

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The King's Message.

The King's message which on 22nd April was issued from Craigweil House to the wide world of people who have followed with anxiety and sympathy the course of His Majesty's illness will stir deep currents in many waters. It is so charged with internationalism that wherever it is read and in whatever language, it will fall as a warm human touch upon the aching places of pessimism and suspicion in world politics. We know that expressions of feeling and aspiration for human solidarity are not enough; but we know too that they provide the essential climatic condition for the difficult and laborious construction of the political and administrative mechanism of world peace.

No More Light.

We must confess to a certain disappointment last week with that part of Mr. Baldwin's important "programme speech" which dealt with slum clearance. On several recent occasions he and certain of his colleagues have referred to this matter as a main plank in the Conservative election programme. But such references have hitherto lacked all precision. Alas—Mr. Baldwin has spoken again, and that particular quality is still conspicuous by its absence. He "believes that such progress has now been made in the building of houses that the time has come to go forward farther and faster in the direction of clearing the slums and reconditioning them". Now anybody who is acquainted with the bare outlines of the present housing situation knows perfectly well that the demand for low-rented houses capable of providing alternative accommodation for overcrowded slum dwellers is very far from having been met. Here then is the real problem which looms ahead of whatever government may take office after 30th May. This assertion is not an expression of opinion, it is a demonstrable fact. From which it follows that any programme of slum clearance must be a consequential part of a new forward building policy. From which it also follows that economic rents must be brought within range of slum-dwelling tenants by some form of increased subsidy. We ourselves prefer the logical and economical form of the children's rent allowance. But none of these implications seem to have disturbed Mr. Baldwin. On the contrary, their virtual denial is implicit in his recent reduction of the housing subsidy. Is it too late to urge him to come forward with the broad principles (we do not ask for the financial details) of a

concrete scheme? We greatly fear that unless he does, his promises regarding slum clearance will command no enthusiasm whatever, and will be, if anything, a positive embarrassment to Conservative candidates, speakers, and canvassers who may be asked to explain them.

More Light—A Deathbed Repentance.

In another respect Mr. Baldwin's programme offered more positive hopes. Passing from housing to education and from education to health, he suggested that the present provision for maternity as embodied in our National Health Insurance system was not all that it might be. He had, he said, come to the conclusion "that maternity benefit under the National Health Insurance Act is not at present being expended to the best possible advantage. The present rate of maternal mortality, the amount of sickness among mothers, point, in our view, to the need for the reorganization of this provision. Proposals are, therefore, under our consideration for making available to insured women, and to the uninsured wives of insured men, proper medical and midwifery services during pregnancy and childbirth, in addition to providing some cash payment on confinement." This no doubt means that the Government is prepared to implement the recommendation on these lines of the report of the recent Royal Commission on National Health Insurance. When asked to take this step by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship last year the Government refused on the grounds that it could not be afforded.

Equality in the Civil Service.

Great interest has been aroused by the announcement made by Mr. Baldwin to the deputation of women's organizations referred to in another column on Friday, 19th April, that he had decided, if returned to power, to appoint a Royal Commission on the Civil Service to investigate many important questions relating to the Service. This implied that the various points which had been made by the deputation, such as the removal of the marriage bar, equal pay, family allowances, etc., would be among those dealt with. The terms of reference and the constitution of the Commission will be announced in the new Parliament. He invited women's organizations to give evidence. We are delighted at the prospect of a thorough-going inquiry on these important points, and we feel that the necessity for a Commission having once been recognized, it is likely to be appointed by whatever Government is returned.

The Age of Marriage.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords, under the Chairmanship of Lord Ernle, which has been examining the Age of Marriage Bill, has now finished hearing evidence and its report will be presented to the House shortly. One point emerged from the three recent deputations to party leaders—that whichever party is returned to power is wholly in favour of this reform.

Child Welfare at Geneva.

The Committee on this subject concluded its fifth annual session last Saturday. One of its meetings was devoted to a long report from the Director of the newly established International Cinematograph Institute at Rome, a body carried on at the expense of the Italian Government, but under the auspices of the League and a significant instance of il Duce's desire to teach the young idea how to shoot. The report contains some

remarkable figures illustrating the extent of the Cinematograph habit. The number of persons attending cinemas every week in the United States alone is estimated at 100 millions, 25 per cent of the habitual visitors being under 12 years old, while in Australia 54 per cent of the children are said to visit cinemas at least once a week. Some of the Director's remarks illustrate the dangers of generalization, especially when applied internationally. For example, we are told that "at the age of 16 a young girl is seething with sexual passion and that crimes of passion or a tendency to such crimes as well as to sensual delinquencies, find a congenial soil in her soul." Clearly, there is need for some sensible women members on the Board of this new institute. At present one Italian lady is the sole representative of her sex. The Child Welfare Committee adopted a draft convention regarding the return to their native countries of young people who had run away. The working of such a convention would need care, since as the British delegate truly observed, children do not usually run away from home without good reason and few will agree with the view expressed by the representative of the Catholic Women's organizations who declared that only the immorality of the parents could justify a refusal to reinstate runaway children under their authority. The committee completed arrangements for the preliminary stages of an inquiry into Juvenile Courts which should prove of considerable interest.

Women Police in South Africa.

