

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Reassurance.

Mr. Baldwin's speech to the League of Nations Union on Friday of last week, gravely benignant as one would expect from so discreet and pacific a statesman, contains a timely reference to the evil rumours which have troubled Europe and America since the emergence of the Anglo-French "pact". Has Great Britain really reverted from the balanced objectivity of her Locarno policy, to the old game of sectional friendships and mutual accommodations? The military and naval terms of the pact would suggest as much. Lord Cushendun's recent assurance that the old Anglo-French "entente" has in fact never been dissolved, bears out the suggestion. But Mr. Baldwin now assures us that there is "no shadow of foundation" for the idea that we have "to some extent abandoned the position of impartiality and conciliation which we assumed at the time of the Locarno Pact." We have, he asserts, "made no new engagements, there is no change in the orientation of our policy." So that's that—as far as the British public is concerned. When Mr. Baldwin speaks, his good faith is taken for granted. But we fear that it will take a more drastic operation to excise from French consciousness the idea that Great Britain has in fact "made new engagements." And we are inclined to suspect that one condition of its success is the removal or suppression of Lord Cushendun, whose view of the case conflicts so bewilderingly with that of his Premier.

#### Where are the Women?

We are glad to learn that the Home Secretary has appointed a committee to inquire into the work of juvenile and police courts in the Metropolitan area, "and to consider and report, after consultation with the magistrates, whether any changes are desirable in the organization of work at the courts, or of the work of the courts as a whole, or as regards the jurisdiction, in the district, of police court magistrates and county justices respectively." But we are surprised and disturbed to find that the committee consists of six men and no women. This fact is not only deplorable in itself, it is also strangely out of keeping with the traditions of the Home Secretary. It is almost too bad to be true!

#### Revolt against Block Grants.

The Conference organized by the Maternal Mortality Committee, in the Central Hall, Westminster, on 30th October, was crowded with workers engaged in maternity and child welfare work. The Minister of Health was the principal speaker. On the whole, his speech was well received, but his references to the Ministry's recent cuts in the grants allowed for the provision of milk to mothers were the occasion of hostile interruptions. His efforts to explain away that particular "cheese-paring" economy were not, it seemed, convincing. More welcome was his explanation of the steps taken by the Ministry of Health to inquire into the causes of death in childbirth. An interesting report on the information collected by the Committee

was presented by Dr. Marion Phillips, and will be referred to in some detail in these columns next week. The discussion, after the set speakers had done their part, turned mainly upon the Government's proposal to substitute block for percentage grants in public health work; and a resolution protesting against the substitution on the ground of its probable baneful effect on the public health services was carried *nem. con.* The main resolution submitted to and passed by the meeting welcomed the action of the Ministry of Health in calling for medical inquiry into every case of maternal mortality, and in setting up a committee to consider the results of such investigations. It also welcomed the appointment of a committee to inquire into the working of the Midwives Acts, and the co-operation in these efforts of the British Medical Association. In a second paragraph it welcomed the sympathetic statements of the Approved Societies, regretted the inadequacy of the maternity service in certain areas, and pledged the meeting to do all in its power to arouse public opinion in the matter of maternal mortality.

#### The Incidence of Stillbirths.

A *Manchester Guardian* correspondent gave last week a preliminary survey of the results of the registration of stillbirths which came into force on 1st July, 1927. His article deals mainly with Lancashire, and is concerned mainly with the correlation of married women's wage-earning and the incidence of stillbirth. It appears that during the first year of registration, 1st July, 1927–30th June, 1928, there were 26,698 stillbirths out of 682,801 births, i.e. a ratio of 39 per 1,000 for England and Wales. The corresponding ratio for large towns was somewhat higher at 41 per 1,000. For the whole of Lancashire it was 47 per 1,000. A further analysis of this last ratio gives 46 per 1,000 for the Lancashire county boroughs and 50 per 1,000 for the rest of the county. Thus Lancashire experience seems to conflict with that of the rest of the country, the stillbirth rate being lower in the large towns instead of higher. A closer examination of the Lancashire county boroughs shows no perfectly clear and direct relation between the employment of married women and the stillbirth rate. For instance, Wigan, with a relatively small percentage of occupied married women, shows the second largest stillbirth rate, i.e. 63 per 1,000, as against Oldham's 64 per 1,000. Again, Blackpool, with a high percentage of occupied married women, i.e. 19 per cent as against Wigan's 7.9 per cent, has a stillbirth rate of 37 per cent, the lowest with the exception of Bootle, which boasts only 33 per 1,000. But dividing the 17 county boroughs into classes according to their occupied percentages, there appears to be a general tendency for the two figures to move inversely. For instance, the group of towns showing less than 10 per cent of occupied married women have an average stillbirth rate of 42 per 1,000; those showing 10 to 20 per cent occupied, an average rate of 52; those with 20 to 30 per cent occupied, 55; and those over 30 per cent occupied, 56. The *Manchester Guardian* correspondent thus feels justified in the suggestion that these figures "point decisively to a rise in pre-natal mortality among married women who are engaged in gainful occupations as compared with those who are not."

#### The Influence of Married Women's Work.

It is clear, however, that the interpretation of these figures needs considerable caution. There is a suspicious correlation between the stillbirth rate and the intensity of industrial development of these towns, irrespective of the degree to which married women are employed. It is in accordance with this correlation that we find Wigan second only to Oldham with a high stillbirth rate, irrespective of its small percentage of employed married women. This last factor is governed presumably by the fact that Wigan is dominated by heavy industry of a type which offers small scope for married women's work. It would be interesting to know whether this same coincidence

of industrial concentration and stillbirths is observable in the South Wales mining and tin-plate centres where notoriously relatively few women are employed. If so it would suggest that climatic and environmental factors are at work without respect to the industrial exertions of the women themselves. Meanwhile we are inclined to suspect that in so far as industrial occupation is a governing factor in connection with the stillbirth rate, it operates not so much through the direct influence of physical exertion as through the added incentive which employment outside the home may provide for the use of noxious drugs and illegal practices aimed at the termination of undesired pregnancies. We move here, however, in an atmosphere of somewhat vague speculation; since even were we to secure, in addition to the stillbirth rate, the far more elusive miscarriage rate, we should still be without accurate knowledge of the extent to which miscarriages were self-induced. At various points up and down the country, broken records on this subject are being accumulated by the voluntary birth control clinics. Such as they are, they are illuminating and somewhat appalling, for they show a degree of human wastage of which stillbirths and infant deaths give only a partial view. They are not yet, however, sufficiently well co-ordinated, or sufficiently non-selective to justify any but the vaguest and most tentative conclusions.

