

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XVIII. No. 36. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, October 1, 1926

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Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and
Abroad, 6/6.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1

NOTES AND NEWS.

Equal Franchise Once Again.

Our readers will remember the publication in our issue of 25th June of a letter from the Prime Minister refusing to receive a deputation on Equal Franchise which the N.U.S.E.C. coupled with a large number of other organizations, both men's and women's, had urged him to accept. Later the N.U.S.E.C. wrote again, pointing out that if the Conference is not set up shortly it will not be possible for the Prime Minister to carry out his pledge to give equal political rights to women at the next election, since the latest date at which an election can take place would be towards the end of 1929. The procedure indicated by the Home Secretary in the debate on the Labour Party's Representation of the People Bill in February, 1925, i.e. that the Conference would be set up one year (now inevitably postponed to 1927), and legislation introduced the next (1928), barely leaves time for women to be enfranchised in time to be placed on the 1929 register, for which the qualifying period ends on 31st June, and for which the lists are not ready for use until 15th October. Should the election take place before that date women cannot be enfranchised in time, *unless a far speedier procedure of dealing with the subject is adopted*. The following reply was received from the Prime Minister's secretary:—

"In reply to your letter of 21st July, the Prime Minister desires me to say that he fully appreciates that if a General Election is to take place in 1929—the year when the present Parliament would normally be dissolved—any legislation to amend the Franchise qualifications should be completed in time to allow new voters to be placed on the Register for 1929. In his consideration of the question of Women's Franchise he will certainly be bearing this point in mind; but at the moment he is not in a position to say whether it will be better that a deputation, such as you have suggested, should be received in the autumn of this year or in the early part of next year. In the circumstances I am to suggest that perhaps later in the autumn you would care to raise the question of bringing a deputation, when the Prime Minister would be glad to consider the request in the light of the circumstances then existing."

It is hardly necessary to add that neither the N.U.S.E.C. nor ourselves recognize the need for setting up the Conference proposed by the Prime Minister, but if that is the procedure to which he is committed, the very least that can be hoped is that, halting and unnecessary as it may be, it should not prove to be of no value at all through its cumbersome machinery being wound up and started too late.

A Grave Error of Judgment.

At the annual conference of the Women's Section held last week at Llandrindod in connection with the meetings of the Wales and Monmouth National Unionist Council, a resolution demanding the extension of the franchise to women of 21 was moved. The proposal evoked a keen debate among the three hundred or so delegates, but the resolution was eventually amended to embody a demand for equal franchise at 25. We greatly regret this action of Welsh Conservative women, not because it shows a failure to realize the justice of political equality between the sexes, but because it shows a failure to realize the present political orientation of the demand and the necessity for concentrating upon a simple issue if such equality is to be obtained. There is much to be said in favour of a uniform minimum voting age of 25, but to demand such a change in our present franchise system to-day is to demand the disfranchisement of a large class of persons who are already enfranchised. It is incidentally a demand which would fail to secure the support of the two Opposition parties. We have been promised an "agreed measure" of equal franchise by the present Government, and in spite of some discouragement we are still ready to believe that this promise will be honourably discharged. But what becomes of an "agreed measure" if so controversial a demand as the disfranchisement of the younger men is embodied in it? And if the limitation to 25 is confined to women voters only—then, what becomes of the equal franchise?

Mrs. Corbett Ashby and the Hendon Division.

We are empowered to state that Mrs. Corbett Ashby has been approached from the Liberal Association of the Hendon Division with a view to her being adopted as prospective candidate, and is busy at the present moment addressing meetings in the different wards. Although the formal meeting to adopt her will not take place until November, there is no doubt whatever but that in a few weeks' time all the preliminaries will have been satisfactorily gone through. It is with very mixed feelings that we hear this news. Naturally any suggestion concerning the candidature of Mrs. Corbett Ashby is of profound interest to us, for she is one of the women whom we are most anxious to see returned in the near future to the House of Commons. This may not be a charitable wish, since Mrs. Corbett Ashby's present preoccupations as President of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship must already absorb enough time and energy to make a top dressing of parliamentary duties seem an intolerable addition to life's burdens. Nevertheless, it is a wish which for feminist as well as national reasons we shall continue to cherish. Thus we are inclined to look carefully and critically at Hendon's offer. On nearer inspection it appears to be an offer worthy of a sporting and leisured political novice who has yet spurs to win in the Liberal Party by the conduct of a forlorn hope on a Conservative stronghold with a majority of 11,000. Frankly it is not a good enough offer for Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who has fought her forlorn hopes and long since won her spurs!

'Keep fit on
cocoa'

BOURNVILLE
SEE THE "Cadbury" ON EVERY PIECE
OF CHOCOLATE

Write
Cadbury, Bournville
about Gift Scheme

The B.B.C.'s Disclaimer.

The B.B.C. has happily disclaimed a statement attributed by the *Morning Post* to certain of its officials that women cannot become efficient radio announcers because "the heavy physical strain imposed on the announcer is greater than can be borne by the average woman." Of course, this is arrant nonsense. There is far more physical strain involved by announcing the elements of arithmetic to a class of fifty small turbulent children than by announcing the weather forecast or the sudden termination of a general strike to a single silent and receptive microphone. But we have yet to be informed that the teaching of young children is beyond the physical capacity of women. However—the B.B.C. had happily disclaimed any such belief. In its official explanation it "denies the existence of a ban against women announcers. Statements that women are constitutionally unfitted for announcing are not in accord either with the policy or the experience of the company. Women take an active part in microphone work, and it is likely that they will do more and more in the future. There is no question of any discrimination against women, even though in the present stage of technical development it is recognized that a man's voice is appreciably more suited to the microphone than that of a woman." Doubtless the original offence emanated from a male announcer whose thought was fathered by a wish.

Women and Jury Service.

