

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### The Peace Pact.

M. Briand's new statement with regard to the attitude of France to the Kellogg Proposals published in *The Times* on Monday, 4th June, appears to clear the air very considerably, as the "reservations" referred to include many which had already been accepted in substance both in America and in this country. They demand that the Pact should not conflict with already existing treaties, that the right to legitimate defence should be reserved, that the Pact should have the widest possible universality and that its infringement by one of the parties should restore liberty of action to all the others. During the Conference on Arbitration organized by the League of Nations Union held this week, which has included among its speakers Earl Grey, Lord Cecil, and Professor Gilbert Murray, the enthusiasm of the audience for the Kellogg proposals were an interesting index of public opinion.

#### Washington Hours' Convention Again.

Those of us who care for the good name of their own country will have had cause to grieve this last week at the policy which is being adopted by the British Government's representatives at the International Labour Conference with regard to the Washington Hours Convention. Mr. Wolfe, on behalf of the Government, proposed that an agreement as to the revision of the Convention should be arrived at, as he asserted that no other big country is likely to ratify it without revision. This proposal was defeated by a 12 to 11 vote, the British Labour representatives and the Government representatives of several other countries voting against it. Miss Bondfield urged that this country should ratify the Convention first, and after having worked it for a year or so, would then be in a better position to proceed to its revision. It is unfortunate that Britain, who in the past has been regarded as being in the van of progress where industrial legislation is concerned, should thus have presented herself as the obstructive power with regard to a Convention the terms of which are largely in practice in this country, and which the great industrial countries of Europe have either ratified unconditionally, or in the case of France and Germany, would ratify if each other and ourselves ratified as well. We hope that after this exhibition of international opinion, the Government will call for the ratification of the Convention, instead of, as now, not even giving a guarantee that it will be ratified if revision were achieved.

#### Maternal Mortality—Another Committee.

The second Committee to deal with problems of maternal mortality, which the Minister of Health recently stated his Department would be set up, has now been appointed. The work of this committee will be to "advise upon the application to maternal mortality and morbidity of the medical and surgical knowledge at present available, and to inquire into the needs and direction of further research work." It is with very great pleasure that we learn that Sir George Newman, who has already shown such a keen and sympathetic interest

in the subject, is to be chairman; and we are particularly glad that a woman, Dr. Margaret Hogarth, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), of the Ministry of Health, should be appointed Secretary to a committee dealing with a subject of such grave importance to women. We welcome the appointment to this committee also of Dame Janet Campbell, and of Mrs. Ethel Cassie, M.D. (Edinburgh), D.P.H., Chief Medical Officer for Child Welfare, Birmingham, whose wide experience will be invaluable.

#### The Honours List and Women.

The Birthday Honours List, though it contains many names of distinction and interest, has proved nevertheless a sad disappointment to women, on account of the very few among their own sex who have been given an honour of any high standing. Out of the whole range of honours above the level of an O.B.E., only one Englishwoman, Dame Elizabeth Wordsworth, has received a D.B.E. Women would quite admit that since they are far outnumbered by men in public services and in public life generally, they would expect to be in a decided minority in the list, but it is difficult to believe that there are no women as well fitted for the higher honours as many of the men who have actually received them. Hopes had been felt that, in view of the termination of the franchise movement this year, some of the "elder statesmen" in that great struggle, notably Dame Millicent Fawcett, would have had their services recognized by some honour, such as Privy Councillorship, reserved for political services. There is, however, still time for this keen desire on the part of many women to be fulfilled in the next Honours List, by which time the Franchise Bill will doubtless have actually reached the Statute Book.

#### Some Facts Regarding Women Medical Students.

We were glad to see in *The Times* of the 31st May a letter from the Medical Women's Federation giving some figures recently collected by them which prove what all along we have known to be the case, that the "wastage" among qualified medical women mentioned by Sir James Purves-Stewart and others is a very small matter. From the answers to the questionnaire sent by the Federation to its thousand members living in the British Isles it appeared that 9 per cent had retired for all reasons from active practice. Figures were also obtained with regard to women who had been students at six London hospitals, and from these it appeared that 9.78 per cent had retired. 15.99 per cent had married—6.36 per cent being married and still working and 9.62 per cent having retired on marriage. Surely this is proof enough that "50 per cent or thereabouts" of the women students trained are not lost to the profession; nor can we of course agree that even the 9.6 per cent who retire on marriage have wasted their training, although we would be only too glad to see this figure reduced by the removal of those regulations which in many cases compel women to resign public appointments on marriage.

#### Mixed Staffs for Insurance Inspectors.

A step which had been foreshadowed for some time has at length been taken by the Ministry of Health, by which the National Health Insurance Inspectorate, hitherto organized under separate establishments for men and women inspectors, each with their own chief and separate blocks of work, have been merged. The former division into men's and women's work had undoubtedly restricted both the experience of the women inspectors and consequently their opportunities of promotion. The Ministry of Health was doubtless guided in its policy by the experience of the Home Office and Ministry of Labour in the case of Factory Inspectors, and the Inspectors for the Trades Boards, both with mixed staffs. The proposed fusion of duties will now result in a mingling of the staffs of the several inspectors, so that there will be at least one man on the staff of each woman

inspector and one woman on the staff of each man. It is expected that the separate seniority lists of men and women will be retained and that regard will be paid to the prospects of any existing officers; the present Chief Woman Inspector will no doubt become Deputy Chief Inspector of the joint staff. In the future every entrant will, it is expected, enter a common seniority list, and will have common chances all the way up.

#### Departmental Committee on Training of Midwives.

We have already reported, in our issue of 25th May, that five members of the departmental committee to consider the workings of the Midwives Acts are women. Dame Janet Campbell, as Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare to the Ministry and Chief Women Medical Adviser to the Board of Education, is already well known to our readers, to whom her intensely interesting reports, Protection of Motherhood and Maternal Mortality, are probably familiar. It will be remembered that at the conference recently convened by the Committee on Maternal Mortality, a message from the Queen was read, expressing her interest in the subject. Lady Cynthia Colville, as Woman of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty, will be able to keep the Queen in close touch with the work of the committee as it proceeds. Lady Cynthia herself takes an active interest in the work with which the committee will be dealing, and is Honorary Secretary to the Shoreditch Infant Welfare Centre. A very great deal has been done for the training of midwives by Miss Alice Gregory, who is Honorary Superintendent of the Hospital for Mothers and Babies at Woolwich, and is herself a trained midwife. Mrs. Bruce Richmond is in close contact with the work of the Central Midwives Board, being the representative on it of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses' Institute, of which she is the honorary secretary. Recently we were able to report that she had been elected to the East Sussex County Council. As Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Wilts County Council, and Chairman of the Wilts County Health Insurance Committee, Miss Stephenson will be able to bring to the committee a particularly valuable knowledge of local administration in relation to health questions. The Chairman of the committee, Sir Robert Bolan, is a member of the Senate and a lecturer at Durham University, but it is in his capacity as Chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association that we are particularly glad to see him on this committee, for we are convinced that close co-operation with the British Medical Association is essential in any national scheme for combating the evil of maternal mortality.