#### Northern Ireland and Equal Franchise.

In the Northern Ireland House of Commons last week the Minister of Home Affairs presented the Representation of the People Bill, a measure to assimilate the franchises for men and women in respect of Parliamentary and Local Government elections, and to amend the law with respect to the Parliamentary and Local Government franchises. Our readers will remember that the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act passed this summer by the Imperial Parliament applied, as regards Northern Ireland, only to the franchise for the House of Commons at Westminster. We hope there will not be much further delay before women electors in Northern Ireland are on an equal footing with men.

#### Our Neighbours in Westminster.

Westminster is the second home—the "spiritual home"—of many women working for the Cause. Their offices are generally in Westminster and the halls where they meet. Their poorer neighbours around are, for the most part, friendly and helpful to them. Therefore it is that the women of the woman's movement should have a fully developed conscious and practical sense of responsibility for housing conditions in this historic and wealthy city. Just at present the great effort on which attention is directed is the work of the special committee of the Westminster Housing Association, which hopes to secure and to build upon the somewhat notorious Pulford Street site. Last Sunday Sir Frederick Maurice spoke on behalf of the scheme in St. Martin's in the Fields. He declared the present condition of things to be (1) un-Christian, (2) uneconomical, (3) unsocial. We trust the necessary funds for completion will soon be raised, and that before long several hundred flats will be built upon the site round which so much controversy has raged. We trust also that the beauty which should be the common heritage of rich and poor will not be forgotten, and that the buildings will provide not only comfort for the body but also something that the heart and soul can feed upon.

#### The Mobility of Departmental Charwomen.

On 24th October Lady Walston and certain other members of the Pulford Street (Westminster) Site Committee, met a group of Government charwomen in Whitehall to discuss the problem of their housing in relation to their place of work. There are, it appears, no less than 4,000 charwomen engaged in Whitehall offices. The majority of them have to leave their houses at about 5.30 a.m. to get to their work by 6. They work until 9, but return again in the evening when the offices are clear, thus making the journey from home to office and office to home four times in the course of the day. The wastage of time thus involved needs no emphasis. Two hours travelling per day added to a working week which produces a wage of just over 28s. is a heavy toll on time and trouble. Incidentally it would be interesting to know whether any of them are married. If so, it would seem that the Government is committed to a policy (recently abandoned by one of our largest provincial Corporations) of dismissing married women who are employed at hours which coincide roughly with the regular absences from home of husband and children, while retaining the services of those who are employed round about breakfast time and after tea.

#### Another London Housing Survey.

It is a far cry from the wealthy City of Westminster, with its palaces, cathedrals, and stately Government buildings, to the uniform poverty of the Borough of Shoreditch; and the housing problem must necessarily be treated very differently. The report of the Shoreditch Survey Group, which has recently been published, is a melancholy record of an industrial district adjoining the city which is making rapid encroachments on sites formerly covered by dwelling houses. The report gives full credit to the energetic building policy pursued by the Borough Council, but its facts reveal that little more than a beginning has been made. The conclusions arrived at indicate that the problem is not one which can be solved by local effort alone. It affects London as a whole and the surrounding counties; there can be no improvement without better town planning, and some check on the haphazard growth of industry in Central London.

#### Evading an Issue.

For the first time in history the hereditary office of Lord Great Chamberlain happens to be held by a woman. The late Lord Lincolnshire having held it during the present reign, and having died without male issue, it has passed to his daughters, and is now held by Lady Ruperta Wynn-Carrington, who married Viscount Lewisham in 1905. It is the business of the Lord Great Chamberlain to officiate at the opening of Parliament by walking on the right of the Sword of State next to the King. We understand, however, that Lady Lewisham is not expected to undertake this ceremonial duty, and that her husband will represent her on 9th November. It is, of course, a matter of no real importance, yet its present outcome suggests some devious operation of the "Turk complex."

#### The Tragedy of the Coalfields.

The conscience of the nation appears to be slowly awakening to the tragedy of valuable areas of our country slowly bleeding to death. An important meeting of Manchester citizens was held recently, when Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck urged the provision of land for poultry-keeping and the establishment of village industries for unemployed miners. An interesting letter, written by one closely associated with mining who signed himself "Justice," appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* last week, which discussed the possibility of careful scrutiny of mines with a view to salving. As a speaker at the Manchester meeting pointed out, there has been no industrial tragedy equal to the present since the cotton famine in Lancashire, nor has there been any more urgent call upon the State since August, 1914. Surely Great Britain, which can come to the rescue of other nations in distress, is capable of finding some means of helping its own citizens, crushed by economic forces. Parliament will shortly re-assemble, and we hope and believe that the accumulated intensity of the demand from all parts of the country will result in some strong even if unprecedented course of action on the part of the Government.

#### How Will the Young Women Vote?

The recent elections for the office of Lord Rector of Glasgow University, characterized by incidents of kidnapping on lonely islands on Highland lochs, and fierce hostilities in which rotten eggs, decayed fruit, and fish played an unsavoury part, turned on the question of Scottish Nationalism rather than on party politics. The two excellent candidates who represented Liberalism and Labour, Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell, had no chance at all in face of the big issue of the day. The Prime Minister, whose majority was only 66 over the National candidate, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, owed his victory to the women students who voted two to one in his favour—the majority of the men voting Nationalist. The circumstances of Scottish Rectorial elections, and this election in particular, are too exceptional to permit of any rash assumptions either as to the popularity and extent of the Home Rule Movement or the political affinities of the young woman voter. Nevertheless we are glad to read that there was a smaller percentage of absentees among the women than among the men students, and there is humour in a situation in which the Unionist students are compelled to admit they were "Saved by the flapper vote." Party politics apart, it is not surprising that Glasgow students should wish to do honour to the Prime Minister, himself half a Scot, and the explanation of the remarkable success of the picturesque figure who represented Nationalism is outside our scope altogether.

