

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill.

The committee stage of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill taken in the House of Lords on the 18th was characterized by the fact that a considerable portion of the debate was devoted to Lord Balfour of Burleigh's amendment to delete from the Bill the provision for the prohibition of the employment of women. Lord Balfour, putting the case in a lucid and convincing speech, pointed out the suitability of the painting trade for women, the probability that women, having as a rule more regard for personal cleanliness, would be more likely to carry-out the regulations than men, and the fact that the theory that women are more susceptible than men dates from the days when women were engaged in very dangerous processes in connection with lead, and were very poorly paid, so that there were predisposing influences, such as malnutrition and anæmia, which were enough in themselves to account for lead poisoning. He also pointed out the danger of the vested interests of those trade unions which were interested in the exclusion of women. Lord Dawson of Penn in his turn stated that "As much as there is a prima facie objection to differentiation between the sexes, the onus of proof lies upon those who seek to impose differentiation." He also pointed out that "a large part of the proclivity of women was a result of their economic position rather than their sex characteristics," and emphasized the danger to the children of men as well as of women who are poisoned. Lord Haldane urged that an inquiry should be held into the relative susceptibility of men and women before women were excluded by law. Lord Banbury and Lord Phillimore also supported the amendment. Lord Desborough on behalf of the Government was the only speaker who opposed it. He was unable to put forward any statement proving the greater susceptibility of women, though he quoted the opinions of Sir Thomas Legge and Sir Thomas Oliver. He protested somewhat querulously that the amendment proposed was something "quite new". He referred to the pamphlet issued by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship in support of the amendment, but failed to answer any of the points therein raised. There seems now little doubt that the Bill will go through in its present form, and that some hundreds of women will lose their present well-paid jobs.

The New Oxford Bill.

We propose to deal more fully in a subsequent issue with the alterations to the Liquor (Popular Control) Bill formally introduced into the House of Lords last week by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. This Bill still bears the name of the late Bishop

of Oxford, Dr. Burge, who fathered it originally. Several groups have been at work at his request considering certain debatable points in the Bill and the proposed amendments represent the results of their deliberations. Such groups include an Anglican, a Free Church, a Conservative, a Liberal, a Labour, and a woman's group. Public opinion is undeniably strengthening in favour of legislation on the lines of settlement of the drink problem by popular control, and the Oxford Bill has reconciled many hitherto irreconcilable points of view. Social history has shown many instances of reform long delayed by sharp clashes of opinions among the reformers; the temperance problem is a case in point. The Oxford Bill does offer a common platform to those of widely different opinions, and women's societies should, if they have not done so already, study the terms of the amended Bill in order to be able to take action when it again reaches the stage of discussion in the House of Commons.

Married Women and the Imperial Conference.

It is a very great disappointment that in the report of the Committee on Nationality of the Imperial Conference, presided over by the Home Secretary, whose terms of reference included passports and the nationality of married women, the committee does not seem to have considered the question of the nationality of married women at all. It recommended only resolutions dealing with the nationality of children, the interpretation of the British Nationality (Status of Aliens) Act, 1914, and registration. The problem of nationality of married women was not even mentioned. The nearest approach is a recommendation that a widow of a deceased British subject by naturalization may have her certificate of naturalization revoked by the Home Secretary. This complete ignoring of the request for a revision in the laws so as to enable a married woman to have the same rights to retain or change her nationality as a man, shows an intolerable disregard of the wishes of the organized women of the Empire.

The Persecution of Married Women Teachers.

Once again the persistent hostility of educational authorities to married women teachers has found outlet in the Press, in connection with the case of Dr. I. Turnadge, headmistress of the Twickenham Girls' Secondary School. Dr. Turnadge, who is a Doctor of Philosophy and a Bachelor of Science, has been for eighteen years a member of the teaching profession. During that time she has served with distinction at the Stockwell Training College, the Godphin School, Salisbury, and the Latymer School, Hammersmith. Four years ago she became Headmistress of the Twickenham Secondary School, the largest in South-West Middlesex, at a salary of £600 a year. In 1925 she chose to marry. It might be supposed that high educational status and a distinguished career would carry with them the right of self-determination in domestic matters. This was not the case however. The Middlesex Education Committee, who as a result of Dr. Turnadge's marriage, passed a resolution that it should no longer employ married women, suggested that Dr. Turnadge should retire, and only the urgent representations of the Twickenham Higher Education Committee that her removal would be contrary to the educational interests of the school staved off her dismissal. But Dr. Turnadge has once again provoked the bachelor-avuncular interference of the powers (we refrain from the hackneyed phrase "grandmotherly" in deference to the experience and human sympathy of grandmothers). She has dared to have a baby! She has even dared to suggest to the Education Committee that maternal experience is a positive human asset in one whose work involves continuous dealings with children. But the Education Com-

mittee regards it as nothing but a disability. Not merely has Dr. Turnadge been dismissed from her post before any attempt was made to ascertain whether her educational services suffered in any way from a new domestic interest, she has actually been refused leave to state her case in person before the governors of the school. Thus it transpires that Dr. Turnadge's baby (to whom we wish health, happiness, and a combative spirit in this iniquitous world) involves in addition to the prime costs of child-rearing, a standing overhead charge of £600 a year, and the loss of the pension to which Dr. Turnadge would have been entitled after two years more service. Really—all things considered—there is much to explain the falling birth-rate among the professional classes!

An Indictment of Modern Economics.

