

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Disarmament—Brighter Prospects at Sea.

There has been a definite clearing of the air during the week as regards naval disarmament at any rate. Last week's fine speech of Mr. Gibson, the United States representative at Geneva, has brought hope and encouragement to those who have the cause of disarmament at heart. In referring to naval disarmament he used the valuable word "reduction" instead of the more controversial and less effective term "limitation," and added: "My Government has always felt that we need no exact balance of ships and guns which can be based only upon the idea of conflict—what is really wanted is a common-sense agreement, based on the idea that we are going to be friends and settle our problems by peaceful means. . . . It feels that genuine disarmament will follow only from a change of attitude towards the use of force in the settlement of international disputes." This proposal that agreements between the great naval powers, the chief of which are of course the United States and ourselves, should be based on the assumption that war is impossible, was warmly welcomed by Sir Austen Chamberlain, who referred to it as "paving the way for a real advance in that movement towards disarmament which all the world desires and needs," and emphasized the fact that naval disarmament must apply to all sorts of vessels. He further referred to war between the United States and ourselves as "a contingency that no sane or responsible man will contemplate as a possibility of the policy which he pursues." So far so good.

#### —Dimmer Prospects on Land.

It is discouraging to find that although these proposals and their acceptance will almost certainly lead to a measure of naval disarmament, this may occur at the cost of effective measures for land disarmament; for Mr. Gibson further stated that his country is prepared, as a concession to the French point of view, to agree that whatever measure of land disarmament may be agreed upon it shall have no reference to trained reserves. This country, while sharing the United States view, had already made this concession to French militarism last year. It may be that, as Mr. Gibson thinks, no agreement could have been arrived at between the powers on the Disarmament Commission without such a concession, or it may well be that agreement will remain equally remote because, as Count Bernstorff points out, at least half the powers concerned are not prepared to make similar

concessions. The Germany delegation, showing clearly their wish to be conciliatory, offered to refrain from asking for the general abolition of conscription, and proposed that the value of trained reserves should be estimated in terms of military value rather than numbers. We ourselves feel that effective land disarmament will be impossible as long as conscription is allowed. Otherwise, even if some form of agreement is ostensibly reached, it is difficult to see how it can be anything real. The view that trained reserves can be looked upon as potential rather than actual fighters vanished with the war.

#### The Age of Marriage.—Report of Select Committee.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Age of Marriage Bill has been presented, and has declared in support of the Bill as introduced with two minor amendments. It is noteworthy that the witnesses before the Committee, whether they were in favour of raising the minimum marriage age on its merits or not, were unanimous in declaring that if it is to be raised, marriages under the age should be *void*, as is proposed in the Bill, and not *voidable*, as was, somewhat frivolously we feel, suggested in the House of Lords. The report showed "that the majority of the marriages of females of 14 and 15 years of age were contracted under the pressure, on the part of the girl, of pregnancy, on the part of the man of fear of prosecution, or on the part of parents, of the avoidance of scandal." The number of cases in which at these ages real freedom of choice was exercised is therefore small. The conclusion to be drawn from the figures quoted is that the moral sense of the people rejects marriages at, or approximating to, the legal minimum age. The report further points out that "if the minimum age of marriage were fixed at 15, young persons whom the criminal law deems too immature and irresponsible to consent to an isolated act of indecency, would be pronounced capable of entering on the intimate relations and reciprocal duties and responsibilities of married life." It expressed also the view that "in the interest of the girl the complete severance of her relations with her partner offers the best solution of the difficulty, . . . a marriage with him (i.e. the boy or man who has seduced her), whether voidable or not, will not make for her future welfare and happiness, . . . and it is best to set her free to remake her life. . . . This view, which, as we believe, correctly interprets the modern trend of public opinion on the subject, indicates that the absolute prohibition of such marriages would be an assistance, rather than a hindrance, to a girl in the recovery of her position."

#### —Void or Voidable.

With regard to the question of *void* or *voidability*, the Committee declares as follows: "As a social and moral agency, the absolute prohibition of marriages between persons under age may have a value which, in the opinion of the Committee, cannot belong to the alternative of voidable marriages. It at least attempts to give more effective protection to young persons, to discourage early marriages, and to reduce the number of cases of pre-nuptial intimacy by weakening, so far as the law can do so, the force of those promises of marriage which are used with fatal effect in seduction. Voidable marriages make no such effort. They leave untouched the conditions out of which the main difficulty arises. They tend to encourage early marriages; they facilitate "trial trips"; they add the new danger of a specious fulfilment of promise by marriages which can be sub-

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sequently repudiated." The most important amendment proposed is designed to protect a man from being charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Acts if he has married a girl under the age of 16 and had reasonable cause to believe that she was older. This is a perfectly fair proposal, as although such a marriage would be void if it turned out that the girl was under age, there would be nothing otherwise, if the man and Registrar had been genuinely deceived, to protect him from being convicted under those Acts. It is interesting to note that the report was not carried without a considerable divergence of opinion on the committee. The Peers who consistently voted in support of the report were Lord Ernle (the Chairman), Lord Sandhurst, and Lord De La Warr; those who opposed its most vital clauses relating to the raising of the minimum marriage age were Lord Halsbury, Lord Iddesleigh, and Lord Fairfax of Cameron.

#### —Later Stages.

The Bill is passing so rapidly through the House of Lords that there is just a chance it may still pass through the Commons—if unopposed—next week.

#### Bastardy (Witness Process) Bill.

We are glad to note that the Bastardy (Witness Process) Bill passed through Standing Committee A on 25th April without amendments. It will be remembered that this Bill, which was introduced by Miss Lawrence on 12th March under the Ten Minutes' Rule, gives back to magistrates the power to summon witnesses for affiliation cases, which was inadvertently omitted from the Poor Law Consolidation Act of 1927. The importance of not depriving magistrates of a power they had exercised for many years, lies in the fact that the parties concerned are often people not in a position to be able to offer to get their own witnesses together. We hope that time will be allowed for this useful little measure to complete its stages.

