THE

WOMAN'S LEADER AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Women and the Savidge Inquiry.

The appointment of the tribunal of three men to deal with, the Savidge Case has left the organized women of the country keenly disappointed that no women was appointed. It is difficult to imagine an inquiry which more closely affects women than the present one. Not only do women share with men the same solicitude regarding the liberties of the subject, but here is a case in which it will be necessary to question once again a young girl whose exposure to a grave ordeal is the very raison d'être of the inquiry. The qualities of "well-known calmess and impartiality" claimed for the members appointed are not a male prerogative. The matter was ably raised in the House of Commons by Lady Astor, Miss Wilkinson, and Mr. Ernest Brown. Miss Wilkinson regretted that "when a woman rose in this House to raise this matter, which is felt very keenly by a large number of women connected with all parties judging by the letters we have received on this subject, the suggestion should have been received with shouts of derision." We earnestly hope that on the second tribunal to be set up, which will inquire into the general question of police methods with witnesses, and which, inasmuch as it deals with a larger question, will necessarily be a larger committee sitting for a longer time, a really adequate number of women will be appointed. The comments by Green Bench on this incident are worthy of note

Women on Juries.

As was widely reported in the Press, three women jurors asked to be excused at the Old Bailey on 22nd May, when the case of an alleged offence against a boy was about to begin. They based their objection on the plea that the case was a particularly unpleasant one. A stern rebuke was administered by the Recorder, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., as follows: "This is a case affecting the honour of young children, and I should have thought that women were the proper persons to serve. You shall be released, but I think your decision is deplorable." Fortunately, the places of two out of the three shirkers were filled again by women. The interesting point in this incident is not so much that women were found to fail in their duty—this is not the monopoly of one sex alone—but that public opinion and the Press should so strongly have condemned them. Not many years ago their action might have been commended as showing suitable feminine modesty.

Police Evidence.

The dismissal of a charge for soliciting at Bow Street Police Court on 23rd May provides a timely comment on the question now in the limelight of the validity of police evidence in this kind of case. A hotel employee recently come to London, whose character was warmly testified to by her employer, was in the habit of taking an airing in Southampton Row at the end of her day's work. A policeman stated that he had known her as a prostitute for four or five weeks, even though he admited he had never seen her out later than eleven o'clock. In order to clear herself the girl had to undergo and pay for a medical examination. The magistrate, while allowing her costs, went out of his way to say he was not making any reflection on the police. This may or may not have been called for ; but it certainly causes us to reflect once again on the injustices of the present law.

The Labour Women Muzzled.

We offer our sincere sympathy to those Labour women who care passionately for the interests of the child-bearing women in the home, on the defeat at the Portsmouth National Labour the home, on the deleat at the Portsmouth National Labour Women's Conference of a resolution referring back that part of the Annual Report which deals with the Labour party's attitude to Birth Control. The relevant paragraph called attention to the accepted policy of the Labour party which lays it down that the subject of Birth Control is not one which should be made a political party issue. It is understandable that the acceptance of such a dictum must be peculiarly galling to women who know that year after year, by overwhelming majorities, the Labour Women's Conference has registered the desire that the Ministry of Health may so far modify its policy as to allow birth control information to be given at welfare centres to those mothers who ask for it, and who know that only by political action in the House of Commons can such a change be made. It is a dictum which implies that the executive of the Labour party is unwilling to risk anything in the nature of tactical difficulties on a matter which primarily concerns the interest of its women members. In face of a weighty appeal from Mr. Henderson, speaking with all the majesty of his official party authority, and in the presence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Woman's Conference decided by a vote of 257 to 254 not to press the matter. For loyal women members of the party the decision must have been an extraordinary difficult one. We hope that for the officials of the party who exacted this act of obedience victory was not without its sting. It followed closely upon the heels of a resolution by which the Women's Conference pledged itself to raise by hook or crook $f_{10,000}$ towards the party funds. And Mr. Henderson's speech in favour of self-denying acquiescence followed one in which he thanked the women on behalf of the whole party for their loyal and strenuous efforts.

National Federation of Women's Institutes.

As our readers will have seen already in the daily papers, a very interesting and successful Annual Meeting, the 12th, of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, was held last week in the Queen's Hall, London, under the chairmanship of Lady Denman. In a brief note it is impossible to do justice to the very valuable and varied work that is being undertaken by the Women's Institutes throughout the country. Lady Denman put forward an appeal for encouraging the use of the telephone in rural areas, urging that the present regulations should be modified in such a way as to make it easier for villages to instal the telephone. Lord Eustace Percy, in addressing the meeting, said that the Board of Education were at present engaged on a big reconstruction of their educational system, and that they hoped to be able to give to village children the same opportunities possessed by children in the towns, but that this would require in some measure the concentration of country children in larger schools. "The Preservation of the Countryside" was the fitting subject of an address given by Professor G. M. Trevelyan, and a resolution was carried by the meeting

calling upon the Women's Institutes to press for the erection of houses and buildings of a practical character, and in keeping with their locality.

A resolution was also carried by the meeting expressing its appreciation of the work done by the Carnegie trustees for country people, and in particular the benefit conferred by the establishment of rural libraries.

The "Suffragette Spirit."

Members of the old Suffragette Societies have formed an interesting memorial as a method of immortalizing those pioneers who might otherwise, now that their task has been so satisfactorily accomplished, lie neglected. A series of yearly lectures, to be known as Suffragette Lectures, have been started in honour of some women famous for her advocacy of equality between the sexes. Miss Evelyn Sharp gave the first lecture on 22nd May, and took Mary Wollstonecraft for her subject. She could not have made a happier choice. She told once again the fine story of that true pioneer among women, basing her descriptions and comments on an intimate knowledge and sympathy with Mary Wollstonecraft's writings, letters, and Miss Sharp, was that Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Women was preceded by a Vindication of the Rights of Men, as an answer to Burke's attacks upon the French Revolution. Miss Sharp reminded her hearers of the shortness of her life, Mary Wollstonecraft having died at the age of 38, in giving birth to the daughter who was subsequently to become Mary Shelley.

The Expiation of a Blunder.