In *The Times* of 17th November Sir Ernest Benn delivered a strong indictment of modern economics, in the course of which he accused the framers and teachers of that youthful science of concentrating undue attention upon the problems of distribution and neglecting the problems of production. And among the examples of such neglect, he indicated the absence of any adequate pre-occupation with the tendencies of modern capitalistic production which involve restriction of output. Curiously enough—and we say "curiously enough" because Sir Ernest appears to have a very inadequate knowledge of the structure and methods of economic science and of the personnel of the Cambridge school which focusses his especial displeasure—there is a lot in this criticism. Recent developments of industrial trustification, the effect on productive incentive of a separation of function as between the ownership and direction of capital, the effect upon productivity of the age-grouping of the population—these and other productive problems of modern industrial life have so far received scant attention from the writers of economic text-books and the compilers of examination papers. But in his assignment of causes we are convinced that he is wholly at sea. He believes that this neglect is due to the pressure of trade union and socialist influence upon Oxford and especially upon Cambridge. We can find no indications of any such pressure. As a matter of fact the philosopher Hegel provided the true key to the riddle when he pointed out that "the Owl of Minerva begins its flight only with the falling twilight." Or, in other words, theorists tend to delay their generalizations until the conditions about which they are generalizing are on the eve of dissolution. Economic teaching is still to a large extent modelled upon a framework devised by economists who inhabited a world dominated by the dialectic of unhindered competition. In such a world there was really much less to be said about the problems of production. Meanwhile, though the Owl of Minerva may in general prefer to await the sunset, it is capable of unexpected flights, and this week the bird descended upon Manchester in the full glare of high noon. At any rate, the Lancashire cotton spinners are of opinion that they may have something to learn from the Cambridge school about the economics of production—sufficient to make it worth while to discuss the half-time system with J. M. Keynes!

Forced Voting.

We have hardly realized in this country that in Australia the law that was passed last year making voting compulsory has actually come into force. In the *Observer* we are informed that at the last Federal Elections several thousands did not record their vote and summonses were issued against those who had no reasonable excuse to offer. One such summons and conviction is of importance, as the elector appealed from the decision to the Supreme Courts, which upheld the decision. One judge, however, Mr. Justice Higgins, dissented from this view on the grounds that the "valid and sufficient reasons" for failure to vote specified in the Act might include other than physical inability to do so. He held that there is no legal right to force an elector to vote when by voting he declares a preference between "two persons equally obnoxious to him." We have a suspicion that the apathy in local government elections is partly due to the fact that the two or three candidates are, if not equally obnoxious, equally indifferent to the voters. Compulsory voting is no way to cure this apathy either in local or Parliamentary elections.

Having it Both Ways.

The Food Council is still pre-occupied with the arbitrary movement (or rather non-movement) of retail bread prices. According to its standard scale the price of the 4 lb. loaf should

not exceed 9½d. when standard grade flour does not exceed 48s. per sack of 280 lb. A recent advance on this price in the London area was immediately followed by an advance in the price of the 4 lb. loaf from 9½d. to 10d. But as far back as 15th November the price of flour dropped from 49s. to 47s. 6d. And the price of the loaf has not yet moved! We are reminded of the retail price policy pursued by the firm of Lever Bros. during and after the war, and vividly described in the Records of the Central Profiteering Committee. When the costs of raw materials were rising rapidly, that firm was wont to adjust its retail prices on the basis of "replacement costs," i.e. the estimated cost of replacing the commodity sold. But when the cost of raw material was falling, it was found that this method had been abandoned in favour of a policy of "actual costs," according to which the retail price of soap was based upon the cost of production of the actual piece sold. Our readers will readily grasp the implications of this simple readjustment of policy. Doubtless the organized "Bakers of the British Isles" have grasped it too.

Lady of the Air.

We are delighted to see that Mrs. Elliott Lynn, who recently retired from active aviation, has succumbed to the lure of the air and decided to resume flying in the spring. In April she will take up her career as assistant to Colonel Henderson, who is starting a school of flying at Brooklands. In a speech to the Soroptimist Club in London last week, Mrs. Elliott Lynn drew attention to the superior safety of flying over other means of locomotion, which involve crawling along the earth's outer surface. She actually demonstrated her proposition statistically. During the last two years, she said, only seven people had been killed in aeroplane accidents, whereas no less than 21 people per week were done to death by motors in the streets of London alone. Quite so. And we would add that during the past year only one life has been lost by parachute descent, whereas this modest figure has been greatly exceeded by the casualties of lift accidents up and down the country. Are we therefore to draw the inference that the parachute rather than the lift is the safer method of descent from high office buildings and the upper galleries of large retail emporiums? Unfortunately we can do no such thing, and we leave the more statistically minded of our readers to account for our inability. All the same, though we regard Mrs. Elliott Lynn's assertion of superior safety as non-proven, we agree with her that for aesthetic, and spiritual, reasons aviation is infinitely superior to our habitual earth-bound methods of travel, and we are delighted that a woman should once again play an active part in the exploration of its shining and illimitable future.

Women and the Seventh Assembly.

We hope that conferences similar to that organized by the Women's International League last week on the proceedings of the Seventh Assembly will be organized throughout the country. The speakers, Mrs. Swanwick, herself a former delegate, Miss Courtney, Miss Catherine Marshall, and Mrs. Innes, known to our own readers as our own Geneva correspondent for three years, all spoke with first-hand knowledge of the problems under discussion. Another opportunity for Londoners or visitors to London will be afforded on Monday, 29th November, when the Council for the Representation of Women in the League will hold its annual meeting. Dame Edith Lyttelton will speak on the work of the Assembly, and Mrs. Hoster will present a report on the position of women in the Secretariat and International Labour Office.

Women Called to the Bar.

17th November was Call Night at the Inns of Court, and the seventy-seven students called to the bar comprised two women: Miss Eileen Macdonald, LL.B., of Manchester (Middle Temple), and Miss Ma Pwa Hmee (Inner Temple), who holds the pioneer status of first Burmese woman law student.

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

THE PROGRESS OF TOWN PLANNING.

By R. L. REISS.

The recently published annual report of the Ministry of Health has an interesting section dealing with Town Planning.

This subject must, of course, be carefully distinguished from housing. The Town Planning Acts, which are now consolidated in the Act of 1925, give wide powers to Local Authorities to control the future development of their town or district. When a town planning scheme is approved, owners of land can only develop in accordance with the principles laid down in the scheme. Such schemes provide for "zoning"—i.e. for the reservation of certain areas for industry, for residence, and for commerce and for open spaces respectively—for the lines and widths of new roads and a number of other matters.

In recent years considerable progress has been made in the preparation of schemes. Up to the 31st August about 141 Local Authorities with over 20,000 population and 200 with populations of less have taken some steps towards the preparation of schemes, and the number is increasing week by week. The total acreage covered by schemes amounts to over two million.