#### This Monstrous Regiment!

For a second year running the Newdigate Prize for English verse at Oxford has been won by a woman—this year by Miss Angela Cave, of Lady Margaret Hall. We offer her hearty congratulations upon her success, by which she will incidentally contribute an added element of gaiety and triumph to the forthcoming jubilee celebrations of her College. Meanwhile, we await with trepidation the introduction by Oxford University of a Statute for the limitation of women Newdigate prize-winners, coupled with the suggestion that the event is likely to have a deleterious effect upon Oxford's chances in next year's boat race. But to return from speculation to actuality: the subject of Miss Cave's prize poem was "The Mermaid Tavern," and its author has been, for some time it appears, a keen writer of poetry.

#### Oxford Honours a Woman.

Miss Eleanor Lodge, Principal of Westfield College, London, is the first woman to be given permission by the University of Oxford "to supplicate for the degree of D.Litt." This she will do on 9th June, when the degree will be conferred. The honour is granted on the merit of her published works, the five books which she is submitting including:—*The Life of the Black Prince, Edward I and his Tenants-in-Chief, Gascony under English Rule, and The Account Book of a Kentish Estate in the Seventeenth Century.* It is excellent that Miss Lodge's scholarship should have received this recognition, and that yet another barrier of prejudice should be removed.

#### Mrs. Abbott's Visit to Geneva.

Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott, Chairman of the Open Door Council, has gone to Geneva during the sittings of the International Labour Conference, as the representative of five women's organizations, the Open Door Council, the Women's Freedom League, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, the National Union of Women Teachers, and the Six Point Group, in order

to draw the attention of the delegates to the conference to those clauses in the Charter of Labour incorporated in the Treaty of Versailles, which declare that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. She has approached M. Albert Thomas, pointing out that the minimum wage fixing machinery which is being discussed by this year's conference, should take this principle into account, and not as in the case of the British Trades Boards, fix women's wages at not much more than half those of men. Her appeal for equal pay is being supported by Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and Hungary. As the great bulk of women's organizations in this country support the principle of equal pay for equal work, it seems to us unfortunate that Mrs. Abbott, in order that she might appear as really representing the women of this country, did not obtain a mandate to represent in addition some of the bigger women's organizations of the country, such as the National Council of Women, the Women's Co-operative Guild, other professional women's organizations, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and others. Even if these did not all agree with Mrs. Abbott's interpretation of the policy of equality as regards restrictive legislation, they would all have backed up her demand for equal pay.

#### Intelligent Voting.

When Mr. Baldwin addressed a large gathering at Welbeck Abbey on Whit-Monday, he is reported to have said "We know little yet of the demands which the newly enfranchised millions will make, but we do know this: that it is desirable that they should feel that it is their primary duty to vote; that they should vote intelligently; that they should keep a vigilant eye upon the character of those men whom they choose for their representatives and for the Government, and that they should hold them responsible for the actions in Parliament." To help the new voters to carry out what is thus expected of them the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is organizing a Summer School at St. Hilda's College, Oxford, from 4th to 11th September. The opportunity will then be given to those who hope to exercise their vote at the general election next year to study some of the problems of democracy, the ideals for which the woman's movement works, and some international problems. Readers will find a copy of the provisional programme on another page.

#### Questions in Parliament.

##### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Mr. Malone asked the Minister of Health for what reason he has issued a circular to the maternity and child welfare centres instructing them that no milk is to be given to mothers and babies where the family is in receipt of Poor Law relief; what is the amount spent on milk by the maternity centres throughout the country; and what is the total amount spent on the maternity and child welfare centres, both by way of grant from the Exchequer and by the local authorities; whether the guardians are authorized to spend money on milk for expectant and nursing mothers over and above relieving actual destitution; and whether he is aware that when the guardians make an allowance for milk they are obliged to allow the full retail price of milk, whereas the maternity centres are able to obtain milk for distribution under contract at a reduced price.

Mr. Chamberlain: No such circular has been issued, but I have suggested to certain of the maternity and child welfare authorities that they should reconsider their procedure in dealing with applications for milk and refer applicants who are in receipt of Poor Law relief to the guardians, in order to avoid overlapping and waste. The net expenditure on milk and food of local authorities in England administering maternity and child welfare schemes was £3,562 for the financial year 1926-27, but this was largely in excess of the usual expenditure owing to the prolonged mining dispute during the year. The total expenditure of those local authorities on maternity and child welfare during the same year was £1,585,972, towards which Exchequer grants were paid amounting to £765,477. In addition grants amounting to £217,554 were paid to voluntary agencies in respect of this work.

As regards the last two parts of the question, it is competent for the guardians in giving relief to decide, on the advice of their medical officer, whether any special need is present, and if so to take account of that need in determining the amount and form of relief. The guardians are in no worse position than a maternity and child welfare authority because they can also purchase milk by contract for distribution to those in receipt of relief.

#### THE LENGTHENED PENDULUM.

Everyone is wooing that elusive and intriguing creature known as "the new voter." She is not very easy to pursue and no one knows where to find her. Every political organization and every up-to-date organization of every kind now has as a matter of course its Junior Branch, but we cannot find that they number more than an infinitesimal proportion of the total number approaching addition to the electorate. It is a matter of conjecture what difference this further "lengthening of the pendulum" of the vote, to quote Lord Lytton's recent speech in the debate on the Franchise Bill in the House of Lords, will make at the next General Election. Will it swing to the left or to the right? Will it swing possibly in the direction of a greatly increased representation of women in the House of Commons? We hope so.

In the recent elections in Germany a special effort was made to attract the young woman. Alluring invitations were sent out as from one of themselves to domestic servants, asking them to come to tea-parties and bring a friend with them, with what result we have not heard. In some constituencies in this country the servant vote will form a considerable proportion of the electorate. One studies domestic advertisements with a new interest: "Two in family, six maids kept"; "One lady, staff nine"; "Three in family, eight servants." Even in smaller establishments the voting power of the domestic staff will at least often equal that of their employers.

Canvassing in residential localities, hitherto shunned by all but the keenest election workers will cease to be the dreary bellringing mechanical affair it has been in the past. The attractive capped and aproned Phyllis will be the object of special attentions on the part of the canvasser and his most alluring devices will be displayed to get access to the regions below or behind for some conversation with other handmaidens in the establishment. We have always enjoyed canvassing and we confess that we are looking forward with intense delight and anticipation to the prospect of a legitimate excuse for discussing the affairs of the State with members of a class hitherto unreckoned with.