The General Medical Council displayed a reasonable sense of proportion last week when it decided, after hearing Dr. Dorothy Logan's explanation of her Channel Swim hoax, not to erase her name from the medical register. That she ever intended to lay permanent claim to a bogus Channel swim record, nobody for a moment believes. That she put her name to a false written statement without any realization of its legal importance, and this for the purpose of playing a gigantic practical joke on the public—that she was, to use her own words "such an idiot " as to commit this moral and legal offence-most people including the General Medical Council, are convinced. That it is a grievous mistake to do something which is intrinsically wicked, namely, to tell a series of lies and knowingly sign a false statement of fact, however lacking in legal significance, most simple-minded nursery moralists would unhesitatingly assert, in spite of the contrary policy adopted by accredited governments which seek to justify breaches of recognized morality by considerations of national policy. But added to this widespread concensus of public opinion is an almost unanimous belief that Dr. Logan has most amply expiated her error under the scourge of public and professional criticism, that she has had a rotten time of it during the past six months or so, and that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is best served by allowing her henceforth to pursue in peace the honourable and exacting profession for which she has fitted herself.

Two Amazons of the Past.

It does not often fall to our lot to have occasion to rejoice over the activities of the authorities of 100 years ago, but we did have occasion to do so when we read an article in one of our contemporaries last week. It appears that 100 years ago women constables were appointed by rota as a matter of course. But that is not all. The little Cheshire village of Rinshall Vernon just 100 years ago appointed a woman constable, a woman overseer, and a woman supervisor. Thus in one year three women were appointed to posts, two of which needed, as our contemporary says, "courage and physical strength, besides what the common law demanded, honesty, knowledge and ability. The supervisor, or surveyor of highways, had not much to fear. But the overseer of the poor (and this within two years of the outbreak of 1830) must count on obloquy, if not on violence. And the constable, with her duties of watch and ward, of keeping the peace, of separating quarrellers, of arresting scoundrels, of prying into offences against health and morals—the constable should be Amazonian indeed to fill efficiently her dangerous office. . . We may imagine that the overseer was not among those upon whom fell, two years later, the wrath of the mob; and the constable is pretty sure to have acted, without knowing it, on the opinion of Bacon, who wrote that the use of the office "is rather for preventing or staying of mischief than for the punishment of offences ". That is a

principle which police officers of either sex, in Hyde Park or outside it, do well to bear in mind.

Surely these secrets of the past will give courage to our wavering "watch" committees, and inspire Scotland Yard to appoint women to posts less obscure than that of PoliceChaperon!

Where East and West Amalgamate.

It is very encouraging to hear of a women's organization working in Shanghai for the amelioration of the conditions under which children are employed in factories; still more so when it is known that seven nationalities are at present represented in the organization, American, British, Chinese, Dutch, German, Japanese, and Portugese, the majority of the members being Although the principal object of the organization is to help the child worker in Shanghai, much useful work is also done in attempting to get women appointed to municipal bodies such as the Film Censorship Board. It is interesting to hear of work being carried on in such an international spirit, and it is most encouraging to know that the keen interest of Chinese women has been aroused in the affairs of their own country. About two years ago the work started, and it is to be hoped that it will have every opportunity of developing successfully along the broad lines on which it has begun.

Improper Books.

A few days ago one of the editors of this paper asked at a bookstall at King's Cross station for a detective story. She happened to mention to the attendant that it must be cheap and one which her children had not read. The assistant, in what was obviously perfect good faith, recommended a volume which made one of a series of cases solved by a certain detective and from the picture on the cover and the description printed there by the publishers seemed to be a murder story of the ordinary type. Happily the purchaser looked at it before handing it on to her family, and discovered that though it started in the usual way its subject was certain repulsive and abnormal forms of sexual vice, and that it contained not only topics but descriptions which no human being, not commercially interested, could endure to see in the hands of children. Now it may be a pity that detective stories are so largely read by boys and girls at school, but there can be no question that they are. And one of the reasons is that parents suppose that if they deal with sex at all it will be casually and in a sawdusty way. If this is going to be changed, and publishers are going to add the by-ways of sex to the usual recipe, then they should give some indication of the fact which would enable bookstall attendants to know what sort of book they are dealing with. This complaint has nothing to do with the right of grown-up people to read what they please, or authors to write about what interests them. It is another question altogether, a matter of organization, and as such we think book-sellers might well take it up with the publishers who supply them.

Women Auctioneers.

Since, in France, an auctioneer is a public official, the admission of women to that occupation is a matter of legal enactment. After the Revolution they were definitely debarred from entering it. In 1924, however, it was enacted that auctioneers might be appointed "without distinction of sex ", and it is only a few weeks ago that the first woman took advantage of this enactment, when Mme Barrois succeeded her late husband as auctioneer of Chaumont. The work which she will have to do is given a special significance by the notorious French law of property which requires statutory proportionment of a deceased husband's estate among his widow and children, as the values on which such apportionment is based are determined by auction sales, even if the property in question is bought in.

Another Woman Diplomat.

Another woman diplomat is forthcoming in Mme Alexander Kollantai, to be the representative of the Soviet in Paris.

Received With Thanks.

We have been asked by the Save the Children Fund to acknowledge a generous gift of £5 from an anonymous donor in aid of the Welsh Miners' children and earthquake refugees.

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 novement 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.

Readers with a taste for history should during these coming weeks turn to their files of the Common Cause, 1918, and extract the issues of 18th January, 25th January and 8th February. If the habit of methodically filing records of historic interest is not theirs, they should refer to the chapter " The Last Phase ' in Dame Millicent Fawcett's little book, The Women's Victory and After. They will find much to interest them to-day, as we are approaching to-day the final stage of the victory won in 1918. In a leading article appearing on 18th January, 1918, we read of the memorable struggle in the House of Lords during the committee stage of the Representation of the People Act, culminating in a division-134 for the retention of the Women's Suffrage clause and 71 against.

Last Tuesday, over ten years later, the scene in the gilded chamber was in a sense re-enacted-this time on the occasion of the second reading, when appropriately enough Lord Banbury moved the rejection of the Bill. Once again "the forces of freedom and self-government overcame the forces of autocracy In 1928, only thirty-five peers went into the lobby against the Bill, but the actual majority-114 it is significant to note-was only sixteen more than that of ten years ago. In 1918 the House was crowded with expectant opponents from all corners of the island, tense with excitement. Last week, even as the division approached and Lord Birkenhead wound up the debate on behalf of the Government, the red benches were far from full and there were only occasional patches of interest. Only the remnants of a defeated army manfully stood to their guns.