A correspondent in South Africa has sent us interesting notes on a proposal made by the Archbishop of Capetown for a detachment of Women Police. The Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand area states that he is in favour of a limited number of women police provided that they are under the control and supervision of the police authorities. We understand that women's organizations have been appealing for women police and that there is an overwhelming case for their employment especially in seaports. We print elsewhere an account of a conference on this subject held in London this week, with special reference to the coming General Election, and we watch with great sympathy efforts in the direction of the same reform overseas. The Prime Minister informed the members of the recent deputation, reported in another column, that the Home Secretary had decided on a substantial increase of the number of policewomen in the Metropolitan District as soon as suitable arrangements with respect to accommodation and other matters had been devised. This is good news and should encourage voters in pressing for more drastic steps to secure more women police all over the country.

Medical Women in Paris.

The second quinquennial meeting of the Medical Women's International Association was held in Paris from 10th to 15th April. Two hundred and six medical women attended, representing twenty countries—Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, and Yugo-Slavia. The British Medical Women's Federation sent about forty members. The new President of the International Association (Dr. Thuillier-Landry, France) succeeds Lady Barrett, M.D. (Great Britain). The meetings were held in most appropriate surroundings, namely, in the Institut International de Cooperation Intellectuelle (League of Nations). In addition to the general business transacted, scientific sessions were held, when the subjects dealt with were: (1) Sex Instruction for Children and Adolescents; and (2) Analgesia in Midwifery. The general feeling expressed was that not only had this international assembly of medical women proved an unqualified success from a scientific and medical point of view, but had tremendously strengthened the bonds of right understanding between nation and nation.

Intolerance.

The U.S.A. appears to be suffering at the moment from a bad attack of heresy-hunting. Mrs. Ware Dennett is about to be tried for publishing a book of sex information which has been approved and widely distributed by the Y.M.C.A.; and in New York, Mrs. Margaret Sanger's birth control clinic has been raided by the police, its equipment seized, its doctors and nurses arrested. It is difficult to account for this outburst of persecution in view of the fact that the clinic in question, together with others, has been in peaceful operation for several

years. And we surmise that it is peculiarly unfortunate that the confidential case sheets of thousands of patients should have been appropriated by the police in their present mood. We can only hope that the world-wide fame of Mrs. Sanger as a serious and disinterested worker will stand her in good stead, and that this particular wave of fanaticism will pass, without leaving any disastrous new blots upon the scutcheon of American liberty.

Meetings of Women Voters.

Reports have already reached us of crowded gatherings of women voters to hear the sitting member and prospective candidates. The Dunfermline Press, in a blunt verbatim account of such a meeting organized by the Dunfermline Society for Equal Citizenship, describes it as "a political meeting of a unique character." It states that "the heckling from which male members of the audience were specifically barred was lively and interesting," and equality points were well to the fore. A meeting was held a few weeks before in Reigate at the invitation of the Reigate and Redhill Women Citizens' Association. In this case the *Surrey Mirror* gave an equally complete report, with the questions printed in full. "The hall," we are told, was "almost uncomfortably crowded and the seating accommodation insufficient to meet the emergency. . . ." The suitors for the suffrages of the women seemed scarcely prepared for the extraordinary interest which was manifested in the event. What Dunfermline in the North and Reigate in the South can do is possible in every constituency in the Kingdom. We deal elsewhere with the best methods of organization and invite "reports" of similar meetings elsewhere.

A Parliament of Peacemakers.

We referred last week to the propaganda in the constituencies of the Woman's Peace Crusade. This week we have to announce two meetings of exceptional interest. The first is an all-party demonstration for the return of a "Parliament of Peacemakers," to be held in Central Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, 9th May. We have seldom seen a better selected and more representative platform of women speakers: Dame Edith Lyttelton, Lady Acland, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., representing British women, and three distinguished women from other countries—Madame Malaterre Sellier, France; Dr. M. E. Lüders, M.P., Germany, and Miss Henrietta Roclofs, U.S.A. The second meeting is organized by the Kensington branch of the Peace Crusade, and will be held on 1st May; the special interest of this meeting is the fact that the three prospective candidates, one of them a woman, are to speak on the subject, "How to make the Kellogg Pact a Reality." Both these meetings are in London, but we hope both types of meeting will be repeated all over the country.

Women County Councillors.

We are glad to report the election of two more women on county councils. The Hon. Mrs. De Grey has been returned for the Watton Division of the Norfolk Council, making the third woman of that Council. In Lincolnshire Mrs. Mawer, who is a member of the Boston Board of Guardians, has just been elected to the Holland Council by a majority of 150. The Kesteven and Lindsey Councils include one woman among their members. A present vacancy on the Crewe County Borough Council is being contested by a Liberal and Socialist woman. Mrs. Andress who is standing in the Liberal interests was a candidate at the last Town Council Elections, but was not successful. The other candidate, Mrs. Powell, who is nominated by the Labour Party, has contested a seat on the Council previously.

Women Urban District Councillors.

In addition to the names of newly-elected women urban district councillors given in a recent issue, women were returned in the following districts: Bebington and Bromborough, Miss B. E. Wilson, Ind.; Kearsley, *Mrs. Affleck, Ind.; Malden and Coombe, *Mrs. Marshall, who headed the poll. (*Standing for re-election.)

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.

A PARLIAMENT OF FEMINISTS.

Appeals to party leaders before a General Election have played an important part in the annals of the women's movement. Before the General Election in 1922 Mr. Bonar Law, then Prime Minister, gave the pronouncement on Equal Franchise which has carried so much weight with the present Government. Two years later Mr. Baldwin gave the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship his famous and now completely fulfilled pledge. To-day with a General Election in sight after a respite of five years the inevitable process repeats itself and last week an important deputation composed of representatives of the Equal Political Rights Election Committee and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship was received by the Prime Minister.

