the outline reported in *The Times* of 9th February, a situation might be created in which a wage-earning son or daughter would best serve the economic interests of his or her family by leaving home. Meanwhile, the position of a wage-earner with two or three children, earning

round about £6 a week, becomes subject to very mixed motives. As it stands, without qualification or amendment, the Bill seems almost too bad to be true!

Feminism in China.

The Kuomintang have decided to launch a feminist movement in China. Manifestos have appeared—and have been translated—and Madam Sun-Yat-Sen has opened a Women's Political Training Institute at Hankow, where, among other studies, women are to be trained in propaganda and the principles of the Labour movement. Thus sponsored, feminism itself may wear to us, nowadays so respectable and independent, the look of a somewhat ugly duckling. Possibly it has been bred in a spirit of mere calculation and for revolutionary ends. Yet we will welcome it, for if it lives it will grow, without being able to help itself, and in despite of this and all other revolutions, into the authentic swan of liberty and justice. Even now, experienced observers can guess with some approach to accuracy the order in which the following aims will be developed, discarded, or secured:—a new constitution, property rights for women—the extension of the laws against foot-binding—more education, especially legal—penalties for selling women and taking secondary wives—the removal of social customs which fetter women—welfare workers in industry—public institutions for poor children—carrying out the latest political aims of the Kuomintang.

Ourselves.

Owing to the pressure of other work upon the time of the two Editors, the Board of Directors have invited Mrs. Hubback and Mrs. Blanco White to act with Miss Macadam and Mrs. Stocks as an Editorial Board, which will in future be jointly responsible for the conduct of the paper. We cannot describe ourselves as having secured the "services" of Mrs. Hubback, as she has already for many years been responsible for notes and articles dealing with the progress in Parliament of reforms for which this paper stands, and has on occasions acted as Editor. Mrs. Blanco White, who is a distinguished novelist, and who has had much practical experience connected with the organization of industrial and professional women in the Ministry of Munitions and Ministry of Labour is, however, an additional source of strength. The Board recognizes that this joint responsibility and division of labour is largely made possible by the experience and ability of our Manager, Miss D. K. Low.

News Items.

Women have gained no new seats in the Danish elections, but the two sitting women members were re-elected.

Miss Miina Sillanpää, M.P., has become a member of the new Finnish Government.

A woman surgeon, Mme Erian Garfield, has been admitted to practise in the hospitals of Paris.

The Municipal Council of Bucharest has admitted two women members, thus setting an example to the rest of Eastern Europe.

The Turkish Government have placed a woman at the head of the Bureau of Hygiene, an important position, and perhaps the most difficult in their gift.

The American Association of Colleges has elected Miss Lucia R. Briggs as President. This organization represents more than 300 "liberal arts colleges" and is the most important of its kind in the United States.

The Conservative party on the Liverpool City Council have appointed Lady Muspratt as their junior whip. This is the first appointment of the kind.

Only 10 per cent. of the women trained in domestic science at King's College for Women have so far married.

Miss Olga De La Barra, during the absence of her father on holiday, will act as Chilean Consul in Glasgow for the next six months.

By a majority of one Blyth Town Council has decided against issuing further licences for women bus conductors during the present licensing year.

Miss Christine Taylor is the only woman in England to hold a position as shipping agent.

A new Birth Control Clinic is to be started in Birmingham, at which a woman doctor will give advice to mothers.

Miss Beatrice Edgell, D.Litt., Ph.D., has been appointed Professor of Psychology to the University of London at Bedford College.

The marriage allowance for soldiers has been fixed at 7s. for a wife, 6s. for the first child, up to 24s. for a wife and seven children, with 1s. for every child over that number.

WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The Report of the Unemployment Insurance Committee, appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Blanesburgh, to consider the operation of our National Unemployment Insurance scheme, was published last week. Its judgments and recommendations for reform were signed without reservation by all the members of the Committee, including Mr. Frank Hodges and Miss Margaret Bondfield. This fact, coupled with the absence of any official announcement that the Government intends to disregard its advice, means that in all probability its recommendations will shortly become law.

They are, of course, too complex and too multifarious to be summarized here. They have, moreover, been very adequately set forth in the daily Press. They embody, in the main, the conclusion that contributory unemployment insurance has justified its existence, and must remain as a permanent part of our social machinery; that the abuses popularly associated with "reliance on the dole" are negligible—so much so as gravely to disappoint the Charity Organization Society, which had hoped otherwise—and that certain readjustments of premiums and benefits are necessary to secure in the future the sound actuarial basis contemplated by the original framers of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and also to tide the scheme through the period of abnormal unemployment attributable to the war. This last object induced the Committee to recommend the imposition of certain additional or special contributions by employer, State, and wage-earner, until such time as the insurance fund is once more solvent. It is, of course, at present in debt to the amount of £21,000,000 or so.