On the first day of the debate a visitor from another sphere would certainly have thought that things were going badly against us. The Lord Chancellor's lucid and convincing exposition of the Bill was followed by Lord Haldane, a loyal friend on the last occasion, who blessed the Bill on behalf of the Labour party. Then Lord Banbury rose to begin the attack. But his treatment of the subject has lost the rich flavour that made his speeches such priceless relics in the House of Commons The Duke of Northumberland followed with a characteristic speech of pure pessimism. Lord Astor came to the rescue with a well-reasoned plea that the whole teaching of modern civilization is against emphasis of sex distinctions in citizenship or in social relations. Then followed a series of exceedingly heavy speeches against the Bill relieved by a short favourable speech by one of the youngest Peers present, Lord Iddesleigh.

But on Tuesday the atmosphere became rather more exhilarating. After a dull speech from the Earl of Middleton against the Bill, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in a speech which rang of the true feminist gospel, warned the House that if it were so ill-advised as to throw out the Bill " there would be such a storm in the country that when the dust had settled you would wake up to find that your Lordships' House was no longer in existence Ten years ago the present Lord 'Balfour's father, one of the leading opponents of women's suffrage, made the proposal of a referendum that repeated itself this year in a speech from Lord Hunsdon of Hunsdon. The son of another leading antagonist of the past, unlike Lord Balfour, was unfortunately not to be found in the vanguard of progress. Lord Halsbury, an old man of 93, put up a stout opposition on the occasion of the last fight and the present Earl has inherited his reactionary views. In a witty speech, interlarded with attractive but irrelevant quotations from Plato, Montaigne, and Balzac, he amused the House, but could hardly be said to have made a serious attack.

EQUAL FRANCHISE v. EQUAL TREATMENT.

The week before the Whitsuntide recess was interesting. some uneasiness as to the terms of the Government reply to the Kellogg proposals, and I think more will be heard when the We began by discussing the administration of prisons in England and Wales. Nobody called the attention of His Majesty's House resumes. On Tuesday we returned to Currency, but the speeches of the pundits were shortened by opposition to an Essex Water Bill. The opposition turned almost entirely on faithful Commons to the fact that the debate took place on the anniversary of the birthday of Elizabeth Fry. It was interesting to hear the personal experiences of Members who had served the charge of 10s. made yearly for baths in cottage houses by the Company which was seeking new powers. The world moves prison terms, some of them in the struggle for the enfranchisement of women, and with the Lord's debate on the latest Bill The Equal Citizenship Bill, as my readers know, found 114 almost concluded there were echoes of "old unhappy, far-off Contents, and only 35 non-Contents. The final day's discussion things and battles long ago." Members were glad to learn that was marked by an amazingly brilliant and audacious speech, crime was still diminishing and that several old prisons had been utterly cynical in character, from the Secretary of State for India. sold. There were few M.P.s present during the evening either on Woman Suffrage can now be left to "Low" and for the wireless or prisons debates, but there were some first-rate "Mr. Punch." The heated half-hour in the Commons on speeches and a determined attempt to secure a new Borstal Wednesday showed that it is a long way from Equal Franchise Institution. At question-time this week Members showed to equal treatment in public service.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The most sincere and effective contribution to the debate was made by Lord Lytton, who spoke as one who indeed knew the movement from inside. He spoke of the women who fought the battle for their rights in those far-off and difficult days, some of whom had not lived to see the fruit of their labours. His speech was, indeed, as he hoped the passing of the Bill would be, "a wreath laid on the tomb of these early champions." He spoke of the change that had come over the spirit of the controversy all the bitterness had gone from the discussion. An interesting feature of his speech was the way in which he boldly faced the large accession of women to the electorate. He admitted frankly that it had already had the effect of adding to the uncertainty of elections and he believed had been responsible for a very large turnover in votes in certain constituencies in recent by-elections. "The pendulum is now longer than it used to be and it swings therefore with greater momentum. The Bill would, he said, add still further to the length of the pendulum and to the momentum with which it will swing and consequently to the uncertainty of elections. This is a point of view which we should like to follow up. But this fact, he claimed was no justification for withholding a measure of justice long

After Lord Lytton's moving speech the House seemed lost in darkness literal and metaphorical. Suddenly the lights were turned on, revealing a fuller and livelier House and an air of expectancy spread from the Benches to the Galleries. Then Lord Birkenhead arose to close the debate exactly as Lord Curzon had done ten years before. He spoke as an unre-pentant anti-suffragist. "I am against . . . I always shall be against the extension of the franchise to women." But he then proceeded to explain that there was not the slightest inconsistency in his present defence of the measure. He described "how gradually, yet how inevitably we descended the slippery slope" of the franchise for women. He wound up with the recommendation to the Lords to go into the Lobby in favour of this Bill, "if without enthusiasm, yet in a spirit of resolute resignation.

Ten years ago Lord Curzon, as Leader of the House on the similar occasion, spoke as one who wholeheartedly opposed the vote for women. (He was then president of the National Society for Opposing Women's Suffrage.) Then the unexpected occurred and after a momentous pause he, like Lord Birkenhead on Tuesday, asked the Lords to consider what would happen if on this matter they came into collision with the House of Commons. Lord Curzon did not indeed like Lord Birkenhead recommend his colleagues in opposition to go into the Lobby to vote for the Bill, but, warning them against precipitating a conflict from which the House would not emerge with credit he announced that he himself would not vote either way.

Among the listeners to the debate were a few of these who had been in the thick of the fray in 1918. Dame Millicent Fawcett, who then led her ranks to victory, sat on the Gallery benches beside her successor in office, Eleanor Rathbone. Another pioneer worker with long memories, Miss Lowndes, was close Other representatives of the suffrage organizations which did not turn the key in their office doors when the first instalment of the vote was won, but which have unceasingly worked through the interval, also sat through the entire debate. Though the intense thrill of the 1918 victory was absent, there was a quiet content in their hearts that the inevitable end of a long struggle was at hand.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