#### Women Peers.

A Committee has recently been formed called the Women Peers' Committee to concentrate on the removal of the ban which excludes peeresses in their own right from the House of Lords. A letter urging that this still existing inequality between the sexes should be removed without further delay, signed by officers of leading women's organizations, appeared in *The Times* last week. It will be remembered that Lord Astor's Bill, the Peeresses Bill, 1929, is now before the House of Lords. Lord Astor welcomes the new committee which will co-operate with him and with supporters in the new House of Commons. The reply given by party leaders to the recent deputations on this subject was, of course, that the inclusion of women peers was part of the larger question of reform of the House of Lords. This sounds reasonable enough, but nothing ever happens. The Reform of the House of Lords is a complicated and difficult business, which may take years to complete, but the removal of the only remaining sex disability so far as political rights are concerned is a simple matter of justice which can be effected by a short enabling bill; it is the logical sequence of the vote and the eligibility of women to the House of Commons. The House of Lords Committee on the Age of Marriage whose report discussed above was a glaring instance of the need for women in the House of Lords, when a group of men peers examined the problem of boy and girl marriages without the presence, except as witnesses, of any women.

#### Questionnaires and the Party Agreement.

We have a good deal of sympathy with the decision arrived at by the three political parties that they should recommend candidates standing at the General Election to refuse to answer any questionnaire submitted to them from outside the constituency concerned and to receive any deputation consisting of persons other than electors. This is not unreasonable; we have always doubted the wisdom of questions sent from London Headquarters Societies. Nevertheless, it is the right of the electorate to know the views of those who hope to represent them in Parliament, and this decision makes it all the more imperative on Societies in the constituency to take action in some organized fashion and not trust to chance questions fired like pistol shots at an unfortunate candidate, when tired and perhaps a little excited at the close of a long speech. We print in another column to-day an article on the organization of deputations, the second of a series written with the intention of helping women's societies to utilize the opportunities of the coming election—the first since women were fully enfranchised—and in view of this party decision we hope it may help in the organization of many well-conducted deputations in constituencies all over the country. When this paper reaches our readers there will

be *twenty-one working days before the General Election* (exclusive of Sundays and Whit-Monday). There is not a moment to be lost.

#### Labour Women and the General Election.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., described the National Conference of Labour Women, which met last week at Buxton, with Mrs. J. L. Adamson in the chair, as a great pre-election demonstration rather than an ordinary conference. A report on "Women and the General Election," described by Ellen Wilkinson "the charter on which the Labour women could sweep to victory," was enthusiastically received. This document of thirty-five pages is now in its third reprint, and over 10,000 copies have been sold. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by delegates, some of whom with first-hand knowledge, over the administration of the Miners' Relief Fund. Miss Jenny Lee made her first public speech since her election on this subject, and a resolution was passed demanding the thorough reorganization of the Government's methods at alleviating distress. Another report of great interest dealt with maternal mortality.

#### Miss Lee's Maiden Speech.

The youngest and newest woman member of the House of Commons, Miss Jenny Lee, made her maiden speech last Thursday. With the indomitable courage of early youth she selected the second reading of the Finance Bill as the occasion of her trial flight, which was described by Sir Patrick Ford, who followed her, as "spirited, clever, and dramatic." Later in the debate Sir Frank Meyer, Unionist Member for Great Yarmouth, paid her a further compliment when he said that in his comparatively short experience of the House he had not heard a maiden speech showing greater gifts of oratory, command over the House, and sincerity. Well done Miss Lee! We hope that after the General Election you will be joined by some other under-thirties representing other parties as well as Labour. We have not yet made out a list of these, but there are several in the Liberal contingent, some of whom, notably perhaps Miss Megan Lloyd George, have an excellent chance of success.

#### Women's Service House.

The laying of the foundation stone of the important new extension of the London and National Society for Women's Service, was a very interesting event in the records of the historic London Society for Women's Suffrage, now the London and National Society for Women's Service. As was right and proper Dame Millicent performed the ceremony, and reminiscent speeches were made by herself and Lord Cecil. Immediately after, the large and very representative company found seats actually in the new hall itself, still in the earliest stages of construction, and heard from Mrs. Oliver Strachey an interesting survey of future plans which included developments in research work, individual work for women in professions, the extension of the library and information bureau, as well as social amenities in the nature of bedrooms for members, a larger restaurant and the hall to seat 250 people. An appeal for funds for the maintenance and equipment of the new premises, of which the president is Viscountess Cecil, was launched under very happy auspices. Women's Service House is situated in the most accessible part of Westminster. It has already become a centre both for work and refreshment and this remarkable development means the beginning of a new chapter in the story of an organization which has an interesting and honourable past.

#### A Double Thankoffering Appeal.

A munificent gift of 100,000 guineas from an anonymous donor has been offered to the King Edward's Hospital Fund as a tangible expression of gratitude for the King's recovery. The King has expressed his appreciation of this very generous gift, which is to form the nucleus of a thankoffering fund to be associated with the appeal for a radium fund to which the Government has promised to subscribe £100,000 on the understanding that the public would contribute the same amount. The joint appeal will therefore be for the King Edward's Hospital Fund and the National Radium Fund, and already there has been a swift response including £1,000 from the King himself and £500 from the Queen. We have no desire to introduce a carping note in our recognition of this practical expression of thanksgiving, but the recent decision to exclude women from opportunities of education in some London hospitals faintly clouds our satisfaction in this great development. But this is a great national matter, and we cannot allow the shortsighted action of a few hospitals to loom too large on a rosy horizon. Lady Barrett, representing the Royal Free Hospital, is associated with the Radium Appeal, and we wish it great success.

## WOMEN AND INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION IN THE U.S.A.

In 1920 the industrial women's organizations and their supporters in the U.S.A. succeeded in persuading the Government to establish by statute a Women's Bureau, equipped with its own staff and office, as part of the Federal Department of Labour. Since labour legislation is, in the United States, a matter for the determination of the forty-eight State governments, it follows that a federal Women's Bureau can have no executive power. Its duty is "to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." (We quote these terms of reference from the Statute which gives legal existence to the Bureau.) In other words, its business is research and propaganda, and the fruits of its labours take the form of some sixty-eight publications of varying magnitude and importance, dealing with diverse aspects of women's work and wages.