We have never stood for a separate "Woman's Party." Readers of this paper are to be found in all of the three political parties. Nevertheless we should like to feel that before the new voter becomes the prey of the party politician that she should have some background of what we may call non-party politics. We should of course like her to know something of the outstanding national and international problems of the present time, but in this paper we need make no apology for saying that she should also be introduced to those particular

#### WOMEN AND THE CHURCH.

By E. LOUIE ACRES.

The interesting correspondence in THE WOMAN'S LEADER, following the Review of Canon Raven's book, *Women and Holy Orders*, must have been followed with keen interest by many readers, some of whom, like myself, may have found that by following the lines of argument introduced by your correspondents, they have found themselves traversing various interesting byways that certainly did not lead them to the examination of the case for and against the ordination of women. It would have been instructive if a letter from the Evangelical standpoint could have followed that from Mrs. Smith, for I know from my own experience in the League of the Church Militant—the Anglican Society working for the Ministry of Women in the Church—that obscuratism is not confined to one sex or to one school of thought in the Church. An undue reverence for tradition or the mesmeric influence of the theory of verbal inspiration can build a wall of prejudice around the most devout, of which they are totally unaware. They are convinced that they are taking long views, that they can, in fact, see all that is happening on distant horizons, when the bricks and mortar of their own intellectual and religious bias are cutting them off from the light and air of truth. There is prejudice lurking in most of us somewhere on some subject; only the greatest souls are free from its trammels; it may be difficult to discover when in ourselves, but it leaps to the eye when we meet it in others.

Mrs. Smith appears to build most of her argument—the fallacy of which has already been pointed out by subsequent contributors—on Apostolic practice. But this is not as simple as she would have us think, for even scholars, who have given

problems which at the present time should be the special concern of the women of this country.

But how is she to be reached? The Summer School at Oxford, organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is a move in the right direction. Such an effort is, it is true, as was sarcastically pointed out in the *Evening Standard*, a mere drop in the ocean, but nevertheless it is likely to attract the best type of thinking young woman who leads opinion in her set and its influence may spread beyond the lecture rooms and gardens of St. Hilda's. In London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bolton, and many other places, efforts on non-party lines are being made to enlist the interest of the young. Undergraduates, students in training for various professions, members of women's trade unions or of girls' clubs, officers or senior Girl Guides, are easy enough to approach, though to approach is not to reach. Domestic workers, mentioned above, are far more difficult of access. During the war in the great economy campaign, it may be remembered a special campaign was undertaken to get at this class through War Savings Clubs and meetings, but for the most part they are singularly isolated from other sections of the community and unlike other occupational groups are practically unorganized. We have now an opportunity of breaking in on their unnatural segregation and welcoming them as fellow citizens with ourselves.

Many important questions arise in our minds as we meditate on this subject and we ask our readers, more especially our young readers, to send us their views. Should, for example, the groups of young voters be formed apart from the existing women's societies or should they be mixed? Should new types of organizations such as the Junior Council formed for young professional women by the London and National Society for women's service be devised for their needs? Autre temps, autre mœurs; for ourselves we are inclined to believe that we all, old as well as young, want new methods. No one, least of all the young, wants to go to meetings any more; certainly not meetings on the old set lines with one formal speaker and a few perfunctory votes of thanks. Let us by all means meet to confer, or to discuss; let us argue and debate, fight if need be, but let us all, young and old, have a full chance of expressing our views and putting them to the test of criticism. Above all, let us forever abandon the pulpit method of the solo speaker.

In all probability there is at least a year before the General Election and with the vote practically won, women's organizations have a great opportunity before them. The end to which they have looked forward so long is now at hand, and a new orientation is inevitable. The pendulum is lengthened but they may help to steady its swing.

life-long study to the period can tell us little of what actually happened when the unofficial ministry of the Primitive Church was becoming crystallized into the threefold Order now recognized by the Catholic Church; and the last word has not yet been said, for there is much research, long overdue, into the position of women in these formative years.

True, the Church has evolved her system from Apostolic beginnings, but even so, she has consistently said "This and this only must be done, for this and this only was done by The Twelve." Tradition is not a nugget of gold to be passed down intact from age to age, but rather an acorn enshrining great possibilities of growth, which subsequent ages have tended and watched develop into the oak. Canon Raven thinks that Apostolic order must be subject to missionary expediency, but even so, he can still trace the acorn in the oak, and the method he suggests seems to an ever growing number of people to be inherent in the source of Apostolic order, and to be the natural development of the expression of a truth that is freeing itself from the trammels of the ages.

I cannot in the least agree that into the Church, as constituted by the Apostles, to quote from one correspondent, "a new feature was introduced, that of a male, wholtime priesthood." For one thing, we trace the Church beyond the Apostles to the Founder. "A Greater than St. Paul is here, but we seem long time to have forgotten it." An exclusively male priesthood was not a new thing. The ministry of the Christian Church was a development from the older dispensation of the Jewish Church, where an exclusively male, wholtime priesthood was an accepted fact. Your correspondent sees in the behaviour

of the women of Corinth signs of the repugnance that this must have caused, as if the women were protesting against liberty and opportunity of service that had once been theirs being taken away from them. Not so do I interpret the regulations of St. Paul to the over-zealous women converts of that city. Was it not more likely that the old bottles could not safely contain the new wine of spiritual freedom and fuller emancipation that came with the Christian message. "Your sons and your DAUGHTERS shall prophesy. . . . On my HANDMAIDENS will I pour out of My Spirit. . . ."

Such are some of the desultory thoughts that spring from reading the recent letters and articles in THE WOMAN'S LEADER on women's position in the Church. To those of us who gladly admit allegiance to the Catholic Church, the saddening thing is that the Church is lagging behind the world, instead of leading it, in the recognition of our Lord's standard of absolute spiritual equality between men and women.

The subject has passed from the realm of mere academic interest into a far more promising stage by the whole-hearted advocacy of Canon Raven and the publication of "Women and Holy Orders" and it remains now for us to see how this advocacy can be followed up and strengthened. Those of us within the Church who believe this to be of God should ask ourselves what can we do to make the Church of our baptism see the truth and act on it. This I suggest can best be done by education from within.

There remains also the need for a strong public opinion outside the organized body, for life is not lived in water-tight compartments, and this of necessity influences the action taken within; and to create such public opinion THE WOMAN'S LEADER is doing its share.

Those who are advocating the full expression of the spiritual equality of men and women and the privilege of service in the ordered ministry of the Church need support—not of lip service only, but of practical effort—and this can best be given by those conversant with the problem and the proposed solution, able to speak with knowledge and understanding of both sides, of a question which presents difficulties that are technical as well as practical; difficulties not lightly to be set aside. This reveals the need of preparation and study in the individual and group discussion and education.