The new rates of contribution and benefit follow roughly the same principle as the old in respect of the relation between men and women. That is to say, the discrepancy of contribution and benefit which is designed very roughly to reflect the discrepancy of male and female earnings, is preserved. But whereas at present the man is required to contribute 7d. per week and the woman 6d. under the new scheme (including the special contribution), the rates will be 6d. and 4d. respectively. This new ratio is probably a more accurate reflection of the discrepancy of earnings; thus, *qua* contributor, the woman wage-earner stands

to gain by the change. This verdict would also apply to the contributions of men and women between 18 and 21 years of age; also, though in a less degree, to boys and girls between 16 and 18.

When we turn to benefits, we find that under the new scheme the gain of the woman wage-earner *qua* contributor is not offset by a corresponding reduction of benefit. The present ratio stands at 18s. for men and 15s. for women. The ratio recommended is 17s. and 15s. Thus the woman's reduced contribution is clear gain, while the man's is reflected in a reduced benefit. In the lower age-group, 18 to 21 years, the position is reversed: an existing ratio of 6:5 is to be transformed into a ratio of 5:4. In other words, an adult benefit of 18s. for men and 15s. for women becomes a reduced benefit of 10s. and 8s. respectively. In the lowest age group of all, 16 to 18, the same tendency is shown. 7s. 6d. and 6s. become 6s. and 5s. These reductions of benefit for the lower age groups are, of course, an important feature of the Committee's scheme. They reflect the belief that the present discrepancy between what a young person can earn and what he or she can obtain in unemployment pay, is insufficient to provide an incentive for finding work and keeping it. It is, however, unfortunate that the young woman whose needs are, more particularly at this age, no less than those of the young man, should be required to suffer the most drastic cuts.

But to return to the adult male benefit. The reduction of 1s. per week to which we have called attention is compensated by an additional 2s. on the present allowance of 5s. for an adult dependant. Thus, what the male wage-earner loses as an individual, his wife, if he happens to have one, gains. While the income of a single man in receipt of benefit is reduced from 18s. to 17s., that of a married couple is increased from 22s. to 23s., though the children's allowances are to remain as before at 2s. Thus the woman stands to gain not only as wage-earner, but as wife, too. And this is as it should be; for our existing insurance scheme, though it goes one better than the wage system in recognizing the human needs of dependants, does most inadequately reflect the real difference of need as between a single man of 18 and a married man with a family of dependent children and a wife whose energies are occupied at home.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

BY OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The King opened Parliament on Tuesday, 8th February. The speech from the throne, as was expected, contained little. The paragraph about China expressed the desire for a peaceful settlement, and note was taken of the prospect of improvement in trade. The most important measure is, of course, that dealing with trade unions and of this no details were given. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, however, had already announced that, whatever it was, the Labour party would fight it. The only other important Bill was Leasehold Reform securing compensation to an outgoing tenant. But the document was more remarkable for what is omitted. The Factories Bill and Poor Law Reform were postponed. The Prime Minister explained that he intended to change our Parliamentary system to close the year at the end of July and open again in November. That being so, there would be no time to pass these two measures, but they would be taken next November. Some dissatisfaction is felt at their postponement, especially of the Factories Bill, and the same applies to the promised act giving women the vote at 21. This matter is in a most unsatisfactory position, as no one knows what the Government's intentions are.

The debate on 8th February was notable for a witty speech by Mr. Oliver Stanley, mover of the Address. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was not at his best, but the Prime Minister was, and after he sat down not much further interest was taken in the debate.

The general discussion was continued on the second day, Wednesday, 9th February. Members ranged over a wide area, Mr. Thomas getting in some good banter of the Government on reform of the House of Lords, and arguing vigorously against touching trade unions. Mr. Lloyd George also spoke, but did not say anything which he had not said before, and Mr. Winston Churchill wound up for the Government.

On the next day, Thursday, 10th February, matters livened up. Mr. Trevelyan moved the Labour amendment, objecting to the dispatch of troops for China. He made a case which has been made before in the country, and made it well. Sir Austen Chamberlain answered, taking the House into his confidence and telling them the exact state of the negotiations with Mr. Chen. And he was followed with marked approval by the Labour leaders.

Mr. Mosley, however, championed the view of China held by the Labour back benches. It had, of course, been common property that the Labour party was split in two, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Thomas, and other leaders supporting the Government, whilst the wilder spirits opposed it bitterly, and considered that they were treating the Chinese unfairly and risking war. Mr. Mosley is a protagonist of this creed, and his speech pleased the back benches, though its reception by his own front bench was questionable. He ended up by telling the Government that they were provoking a war in China in order to conceal their failures at home. Though he spoke with some extravagance, it is quite clear that he will add greatly to the debating force of his party. Altogether, the discussion was a good one, for Members answered each other and did not, as so often is the case, confine themselves to dreary declamation. Mr. Hilton Young and Mr. Johnston, Mr. Lansbury and Sir Robert Horne carried on an active fight. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when he came to wind up, was in a position of some difficulty, for he had made speeches in the country which opposed Mr. Trevelyan's motion, and still less did he go so far as the extremers members of his party. He got out of it by confining himself to generalities, and indulging in a contest with Sir Robert Horne upon familiarity with the Book of Job. Altogether the discussion was on a high level. When the House divided, the Liberals voted with the Government, and some of the Labour Members abstained.

Friday, 11th February, was an off day. The Liberal Party had choice of an amendment to the Address, and they chose the uninspiring subject of local taxation. Well-worn arguments were used and nothing that is worth recording was said.