A few weeks ago we discussed the first of the three deputations to party leaders which had a sympathetic hearing from Mr. Lloyd George, and we noted with satisfaction that it had resulted in the appointment of a committee to consider the points raised. Last week appeared in our columns a report of a similar deputation to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, which was received with equally favourable consideration. Which of the three was the most important in the light of future possibilities? Which of the three leaders who received us so courteously will in a few weeks time be in a position to carry into execution some at least of the reforms which make up the woman's programme? We offer no reply to these questions; nor can we in justice discriminate to any extent between the attitude of the three men. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald showed a familiarity with women's subjects which could hardly be expected in a Prime Minister who had not undergone the severe drilling inflicted on all politicians during the pre-war suffrage agitation. Beside Mr. Lloyd George sat some of the prominent women officers of the Liberal Party, and one felt that behind him, spiritually though not present in the flesh, stood as advisors a body of experienced women accustomed to maintain a forward and independent attitude on women's questions. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was supported by Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Snowden, both "tried friends" of the suffrage movement.

LETTERS TO A NEW VOTER FROM AN OLD VOTER.—XII.

DEAR MADAM,

Now to the question of the Press. You are more at its mercy than you know, because although you may pride yourself upon not getting your *opinions* out of newspapers, you are more or less obliged to get out of newspapers many of the *facts and events* upon which your opinions are based. But the newspapers may, at their own discretion, suppress those facts, tuck them away somewhere in small print, or headline them in letters an inch high so as to make you think that they are important. And if events don't appear in the newspapers at all, how are people to know that they have happened? We used to suffer from that difficulty in the old Suffrage days. Up and down the country meetings were held to demand votes for women, but they never got reported, and the general public remained wholly unaware that large bodies of women were growing very impatient for their votes. At last a number of suffragists woke up to the situation and began doing things that really did interest the Press. They interrupted meetings, broke windows, raided the House of Commons, went to prison, and hunger-struck. Fortunately these things did the trick. The Press became interested and the public began to be aware of the existence of a woman's suffrage movement. And for my part, I think that we should never stop being grateful to the women who thus took the matter in hand. They knew their Press and they knew their public! Nor must we blame the Press entirely for this state. Newspapers are led into temptation by readers who are more interested in a London girl typist's marriage to a peer, or in the exhumation of an elderly widow in Kent, than in the volume of unemployment or the progress of disarmament.

THE FINANCE OF THE PRESS.

But what is it after, this popular Press of ours, which seems to take so disproportionate an interest in girl typists and exhumed

The Prime Minister had no feminist bodyguard; he was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose presence was probably explained by the fact that he (the Chancellor) had originally been asked by the London Society for Women's Service to receive a deputation on the subject of equal pay for equal work in the Civil Service which was merged in the larger effort. Mr. Baldwin is, of course, less familiar with the currents and undercurrents of the women's movement, but he is a genuine Tory Democrat and there rang his usual note of sincerity in his assurance that he believed in equal franchise rights and did not want votes out of gratitude but from honest conviction.

But the importance of one subject raised by the deputation had made an impression and the announcement of a Royal Commission on the Civil Service which will investigate equal pay for men and women, the removal of the present exclusion of women on marriage and other cognate subjects is probably the last of a series of acts on the part of the present Government which all fair-minded women must gratefully acknowledge.

With these three deputations the election campaign has been inaugurated. The scene now changes from Westminster to the constituencies. The position of the leaders of the three parties has been determined. Now for the rank and file. From Lands End to John o' Groats candidates should be invited to address meetings of women voters or to receive similar deputations of representative women. Friendly talks and discussions at meetings, and deputations rather than the old-fashioned examination method are now called for, for no candidate can pretend to be in a position to write yes or no to all the questions asked without some study of the subjects involved. There is not a moment to lose for the best time of approach is now before the heat and dust of the final contest.

So now to work. In less than six weeks the opportunity will be over. The Women's Peace Crusade with which this paper is associated hopes to return a "Parliament of Peacemakers." Is it too much to hope for a "Parliament of Feminists," by force of circumstances if not by conviction?

widows and their like? I suppose that fifty years ago it would have been possible to say of most newspapers that they were "organs of opinion" owned by independent individuals or groups desirous of expressing a particular point of view. But one certainly cannot say that of the Press nowadays, apart from a few shining exceptions which I will mention presently. To-day newspapers are not so much *organs of opinion as properties*; and the curious thing is that their value as properties depends not so much on the pennies which you and I pay for them because we want their news, as upon their advertisement revenues. If it wasn't for their advertisement revenues the bulk of them wouldn't pay at all. But in order to get those advertisement revenues they must have a wide circulation, otherwise advertisers will not pay large sums for their space. That is why newspapers have to bribe their readers with free insurance and football coupons in order to keep up their "million sales." You may be getting for your penny a good deal more than a pennyworth of paper and print and news-service, but you are paying for it indirectly in the prices of all the things you buy whose costs of production are swollen by the expense of newspaper advertisements. In this sense you cannot avoid paying for newspapers even though you may never buy or read them!

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESS.