Mrs. Edwin Gray, J.P., wife of a summoning officer, writes:—I noticed a letter in your issue of the 20th August, and venture to make some comments thereon. Juries are summoned when they are required. The liability to serve is continuous so long as the name appears marked "J" on the voters list. After having served as a juror a certificate of service can be obtained from the Under-Sheriff or Summoning Officer, entitling the juror to exemption from further service for four years or less, according to the Court in which service has been given. No person liable to jury service need worry until he or she is summoned. The jury summons, a copy of which I enclose, gives information as to excuses, illness, etc. As to personal objections, it will be soon enough to object to sitting on a trial for murder, on the ground of conscientious objection to capital punishment, when the juror is called to go into the jury box. The law provides for affirming instead of taking the oath. The nomination of a foreman is effected by election as in any committee, or by the Clerk of the Court. Service on juries is an honourable and necessary duty though unpopular. But there it is, the foundation of our splendid English legal system, and even if disagreeable or inconvenient, must be discharged by somebody. I am told that women show themselves apprehensive of difficulties which are all imaginary.

New Courses of Training for Women.

We are pleased to learn that the Textile Department of Nottingham University College is now about to help young women employed in the hosiery industry as it has in the past helped young men. The preliminary course started last year, at which about 60 students, nominated by various firms, were enrolled, is now being extended by further courses dealing with the various processes connected with the making of knitted garments. Students will also receive a course on raw materials, technical terms, machinery, etc. Apparently the hosiery industry has for a long time felt the lack of adequately trained women with ideas as regards style and shape, for which obviously an understanding of the fabric which is to be the medium for the execution of those ideas is necessary. Experience has shown that women workers and supervisors have been peculiarly successful in designing garments which appeal to the public. Some of the students who have enrolled have come from the far west of Scotland. We hope that in time women designers will at least equal the number of men designers in the same way as there are as many women as men students in the School of Pharmacy in Bloomsbury Square, women having been admitted to this school in 1879. The East Anglian Institute of Agriculture at Chelmsford is arranging a new course in rural science for women, as farmers are increasingly finding that they need the help of their wives and daughters. The new course embraces accountancy, rural economics, horticulture, dairy technology, etc. We hope that daughters who are trained accountants will be at least as well rewarded by their own fathers as they would by other employers.

New Appointments for Women.

We are glad to note the appointment of Miss A. M. Longhurst as Assistant Curator in the department of Architecture and Sculpture at the Victoria and Albert Museum. We are informed that this is the first time a woman has been appointed to the permanent staff of one of our great national museums, though women have held important permanent posts both in New York and Amsterdam. Miss Longhurst is especially interested in ivory carvings, and is responsible for the learned and fascinating catalogue to the famous exhibition of carvings in ivory held in 1924 by the Burlington Fine Arts Club. Another interesting appointment is that of Mrs. A. J. Wilson, who has been appointed Managing Director of the large firm of A. J. Wilson and Co., advertising contractors. She is president of the Women's Advertising Club, and has worked up to her present position after thirty years' service in her firm. Women have often undertaken a great deal of responsible work in connection with advertising, but have rarely been given the fine positions.

Family Allowances and the Teaching Profession.

We read in the *Schoolmaster* that "The Salaries Committee of the Executive has appointed a Sub-Committee to explore the problem of Family Endowment or Family Allowances. It is to meet for the first time on Friday, October 1. Members of the Union are greatly interested in the various schemes propounded by enthusiastic believers in this solution for social ills. References to the teaching profession as good experimental ground make it imperative that we should understand aspects and implications and results, should an attempt be made to apply this theory in dealing with future salary settlements. . . . Fraternal foreign delegates to conferences are sometimes asked questions on the application of family allowances in their home countries. No two schemes are alike. In Belgium there is the same basic salary for men and women, etc."

A Woman Diplomatist.

It is generally acknowledged that the commercial treaty recently contracted between the governments of Norway and Russia was largely the work of an accomplished woman diplomatist, Mme. Kollontay, the Soviet Representative at Oslo. Mme. Kollontay has now been appointed to act as Soviet Representative in Mexico City. The Soviet Government has made it clear by this appointment that it does not desire to shield its women from the rough and tumble of political life nor to secure for them the special protection of an ordered or serene political environment. Mme. Kollontay is, we believe, only the second woman to fill a major diplomatic post—her predecessor being Mlle. Nadejda Stancioff, formerly first Secretary to the Bulgarian Legation in Washington.

Rescue of Armenian Girls.

Miss Jeppe, describing her work for women and girls, chiefly Armenian Christians who had been deported to Arab harems, recently stated that 1,400 young women have been saved during the past four years, about a quarter of which have found their parents on being liberated. Miss Jeppe explained that it was difficult to reach the girls in their well-guarded harems and to let them know that home and work awaited them outside. The emissaries generally chosen are the washerwomen, who have free entrance at all times to the harems. She also pointed out that there are a number of cases in which the girls, being well treated, have learnt to love their lives of luxury and refuse to leave when they realize that they would have to be self-supporting.

The Penalization of Married Women.

The Sunderland Education Committee is still busily attempting to justify its policy with regard to married women teachers. At its meeting last week, in reply to the question whether it was right that married women teachers should remain at school while young people aspiring to the positions were unable to get posts, Alderman Swan explained that "great care was exercised by the Staffing Committee to see that they only retained married women who were bread winners," and that they were "gradually reducing the number of married women teachers when opportunity offered." We hope that the Sunderland Education Committee has also taken steps to assure itself that it employs no male teachers who are in receipt of outside resources or who are married to wives possessing incomes from property.

LIGHT ON THE COAL SITUATION.