## A REVIEW OF THE NATION'S HEALTH.

One of the most important Government publications of the past month is without question the annual review of the health of the nation, which is to be found in the annual report for 1927 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. For the convenience of busy readers, a few important facts may be extracted from a mine rich with valuable information. In the first place, the birth-rate is the lowest on record, being 16.6 per thousand. The death-rate, which is 12.3 per 1,000, shows an increase of some 30,000 on the previous year, but the rate of mortality for infants remains the same, 70 per 1,000 births. The most disquieting figure is the high death-rate due to childbirth, which is about the same as two years ago—this in spite of all the increased notice that has been attracted recently to the grave problem. We find it difficult to accept meekly the assumption of the report "that improvement must be slow and that we must be content with gradual progress." On the contrary, it appears to us that there is no subject which calls more vehemently for immediate and drastic measures, and we cannot believe that enfranchised women possessed of the facts will be content with progress that so far is not even perceptibly gradual. This week representatives of leading women's organizations are meeting to discuss the facts and if the figure for 1929 is not much lower we despair of the women's vote! For even the most zealous public servant—and we would like to express our warm admiration of the far-seeing and able leadership of Sir George Newman—must have behind him the "popular will", and at all costs the mothers must be saved.

That disease is preventable and good health "purchasable," to use Sir George's own adjective, is evident from the remarkable fall in the mortality rate for tuberculosis. Tuberculosis comes last among the five chief causes of disease, the order being: diseases of the heart and circulation; bronchitis, pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases; cancer; diseases of the nervous system; all forms of tuberculosis. The first two claim 201 and 157 victims respectively, out of 1,000 deaths, as compared to 79 victims of tuberculosis, a fall of 75 per cent since the middle of last century. What has been done for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis can and must be done for many other diseases.

At a time when changes in local government are imminent, we turn with special interest to the administrative principles laid down in the report. The concentration of all forms of health administration so far as practicable in one authority in each

## THE MOVEMENT FOR WOMEN POLICE.<sup>2</sup>

By EDITH TANCRED.

Brutus says, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

I believe—and I would wish the N.C.W. with all the women's organizations affiliated to it to realize—that the tide in the affairs of Women Police is now at the flood, and if the women of the country take intelligent advantage of the present position we shall achieve the establishment of women police.

Mr. Garvin in the last of two striking articles entitled "Police and Public", appearing on 15th July, 1928, gives "Four plain needs" to meet the criticisms brought against the police in connection with the Savidge Case. Three of these "Plain needs" relate to women police, i.e. (1) a woman of high rank in Scotland Yard; (2) women police to be organized fully and boldly; they should take an absolutely equal part in matters peculiarly concerning their own sex"; (4) Hyde Park fully patrolled and supervised by men police and women police in uniform.

The last thirteen years have been an eventful time of persistent propaganda and intensive experiment in Women Police. The movement has come through two committees of inquiry, an attempted execution by the Geddes axe, agitation in practically every large town in Great Britain, petitions addressed to the Home Secretary and both Houses of Parliament, to Watch Committees and Town Councils, to Standing Joint Committees and County Councils by every class of the community.

In every political party we have strong supporters, also among Chief Constables both in Boroughs and Counties; in May of this year a Chief Constable wrote: "There are so many persons enthusiastic about women police and so many definitely opposed to their appointment." "It is not a question of apathy so far as I can see." Then what is it? To reply to this question it is necessary to consider the British Police system as expounded

area, and the inclusion of the medical work of the Poor Law, public health education, factories and workshops, and insurance, in one comprehensive local authority for the whole community, is given the first place. The report then proceeds to stress the dual responsibility for health services, national as well as local—and here we are all attention in view of the proposals for a different allocation of the burden between the State and the local authority. "It is essential," so runs the report, "that the expenditure on health services should be paid for partly out of taxes from the Exchequer and partly out of local rates, because these services are of national as well as local importance and value. There can, I think, be no doubt that the percentage Exchequer grants in aid of health services have been of the highest possible value and incentive during the last fifteen years (a) in getting special medical services into operation, and (b) in guiding their direction. These two advantages would not necessarily be lost by a system of quinquennial block grants, though some definite adjustments of administration will be necessary to secure them."

In spite of the fact that the Ministry of Health gave evidence in favour of a system of block grants before the committee<sup>1</sup> presided over by Lord Meston in 1923, whereas the official evidence of the Board of Education favoured percentage grants, it is impossible not to read between the lines above quoted that the Chief Medical Officer regards with grave apprehension the results of the suggested change on the health services of the nation. He points out the economic loss to the nation due to sickness in one year, in terms calculated to penetrate the politician or hard-headed business man whose ears are deaf to the appeal of the social worker. The loss due to sickness for the insured population only represents a year's work done by nearly 590,000 persons. Any scheme which might entail any contraction of the health services or, indeed, which would hamper expansion, must *ipso facto* be opposed by women of all shades of political opinion, and in the coming critical months, when the proposals for local government reform are before the country, it is the duty of all women's organizations and of individual voters to study this particular proposal critically with this danger in view. They may pronounce wholly against block grants; they may suggest adjustments of administration which would mitigate the dangers of the abolition of the percentage grant system. But they must formulate their opinion and take political action accordingly.

by Sir Edward Troup (Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office 1908-22) in the first number of the *Police Journal* published in January, 1928. The strength and weakness of our Police system lies in Divided Responsibility as between the Home Secretary and Parliament and the Local Police Authorities.

Until 100 years ago there were no organized police in Great Britain. In 1829 Sir Robert Peel secured the passing of the Metropolitan Police Act. The Metropolitan Police—one-third of the whole police in England and Wales—are under complete Government control; the Commissioner appointed by the King reports to the Home Secretary and he in his turn is responsible to the House of Commons. Sir Edward Troup says: "He (Home Secretary) must answer to the House of Commons for the use he makes of the force." Therefore now as then the Metropolitan Police set the standard for the country. In the Provinces (i.e. all of Great Britain outside the Metropolitan Area) by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 Town Councils were empowered and required to provide police forces under the control of a Watch Committee and in 1839 similar powers were given in the counties—the Local Government Act of 1888 transferred those powers in counties to Standing Joint Committees and County Councils.

So far *Local Autonomy* was complete—but it did not work for some localities refused to have a police force at all—just as to-day certain localities refuse to appoint women police. So in 1856 police forces were made compulsory in all counties, and, in order to secure a standard of efficiency, Inspectors of Constabulary were appointed to test efficiency, and upon certificates of efficiency granted by H.M. Inspectors depended the Police Grant from the Treasury. The Police Act of 1919 empowered the Home

<sup>1</sup> The report of this committee has not been published.