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When the Home Secretary made his announcement of the three Commissioners, Members, for some obscure reason, desired no further debate, and there were hurricane shouts of "Agreed, Agreed." Several Members rose and Lady Astor was called. e wished to call attention to the absence of a woman on the Tribunal and was scandalously treated. Miss Wilkinson made a spirited attempt to get fair play for the Member for Sutton but in vain. The back benches came as badly out of this debate as they showed up well on the last occasion. Mr Ernest Brown had the prevision to hand in an amendment to include one woman, and he obtained a hearing for a short reasoned speech. His voice is an asset on occasions when things are stormy, and his fellow Members know it is useless to shout against that wonderful instrument. Miss Wilkinson seconded in a passionate little speech, but it was of no avail. The Home Secretary treated the matter as settled, but Mr. Ernest Brown must have had some difficulty in making up his mind to withdraw, which, in the end, he did. It should be understood that the feeling was not so much against putting a woman Member on the Tribunal as the expression of unthinking impatience in the face of an attempt to alter what was regarded as settled. The protest will probably have its effect in the composition of the Tribunal which is to consider the larger question. It was, however, amusing to hear Members in the lobby using the argument that now everybody had the vote there was no need for the special representation of women. I am wondering how long it will be before it is recognized in official circles that women "are also God's creatures" when questions of evidence are to be decided. The Evolution of our National Insurance System moved further forward through the passing of the latest Bill. Mr. Neville Chamberlain received many thanks for his dexterity in bringing shore fishermen into the scheme. Now that pensions are linked with insurance it was an obvious injustice that they and their widows should be outside its operations. It was a vivid little debate and the decision to treatment preparation of the boats at the beginning and the mending and barking of nets at the end as part of the actual voyage will, I believe, solve most of the problems involved. It is an old story of a life of risks. The fisherman Apostle has a great phrase in which he prays for a heightening of spiritual values and uses the word perfect," i.e. "mend you," an echo of the days when he, like our present fishermen, mended his nets.

The adjournment day was fully occupied by two discussions one on the Coal Industry and the other on the State of Trade. Between four and five there was a friendly, but definite, longrange duel between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, who did not look well. As ex-Servicemen would say, "They fired shots." Commander Kenworthy made the last speech but left Mr. Macquisten one minute in which he gave us this

Mr. Macquisten: I would like to point out to the hon. and gallant Gentleman that this talk about constant hard work is all wrong. It leads to stupidity. I would remind him of the old proverb, " All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy." Some of the Members of this House who make the most speeches and ask the most questions are the dullest." And so home very merry !

GREEN BENCH.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER AND THE POSITION TO-DAY.

At the Conference held at the Guild House on 12th May, representing twenty organizations, on "Josephine Butler's Challenge and the Position To-day," the following resolutions were passed :-

(1) Abolition of the Regulation of Vice.-This Conference urges the Government to take steps which shall secure the complete abolition of the State regulation of vice and of licensed brothels in our Crown Colonies and Dependencies.

(2) Protection of Children.—This Conference regrets that the Government has been unable to find time this session for legislation dealing with the better protection of children from sexual offences and raising the age of marriage. It trusts that such legislation may be introduced at the earliest possible moment.

(3) Street Offences.—This Conference calls for the immediate and complete abolition by the Government of all legislation dealing with prostitutes only and demands that equal evidence be required in the case of both sexes.

THE BARMAID HARDY ANNUAL. By LADY BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

JUNE 1, 1928.

The barmaid hardy annual is with us again. There have appeared the usual articles in the Prohibitionist Press, and one in *The New Campaigner*, by the Rev. C. F. Tonks, advocating legislation to forbid the employment of barmaids. The echoes have penetrated as far as THE WOMAN'S LEADER, as evinced by the interesting letters which have been printed therein.

There would appear to be five angles from which to view this question :- That of the Licensed Trade, that of the Prohibitionist, that of the Social Reformer, that of the General Public, that of the Barmaid. All are worthy of consideration, but the really important one is the last. Let us consider them separately. The point of view of the Drink Trade.—Women are the best

salesmen, and they attract custom. This is not the only trade where they excel as salesmen, neither is it the only one where they attract custom. One of the letter-writers objects to the "Smart girl wanted." Into the word "smart' reads all the evil of the world. The writer has clearly never had to apply in answer to an advertisement, " Smart typist wanted.' or she would know that " smart " in this occupation, as well as in that of barmaid, shop assistant, parlourmaid, tea-room waitress, means sharp, quick, alert, pleasant, accurate, and efficient. If the Drink Trade required an immoral, alluring, beautiful, sensual, or vicious woman it would probably not hesitate to say so. It hesitates at little which is good for Trade.

The point of view of the Prohibitionist is that Drink and everything that has to do with it is evil : the thing itself, the purveyor (whether manufacturer or employee) and the consumer (both moderate drinker and confirmed drunkard). From this standpoint obviously sensuality and vice would appear to be the only reasons for the employment of women where there are men consumers, and of men where there are women consumers. The belief in evil and in the vice of other people is one of the most deeply ingrained characteristics of certain natures. It is impossible to argue with because it is an instinct and not a

The point of view of the Social Reformer, including the Temperance Reformer other than the Prohibitionist, could, I think, fairly be described as one of intense dissatisfaction with the present system of supply and sale of drink to the public. They most certainly deplore the existence of the very low type of public house described in Mr. Selley's book. But I think the majority of them would agree that the way to purge the country of this type of house is to purge the country of private competitive ownership of the liquor trade, and not the dismissal of 26,000 barmaids and the closing of yet another avenue of employment for women.

This is certainly the view of the advocates of the Carlisle system, where women servers are employed as a matter of course in the public houses, which in Carlisle under disinterested ownership and management are respectable places, and where the presence of women behind the bar is an assurance of the respectability of the house.

The point of view of the General Public is more difficult of definition, but it would appear to be that it wants a place to go after working hours which is clean, pleasant, warm, and cheerful, and where it can obtain alcoholic or other refreshment, but where such refreshment is not compulsory or forced upon it. The presence or absence of women is probably immaterial, although many women and many men like to be served by

women, and their presence generally seems to be congenial. That section of the male public (a diminishing one) which regards every woman as a vehicle for immorality is to be found not only in public houses but everywhere where women have to work and to be-the tea shops, the theatres, the streets, the trains. There are only two ways of protecting women against this nuisance, complete emancipation or complete incarceration. Many people would no doubt prefer to advocate the latter.

I have not yet heard it suggested that the theatrical and catering professions should be closed to women on account of what they see and hear and have to put up with in the course of their work, but doubtless this suggestion will come as soon as all the other professions (always excepting domestic service) have been closed to women "mainly in their own interests" in order to "protect" them.

Now for the point of view of the women themselves.-In spite of all that is said about the profession of barmaid, it is considered a good profession, because generally speaking, it is fairly well paid. This is the ultimate criterion of all the professions for all "wage-earning women. It is quite true that conditions under which barmaids have to work are frequently bad, although

JUNE I, 1928.