On the first day Lord Balfour unveiled a statue of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He gave a speech such as he alone has the power of making, imbued with sincerity and with charm. Unluckily the same cannot be said of the statue. It stands in the lobby upon a high pedestal facing Sir William Harcourt, but wherever it was placed, and whether high or low, it would be equally unsuccessful. Those who remember Mr. Chamberlain consider it a bad likeness, and those qualified to judge condemn it as a work of art. No one has a favourable word to say for it.

THINGS INDUSTRIAL SEEN IN CHINA.¹

By DAME ADELAIDE ANDERSON.

II.

The whole movement towards something like effectual action in those days seemed to quicken and grow when Mandarins began to attend meetings and encourage addresses on the subject. When Governors of Provinces and Members of a Provincial Assembly saw me as a representative from the Industrial Committee of the National Christian Council of China, asked me for Memoranda on the Factory System and Factory Law of Great Britain and the West. When intructions were given by the Governors to their Commissioners of Industry and of Foreign Affairs to meet and confer with us on the action to be taken. Then, indeed, our doubts of the ultimate success of the movement to obtain measures for protection of labour vanished.

So quickly did these stages succeed one another that it was perhaps excusable that we began to believe that the time was close at hand when the foreigner and the Chinese Provincial Authorities would begin to co-operate in securing observance by employers of the Peking Provisional Factory Regulations, at least so far as the children were concerned, in some of the greatest industrial centres.

When civil warfare in the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu broke out in the end of the summer of 1924, and inevitably interrupted these activities, one thought of the interruption as simply a postponement of such promising international efforts. Who knew whether, perhaps, the delay might not give the Foreign Settlement time to begin to demonstrate the concern of its Municipal Council for the health and safety of the child worker? And an opportunity perhaps might be afforded within the then peaceful precincts of the municipality to exercise Western-trained experience in applying initial minimum regulations, as an earnest of goodwill, as a pledge that they would keep pace with Chinese regulations when China was ready to begin? It was this very point that was put to me by the Civil Governor of Kiangsu Province at my second conference with him at Nanking, shortly before he decided—as the Foreign Municipal Council had done—to begin by appointing a Commission for the Province of Kiangsu on Child Labour. In May, 1924, he issued his Ordinance for setting up his Provincial Child Labour Commission.

Some of the partly organized workers of the Greater Shanghai district pre-eminently led the way in bringing me to an optimistic outlook on the possibilities of reform. Within a few weeks of my first arrival in the Foreign Settlement, a letter reached me from a group of semi-skilled factory workers, all men, dated 13th December "Twelfth year of the Republic", appealing for consideration of their conditions—as if to someone able to bring improvements. It reminded me of vivid letters of confident appeal to factory inspectors from British factory women in 1894 and following years. Yet more, it struck a poignant keynote, very like that recorded of the British cotton operatives in the early years of the nineteenth century, when they strove for a ten hours' day and protested against the invasion of human rights and capacity by the then unlimited hours of factory work.

Two letters in fact came from this group of Chinese factory workers the translations of which lie before me. Leaving out a few unimportant details they ran as follows:—

"We saw in the newspapers that you came to our country to investigate conditions concerning the treatment of Chinese workers, so we wish to say a few words to you with frankness. . . . Among us are coppersmiths, machinists, electricians, stokers, and other kinds of workers, totalling over one thousand people. We work day in and day out, with no rest days. . . . We have never enjoyed the happiness of having holidays such as Sundays, National Anniversary Day, Dragon Boat Festival Day, or Labour Day. We work twelve hour shifts—day and night. . . . But including the time coming to and going from the factory, we spend fourteen hours a day for our work. When we change from day to night shift we have to work sixteen hours—four hours more than usual. We have no seats while we work. Should we human beings receive such treatment? . . . What's humanity, what's universal education, what's health, what's all that to us? Among our number the majority is illiterate. . . . Because of earning a poor mouthful of rice we are unable to observe the holy commands, neither are we able to enjoy those rights which are inherent to human beings. We have not any time to do anything that is beneficial to the public. During the night shift, especially during the hours between two and half-past five in the morning, we feel extremely tired. Our physical strength cannot obey our mental will. In fine we are treated as prisoners, animals, and machines. . . . We are peaceful workers. We do not want to

¹ The first article appeared in THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4th February, 1927.

do anything that is beyond us. But we are pressed by circumstances, so we plead you Dame to say a word for us. Ah! when shall we be treated as the European workers? We may be called the factory animals of the world of darkness. When shall we see the daylight? We wish that you fulfil God's will. We wish you peace. God be with you. . . . This letter contains conditions only in general. If you wish to investigate our conditions clearly you may come to see our workers' leader, Mr. . . .

This letter was promptly acknowledged, an early visit to the factory foreshadowed, and the group were encouraged to come and see me at the office of the National Christian Council or the Y.W.C.A. The answer came very soon:—

"Your very kind letter gave us great comfort. We intended to come and see you by New Year-time, but we poor labourers did not have holidays. Even though we were willing not to get any wages . . . it was not granted to us. We were very sorry indeed. . . .