<sup>2</sup> A speech delivered to the Annual Conference of the National Council of Women at York.

Secretary to make regulations with statutory force, standardized the conditions of service in all police forces, and established the Police Council. Sir Edward Troup writes: "The present position therefore (outside the Metropolis, where the Home Office and the Commissioner are wholly responsible for the efficiency of the police and for their action) is that the local authority is responsible for efficiency, while the responsibility for the action of the police is shared by the Chief Constables and the Magistrates; but this is subject:—

(1) To the *Police Regulations of the Home Secretary* which, based on a wide experience, secure a high degree of uniformity in conditions of service and in duties;

(2) To a *supervision of administration by the Home Office*, exercised through its Inspectors, and

(3) To *constant advice and direction as to duties from the Home Office*—not given on the personal views of the Home Secretary and his staff, but on the collected wisdom of police authorities, police officers, H.M. Inspectors, and the administrative officers of the Department."

You will see from what I have said that *the Women Police of to-day are being worked on the old system, discarded in 1856*, of local autonomy. It is left to the "discretion of local police authorities" to decide, first, whether they will employ police-women at all, second, if they employ them whether they will give them good or bad conditions of service, and *suitable duties*, and third, whether they will *train them* for the duties they are to perform.

The Report of the Baird Committee of 1920 states the women are *within the scope of the Police Acts for all purposes* including pensions, we stand on *solid ground* when we demand that the Police Act of 1919 be *applied to policewomen* and that the Home Office give "advice and direction as to duties" to Police Authorities, and draw up those regulations—with statutory force—for the full organization of Women Police.

The first step therefore is to secure statutory duties for police-women.

Out of all the storm and stress of the last few years over the status and work of women police one or two burning questions have emerged and women all over the country are asking ever more and more insistently—Who questions children, young girls, and women who have been the victims or witnesses of sexual offences?

It does not take much imagination to realize what is the nature of such questions and yet it has taken the Savidge Case to bring it home to the man and woman in the street that such questions *must not* be put to women and girls by men police.

Again it is asked, Who takes charge of women in custody in police cells, through the day and through the night, over the week-end, on remand or waiting for the Court?

What arrangements are made for young girls under arrest? Are they put into police cells?

Are the arrangements in police cells decent and humane? Can women in custody get food and sleep and wash themselves before appearing in Court?

Have all our women magistrates personally visited the police cells in their area and discussed their possible improvement with H.M. Inspector, the Chief Constable, policewomen and Police Court missionaries—the only people who have access to the women's cells?

We are told that the science of numbers is an exact science and for a reply to both questions I would refer you to the 88 boroughs and 40 counties in England with *no policewomen at all*—in the whole of Wales there is no policewoman. Only four police forces in Scotland employ them. The same test of numbers applied to police matrons gives the same result, only 33 towns out of the 122 in England and Wales can have a full-time service of police matrons.

I would like to make it perfectly clear that police matrons *cannot* be substitutes for policewomen—the duties they perform for women must be done *under the orders of a policeman*.

The issue then is plain, and all of us are agreed on the performance of certain duties by women *being essential*. Moreover we have a successful precedent for the performance of many of these duties by policewomen.

From 1918-22 the Metropolitan Police Women Patrols under their Superintendent, Mrs. Stanley, worked out with Sir Nevil Macredy an organization that was of proved utility to the community—an organization that revolutionized rescue work by dealing effectively with the young girl offender, the thief, the prostitute in the making, the adventurous youngster tired of home life, and they brought into our Courts an element of

merciful justice. This organization was scrapped with the deplorable results that our public parks are unsafe for children to play in, and our streets are haunted by young girls the male police are expressly forbidden to approach for any purpose other than to give a police caution or to arrest them. Mrs. Stanley has been in England for the last two months and she has put forward four classes of duties on which she considers it essential for policewomen to be employed. They are:—

(1) Taking statements from women and children, whether victims or witnesses, in all cases connected with sexual offences.

(2) Escort or conveyance of women prisoners and women and children to Homes, Hospitals, etc.

(3) Searching and attending female prisoners detained at Police Stations.

(4) Watching female prisoners, suicides, etc., in hospitals.

She also adds: "But in order to make it an economic possibility for every Police Force to employ policewomen for these duties, it is essential that the women shall receive the complete training of police officers, and shall be available for any and every class of police duty."

In conclusion may I leave with you these points. Local autonomy in police government failed to establish the men police. We have had eight years of "local discretion" and it has equally failed to establish the women police. We therefore ask that the women police movement be advanced from the police system in force prior to 1856—seventy years ago!—to that of the present day, and we ask in particular for the "constant advice and direction from the Home Office as to duties" spoken of by Sir Edward Troup.

The work of women police is now in the limelight; a Royal Commission on Police Powers and Duties is now sitting; next year 5,000,000 additional women will vote in the General Election; such an opportunity for making ourselves heard will not occur again and "we must take the current when it serves, or lose our ventures."

Let us all with one voice ask for one thing: Statutory Duties for Policewomen.

#### HELEN HANSON: A MEMOIR.<sup>1</sup>

Mrs. Acres is careful to call her sketch of Dr. Hanson a memoir rather than a biography. The material at her disposal appears indeed to have been of the slightest, and one sympathizes with her in her forced resort at times to what she herself describes as the "scissors and paste" method of treatment. But no one can read the book without a realization of the fact that its subject was a woman deeply beloved by her friends and respected by her colleagues, and a woman of reckless courage and selfless devotion to great causes. In spite of some ill-health which cut short her missionary life in India, she appeared always full of eager vitality and high spirits, and both in India and, later, in the various spheres of her war service, she made little of hardships or dangers. Mrs. Acres is peculiarly well fitted to deal with that part of Dr. Hanson's life which she gave to the suffrage cause and, above all, to work for opening to women the ministry of religion. Mrs. Acres, as chairman of the League of the Church Militant, worked side by side with Dr. Hanson as Treasurer and knew perhaps more than most others her generosity and the depth of her spiritual life. But she was also gay and a source of gaiety in others: not only did she presumably "amuse the heathen," as a friend prophesied would be the result of her missionary efforts, but she amused her friends at home. "Her rapidity of utterance was a source of never-ending amazement to those who heard her for the first time," and her clothes were often of surprising design and colour. "She had a characteristic disregard of appearances, except on special occasions; brown shoes with one brown and one black lace, . . . munching a currant bun while walking across Dean's Yard in broad daylight, etc."