A similar opportunity to "speak for himself" or rather, for they are no worse than in some other occupations. Let us the Executive of the Labour party, was given to Mr. Arthur Henderson, in connection with the decision of the Executive not examine some of them :---'Stuffy, smelly, unhealthy atmosphere." to pledge itself (as desired in a resolution previously passed Also to be found in many underground offices and by two women's conferences) to instruct the next Labour Minister workshops, some factories, hotel and shop kitchens, public of Health to lift the ban against giving birth control information at lavatories, public laundries, many private houses, some subsidized Welfare Centres. Supported by Miss Ellen Wilkinson post offices, many shops. he asked the Conference to distinguish between a political A hard life.' issue and a party issue, and urged that those who wished to see But not nearly so hard as that of a large number of the ban lifted would find the shortest road to success in uniting with sympathizers in all parties. Taken immediately after the unexpectedly early arrival of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, domestic servants, and the majority of married women in the little homes. Temptation to insobriety. who was received with cheers and musical honours, the resultant Less now than in former days. Most of the cases vote showed the narrow majority of three in favour of the action usually cited are of very old date. It is doubtful if the of the Executive in refusing to make the issue a plank in the percentage is higher than in many other occupations. party's platform. More than 100 delegates abstained from voting. Moral temptations." Apart from the Chairman's address, perhaps the contribution

Present also in hotels, shops, theatres, cinemas, city and other offices, and in far more alluring form.

Mr. Tonks himself says that "the majority of those who enter this business are respectable girls who desire to remain If the profession were as immoral as it is painted by the prohibitionists I doubt if respectable girls would even consider entering it. The truth probably is that the standard of morality among barmaids *to-day* is just as high as that of many other professions. Such statements as: "*Their* presence in the bar is detrimental to their own social and moral interests and *lowers* he whole standard of womanhood " is an exaggeration which must be resented not only by the women themselves, but by any thinking woman who considers this question in an unbiassed manner. The intention of those advocating this prohibitive egislation, that (vide Mr. Tonks) "it is not proposed to prohibit licensee from having the assistance of his own wife and daughter n his own bar if, in the exercise of his domestic responsibility s husband or father he considers such employment desirable or her," will hardly commend itself to readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, and it contrasts oddly with his later doubt whether a Christian mother would feel that it was her daughter's vocation." Between the devil of the licensee father, and the deep sea of the Christian mother, we would recommend that the girl should choose for herself.

The remedy for the evils connected with the barmaid's ofession, as with all other professions and occupations, lies the improvement of the conditions for all workers under which it is carried on. At this time, when there is a brighter prospect than ever before of ridding the nation of the private wnership of the drink trade with the consequent pushing of the sale of drink and the disorderly public houses, it is surely not the time to close yet another avenue of employment to some 26,000 women.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR WOMEN.

PORTSMOUTH, 1928.

There were 656 of us, about five-sixths being Labour party lelegates and one-sixth from women's organizations not necessarily affiliated to the Labour party.

A resolution to exclude all unaffiliated organizations from uture conferences was heavily defeated on the second day. Looking back to last year's conference at Huddersfield, the Portsmouth Conference makes one feel a sense of greater satisfaction, of greater confidence, and more patriotic pride. It may have been due to our meeting in the South-farther from the areas in which, in 1927, the women were still feeling the immense physical and nervous strain of the industrial struggles of 1926. from those areas in which they are still suffering from the evergrowing horrors of the debâcle in the coal industry. It may have been partly due to the greater dignity of our surroundings: Portsmouth Guildhall, with its huge portraits of civic dignitaries, its vaulted ceiling, its great height, and ample floorspace, certainly impressed one differently from the square ombreness of Huddersfield's Town Hall. It may have been partly due to the greater carrying-power of the voice of this year's chairman, Miss Susan Lawrence, and partly to the much smaller number of delegates who were sent there expressly to make trouble for the platform. To quote our chairman, when calling upon Miss Bondfield to reply to a personal attack, we were "sick and tired" of these methods; and, indeed, Miss Bondfield struck a very high note when she reminded us that "individuals don't count very much in our movement." She also brought us back to sound economics when she told us that the real solution of the unemployment problem was the organization of work for wages-not unemployment insurance.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

to the Conference that will remain longest in one's memory is that made by Mrs. Dollan, of Glasgow, in moving an emergency resolution on the present mining situation. Mrs. Dollan contrasted vividly the action of the present Conservative Government in leaving the semi-starvation and lack of clothes in the coalfields to be met by a sum of £80,000 given in charity, while both that Government and its predecessors of 1922 and 1923 had given £135,000,000, through legislation, in " doles to the rich." Maintaining that "we in the Socialist movement wish to make the motive of production Christian," she ended with a fine peroration which I quote from memory : "We have invented many things in recent years, aeroplanes, television, wireless, and beam telegraphy. We have not yet invented the means of assuring the means of life to every worker.'

Other issues - peace and disarmament, unemployment, maternal mortality, and nursery schools among them-provoked keen discussion, all of which centred round constructive proposals. Delegates had come for business, and a businesslike atmosphere prevailed to the end, when we expressed our thanks to Portsmouth for its hospitality-both to the many hostesses who had entertained us (arrangements could have been made for 2,000 delegates in private houses alone), and to the City Council, which had given us, free of cost, the use of their magnificent Guildhall. AMY SAYLE.

THE LAUSANNE SUMMER SCHOOL. 18th-21st JUNE, 1928.

We publish below the programme of this Summer School, organized by the Committee for Peace of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. The fact that there provide the sector of the fact that these meetings are open to all who are interested in the feminist movement in its relation to the problem of peace, and more especially to all women conscious of their responsibility on this point-the entrance fee being fixed at 5 Swiss francsshows also that the characteristic of this Summer School is one of serious and well-informed study. On the other hand, the programme affords many opportunities for informal meetings and excursions in one of the most beautiful parts of Switzerland, and at a particularly pleasant time of the year. We would therefore warmly recommend all those of our readers who can, to avail themselves of this privilege, and to send in their names without delay to the Secretary of the Organizing Committee, Miss D. Bieneman, Rue Enning 1, Lausanne, who will give all necessary information on practical matters, such as hotel accommodation, etc.

Sunday, 17th June.-Informal reception by the Swiss Association for Woman Suffrage (place to be announced later).

Monday, 18th June.- Opening meeting. " Present position the three questions : Arbitration, Security, Disarmament. M. Christian Lange, General Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union. Discussion led by Miss K. D. Courtney (Great Britain). Continuation of the discussion. Tea party at Languedoc, the country house of Mr. Ernest Bovet, General Secretary of the

Swiss League of Nations Union. Tuesday, 19th June.—"What is Security?" M. William Martin, of the Journal de Genève. Discussion led by a member of the Peace Committee. "The Kellogg Proposals." M. Georges Scelle, Professor of Dijon University. Discussion led by Miss E. Balch (U.S.A.). Evening: Public Meeting on "Woman Suffrage and Peace." (The names of the speakers and the hall to be announced later.)