"We learned that you had been very enthusiastic in discussing the industrial regulations. The present temporary rules are not satisfactory at all. In comparison with the rules in the European factories they are nothing. The factory owners in China cannot even keep these rules. . . . We sincerely wish that you can do something for us. We don't have any extravagant desires, but we do wish that we could have a proper living. If you will kindly grant us a visit we will be very grateful indeed. There is so much that I want to say, but time does not allow me to do it. May God be with you all the time."

An introduction was obtained from a Chinese friend to the managers of the spacious modern factory in question—Chinese-owned and employing male labour—and study of the conditions and processes followed. Here, as in some other places, the higher skilled workers are individually employed by the occupiers of the factory and they have eight-hour shifts and various amenities in their conditions. The lot of the unskilled labourer is on the ordinary level that appears to obtain throughout China. The semi-skilled and unskilled workers are recruited and employed under the contract system.

One has to keep in mind in weighing their position the non-existence of legal rights at the time for the whole mass of manual workers to combine for the purpose of collective bargaining; the absence of legal or otherwise recognized standards for the hours, health, safety of labouring people; the lack of public health administration outside the foreign settlements. Beyond all these things and of still greater appeal to a Western onlooker, were the confused national conditions which allowed of no legal redress for coolies who are liable everywhere outside the foreign settlements, to sudden impressment by rival military leaders as porters for their armies. And that total absence of personal rights was made strikingly apparent to me on my first entry into China, on the Bund at Canton, on 24th November, 1923, where I saw the gangs of impressed coolies waiting to be moved on. The position was undoubtedly much better in these respects in Canton after the establishment there of a more substantial and modern kind of Government about the end of 1925.

The urgency, and the difficulty, of securing general reform in China of working conditions for labourers was evident from what I saw at this fine modern factory equipped with the newest German machines in the Yangtze delta. Close outside its great spaces lay the squalor of the immediate approach, through lanes fringed with mat-sheds, contrasting with the pleasant country-paths across the fields we had left behind us. Only from ordered, stable government, capable of carrying through simple yet fundamental laws for the freedom of the "forgotten"—nay, unremembered—men and women of China, the coolies and labouring people, can the well-being of their national factory industry begin. And it can only go forward securely on the basis of an educated common people. The exceptionally high quality of mind discoverable in the ranks of this people appears to me self-evident from the samples I have met.

Following this visit I received a paper of many questions from the writer of the letters. And in early February, 1924, we have a conference with him and his associates, a group of allied workers from several factories, taking these questions as the subject of discussion.

(To be continued.)

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SOCIETIES

Send 6/6 to the Office of the Paper, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
1/8 for Three Months. SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY.

"THE EVOLUTION OF WOMAN."¹

By RAY STRACHEY.

George William Johnson was one of the real friends of the Woman's Movement. He believed in it with his heart and his mind, and he worked for it in season and out of season all his life long. He was known in particular for his practical and wise support of the movement to secure equal morals, which grew out of the great crusade of Josephine Butler: and his energy and experience are terribly missed. Just before he died he had completed the writing of the book whose name heads this article; and though he did not live to see it published he knew that he had put into it the conclusions and the ideals which life had strengthened in him: and he left it behind him to carry on his thoughts.

The scope of the book is no less than a survey of the position of women through the ages; and it is inevitable therefore that it should hurry somewhat cursorily over many parts of the story. The full history of the evolution of woman would take a lot of telling, even if one assumed to start with a full knowledge of the whole history of man. It would involve research beyond the lifetimes of a swarm of students, and it would be a task of immense complexity and confusion. For, until the last few years, no one has cared to notice the matter at all: the records of the past have not been searched with that aspect of human development in mind. Historians have not bothered, and contemporary writers have forgotten to notice that women are not the same as men. The consequences of their inferior position upon the march of history have been superbly ignored, and it is only lately that it has occurred to anyone that the matter has had any significance at all. Civilization, in actual fact, has made its slow progress through the ages against a stiff brake, the brake of woman's subjection. The children of each generation, left to the early teaching of despised and downtrodden females, have naturally failed to profit by their fathers' advance. Only by great effort, and by very slow progressions, have the barbarisms and superstitions which were "good enough for women" been outgrown by those women's sons: and the evolution of mankind has been retarded, almost beyond calculation, by the low status of women. Perhaps sometime in the future the bearings of these facts may be examined, and history may be rewritten with this in mind. As yet, however, the very materials for the subject are but fragmentary, and the problem awaits its interpreter.

Mr. Johnson has attempted no such colossal task as to rewrite the world's story from this new angle. Instead he has collected, sifted, and put in order the known facts about the actual position of women at different ages and in different parts of the world, and for this task he has had to search widely and patiently enough. Even so, of course, he has been able in one volume to give only an outline; and, perhaps because he has been at pains to make mention of many of the outstanding women of the past, he has somehow failed to convey the picture of the uncounted hosts of women whose obscurity and whose subjection made up, through long centuries, the true story of their sex.

What Mr. Johnson does give us, however, is a brief but interesting examination of the condition of women in the ancient East, in Greece, Rome, in Europe in mediaeval times and during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in France during the French Revolution, and in England during the nineteenth century, when the woman's movement itself had come to life.