Marked progress, also, has been made in the preparation of regional schemes covering the areas of many Local Authorities, and laying down the main lines along which development should take place. For example, the Manchester and district scheme covers an area of some seventy Local Authorities, and stretches over a large portion of South Lancs, North Derbyshire, and North Cheshire. The necessity for this is obvious. The schemes prepared by individual towns in a closely populated area impinge upon those prepared by neighbouring towns, and unless some steps are taken towards joint action, even though it be in an advisory capacity, confusion is bound to result.

In the report under review, some interesting facts are given with regard to the proportion of land included in schemes prepared and preliminary statements approved during the year, showing the proportion of the land allocated to different purposes. 78 per cent of the land included in the schemes is reserved for residential purposes, 2 per cent for business, i.e. commerce, 5 per cent for industry, and 6 per cent for general use without definite restriction to any one of these purposes. The remainder of the land is reserved for open spaces and allotments but, including both existing and proposed open spaces and allotments, the total proportion reserved for this purpose is only 7½ per cent of the whole.

The Ministry express the opinion that it is disappointing that a larger area of land has not been reserved for open spaces. The proportion allowed for parks and playing fields is clearly inadequate and there is no more important matter to which public attention should be attracted than the necessity for increasing the amount of land reserved for open spaces and playing fields in connection with town planning schemes.

There is a larger aspect of the question of open spaces to which more attention should be directed, and that is the pre-

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

BY OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

It has been a quiet week, and indeed on every day except on Monday, 22nd November, the House adjourned before its usual time. It must be the first occasion since the war when this has happened.

On Monday, 15th November, there was a discussion on broadcasting. The Postmaster-General made a long speech, and he was in the main supported by Mr. William Graham, who was a member of the committee upon which the Government's action was founded. To put it shortly, the industry is to be placed in charge of a Board, of which the chairman is Lord Clarendon, and among whose members Mrs. Snowden is included. Naturally the scheme was attacked by those who thought it went too far and by those who did not think it went far enough, but it slipped successfully through this cross-fire, and members went home to bed before 9 o'clock, after giving a second reading to two small agricultural bills in addition.

On Tuesday, 16th November, there was an attack on the Government for providing insufficient relief, or rather, for inducing the Poor Law Guardians to do so. The attack was not successful. Mr. Chamberlain made two statements which were hardly challenged, the first that the coal stoppage had been financed by Boards of Guardians, and the second that whereas in the strike of 1921 relief averaged £94,000 a week, in the same unions the average this year has been £312,000.

On Wednesday, 17th November, there was a short discussion

on the housing of rural workers, and a somewhat rambling and inconclusive debate took place. The point of attack was that under the proposed Bill the owner of a country cottage could obtain state assistance to put it in repair, the tenant's interest being properly protected, that is to say that he could not be charged interest on any money except what the landlord spent himself. There were several divisions, and the bill secured comfortable majorities.

On Thursday, 18th November, came another discussion on relief of unemployment, but more interesting was the attack on the Home Secretary for prohibiting meetings. Even this latter debate was not so lively as might have been expected, and in fact may even be called good tempered. Then on Friday, 19th November, the House dealt with no fewer than six bills, advancing them all a stage, and yet found time to adjourn two and a half hours earlier than usual. The only bill of interest was the University of London Bill, which provided for the setting up of a body to frame statutes for the University. It was supported by the Labour party and got through without a division. Finally, on Monday, 22nd November, the House plunged into the intricacies of the Merchandise Marks Bill, and there it will remain for two or three days. Thus ends a peaceful week.

More interesting events happened outside. The Liberal party have come to an agreement: at any rate Mr. Lloyd George

servations of larger areas of land for agricultural or rural purposes. As the ministry say, "the saving of cliffs, downland, or other natural features from indiscriminate building invasion is but one form of the problem, which in its broadest aspect is that of setting some limit to the merging of town and country, and the consequent loss of identity of both, by reserving agricultural or other forms of open belts in the vicinity of towns, not necessarily always or generally with a view to public acquisition." The easiest method of securing this is by the joint action of a group of Local Authorities within a region.

The considerations just mentioned lead to the main criticism of the progress which has been made so far in regard to town planning. While a larger number of Local Authorities are now preparing schemes, and while more attention is being devoted to this subject, there is a tendency for the Local Authorities and their experts to concentrate too much upon the question of road transport, and not to realize that the real object of town planning is to secure conditions rendering possible a better community life. In other words, the volume of town planning is satisfactory, but the quality of it is not. Far more attention should be devoted to understanding and propagating the fundamental ideas of town development. This should be the gradual remodelling of our towns in such a way as to make them fit places for individual and social life.

In order to achieve this towns should be of limited size. Efforts towards decentralization both of industry and population are necessary. While this will take time and is surrounded by difficulties in the case of towns such as London and Manchester, which are already over grown, much can now be done to prevent towns from expanding beyond the limits for which a real social life is possible. This may be achieved, partly by carefully thought out town planning schemes, including the reservation of agricultural belts, but also by means of the creation of new Garden Cities to which industry and surplus population can be moved, and where new industries can be developed.

The best models for town planning are to be found at Letchworth and Welwyn Garden City, where the town planners were unhampered by the mistakes of the past. More such Garden Cities should be started, but in addition to this, the Local Authorities of existing small towns should be encouraged to try to control their future development in accordance with the principles which have been worked out at Letchworth and Welwyn, and should take care to prevent that overgrowth which has been so disastrous in the case of the very big towns.

It is to be hoped that those who are concerned about public affairs will take the trouble to read the town planning section of the Ministry of Health's report, which is published both as part of the main volume, but also separately, and is obtainable for a few pence from the Stationary Office. Readers of the report will, I hope, be led to study the subject generally.

appears to have swallowed such of his opponents as were left. There is to be a single fund, a single headquarters, and presumably a single policy. This event has caused the prophets to get busy, and one of the best known Labour weeklies foretold that it was very nearly certain that Mr. Lloyd George would hold the balance after the next election. It is difficult to see upon what this calculation is based. The by-elections show the Liberal party suffering the usual fate of middle parties, and finding that the electors want either a conservative or a Labour candidate. In fact, a forecast such as this makes a big draft upon confidence in Mr. Lloyd George. True, that remarkable character is above all things an astute electioneer, but it is hard to believe that he can win a balancing position with the small forces at his disposal. The writer of these notes has been slow to believe that the great creed for which the Liberal party stands would be extinguished, but it looks now as though Liberals, while they will undoubtedly be numerous in the country, will find few constituencies that they can carry. It will be their fate that their representation will not correspond to their numbers. But, as has been said over and over again in these notes, politics is so much a matter of leadership that there is a possibility that under Mr. Lloyd George the party will be born again. It is possible, but, reading the omens, it is improbable.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

By JOHN H. HUMPHREYS.