Wednesday, 20th June .- " Arbitration." A speaker from the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Discussion led by a member of the Peace Committee. - "Arbitration." Probably (Continued at foot of next page.)

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THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN CHINA.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

Presided over by Mrs. Chen, Vice-President of the Y.W.C.A. in Shanghai, who in Chinese dress and speaking excellent English delighted her audience by her reasoned point of view, a large gathering collected at the Friends' House, Euston Road, on 22nd May, to welcome Miss Edith Pye, who has just returned from a tour in China as the British member of the Women's International League Mission of Friendship to Chinese Women.

Everywhere, said Miss Pye, they were received with great interest and friendliness, in Shanghai, Peking, Nankin, Canton, Hankow, although warned by Europeans that some of them were unsafe. They did not mix in political circles, but saw all kinds of women and everywhere they met with the same hopea belief of a new united China and in the policy of the Nankin Government. The women of China, however, showed no sign of militaristic spirit. They were caught up in a vast and manysided revolution-or rapid evolution-in thought and practice and were warmly supported by their men in their new responsibilities. Far from self-aggrandisement, women in responsible administrative positions were touchingly humble and anxious to learn from Western women. The Chinese women take an active interest in politics and in peace. They speak against the unequal treaties, against any departure from strict neutrality by the Powers, and against the smuggling of opium; most important of all they deplore the importation of arms without which civil war would be barely possible.

FEMINIST SLOGANS.

Miss Pye described an International Women's Day at Canton to which every foreign woman received an invitation and which ended with the calling of slogans. Many of them were feminist appeals familiar the world over-Equal Pay for Equal Work, Equal Moral Standard for Men and Women-but down with the slavery of etiquette for women had an amusing ring to English

Miss Pye was deeply impressed by modern educational methods in China. There are so many levels of civilization in this vast country, some very low, but at its best modern education appears to equal or surpass anything in the West. In one school charming Chinese children in their padded coats were enjoying the very latest kindergarten methods. The temperature of the school is very low, but the Chinese seem quite content, and Miss Pye quoted the Chinese saying, " The Chinese wear clothes, foreigners

At Hankow it was significant to notice that trees had been planted round the Bund and that a tablet had been erected to commemorate the voluntary and friendly rendition of the Concession

Referring to the present troubles in China, Miss Pye begged her hearers to realize that much of the news of China in our papers was tinctured by war psychology, correspondents living mostly amongst Europeans and not in touch with much Chinese thought. She believed that there was a glowing future before this great country, but that she required friendship, faith, hope and patience in its development.

She moved a resolution, which was seconded by Miss Emily Balch, who gave a most able speech on the position of the United States of America and its relation to China. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting, as follows:

"This meeting extends its deep sympathy to the Chinese people during their period of renewed struggle. It urges upon all Governments having interests in the disturbed area carefully to avoid taking any position which may seem to threaten the complete integrity of the country, and hopes that a united China may soon be ready to take her rightful place among the nations of the world.

This resolution is being cabled to women's organizations in China as well as to the Chinese Press.

THE LAUSANNE SUMMER SCHOOL.-(Continued from page 137.) a German speaker. Discussion led by a member of the Peace Committee. A steamer excursion and supper at Vevey (at the delegates' own expense), returning by train at 10 p.m.

Thursday, 21st June .- "Disarmament." (The name of the speaker will be announced later.) Discussion led by a member of the Peace Committee. "What action can women take on these questions?" Dr. Klara M. Fassbinder (Germany). Discussion. Closing speeches. If possible a motor drive in the neighbourhood of Lausanne.

Friday, 22nd June.-Reunion of young people. President Miss Rosa Manus (Holland). Expedition to Geneva (50 minutes by train) to visit the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Bureau. Tea at the International House of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom.

DAME ETHEL SMYTH ON THE WARPATH.

JUNE I, 1928.

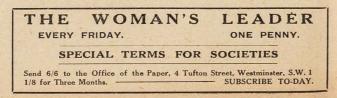
Dame Ethel Smyth was ever a fighter. She has fought for her own career, for her friendships, for her personal freedom, for the fair fame of her friends, for experiment and unconvention in music, for an English school of light opera, for feminism-at all times and transcendentally for feminism. And all her fights on these various fronts are recapitulated in her latest volume of essays-A Final Burning of Boats, Etc. (Longmans, 10s. 6d.). It is seldom that wit and wisdom, merriment and profundity, are so vividly blended; still more seldom that a frank and irrepressible self-satisfaction is mingled with the expression of a personal charm so potent as to bring the writer into peculiarly direct and intimate relation with the reader.

Dame Ethel's thesis, the thesis which inspires the more significant of these essays, is that conventionalism (an inadequate word, perhaps, with which to summarize all that she regards as wrong with the "expert" English response to music) and anti-feminism between them are responsible for the stultification of her own career as a composer. With her treatment as a composer by musical critics she contrasts her treatment as an author by literary critics. Here, in this irrelevant sphere of her activities, she has met with generosity, quick appreciation of the quality to which she proudly lays claim—let us call it the quality of cheer ; she herself calls it " an immense savour of life." Thus she is able to support her contention that literary reviewers are on the whole a superior race to musical reviewers, spontaneous and appreciative where their musical colleagues are dense and deaf. Is she right? Alas we cannot tell, for the answer depends upon a musical judgment which we are incapable of making. We are inclined to think that in all probability she is right; for we are well aware of the extent to which and of the manner in which in all spheres of life the scales are weighted against women. And as members of that starved confraternity, the English opera-going public, with some superficial knowledge of how things are done in Germany, we are able to apprehend the truth of some part of our author's contention. But when it comes to an appraisement of her place in the kingdom of musical creation our judgment fails. We know well enough that every book, every essay, every sentence she writes is alive with warmth and cheer, a quick sense of beauty, fun, and reverence. We do not, however, know whether she has really succeeded in making of her first and most dearly cherished medium of expression the same deep channel for her torrential personality. If she has not, then she herself and all the rest of us have reason to be thankful that her bow has a second string. If she has-God forgive England for its wicked wastefulness.