These final chapters of the book, which describe the changes in women's position within the last generation, are written with full knowledge, and with that understanding which comes from participation in the events described. They contain the best description which has yet appeared of the changes which have taken place, though they are necessarily too much compressed and too general to include a detailed history of the movement which has brought them about.

Mr. Johnson's book is admirable of its kind. It is well and simply written, accurate, clear, and interesting; but if it is to be criticized it must be for its omissions. The author has indeed fallen into precisely the same error as the historians of the old school. He has concentrated upon the position of women, as they concentrated upon that of men, and he has not put the changes in their position into relation with the contemporary events by which they must have been influenced. He has examined and defended those women who have left records of their achievements behind them, but he has not attempted to

¹ *The Evolution of Woman*, by G. W. Johnson, with a memoir of the author, (Robert Holden and Co., Ltd., 8s. 6d.)

place them in their position in the real world of the past in which they lived. It is perhaps captious to blame this book for not being what its author did not intend it to be: and it would certainly be hypercritical to suggest that this is anything but a solid piece of work. Nevertheless, for as true a feminist as Mr. Johnson, the book seems just a little more aggressively feminist than is needful, now that the days of propaganda are over and the battle all but won.

THE HOUSE OF THREE WINDOWS.¹

Last year there appeared in this paper a short notice of the death of Miss Eva Gore-Booth. The writer touched on the diversity of her interests. As suffragist, as uncompromising opponent of legislation differentiating between the sexes, as champion of pit-brow girls, flower women, or barmaids, Eva Gore-Booth was a woman of action. But rare as the combination may be, she was at the same time a mystic and a poet. A small volume of verses *The House of Three Windows*, with an introduction by Evelyn Underhill, has recently appeared which reveals the hidden life from which sprang her outward and visible activities. In reading this little book we feel that we have the rare privilege of entry into the secret places of the life of a woman of our own time, who laboured for the principles of justice and equality for which we are still striving. Her verses may perhaps take us too far out of the depth of our own more limited adventures of the spirit, but they will be read with appreciation by many who knew little or nothing of Miss Gore-Booth's social and political work, and with added interest and pleasure by those who were her contemporaries and fellow workers.

L. H. S.

"THE BLATCHINGTON TANGLE."²

All genuine detective story "fans" go at once to their book-shelves or librarians, when Mr. and Mrs. Cole bring out a new "mystery." The enthusiasts need only be told that this story is well up to standard, conforms righteously to the correct conventions, and that the criminal cannot be guessed by a knowledge of Mr. Cole's political and social prejudices as was the case in that excellent book, *The Brooklyn Murders*.

The intricacies and ingenuities necessary to the first-rate detective story are, of course, child's play to a writer who has worked out to the last detail all the ramifications of a new social system. The reader can be assured that there are no loose ends, and that no important clues are unfairly withheld, although the authors distribute one's suspicions over almost the entire house-party at Blatchington Towers.

Of all the characters perhaps the most attractive is Lord Blatchington, whom we see first completely unclothed and carrying his dress suit over one arm, returning from a morning bath. "Bellamy," said Lord Blatchington, "have these clothes taken up to my room." And, by the way, there's a corpse over there by the window. Phone for the police at once to have it removed." An old friend, late Inspector Wilson is brought in to solve the problem, and to clear the character of the suspected person, who is, of course, almost the only member of the house party of whose innocence the reader is convinced throughout. An excellent book.

M. B. B.

¹ *The House of Three Windows*, Eva Gore-Booth (Longmans Green and Co., Ltd. 3s. 6d.)

² *The Blatchington Tangle*, G. D. H. and Margaret Cole. Collins, 7s. 6d.

TRAINING SCHOOL for NURSES.

There are a few vacancies for suitable candidates.
Ages 19 to 35. Next course begins 7th March.

Apply, MATRON, SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.

WESTMINSTER.—OFFICE, first floor; electric light, gas fire. Inclusive rent. Vacant 25th March or before. Seen by appointment.—Apply, Secretary, Leplay House, 65 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.

THE LINES OF ADVANCE TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.¹

Mr. W. Arnold Forster spoke at a meeting called by the Women's International League, at Friends' House, on 26th January, and lit up this subject, which some consider dull, with his clear and penetrating thought and his humorous imagination. The way to a general treaty of arbitration such as the Geneva protocol being blocked for the moment by the action of this country, we need to continue to press for our old friends of the Pilgrimage, the "optional clause" to commit us beforehand to the World Court for justiciable disputes, and "All-in" Arbitration treaties with any country that will make them with us. Mr. Arnold Forster described to us the form such a treaty should take, explaining that slightly different provisions would have to be made with a country not a member of the League (such as America) from those suited to the case of a country in the League. Thus members of the League, it should be noted, have offered to make such treaties with us, and have been refused by our present Government, although during the war a similar offer from Guatemala was accepted.

Now the League of Nations might adopt a suitable form of treaty and recommend it to its members so that it could lie at the secretariat ready for signature.

