

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Disarmament.

An extraordinarily valuable and significant publication made its appearance on Saturday in the form of an eight page supplement to the current issue of the *Economist*. It deals in simple concrete terms with the pre-war and post-war armaments expenditure of the world, and is compiled by Mr. P. Jacobsen, formerly member of the Economic Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and now Secretary General to the Economic Defence Council of Sweden. In view of the approaching Five Power Naval Conference and of the interest of all responsible citizens in the further progress, or lack of progress, of the League of Nations' Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, we greatly hope that the *Economist* will see fit to republish its supplement in pamphlet form and make it easily available for popular consumption. Perhaps the most interesting of its statistical tables is that which contains in one column a percentage figure showing the proportion of Armaments expenditure to National Income in certain selected countries of the world, both in 1913 and 1928. In Great Britain this has fallen from 3.4 to 3. In France from 5.5 to 4.6. In Germany, fortunately placed in this one respect by the Treaty of Versailles, from 4.6 to 1.3. In Sweden from 2.9 to 2.5. In the U.S.A. from 1.4 to 1.1. In Italy, significantly, it has risen from 3.2 to 4.3.

The Widows' Pensions Bill.

The promised Widows' Pensions Bill will unquestionably confer a great boon on a large number of persons, especially upon the elderly widows not covered by the Insurance provisions of the Act, but now to be included. It is indeed easy to show defects and inconsistencies in the proposed measure. As Mr. Neville Chamberlain has pointed out, many widows over 55 who are able bodied or have resources will be brought in, while many younger women less capable of fending for themselves will be left out as well as, of course, indigent spinsters. But criticism on these lines does not come well from Mr. Chamberlain. After all, it was he himself who introduced the principle that widows as such should be regarded as persons to be maintained partly out of public sources, without consideration of their capacity to maintain themselves. In bringing in the young childless widow, he went far beyond anything that had been demanded by the women's societies, who were many of them at first strongly repelled by the idea that the mere fact of matrimony must be regarded as taking a woman out of the

category of self-dependence. Having once established that principle, there was naturally an outcry on behalf of the uninsured widow. The promised Bill goes as far as can reasonably be expected in meeting that outcry.

Miss Bondfield's Intentions.

In a letter to her constituents at Wallsend, which is in effect a letter to her left-wing critics in the Labour Party generally, Miss Bondfield explained, during the week end, her intentions with regard to the administration of unemployment insurance. Her first pre-occupation on taking office as Minister for Labour was, she said, the insolvency of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Its debt was rapidly approaching the existing statutory limit of £40,000,000. Turning her back on further borrowing she secured by interim legislation an increase in the Exchequer grant sufficient for temporary solvency. At this point, setting to work on the system of administration, she began to consider administrative changes for the remedy of certain outstanding defects. It appeared that among these, the satisfactory application of the condition "not genuinely seeking work" was not easily susceptible of achievement by administrative change alone without involving legal snags. She therefore appointed a departmental committee to examine and report on the existing machinery, with a view to preparing legislative proposals for the coming parliamentary session. The report of this committee, presided over by Sir Harold Morris, K.C., has just been received. Meanwhile she stated that she had formed a new training department, and that she is "determined to press forward her policy of devising means . . . of training and bringing back into industry those who have had long periods of unemployment and are therefore handicapped in their search for work."

The Municipal Elections.

Interest in the Municipal Elections seems to be slowly gaining ground and the electors are beginning to realize the changes which will take place in the administration of their area with the passing of the Boards of Guardians next April. In many of the large cities women guardians are among the candidates—some of them with many years of poor law work to their credit, and if elected, these women will be able to continue their work on the new Public Assistance Committees. Both in Barnsley and Salford where at present no woman is a member of the council, women have been nominated and there are good hopes of their return. Nearly two hundred women are standing and this number will probably be increased by nomination day. Many sitting members are standing for re-election, this being the case in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Middlesbrough. The Edinburgh Council consists of 71 members of whom at present 68 are men. Probably seven women will stand in Glasgow. Mrs. Brown, the Mayor-elect, seeks re-election in Chester and women will also fill the office of mayor of Mansfield, Warwick and Watford.