The needs of the present age, the responsibilities, the opportunities of a new age need to be met with all the resources available, and in the Ministry of Women lies a wealth of spiritual force almost unused by the Church, or being used with hampering and meaningless restrictions. If the sacramental life of the Church means all that she has taught her children, then the sacraments should be placed within the reach of her sons and daughters without stint, by strengthening in numbers and spiritual force those authorized to act as channels of sacramental grace. If this be not done, a new age will arise, as is actually happening in some parts of the mission field, that depends for its inspiration and spiritual growth on other means of grace; for human nature, thank God, is "incurably religious," and will find its way by other roads and will look for guidance and help to other agencies through whom the Spirit of God speaks and acts, be they men or women, authorized or unauthorized leaders and teachers. And in that will be the Church's condemnation. It will have been tried and found wanting.

#### WOMEN'S PEACE COUNCIL IN WALES. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The campaign conducted by the Women's Peace Council (of which the Bangor Branch of the N.U.S.E.C. is a constituent) in support of the American proposal for the "renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy in favour of the pacific settlement of international disputes" has made great strides in the last two weeks. As the time drew near for discussion in Parliament, meetings have been held in many places where no action has yet been taken, especially in outlying districts of Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire, and resolutions have been sent up to the Foreign Office, etc., making in all 112 resolutions passed in North Wales in favour of a treaty arranging for peaceful settlement of all disputes with U.S.A.

The visit of Miss Balch, of Massachusetts, U.S.A., who came to North Wales to speak for the great group of over 10,000,000 women in U.S.A. who have banded themselves together to work for the Kellogg proposal, has been full of interest. The public meeting at Bangor University College on 11th May, presided over by Sir Harry Reichel, was well attended. Mrs. Price White welcomed Miss Balch on behalf of the Peace Council.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

#### "ARBITRATION, SECURITY, DISARMAMENT."<sup>1</sup>

Since the trilogy, "Arbitration, Security, Disarmament," was evolved in the Protocol year at the League Assembly, no group to review progress towards peace can meet without review of the three allied questions. Emphasis is laid on one or the other according to national or individual outlook, but one cannot be discussed without the other, and every Assembly since 1924 has realized that progress in Arbitration, or arrangement for peaceful settlement, should lead to progress in disarmament, because of the increased sense of security such agreements ought to foster. The more that popular opinion can be educated to a realization of this logic the better, and the "Committee for Peace and the League of Nations" of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship have done well to take the three together as the subject of study at the Summer School they are arranging at Lausanne from 17th-22nd June. (For details of programme see page 137 of THE WOMAN'S LEADER of 1st June, 1928.)

A review of the present position with regard to all three questions by M. Christian Lange, General Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, followed by a discussion is a wise arrangement for the first day.

After that, each subject, as will be noticed, is to be discussed in turn, but the order of the trilogy is not kept to: M. William Martin, of the *Journal de Genève*, is first to deal with the rather intangible problem, "What is Security?" There is wisdom again in this, for "security," or a sense of security, is really the crux to the question of Disarmament—Armaments are the product of fear and in a vicious circle engender fear; and how the circle can be broken is the greatest of the problems to be attacked. Possibly M. Georges Scelle from Dijon University, who will follow and will deal with the Kellogg proposals, will contribute also to the answer—since a sense of security is more and more clearly seen to depend on policy rather than on agreements to reduce arms for the sake of economy; and acceptance of the Kellogg proposals would be a sign of change of policy, a facing in the right direction, which would surely rapidly have its effect on the problem of Disarmament. Of the two speakers on Arbitration one will be Mr. W. Arnold Forster and the other a German. Mr. Arnold Forster's work for Arbitration in this country is too well known to need recommendation.

It is hoped that the plan for the last day, 22nd June, which was originally announced to take place "if possible," will be carried out. It is a plan to go to Geneva and visit the League Secretariat and the I.L.O. For a group of International students to be "within 50 minutes by train" of Geneva (as the preliminary programme announced), and not to visit these two Headquarters, or to see the famous Alabama room in the Town Hall, and at least the outside of the meeting place of the Assembly, would have been almost a scandal.

We think that if the plan was not carried out officially, there would have, or ought to have been, revolt and a day of playing truant among the members of the "School" and personally our revolt now would extend to going at least one way by water.

(Continued from previous column.)

The meeting was attended by representatives from eleven districts, as well as by the general public of Bangor. Messages of support and regret were received from fifteen other districts. On 12th May a public meeting was addressed by Miss Balch at Deganwy in the Church Hall, presided over by the Rev. Canon Davies, Vicar of Deganwy, and the resolution was passed with one dissentient.

On 15th May the last meeting of the series was held at Wrexham at the Y.M.C.A., Miss Annie Jane Jones, J.P., in the chair. A Woman's Peace Council was formed for Wrexham.

At all three meetings Miss Balch stressed the need for the great English speaking nations to see eye to eye with one another. She said that in America there was a big Militarist party whose activities were reinforced by the failure of the Coolidge Conference, and a Big Peace Party whose increasing energy is focussed in support of the Kellogg proposal, and whose work had already had great effect both in preventing war with Mexico last year and in reducing Naval Estimates from 71 to 17 cruisers. The resolution moved by Mrs. Thoday at all the meetings welcomed the expressed intention of the British Government to accept the U.S.A. proposal, and called upon them to "co-operate wholeheartedly in carrying it into practical effect." It was agreed that the proposal should be accepted as speedily as possible and should be adopted without reservations.

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

#### BERNARD SHAW'S SOCIAL FAITH.

The book for which we have long waited, the complete integration of Bernard Shaw's economic and social philosophy, has now appeared under the singular title: *The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism* (Constable, 15s. net). Its dedication to his sister-in-law, Mary Stewart Cholmondeley, explains its title, and accounts for the form of the book, which is written throughout in the feminine gender. It is addressed personally to a feminine reader, to whom the author speaks in so intimate and kindly a style, that his personality, the very intonation of his voice, informs the whole, and lends to it a peculiar charm, inescapable we surmise, even by those to whom his thesis will appear most absurd.

Of course, it is not really in the least absurd. Like all that he writes, it is brimfull of disturbing and irrefutable truth. But it is not the whole truth, nor could the most ardent Shavian maintain that it is nothing but the truth. If we were not aware that Bernard Shaw has as a matter of fact recently celebrated his seventieth birthday, we should be inclined to hail this book as the work of a very young man, and had we not been assured by earlier publishers' announcements that he has been a considerable time in writing it, we should be tempted, because of its manifold inaccuracies, to assume that it had been very hurriedly written. Now for its subject matter:—

It is, as its title suggests, an analysis of the capitalist system, and its results, as shown in the present distribution of wealth—taking wealth in its widest form to cover material goods, leisure and opportunity. These results, both immediate and remote, the author finds wholly bad. Among their multifarious evils he indicates the evil of misdirected production and the growth of a civilization precariously balanced upon the prosperity of certain luxury trades, a prematurely precipitated over-population question, and a eugenic problem created by the division of society into watertight compartments. His alternative programme is, of course, Socialism, by which he means something more than the communal ownership and nationalized administration of land and capital. He means nothing less than the operation of these vast changes as a means to the end of equal distribution of wealth. Without this equality the programmes which usually pass for Socialism will be, in his opinion, Dead Sea fruit from a social point of view. Inequality is the root of the ramified metaphysical and material perversions which he traces. Equality therefore is the keynote of his thesis.