Now for some years past, in America as in England, a sharp cleavage of opinion has existed between those who advocate the extension of legal regulations for the special protection of women workers, and those who believe that such differential legislation does more harm than good, inasmuch as it restricts the opportunities of women in the labour market and handicaps them in their competition with men. Our readers are doubtless familiar with the arguments habitually used by the parties to this controversy, and well aware that we ourselves have always inclined to the view that legislation of this type is a double-edged weapon of industrial defence, liable to command support for double-edged motives, and a poor substitute for the more scientific practise of prescribing standard conditions for the occupation or process, irrespective of the sex of the worker. At any rate, in the U.S.A. as in England, the question has been raised: do legislative restrictions which profess to "promote the welfare of wage-earning women and improve their working conditions" in fact conflict with the desire to "advance their opportunities for profitable employment?" Or, to put the matter in a concrete form: have the special regulations governing the employment of women *qua* women, which exist in various States of the U.S.A., actually resulted in the curtailment of women's opportunities or the substitution of men in occupations formerly filled by women? This is the question which the Women's Bureau has set itself to answer in a report which lies before us<sup>1</sup>—a compendious document of some 498 pages of close print, interspersed with relevant tables and graphs and attaining a degree of objectivity very creditable to a body which owes its existence to the ideas and activities of persons intimately connected with the promotion of protective legislation for women. The report must indeed be regarded as of first-class importance and wide application outside the U.S.A., for though the actual facts and figures relate to the United States, the industrial situation is reproduced elsewhere, but with less opportunity for disentangling causes and effects; since in the U.S.A. the existence side by side in different States of regulated and unregulated conditions in similar types of women's work, offers excellent opportunity for accurate deduction and comparison.

And now, as to its conclusions: They are, as one would expect from the handling of such complicated phenomena, neither emphatic nor free from qualification. There are, at the present time, about 8½ million women wage-earners in the U.S.A. Of these, about 2½ million are covered by labour legislation. In four States such legislation is non-existent, in two it applies equally to men and women. In those States where women's work is specially regulated, the degree and scope of regulation varies widely, so too does the motive which inspires it, the social angle from which it is urged forward, and the efficiency with which it is enforced. There are two distinct types of laws in question: those which *regulate* the conditions of women's work and those which *prohibit* their employment in certain occupations.

As regards the regulation of women's hours, the investigators are led to the conclusion that "such legal limitations of women's

hours of work have not brought about any degree of substitution of men for women," though a few minor exceptions to this conclusion are fully cited. Comparisons between regulated and non-regulated States bear out this conclusion, and the significant generalization is made that "employers have very generally accepted the fact that long hours do not make for efficient production." The report admits, however, that "Night-work laws have a different story." There is, irrespective of legislative compulsion, a general prejudice against employing women at night. "But in some establishments women would be employed at night if the law permitted, and in an even smaller number of cases increased numbers of women might be employed in the daytime if they could work at night." Turning from industry to employment in stores and restaurants, the report draws very similar conclusions with regard to the curtailment of hours and the prohibition of night-work. "Hour legislation has not been a factor in limiting women's opportunity in the general run of store positions." There are possible exceptions, of course. And in restaurants, where night work is in question, it is stated that "in states where there is no night-work law, waitresses are employed at night," although "on the whole women usually are not employed in the type of restaurant where employment after 10 o'clock at night would be peculiarly desirable." That is to say, they are not normally found where work is light and tips are high.

Turning from regulation of hours to regulation of working conditions and sanitary arrangements, the report finds that "effects in terms of women's employment are extremely difficult to measure." There is no evidence of dismissals caused by special ventilation and lavatory requirements for women. There is, however, evidence that in several establishments employers refrained from employing women on account of the legal necessity of supervising their weight-lifting.

When we come to prohibitions and restrictions applicable to the work of women in particular occupations we find evidence of more serious displacement. Wholesale dismissals of women tram conductors and ticket agents have followed differential legislative enactments concerning hours and night work—but the report indicates that other influences may have been operating to bring about these effects. Actual prohibition are involved in the case of grinding, polishing, and buffing, acetylene and electric welding, taxi-driving, and gas and electric meter reading. The prohibition of grinding, buffing, and polishing occurs in Ohio and New York, but "in other States women are successfully employed on these operations, the employers are satisfied with their work and the women are enthusiastic about both the job and the pay." Here the report frankly recognizes a "restriction of women's opportunity," and "the same thing seems to be true of electric and acetylene welding." In taxi-driving, too, they appear to work successfully where the law offers them the chance.

It is with regret that we suspend the business of wholesale quotation from this report, for on page after page it offers instructive material and significant conclusions. But special conditions constrain us to be content with a few inadequate gleanings. Its compilers seem to have been left with no very strong terrors concerning the dangers of differential legislation. They opine that "the real forces that influence women's opportunity are far removed from legislative restriction of their hours or conditions of work" and "in several, the regulatory hour-laws as applied to women engaged in the manufacturing processes of industry do not handicap the women but serve to regulate employment and to establish the accepted standards of modern efficient industrial management." This may be true—for England as for America. And yet the report is honest enough to produce sufficient qualifications and exceptions to raise grave doubts. Moreover, not all legislative restrictions are mere "hour-laws." We remain convinced, therefore, that differential sex legislation is a dangerous type of legislation. And we are glad that in England, at any rate, it is an unnecessary type of legislation. To a greater degree than is the case with the U.S.A. our own industries have learned the habit of legislative regulation for both sexes, and there seems to be no valid reason for concentrating it upon one sex alone.

<sup>1</sup> *The Effects of Labour Legislation on the Employment Opportunities of Women.* U.S. Dept. of Labour. 75 cents.

## LETTERS TO A NEW VOTER FROM AN OLD VOTER.—XIII.

DEAR MADAM,

I have been writing somewhat at large. And who, to judge from the nature of my communications to you, would suppose that a General Election is now less than a month ahead? Yet last week a paper was dropped into my letter-box which reminded me that this was even so. I should like, at this point, then, to concentrate upon four big issues: Foreign Policy, Unemployment, Protection, and Slum-clearance, which seem likely to play a part in the coming campaign. But election campaigns are queer things. Unexpected issues, like the mysterious "red letter" of 1924, blow up, capturing the imagination of the indeterminate mob and sealing the fate of parties. And it may be that some trivial matter of the kind will fog our brains between now and the fateful thirtieth of May. Meanwhile, let us begin with Foreign Policy.