Canadian Women Eligible as Senators.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the phrase "qualified persons" in Section 24 of the British North America Act, 1867, should be interpreted to include members both of the male and female sex and that therefore women are eligible to become members of the Senate of Canada is one of the triumphs of the year. This decision was the result of an appeal instituted by a prominent Canadian woman against the finding of the Supreme Court of Canada that women were ineligible as senators. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey, in pronouncing judgment, said that "the exclusion of women from public offices was a relic of days more barbarous than ours." He believed that such exclusion was due to the fact that women did not bear arms, and he did not think that it was

right to apply rigidly to Canada to-day reasonings which commended themselves to those who had to apply the law in past centuries. The Premier of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, on hearing the judgment, expressed his complete satisfaction, and stated that had the appeal been rejected the Government had intended to introduce an amendment to the British North America Act which would have admitted women as senators. May our own House of Lords listen and attend!

The Education of Women and Girls in India.

The Report of the Auxiliary Committee, with Sir Philip Hartog as Chairman, appointed by the Indian Statutory Commission to consider the educational system of British India, was published last week. We hope to deal more fully in a subsequent issue with the section dealing with the education of girls and women. The importance of this is amply stressed. "The upper and middle classes of India," it is stated, "have long suffered from the dualism of an educated manhood and an ignorant womanhood—a dualism that lowers the whole level of the home and has its reaction on personal and national character." The advance in the proportion of females undergoing education in recognized institutions is shown to have been relatively large, but absolutely small—from 1,156,747 in 1917 to 1,751,607 in 1927—a miserable proportion out of a female population of 120,000,000. Nevertheless, the attitude of bureaucracy towards women's education has moved far since the day when an official report described it as an interesting outgrowth of general education.

Women and the Methodist Ministry.

At a congress held to consider subjects of vital interest to the future of the three Methodist Churches on the eve of the consummation of their reunion the ministry of women was introduced by Dr. C. Ryder Smith, always our loyal advocate, in an effective speech. He reminded his hearers that in the first heyday of the eighteenth century revival there were several women preachers which greatly embarrassed Wesley with his innate love of order and reverence for the customs of the Church's past. One of these was, however, given permission to intersperse her prayers with brief exhortations but advised to avoid the selection of a text or any continuous address. In a recent issue a correspondent referred to the failure of the United Church of Scotland to recognize the equal status of women with men in the service of God, though they are now admitted on equal terms to the public service of the State. It would be not only a gracious, but a far-sighted and spiritually wise act, to break down obsolete sex barriers on the memorable occasion of the union of those three great Churches. We would call the attention of those in spiritual authority to the recent saying of the British Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey, quoted above, that "the exclusion of women from public offices was a relic of days more barbarous than our own." Can a living Church be content to perpetuate these days?

The Persecution of the Married Woman Teacher.

Once again the hunt is up against married women teachers in Oldham. Our readers may remember that some two years ago, the Oldham Town Council reversed a decision of the Education Committee that all women teachers married after a given date should be dismissed. The Education Committee, unwilling apparently, to sit down contentedly under this ruling, appointed a sub-committee to report on the matter with special reference to the power of the Committee to engage year by year a certain number of students leaving college. The sub-committee has reported that it is the habit of the Education Committee to absorb each year from 20 to 30 newly trained teachers. It recommends that when the number of resignations is too small to create vacancies for the usual number leaving college, room shall be made for them by the ejection of the least necessitous among the married women. It seems to us a strange procedure, to agree to an apparently arbitrary recruitment figure and then to approximate staff conditions to it by the dismissal of existing employees. Ordinarily recruitment is the means, staff efficiency the end. The Oldham Education Committee apparently wishes to reverse this process. We sincerely hope that the Town Council will stand as firmly on this occasion as it stood two years ago.

Maternal Mortality and Government Plans.

The third Conference organized by the Maternal Mortality Committee was held on Tuesday, 22nd October, at the Central

Hall, Westminster. The Conference this year was larger, more representative, and more enthusiastic than ever. The Minister of Health was the principal speaker; in an interesting speech he showed not only that he was fully conversant with the problems and in complete sympathy with the members of the Conference in their aims, but that he intended to do all that lay in his power to bring about the necessary changes both in legislation and in administration. He stated that he was prepared to "encourage, stimulate, and press" local authorities to use their powers to the full, and that although it was difficult for him to give any pledge he hoped it would be possible for the Government later "to fill up the gaps which undoubtedly exist, to ensure to the expectant mother all the care to which she is entitled, and to ensure also the necessary economic support during the period of lying-in." That the solution was likely to come along the lines of National Health Insurance was made clear in his speech. A resolution was passed unanimously supporting those recommendations of the Departmental Committee on the Training and Employment of Midwives dealing with the provision of a complete maternity scheme.

British Women at the League Assembly.