If his treatment of this thesis were less inspired with promise, perhaps the jerks of disappointment which its perusal occasions would be less acute. Its opening, for instance, with its straight run at the problem of distribution, raises brilliant hopes. Looking back at a long line of economic textbooks, it is, perhaps, only in John Stuart Mill's old misunderstood *Principles of Political Economy* that we find the same primary preoccupation with rich people and poor people rather than the question-begging orthodox preoccupation with the "remuneration of agents of production." On what principles might wealth be distributed in a modern capitalized (as distinct from capitalist) community? On what principle is it distributed? These are the questions with which his first 49 pages are concerned, and they contain his first tantalizing failure. If he had given us a satisfactory definition of capital, fitted it into its place in the categories of existing private property and analysed the part played by these categories of private property in our present system, he would have painted a blacker picture than he has in fact painted of our social structure, because he would have dealt with economic actualities where instead he deals with metaphysical generalities.

Instead, he designates our system as "to each what she can grab," without really explaining the process by which the grabbing is carried out.

His second great failure, though it has a less disastrous bearing on the general structure of his book, is his treatment of the population question. From his irrefutable indictment of our misdirected production, he suggests that if we produced the right things, and roped all sections of the able-bodied community into the business of producing them, the possibility of diminishing returns might be relegated to the distant future. This is doubtless true. But though he recognizes surely enough that man does not "live by bread alone," he fails to recognize the full implication of the fact that with a very small rise in the general standard of life each individual would take up very much more room. The capitalist system, with its unequal division of goods, leisure, and mobility, has by cramping huge sections of the community into overcrowded urban areas and immobilizing them there, actually held the population problem at bay in its most formidable aspect—its cultural and æsthetic aspect.

This particular mistake, together with others which space forbids us to elaborate, indicates that in one respect the experience of life which Bernard Shaw brings to the task of economic and social analysis is lacking. He knows London, he knows inequality, he knows the slums and the Ritz Hotel. What he does not adequately apprehend are the problems of mass existence, mass amusement, mass mobility, as they exist in the immense proletarian urban and suburban areas of the North and Midlands. Problems which will continue to exist and clamour for solution even when the tax taken by a capitalist oligarchy has been given back to the producers and translated into a small all-round increase of material standards. Many of Bernard Shaw's readers will dislike the capitalist system as heartily as he does. Almost as many will agree with him that it acts as a poison, remotely but recognizably effective upon all the pulses and glands of the body politic. But it is not the sole poison, nor the only begetter of materialism and unhappiness.

It is perhaps because this book is so vitally true, and so splendidly stimulating that we are tempted to curse its shortcomings. It is possible that some of its critics will be tempted, because of their fundamental disagreement, to spare any such curses, dismiss it as a serious economic treatise, and hail it as a brilliant Shavian extravaganza. They will be wrong. It is a serious economic treatise, though it is full of disappointments and inaccuracies. And though it is brilliant enough with its vivid phrasing and glittering paradox, its brilliance is the least part of it. There runs through it a kind of fundamental sanity—a very simple and very reasonable reaction to the raw material of human experience which all its brilliance cannot wholly disguise.

M. D. S.

#### A REPORT ON THE PUBLIC MUSEUMS OF THE BRITISH ISLES, OTHER THAN THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS, BY SIR HENRY MIERS, TO THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEES.

This compendious investigation into the condition of the 400 odd non-National Museums (to be supplemented soon by the Report of the Royal Commission on National Museums now sitting) sums up the museum situation as follows:—"There is no doubt that the country is not getting what it should from the public museums, and that most of them are not going the right way to supply what is wanted." With a total annual expenditure of £450,000 on provincial museums, "in only a dozen or so is there a full-time competent curator with adequate staff." The distribution is summed up as haphazard; and in few cases has a definite policy of acquisition been adopted. The curators, often paid a pittance, or nothing at all, with no staff to assist them, are unable in most cases to grapple with the heterogeneous mass of objects collected or bequeathed in the past on no plan. Yet at no time have the educational potentialities of museums been better appreciated. If the status and salaries of curators and assistants could be improved; if in consideration for assistance to be received from the county, all the existing museums within its boundary would consent to specialize in accordance with an agreed scheme, and sacrifice some portion of their more general collections, a useful county museum could be formed, to arrange exchanges and loans, travelling collections and lecturers. Ruthless weeding of redundant miscellaneous exhibits; rearrangement on a coherent specialized plan, so that a small local museum will cease to ape a national collection; and clear, concise, and interesting labelling, will make for the attractiveness of a museum. Some museums are centres of urban educational activity, and Great Britain has much to learn from America in this respect.

AGNES CONWAY.

*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.

#### CROSBY HALL (BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN)

A CLUB AND HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN GRADUATES of all Nationalities engaged in post-graduate work.

For further particulars apply to—

THE WARDEN, CROSBY HALL, CHEYNE WALK, S.W. 3.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

*Women in the Service of Hospitals.*

One of the principal speakers at the conference held in London on 8th May, under the auspices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, to discuss the question of "Women in the service of hospitals," was Miss Catharine Fulford, the recently re-elected Chairman of the Fulham Board of Guardians.

Miss Fulford, who has had a long experience of the various phases of Poor Law work, having served for many years as a Poor Law Guardian, naturally spoke from the Poor Law side of the subject, and showed what a large and important share women have taken in the development and work of Poor Law Hospitals, both on the honorary and professional sides.

Miss Fulford reminded the conference that already over 2,000 elected women Guardians are exercising a powerful influence in the administration of Poor Law Hospitals, in which there are more beds for the sick than there are in all the voluntary hospitals in the country. She showed too, that there are actually 74 separate Poor Law hospitals for the sick and 22 separate institutions for defectives, and that 597 out of 629 Poor Law institutions provide special accommodation for the sick.

Miss Fulford emphasized the fact that the part played by women Poor Law Guardians is a very real, and in no sense of the work a nominal part. "The knowledge of their work," she continued, "acquired by study and with the assistance of the professional and technical experience of the staff is invaluable for economical and efficient administration."

Practical, as well as theoretical experience of Poor Law administration and the needs of Poor Law hospitals, enables us warmly to endorse Miss Fulford's brief resumé of this phase of the subject.