There is another interesting fact about our modern Press. It is very highly trustified. I have said that most modern newspapers are *properties*, rather than *organs of opinion*, and as such they can be readily bought and sold. It is clearly more economical to manage a single group of newspapers than a number of separate newspapers, and therefore of recent years our newspapers have tended to fall into the hands of a few people who manage them, very profitably, in large combines. There are at present three such combines which dominate the news-

paper world and are responsible for most of the national daily papers, Sunday papers, magazines, and local papers which we ordinarily buy under a multitude of different names. There is the Berry group which controls among other papers the *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Sketch*, *Sunday Times*, *Sunday Graphic*, *Empire News*, a whole host of provincial papers, and over 100 weekly and monthly magazines. There is Lord Rothermere's group, which controls among others the *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror*, *Evening News*, *Sunday Pictorial*, together with a number of provincial papers, and which shares with Lord Beaverbrook the control of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express*, and *Evening Standard*. There is the Inveresk group, which controls the *Daily Chronicle*, *Sunday News*, *Sphere*, *Graphic*, *Taller*, *Bystander*, *Eve*, a number of provincial papers, and that expensively run new magazine *Britannia*, which recently purchased for a large sum the journalistic brain of Lord Birkenhead. In addition to these three combines there is a much smaller group of liberal papers, which really do seem to exist for the promotion of a political point of view, and a number of still smaller amalgamations which I have not space to tell you about.

But there still remain a few independent dailies, splendid survivors of these bewildering commercial operations. There is, for instance, the "die-hard" Tory *Morning Post*; the Liberal *Manchester Guardian*, under the personal direction of that king of journalists and good friend to women, the eighty-year-old Mr. C. P. Scott; the *Daily Herald*, precariously kept alive by the Labour and Trade Union Movements because no other paper represents their outlook. And towering above them all in dignity and eminence is the world-famous *Times*, rescued by a kind of perpetual financial trust from its syndicated degradation at the hands of Lord Northcliffe; a paper so portentously dull that it is difficult to read (at least I find it so) yet so accurate and comprehensive that it is equally difficult to do without! There are, too, a few independent political weeklies.

So now you can see that you must not expect serious politics or intelligent guidance concerning public affairs from the great majority of newspapers which may come your way. I might add that THE WOMAN'S LEADER is among the exceptions; for it is independent of financial entanglements, it exists to perpetuate a point of view, and it is not a *property* that anybody is likely to acquire for the sole sake of its advertisement revenue!

Greeting to you from
AN OLD VOTER.

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION: DESCRIBE THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK OF THE DAILY MAIL.

EVENTS THAT MUST NOT BE MISSED

Journey's End. Savoy Theatre, Strand. Matinées Monday, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 2.30.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FESTIVAL.

Monday, 6th May, 8 p.m. Wharnclyffe Rooms, Great Central Hotel.—The Pageant of Progress: Scenes symbolic of International Progress in Peace and Arbitration, Child Welfare, Art, Music, Literature, Education, etc. National Dances (in costume). Reception by the Marchioness of Aberdeen. Arts and Crafts Exhibition. Tickets (10s. 6d.) from the International Council of Women, 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DINNER.

Wednesday, 8th May. Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Chair, The Lady Emmott; Speakers: The Viscountess Astor, M.P., Mrs. Runciman, M.P., Miss Bondfield, M.P. Tickets (10s. 6d.) from National Council of Women (see "Coming Events").

BROADCAST FEATURES.

Wednesday, 10.45 a.m.—A Woman's Commentary. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (5XX only).

Wednesday, 7 p.m.—Public Departments (all B.B.C. stations except 5GB). 1st May: Ministry of Health.

Mondays (from 6th May), 10.45: Insurance Problems (fortnightly).

Mondays (from 13th May), 10.45: Economics in the Home. By Mrs. K. Wauchope MacIver.

WOMAN CANDIDATES IN 1929.¹

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P.

Prospective Parliamentary Candidate for Sutton, Plymouth.

Lady Astor was the first woman M.P. and as such has the longest record of work in Parliament. A useful leaflet has just been issued in her constituency which gives a summary of what she has done since she was returned in 1920. It is a very remarkable record, and incidentally proves in every line why women M.P.'s are needed and the urgent need for more. Lady Astor has the distinction of being the first woman to introduce and pilot successfully through all its stages a Bill in the House of Commons—to prevent the sale of drink to young persons under 18 in public bars. Lady Astor's record on the reforms for which this paper stands is too well known to need rehearsal. It was Lady Astor who first introduced the Bill to amend the laws relating to street solicitation which is recognized by all women's organizations as a pressing reform. *Lady Astor feels so strongly the need for more women in Parliament that she has refused to speak against any Labour or Liberal Woman candidate.* Lady Astor has been always at the beck and call of women of all parties. Her house has become a centre of conferences and social gatherings for Members of Parliament of all parties and representative men and women. Women of all parties all over Great Britain would be roused to indignation if Sutton, Plymouth, failed to return the first woman Member, "the most Independent Member."

MRS. CORBETT ASHBY.

Prospective Parliamentary Candidate for Hendon.