Those fortunate enough to be present at the reception held last week at Aubrey House by the Woman's International League in honour of the two British women delegates, Mrs. Swanwick and Mrs. Hamilton, both of them closely associated with the work of the "W.I.L.L.," heard very interesting and illuminating personal impressions. The Women's International League has good reason to feel proud of their two distinguished representatives at the Assembly—Mrs. Swanwick for the second time. Her comparison of the 1929 Assembly with that of five years ago was very encouraging and her tribute to Stresemann whom all realized they saw in Geneva for the last time, was very moving. Mrs. Hamilton—who testified as to the regard in which Mrs. Swanwick is held in League circles—described Mr. Graham's tariff holiday proposals, and amusingly confirmed our own dark suspicions about the "intellectual co-operation" activities of the League which have always been something of a mystery. Both delegates will, we understand, speak more directly on matters affecting the status of women at a meeting on 24th October, organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. But they should reach a wider audience and we hope that an opportunity for them may be found to broadcast their experiences first-hand to the women voters of the country.

Memorials to Two Distinguished Women.

Appeals for memorials to two distinguished women are being put forward. On 8th November the Prime Minister is to speak at a meeting held at the Central Hall, Westminster, to inaugurate a new School of Archaeology in Iraq, which is to form a memorial to Miss Gertrude Bell. It will be remembered that she was largely responsible for the recent legislation passed in Iraq for the safeguarding of antiquities, and it was to her zeal that the museum in Bagdad was due. Her refusal to abandon her work in connection with the museum during the hot season brought about her early death. The other proposal is to honour the memory of the late Lady Courtney by means of a cot in the Cheyne Hospital for Children. Those who came in contact with her work and her fine personality are certain to respond to this appeal.

The Woman Motor Driver.

The woman motorist has been much to the fore this week and accounts of her orders for cars at the show have filled the columns of our papers. For once also we find the woman driver praised by implication if not by actual phrase. It is pointed out that of the 942 motor vehicles involved in fatal road accidents during the months of July and August only 3 per cent were driven by women. We do not know the proportion of women drivers to the total, but there seems no doubt but that the relative number of women drivers involved in fatal accidents is extremely small.

POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the woman's movement but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

THE AUTUMN SESSION.

The Autumn Session, which opened on Tuesday, is, of course, a continuation of the first Session of this Parliament, which started in the beginning of July. There will thus be no ceremonials, but the House will be asked to get down to work straight away. The chief measures which will be taking up its time before Christmas have already been indicated. They include the new *Widows' Pensions Bill*, under which 372,500 more people will be entitled to benefit. These include:—Widows between 55 and 70 of men who died before the Act came into force (295,000), wives between 65 and 70 of men who were over 70 when the Act came into force (24,000); pre-Act widows whose youngest child is between 14 and 16 (18,000), those who will receive full allowances in workmen's pension cases. (10,000). In addition, pensions are to be allowed to be paid to widows and others who emigrate to the Dominions. This last is a very valuable provision, the lack of which has prevented many a widow with young children from emigrating to new countries, where a better chance probably awaits her and her family.

A Bill embodying the Government policy with regard to *Housing and Slum Clearance* is expected shortly. Few indications have been given of the scope, but it seems inevitable that it will include (1) an additional grant in order to raise the Exchequer grant for slum clearance schemes—the present State contribution being only 50% against the two-thirds grant for subsidizing new houses; and (2) a provision that the good landlord in the slum area should receive adequate compensation. Those interested in the problem are anxious to see an increase in the powers with regard to the town planning

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

By CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

The resolution just adopted by the Institute of International Law at its meeting in New York may very well have considerable influence on future discussions on the nationality of married women. It has, indeed, been pointed out that the decisions of that body have a way of getting into the practice of nations. The resolution, according to the Press notices, denies the right of any state to recognize distinctions of sex, race, language or religion with regard to private or public rights, including the nationality rights. The members of that Institute are the leading international lawyers of their respective countries and many of them will be among the delegates at the First Codification Conference of the League of Nations which is to meet at the Hague on the 13th of March to discuss among other things nationality, including the nationality of married women. It is true that they will attend the Conference not as members of the Institute but as representatives of their respective Governments or as technical advisers. Still the fact that this body has made such a pronouncement is an argument with which to meet the argument of that type of lawyer who tends to put the symmetry of international law before the rights of married women as human beings.

In the nationality laws of many countries to-day there is serious discrimination between men and women on the ground of sex in the case of married women, but little, if any, where single women are concerned. Vigilance will, therefore, be necessary to ensure that the resolution is interpreted as applying not only to unmarried but to married women, who are so often overlooked or definitely passed over where matters of common justice are involved. But even with regard to the nationality rights of married women enormous progress has been made in the last eleven years. It has to be remembered that the great republics of South America have always recognized the independent right of the married woman to her own nationality.