Municipal elections are steadily tending to become more political. This is now true of nearly all considerable centres of population. But the more political the local elections become—and there seems little reason to expect that the present tendency will be arrested—the less suitable is the present system of election.

Our present system habitually fails to reproduce the balance of opinion among the voters as disclosed in the voting returns. We may have a greatly exaggerated majority for one side or the other. The Sunderland elections afford a good example of this. The figures were:—

Party.	Votes.	Seats.
Labour	14,517	0
Unionist	12,829	10
Liberal	9,943	6
Unofficial Socialist	1,225	0

The 22,000 Unionist and Liberal citizens sent sixteen spokesmen to the Council; the 15,000 Labour and Socialist citizens sent none.

On the other hand, a minority of voters may easily win a majority of the seats, and this has happened in some places in the recent elections. Both these anomalous results arise from one cause—the votes of the minority in each ward, whether large or small, have no value.

Another aspect of representation is of no less importance, the question of personnel. Men and women who have served their city most ably and faithfully are liable to be removed from civic service owing to some side issue, or, as is now increasingly likely, to some incident in national politics. Aldermen—in theory chosen because of long experience of municipal work, which gives their co-operation a special value—are now specially marked for destruction, when this may ensure a party majority on a council. In Sheffield seven retiring Aldermen have been replaced by others of a different political complexion. In Gateshead, a Labour victory has been followed by a Labour defeat, and in the selection of aldermen the new victors have paid off old scores. The new and growing practice seems barbaric, alien to the idea of representative government and entirely incongruous with the loudly voiced demands for justice and fair play in international relations.

The position of independent candidates has also been rendered more precarious. This is a matter in which women are particularly interested. They may, like Miss Rathbone, seek election as a general welfare candidate and not as the nominee of a political party. But the party organization dislikes the independent, man or woman. And yet there is room in municipal administration for councillors not subject to the increasing discipline of this or that political machine.

Women are still with good reason primarily interested in adjusting inequalities which still remain in respect of the franchise, but the results of these municipal elections disclose electoral injustices which clamour also for redress. Should large bodies of citizens having votes be deprived of all share of representation? If so, what becomes of the doctrine of equal citizen-

ship? For how many years should large minorities have no voice? Should all citizens, irrespective of their party views, have an equal opportunity of serving as councillor, as alderman, or even as mayor? If so, the law requires amendment. Should the independent councillor be entirely eliminated from municipal councils? Certain it is that the present method tends to squeeze out him or her.

The present moment provides a special opportunity for raising and discussing these problems. The Government has on the stocks a new Local Government Bill, which will transfer to municipal authorities the present powers of Boards of Guardians. This transfer of itself would seem to make most desirable the presence on the council both of men and women who would be free to take a broad non-partisan view of these new and important functions. Moreover, there is now sitting a Royal Commission on Local Government which is empowered to make recommendations as to the future constitution of local authorities, and the constitution of a local authority depends both upon the franchise and the method of election.

Nowhere in this modern world can we now escape the problems presented by the methods of election we use. So much dissatisfaction was felt at Geneva after the last election of the Council of the League of Nations—the block vote was used—that the Assembly adopted unanimously the recommendation of Norway that an inquiry should at once be opened into the proportional system so that minorities might be assured of representation on the council. The municipal elections have equally left behind them the feeling that the method of election leaves much to be desired. They have made clear the injustices of a system that ignores the minority; and, if in the election of the council of a city, as in the election of the council of the League of Nations, we desire full and fair representation for all, the remedy lies ready to our hand—the adoption of a proportional system.

CHINA AWAKENING.¹

The crux of the difficulties in China is that the Chinese people is awakening from a long apathy. Fifteen years ago the great Chinese leader Sun Yat Sen sowed seeds of national self-consciousness. To-day the fruits of his activities are to be seen in the popular appeal made by Sun's successors, the Kuomintang (the People's National Party) of Canton. The Chinese people have hitherto been loosely bound, as far as government and administration are concerned. The Peking Government has been becoming more and more completely a mere figurehead, being representative only of the military leader for the moment in possession of the city. There have in different parts of the country been other military leaders, for instance, Chang Tso-lin, supported by Japan, Wu-Pei-fu, supported, some say, by other Powers, and Sun Yat Sen, at Shanghai, all levying taxes on the people within their reach. Only the Chinese people's aptitude for real self-government has prevented absolute chaos in the country. In the meantime the Kuomintang has been consolidating its power in Canton, and the last few months have seen it sweeping northwards, successful owing to its popular appeal rather than its military prowess. The Christian General Feng, their ally, is preparing to march southwards. The fact that the Chinese people, vast and politically unconscious as it still is, is nevertheless united by the bonds of a common language, a common art and culture, is the strength of the Canton movement. *The Times* in a leading article recently envisaged the possibility of the Canton Government becoming the sole government of a united country. Whether that happens or not it is time that the European powers recognized the new spirit that is abroad in China, and abandoned the gunboat as a diplomatic instrument. The history of their past relations with China is a woeful one, a history of "Opium Wars", of the exaction of special privileges, concessions, and indemnities, of the exploitation of the workers, and, in general, of very little regard for the interests of the Chinese people themselves. The Foreign Office seems to be more pacifically inclined of late. But they are still awaiting the advent of "a strong central government" before they will negotiate the revision of existing one-sided treaties. In the meantime, Russia has not been blind to the importance of friendly relations with China. She has renounced all her special privileges and has been giving great help, mainly in the matter of advice, to the Chinese national leaders. Although it does not seem likely that China will become Communist, the trend of China's future relations will be determined by this sympathy.

M. A.

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

MISS SHEILA KAYE-SMITH.