While still in the full prime of her life Dr. Hanson was accidentally fatally injured by a motor-car, and died before the disabilities of old age could come upon her. As was fitting, her funeral service was conducted by Miss Maude Royden, who felicitously likened her to John Bunyan's Mr. Valiant-for-the-Truth.

Mrs. Acres has performed a difficult task with such a measure of success that all who care for the things for which Dr. Hanson stood will wish to read this little memoir, bearing as it does the imprimatur of two Introductions, one by Lady Barrett and one by Canon Simpson.

A. H. W.

<sup>1</sup> By E. Louie Acres. (H. R. Allenson, Ltd., 2s. 6d.)

#### "LOVE'S CREATION."<sup>1</sup>

The jacket in which Marie Carmichael's publishers have introduced *Love's Creation* to the world need not have presented as a "transparency" the information that Marie Carmichael is another *avatar* of Marie Stopes. The fact is transparent enough to the reader, and the partnership is much to be deplored. Marie Carmichael accounts for a good deal; and, not for the first time, does Marie Stopes many an ill turn. For Marie Stopes has done invaluable work in a great cause; but the sentimental circumstance with which Marie Carmichael chooses to envelop it is to be deplored.

*Love's Creation* describes the spiritual development of a rising young scientist under the influence of the love of two sisters, whom he marries in due succession. Where Marie Stopes is in command, as, for instance, in an account of a visit to the Natural History Museum, and in the laboratory scene, there is real, sober, illuminating science, properly so called; but when Marie Carmichael, through her hero or heroines, philosophizes, there is often strained and enervating psychology, and unnecessary stress on physical concomitants of emotional states, and an occasional confused incursion into metaphysics. With the views of both authors on practical administrative affairs, set out with Marie Stopes's uncompromising incisiveness, all "thinking" people will agree. She justly denounces "the priests of our day," "scientists," medical officers, and University Professors, for impeding truth; and her scorn for the meanness which underpays academical teaching is well directed and well deserved.

C. U. F.

#### THE DEATH OF A PIONEER.

On 26th October Miss Emily Janes, late Organizing Secretary of the National Council of Women, died at the age of 82. Her active life stretches back into the kindly and constructive philanthropies of the mid-Victorian age. It was from these, and largely by her own efforts as an indefatigable conference-caller, that there developed in 1895 the National Union of Women Workers, now familiar to us as the National Council of Women. She was its first secretary and its most active permanent official. In all probability she was the prop and mainstay of its early formative years. There was an element of devotion and precision about her work which gave it permanent value. Nor will the courtesy and charm of her personality be easily forgotten by those who knew her.

#### MRS. DESPARD.

Suffragists all over the world will be deeply concerned to hear of Mrs. Despard's accident and serious condition. Last week Mrs. Despard, who is now 84 and who lives with her sister, Mme McBride, in Dublin, fell down a flight of steps, breaking her wrist and injuring her head. We are glad to be able to announce that, although still in hospital, Mrs. Despard's condition is, as we go to press, slightly better.

*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 woman'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.

<sup>1</sup> *Love's Creation*. (Bale & Danielsson, Ltd.)

**THE WOMAN'S LEADER**  
EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SOCIETIES

Send 6/6 to the Office of the Paper, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1  
1/8 for Three Months. SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY.

#### A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

Those who control the plans of the London Federation of the League of Nations Union made an experiment this week which has proved an unalloyed success. In Jordans Hostel, in the midst of the beech-trees in all their gorgeous autumn beauty, the speakers group of the Federation met from Saturday to Monday to do some intensive study of the problems of the League. Among those who lectured at the discussions were Mrs. Swanwick, Mr. Alec Wilson, Miss K. D. Courtney, and Dr. Hilda Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. Innes acted as presiding geniuses and we offer our sincere congratulations to Mr. Innes and to the speakers group for a venture which may well be copied in other parts of the country. A really statesmanlike and well-informed staff of voluntary and professional speakers is a first essential for the guidance and mobilization of public opinion. The more the public are told about the League, with its successes and its failures and its striving, though sometimes peccant personnel, the more they desire to cherish it as a mother a promising child.

#### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE ANNUAL FAIR.

Christmas is still nearly two months away, yet the season of Christmas Sales is upon us. The Women's International League once more contributes to the general chorus. This year two special attractions are offered at the Annual Fair, to be held on Wednesday, 7th November, from 3 p.m. Mrs. Franklin is most generously lending the whole ground floor of her beautiful house, 50 Porchester Terrace, which is filled with every kind of work of art. The entrance fee of 1s. will enable anyone to enjoy these to their heart's content. An equally potent attraction is the opener of the Fair, Miss Storm Jameson, the celebrated writer. Her articles on "Women and the Next War" appeared a little while ago in the *Evening News*.

There will be stalls for international articles, for household linen, and for fancy goods. But the main part of the sale will be strictly utilitarian: cakes, confectionery, fruit, and general provisions, to which the attention of thrifty housewives with pacifist sympathies is earnestly directed. Entertainment for visitors of all ages will be provided by competitions, character reading, and so on.

If the question of Peace is to be kept before the women electors at the next election much hard preparatory work must be done in the intervening months. For this work money is needed. If £300 can be raised by the W.I.L. Fair that work can be undertaken with a good heart.

#### VICTORY AND AFTER LUNCHEON.

A Victory and After Luncheon, organized by the Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee, was held at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday, 24th October. The guests of honour included Dame Millicent Fawcett, Mr. Laurence Housman, and Mr. Brailsford. When Dame Millicent rose to recount a few memories of the struggle for the franchise in the far-off days of John Stuart Mill and John Bright, the whole gathering stood to do her honour. The chief note of the speeches of Lady Rhondda (in the chair), Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Mrs. Abbott, and Miss Alison Neilans, was that the victory was the beginning of a fresh struggle for real equality in municipal, national, and international life. "I wonder," said Lady Rhondda, "how many more generations are going to use up their lives before we can put the whole thing behind us, and forget that there was ever any difference of status, freedom, or opportunity based on the difference in sex." Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence dealt with "real and paper opportunity", showing the great discrepancy between the two, and the many coaches and four which could be driven through the Sex Disqualifications (Removal) Act; "the great bulk of women," she said, "particularly married women, were not living in the industrial age, but under the feudal system." The international aspect was dealt with by Miss Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Inter-American Women's Commission. She described the "treaty" method of trying to obtain in every country in the world a treaty providing equal rights for men and women. Mrs. Abbott, in a humorous and trenchant manner, criticized the relation of the International Labour Organization to women workers, calling it not so much mid-Victorian as Stone Age. She entertained her hearers by a description of the decorations of the International Labour Organization building, where the windows of the workers represented men engaged in various occupations, the only woman appearing in the agricultural section "gleaning what the men had left." Miss Neilans said that the achievement of an Equal Moral Standard would mean that in law, custom, and public opinion each sex would bear an equal responsibility for its actions. She poked fun at the pre-occupation of "pastors and masters" with the wickedness of women's dress, and concluded by saying that this equal moral standard implied justice, equality, and liberty for citizens, and a better chance for those men and women who had made mistakes to make good.