But since 1918 Russia, the United States of America, France, Belgium and Jugo Slavia have recognized this right in legislation. While during these same years Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Roumania, and Estonia have also given important rights to the married woman to retain her own nationality after marriage with a foreigner. This means that the situation to-day is very different from what it was eleven years ago, when, except in South America, the general rule was that a woman followed the nationality of her husband. There is no such general rule to-day. And there is a strong tendency for other countries to give independent nationality rights to married women.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in answer to a deputation from women's organizations immediately before the General Election, said that he agreed that a British woman should have the right to retain her nationality on marriage with an alien; that a foreign woman who married a British man should not have British nationality imposed upon her without her consent;

and that a married woman should have the independent right to be naturalized. The subject has been discussed at several Imperial Conferences with a view to proposing the same action throughout the Dominions. It is understood that the majority of the Dominions take the view that women should have the right to retain their British nationality on marriage, but that two Dominions are still opposed to this reform.

In these circumstances the duty of the British Government is clear. Its representatives in the House of Commons, at the Imperial Conference and at the First Codification Conference should use their influence in the direction of securing that nationally, imperially and internationally a married woman should be given the most fundamental of all political rights, that to independent nationality. They should make it clear that an international convention which in any way is inconsistent with giving to a married woman the same right to retain or to change her nationality as a man would be opposed by the British Government.

The Agenda of the First Codification Conference on nationality unfortunately seems to assume that the old general rule is still in force. The very first item for discussion includes a proposal that the conferring of nationality *inter alia* by marriage should be explicitly recognized by international convention. This is directly opposed to what women are asking for to-day. They ask that a married woman should not be treated as a chattel and have a nationality taken from her or imposed upon her without her consent, but that she herself should be consulted on such questions as a man is now consulted. Other items for discussion aim at preventing a married woman either being stateless or of double nationality. Those who put these proposals forward overlook the fact that to prevent a woman being stateless by imposing on her a nationality for which she has not asked, or to prevent her being of double nationality by taking from her a nationality she may wish to retain, is no substitute for the right to decide for herself what her nationality should be.

A dangerous proposal is made with respect to the conduct of the business of the Conference. That is that the sittings of the committee on nationality should be held in private. If this rule is not altered the general public will be kept in ignorance of what is going on; legitimate criticism will be impossible; and bargains may be struck without the public knowing how our representatives voted.

The Auxiliaries of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship each in its own country are calling the attention of their respective Governments to this danger and urging that women who represent the point of view of the Alliance should be included among the technical advisers of the Governments' delegations. The Nationality Committee of that body is to hold a meeting at the Hague at the time of the meeting of the Conference with a view to bringing the policy of the Alliance to the attention of the Conference.

SEAFARING PROBLEMS.

By HEBE SPAUL.

The Third Maritime Conference to be called by the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations opened at Geneva on 10th October. These maritime conferences are probably the only gatherings held under the auspices of the League in which women seemingly have no direct interest. All the same, certain of the problems which are being discussed, as for example the question of sailors' welfare in ports, are of very real concern to women. Also it has to be remembered that the shipowners' delegates represent women shareholders as well as men, whilst the Government delegates, who hold two of the four votes accorded each of the participating countries, are in many cases representative of women voters as well as men.

The agenda of the present session is a long one. It includes the regulation of hours of work; the protection of seamen in case of sickness, including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship; promotion of seamen's welfare in ports; and the minimum requirement of professional capacity of Captains, Navigating and Engineer Officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships.

What is known as the "double discussion procedure" applies to special as well as general I.L.O. Conferences. That is to say, in the case of items appearing on the agenda for the first time no final decisions are taken.

Very thorough preparation has been made for dealing with the difficult matter of seamen's welfare in ports. A large number of reports sent in by Consuls and Seamen's Missions in different parts of the world show the vast amount of work to be done if the dangers awaiting the man as soon as he lands are to be lessened. The protection of sick or injured seamen, of course, opens up questions of the shipowners' liability and of sickness insurance.