The House of Commons debate which is in progress as we write has, according to certain sober sections of the Press, "cleared the air" and thrown new light upon the long-drawn concluding stages of the coal dispute. There is a kind of light, so Milton tells us, which is "not light but rather darkness visible", and which "serves only to discover scenes of woe". Just such light is the light which the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have thrown upon the coal dispute by their combined and co-ordinated statements to the House of Commons on Monday. They give us a precarious reconciliation between what Mr. Churchill said in August and what Mr. Baldwin did when he returned in September—without allaying our desire that Mr. Baldwin should have prolonged his stay at Aix-la-Chapelle. They give us the assurance that if the miners' leaders had compromised on hours and wages at an earlier stage a negotiated settlement might have been effected—without any satisfactory explanation of why the Government's conception of an equitable peace varied by gradual stages from the terms of the Coal Commission report taken *en bloc* to the partially safeguarded district agreements which constitute its present official programme. We know at any rate that this programme is still open for the acceptance of the Miners' Federation, but we do not know (and past experience gives us no assurance) that the Government will not have retreated from it by the time the Miners' Federation is driven by the force of defeat to accept it. Mr. Baldwin accuses the mine-owners of "stupidity and want of courtesy" in their conduct of negotiations—or, rather, in their refusal to conduct negotiations. Mr. Baldwin is wrong. The mine-owners may have been rude, but like many rude people they have not been stupid. On the contrary, they have been exceedingly clever from start to finish. They have given nothing away, they have secured an Eight Hours Act without paying the very moderate price which the Government (according to Mr. Churchill) believed itself at the time to have exacted, but which it is now prepared to remit without active protest, and now as a result of their far-seeing firmness they are in a position to contemplate the approaching dissolution of the Miners' Federation and the resumption of district agreements. With these solid gains in hand and with the 1921 and 1924 wage agreements cleared out of the way, they will be in a position to

face with equanimity the rigours of a slow period of resumption and trade recovery whose outstanding feature will be the high price of coal in the home market. We cannot indeed conceive why Mr. Baldwin chose the epithet "stupidity" when so many obvious alternatives and no less forcible epithets would have hit the mark.

But if the word "stupidity" is inapplicable in this particular context, there is a use for it elsewhere. For it has characterized the conduct of the miners' case from start to finish. It was stupid of them not to see in the Report the largest instalment of their ultimate demands that could be snatched on a tide of popular feeling from a momentarily acquiescent Conservative Government. It was stupid of them to consign their political and economic fortunes to the inept hands of the slow-witted Mr. Smith and the hysterical Mr. Cook. It has been said that "peoples get the governments they deserve"—a hard truth, but one which is applicable also to Trade Unions. Thus, as a result of stupidity combined with a disadvantageous and deplorable tactical position, we see the Miners' Federation as a badly captained, ill-provisioned ship, drifting heavily to leeward: a ship which has missed its tide in foul weather; a ship with a crew of men accustomed to hardship and danger, obstinate, kindly, courageous, and loyal; a ship with its full company of women and children battered in the steerage: a most unfortunate ill-conditioned ship.

Mr. Baldwin is of opinion that the Government has "got pretty well to the end of its powers of mediation", and there is every appearance that it has. There is also every appearance that the Miners' Federation has got pretty well to the end of its powers of resistance. As we write (Tuesday) an important break-away has occurred in the Lancashire district, and talk of defeat is in the air. When the surrender comes there will doubtless be some drastic overhauling of Miners' Federation machinery and leadership in preparation for the inevitable "next war". If so it will be the one bright spark in a drab scene.

The *Times* of Monday last accused the Government of being "too chivalrous to the owners" in its "desire to be strictly neutral." Our *Oxford Dictionary* defines "chivalry" as "an inclination to defend the weaker party". We feel that once again an epithet has gone astray.

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY. III.

By KATHLEEN E. INNES, B.A.

After the admission of Germany, the Assembly, in its plenary sessions, settled down to a rather dull level of debate on the Council and Secretariat Report. Perhaps, as one delegate suggested, dullness was on the whole a good sign. Meanwhile, the Commissions, enlarged by the German representatives, have been steadily at work examining reports, proposing developments and framing resolutions for submission to the final Assembly meetings, which are just over.

Politically, among the most interesting reports are those on the progress in Arbitration, surveyed by the Third Committee, and on the Armenian problem (for this is unfortunately at least semi-political) presented by Dr. Nansen.

In the endeavour to bring about a state of affairs in which law not force shall be the international rule, two distinct attitudes of mind are emerging at Geneva. One group puts a limitation of armaments, or disarmament, first, the other emphasizes progress in arbitration as the logical and historical development towards permanently peaceful relations. While the Scandinavian nations and Holland show increasing signs of discarding armaments, they are particularly interested in the progress of measures towards the acceptance of universal arbitration or conciliation; and their representatives at Geneva repeatedly take active part in securing that this progress shall be promoted and kept in the public view—and that the arbitration clauses of the Protocol shall not be forgotten. Arbitration treaties have recently been concluded between many States. All-in Arbitration Treaties have been offered to Great Britain by Switzerland and Holland—but not accepted. Twenty-three nations have signed or ratified the Optional Clause, some with reservations. Great Britain has not. The survey made and the resolution sent up by the

Third Committee suggests the question: Shall we one day wake up to find a world bound together by mutual pledges of arbitration instead of war—with the British Empire left out? The resolution points out the increase in such pledges, and suggests, with cautious wording, that their acceptance might be regarded as a principle to be followed in international relations, where the Powers find it "to their interest" to do so; and it notes that actually progress is being made towards the state of affairs envisaged in the Protocol. One almost hears again M. Paul Boucour's brilliant defence and prophecy of last year in his reply to Sir Austen Chamberlain about the Protocol in the Sixth Assembly. Shall we one day wake up—and find ourselves left out?

Dr. Nansen is still seeking the means to raise the loan necessary for reestablishing about a million more Armenian refugees in a national home in Soviet Armenia. Experts are satisfied that the risk of a loan to irrigate this fertile land for the remnant of an industrious people, for whom we are pledged to provide a country, is negligible. The total asked for is about one and a quarter million sterling. Italy, France, and Belgium promised support if Great Britain gave it. But politics come in here. The "home" is in the Soviet Union. And about 100,000 Armenians remain in Syria; 40-50,000 in Greece; 4-5,000 in Constantinople; and 25-30,000 in Bulgaria—refugees, and living under refugee conditions, seven years after the war.