Margery Corbett Ashby is the daughter of two life-long feminists Marie Gray and Charles Corbett, and she was brought up in a political atmosphere. She was educated at Newnham College and took the Cambridge Classical Tripos in 1902. She became Secretary of the National Union of Societies for Equal Suffrage on leaving college and began her career as a speaker on social questions, education, land tenure, and liberal policy at an early age. She was a Poor Law Guardian for many years, and for three years Vice-Chairman of the Wandsworth Board. In 1920 she was elected hon. Secretary of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship and in 1923 became its President. Mrs. Corbett Ashby is an admirable linguist and is able to speak at International meetings in French, German, and Italian. She has stood for Parliament already four times, and kept the flag flying for Liberalism in very difficult circumstances. She is now candidate for Hendon, a constituency which owing to the building of a large housing area has changed its character greatly since the last general Election. Mrs. Corbett Ashby is now President of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and her work for the reforms for which we stand speaks for itself. Few women are better qualified for a parliamentary career.

MISS PICTON-TURBERVILL.

Prospective Parliamentary Labour Candidate for the Wrekin Division of Shropshire.

Miss Picton-Turbervill began her social work near her home in South Wales. Later she worked in Shoreditch until she went to India for six years, when she gained a full understanding of that country and its immense problems. She was obliged for health reasons to return to England, and became identified with the Young Women's Christian Association, and during the war did valuable work for women working in munition factories, for which she received the Order of the British Empire. Though brought up in a very different political atmosphere she joined the Labour Party after the war, and has already done good work for the party. She is in great demand as a speaker, and has written several books including one, *Christ and International Life*, to which Lord Cecil of Chelwood wrote a foreword. She is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and supports wholeheartedly by her pen and her speeches all the reforms for which we stand.

¹ It is proposed, each week, to give thumbnail sketches of women candidates who have given distinguished services to the causes for which this paper stands. Meanwhile we take this opportunity of correcting certain errors which crept into our general list of women candidates published last week. Mrs. Shaw, Miss Irene Ward, Miss Kingsmill-Jones and Mrs. Alderton should have been classed as having stood on previous occasions, and Miss Elizabeth Edwards should have been Miss Elizabeth Edwards.

HOW TO CONDUCT A NON-PARTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN.¹

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A General Election, the first since the full enfranchisement of women, presents a great opportunity of approaching candidates for Parliament with questions and information regarding the reforms on which women of all parties are practically unanimous. It is at the same time a unique occasion for propaganda among the voters in the constituencies and for the return of more women to Parliament.

The most striking results are secured by a public meeting of women citizens to which men may or may not be admitted (according to local circumstances) addressed by all the candidates for Parliament, standing in the constituencies. A strong chairman, preferably with no pronounced party bias, should be chosen; candidates should speak in alphabetical order (this is important as there is usually competition for the last place), at a stated time, which should be strictly adhered to in order to avoid wasting their time unnecessarily. Each should speak for 10, 15, or 20 minutes, according to time available, and answer questions for at least 10 minutes. So far as possible definitely party issues should be avoided both in speeches and questions, though some latitude with regard to this is advisable. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has prepared a questionnaire to all candidates on the reforms for which it stands, and can supply appropriate literature giving detailed information with regard to these reforms. This questionnaire is very useful in giving a clue as to the topics which are likely to be of special interest to women constituents, and it can, of course, be added to as desired by societies organizing meetings. The National Council of Women has published a useful leaflet embodying a well-chosen list of questions and the League of Nations Union and the Women's Peace Crusade have also issued questionnaires.

The organization of such a meeting is of the greatest importance, and every effort should be made to rise to the exhilarating standards of bygone Suffrage days. Women's non-party organizations of all kinds, in addition to employees of public authorities, social workers, teachers, clerks, secretaries, etc., should be invited to co-operate in making the meeting a success. Special arrangements should be made to enlist the interest of the Press in order to secure as wide a publicity as possible. The hall should be attractively decorated; stewards should be in attendance to take the names of questioners and to hand written questions to the platform; inexpensive pamphlets on questions likely to be discussed should be on sale in different parts of the hall. The chairman should insist that every candidate receives a courteous hearing and is warmly thanked for his or her presence without regard to political views. In brief every effort should be made to make the meeting as easy and pleasant and helpful as possible for all concerned. It is, as a rule, only the unsatisfactory candidate who has anything to fear from such a meeting, which, by supplying him with an audience at no cost to himself, should prove a real asset to the chances of the best man in the field.

If no representatives of the Press be present care should be taken that the report issued should represent with perfect accuracy what has been said by each candidate. If in doubt, it is best to be on the safe side and submit the report to the candidate himself or his representative. It is found, however, that such meetings get a very good Press and not the least valuable result is the publicity given in the local Press.

The value of a meeting of this character is twofold and the organizers and chairmen should bear this in mind. It serves as a means of education not only of the candidate but of many of the less well-informed voters who attend the meeting. A chairman may very profitably utilize her (we say her on the assumption that it is a woman's meeting) opening or closing remarks or any available interval for a very brief exposition of the reforms on behalf of which the meeting has been summoned. The meeting cannot be called successful if candidates or voters leave with hazy ideas as to what the promoters were driving at.

The other object of the meeting is, of course, to ascertain the candidates' views on certain subjects. To secure this it is, of course, only fair that they should be provided with the questions and literature relating to them some time beforehand.

(Continued at foot of next column).

¹ The second article of this series next week will deal with deputations to candidates. Requests for advice or help should be sent to the Secretary of the Election Committee, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

THE DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

The third and last deputation to Party Leaders took place on Friday of last week, when representatives of the Equal Political Rights General Election Campaign Committee and of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship were received by the Prime Minister in his room at the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present, and appeared to follow the points made by the speakers with interest, but did not speak. In replying the Prime Minister congratulated the deputation on the businesslike manner in which such a large number of issues has been dealt with. Though he refused, however, to give pledges, he made one very important announcement, that the Government had decided to set up a Royal Commission on the Civil Service on which equal pay for equal work, the marriage bar, and other relevant subjects would be investigated. He thought such a Commission to be thorough would require at least six months' work, and that there should be an opportunity of hearing different points of view. This announcement was received with great satisfaction by the deputation.