## THE FUTURE OF ST. JOAN'S ALLIANCE.

A correspondent writes: A special general meeting of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance was held at St. Patrick's Club Room, Soho Square, on Saturday, 27th October, Miss Douglas Irvine, M.A., in the chair. Now that the first object of the Society, Equal Franchise, had been obtained, the future of the Alliance had to be discussed. It was proposed from the chair: "That the Alliance shall continue to work for the remainder of its programme, i.e. to secure the political, social, and economic equality between men and women and to further the work and usefulness of Catholic women as citizens." This was enthusiastically passed. It was further agreed that the Alliance should do its utmost to help and encourage the women of the Latin countries in their fight for political freedom. A very long discussion then ensued on the subject of the incorporation of active work for Peace in the constitution of the Society. It was felt that this would be a distinct menace to the objects for which the Alliance was originally founded. There was still so much to do in winning the "political, social, and economic equality between men and women" that all its energies should be devoted to that end. At the same time St. Joan's was anxious to show its desire to support any national movement for peace and therefore passed the resolution that "while giving its moral support and sympathy to any movement likely in the judgment of the majority of the committee to promote a permanent world peace, the Alliance shall not embody any active participation in work to that end in its constitution, but shall endeavour to carry out its original programme."

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELIZABETH RATHBONE, C.C., J.P., Hon. Treasurer: Miss MACADAM.  
General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.  
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.  
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

## CONFERENCE OF MIDLAND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES AT BIRMINGHAM.—29th November.

This Conference, which is being organized by the Citizenship Sub-Section of the Birmingham N.C.W., is to be held throughout Thursday, 29th November, at the Y.W.C.A. Rooms, 106 Corporation Street. The morning and afternoon sessions dealing with "The Future of the N.U.S.E.C.—Finance," and "Protective Legislation" respectively, will be open to all members of Midland Societies affiliated to the National Union, and we hope that as many as possible will avail themselves of this opportunity of discussing the work of the Union. In the evening there will be a public meeting on "Equalities still to be Won," when the chair will be taken by Miss Rathbone, and the speakers will be Mrs. Blanco-White and Miss Macadam.

## RECEPTION TO DAME EDITH LYTTTELTON, D.B.E.

This Reception, as previously announced, will be held on Tuesday, 13th November, at 50 Porchester Terrace, at 4.30 p.m. We are very much indebted to the Hon. Mrs. Franklin for allowing the Reception to be held in her house, as this will help greatly to make it more intimate than this function in previous years has been.

## QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED BY VOTERS—HOW TO GET ON THE PARLIAMENTARY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGISTER, 1929.

A leaflet setting out the qualifications required by parliamentary and local government electors is now ready. It also gives full particulars as to how names are placed on the Register, when and where the lists should be scrutinized, how absent electors may vote, etc. As the franchise now extends to men and women equally this leaflet applies to all voters. Copies may be obtained on application to Headquarters, price 1d. each, or 5s. per 100 (post free, 1½d. and 5s. 6d.).

## NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

## BARNSELY S.E.C.

The opening meeting for the session 1928-9 was held on Wednesday, 10th October, in the Hall of the Girls' High School, when Lady Balfour of Burleigh gave an address on "Protective Legislation for Women," appealing particularly to the new voters to carry on with the equality programme, and take an active part in removing the still existing inequalities of status and opportunities. Miss Nuttall (the Headmistress) ably presided, and gave some interesting reminiscences of the early difficulties of the equality campaign.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN PADDINGTON.

On 11th October a non-party meeting of women, held at St. Mary's College, Lancaster Gate, and presided over by Alderman H. V. Kenyon, was addressed by Mr. Hancock Nunn on "Our Responsibility for a good Borough Council." Mr. Hancock Nunn is Executive Vice-Chairman of

the Mansion House Council of Health and Housing; and the meeting was organized on behalf of the Paddington Women's Local Government Association, the Paddington Women Citizens' Association, the Paddington Women's Municipal Society, and the Kensington and Paddington Society for Equal Citizenship. Miss O'Kell, a sanitary inspector of many years' standing, gave the meeting an interesting account of the development of the work of women sanitary inspectors and health visitors.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PERCENTAGE v. BLOCK GRANTS.

MADAM,—Mrs. Costello still misses my point. I entirely agree that necessitous areas deserve and should receive a special grant over and above what is given to all authorities, but I fail to see the justice of giving this extra help at the expense of other authorities. How does a percentage grant penalise the poor authority? It may be more difficult for certain authorities to earn the grant than others, as it is more difficult for certain people to earn a living than others, but no system is perfect. Under the present one there is no fixed pool, with the corollary that one authority's gain is another authority's loss, but under the proposed system that will be the case, and a poor—or laggard—authority will gain at the expense of a rich, or progressive, one. To describe a percentage grant as being merely a reimbursement of a proportion of expenditure seems somehow a little inadequate, when what really happens is that the ratepayers get an article for half price—but they realize what it means.

Mrs. Costello seems to think that the amount of new money to be provided is sufficient to improve and develop social services. That is not, however, the opinion of Birmingham, Edinburgh, the West Riding of Yorkshire, practically all the Lancashire boroughs including Manchester and Liverpool, the County of Durham, including some necessitous areas, nor of the Association of Municipal Corporations. These authorities are severally and unitedly telling the Government that the amount of new money is quite insufficient in view of the repeated claims of Local Authorities for more adequate State assistance.