We can endorse, also from personal knowledge, her remarks regarding the enormous changes for the better which have taken place in Poor Law hospital administration and in the type of nurses during the last forty years, a change due, we believe, partly to the passing of the Act which brought into existence the State registration of nurses, and partly, or mainly we are inclined to believe, to the devoted and self-sacrificing efforts of men and women, working together to raise the standard of Poor Law work generally and of Poor Law hospitals in particular, many of which to-day rank with the best voluntary hospitals in the country.

That the work of women in this department of public service is appreciated by the ratepayers, and by the members of many Boards is shown (1) by the great and increasing number of women Guardians elected, and what is infinitely more important, re-elected again and again to this office, and (2) by the increasing number of women elected and re-elected to the presidency of their respective Boards.

The elections up to recently have been conducted for the most part on non-party lines, and we frankly admit that we deplore the introduction of the party political element into elections for Poor Law Guardians.

The essentially human nature of the problem (for we have to bear in mind that it is with human beings the Poor Law Guardian has to deal, not with things), prohibits, in our opinion, the selection and election of those who are to deal with this problem because they belong to this, that, or the other political party.

*Poor Law Reform.*

No Bill incorporating the proposals of the Minister of Health for the reform of the Poor Law having been introduced into Parliament this Session, interest in the subject has to some extent died down. Those who have followed the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in connection with the Budget will realize that there is still need for vigilance.

The Chancellor has foreshadowed the introduction of a Bill in the autumn, in which it is proposed to alter the present areas for local government purposes in conjunction with a series of "block grants" to local authorities as part of their expenditure.

In his speeches the Chancellor has referred favourably to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's views in regard to local government, and though this does not necessarily mean the endorsement of the provisional proposals for the reform of the Poor Law, the changes suggested by the Chancellor must affect directly and indirectly the Poor Law system and service.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

## EQUAL FRANCHISE CELEBRATION.

The Executive Committee is arranging for a garden party to be held after the Equal Franchise Bill has received royal assent. It will take place at "Cliveden," Taplow, Bucks, by kind permission of Lady Astor on Wednesday, 18th July.

## PORTRAIT OF DAME MILLICENT FAWCETT.

The Executive Committee wishes also to celebrate the passing of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Bill in a lasting way by having a portrait of Dame Millicent Fawcett of such a quality that it may ultimately find a place in a public gallery. The Committee has asked the London and National Society for Women's Service to co-operate with them in this, and a small deputation of representatives of both organizations visited Dame Millicent and obtained her consent.

It is suggested that the portrait should be presented at a public gathering in the autumn. The Joint Committee appointed to make arrangements will be meeting very shortly, after which further particulars will be announced.

## A THANKSGIVING FUND.

An open letter from the Treasurer to our members and friends.

The suggestion made by a delegate at the Council Meeting last March that Societies and individual members might wish to express their thankfulness at reaching the end of a long struggle in the form of a donation to a special Headquarters' Fund, met with universal approval and the Executive Committee has decided to act upon it.

Our members know only too well that the income of the National Union during the last ten years would have been wholly inadequate for our expenditure if it had not been for the reserve funds derived from a legacy and three large anonymous gifts of £1,000. This fund is rapidly diminishing so that we must reluctantly appeal again to your generosity. We must find £1,000 at least before 31st October when the financial year closes, and another £500 to carry on until the Council meets in March. Our friends have never yet failed us, and I am optimistic enough to think we shall get what we want.

We quite realize the difficulties in the way. The approach of Equal Franchise may cut off some channels of support, and the fact that the future policy of the Union is not to be decided until the March council may create a vague feeling of uncertainty. But, on the other hand, we can at the present time put forward a remarkably strong case for continued support. For though the goal of the vote is at hand, the principle of equality between the sexes is being assailed in every direction. I hope members of the National Union read and marked the significant words of the Parliamentary Correspondent of THE WOMAN'S LEADER—Green Bench—last week, in commenting on the failure to appoint a woman on the Savidge tribunal. "The heated half-hour in the Commons on Wednesday shows that it is a long way from Equal Franchise to equal treatment in public service."

These words from a member of the House of Commons entirely outside our own ranks, sum up the present position as seen by the practical politician and confirm our own view that social and economic equality is still far from complete achievement.

Our new pamphlet—"Our Year's Work, 1928-1929"—gives a concise statement of the work which the Council last March instructed us to carry on during the current year. It may be had free on application and should be read by every member of the National Union. I have only space here to mention a few glaring examples of inequalities before the public at the present time, towards which our work is now very actively directed.

(1) The departure from the principle of an equal moral standard as evinced in our laws against prostitution.

(2) The attack on the liberty of married women to do remunerative work.

(3) The exclusion of women medical students from the London Hospitals.

(4) The recent defeat in the House of Lords of Lord Astor's proposal to set up a Committee to deal with testamentary provision for wives and children.

(5) Protective legislation based on sex. (Vigilance is essential here as a new Factories Bill has been promised for next Session.)

Other reforms on our immediate programme which must appeal to every woman are the abolition of the present legal marriage age of 12 for girls and 14 for boys and the crying need for women in both Houses of Parliament, on Local Authorities, and on all public Boards, Commissions or Tribunals of any kind. The extension of the vote to the younger women gives us an added incentive to work for such "Common Causes." We, who have had the long experience of work for the vote, must at once enlist their interest and support.

Surely every woman who knows and appreciates the parliamentary work of the Union during the last ten years in the campaign which has led to the present victory and still more those whose memories extend further back will wish to show their gratitude by an offering which will release increased rather than diminished efforts to secure the "real equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women" which is our goal.

Donations to the Thanksgiving Fund will be acknowledged in THE WOMAN'S LEADER and may be earmarked for any one or more of the reforms enumerated above, or for others on the programme of the Union. Members who feel that they are already doing as much as possible can help us by securing the support of others, or by forwarding names of those likely to be interested in any of the aspects of our work.

ELIZABETH MACADAM.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## "THE O'MALLEY CASE."

MADAM,—The events which have arisen since the dismissal of the charge against a well-known man and a woman, of improper behaviour in Hyde Park, have tended to obliterate for the moment the question of uncorroborated police evidence in charges of this nature. We suggest that the case of Miss O'Malley, reported in the Press of 23rd May, raises again this important issue in a most disquieting manner.

Here was a young woman charged at Bow Street Police Court as a common prostitute soliciting to the annoyance of passengers in Southampton Row, London. The evidence of the two plain-clothes police is they had known her for four or five weeks as a prostitute, and that she accosted two men "who appeared annoyed." Fortunately she was legally represented and could put in evidence of being *virgo intacta* and of having regular employment, and the case was dismissed, but what would have been the result if this woman had been married and so unable to produce this medical certificate? We further call attention to the magistrate's action in stopping the case just as her solicitor was about to put her in the witness box in her own defence. According to all the Press reports the magistrate then made the following comment:—

"On this charge it is essential that I should be satisfied that the defendant is a common prostitute. Having regard to the short time the officers have known her and the medical evidence I should not be justified in finding she is a common prostitute."