## ALL PARTIES SAY THE SAME THING.

Here, it must be admitted, you will find yourself up against a rather perplexing fact. If you scrutinize the speeches of the three party leaders, you will find that in the main they are all saying the same thing about Foreign Policy. They all say that they have no intention of embarking on an armament race with the U.S.A., that they prefer arbitration to war, that they were in favour of signing the Kellogg pact to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, that they are anxious to see and to promote the mutual and progressive disarmament of the great powers—and such like. You will, in fact, find no distinct conflict of general party policy on foreign affairs, comparable with the distinct conflict of policy which exists on such matters as protection, unemployment, or nationalization. All the political parties up and down the country are doing lip-service to peace and disarmament. The question which you have to decide is not which party professes the most peaceful aims, but which party is likely to put the greatest energy into the business of pursuing peace? and which party embodies the liveliest faith in the possibility of securing peace? I think that the answer to these questions is summed up in the old phrase: "By their fruits shall ye know them." If you really want to answer that question intelligently you have got to do a piece of historical research. You have got to examine the records of Mr. Baldwin's, Mr. Lloyd George's, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's period of office, and determine which of them reflects the most urgent resolve to guide the foreign policy of Great Britain into the way of Peace. Now I have done that, and I have reached a perfectly definite conclusion. But I am not going to tell you what it is, because the Editor at whose behest I write has bound me to impartiality in the matter of party politics. Moreover, this is not the only way of tackling the matter. You can adopt the method of the Women's Peace Crusade, a non-party organization which you are likely to come up against in the course of the next month, and which is trying to secure that only those individual candidates who give satisfactory assurances concerning foreign policy shall be returned to Parliament. They are trying to secure that the next Parliament, whatever may be its party grouping, shall be a *Parliament of Peacemakers*. But what are these assurances, and how are you going to recognize the real *peacemaker* candidates, if all their party programmes are saying the same things?

## HOW TO RECOGNIZE A PEACEMAKER.

Well, there is no doubt that the matter demands some judgment and acumen on your part, and you will have to try and distinguish the genuine *peacemakers* by the answers they give to certain questions. Ask them, for instance, whether they really intend to make the Kellogg Pact a reality; and if they reply: "Yes, but . . . of course, it must be remembered that Great Britain has special interests in various parts of the world"; or "it is no use supposing that you can make an end of war until you have made an end of capitalism"—then turn them down. They are not real *peacemakers*. "Special interests" which do not command the assent of world opinion but require sectional armed force for their maintenance, are dangerous "special interests." And as for capitalism—a bowing

acquaintance with history will teach you that war is much older than capitalism and quite capable of maintaining a separate existence. There are other test questions of the same kind, but I haven't the space to tell you what they are. Nor is it necessary; for the Women's Peace Crusade all over the country is doing it better than I can. You have only to attend one of their meetings. But do not underrate the importance of getting *peacemakers* in, and keeping non-*peacemakers* out. For whatever kind of party government may be in power, its foreign policy is likely to be affected by the support which it can claim for that policy in the House of Commons. In the summer of 1919, when Mr. Lloyd George was helping to hammer out the "Peace of Versailles" in Paris, he was influenced by the feeling of his Coalition supporters in the House to assent to a vindictive and inequitable Peace Treaty which has been a source of international friction and grievance from that day to this. The feeling of those individual M.P.s, elected in 1918 by excited bellicose electors who cared more about "making Germany pay for the war" than about preventing future wars, was a real factor in moulding British foreign policy and moulding it in the wrong shape. We had not got a *Parliament of Peacemakers* in 1919 to back up Lloyd George when he went to the Peace Conference in Paris. And that was because we had not got an electorate of *peacemakers* in 1918 when that parliament was elected.

And if you find that the peaceful party or the peaceful candidate in your constituency is not the party or the candidate that you would wish to support for any other reason—then I would be tempted to say: *Put Peace First*. It is the greatest issue of our time. Industrial and social policies are small matters compared with it. For it is impossible to pile up armaments without at the same time piling up the danger that they may be used. And so deadly are the armaments which the nations of the world are piling up to-day, that when they are used the worst horrors of the last war will pale into the golden romances of a bygone age beside the least horrors of the next war. No industrial or social policies will survive them: no sportsmanship, no mercy, no ordered life, security, or civilization.

Greeting to you from

AN OLD VOTER WHO WAS TOO YOUNG TO VOTE IN 1918.

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION: IS FOREIGN POLICY AN ELECTION ISSUE?

## HOW TO CONDUCT A NON-PARTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

## DEPUTATIONS TO CANDIDATES.

If a public meeting be regarded as impossible, representative deputations to candidates should be organized in conjunction with as many women's organizations in the constituency as possible. Deputations are not necessarily to be regarded as alternatives to meetings. The deputation gives much better opportunities of discussion than a public meeting. Moreover, it is easier to pin the candidate down on any particular subject. It is quite conceivable that without any undue strain on a candidate he or she might be persuaded to receive a representative deputation as well as attend a public meeting. A candidate may reasonably enough be unwilling to commit himself on some highly controversial subject such as information on methods of birth control, for instance, at a public meeting for fear of misunderstanding, but perfectly willing to discuss the question frankly with those whose representatives in Parliament he hopes to become. Such conversations, though they lead to no final declaration of policy, have a future value as the beginning of friendly relations which may if developed after a successful return to Parliament, lead to the happiest and most serviceable co-operation in threshing out problems between the Member and thinking electors.

The members of a deputation should invariably meet beforehand in order to appoint as leader the most experienced person available and to consider carefully the questions to be asked and the points to be raised. Whenever possible different points should be introduced by different speakers. It is needless to say that such deputations should in the case of all candidates be composed of representative women of all parties as well as those known to be neutral in their political sympathies. It is sometimes thought that it is a mistake for women likely to be recognized as party women to take part in a deputation to candidates whether of their own party or not. In the recent deputation to the three

party leaders it was, however, noticeable that women well known in their particular party organization not only took part but even referred to their association with the party. It is true that strong party women are unlikely to be deflected from the party allegiance whatever the results of the deputation and the party candidate is naturally more intrigued by a group of women whose political views are unknown to him. It is certainly a debatable question but on the whole I incline to the view that the most successful deputation is the one which is the most completely representative of women of all ways of thinking. The object of the deputation is to impress the candidate with the extent of opinion on one or more subjects and to do this it is clear that he should see that it overrides party barriers. At the same time care should be taken to embrace representatives of large non-party women's organizations of all kinds including professional temperance and moral welfare associations, as well as the Women's Co-operative Guild and similar bodies of women.