There are passages in this book which impelled us to laugh aloud in a railway carriage, causing two fellow travellers to look nervously at one another as though in the presence of mental instability. There are other passages which bring unknown personalities-Augusta Holmes, for instance-to life. Others again, such as the concluding two paragraphs of the essay on Augusta Holmes, are replete with beauty, while everywhere, mingled with invective, exaggeration, and perversity, wholly devoid of malice or rancour, there is much common and necessary wisdon

Of which for the benefit of readers whose musical perception is on a par with our own, we will give the following sample

'Above all things cling to your own instincts. If you dislike something you are hearing for the first time, remember you are perhaps right, but it is on the cards that you are being merely stupid. If, on the other hand, what you are listening to arrests you, amuses you, touches your heart, don't be intimidated by the thought that it is perhaps not very high class music, or old-fashioned, or anything else. Know, in spite of the experts, that in enjoying it you are on the side of the angels. And next day, when the man with the cold water can comes round, say to him Pilate-like, 'What I have felt I have felt,' adding, as you push him out of the door : ' And there's an end on't. M. D. S.



JUNE I, 1928.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President : Miss ELBANOR 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 CELEBRATIONS.

It is not too soon, we confidently believe, to think of celebrations of the Equal Franchise victory. The Executive Committee is making arrangements for a Garden Party in July and for other festivities which will be announced later:

DATE OF THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING.

The Proportional Representation Society very kindly undertook to count the votes for the date of the next Council Meeting. The result of the ballot is that 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th March have been selected by a majority of 13 votes. It is interesting to note that had the count not been made by proportional representation the result would still have been the same.

CONFERENCE IN YORKSHIRE.

The first of the conferences, which it was suggested might be arranged by the Federations, is to be held in Leeds on Wednesday, 13th June, under the auspices of the Yorkshire Federation. This one-day conference is to consist of a morning session, followed by a public luncheon, at which Miss Eleanor Rathbone, J.P., C.C., will give an address, and an afternoon session followed by tea. In the evening there will be a public meeting specially for the new voters. Miss Rathbone and Miss Macadam will be speaking at both sessions, and the evening meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Stocks and Miss Rathbone. The conference promises to be a great success, and considerable interest is being aroused in the work of the Union. We hope that similar conferences may be arranged by the other Federations during the year.

INTERROGATION OF MISS SAVIDGE.

As soon as it was known that a committee was to be set up to investigate the procedure followed by the police when they interrogated Miss Savidge on 15th May, letters were sent by the National Union to the Home Secretary, the Prime Minister, Sir John Simon, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, urging that women should be appointed both on this committee and on the one which it is proposed to appoint to investigate the general question of police methods with witnesses.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

SCOTTISH FEDERATION.

A very successful Annual Meeting of the Scottish Federation was held A very successful Annual Meeting of the Scottish Federation was held at Dunfermline last week. In addition to between fifty and sixty delegates from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Tayport, Leslie, Clackmannan, Forfar, Ayr, and Dunfermline, a large number of visitors were present. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. James Taylor and an address of welcome was given by Provost Wilson who, with the Town Clerk of Dunfermline, received the delegates and visitors in the Women's Institute, kindly placed

received the delegates and visitors in the Women's Institute, kindly placed at their disposal by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees. Reports showed that a great deal of work had been done by the Societies in approaching their local M.P.s, especially in support of the Equal Franchise Bill and in opposition to the Edinburgh Corporation Bill. The Parliamentary Secretary reported on the work of the Scottish Legislation Committee, one of whose Bills, the Succession (Scotland) Bill, had last session received first reading in the House of Commons. Mrs. Taylor gave an account of the Council Meetings in London. Miss F. H. Simson, M.A., was appointed chairman, and Miss Teacher, Hon. Secretary of the Federation for 1928–9. Arrangements were discussed for holding a week-end school in Edinburgh on 28th September. Resolutions were passed on Equal Franchise, Equal Opportunities and Pay, Voluntary Methods for the Treatment of V.D., Maternal Mortality and Morbidity, Employment of Married Women, Unemployment Insurance, Women on Hospital

the Ireatment of V.D., Maternal Mortality and Morbidity, Employment of Married Women, Unemployment Insurance, Women on Hospital Boards and Committees, and on the Age of Marriage. The Dunfermline Carnegie Trustees, represented by Colonel Shearer, entertained the delegates to tea in the beautiful Pattencrieff Glen, where, surrounded by flowers, green lawns, and spring foliage, the delegates heard something of the early history of Dunfermline, its royal palace and ancient abbey. The Federation recorded its grateful thanks to Mrs. Currie and Miss Moseley of the Dunfermline S.E.C. for the excellence of the arrangements arrangements.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE EVENING STANDARD."

MADAM,—I see that in your issue of the 11th May, you publish a para-graph beginning: "The *Evening Standard*, whose strictures upon women habitually approximate to Miss Rebecca West's indictment of 'foly and vulgarity'..." I would be obliged if you would make it clear that I laid no such indictment against the *Evening Standard*. It often publishes anti-feminist fatuities, but it as often publishes feminist sense. Otherwise it would hardly have published so much of the work of the incomparable Edith Shackleton. I should hate to seem disloyal to the memory of my friend, Mr. E. T. Raymond, who edited the *Evening Standard* until his recent death, by any such indictment as you suggest.

80 Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7.

REBECCA WEST.

[We will concede to Miss West that the *Evening Standard* may have its lucid moments. If we remember rightly, she herself has at times been responsible for some of them. But its handling of the "Flapper Vote" richly deserves, in our opinion, the application of the two words which Miss West applied to the journalistic activities of Lord Rothermere in her unforgettably brilliant speech in the Queen's Hall on 8th March.—ED.]

WOMEN AS CHAIRMEN.

MADAM,—In reference to your "par" on "Women as Chairmen," Mrs. Nathan Laski, Smedley House, Cheetham, Manchester, has been for several years Chairman of the Manchester Board of Guardians. Having been Vice-Chairman, she became Chairman on the sudden death of the late Chairman. She has steered the Board through some very difficult and critical times. She is a leading Jewish lady with confidence of all sections of the community. Her experiences might be interesting if you could get them could get them.

29 Lawn Crescent, Kew Gardens.

(Miss) E. H. SMITH.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTES.

As the result of a by-election, a third woman, Miss E. L. Clay, has been elected to the Monmouthshire County Council by a majority of 487. In addition to the names of Chairmen already given, Mrs. Hood and Mrs. Nock have been elected as Chairmen of the Erpingham and Solihull Boards of Guardians, and the Rotherham and Byfleet Boards have elected women Vice-Chairmen.

The Prestwich Urban District Council has elected Miss Johnson as Chairman, and the Charfield Parish Council has also a woman Chairman, Miss R. H. Witts. The latter has been a member of the Parish Council for nine years and has represented the parish on the Thornbury Rural District Council for the past six.