He added that he was not making any reflection on the police. We regret that he did not point out to the police that "annoyance" was an essential part of the offence. Judging by the Press reports there is no indication that the police made the slightest attempt to obtain corroborative evidence of annoyance. It has been admitted over and over again by officials before the Street Offences Committee that the police evidence of annoyance is "artificial" evidence and we regret greatly that Mr. Graham Campbell did not copy the example of Mr. H. W. Wilberforce (Deputy Chairman, London Sessions) who, on 28th April, in the case of a man charged with soliciting, told the police officers that it was their duty to make every effort to get independent evidence, although the attempt might be unsuccessful.

Is it not a fair conclusion that some of the very incidents for which the police are being blamed have grown out of the thoroughly unsound law in regard to indecency and solicitation and the irregularities in the administration of the law. For many years these laws were only applied to alleged "common prostitutes"; then the demand for equal treatment of men and women led to men being brought in as "aiding and abetting" in indecency charges and for "insulting behaviour" in charges of molesting women. With these charges being applied to men and convictions following on the same uncorroborated evidence, a number of cases have come to light which have aroused considerable misgiving. This Association has urged that the evidence of the annoyed person should be necessary before a conviction can be obtained, and the Press has largely supported this request. We suggest that the case of Miss O'Malley again brings this question of evidence into prominence and we hope that Parliament and the public generally will give this matter serious consideration.

ALISON NEILANS,

Secretary, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.  
Orchard House,  
Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

[We regret that owing to pressure of space this letter was unavoidably held over from last week.—Ed.]

## POST WANTED.

DEAR EDITOR,—The Josephine Butler Centenary Committee is now having to dispense with the services of the temporary staff engaged. One member of that staff who is leaving will have nothing but

the unemployment benefit (12s. weekly) upon which to live, and I am very anxious she should secure a post without delay. She is not a shorthand typist but has been a great help to us in addressing envelopes, packing parcels, selling and keeping literature in order, going errands, and in every way making herself useful. She is middle-aged but strong and healthy, and extremely willing and good-tempered.

I should be glad to hear of any vacancy, temporary or otherwise, where she could earn say 35s. to £2 a week. The dismissal of staff is a painful experience nowadays as it is difficult for the older women to get posts, and I hope some of your readers may be able to help.

ALISON NEILANS,

Secretary, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.

Orchard House,  
Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

## OBITUARY.

## C. E. MONTAGUE.

All sections of the Press mourned last week the sudden death of a very great journalist, C.E. Montague, one of that group of writers whose brilliant technique and consistent yet independent thought has made, under the leadership of Mr. C. P. Scott, the national and international reputation of the *Manchester Guardian*. For our part, we mourn him pre-eminently as a stout champion of the cause of women's freedom and opportunity in the days when that cause was not a popular one, and perhaps not less as a thinker whose sanity transcended the intellectual turmoil of war and "peace", and held fast to the gracious ideal of international concord at a time when that cause, too, was not a popular one.

## MISS ANNA BATESON.

The death of Miss Anna Bateson, of New Milton, Hants, will leave a gap not only among the neighbours and friends among whom she lived, but also among the many old suffrage workers and old students of Newnham College. A daughter of Dr. Bateson, the well-known biologist, she devoted her fine mind and powerful body to becoming a nursery gardener, and in addition undertook many kinds of public work in the neighbourhood. An unusual honour was bestowed upon her when she became one of the few women appointed on the military service tribunals during the war which had to decide which men should be retained as indispensable for good production. She was a life-long suffragist, and thought no effort too great to achieve the desired end. In 1913 she walked in a suffrage pilgrimage organized by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies from Bournemouth to London.

## N.U.S.E.C. OXFORD SUMMER SCHOOL.

4th-11th September, 1928.

The provisional Programme for the Summer School which is to be held at St. Hilda's College on the above dates is as follows:—

TUESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.	
Afternoon	Arrival of Students.
Evening 8.30	Inaugural Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.	
Morning 9.30	Women in the Professions—Miss Vera Brittain.
11.15	Representative Government—Possibilities and Limitations.
Evening 8.30	Arbitration—Miss Courtney.
THURSDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.	
Morning 9.30	Women in Industry—Mrs. Blanco White.
11.15	Ideals of the Conservative Party—Miss Maxse.
Evening 8.30	Disarmament.
FRIDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.	
Morning 9.30	History and Meaning of the Woman's Movement—Miss Rathbone.
11.15	Ideals of the Liberal Party.
Evening 8.30	Family Allowances—Miss Rathbone.
SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.	
Morning 9.30	History and Meaning of the Woman's Movement—Miss Rathbone.
11.15	Ideals of the Labour Party—Mr. Pethick-Lawrence.
Evening 8.30	Economics of Marriage—Mrs. Blanco White.
SUNDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.	
Afternoon	Can the Vote be Intelligent?—Mr. Norman Angell.
Evening	Symposium on Philosophy and Future of the Woman's Movement.
MONDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.	
Morning 9.30	Legal Status of Wives and Mothers—Mrs. Hubback.
11.15	Local Government—Dr. W. A. Robson.
Evening 8.30	Debate (Subject to be chosen by School).
TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.	
Morning 9.30	Lecture (Subject to be announced later).
Afternoon	Departure of Students.

COMING EVENTS.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

JULY 6. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. Conference on "Some Problems of Government in Relation to Women within the British Empire." Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Speakers from all parts of the Commonwealth.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

JUNE 13. 11.30-12.30 and 3-4 p.m. Leeds and County Club, 13-14 Albion Place, Leeds. One Day Conference of Members of Affiliated Societies on "The Work of the N.U.S.E.C." 1 p.m. 13-14 Albion Place. Public Luncheon. Speaker: Miss Rathbone, C.C., J.P. 7.30. Blue Triangle Hall. Public Meeting. Miss Rathbone and Mrs. Stocks, "The New Voter."

Cardiff W.C.A. JUNE 20. Girls' High School, The Parade, Cardiff. 3.30. Annual Meeting, S. Wales Area Group. Speaker: Mrs. Coombe Tennant, J.P. 7.30. Public Meeting. Speaker: Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

Kensington and Paddington S.E.C. JUNE 13. 3 p.m. 22 Holland Villas Road, W.14. Drawing-room Meeting. Speakers: Lady Maurice and Captain Reiss. Chair: Lady Stewart.

SIX POINT GROUP.

JUNE 8. 4.15-5.45. Mary Summer Hall, Tufton Street, S.W. 1. Miss Ada Moore's Party. Songs, tea, speeches.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE (KENSINGTON BRANCH).

JUNE 12. 5 p.m. 9 Lansdowne Road, W. 11. Mr. Brailsford, "The American Peace Proposals."

TYPEWRITING.

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

TO LET AND WANTED.