In her latest book,¹ Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith reintroduces us to Joanna Godden, taking up that redoubtable woman's career where she left it some years ago, and guiding her through the ups and downs of unmarried motherhood to the haven of a safe and suitable marriage. It is always a dangerous thing to retouch an old masterpiece. And *Joanna Godden* is one of the masterpieces not only of Miss Kaye-Smith's own career, but of contemporary fiction. Miss Kaye-Smith has therefore done a dangerous thing; nor has she escaped the consequences of her temerity. She has followed Joanna into the shadows and in so doing has diminished the splendour of her wonderful earlier exit from the safe shelter of homestead and reputation. It was a great end to a great novel, that proud departure of a proud heroine from the lighted stage and the curtain should never have been raised. In raising it, Miss Kaye-Smith has given us a pleasing story, skilfully told as is her wont. But she has committed an artistic blunder which it is difficult to forgive.

Joanna Godden Married is, however, a mere fraction of Miss Kaye-Smith's newest book; the longest of nine stories. Of the others, which vary widely in quality, "A Working Man's Wife," and "A Day in a Woman's Life," stand out pre-eminently as the best. Miss Kaye-Smith is an expert and delicate interpreter of the human affections in their simpler aspects, and in the latter story she portrays with devastating accuracy the emotional futility and the inescapable tyranny of tortured love. Here, at least, there is no mismanagement of dramatic values. Its author almost makes amends to her public for the desecration of *Joanna Godden*.

M. D. S.

"THE PROBLEM CHILD."²

Social workers are turning more and more to the study of psychology and those whose work lies among children will find much that is suggestive in the volumes recently issued under the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund, one of those American endowments for different aspects of social welfare which are the envy of social workers in this country. *The Problem Child in School* which has just reached us, gives a description of the work of "visiting teachers" which cannot fail to interest teachers, school managers, and care committee workers in particular. Actual cases of difficult children taken from the records of visiting teachers who devote themselves mainly to the home visiting of children who "present problems of scholarship or conduct of a baffling, erratic, troublesome or suspicious nature," are quoted and discussed. In *Three Problem Children* we follow the vagaries of behaviour of three children, Mildred, Sidney, and Kenneth, taken from actual observation at the Bureau of Children's Guidance, conducted by the New York School of Social Work. We are making rapid strides in the study of behaviour in this country, but we have not yet reached the point when education authorities are willing to appoint trained care workers to visit and supervise children with abnormal tendencies before their abnormalities become so marked as to stamp them as moral delinquents or mentally defective. But preventive methods are advancing here as in America, and work such as that of Mr. Cyril Burt among school children should be studied in conjunction with these interesting American records of "problem children."

E. M.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATURE AND COUNCILS (WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIVES).

22nd November.

Miss Lawrence asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it is the intention of the Government of India to include women among the nominated members of the new provincial councils and legislative assembly?

Earl Winterton: The selection of the persons to fill the nominated seats is under the Statutory rules a matter for the personal discretion of the Governor-General in the case of the Indian Legislature, and of the Governor in the case of a provincial Legislative Council. My noble Friend has no information as to their intentions in this matter.

¹ *Joanna Godden Married, and other Stories*, by Sheila Kaye-Smith. (Cassell, 7s. 6d.)

² *The Problem Child in School—narratives from case records of visiting teachers*, by Mary B. Sayles, \$1.00. *Three Problem Children—narratives from a child guidance clinic*, \$1.00. Published by the Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency, 50 East 42nd Street, New York City.

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

The annual meeting of the London Society for Women's Service held on Thursday, 18th November, was of unusual interest this year. It celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the Society, and the occasion was marked by a handsome birthday present in the form of a permanent endowment by an anonymous friend. A benefactor who wishes to remain anonymous, but who has closely and critically followed the work for several years, has during the last few months set aside a capital sum of money vested in the hands of Trustees, with this instruction that, subject to certain conditions, the interest in whole or in part shall be allocated to the purposes of the Society. The conditions are of great significance. They are in effect that the Society shall maintain its present general character, but that it shall greatly extend its activities, and that the members shall themselves endeavour to raise funds in reasonable proportion to those which will accrue under the benefactor's scheme. The Committee have a grateful appreciation of this gift, and their appreciation is increased rather than diminished by reason of the condition attached, for in their opinion, as in that of the benefactor, no gift could secure the desired end, unless it resulted in a re-doubled effort, both financial and otherwise, on behalf of the beneficiaries.

The name of the Society was changed to the London and National Society for Women's Service, a Junior Council was inaugurated, and the following two resolutions carried unanimously:—

"That the London Society for Women's Service in Annual Meeting assembled urges the Government no longer to delay in dealing with the question of Equal Franchise between men and women, in order that women may be assured of voting on equal terms with men at the next Election.

"That the London Society for Women's Service, while believing that protection should be afforded to workers, declares that restrictions imposed on the work of women not at the same time applicable to that of men, result in women being treated as permanent non-adults, and lower their status as workers.

"The London Society for Women's Service wholeheartedly supports the efforts of industrial women to organize themselves in Trade Unions, believing that they will thus help to secure for themselves a status and freedom of opportunity equal to those of their male fellow workers, and hasten the day when all labour restriction will be based upon the nature of the work, and not upon the sex of the worker."

When the business was concluded Mrs. Oliver Strachey gave a delightfully amusing account of the history of the Society which, fortunately for those who were not present, will be reproduced as a pamphlet.

THE NATIONAL MILK CONFERENCE.

A note of distinct optimism was a characteristic of the National Milk Conference held on 16th November. The chairman, Mr. Wilfred Buckley, C.B.E., in his opening address, laid stress on the improvements that had been effected, and the growth of a strong public opinion on the necessity for clean milk. He emphasized, as did also many other speakers, the importance of educative rather than coercive methods, and of the former, the grading of milk, he thought, was most effective. (There are now 444 farms producing certified "Grade A" milk as against 17 in 1920.) Dr. Harriet Chick, in her admirable address "Milk in relation to Public Health," emphasized the importance of milk as a food, and illustrated the effects of a milk shortage from her own experience of the milk-starved children of Vienna from 1918-20:—"Rickets was almost universal and often manifested in its most severe forms, while scurvy was a common ailment causing many deaths among infants and young children." Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking in the afternoon, said that his Department advocated an increased consumption of milk as a health measure, and promised that the Government would help by all means in their power in the clean milk campaign. Several important points came up in the discussions. The chief one was the question of the advisability of the pasteurization of milk in order to kill the tubercle bacilli. From six per cent to 10 per cent of the milk distributed to-day has live tubercle bacilli present, and this is disquieting. It has been proved that pasteurization kills the tubercle bacillus—but it would seem that more research is needed as to the health-giving and nutritive properties that are destroyed or impaired by pasteurization. There was some divergence of opinion on this point—and it is obviously an important one. It was also elucidated in the discussion that the public have no knowledge as to whether their milk has been treated by heating or pasteurization before they receive it. It would seem a simple matter to remedy this by some form of label on the bottle. M. B. B.

WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

We propose to give some of our space, whenever occasion arises, to notes on the work of women on local authorities which our correspondents are good enough to send us and hope that before the next municipal elections we shall have accumulated some useful facts which may stimulate the return of women candidates.

CHESTER.

A correspondent writes from the Chester Women Citizens' Association:—It is gratifying to be able to record that Councillor Phyllis Brown, B.A., J.P., was again returned to the City Council as representative of St. John's Ward at the last municipal election. Chester is justly proud of its only woman councillor. Mrs. Brown is Chairman of the Library Committee, member of the Watch, Finance, Public Health and Housing Committees, and deputy chairman of the Higher Education Sub-Committee. Mrs. Brown, who was first elected six years ago, also represents the City Council on three Secondary Schools and the Maternity Hospital.

CAMBRIDGE.

A correspondent has sent us some notes of the work of women on the Cambridge City Council. There are seven women members, of whom one, Mrs. Hartree, is ex-Mayor of the City. It is of special interest to the Women Citizens' Association in other parts of the country that out of the seven, five are Independent in politics and were run as Women Citizens' candidates. One of the remaining two is Conservative and the other Labour. There are three women on the Education Committee, two on Public Health, two on Housing, and one, Mrs. Keynes, J.P., on the Watch Committee. There is at least one woman on the General Purposes, Library, Old Age Pension, Mental Hospitals, Allotments, Cemetery and Commons, Concerts, and four on the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Mrs. Florence Lancy, J.P., elected in 1919, is still the only woman member of the Bournemouth Council. She was elected chairman of the Old Age Pensions Committee six years ago, and is now also Chairman of the School Attendance Committee. She serves on the Health, Education, Housing, Baths, Lighting, Tramways, Mental Deficiency, Tuberculosis, Maternity, Blind Committees and Sub-Committees.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR SCOTLAND.

No fewer than nine new women Justices of the Peace have been appointed for the County of the City of Glasgow: The Lady Blythswood, Mrs. Beatrice Brander, Mrs. Margaret Scott Hepburn, Mrs. Margaret Ann Hourston, O.B.E., Mrs. Margaret Mary Lees, Mrs. Janet McCulloch, Mrs. Sarah McMillan, Miss Dorothy Melvin, Mrs. Margaret Robertson.

OBITUARY.

MISS F. M. TAYLOR.

We regret to record the death of Miss F. M. Taylor. Miss Taylor was interested in all work connected with women's interest and status. She worked actively for the cause of women's suffrage, under the banner of the Women's Freedom League. More recently she was one of the founders of the Chester Women Citizens' Association. For many years she was assistant secretary to this Society, and at one time helped with the Press secretarial work also. Her willing and generous spirit in all the help she gave was very much prized by all who worked with her, and this help was only limited by her health and the duties of her home. She was beloved in her home circle and by the children who came under her influence. Her memory will always remain fragrant in the hearts of those who knew her best.

ERRATUM.

We greatly regret that a misprint in our last issue caused Miss Gibson, of Peterborough, whose civic honour was there recorded, to appear as "Miss Gilson." May we couple our apologies with renewed congratulations to this redoubtable city freewoman, whose merry wit and active headship of a school in the Cathedral precincts surmounts the burden of 90 years and total blindness.

FRIENDSHIP AND LEARNING AT CROSBY HALL.

The unveiling of the commemorative tablet at Crosby Hall by the Duchess of York on 17th November was, as Professor Winifred Cullis said in her explanation of how the scheme had matured, like the fulfilment of a dream. When the idea was mooted four years ago it seemed hardly possible to the British Federation of University Women that they should be able to raise the sum of money required to buy the Hall and build a hostel. However, as all our readers know, £33,000 had been collected some weeks ago. Of the further £17,000 wanted to complete and furnish the hostel, over £11,000 has now been given or promised and an important item of the opening ceremony was the presentation to Her Royal Highness of donors and of representatives of special funds which had been set on foot. Naturally our own affectionate interest was specially attracted to the £1,000 fund appeal for the Dame Millicent Fawcett Room, represented by Mrs. Corbett Ashby. We need not repeat the details of this special fund given in our last two issues. Contributions have now reached £530 8s., and a list of donations received through the WOMAN'S LEADER is given below. We feel sure our readers will see to it that the fund is substantially increased without delay.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO £1,000 FUND TO NAME "DAME MILLICENT FAWCETT" ROOM AT CROSBY HALL.

	£	s.	d.
Promises and donations received before the WOMAN'S LEADER Appeal appeared on 12th November	376	14	0
Promises and donations received since 12th November:—			
Lady Beilby	50	0	0
Miss E. F. Rathbone (through the Liverpool B.F.U.W.)	50	0	0
G. P. Gooch, Esq.	10	10	0
Dame Adelaide Anderson	5	5	0
Mrs. Jessop	5	0	0
Miss Macadam	5	0	0
Miss Mary McLaren	5	0	0
Lady Agatha Russell (2nd donation)	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher	3	3	0
Mrs. Lucas	3	0	0
Miss B. L. Hutchins	2	2	0
Lady Gibb	2	2	0
Mrs. Binns Smith	1	1	0
Dr. and Mrs. Browne	1	1	0
Mrs. and Miss Atkinson	1	1	0
Sir Francis Acland	1	1	0
Lady Acland	1	1	0
Mrs. Taylor	10	0	0
	£532	10	0

Further donations or promises (due Easter, 1927) will be gratefully received by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, care of the WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1, or by Mrs. Alys Russell, 11 St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. 3.