As in the case of meetings, it is only fair to candidates to give them the opportunity of seeing beforehand the questions which they are likely to be asked, with necessary information regarding them, in order that they may have time to consider any subjects which may be new to them. The Press should in every case be invited to be present at the deputation in order to avoid possible future evasion of answers to questions, and also to ensure fairness to the candidate. It is important to note, however, that whether meetings or deputations be organized if definite answers be desired to definite questions, **these should always be secured in writing from the Candidates.** It is also important to secure a verbatim report of the questions and answers made during the deputation; this should be shown to the candidate before being circulated to the Press. But the work of the deputation is not ended when the Press report has been dispatched. A record of the replies must be carefully preserved for future reference at some suitable headquarters. The N.U.S.E.C. has a card index of replies of Members of Parliament and welcomes the help of women in constituencies all over the country in making this record as complete as possible at the coming election. In this and in no other way is it possible to know the quality of the new Parliament which will meet in June.

## WOMEN CANDIDATES IN 1929.

KATHARINE, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P.

*Prospective Unionist Candidate for Kinross and West Perthshire.*

The Duchess of Atholl has been so conspicuously successful since she entered Parliament in 1923 that women have quite forgotten that in the far distant past she was opposed to their enfranchisement. They are proud of her distinction and have, indeed, reason to be grateful to her for help she has given on occasions to the causes for which they stand. We cannot forget one special instance of this when she summoned a very influential and useful Parliamentary Conference on the question of the Guardianship of Children when the Bill was in a critical position. But she has made education her main concern, and was appointed Parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education in the present Government. The fact that she has held this important post since 1924 and held it with marked distinction should go a long way to convince the ordinary voter, man or woman, that women have made good in Parliament. In 1925 she was appointed substitute-delegate for Great Britain at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

MARGARET BONDFIELD, M.P.

*Prospective Labour Candidate for Wallsend.*

Miss Bondfield's record of work inside and outside Parliament is not easy to compress into a few lines. Though her work is mainly on party lines, she is regarded with affection and admiration by many who do not share her political views. Few speakers, men or women, are more in demand or are heard with greater enthusiasm. So far as readers of this paper are concerned, the most conspicuous event of Miss Bondfield's public career outside the House of Commons was her appointment as Labour adviser to the Washington Convention and to International Labour Organization Conferences at Geneva. Outside party circles she is well known as one of the members of the Central Committee on Women's Training and Unemployment. But interest at the moment is focussed on her Parliamentary career. She was for a short year Member for Northampton, and during that year had the distinction of serving as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour. The announcement of the General Election

of 1924, when she lost her seat, found her in America engaged in an investigation into emigration problems and winning golden opinions even from those least predisposed to Labour. She was, however, returned successfully for Wallsend at a by-election in 1926, with a majority of over 9,000, and unless we are much mistaken Wallsend will send her back again.

LADY IVEAGH, M.P.

*Prospective Unionist Candidate for Southend-on-Sea.*

Lady Iveagh had early initiation into political work as Private Secretary for some time for her father, the late Lord Onslow, who was a member of several Conservative Governments. In 1925 she became Chairman of the Women's Unionist Organization for England and Wales, and in 1925 was elected to her husband's seat at Southend-on-Sea by a majority of 9,309. Lady Iveagh has not been closely associated with what we call "the Women's Movement," but it is or ought to be well known that both as chairman of the Women's Unionist Organization and later as a Member of Parliament she gave valuable help to the cause of Equal Franchise at a time when it was far from popular with her party, and her husband supported it in the House of Lords. She is in general agreement with the questions on the programme of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and even those who may differ with her on certain points must have been convinced not only by her admirable speeches in the House but by her willingness to hear and consider the opinions of others that she is a valuable member of the small group of women at Westminster.

MISS SUSAN LAWRENCE, M.P.

*Prospective Labour Candidate for East Ham North.*

Miss Lawrence is one of the five women Members who have had a University Education and Newnham College is her Alma Mater. She was a keen suffragist, and is now one of the vice-presidents of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, but party politics and local government naturally claim most of her attention. Few Members of Parliament can point to such a distinguished record of service in public affairs. She began as Member of the London School Board, and some years later became member of the London County Council, of which she was for a time Vice-Chairman. She was elected Member of Parliament for East Ham North in 1923, and though defeated in the general turnover a year later was again returned at a bye-election in 1926. Readers of this paper may have noticed how frequently Greenbench (our Parliamentary correspondent) refers with admiration to Susan Lawrence's speeches, though not by any means always in agreement with her views. She has certainly made for herself a formidable reputation, and is regarded as one of the ablest women in Parliament. It is unthinkable that East Ham will fail to send her back again.

MRS. WINTRINGHAM, J.P.

*Prospective Liberal Candidate for Louth, Lincolnshire.*

Mrs. Wintringham was educated at Keighley Girls' Grammar School and Bedford College. After her marriage to Mr. T. Wintringham, M.P., she became associated with social and public work in Lincolnshire, and acquired an unusual knowledge of agricultural problems and country life. She became the second woman M.P. in 1921 and sat in Parliament until 1924. The list of Mrs. Wintringham's activities is too long to be given in full. She is a magistrate and a co-opted member of County Council Education and Agricultural Committees. She was a member of the Ministry of Labour Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment, of the Linlithgow Committee on Prices of Agricultural Products, and of many other government committees. She has long been associated with the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and was for a time on its Executive Committee. She and Lady Astor for several years alone in the House worked together for reforms of special interest to women. She introduced the Guardianship of Infants Bill, which subsequently became law and, like Lady Astor, she was readily accessible to all women's societies which wanted help. It was a serious blow to women's interests when Mrs. Wintringham was defeated at the 1924 General Election, and women belonging to all political parties eagerly hope for her successful return. She has unusual experience of public and parliamentary work and it is difficult to believe that the electors of Louth, both men and women, will not appreciate this and send her back again.