With regard to the enforcement of "a reasonable standard of efficiency" in social services, we must await the appearance of the Bill before we can decide how effective its provisions are likely to be in that respect. It is, however, difficult to see how any new system can be as detailed and effective as the present method of inspection, which is justifiable in connection with percentage grants, because Mr. Baldwin has promised that a Local Authority is "to be more free, not less free, to do its own work in its own way."

SHENA D. SIMON.

Broomcroft, Ford Lane, Didsbury.

## DISARMAMENT.

MADAM,—I am not very hopeful that disarmament by agreement will come in our time. I do not see how it is to be brought about unless all newspapers could be forbidden to write on the subject for a given term of years.

Negotiations between nations are always full of difficulty as the idiosyncracies of all nations differ. This difficulty is enormously increased if there are a host of journalists intent on accentuating all the misunderstandings that arise.

The negotiations between the British and French governments started as part of the general effort to arrive at agreements with regard to disarmament. The result was not much. But it was something. The number of large submarines was restricted. The number of cruisers carrying more than a certain calibre of gun was limited. We could not agree on any further limitations. But we had made a step in the right direction. Unfortunately there is a presidential election going on in America, and a General Election due in a few months in this country. At once the enterprising American journalist sees a chance of making use of this agreement to further the natural instincts of the pressman. He writes bloodcurdling stories of plots and stratagems. He reveals his attacks planned by criminal though effete European statesmen on his glorious country. Nor is he content with unmasking the hidden villainy of the agreement itself. He obtains, I sadly fear by corrupt methods, a private letter from some official in the French Foreign Office to a French ambassador: and publishes it. If the letter is genuine, it was an unjustifiable comment on the agreement. But it was never intended for publication; as far as we know it does not represent the French government. It might have been a piece of levity. Such harm as has been done, to our relations with America, has been done not by the agreement itself, but by the monstrous perversions of it which have been broadcast in this American newspaper. As if this was not enough, the Liberal Press in this country, with their eyes on the General Election, are doing their best to rub salt into the wounds, being extremely offensive to France, with whom we must agree, as well as with America, if we are to progress on the road to disarmament. The first step towards international understanding is that we should cease to use foreign negotiations as ammunition for our ordinary party fights.

(LADY) MAUD SELBORNE.

14 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.

## "ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION."

MADAM,—Will you let me say how horrified I am to see in the list of questions for L.B.C. candidates a request for Ante-natal supervision? Ante-natal supervision, as opposed to assistance, would be a new and most revolting form of coercion for women. In a very short time it might be trusted to grow into a tyranny as brutal as any we have shaken off. It is, of course, the objective of the Ministry of Health, which aims at getting as many women under supervision and control as possible.

It will be the prelude to compulsory notification of pregnancy, and is one of the immediate dangers that we have to defend women from. Another is the altogether illegal and improper detention of women and girls in Poor Law Institutions if and when they have illegitimate babies. There girls and women are refused permission to leave—such refusal being entirely *ultra vires*—and if they make trouble they are certified as mentally deficient, a ruling from which there is neither appeal nor release, and are then imprisoned for life. This is done, *sub rosa*, at the request, or the urgent suggestion, of the Ministry of Health.

On these two points—the illegal penalization of motherhood and the attempt to establish inspection of motherhood—we should be now at this moment inaugurating an energetic campaign, if we pretend to have any regard at all for justice and freedom; and we should be requiring definite statements from candidates both for the Borough Councils and for Parliament.

C. NINA BOYLE.

6 Balcombe Street, N.W. 1.

## LABOUR AND THE DRINK QUESTION.

MADAM,—I note in your recent issue that you state that "during the early years of the war Mr. Bonar Law admitted quite frankly to Mr. Asquith the financial dependence of his Party on the Drink Trade." Would you be good enough to give me the reference to this as I have failed to find anything like it in the speeches by Mr. Bonar Law during the whole period of the War?

J. H. BARRON.

5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

[The reference occurs not in the speeches of Mr. Bonar Law but in the diary of Lord Oxford and Asquith. See Vol. 2, p. 75, indexed under the heading, "Law, Bonar, Frank admission on Liquor trade and Tory party." But we regret that in quoting the reference from memory we made one error: it was to Mr. Lloyd George and not directly to Mr. Asquith that Bonar Law made the admission.—Ed.]

## "LIBERAL WOMEN AND EQUAL PAY."

MADAM,—I read with interest and real disappointment in a recent issue of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, Mrs. Le Sueur's letter describing the fate of the addendum on "equal pay" which she moved, on behalf of the South Bucks Liberal Association at the recent Liberal Conference, for inclusion in their Party Programme.

If—as the Editorial footnote implies—economic equality between men and women was already on the Liberal Programme, how strange of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation to have opposed the addendum. For what is *economic equality* if it does not mean *equal pay*? Of course, everybody is aware that the Liberal Party in its published principles has declared its adherence to the principle of "economic equality between men and women," but anyone with a political sense is equally aware that this kind of general statement is a very different thing to the inclusion in their Party Programme of a definite "equal pay" resolution based on the principle referred to above.

I feel that the *real* regret which every reader of your paper who believes in "equal pay" will share with Mrs. Le Sueur is the regret that so few leading Liberal women gave a feminist principle like this any active support. If that support has been given the addendum on equal pay would undoubtedly have secured the necessary majority.

NORAH BROWNRIFF.

48 Drayton Gardens, S.W. 10.

## EQUAL FRANCHISE VICTORY CONGRATULATIONS.

We have received permission from Dame Millicent Fawcett to publish the following letter:—

DEAR DAME MILLICENT,—At the last quarterly meeting of the Port Elizabeth Women's Enfranchisement League a very hearty vote of congratulation was unanimously passed on the attainment of the Equal Franchise for Women in England by the Societies which have for so long worked for this object.

In special our League desired to offer to you their sincere congratulations, and I have to convey to you the expression of their great joy that you were present at the final stage as you were at the first step 60 years ago. Our hearts went out to you in your joy in the great victory, and we beg to assure you of our gratitude to you for your untiring work in the great cause, and of our esteem and veneration for our Leader. Your work has been strenuous but the happy ending has brought the one reward you sought: "free citizenship for women."

It gives me the greatest pleasure to have the honour to express to you the Port Elizabeth Women's Enfranchisement League's congratulations on the great Victory to which you led the women of England.

I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

ANNIE L. DORMAN,  
Hon. Secretary,

Port Elizabeth Women's Enfranchisement League.