THE OXFORD UNION AND WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

The position of women at Oxford and Cambridge seems to have an irresistible attraction for the debating societies of the respective Universities. The Oxford Union decided last week that Women's Colleges ought to be levelled to the ground as the proper place for women is the home. Miss Sutherland, of Somerville, nobly opposed the motion, and with the exception of Miss Grier is the first woman to speak from the floor of the Union. Perhaps we ought not to expect great originality from so young a body, but we cannot believe that at this time of day even the members of the Oxford Union would seriously maintain this view outside the precincts of the Union!

MISS MARGARET BONDFIELD.

It was with great regret that we learned last week of Miss Margaret Bondfield's presence among the casualties of an unpleasant motor bus accident near Paddington Station. We sincerely hope that time, and the quick ministrations of St. Mary's Hospital, have now removed the ill-effects of the "cuts over the right eye" which she unhappily sustained.

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.

CONFERENCE ON "WHAT IS THE REAL PROTECTION OF THE WOMAN WORKER." Friday, 26th November, 1926, 11 a.m.—1.15 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m., at the Assembly Hall, The Mary Sumner House, 24 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

Visitors' tickets for this Conference may be obtained at the door (for members of the N.U.S.E.C. free) and for others 1s. each. The chair will be taken by Miss Chrystal Macmillan. Resolution 1 on General Principles, will be proposed by Dr. Jane Walker and seconded by Dr. Christine Murrell. Resolution 2, on the Factories Bill, will be proposed by Mrs. Abbott, and seconded by Miss Cecily Hamilton. Resolution 3, on the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill will be proposed by Mrs. Abbott and seconded by Miss Strachey, and Resolution 4, on the International Labour Organization, will be proposed by Miss Helen Ward and seconded by Miss Vera Brittain.

BY-ELECTIONS.

HULL.

Miss Bury has organized deputations to all the candidates at this by-election, in conjunction with the local National Council of Women and Women's Co-operative Guild, Commander Gaunt (Unionist) answered the questions on Equal Pay for Equal Work, Employment of Married Women, Unemployment, Equal Moral Standard, Children of Unmarried Parents, Women Police, Nationality of Married Women, Taxation of Incomes of Married Persons, and League of Nations in the affirmative. With regard to the question of Equal Franchise he replied, "This is a party matter, and I shall wait to hear the arguments pro and con in regard to same," but with regard to opposing attempts to link up the question of Equal Franchise with any controversial change in the existing system, he replied in the affirmative. With regard to Restrictive Legislation, he replied, "No, not at present"; with regard to information on methods of Birth Control he replied, "This is a matter for the House of Commons," and with regard to Family Allowances, "I do not consider the State finances are sufficiently healthy to go into this question at present."

Lieut.-Col. Kerr (Liberal) replied in the affirmative to all the questions except that on Family Allowances, to which he said:—"I should like to keep an open mind for the present on this subject. Am in sympathy with the idea but should like to consider more the question of costs." Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy replied in the affirmative to all questions except that on Birth Control, in answer to which he stated:—"This is a medical question, and is not part of the policy of the Labour Party one way or another"; he agreed, in discussing the matter with the deputation, that it should be in the discretion of each doctor at the clinic to give it if desirable on medical grounds.

HOWDENSHERE.

Miss Bury has also been working in this constituency, and the Labour and Liberal candidates have received deputations arranged by her in conjunction with the Women's Co-operative Guild and the National Council of Women. Mr. Carver, the Unionist candidate, did not receive a deputation nor reply to the questionnaire, but writes, "Whilst I am in favour of Mr. Baldwin's pledge in favour of equal political rights as given by him on 18th October, 1924, I would prefer to keep an open mind on several of the matters referred to in your questionnaire until, if returned to Parliament, I have an opportunity of hearing the points threshed out on the floor of the House of Commons." Mr. Linfield (Liberal) has replied in the affirmative to all the questions, and Mr. Kneeshaw (Labour) has also answered all the questions in the affirmative.

CHELMSFORD.

No replies have as yet been received from the Unionist or Liberal candidate at this by-election. The replies from the Labour Candidate were published last week.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE S.E.C.

On 5th November, the Clackmannanshire S.E.C. held a meeting at Alloa, when Madame Rieder gave an exceedingly interesting lecture, illustrated by limelight views, on "The Woman Movement in Turkey, in Syria, and in Iraq." The audience much appreciated the speaker's personal charm, and

the wide and intimate knowledge she displayed of the subject. Mrs. Fergusson presided. Previous to the lecture, the first annual business meeting of the Society was held.

ILKLEY S.E.C.

Under the auspices of the Ilkley S.E.C. a well-attended meeting was held on Monday, 8th November, addressed by Mrs. Herbert Rhodes for the Oxford Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, and Miss Beatrice Kitson, J.P. (Leeds), for the Temperance Legislation League. No resolution was put as the meeting was for education purposes, as suggested in the resolution passed at the last N.U.S.E.C. Council Meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HELP FOR MINERS' FAMILIES.

MADAM,—In reply to my appeal a few weeks ago, I have received £30, and several parcels of clothing to be used in helping the families of the miners in this district. I am most grateful for this response, and venture to ask for further help from your readers if possible. Although the dispute seems likely to end shortly, it will be weeks and indeed months before the need for help is removed. There is a heavy burden of debt to be cleared away before those who have been affected by this long struggle can have much to spend on even the necessities of life, and with the worst of the winter before us there will, I am afraid, be much want and suffering amongst ill clad and underfed women and children. I can assure your readers that any contribution, whether of money or goods, will be carefully distributed, and most gratefully received by Mrs. Atleek and myself.

MARY BARNES.

Greenbank,
Farnworth, Lancs.

SUITABLE PLACE FOR HOSTEL FOR WOMEN WORKERS?

A correspondent asks for suggestions as to towns in which it is difficult for professional workers and educated business women to find comfortable and congenial lodgings, with a view to the establishment of a hostel for women workers. She prefers Scotland but would be willing to consider an English town. Our correspondent has had Domestic Science training, and has had good experience in household management. She feels that in many places women suffer from badly run hostels and uncomfortable rooms, and would like to provide "peaceful quarters and homely comforts." We will be glad to pass on any suggestions from our readers.