The essential features would be:—

(1) That all disputes of any kind should be submitted to an impartial tribunal for final settlement if they could not be settled by agreement between the parties.

(2) That "justiciable" (sometimes called "legal") disputes should be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, whose decision would of course be binding on the parties.

(3) That disputes of a political nature, not suitable for settlement by the application of strict law, if not settled by the advice of the Council or of a Conciliation Commission should in the last resort be referred to an Arbitral Tribunal whose decision should be accepted by the parties as binding.

In the case where a State, not a member of the League, was concerned, it would be necessary to provide an alternative to League procedure, and this can readily be done by the use of the Court of Arbitration established at the Hague in 1907.

But it is not enough to press forward with arbitration. Mr. Arnold Forster urged us to work also to get the country to demand of the Government that at the League of Nations Disarmament Conference, it should ask that all countries should accept as a standard of reduction the limitations that have been enforced on Germany. He believes that all the Peace Societies and many other organizations in the country may agree to press forward a united campaign on these issues: Arbitration (signature of optional cause and the making of "All-in" treaties); disarmament, to the level required of Germany.

We shall hear more of this.

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

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

15 DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

MASS MEETING ON EQUAL FRANCHISE

In the CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER,

On THURSDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1927, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH
MISS MARGARET BONDFIELD, M.P.

Further particulars as to other Speakers, including a prominent Liberal, will be announced later.

Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. Blocks of seats for organizations sending 6 or more members can be obtained from the SECRETARY, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1, at the following reduced rates:—2s. 6d. for 1s.; 1s. for 6d., and 6d. for 3d. Admission free. Seats will be allotted in order of application.

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

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING, 2nd-5th March.

Council Events.

Conference on Health and Unemployment Insurance, Wednesday, 2nd March, at 4.30 p.m.

Reception, Wednesday, 2nd March, at 8.45 p.m., at Household and Social Science Department of King's College for Women. A delightful Entertainment will be provided, as Miss Jean Sterling Mackinlay will very kindly give a short recital. We have no doubt that not only our friends from the country but also our London members will be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing her. (See advertisement.)

Mass Lobbying of Members of Parliament, Thursday, 3rd March, at 6 p.m., at the House of Commons.

Mass Meeting on Equal Franchise, Thursday, 3rd March, at 8 p.m., at the Central Hall, Westminster.

We are glad to be able to announce that in addition to Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Miss Margaret Bondfield, Captain Evans will be speaking, bringing a message from Mr. Lloyd George. There are also hopes that Lord Oxford and Asquith may consent to speak, as he is returning to town earlier than he expected.

Public Luncheon, Friday, 4th March, at the Criterion Restaurant, at 1 o'clock.

We are glad to be able to announce that in addition to Viscount Astor and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Miss Maude Royden will be speaking on the Conservative Attitude of Organized Religion to Women.

Officers' and Members' Conference, Friday, 4th March, at 4 p.m. It is hoped that in addition to officers, members of Societies will also attend this conference.

Statements of Views on Immediate Programme of Nominees for Officers and Executive Committee.

These statements have been printed, and can now be obtained from Headquarters, price 4½d. post free.

Time Table of Agenda.

It has been decided that the group of resolutions on Equal Pay for Equal Work will be taken on the morning of Thursday, 3rd March, and that the group of resolutions dealing with the programme will be taken on Friday morning, 4th March.

CONFERENCE ON TRAINING OF WOMEN POLICE, Monday, 7th March.

The N.U.S.E.C. called a conference on 26th January, 1926, in order that a statement of the duties of women police, asked for by the Home Secretary, should be backed by a large number of women's organizations. This conference set up a sub-committee to report on the Training of Women Police, and requested that a further conference should be called to consider this report. This has been arranged for Monday, 7th March, at 11.15 a.m., at the Caxton Hall. Lady Balfour of Burleigh will be in the Chair, and the speakers will include Commandant Allen, Miss Tancred, and others.

Copies of the report can be obtained from Headquarters.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES

NORTH LONDON GROUP OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.
A well-attended conference on Equal Franchise was held in the Town Hall, Hampstead, on Wednesday evening, 2nd February, at 8 o'clock. The chair was taken by Lady Pares, and speakers included Mrs. Corbett Ashby, M.A., M.Sc., Mrs. M. W. Nevinson, J.P., LL.A., and Mrs. How Martyn. It was gratifying to see in addition to our own Societies, a large number of delegates representing party organizations (unfortunately the Conservative party was not officially represented), Co-operative Women's Guilds, Adult Schools, Girls Clubs, etc. A resolution was unanimously passed demanding Equal Franchise for men and women at the age of 21. A vote of thanks was passed to Miss Auld for her work in organizing the meeting.

KENSINGTON AND PADDINGTON SOCIETY FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

The annual meeting of the above Society took place on Monday, 31st January. The meeting was held in the drawing-room of the Hon. Mrs. John Bailey, who made a charming and most efficient chairwoman. The meeting was extremely well attended, and after the business part of the meeting was over an address full of information and interest was given by Miss C. Fulford, P.L.G. Miss Fulford advised her hearers to

study the question of Poor Law and the proposed reforms, and expressed the hope that when the long-talked-of reform of the Poor Law takes place, it will bring improvement into the lives of the children concerned. Miss Fulford spoke on various aspects of the question of the administration of out-door relief, and of the Poor Law Hospitals and the work of the Hospital Committee.