Though he refused to commit himself by pledges, the Prime Minister ran over some of the points introduced and expressed his agreement in some instances. He is fully in favour of raising the age of marriage; he believes that the admission of women peers in the House of Lords can only come as part of a scheme of reform of the Upper House. He promised that the abolition of the Solicitation Laws and the question of Nationality of Married Women should have very careful consideration. With regard to the enforced appointment of women police, while wholly in favour of their work, he thought that the application of compulsion might do more harm than good. He considered that no government would deal with the right to information on methods of birth control, but expressed no personal opinion on the subject. The members of the deputation felt on returning that while grateful for the time and attention given by the Prime Minister, the promise of the Civil Service Commission, which as he stated had been decided on before the deputation took place, was the only definite net gain.

The speakers on this occasion were almost exactly the same as at the deputation to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Lady Rhondda and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, in introducing the members, referred gratefully to the attainment of equal franchise from the present Government and other speakers alluded to other reforms of special concern to women, which had been effected during its term of office. The speakers on the subjects, supported by the whole deputation, were: Miss Chrystal Macmillan, on the rights of married women to retain their own nationality and to be separately assessed and taxed; Mrs. Laughton Mathews, on raising the age of marriage; Miss Alison Neilans, on the abolition of the present Solicitation Laws; Miss Margesson, on women police; Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, on women peers; Miss Winifred Holtby on international equality; Mrs. Oliver Strachey, instead of Mrs. Blanco White at the last deputation, on equal pay and opportunities for men and women in the Civil Service and the marriage bar; Miss Ethel Froud, on equal pay and opportunities under the local authorities, including the teaching professions; Mrs. Abbott, on restrictive legislation; on subjects presented by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship the speakers were: Miss Macadam, on family allowances in the Civil Service as a means of facilitating equal pay; Mrs. Ryland, on the right to knowledge of birth control (a protest was made on this subject on behalf of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance); Mrs. Hubback, on testamentary provision for spouses and children; and Mrs. Swanwick, on the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

(Continued from previous column.)

In view of the importance for future reference of some accurate record in black and white it is advisable to get the answers in writing. To depend on words uttered at the meeting might lead to some unintentional omission or injustice.

It will soon be too late to think of meetings; halls will not be available for love or money. In many places meetings have already been held with great success. Officers of societies who have not already done so should consider immediately if a meeting is practicable and take steps at once to secure a hall and advertise the date. They need not be afraid of failure. If they can secure the candidates in good time the meeting is of itself a success. This is the women's election, and a non-party meeting of women voters to learn the views of those who ask their support should form part of every well-organized election campaign.

E. M.

THE NEED FOR MORE WOMEN POLICE.
CONFERENCE AT FRIENDS' HOUSE.

Under the auspices of the St. Pancras branch of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship an interesting conference, at which a large number of representatives of women's organizations were present, was held at the Friend's House, Euston Road, on Monday, 22nd April. At the afternoon session Miss Monica Whately was chairman, and the speakers were Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Mrs. Turner, and Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, M.P. At the evening session, under the chairmanship of the Lady Emmott, J.P., the speakers were Miss Mary Allen (Commandant, W.A.S.), Commissioner Adelaide Cox (Salvation Army), and Miss Hartland, J.P. (Gloucestershire).

Emphasis was laid on the absolute need for the allocation to women police of certain duties which at present are carried out by males but which, in the cause of decency and order, should be entrusted to women; these included investigations into cases of indecent assault, abortion, and brothel-keeping, the patrolling of streets, parks, and showgrounds, the handling of all juvenile cases, and the escorting and attending to female prisoners in and out of court. Attention was called to the recent report of the Royal Commission—the third on this subject—and to the weakness of the permissive circulars issued by the Home Secretary as to the employment of women police. No more legislation is necessary; appointments and pensions for women police are already arranged for; all that is required is that the Home Secretary should say to local authorities "you must" instead of "you may." Pressure should be put at this time on parliamentary candidates of all brands, for this is not a party question, to ensure their support in this important reform. At present in the whole country there are only 144 sworn women police, and of these 50 are in London. The weight of evidence is conclusive as to the need of developing and extending the work of women police. This extension will not involve a corresponding reduction of the male force, but extra women are urgently required for the work, deterrent and preventive, which lies to their hand in city and country alike and which at the present time is either neglected or only partially carried through. Unfortunately in this country we do not always act on the assumption that prevention is better than cure, and we spend far too much effort and money on trying to cure preventable wrongs. The presence of more women police on our streets and open spaces would very quickly repay the expense of their upkeep. In one district of St. Pancras alone indecent and criminal assaults upon little girls in the open occurred at the rate of twenty a year; in addition to these frequent assaults were made upon little boys, and the damage done, physical, mental, moral, and spiritual in each case was incalculable. Much, if not all, of this crime could be prevented if these open spaces were patrolled regularly by women police.

All the speakers received a most attentive hearing, the details which they gave being very definitely illustrative of the question before the Conference. After much questioning and hearty discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this Conference convened by the St. Pancras Society for Equal Citizenship, deploring the inadequacy of the present number of Women Police, and calls upon the Home Secretary immediately to carry out the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure, to make a substantial increase in their numbers.