FURNISHED FLAT to be let, £110 yearly, inclusive; 3 rooms, bath, 55/58/81, electric light, gas fires. Also 2 furnished FLATLETS at 25s. each weekly. Suitable for professional women or students.—Apply, Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W. (Phone: Park 2943)

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CHILTERN HILLS.—To let for July and August, an attractive little House, two sitting, three bedrooms, bathroom, electric light; wide views.—Cobb, Chinnor, Oxon.

EAST CLEVEDON (Somerset).—Furnished HOUSE to be let; three sitting, four bedrooms, bath (h. & c.), kitchen with usual range also gas cooker, small garden; near golf links and the sea; 3 guineas weekly. Free for June, July and September.—Apply, Miss C. Browne, 30 Park Hill, Ealing, W.5.

FACING REGENT'S PARK.—Pleasantly furnished BED-SITTINGROOMS; widow's private house, every convenience, breakfast, etc., if required; Tel.: Primrose Hill 4131.—3 Titchfield Terrace, N.W. 8.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Paying guests taken. BEDROOM and SITTINGROOM £3 15s., large BED-SITTINGROOM £3 10s., inclusive baths, lighting, heating, service; meals (meat or vegetarian) arranged to suit guests' requirements; all three rooms sunny, overlooking garden adjoining Hampstead Heath.—Apply, Miss Marshall, 2 Linnell Drive, N.W. 11.

TO LET, 2 guineas a week; Herne Hill, S.E. London; charming FLAT, lower part small house, comprising drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, kitchen, scullery; garden; house recently furnished; 2 guineas for long let.—Apply, Box 1469, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

IN quiet private house overlooking gardens, 3 minutes Gloucester Road Station. Large bed-sitting-rooms or bedroom and attractive sitting-room. Only few people. Service. Meals served in own room. Hot and cold water each room. Inclusive terms for breakfast and dinner daily, all week-end meals, baths, electric light. Opening soon.—Box 1479, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

LADY receives PAYING GUESTS, country home, overlooking golf course, delightful surroundings; every comfort, moderate terms; short or long visits.—Miss Knowles, Peppard Common, Oxon.

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TO LET, furnished, SERVICE FLAT, Westminster, from middle June to end Sept.; 1 single, 1 double bedroom, sitting-room, bath, plate, linen, tel., use of garden and tennis court included in moderate rent, exceptional service and cooking.—Box 1482, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

CROMER.—Charming, well furnished, small HOUSE to be let; 7 rooms, gas, electric light, plate, linen; close to sea.—Miss MacInnes, Fern Lodge, Hampstead.

CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles, 1 mile rail and omnibus.—COTTAGE to let, furnished; 2 or 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, bath (h. & c.), offices, garden, garage next door; £10 10s. monthly.—Daw, 65 Av. Marceau, Paris.

18 BEDFORD GARDENS, Campden Hill.—Sunny HOUSE, 3 bedrooms, to let for July; 20 guineas.—Park 5992.

HERTS, "Grassfield," Shenley.—Wanted, 2 or 3 PAYING GUESTS; charming country cottage, beautiful scenery, 15 miles London; indoor sanitation, bath, garden, garage.—Misses Brown.

FURNISHED, sunny, top-floor FLAT, end June to mid-October; sitting, bedroom, bathroom, gas-fires, cooker; suit one or two ladies; 45s. or 55s.; telephone; daily help available. N.W. 1.—Box, 1483, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

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BARGAINS IN FINE IRISH LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.—Superior quality, floral and conventional designs, 2 x 2 yds., 10s. 6d.; 2 x 2 1/2 yds., 13s. 2d.; 2 x 3 yds., 15s. 9d. each. Fine quality real Irish Linen Double Damask table cloths in handsome centre designs, 2 x 2 yds., 21s. 6d.; 2 x 2 1/2 yds., 26s. 9d.; 2 x 3 yds., 32s. 3d. each. These lovely cloths will wear a lifetime and are 10s. below to-day's shop prices. Complete Bargain List FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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

BUSHEY, Herts.—Freehold, £1,350. Sunny, picturesque, 6-roomed; gas, electric; bathroom, greenhouse, open-air room, garden, huts; open country.—Brackenbury, 2 Campden Hill Square.

WINSOMBE, Somerset.—Sale, freehold detached six-roomed Cottage, labour-saving, modern sanitation, electric lighting, good garden, lovely views; suit 2-3 ladies.—Box 1478, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

HARROW-UXBRIDGE LINE.—Small House (cottage type) in sunny open position; large attractive sitting-room, well-fitted kitchen, three beds., bath, etc.; suit two ladies; cultivated garden, all in good condition. Freehold, £725.—Box 1480, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

HOLIDAYS.

YORKS.—Warrford, Thoralby, Aysgarth (560 feet up). BOARD RESIDENCE; indoor sanitation, bath, garden, garage; near moors; daily motor-bus service up and down Wensleydale; from £2 10s.—Miss Smith.

GAUTING, near Munich.—Frau Professor von Druffel receives paying guests. Terms moderate. Near woods and lake. German lessons by arrangement.

HOLIDAY AT FOOT OF MONT BLANC.—Miss H. W. Richard of "L'Ecole des Petits Stanmore" has taken a Chalet at St. Gervais les Bains for her pupils, and has a few vacancies; lovely surroundings, own orchard and farm; moderate terms for six weeks' holiday. French spoken.

POST WANTED.

AU PAIR, July-August. Young German girl, now in England, seeks post town or country; light household duties only; German lessons.—Miss Wiczorek, 14 Chadlington Road, Oxford.

POSTS VACANT.

WANTED, in Nice until October, SECRETARY, literary or aviation experience. Living expenses £2 weekly, salary £3, six hours daily only; state speeds, experience, age.—Stella Wolfe Murray, Villa Alexandra, Chermex-sur-Montreux.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.—Wanted, at once, ORGANIZING SECRETARY (woman) to the Oxford Branch. Salary £200. Previous experience and knowledge of the League essential. Applications, stating age and experience, with copies of testimonials, must be received by the first post on 12th June, and should be addressed to: The Hon. Secretary, L.N.U., Barnet House, Broad Street, Oxford.

THE CHILD GUIDANCE COUNCIL invite applications for the post of CHIEF SOCIAL WORKER at a Child Guidance Clinic which they propose to open in London in April, 1929. Salary £450, full time. University qualifications and wide experience of family case work essential. Applications, together with copies (only) of three recent testimonials, must be received not later than Thursday, 28th June. The successful candidate may be required to study the work of Child Guidance Clinics in U.S.A. at the expense of the Council for six months or less before April.—Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Child Guidance Council, 24 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

DRESS.

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

GLOVES, specially good quality, natural, white, 4s. 11d. pair.—Mrs. Plevin, Northgate, Chester.

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).

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 109 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 7s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 10th June. 6.30, Rev. Hudson Shaw.

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