There are many points to study with regard specially to the efforts made to cope with the Poor Law children's disadvantages, among them Cottage Homes, Scotland Homes, Special Homes, and lastly Emigration.

There is an excellent pamphlet, price 2d., dealing at some length with these questions, written by Miss Fulford, to be obtained from the National Council of Women, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

MADELEINE GREENWOOD.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

A special general meeting of members was held at Women's Service House, Westminster, on Thursday, 3rd February, at 8 p.m., under the chairmanship of Mrs. Oliver Strachey, to discuss a proposal to admit members of the Society's Junior Council to House Membership on payment of a reduced subscription of 5s.

Miss O'Malley, in moving a resolution to this effect, said that the Junior Council now number eighty-five fully paid up members, and that applications were coming in rapidly. The resolution was carried unanimously. Members were urged to attend the mass meeting on Equal Franchise arranged by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to be held in the Central Hall on Thursday, 3rd March.

EDINBURGH S.E.C.

A fine demonstration in support of Equal Franchise was held in the Central Hall, Edinburgh, on 28th January. Miss Chapman presided and the speakers included Mr. William Graham, M.P., Sir Samuel Chapman, M.P., and Councillor Mrs. Alderton. Miss Chapman summed up the situation in an able speech, in which she resented the theory that the vote was given as a reward of merit. Mrs. Alderton moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting, representing eighteen organizations of men and women, calls upon the Prime Minister to introduce during the present session a Government measure giving a vote to women at the same age and on the same terms as it gives it to men."

She dealt with the need for extending the vote to industrial and professional women. Mr. William Graham seconded the motion, and pointed out the dangers of a franchise conference. Sir Samuel Chapman also spoke in favour of Equal Franchise. Dr. S. A. S. Mair proposed the vote of thanks. We congratulate the Edinburgh S.E.C. on a very fine and successful piece of work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EQUAL FRANCHISE AND THE KING'S SPEECH.

MADAM.—It is with very deep disappointment that women's organizations have noted, not only that no reference whatsoever was made with regard to Equal Franchise between men and women in the King's Speech, but also that in the House of Lords the Marquess of Salisbury on behalf of the Government stated that "the subject was still under consideration and he could not make any further promise in respect of it"; and that in the House of Commons no satisfactory reply has yet been made to representations with regard to its omission.

ROSE SMITH ROSE (Association of Civil Service Sorting Assistants); S. E. BIRD (Honorary Secretary, Association of Higher Grade Women of the Post Office Departments); DOROTHY EVANS (Secretary, Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries); WINIFRED C. CULLIS (President, Federation of University Women); JANE W. FISK (President, Federation of Women Civil Servants); D. M. SPARKS (President, Headmistresses Association); GERTRUDE KINSELL (Chairman, Executive Committee, London and National Society for Women's Service); H. FRANKLIN (President, National Council of Women); MARGARET BONDFIELD (President, National Union of General and Municipal Workers); ELEANOR F. RATHBONE (President, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship); MAY OGLIVIE GORDON (Vice-President, National Women Citizens' Association); W. PAUL (Hon. Secretary, Professional Union of Trained Nurses); E. HOOD (Chairman, Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations); ELEANOR BARTON (General Secretary, Women's Co-operative Guild); CHRISTINE MURRELL (President, Women's Election Committee); FLORA DRUMMOND (Controller-in-Chief, Women's Guild of Empire); K. D. COURTNEY (Chairman, Women's International League); M. WINTRINGHAM (President, Women's National Liberal Federation).

REFORM OF NURSING SERVICE.

MADAM.—As a reader of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, and also a member of the nursing profession, with twenty years' hospital service, I should like to point out that the statements made in last week's issue of your paper seem to me very out of date. You do not seem to know what tremendous improvements have been brought about by the unceasing efforts of the modern matron with the help of hospital committees for nurses, during the last ten years.

To quote conditions in my own hospital, which is only one of very many, about 90 per cent. of the staff are shingled. All are paid a living wage. All are comfortably housed and well fed. All have facilities for study. All are perfectly free when off duty. No one works more than fifty-three hours per week. This includes lectures given.

A very different state of things from that depicted in your paper.

G. B.

GERMAN RADIO AND FEMINIST PROPAGANDA.

MADAM.—Allow me to ask for your kind help in a matter concerning our common cause.

I am trying to get a little hold of the radio for the purpose of good feminist propaganda, as unfortunately the greater part of the talks for women has until now been filled with rather superficial and trashy contents.

This week I am beginning a series on prominent women of different nations, starting with a number of pioneers who have died within the last twenty years and whom I have all personally known—amongst them *Emily Hobhouse*. I had some most interesting talks with her in 1920, she also left some biographical notes for me to use, but as I want to be more thorough, I need far more material, first of all her famous book, *The Brunt of the War*, and the articles that have appeared on the occasion of her death, last summer.