MRS. CATHARINE B. ALDERTON, J.P., C.C.  
*Prospective Liberal Candidate for North-West Hull.*

Mrs. Alderton polled over 8,000 votes after a very brief campaign in South Edinburgh in 1922, and though then unsuccessful this achievement leads us to hope that her candidature in Hull under very different circumstances, will be crowned with success. Her life and experience has eminently equipped her for a Parliamentary career. She served for many years on the Colchester Town Council, and was the first woman Mayor of Colchester, and is now a member of the Essex County Council. She has wide understanding of public and social work of all kinds and is known throughout the whole country in connection with the Free Churches. Her son won high honours at Cambridge recently, achieving a "Double first" in mathematical and natural science tripos. Mrs. Alderton has long been closely associated with the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and is fully familiar with all the reforms which this paper represents. Her record cannot fail to impress the men as well as the women in her constituency and if North West Hull returns her to the House of Commons, it will earn the gratitude of women all over the country.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Two hundred delegates from forty countries were welcomed by the Prime Minister at the opening meeting of the International Council of Women on Monday night, presided over by Lady Emmott. The Prime Minister's speech was broadcast, so that many who were not within reach of his voice heard his message to this great meeting of welcome to our guests from other lands. More than most statesmen Mr. Baldwin seems to be at home with a non-party audience, and he was right in assuring his listeners that "certain of his political activities has made it clear that he had a great respect for women." Princess Radziwill brought a message from the League of Nations, and Lady Aberdeen, the beloved President of the International Council, introduced the representatives of the different National Councils. The public meetings of the Council continue this week, and on Monday and Tuesday of next week a reception and public dinner will be given in honour of the International delegates. Our only regret is that this important gathering should fall at a time when many women are preoccupied with election activities. Such an opportunity of meeting and hearing the most distinguished women of so many countries is a rare occurrence, and those who have the good fortune to be in London this week are highly privileged.

#### THE PRESS DINNER.

A very interesting and useful dinner was given to representatives of the Press on the evening of Friday, 26th April, at the Lyceum Club. It was presided over by the President, Lady Aberdeen, who gave a delightfully simple exposition of the principles underlying the work of the International Council. She was followed by Mlle van Eeghen, straight from Geneva, who gave a very stimulating account of the influence the Council can exert at the League. The development and value of a National Council was well illustrated by the account given by Mrs. McIlwraith, of South Africa. A challenging speech was made by Princess Alexandrine Cantacuzene, of Roumania, who indicated some of the difficulties existing in central Europe. Lady Emmott offered a brief but warm welcome to delegates to England, and Lord Aberdeen added to the festivity of the occasion by telling some amusing stories about Scottish humour. It was a great privilege to hear the woman senator from Czecho Slovakia, Mme Plaminkova, who, at the request of the President, gave a stirring speech.

(Continued from next column.)

#### Spring Elections.

The Spring of 1929 has been a "lean" Spring in regard to elections for Local Authorities. No elections for Poor Law Guardians have taken place, and on the whole, though of course there are notable exceptions, there has been little interest shown by Local Government voters in elections for Urban and Rural District Councils.

**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.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

#### THE NEW ACT AND OTHER MATTERS.

We draw the attention of our readers to two publications, both of interest to those concerned with local government matters—one of which has just been issued, the other will be ready immediately.

#### (1) Ministry of Health's Memorandum to Local Authorities.

The circular recently issued by the Ministry of Health to County Councils, Town Councils, and Urban and Rural District Councils, contains a preliminary statement regarding the provisions and intentions of the Local Government Act, which became law on 27th March. Mr. Chamberlain, it is stated, has thought it desirable to make a brief statement and some general observations regarding the provisions and significance of the Act as a whole, in advance of the detailed memoranda which will shortly be issued as to action required under various parts of the measure.

The statement contained in the circular is based to a large extent on the arguments set out in Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Second Reading of the Bill in the House of Commons. Having outlined the defects in our present system of Local Government, and the remedies proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, which are now embodied in the Act, the circular emphasizes the main points of the general principle underlying the Act, and deals with criticisms which were made during the passage of the Bill through Parliament.

#### Opportunities for Service under the Act.

The circular goes on to state that "one operation of the Act, must be to extend the occasion for unpaid services previously open to men and women of public spirit." We wish we could be as certain on this point as the Minister. A careful study of the various clauses of the Act only confirms the view we have more than once expressed, that the operations of the Act, so far from extending the opportunities for service, will have the opposite effect, especially in the case of women.

There are still few women on County Councils, and still many hindrances to their election thereon. There are still a certain number of County Councils which have no women members (though happily the number steadily decreases). There are still a great number of District Councils composed entirely of men. Bearing in mind the constitution of the Public Assistance Committees and the Sub-Committees to be known as "Guardians" Committees, we fail to see how even with the help of compulsory co-option in the case of the last-named (a highly unsatisfactory system) the number of women who will be appointed on these committees can possibly equal in number the elected women now actively engaged in Poor Law administration.

"The Act," says the circular, "is one which depends in an unusual degree for its successful working upon the frame of mind which those who respond to its call bring to bear upon their tasks. Those tasks will be difficult and responsible." These words we cordially endorse and support.

The memorandum can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, London, or through booksellers.<sup>1</sup>

#### (2) The Local Government Act, 1929, with an Introduction and Notes by the Editors of the Poor Law Officers' Journal.

This work contains the text of the Act, together with an explanatory introduction and annotations accompanied by the Ministry of Health's explanatory memorandum.

"It is obvious that members and officers, both of the present Poor Law Authorities and of the new Poor Law Authorities, will require a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the provisions of the new Act to enable them to meet the requirements of the situation, and to deal with the innumerable problems and difficulties which will invariably arise."

Full information on these points is given in this book, which should prove of great value to all concerned with the new Act, in assisting a full understanding of the vast administrative changes involved. The book, which is placed on sale at 5s. paper covers, and 6s. cloth covers, where not less than a dozen copies are ordered, or for single copies 7s. and 8s. respectively may be ordered from The Law and Local Government Publications, Ltd., 27 Furnival Street, London, E.C. 4.

(Continued at foot of preceding column.)

<sup>1</sup> P.S.—Since this article was written the Ministry of Health has addressed a further Memorandum to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs. Each Memorandum is accompanied by suggestions on the lines of a model administrative scheme.

### NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: MRS. CORBETT ASHBY. Hon. Treasurer: MRS. ALFRED HUGHES.  
Hon. Secretary: MRS. RYLAND.  
General and Parliamentary Secretary: MRS. HORTON.  
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

#### FORMATION OF NEW SOCIETIES.

The Executive Committee at their last meeting, on the recommendation of the special Sub-Committee for the organization of new societies under the scheme adopted by the Council, decided that the new societies should be known as "Townswomen's Guilds." They also approved the appointment of Mrs. Clowes, who had previously made so successfully the experiment of forming these new societies in small towns, as organizer.