On the humanitarian side come the reports of the Advisory Committee for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People on the Traffic in Women and Children, and on Child Welfare. On the first, Mme Avril de Sainte Croix, and on the second, Miss Eleanor Rathbone are among the assessors,

each representing Women's International Organizations. The Traffic in Women and Children Committee is, among its activities, concerning itself still in the laws and regulations with regard to the traffic in different countries; it has emphasized the tendency to decrease in the evils of the traffic clearly traceable in different countries by the employment of women police; and is working towards suppression of the traffic in obscene publications. An interesting point that has come up at this Committee and at the Child Welfare Committee is the question of alcoholism—the interdependence between it and prostitution, and its dangers for young children. The raising of the question by these two Committees, and repeatedly in the Permanent Mandates Commission, has led to a joint appeal to the Assembly by the first delegates of Finland, Poland, and Sweden, that co-ordinated international action on the question should be arranged for by the League.

The Child Welfare Committee has on its programme many very important subjects, such as: questions of the protection of life and health in early infancy; of the age of marriage and of consent—where our own laws are flagrantly behindhand, whatever our usual practice; of child labour; of the effect of the cinema, where some practical suggestions are made as to international regulation of the spread of demoralizing films, and the encouragement of "wholesome" films; and of the delinquent and neglected child.

In a great many cases all that the Committee yet feels able to do is to continue to collect information and report again later. The tendency to regard the collection and documenting of material as its main work will, it is to be hoped, be carefully guarded against.

The work of the Sub-Committee of Experts, meeting under the auspices of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, to promote the instruction of children and young people in the work of the League, is one safeguard against the danger of stagnation, in that it is helping to form the public opinion of the future. "The instruction," these experts' recommendations state, "should form part of the normal curriculum of schools," and the aim should be to train "the younger generation to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs."

When this goal is reached, arbitration pledges between nations may be as unnecessary as pledges not to kill our neighbours, if we disagree.

Its achievement is the whole aim of the League of Nations.

IN OUR TIME.¹

The World of William Clissold is described by its author as a picture of contemporary life, "a picture," the hero says, "of everything, as it is reflected in my brain." This is a largish claim, even for a three volume novel, but with the habit of clever generalization he has cultivated in late years, Mr. Wells makes a pretty good shot at it. Reading the book is, in fact, remarkably like living over again the earlier part of one's life, only with some very marked and curious differences. One feels, going over those past years through the medium of Mr. Clissold, rather as if the whole period had been spent in justifying and demonstrating the leading articles of *The Times* and the highbrow weeklies *seriatim*. It is not so much a stodgy feeling as an unreal one. "How true," one says to oneself, "and yet how empty." All the thrill and excitement are gone, and all the fun and interest, and a tedious ordered sequence appears in their place. And in that ordered sequence one somehow doesn't believe. Looking back one remembers the human factors, the irregularity, the conflict of desires and possibilities, and the whole thing seems more confusing and more roundabout than these volumes allow. The coming of that ordered harmony based on science and reason in which Mr. Wells believes has not been so self-evident in this generation as to be accepted without a protest. The world, even the English world of the last four decades, has had more joy and sorrow in it, more shining holiness, more desperate wickedness, more life, in fact, than Mr. Wells allows; it has been, somehow or other, more real and less fluently journalistic than these volumes of print.

Taking it only from Mr. Clissold's standpoint, however, and summarizing life along his own lines, we miss something very important. Where, when we come to look, is the woman's movement? A perfunctory word or two mixed in with the story of

¹ *The World of William Clissold*, by H. G. Wells. (Ernest Benn, Ltd. Vol. i (pub. 1st Sept.), vol. ii (pub. 1st Oct.), vol. iii (pub. 1st Nov.), 7s. 6d. each.)

William Clissold's marriage is all we find—a perfunctory pre-war word or two, which are somehow off the point of the staggering changes through which we have lived, and which hardly satisfy our memories of what was afoot in the pre-war period, still less of what has happened since. Mr. Wells has always a very uneasy touch with his women. They are despicable and unsteady creatures of circumstance, never individuals, and it is impossible to accept the specimens in this book as our contemporary selves. In the matter of the women's movement, at any rate, William Clissold missed the point; and his world is a good deal askew in consequence.

And then there is the war. Perhaps no one can write satisfactorily about the war; certainly Mr. Wells cannot. The wound of it is surely deeper in this generation than these pages suggest, and it is not to be dismissed as he dismisses it, as a thing of little account. Nor, in truth, is his reconstruction picture quite reliable either. There was, as he says, the time of futile schemes, of feverish misplaced hopes, and windy nonsense; but, if there grew from it nothing else, there is at least the living fact of Geneva, and the genuine beginning of the new international intercourse. Mr. Wells is wrong in dismissing the League of Nations as a futile talking shop for vain statesmen. He misses the hope of the present, just as he has overlooked the weightiness of the past. And so his book leaves one unsatisfied, and a little indignant, up to date. But, of course, there is another volume to come.

R. S.

UN-HOLIDAY READING.

The need for holiday books does not end with the holidays—quite the contrary. Away on brown moors or lonely shores, one may have got so much into the mood for real books that one has forgotten the existence of the lighter forms of fiction; back amongst the toils of ordinary life, one is apt to yearn again for this anodyne. Luckily so many good detective and adventure stories were published this summer, that for those who have not been inordinately greedy there are still some in reserve.

The Dancing Floor (by John Buchan, Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d. net) will prolong the holiday feeling. It treats of strange adventures in a Greek island vividly and exquisitely described. There is something missing in Mr. Buchan's stories which prevents them rising to the highest levels of romance, but they make very pleasant reading and this one does not fall short of those that have been published in the last few years, though perhaps it does of *Green Mantle*.