In Germany *nothing* is to be found, but I am sure your readers and some of the women working with you personally have been in touch with her work and her life. You would not only do me a great favour but also further the woman's cause and honour the memory of Miss Hobhouse (much too little known in Germany) if you would kindly help me. I shall be most grateful for any publications you could procure me, promising to send back books or pamphlets lent within the shortest delay. I should greatly appreciate any articles that have appeared, any personal recollections and all hints as to the men or women who have been friends of Miss Hobhouse and could give me further details.

Unfortunately every word for broadcasting must be written down and the manuscripts sent to the Radio-Corporation—so you see until now we have not yet been permitted free discussions like Lady Rhondda!

May I thank you beforehand for any help you are willing to afford. The quicker, the better, as my manuscript must be sent off by the first of March.

(Frau) ADELE SCHREIBER.

Charlottenburg 9,
Ahornallee 50, Berlin.

OUR FUTURE PEERESSES.

The Women's Election Committee has announced a complimentary dinner on Thursday, 24th February, at the Frascati Restaurant, to the twenty banned peeresses who would be in the House of Lords if Lord Astor's Bill became law. Some of these ladies are not very well known to the public, and many of our readers in London will be glad of the opportunity of seeing and hearing them.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

RECEPTION

TO MEET THE

DELEGATES to COUNCIL MEETING

WEDNESDAY, 2nd MARCH, at 8.45 p.m.

Household and Social Science Department,
KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, CAMPDEN HILL RD., W. 8
(Near Kensington High Street Station).

JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY
will give a short Musical Recital.

Tickets for non-members (including refreshments) 2/6. May be obtained N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, S.W.1. Evening Dress optional.

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COMING EVENTS.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.

FEB. 15. 7 p.m. E.L.M.A. Lighting Service Bureau, Strand, W.C. 2. Mrs. Christine Frederick on "Household Engineering and Efficiency Tests."

GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS' SOCIETY.

FEB. 21. Visit to Working Women's College, Hillcroft, Surbiton. Leave Waterloo 3.15 p.m.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (BIRMINGHAM BRANCH).

FEB. 23. 4.30 p.m. Queen's College. Mrs. Crofts on "Recent Legislation Affecting Women."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Cardiff W.C.A. FEB. 21. Debate on "Protective Legislation for Women in Industry." Speakers: Miss Lena Carbutt (Ex-Factory Inspectress) and Mrs. D. G. Jones.

Edinburgh W.C.A. FEB. 22. 5.15 p.m. Study Circle, "The Problem of Maternal Morbidity." Dr. Mary MacNicol on "Venereal Disease in Relation to Maternity."

Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. FEB. 25. 4.15 p.m. 172 Bath Street. Mrs. Aldridge on "Women in Industry."

SIX POINT GROUP.

FEB. 21. 3 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. Miss Chane Collisson on "Restrictions against Women in the Dominions." Chair: Miss Winifred Holtby.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

FEB. 23. 8 p.m. Fulham Town Hall. Equal Franchise Meeting. Speakers: Mr. Victor Duval, Councillor Miss H. A. Packer, Mr. J. Palmer, and Miss Gladys Waldron. Chair: Miss E. Butler-Bowden.

TYPEWRITING.

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

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OBERRAMERGAU.—Paying Guests received; large airy rooms; big bathroom; balconies; winter sports; English, German, French spoken; picture of house sent on application.—Miss Ellen Squirrell, Pilatushaus, Oberammergau, Germany.

SOUTHERN FRANCE.—VILLA to be let, furnished, 1st March. Two reception, three bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), electric light, central heating. Garden, lovely views sea, hills and picturesque old walled town. Excellent daily servant. Perfect spring and summer climate. 3 to 4 guineas weekly; six months, £75 only.—Durand, Propriete Vernin, Route S. Jeannet, Vence, A.M. France.

SUNNY FURNISHED BEDROOM. Use Sittingroom; plain breakfast, other meals by arrangements; 24s. weekly.—Ward, 34 Marlborough Hill, N.W. 8. Primrose Hill 2632.

LARGE, unfurnished ROOM to let in Bloomsbury, overlooking gardens; 3 windows; rent 28s. weekly, with use of kitchen and bathroom (geyser); attendance by arrangement.—Box 1,300, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

WIMPOLE STREET (adjoining) for working gentleman, one single, one double room. Gas fires, ring; meals by arrangement; letter.—Box 1,400, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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FOR SALE AND WANTED.

BARGAINS IN HEMSTITCHED COTTON PILLOW-CASES, very superior quality, size 20 x 30 ins., four cases for 12s. 6d. Write for Complete Bargain List To-day.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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 this year reduced to 2s. 10d. 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.

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.)

POST WANTED.

TRAINED WOMAN SECRETARY, graduate, with own typewriter, wishes part-time post.—Write, Miss Chapman, 13 Glebe Place, Chelsea.

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 AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Members' Library. Books on Suffrage, Sociology and Economics, Hansard, latest Government Publications, Periodicals, Newscuttings, 10-8 (except Saturdays).

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 20th February; 3.30 Music. Mr. Cyril Bailey on "The Religious Experiences of Ancient Rome." 6.30, Maude Royden, "Light and Darkness."

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NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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