#### CONFERENCE ON ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS.

It has been decided to convene a conference on methods of organization of Townswomen's Guilds, to be held in London during the week-end, Friday, 28th June—Monday, 1st July. We are hoping to make this as widely representative as possible, and we hope that every society will urge those of their members who are most experienced in organizing to attend. Discussions will take place on (i) methods of forming new societies, (ii) suggested activities, political, civic, educational, and recreational, (iii) programme planning, (iv) links with headquarters. On Saturday afternoon a typical guild meeting will be arranged among the members of the conference. The object of this conference is to interest members of societies in the hope that they may be able to assist in starting Townswomen's Guilds locally in co-operation with the full-time organizer, Mrs. Clowes. The conference will allow of a week-end ticket; Saturday evening will be left free.

We propose holding the conference at a house with a garden, so that it may be an "Open Air School," weather permitting. As the choice of the house depends on the numbers attending early applications should be made.

EDITH EVANS TEA PARTY.—Friday, 10th May, 1929, at 3 p.m. at 27 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

As accommodation is limited and requests for tickets (price 5s. each) are rapidly coming in, we advise those wishing to be present to make early application. We can promise a really interesting and pleasing function.

#### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

CARDIFF W.C.A.

On 14th March, our Chairman, Miss M. Collin, M.A., gave a most interesting "Retrospect" of the year 1928-9. Before speaking definitely of the Equal Franchise Act, she took us back in thought to the work of some of the great leaders of the past, and showed a facsimile of a petition presented to Disraeli in 1868 in favour of Jacob Bright's Suffrage Bill, and signed by Harriet Martineau, Florence Nightingale, Emily Shirreff, and others of that illustrious band of women.

As a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Henry Lewis, our President for so many years, the beautiful banner that she worked for the Association was shown on the wall, and it was suggested that the National Museum would be an appropriate place in which to keep it.

Miss Collin then went through the chief events of the year which were of special importance to women, rejoicing in anything that pointed to progress and regretting anything that seemed like a set-back. She did not confine herself to parliamentary and municipal affairs only, but took a general survey of any work in which women had won distinction through the year.

#### AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

From a Correspondent.

Last week the Liverpool Women Citizens' Association met en fête in honour of Miss Rathbone's ten years' Presidency of the N.U.S.E.C. The party was held in the beautiful building which was the old Bluecoat School, now devoted to the Arts by a public spirited group of Liverpool men and women who rescued it from the threatened destruction a few years ago. The Women Citizens' Association office nestles happily among

the Arts in the same building—not unworthily—for its efforts are directed to the art of fair living. The room on this occasion was crowded to the doors, as many old friends of the Suffrage days came to honour Miss Rathbone, and it was easy to imagine ourselves back in the early years of the century.

Six magnificent birthday cakes, sent by the six branches of the Association, adorned the tables, each with ten red, white, and green candles, and with inscriptions in icing fitting the occasion.

The small gift presented to Miss Rathbone was a travelling clock and reading lamp for the head of her bed. Miss Eskrigge, hon. secretary of the Association, explained how appropriate she thought the gift, as Miss Rathbone was in the habit of waking herself up at 3 a.m. for her lighter reading. Miss Fletcher, Vice-President of the Association, who made the presentation, regretted that the triumphs of "wireless" had not yet led to the placing on the market of an umbrella which squeaked when left behind, as that, she thought, would have been an even more acceptable gift. Her speech, and that of Miss Chubb, one of Liverpool's veteran and still active leading members, were full of grateful heart-stirring memories of the great leadership and inspiration of the President. Miss Rathbone, who came with Mrs. Symonds, the Chairman, straight from interviewing Sir James Reynolds, prospective Parliamentary candidate for Exchange division, on the N.U. programme, made her reply in the spirit of "please, it wasn't me," and dwelt on the great deeds of her old comrades, whom she recognized in the crowded gathering.

The inevitable call to further endeavour followed. There is not likely to be a fallow year for any Association where Miss Rathbone can sow the seed.

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

From a Correspondent.

London had a pleasant reminder of the part that women play in our premier industry when a Show and Sale in aid of the Studley College Appeal Fund was held at the New Horticultural Hall on 25th April. This light and cheerful hall, kindly lent for the occasion, made a delightful background for the beautiful display of cut flowers and plants produced by present and past students of the College and the growers and owners of private gardens who gave them such wonderful support. The golden sheaves of daffodils and primroses, the softly blended pinks and blues of banks of cinerarias, hydrangeas and tulips and other flowers of the spring made a delicious blaze of colour. And the supplies of eggs and butter, jams, honey, etc., which were brought up as rapidly as the flowers, proved that it was not only the eye of the beholder that would be feasted. Everybody was interested in the Studley Dairy and the coops of downy chickens, ducklings and goslings who all chirped merrily throughout the day. Not to mention the hen, who contributed materially to agricultural production by laying an egg during the proceedings.

It seemed that Princess Mary, spending part of her birthday in opening the Show, really enjoyed her tour of the stalls. Everyone knows how she identifies herself with every side or rural life and she was surrounded on the platform by people whose names stand for such interests. The sight of Lady Denman presiding (as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Appeal) inevitably called up memories of her great work with the Women's Institutes. The presence of a present and a past Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Lord Stradbroke and Lord Bledisloe, with Lady Stradbroke and Lady Bledisloe, was evidence of official interest. The founder of the College, Frances, Lady Warwick, Annie, Viscountess Cowdray and many other friends had also come to give help and encouragement.

The importance of suitable training for the women who, whether single-handed or working in family partnerships, add so materially to the agricultural wealth of this country, is certainly insufficiently appreciated as yet and so it was very cheering to learn that a good start had been made with the fund. Past and present students have already raised more than £1,000, and more than £1,000 has been received in other donations, but several thousands more must be raised by 1st July if the freehold is to be secured. Hence Lady Denman's moving appeal to the audience to send contributions, large or small, promptly to the Treasurer of the Studley Appeal at 26 Eccleston Street, S.W. 1. The working kit of the Studley students called up visions of the Women's Land Army and struck a distinctive note among the up-to-date toilettes of visitors to the Show. To masculine reporters, struggling hard to describe Princess Mary's and other costumes with accuracy, it must have been a boon to see attire which they could more easily recognize.

#### UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR A WOMAN.

The precedent set at Oxford by the winning of the Newdigate Prize by a woman, has stimulated the sister University so that the great distinction of the Allen Scholarship, which corresponds to the Chancellor's Medal at Oxford, has been given to Miss Whitelocke, of Newnham College. It is only recently that the University prizes have been open to women, and it is very satisfactory that one at least should have made good so soon.

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## COMING EVENTS.

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

7th May, 1 p.m. Luncheon, 17 Buckingham Street. Speaker: Miss Jenner (Hon. Secretary Women's Enfranchisement League of South Africa), "South Africa".

8th May, 4 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street. At Home. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, "The Berlin Congress and its Purpose."

## INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

6th May, 8 p.m. Warncliffe Rooms, Marylebone Road. International Reception and Pageant. Hostess, the Marchioness of Aberdeen.

8th May. Criterion Restaurant. International Women's Dinner. Speakers: The Viscountess Astor, M.P., Miss Bondfield, M.P., Mrs. Walter Runciman, M.P. Chair: The Lady Emmott. Tickets from N.C.W., Murray House, Vandon Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

10th May. 3 p.m. 217 Grosvenor Square (by permission of Mrs. Robert Fleming). Tea Party to meet Miss Edith Evans, Captain Berkeley, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, and others who will speak on "The Lady with a Lamp." Tickets 5s. from 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Gillingham W.C.A.—6th May, 7.30 p.m. Arden Street. Mr. Redfern, Deputy Town Clerk, "The Future of Gillingham."

Preston W.C.A.—7th May, 7.30 p.m. Orient Cafe, Friargate. Annual Meeting.

## TYPEWRITING.

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

## TO LET AND WANTED.

RECOMMENDED by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Swiss family receives paying guests. Large comfortable house and garden near Lake of Geneva. Terms £10 monthly. French lessons arranged if desired. Mlle Reitzel, le Prieuré, Tour-de-Peilz (Vevey).

BOARD AND LODGING. Quiet home at moderate terms. Bed-sittingroom and service for lady or gentleman at Cheam. Pleasant country in easy reach of London.—Apply, Mrs. Bampton, Puttsboro', Alberta Avenue, Cheam.

FURNISHED Bedroom, gas fire, breakfast, for one or two ladies; letters only.—A. D., 10 Beaumont Street, Wimpole Street, W. 1.

UNFURNISHED s.c. Flat in W. 1, N.W. 1, or S.W. 1 district, required by two ladies. Possession any time before end May. Moderate rent.—Box 1,539, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED Flat to Let, May, June, sitting-room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. Maida Vale district. 2½ guineas.—Write, Miss Williamson-Jones, Ratcliffe Settlement, Stepney, E.

TO LET, top floor private house, furnished, 2 rooms; water, electricity, gas, wireless; no attendance, moderate rent; north London.—Box 1,540, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

THE Misses Brackenbury, 2 Campden Hill Square, W. 8, offer one or two Front Rooms from 25th May; gas, electric; 25s. weekly. Breakfast by arrangement.

THE British Commonwealth League can arrange on favourable terms evening use of its charming Clubroom for any well-accredited small group desiring to meet regularly.—Apply, Organiser, 17 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.

FURNISHED House to Let till middle September, or shorter period; garden, garage; near Holland Park Tube.—Box 1,541, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

S.W.1, near Victoria.—Unfurnished rooms (ladies only); one room £32 to £46 per annum; two rooms £62 to £72. Rents include electric light, bathrooms every floor. Telephone. Service-charges, each room, 2s. 6d. to 5s. weekly. Meals, very moderate tariff.—Inclusive terms with breakfast, breakfast and dinner, or full board, if preferred. Also furnished rooms.—98 Grosvenor Road, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 7336.)

EMBANKMENT, S.W. 1.—Really comfortable, well-furnished residential chambers; good cooking and attendance; room, light, baths, attendance, breakfast, from 37s. 6d. weekly. Two rooms (one person) from 3 guineas; two persons from 3½ guineas. Other meals, very moderate tariff. No extras except fires.—98 Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1. (Telephone: Victoria 7336.)

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AU PAIR.—Will someone help Austro-Italian girl student to finish studies London University, by offering home in exchange for household help. French, German lessons given. Domesticated, fond of children. Free time wanted daily to attend lectures. References.—Box 1,538, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

MRS. ELIZABETH ABBOTT highly recommends Daily Worker or Caretaker (London). Housework, housekeeping, cooking; any position of trust.—Apply, Mrs. E. Green, 18 Parsons Green Lane, Fulham, S.W. 6.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE Mongrel Terrier, intelligent, affectionate, pretty tricks, wants country home with more walks and freedom than now possible.—Miss Taylor, Settrington, Englefield Green, Staines.

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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.

## NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

4th May, 10-12.15 a.m.; 3-5 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. Public Conference. Speakers: Professor Dover Wilson, Miss C. von Wyss, F.Z.S., Dr. P. D. Ballard, Mrs. E. Abbott. Tickets from 39 Gordon Square, W.C. 7.12 p.m. Victoria Hall, Southampton Row. Dance.

5th May, 3-6 p.m. 39 Gordon Square. The President and Central Council "At Home" to members and friends.

## OPEN DOOR COUNCIL.

9th May, 12.45 p.m. Luncheon, Pinoli's Restaurant, Wardour Street. Dr. Christine Murrell, "The O.D.C. Conference in Berlin."

## ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

7th May, 7.30. Forum Club. Dinner to Miss Douglas Irvine. Speakers: The Viscountess Rhondda, Mrs. Abbott, Miss Neilans, Miss C. Gordon, Miss E. FitzGerald.

## THE GUILDHOUSE.

11th May, 3 p.m. Scientific Conversazione. Lectures, exhibits, experiments, showing the influence of Science on Modern Thought.

## WOMEN'S PEACE CRUSADE.

9th May. 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. All-Party Demonstration for the Return of a Parliament of Peacemakers. Chair: Miss K. D. Courtney. Speakers: Dame Edith Lyttelton, Lady Acland, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mme Malaterre Sellier (France), Dr. Liders, M.P. (Germany), Miss Roelofs (U.S.A.). Tickets from 55 Gower Street, W.C.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

## DRESS.

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

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 5th May, 6.30, Maude Royden.

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

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