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COMING EVENTS.

CAMBRIDGE WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

DECEMBER 3, 8 p.m. Mrs. F. W. Hubback on "Recent and Future Legislation Affecting Women and Children."

COUNCIL FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NOVEMBER 29, Women's Service House, 35 Marsham Street, S.W. 3.30 p.m. Annual Business Meeting followed at 4.30 by meeting on "The Work of the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations." Speakers: Dame Edith Lyttelton and Mrs. Hoster. Chair: Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, J.P., D.Sc.

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL.

NOVEMBER 28 to DECEMBER 4. "Our Week" in aid of Extension Fund, including three days' Christmas Market at Spring Gardens, Admiralty Arch, S.W. For further particulars apply Lady Acworth, Extension Appeal Fund, 144 Euston Road, N.W. 1.

QUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS' SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 29, 3 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. Mrs. Janet Binns on "The Meaning of Service." Lesson in Folk Dancing by Miss Elizabeth Wood.

LEAGUE OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

NOVEMBER 26, 5.30 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Lecture by Dr. Kathleen Vaughan on "Life in Kashmir."

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

DECEMBER 2, 5 p.m. 35 Marsham Street, S.W. Committee At Home. Topics of the Day.

DECEMBER 9 and 10. Christmas Sale.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

NOVEMBER 30, 2.30-5.30 p.m. The Warden's Lodgings, New College, Oxford (by kind invitation of Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher). Christmas Sale.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

NOVEMBER 26, 11 a.m.-1.15 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Assembly Hall, the Mary Sumner House, 24 Tufton Street, S.W. 1. Conference on "What is the real protection of the woman worker?" Speakers: Mrs. Abbott, Dr. Jane Walker, and Miss Helen Ward. Chair: Miss Chrystal Macmillan.

DECEMBER 2, 3 p.m. The Public Library, Southall. Conference on Equal Franchise. Speakers: Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Miss Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E. Chair: Mrs. B. A. Chard, J.P.

Bebington and District W.C.A. DECEMBER 7, 8 p.m. Mr. R. F. W. Soper on "The League of Nations."

Bolton W.C.A. DECEMBER 2, 3 p.m. Mary Haslam Centre. Mrs. J. L. Stocks on "Birth Control."

Cardiff W.C.A. DECEMBER 4, 3.30-6.30 p.m. The High School, the Parade Annual Sale of Work and Tea.

Coulsdon W.C.A. DECEMBER 1, 3 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Downs Court Road. Mrs. F. W. Hubback on "The Government Insurance Scheme."

Kensington and Paddington S.E.C. DECEMBER 3, 4.30 p.m. 11 Vicarage Gate, W. 8. Drawing Room Meeting. Miss H. Reynard on "What the Vote has Done." Chair: Miss Crystal Macmillan.

St Andrew's W.C.A. NOVEMBER 30, 5 p.m. Mrs. Beatrice Ensor on "The Contribution of America to Education."

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

DECEMBER 6, 8.15 p.m. Swedish Hall, Harcourt Street, W. Public Meeting on Equal Franchise. Speakers: Miss Adeline Bourne, Miss Helen Ward, Miss Nancy Lightman, Dr. Octavia Lewin, and Mrs. Anthony. Chair: Councillor Mrs. V. M. Crawford.

SIX POINT GROUP.

NOVEMBER 29, 2.30-7. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Christmas Sale.

DECEMBER 1, 8 p.m. Chelsea Town Hall (Lower Hall). Public Meeting to demand "Equal Political Rights for Men and Women." Speakers: Miss Harley Bacon, Miss Ada Moore, Dr. Ethel Bentham, and Miss Ursula Williams. Chair: The Viscountess Rhonda.

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UNFURNISHED, charming ROOM to let on yearly tenancy; room service, board; lady's house, centre of W. 1 district; stamp for appointment.—Box 1,295, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

BEDROOM, with breakfast or partial board, for working gentlewoman; gas-fire; in private house near Harley Street (middle).—Box 1,294, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

W.10. LARGE furnished front BED-SITTING ROOM; gas-fire, bath; lady worker preferred.—Box 1,296, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM, partial board; Ladies Residential Club.—Misses FitzSimon and Scott, 15 Kensington Park Gardens, W. 11.

S. KENSINGTON: in Bramham Gardens Charming bed-sittingrooms, furnished and unfurnished; gas fires; constant hot water; laundry room. Terms from 30s. to 3½ gns., including breakfast served to each room. Supper extra, according to order. Phone Kensington 2624 for address.—Box 1,297, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

HAMPSTEAD.—Two ground floor furnished ROOMS to let for winter; meals optional; 35s. weekly.—Peile, 10 Rosslyn Hill.

SMALL furnished FLAT (2 rooms) wanted for business woman. Own front door essential.—Apply, Box 1,298, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TO LET, quiet attractive BED-SITTINGROOM, for student or professional woman; gas fire and ring; bath (geyser); one minute from tube. Met. and bus: 21s. weekly; also large unfurnished room suitable for business.—Grace Mayman, 108 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

W.9.—SUNNY BED-SITTINGROOM for lady worker; constant hot water; gas fire, ring, slot-meter; restaurant.—Box 1,299, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished SINGLE ROOMS, suitable for bed-sittingrooms; service and meals provided; suit ladies engaged during the day.—(By appointment), Housekeeper, 26 Priory Road, N.W. 6.

POST VACANT.

SUB-WARDEN wanted for Liverpool Woman's Settlement. Social Science diploma or certificate and experience in girls' clubs necessary.—Apply, Warden, Victoria Settlement, Netherfield Road, Liverpool.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

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KITCHEN CLOTHS.—Bundles of Kitchen and Lavatory cloths, strong, durable quality. 12 cloths in a bundle, 10 kitchen and 2 lavatory. Only 7s. 6d. per bundle. Order quickly while they last! Write for Complete Bargain List To-day.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

QUIET ROOM FOR LUNCH AND TEA at "Blenheim," 8 Blenheim Street, New Bond St. (close to Oxford Street).

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 28th November; 3.30 p.m. The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane on "The Wider Meaning of Relativity." 6.30 p.m. Maude Royden: "Narrow is the way."

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

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

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