The villains in *Behind the Fog* (by H. H. Bashford, Heinemann, 7s. 6d.) are engaged in the white slave traffic, and are almost too horrible. The story is, however, remarkably well told. The promise of the excellent opening is carried out. Thrill follows thrill from the moment when two men walking on a lonely road on a misty evening recognize the S.O.S. signal sounded by the horn of an approaching car, and find that it is driven by an apparently unperturbed young lady and occupied by a well-known non-conformist clergyman and his smiling comfortable-looking wife. The tale moves from this east country road to North London, and thence to a group of Norwegian islands, where the hero's adventures have a Stevensonian touch. The climax is well worked up to, and is itself of a most exciting character. Altogether an exceptionally successful thriller.

Only a very unsophisticated reader will enjoy *The Man with a Scar* (by John Lomas, Heinemann, 7s. 6d. net). A schoolboy, who does not mind the piling up of impossible horrors may, however, find pleasure in the surprising adventures of John Granchy.

Most sane people know the Lunatic. He has been at large, on and off, for some time now. His last adventures are called *The Lunatic in Charge* (by J. Storer Clouston, John Lane, 7s. 6d. net) and they are not less ingenious and amusing than those that have gone before. They will provide comfort for those who, on returning from their holidays, are depressed by the same dullness of ordinary life.

I. B. O'M.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SEXUAL RESEARCH.

This congress will be held in Berlin the second week of October, and will hold its deliberations in the Reichstag. It will deal with social hygiene and eugenics, sexual psychology, questions of population and birth control, etc. Among those representing this country will be Dr. Norman Haire, first medical director of the Walworth Birth Control Clinic, and Mrs. Dora Russell.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

By LILIAN BAYLIS, M.A. OXON. (HON.)

It is our hearts, rather than our minds, which are most affected by the needs of our fellows, so it is perhaps natural that we should offer our charity to the causes which appeal most directly to the former. Yet this is in a way thoughtless, since there are other causes, not so obtrusive, which may be undeservedly neglected through our failure to think things out before giving. We are, for instance, eager to give the poor of London healthy playing-fields for the exercise of their bodies, but in our eagerness we are apt to forget that their minds equally demand healthy playing-fields. It is these last, I am sure, that are being provided by the Old Vic. We must bring perspective into our charity or, more colloquially, look before we give. We would not have to look long before we should see a derelict theatre, a poor thing at the moment, but rich in its history, its traditions, and above all in its hopes for the future—hopes which cry out for fulfilment. This is the Sadler's Wells Theatre, which it is proposed to make into an Old Vic for North London.

My aunt, Emma Cons, was the founder of the Old Vic, as we understand it. She turned a disreputable music-hall—the worst in London, and in what was then one of the worst parts of London—into a decent house of entertainment to which the same people presently flocked for a respectable performance and better music. It was a daring thing to attempt because it was so unlikely to succeed, especially as drink had previously been a great attraction and the reformed Old Vic was made a temperance house. But it did succeed. Then my aunt died and I carried on. We have since made the Old Vic the home of Shakespeare—the national home some think it—as well as of opera. We don't want to boast about it, but is it not doing for the minds of the people of South London what Florence Nightingale did for the bodies of the Crimean warriors?

It may sound paradoxical, after the foregoing, to say that the Old Vic is an incomplete institution, and yet it is inevitably so. At present Drama and Opera at the Old Vic are like partners in a three-legged race, each cramped in its movements by the other. With the Sadler's Wells Theatre reconstructed as a sister theatre to the Old Vic, the plan would be to run opera only for a whole week at one and drama for the same whole week at the other, and then to interchange. By such an arrangement double the amount of receipts should eventually be obtained for much less than double the expense. This alone should be an incalculable advantage, because, as I know from bitter experience, finance has hitherto been at the bottom of all our difficulties. From the point of view of drama, it would also become possible, with the two theatres, to run each play for long enough to provide sufficient time, at present wanting, for rehearsals. As for Old Vic opera, the scheme would, for the first time, give us a permanent orchestra and to a large extent a permanent company, both engaged for a full nine months season—a great help to the management. Incidentally London would at last have a permanent opera, except in the summer holidays.

Sadler's Wells is half a mile due east of King's Cross Station and ten minutes by bus from Piccadilly Circus. It has a fine frontage on a broad main thoroughfare, Rosebery Avenue, and is at the south centre of a poor and populous district. It could hardly, therefore, be better situated for the purpose in view. It is also the oldest house of entertainment in London with the single exception of Drury Lane, and most famous of all for its Shakespearean productions under Phelps. Is not the tradition alone worth saving? So far the theatre has been bought, and part of the sum needed for its restoration is in hand. It had been hoped to have sufficient to start reconstruction before now, in order to save the exposed structure from the rains of another winter, but, although this is not practicable, a further sum of £10,000 would make it possible to begin the work early next spring.

Will you help a cause which will be of undoubted benefit to the whole community? In helping it you will do a service to the past, by reviving the traditions of this most ancient house, with which such illustrious names as Grimaldi, Kean, and Phelps are intimately connected; to the present, by enlarging one of the great achievements of the women of this century; and to the future, by making a gift which will bring combined knowledge and enjoyment to countless thousands of our poorer fellow-citizens, both of this generation and its successors.

(Continued in next column.)