It urges that, as Women Police form an integral part of the Metropolitan Police Force a woman be appointed with an office in Scotland Yard, with direct access to the Chief Commissioner, and it further advocates the appointment of a Woman Assistant Inspector of Constabulary at the Home Office.

COMPETITION COUPON

Name.....

Address.....

Age (if under 21).....

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.

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

We are glad to be able to announce that Capt. Berkeley, the author of *The Lady with a Lamp*, will also be present at the tea party with Miss Edith Evans. Mrs. Oliver Strachey has also kindly consented to come, and we hope therefore to have an extremely interesting discussion. It is hardly necessary for us to draw attention to the appropriateness of a function of the National Union being associated with so great a pioneer as Florence Nightingale. We are sure a very large number will be anxious to take advantage of this opportunity of meeting our distinguished guests who have identified themselves so closely with this historic character. As already announced, the tea party is to be held (by kind permission of Mrs. Robert Fleming) at 27 Grosvenor Square, W. 1, on Friday, 10th May, at 3 p.m. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the funds of the National Union. Tickets (price 5s.) can be obtained on application to Headquarters.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

The last of the deputations of women's organizations to Party leaders arranged by the N.U.S.E.C. in co-operation with the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee, was received by Mr. Baldwin on Friday, 19th April. At this deputation the N.U.S.E.C. was represented by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Hubback, Miss Macadam, and Mrs. Ryland. A full report will be found in another column.

LITERATURE FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Reference has already been made to the questionnaire for parliamentary candidates, copies of which can be obtained from Headquarters (price 7d. per dozen post free). A leaflet explaining the questions has also been printed, and can now be obtained at the same price. Handbills for broadcast distribution to men and women voters showing the need for women in Parliament are also ready (price 1s. per 100 post free), and a manifesto to new voters, "Why you should Vote," giving five reasons why the new voter should exercise his right to vote (price 1s. per 100 post free). A leaflet which proved of particular value at the last Election, "How to Conduct a non-party Election Campaign," has been reprinted and brought up-to-date, and should be of great value to those working through Societies in the constituencies. Copies of this can be obtained from Headquarters (price 1½d. each or 1/- per dozen, post free).

OTHER NEW LITERATURE.

"Unjust Wills," an article by Mrs. Hubback on the subject of testamentary provision and Lord Astor's *Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance) Bill*, has been reprinted from *The Fortnightly Review*, and can be obtained in pamphlet form (price 6d.) on application to Headquarters. Our members will remember that this Bill has been introduced two sessions running, and we hope that the subject will receive the consideration of all Societies with a view to its being raised again in the new Parliament. The *Object and Programme of the Union*, in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Council last March, has now been reprinted, and we shall be glad to supply copies to those who feel that they can make use of them in interesting their friends in the work of the National Union.

CONFERENCE ON WOMEN POLICE.

The St. Pancras Society for Equal Citizenship is to be congratulated on a very successful conference held on Monday, 22nd April, of which an account appears elsewhere.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HELP FOR A WOMAN CANDIDATE.

MADAM,—During the last ten days I have been greatly helped in my constituency, which is a large country one, by Mr. Michael Franklin. He has come down with his car and put himself entirely at my disposal, driving me and also speaking at meetings. Every evening meetings are now being held, and to be driven instead of always driving myself everywhere is an enormous help.

Now he must go. Will anyone take his place? The gift of his services has been a generous one, for the only expenses I meet are oil, petrol and

THE PRIZE COMPETITION.

NOTE CLOSING DATE, 30th APRIL.

We give below particulars of the competition for new or potential voters. The competition is divided into two groups—the first for new voters under 30 and the second for future voters from 16 to 21. Two prizes are offered in the first group (£2 2s. and £1), and two in the second (£1 1s. and 10s. 6d.). We urge our senior readers to use this opportunity of interesting their young relations, friends, maids, indeed any girls with whom they may come in contact, and suggest that they order copies of the back numbers up to date. A limited number of sets of the first six letters may be had for 1s. post free. We ought perhaps to add that while we expect to reach girls and young women, boys or young men are not excluded should any wish to compete.

I.

FOR NEW VOTERS.

1. Candidates are asked to select not more than four, and not fewer than two of the questions printed below. Replies must not be sent at this stage to subsequent questions.
2. Candidates may use a pseudonym if they wish, but must send their name and address, which should be written on the competition coupon given below. Each candidate must send in a separate coupon.
3. Replies must reach the office, 4 Tufton Street, not later than 30th April.
4. The decision of the editors shall be final, and they reserve the right to print any successful answers of sufficient merit.

FUTURE VOTERS.

1. Candidates over 15 and under 21 may enter this class. They are asked to add their age and their name and address on the competition coupon. It would also help the judges if they could add whether at school or college or working. Other rules are the same as above.

QUESTIONS.

- (1) "Is the Vote Worth While?"
- (2) "When did the Prime Minister promise to give the Vote to women on the same terms as men?" Briefly describe the course of events between the Representation of the People Act, 1919, and his promise.
- (3) "What is the point of joining a Political Party?"
- (4) "What would you do if the Party to which you belonged refused to consider a particular reform which you had very much at heart?"
- (5) "Have we achieved Equal Citizenship?"
- (6) "What is the point of joining a non-party women's organization?"