For the fourth year in succession, Mrs. George Leigh has been selected for election as Mayor of Knutsford. She is the only woman on the Council, and at each contested election she has headed the poll.

The Southwark Borough Council has elected Mrs. Farrow as an Alderman, and Mrs. E. P. Evans has been nominated for a vacancy on the Carnarvonshire County Council. A by-election has also occurred in connection with the Leicester Board of Guardians and Mrs. Moss had been nominated in the Liberal interest. Mrs. Moss is well acquainted with the needs of St. Margaret's Ward and has been a weekly visitor of the Swain Street Institution for many years.

Local Government Elections will take place in Ireland next month, and the Irish Women Citizens' and Local Government Association has issued an appeal to women to take their share in the public work of these authorities and to stand as candidates. The work of county councils has been reorganized and largely extended by the absorption of functions of certain minor bodies. In the past women have played an appreciable and useful part in the work as Poor Law Guardians and Rural District Councillors, but there are other departments of local government in which their administration is needed. To ensure wise and effective measures, especially in regard to the health services, women must co-operate in the work.



TYPEWRITING.

I40

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

TO LET AND WANTED.

KENDAL.-Restful and cheerful. From 23 guineas a week, 350 feet up; grounds, 5 acres; open view to the sea. Tennis, golf links, garage. Excellent cooking. Motor buses to all parts.-Mrs. Williamson, Underfell, Kendal.

FURNISHED FLAT to be let, £rro yearly, inclusive; 3 rooms, bath, geyser, 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.)

NR. BASINGSTOKE, beautiful country, restful atmosphere. 2 single bedrooms and sitting room, daintily furnished, in garden Bungalow, with board, garage, baths. Terms moderate. -Box 1476, The Woman's LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

TO LET, 7 weeks from end July, modern labour-saving HOUSE, facing Hampstead Heath; own garden tennis court; 6 minutes tube station; rent 5 guineas weekly-Apply, Box 1,474, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED FLAT, minute from sea, 3 rooms, kitchen.-Gregory, "Oakleigh," Combe Martin, Devon.

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

CHARMING BED-SITTINGROOM in 1st floor flat, with breakfast, bath; very central position.-Write, BOX 1477, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

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 golflinks and the sea; 3 guineas weekly.—Free for June, July and September.—Apply, Miss C. Browne, 30 Park Hill, Ealing, W.5.

FLAT, unfurnished, 3 large rooms, kitchen, bath, electric light; vacant mid-July; 2 guineas weekly, inclusive.— Williams, 102 St. Julians Farm Road, West Norwood.

 $\label{eq:Factors} \begin{array}{c} F^{\rm ACING} \ {\rm REGENT'S} \ {\rm PARK}, - {\rm Pleasantly} \ {\rm furnished} \\ {\rm BpD-SITTINGROOMS}; widow's private house, every convenience, breakfast, etc., if required; Tel.; Primrose Hill 4131.-3 Titchfield Terrace, N.W.8. \end{array}$

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB. – Paying guests taken. BEDROOM and SITTINGROOM \pounds_3 15s., large BED-SITTINGROOM \pounds_3 10s., inclusive baths, lighting, heating service; all three rooms sunny, overlooking garden adjoining Hampstead Heath. Meals (meat or vegetarian) arranged to uit guests requirements.–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, dhimg-room, bedroom, kitchen, scullery; garden; house recendly furnished; a guineas for long let.— Apply, Box 1460, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

HARROW-UXBRIDGE LINE.—Small House (cottage type) in sunny open position; large attractive sittingroom, well-fitted kitchen, three beds., bath, etc.: suit two ladies; cultivated garden, all in good condition. Freehold, 6795. Box 1480, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, W.

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. UPPER MAISONETTE, large living-room, 2 available bedrooms, kitchen, bath. Would be let furnished for one or two months from about 20th June. Reliable housekeeper left. Sunny, airy. Low rent to careful tenant — MERRIFIELD, 11 Vernon Terrace, Brighton.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

PUBLIC SPEAKING.-Classes, Lectures, Private Lessons Speech Club.-Miss Lucy Bell, Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C. r.

JESSIE D. WALLINGTON (Drugless Practitioner) treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods-spinal therapy, osteopathy, dictetics, etc. Particularly successful with nerve cases. Consultation by appointment.—37 St. George's Road, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1. Telephone, Franklin 6482.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HUTTON'S "NEVER-FADE" IRISH LINENS.— Ideal for Summer Dresses, Curtains, etc.; Guaranteed absolutely fadeless, 2s. rod. per yard (36 in. wide); 71 artistic colours including newest shades. 71 Patterns FREE.— HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

IRISH LINEN TABLE NAPKINS, good reliable quality, in assorted designs, size 22 ins., 125. 6d. doz. Also special odd lot of soiled cotton Napkins for everyday use. Assorted sizes and designs, 7s. doz. Complete Bargain List FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

 $\begin{array}{l} {\displaystyle \underset{j}{{\rm ECOND-HAND}}{\rm CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash ;} \\ {\displaystyle \underset{j}{{\rm sotumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, longe suits, tronsers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return,—Mirs. Russell, too Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.) \end{array}$

 $B_{\rm 6-100med}^{\rm SUSHEV},$ Herts,-Freehold, £1,350. Sunny, picturesque, 6-100med; gas, electric; bathroom, greenhouse, open-air room, garden, huts; open country.-Brackenbury, 2 Campden Hill Square.

WINSCOMBE, Somerset.—Sale, freehold detached sixroomed 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUE PERSIAN KITTEN, Jane, a kitten of exceptional talent and character as well as great beauty, seeks an establishment; ass. – Apply, O'Malley, 6 Steeles Road, London, N.W. 3.

HOLIDAYS.

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

GAUTING, near Munich.—Frau Professor von Druffel receives paying guests. Terms moderate. Near woods and lake. German lessons by arrangement. JUNE 1, 1928.

POST WANTED.

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

POST VACANT.

PART HOLIDAY, all expenses offered to one lady or two friends, to take on domestic work small house, North Cornwall, for August; afternoons entirely free. Apply, Box 1475. THE WOMAR'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. r.

WANTED, in Nice until October, SECRETARY, literary or aviation experience. Living expenses \pounds_2 weekly, salary \pounds_3 , six hours daily only; state speeds, experience, age.—Stella Wolfe Murray, Villa Alexandra, Chernex-sur-Montreux.

DRESS.

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