MR. AND MRS. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

On 8th October, the Women's Freedom League will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence at dinner in the Holborn Restaurant, in celebration of their silver wedding. Doubtless a large and varied contingent of veteran suffragists will be there to welcome them. But in the world at large, more suffragists than the Holborn Restaurant would accommodate, more indeed than could find their way to the centre of the metropolis, on a given date in a given year, will find that excellent memories are stirred, and warm feelings loosed by the reminder that Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence are passing the milestone which marks twenty-five years of comradeship. We of course see them, and shall always see them when old times pass in review, at the hub of the militant suffrage movement—though to others they may appear predominantly as the devoted philanthropists of earlier years, or as the pacifists and labour politicians of a post-war era. To us, however, they are predominantly the Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence of the W.S.P.U., who edited its paper, and accumulated its treasury, through the last years of the Militant Suffrage movement. In all the history of propagandist journalism, never was there such a paper as *Votes for Women*. Week after week it never flagged. It was always interesting, always alive, and always varied. But on the other hand, in all the history of political agitation, never where there two such treasurers as Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence. Not a few of our readers will remember those delirious money-raising scenes in the Albert Hall—Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence at her central table, extracting cheques and promises of cheques from an excited audience, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence on her right, operating a large scoring board on which the significant figure rose from tens to hundreds, from hundreds to thousands. And how disappointed we should all have been if, when the last promise rolled in and the last score was tabled, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence had omitted to make her habitual joke, "Now we will take the collection." As a matter of fact, within the limits of our memory, we never were disappointed! But perhaps in all the history of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence's connection with the Militant Suffrage movement no act more graciously became them than the manner in which they ultimately severed that connection. Exactly what were the conflicts of policy or method which led to their sudden resignation from a committee dominated by Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst, we do not know. But we do know that at a time when the W.S.P.U. was ringed with enemies eagerly awaiting the opportunity to acclaim the dissensions of its leaders, that opportunity was never given. Not a word of bitterness or reproach, or self-justification, or dissent was spoken. Seldom has a difficult public act been accomplished with a greater measure of discretion and generosity; and the whole Suffrage movement, constitutional and militant, had reason to be grateful to those who thus accomplished it. And we still have reason to be grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence for many other things—for they are still there, fighting our old battles on their long extended new front. It is fortunate, too, that one member of this indispensable partnership is able to carry on the fight in the House of Commons. Long may he remain there.

(Continued from previous column.)

Please afford all you can, but don't think that, if you can only afford little, that little will not help. Contributions should be sent to me at the Old Vic, Waterloo Road, or to the Hon. Secretary, Sadler's Wells Fund, 119 Piccadilly, W. 1.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Our article of 17th September was concerned with the near approach of the Borough Council elections, the qualifications of candidates, and the need for an increase in the number of women borough councillors.

We propose now to deal with certain important phases of the work entrusted to these local authorities which especially affect the home and health conditions of the people.

Before going further we would remind our readers that there are two types of borough councillors, viz. county borough councils and non-county borough councils. The former is the most complete local government authority in existence, in that it is entirely independent of the county council and has also the functions of a municipal council. The latter, i.e. the non-county borough council, like the urban district council, shares its authority with the county council. The work of the councils is mainly carried on by committees which are appointed from the members of the council. Their acts are subject to the approval of the council.

The committees which are most concerned with the home conditions of the community are the Public Health, the Housing and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Public Health.

Borough Councils, through their health departments and committees, are responsible for the good health of their respective areas, for drainage, for street cleansing and the collection of dirt and refuse, for a pure and adequate water supply for home and business purposes, for the notification and treatment of infectious diseases, for the establishment of hospitals, and in the case of county boroughs for sanatoria. The Medical Officer is the chief executive officer and adviser of the council.

Borough Councils have wide powers also in respect to food and milk. The inspection and regulation of these matters form an important part of the work of the Medical Officer's department. The inspectors of the council can take samples of food for analysis, which if found to be unfit for human consumption may by order of the Justices be destroyed. The importance of clean milk is admitted on all hands. Impure milk and bad housing are two of the main causes of tuberculosis. It has been estimated that at least 60,000 persons die every year from this disease. People do not realize what eternal vigilance is exerted to protect our food from adulteration and our milk from impurities.

Mr. Cecil Chapman, for twenty-five years a Metropolitan Magistrate, draws attention in his recently published book of reminiscences, to the protection given to the necessities of life by legislation and regulations. "Prosecutions under these regulations are so frequent every week all over London by the *Officers of Borough Councils*," he says "that every householder ought to feel a debt of gratitude to them, but they are probably quite unaware of what is done."

Housing.

Borough Councils are the housing authorities for their areas. They have wide powers in respect to building, under specified conditions, improvements and reconstruction schemes, reduction of overcrowding, clearance of unsanitary areas, town planning, etc. The housing problem is admittedly one of great difficulty, but it is essential in the interests of health and morality that local authorities should be fully alive to their power and duties in regard to meeting the housing needs of the community.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Since 1918 town councils have had power "to make such arrangement as may be sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five years of age. This is one of the most important developments of recent times in the sphere of public health, and the results are remarkable. There are now 675 centres in the country where ante-natal work is carried on and advice and help given to expectant mothers.

This subject is capable of development, did space permit, but perhaps sufficient has been said to prove that much of the work of Borough Councils is in the strictest sense domestic and calls for the help of intelligent women who if asked would, we doubt not, be willing to place their practical knowledge and everyday experience at the service of the town in which they live.

Our next article will deal with the functions of borough councils in respect to child-life, its nurseries, schools, and playgrounds.

THE LAW AT WORK.

OFFENCES AGAINST YOUNG PERSONS.

It will be remembered by readers of this column that a Departmental Committee on this subject issued its report and recommendations last Christmas. It is only this month that official action has been taken on the report in the issue from the Home Office of a circular letter to Justice's clerks. The circular points out that "many of the recommendations of the Committee would involve legislation but others could be given effect to by the courts and by the police." It proceeds to deal with some of the latter category, and to make certain remarks upon them.

The recommendations which have been selected are:—

1. Taking of child's statement by a woman.
2. Summons to be returnable early to avoid unnecessary delay.
3. The Director of Public Prosecutions to be consulted by Chief Constables in certain more serious cases.
4. Solicitor to be engaged by the prosecution.
5. Separate waiting rooms for children.
6. Attendance of children and young persons at court to be dispensed with when not required in the interests of justice.
7. Suitable woman to be present in Court when a child or girl is giving evidence.

No reference is made in the Circular to other points which are also the concern of the Courts or of the police, as for example:

1. Medical examination of girls by a woman doctor.
2. A time to be fixed for the hearing of sexual offences against young persons so as to avoid the delay which often takes place at present.
3. The position of the girl witness in court.
4. A woman magistrate to be asked to attend the Bench when a case of indecency is to be heard in which girls are concerned.
5. Court to be cleared while a young person is giving evidence.
6. Evidence of a child to be taken on oath whenever justifiable.