(See Competition Coupon, page 94.)

garage, and not living expenses. Should anyone volunteer, will they please write to me NOT here, but to my London address, 14 Gayfere Street, Westminster.

E. PICTON-TURBERVILL.

Wrekin Hotel,
Wellington, Shropshire.

THE ART OF BIOGRAPHY.

MADAM,—After re-reading the biography of Emily Hobhouse and its review in a recent issue of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, I am tempted to ask what are the "technical pretensions" required of a biographer. It is certainly obvious that the chronology should be well sustained and that there should be no undue intrusion of the biographer's mind.

Besides these qualities which the reviewer admits this book possesses the subject is still, I gather, an uncharted one. If, as M. Maurois is quoted as saying in his *Aspects of Biography*, the objective is "the painting of an individual", it certainly seems from the extremely appreciative reviews throughout a wide range of leading papers that this biography has succeeded.

A. R. CATON.

10 Palace Mansions,
William Street, W. 14.

[Our reviewer explains that her criticism of this particular biography was inspired by the method of compilation. The author has been content to present much of her material in the rough, fitting together diaries, letters, and outside comments, rather than sifting it through her own unifying and interpretive mind. She has, in a sense, acted rather as an editor, than as a biographer in M. Maurois' sense.—ED.]

MR. SNOWDEN AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

MADAM,—Of course not. I never said anything so silly. I said "gratitude" not "benefit".

PHILIP SNOWDEN.

[The opinion erroneously attributed to Mr. Snowden by the report queried in "Notes and News" last week was that the Tory Widows' Pensions Act had "caused a larger volume of grievances and injustices than any real benefit"—ED.]

MRS. CORBETT ASHBY IN BELGIUM.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby flew over to Belgium last week with her son Michael to give three lectures on the Feminist World Movement to the branches of the new Suffrage Society, whose energetic President is Mme de Craene van Duuren. This is the second Suffrage Society to be formed. Mme Brigode is President of the first, which does not include in its programme complete equality in all respects. The lecture in Brussels was crowded and had a very good Press. The meetings in Antwerp and Liege were smaller, the former chiefly to the pupils of the School for Social Service, so admirably run by Mlle Boos, and the second with the co-operation of Mme Huron Sacré and the Union des Femmes de Wallonie, a large association for cultural and social services. The movement was well chosen since a commission will shortly present to the Parliament the question of admitting women to the provincial vote.

The legal position of women in Belgium is extraordinarily bad, with the exception that a Belgian woman can by a declaration within six months of her marriage retain her Belgian nationality after marriage with a foreigner.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby was also the guest of the Brussels group of university women. Miss Hannevert presided at a gathering at which Mrs. Corbett Ashby spoke on "The Prejudices of Intellectual Men and Women," and incidentally chaffed the university woman who is not a feminist.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby also had the pleasure of meeting the committee of the Union Coloniale des Femmes Belges, which does first rate work in encouraging interest in Belgium's colonies, and prepares by classes and advice all women going out to the colonies either as wives or teachers, and so on, and discussed with them some of the problems of mandates and of forced labour.

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S HAIRDRESSER

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PERSONAL ATTENTION. MODERATE CHARGES.

PROPOSED SOCIETY FOR THE ORDINATION AND FULL MINISTRY OF WOMEN.

(INTERDENOMINATIONAL.)

A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

THE CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER,

ON
FRIDAY, 3rd MAY, at 8 p.m.

Speakers will include:—

Rev. Canon C. E. RAVEN
Rev. DOROTHY WILSON
Rev. J. B. BINNS

TICKETS: 1/6, 1/-, and 6d., can be obtained from Miss I. PRYKE
1 Catherine Street, S.W. 1.

COMING EVENTS.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

27th April-8th May. International Conference of Executive and Standing Committees in London. Opening Welcome Meeting, 29th April, 8 p.m. Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate. The Prime Minister, representatives of London Municipal Authorities, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, and the Lady Emmott will receive the delegates.

1st and 2nd May. Two Public Meetings will be held at Montifore Hall, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8. Speakers include Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Dr. Alice Salomon, Princess Cantacuzene, Professor Abercrombie, Professor Alfred Zimmern, Dr. Elizabeth Altmann-Gottheimer, Mrs. Neville Rolfe, Mme Maria Verone, and Mr. Philip Kerr. Admission Free. Reserved seats and particulars from I.C.W., 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

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

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.

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

1st May, 6.15 p.m. 61 Westminster Bridge Road. Miss Macadam, M.A. "Some Aspects of Social Progress, 1926-29" (3).

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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.

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."

PROPOSED SOCIETY FOR THE ORDINATION AND FULL MINISTRY OF WOMEN (Interdenominational).

3rd May, 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. Public Meeting. Speakers: Canon Raven, Rev. Dorothy Wilson, Rev. J. Binns.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MISS MAUDE ROYDEN.

26th April, 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. "The British Empire and the World—Is it Peace?" Other speakers: Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Lord Plymouth. Proceeds of meeting to go to Society of Friends' work in South Wales.

THE GUILDHOUSE.

28th April, 3.30 p.m. Dr. Janet Campbell, "Maternal Mortality."

TYPEWRITING.

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TYPISTS.—4 Chapel Walk, Manchester.
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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, moderate terms; mea's optional. Private house adjoining Upper Harley Street. Only ladies received.—Box 1 532, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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. 1½ 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.

POST WANTED.

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.

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.

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. 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 April, 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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Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 10/10.

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