PORT ELIZABETH,  
SOUTH AFRICA.

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## LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

Hon. President - Dame MILLICENT FAWCETT, G.B.E.

## ANNUAL MEETING. FINAL NOTICE.

Women's Service House, 35-37 Marsham Street, Westminster, Thursday, 15th November, 1928, at 5 p.m.  
TEA, 4.30 p.m. (6d.), to meet Dame MILLICENT FAWCETT.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Acting President . Miss B. A. CLOUGH, proposed by Lady Strachey and seconded by Miss Russell Smith, has been duly elected, no other candidate standing.

Hon. Treasurer . The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, proposed by Mrs. Garforth and seconded by Miss Elsie Miller, has been duly elected, no other candidate standing.

Committee . Only nine nominations have been received in addition to those of the Acting President and Hon. Treasurer, and the following are all duly elected:—

*Miss CLEGG	proposed by Miss Clough	seconded by Mrs. O. Strachey.
*The LADY EMMOTT	" Miss Ward	" The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves.
*Mrs. ARNOLD GLOVER	" The Lady Emmott	" Lady Sprigge.
*Mrs. KINNELL	" Miss Stoney	" Miss Clough.
Miss HONOR LAWRENCE	" Lady Sprigge	" Mrs. O. Strachey.
*Miss O'MALLEY	" Miss Goddard	" Miss E. R. Clover.
*Lady SPRIGGE	" The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves	" Miss O'Malley.
*Mrs. OLIVER STRACHEY	" Miss Smieton	" Miss Elisabeth Scott.
*Miss HELEN WARD	" Miss O'Malley	" Lady Sprigge.

\* Member of Outgoing Committee.

## BUSINESS.

1. Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.
2. Appointment of Auditor.

3. Alteration of Constitution. The Executive Committee of the Junior Council propose the following Resolution:—

That the Constitution of the Society be amended so that the Executive Committee shall consist of twelve persons, in addition to the officers, ten to be elected at the Annual Meeting, as at present, and two to be nominated by the Junior Council Executive Committee at the time of the Society's Annual Meeting.

4. Resolutions proposed by the Executive Committee:—

(1) That the London and National Society for Women's Service in Annual Meeting assembled rejoices in the granting of full equal Suffrage to women which crown with success the object for which the London National Society for Women's Suffrage was founded in 1866. It believes that this victory will advance the cause of women's economic equality, which was included in the Society's objects in 1920, and it resolves to devote its full strength to the

task of securing with political equality, equal pay, equal opportunity, and equal economic liberty for women.

(2) That the London and National Society for Women's Service in Annual Meeting assembled, believing that the full co-operation of women in the administrative business of the country is essential in the public interest, calls upon the Government to withdraw the regulations by which women are compulsorily dismissed from the Civil Service on marriage.

(3) That the London and National Society for Women's Service in Annual Meeting assembled deprecates the proposal of certain London Hospitals to discontinue the training of Medical Women and urges that in the interests of the community a concerted demand should be made for women students, both graduate and post-graduate, to have facilities for training as adequate and as efficient as those that are open to men, including their appointment to paid and honorary posts in Hospitals.

5. Description of the future home and prospects of the Society. Exhibition of Plans.

P. STRACHEY, Secretary.

## COMING EVENTS.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

NOV. 3. 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Caxton Hall. Conference on "The Kellogg Pact and After." Speakers: Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, Miss K. D. Courtney, Mr. W. Arnold Foster, Viscount Cecil, Professor Madariage, and Lady Acland.

## GUILDHOUSE W.C.A.

NOV. 5. 3 p.m. Mrs. Paul Willoughby (Alliance of Honour), "The Equal Moral Standard."

## GUILDHOUSE GUILD OF GIRL CITIZENS.

NOV. 8. 8 p.m. The Guildhouse. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Miss Ida Samuel. "The Responsibilities of the New Voter." Chair: Miss H. Helen Ward.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

NOV. 13. 11 a.m. Caxton Hall. Conference on "Proposals for Local Government Reform." Speakers: Mrs. Keynes, J.P., and Miss Bertha Mason. Chair: Lady Emmott. Discussion.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Gillingham W.C.A. NOV. 5. 7.30 p.m. Arden Street. Members' Evening.

Hampshire Federation of Women's Institutes. NOV. 6. 12 p.m. New Theatre, Market Place, Andover. Mrs. Hubback, "Social Insurance."

Ilkley S.E.C. NOV. 6. 8 p.m. Lecture Hall, Rhyddings Road. New Voters' Meeting. Speakers, the three prospective Candidates for Pudsey and Otty Division. Chair: Mrs. Stocks.

## SIX POINT GROUP.

NOV. 6. 5 p.m. 92 Victoria Street. Mrs. E. Abbott, "Equal Occupational Rights." Chair: Miss Froud.

## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

NOV. 13-14. Caxton Hall. Victory Green, White and Gold Fair. Opened by Viscountess Astor, M.P., and Miss Viola Tree.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

NOV. 7. 3 p.m. 50 Porchester Terrace. Annual Fair.

## TYPEWRITING.

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

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TO LET, HALF-FLAT, 1st floor; large parlour (fine view), bedroom, kitchenette; electric light, gas-cooker, bath, geyser. Suit retired teacher. One guinea per week if unfurnished.—Apply, Professor Barbara Foxley, Brynithon, Llandrindod Wells.

LARGE BED-SITTINGROOM to let, furnished, with use of bath and breakfast; gas-fire in room; 30s.—Ritch, 20 Stanley Gardens, N.W.

## POST VACANT.

CHAUFFEUSE wanted by two ladies; willing to help garden, animals or house; country.—Yolland, Heather-view, Fairwarp, Uckfield, Sussex.

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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.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PEARL NECKLACES, 3s. 6d.; Gramophones, 5s. 6d.; Watches, 4s.; Ladies' Dresses, 20s.; Silk Macks, 17s.; Coats, 18s.; Gents' Suits, 34s. 6d.; Boots, 8s.; Blankets, 3s. 6d.; Rugs, 2s. 8d.; Violins, 5s. 6d.; Ukuleles, 5s.; etc. Catalogue Free.—Roger Edwards, Dundonald Road, Colwyn Bay.

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GOWNS well cut and fitted by experienced dressmaker. Terms from 21s. Ladies' own materials made up. Renovations a speciality.—Grace Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. Phone, Park 2943. Appointments.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration; Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 10s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

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