It is impossible to say whether these points are omitted because the Home Office does not consider them of sufficient importance to be embodied in the circular or because it is proposed to deal with them later in some other way.

The seven points enumerated above as contained in the circular are all of them of the greatest importance, and it is much to be hoped that magistrates will take all possible steps to ensure that they are carefully considered by their benches. It is a pity that a circular of this importance cannot be circulated to all magistrates so as to ensure that it will be more widely read. It is true that the price of it is only one penny, but everyone knows that Government publications are not very readily purchased by those who live at a distance from the Stationery Office. More regrettable, however, than the lack of sufficient copies is that the circular fails to emphasize the recommendations of the Committee, and while drawing attention to them goes little to explain them or indicate how they can be carried out. With regard to the child's statement being taken by a woman, the circular expressed no opinion as to whether this is desirable or not, but only states "each chief officer of police should consider what is necessary and practicable in the district of his force." One fears that this consideration may in many places leave things just where they are at present. Other recommendations are "to be borne in mind" or to be followed as far as circumstances permit. The recommendation that Chief Constables should consult the Director of Public Prosecutions in certain cases is approved and a fourth class of case is added, i.e., where there has been a previous conviction for a similar offence.

There is one matter which is entirely in the hands of the magistrates, and of which some benches have shown themselves in the past grossly negligent, namely that a woman should always be present in court while a girl witness is giving her evidence. It is particularly disappointing that the wording of the circular on this point should be so vague and colourless. As long ago as 1909 a circular was issued over the signature of Sir Edward Troup, drawing the attention of magistrates to the distress caused to modest girls by having to appear as witnesses in cases of indecency. The point was elaborated at some length and it was urged that no girl should be examined without the presence of a woman, either her mother or some relative or friend, and when she was not accompanied by any of these the services of a police matron should be utilized. As the Committee pointed out in their Report cases have occurred in which all women have been made to leave the court while a girl was being questioned, and no consideration has been given to the feelings of the young

(Continued on next page.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELIZABETH RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY.
Hon. Secretary: The LADY BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH. Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBARD.
Office: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

WOMEN AND TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

We append a copy of the Local Government Questionnaire which has recently been revised by the Executive Committee:—

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS.

*1. Will you support the application of the principle of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919, so that a woman shall not be disqualified on account of her sex from any post or office under the Council, including the higher responsible posts, medical, educational, and administrative?

2. Will you oppose the compulsory retirement on marriage of women employees of the Council?

†3. Will you support equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities of training, entry and promotion for all men and women employed by the Council?

‡4. Will you in any scheme for the training or relief of the unemployed include provision for women as well as for men, and will you pay special regard to the claims of those, whether men or women, who have dependents?

‡‡5. Will you urge your Watch Committee, or your Standing Joint Committee for County Police to carry out the recommendations of the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Women Police, 1924, and appoint Women Police in your area?

§6. Are you in favour of providing equal facilities for girls and boys in general technical and industrial education and in particular with regard to the provision of day trade schools?

7. Will you endeavour to secure that appointment of an adequate representation of women on all Committees and Sub-Committees of your Council, either as elected or as co-opted members?

* *Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919, Section 1:—* "A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation, or from admission to any incorporated society (whether incorporated by Royal Charter or otherwise)."

† Equal pay for equal work means that men and women should be paid at the same rate whether this is to be computed by time or by piece in the same occupation or grade.

‡ These questions do not apply to Rural District Councils.
‡‡ This in Scotland only applies to elections for Education Authorities.
§ This question does not apply to Urban District Councils nor to certain Borough Councils or County Boroughs.

HINTS ON COUNTY AND TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A reprint of this very useful pamphlet is now ready, and can be obtained on application to headquarters, price 1d., or 10d. a dozen, postage extra.

CAMPAIGN ON RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

The Executive Committee has decided to reappoint Mrs. Aldridge (who was for nine and a half years Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Women's Trade Union Council) as research worker and speaker in connection with Restrictive Legislation. Mrs. Aldridge has been asked to undertake research on points which impose restrictive legislation on women in the new Factories Bill, and also to speak at meetings of our own Societies and of Women's Co-operative Guilds, Labour Groups, etc. We hope it may be possible for societies either to arrange a meeting to be addressed by Mrs. Aldridge and to be attended by members of such guilds and groups, or to offer her to them as a speaker.

HEADQUARTERS SUBSCRIBERS.

We have been asked by some of our headquarters subscribers of one guinea and over, whether we could arrange to send them notices of meetings, conferences, etc., which are arranged by headquarters from time to time. It was decided by the Executive Committee that this should be undertaken in future.

MISS JEPPE IN LONDON.

Miss Karen Jeppe, who is referred to in another paragraph, and who has done such wonderful and interesting work among the women refugees from Armenia, will be in London from the 7th October till the end of the month and would be glad to give lectures about her work. Apply to Miss Jeppe, c/o The Lord Mayor's Fund, 96 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH POLICEWOMEN IN COLOGNE.

MADAM,—In your Notes of 17th September, "The League of Nations and Women Police," you refer to "the excellent work done by the British policewomen in Cologne," and "we much hope that our Government will have taken note of the appreciation of the work done by British policewomen."

May I point out that no official policewomen were borrowed from any police authority to work in Cologne; they were sent out by the War Office, and those employed belonged to a voluntary society having no connection with the police.

FLORENCE E. L. JOHNSON.

[We are aware that the women employed in police work in Cologne were not borrowed from any official police force in this country, but we are still of the opinion that our Government (which exercises a certain amount of indirect control over the conditions of police appointment and is directly responsible for the Metropolitan police) might take note of the German appreciation of women police work in Cologne.—Ed.]

THE DECENTRALIZATION OF THE DRAMA.

The St. Pancras People's Theatre in Tavistock Place, London, W.C. 1, which has for some time been producing a weekly program of first-class plays at popular prices, has now taken a new step forward. On 6th October, it will begin a series of lecture courses on various aspects of play production, theoretical and practical, under the direction of an experienced professional producer and actress. These courses are specially adapted for the leaders of women's institutes, girls clubs, settlements, etc., and are intended, as their prospectus sets forth, "for communities wishing to develop producers from within themselves rather than to engage outside help." We offer our best wishes for the success of this enterprising and useful venture.

THE LAW AT WORK—(Continued from previous page.)

witness. One would have hoped that such disregard both for decency and humanity and the wishes of the Home Office would have called forth something rather more definite than the wording of the present circular, "the police, with the goodwill of the court, should be able to secure the presence of a suitable woman both in court, and in the waiting room, and the woman selected for the former duty should fetch the child witness into Court, and remain while she gives evidence."

Surely this is one of the cases in which something more than "goodwill" is needed.

CLARA D. RACKHAM.

THE JOINT AGENCY FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

The Agency has been established to enable teachers to find posts in PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND TRAINING COLLEGES at the lowest possible cost. It is managed by a Committee appointed by the Educational Guild, Head Mistresses' Association, Association of Assistant Mistresses, and Welsh County Schools' Association.

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WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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COMING EVENTS.

GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS' SOCIETY.

OCTOBER 4. 3 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Miss Helen Ward on "The Story of St. Francis and St. Clare." Lesson in Folk Dancing by Miss Elizabeth Wood.

LEAGUE OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

Two Public Meetings organised in connection with Church Congress:—

OCTOBER 5. 5.15 p.m. Birkdale Town Hall. Mr. Shoran Singha on "The Race Problem." Chair: Mrs. Marston Acres.

OCTOBER 6. 5.15 p.m. Temperance Institute, Southport. Miss Maude Royden on "The Problems of Class and of Sex." Chair: Canon Raven.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

OCTOBER 19-20-21. Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Thirty-first Annual Meeting and Council.

Birmingham Branch. OCTOBER 6. 4.30 p.m. Queen's College, Paradise Street. Miss Helen Fraser on "Protective Legislation for Women."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

OCTOBER 4. 8 p.m. Food Reform Association Restaurant, Furnival Street, E.C. 4. Public Meeting on "The Growth of Freedom." Speaker: Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan. Chair: Miss Helen Fraser.

Barnsley S.E.C. OCTOBER 8. Parish Room. Mr. P. B. Ballard, D.Litt., on "Child Study." Chair: C. G. Morris, Esq.

Bolton W.C.A. OCTOBER 7. 7.30 p.m. Meeting at St. George's Road Congregational School.

Edinburgh S.E.C. in co-operation with Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. OCTOBER 1-4. Women Student's Hostel, East Suffolk Road, Edinburgh. Autumn School. Speakers include Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Mrs. Hubback, Mrs. Abbott. Particulars from the Hon. Sec., 40 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

Gillingham W.C.A. OCTOBER 4. 7.30 p.m. Arden Street. Miss Monica Whately on "Bills before Parliament."

Glasgow W.C.A. OCTOBER 5. 3 p.m. 112 Nithsdale Road. Mrs. Hubback on "Equal Franchise."

St. Andrew's W.C.A. OCTOBER 4. 8 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Hubback on "Bills before Parliament."

Stroud W.C.A. OCTOBER 4. 3 p.m. Ebbly Court, near Stroud. Mrs. Fletcher on "Equal Franchise for men and women."

Kensington and Paddington S.E.C. OCTOBER 13. 4.30 p.m. 42 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 7. Miss E. F. Rathbone on "The future work of the Society." Chair: Lady Trustram Eve.

SIX POINT GROUP. OCTOBER 4. 6 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Miss Agnes Dawson on "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. OCTOBER 8. 7.30 p.m. Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence.

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WIMPOLE STREET (adjoining), in quiet private house, large bedroom, gas fire, partial board, for lady worker.—Box 1280, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

W.9.—SUNNY BED-SITTINGROOM, one or two ladies; gas-fire, ring, slot meter, constant hot water, restaurant.—Box 1284, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TO LET.—Large unfurnished BED-SITTINGROOM in pleasant part of Hampstead. Use of kitchen and bath. Other rooms available if required.—Apply, in writing, to Miss O'Malley, 6 Steeles Road, N.W. 3.

FURNISHED BED-SITTINGROOMS; slot meters, service, e.l., bathroom, lounge; 15s. and 17s. 6d.; meals by arrangement.—43 Church Crescent, Finchley, N. 3.

WESTMINSTER EMBANKMENT.—To Let, furnished, on third floor, SITTINGROOM (bed-settee), BEDROOM, kitchen-bathroom. Flat roof above with indoor staircase. Overlooks river and garden. £2 10s. weekly. Seen by appointment only.—Mrs. McArthur, 48 Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1.

ELDERLY LADY requires two rooms (preferably unfurnished) with board, in private family in London suburb; state inclusive terms.—C., Court Farm, Meldreth, Royston, Herts.

TO LET, FURNISHED, from 20th October, three bed-sitting rooms, 35s. to 24 gns.; electric light, gas stove in each, constant hot water, telephone; 5 minutes from Gloucester Road Tube.—Apply, Box 1282, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

HAVERSTOCK HILL, HAMPSTEAD. Pleasant bed-sittingroom in private flat, electric light, gas stove, ring, geyser bath; healthy neighbourhood, opposite tube; recommended by Society of Friends.—Box 1283, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 3rd October; 3.30 p.m. Sir Richard Gregory, D.Sc., on "The Worth of Science." 6.30 p.m. The Rev. James Adderley on "St. Francis."

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, Phillbeach Hall, Phillbeach Gardens, Earl's Court, requires and supplies educated women for all branches of domestic work. Registration: Employers 2s. 6d., Workers 1s. Suitsing, 7s. 6d. and 2s. Telephone, Western 6232.

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

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