The most thorny question under discussion is that of the adaptation of the Washington Convention to the mercantile marine. The subject was first discussed at the First Maritime Conference held at Genoa in 1920. A proposed Draft Convention, limiting actual hours of work for the whole crew in principle either to eight hours per day and forty-eight per week, or to a number of hours representing an equivalent limitation but calculated on a basis of a period other than a week, was submitted to the Conference by the International Labour Office. The British Government, however, put forward another Draft and opinion in the Conference was sharply divided in regard to the two Drafts. A short Draft Convention was then prepared by a committee of the Conference but it met with strong opposition not only from shipowners but from the Governments of several important maritime nations. The Convention eventually failed by one vote only to secure the necessary two-thirds majority. So great was the disappointment of the seamen at the failure to secure a Convention that there appeared to be some danger that their organizations might call a general strike in the shipping industry with a view to imposing recognition of the rights which they regarded as having been sanctioned by the Washington Conference.

Owing to the difficulties surrounding the problem the suggestion to place the question of hours on the agenda of the Second Maritime Conference held at Geneva in 1926 did not secure sufficient votes. Owing to the strong feeling amongst the seamen's representatives a resolution was eventually agreed to, to the effect that the question of hours should be placed on the agenda of the Third Maritime Conference. A detailed report on the present position was prepared for the Conference by the International Labour Office. The report states that "It is, of course, impossible to lose sight of the principle laid down by the Treaties, but as regards the extent to which that principle can be immediately applied, all possibilities remain open. The function of the Conference will be not so much to adapt existing formulæ as to endeavour to discover practical solutions representing a fair compromise between the interests and hopes of all parties concerned."

Whether the acute differences between the seamen and the shipowners will allow of the fulfilment of this hope remains to be seen.

A LONDON FANTASY.

Miss Rebecca West has written a strange tale,¹ and written it so extraordinarily well that we hesitate to obey a first ungenerous impulse to complain that it is too long. There are moments during its perusal when this thought obtrudes itself. But then again there are moments when sentences shine out and entrench themselves in the memory of the reader, so that he, or she, is tempted to say: maybe it is the proportions of the book which lend this marvellous point to certain passages and phrases. Maybe in the matter of length the author knows best after all.

The tale is mainly concerned with the inner history of Arnold Condorex, one of the world's self-made successful men; and Harriet Hume is all there is of that side of life which he rejects—quite deliberately, knowing its beauty and its objectivity and its social risks. But not quite irrevocably, because there are moments in his life when he encounters Harriet; and at the end he comes back to the garden where he first found and lost her—to find her again, a ghost like himself, guarded by the ghosts of two cockney policemen, the quarrel between them over at long last. And the inadvertent reader may be forewarned that there is more in this ghostly reconciliation than meets the eye at first perusal.

In so far as Arnold and his Harriet have lives of ordinary dimensions, they are the lives of a young political secretary who rises by certain nicely calculated steps to a somewhat unstable Cabinet rank, and of a pianist who resides on one portion of a large old house in Kensington which we believe, perhaps erroneously, has been recently demolished to make way for a block of up-to-date flats. But the pianist is an uncomfortable and an exacting lover. She has a queer power of being able to read what is in the mind of her beloved. Yet she reads it, as it were, in the language of her own soul, not in the language of his, nor in what one might call the standard currency language of an objective onlooker. Her gift is thus doubly uncanny—from his point of view and the story's, doubly significant. Few men could, of course, stand such peculiar companionship as a daily occasion of life, and Arnold is not one of the few. Hence the deliberate, but as we have said not irrevocable rejection which is the subject matter of Miss West's tale.

But there is more to it than the unearthly harmonies and discords of Harriet and Anthony. There is London all around them—as unidimensional and as enthralling as they are themselves. London, from Portland Place and Regent Street, through Oxford Circus, down Oxford Street to the Marble Arch and so West and South-West to the Serpentine and Knightsbridge, and beyond it to the Albert Memorial and Kensington. Not the Kensington of Barker, Derry and Toms, and Ponting, but the stately Mayfairish Kensington veiled by those excrescences: the Kensington of Prince Consort Road, with its double regiment of unnecessary street lamps, of Victoria Road and pre-Barker Young Street, and Campden Hill. Miss West plays very pretty pranks with time, and it is clear enough that when the lamp-lighter has gone his rounds through the quiet streets of her Kensington the shadows of its plane-trees dance on the grass of gardens long since paved, and hansom cabs jingle past sleeping houses. No—it may not be a completely dimensional Kensington, the Kensington of Harriet Hume, but it is Kensington surely enough.

M. D. S.

WILLS AND INTESTACIES (FAMILY MAINTENANCE) BILL.

On 9th October the Lord Chancellor received an informal deputation consisting of Lord Astor, Mrs. Hubback, Mrs. Corbett Ashby to discuss with him the Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance) Bill, which Lord Astor will be reintroducing into the House of Lords next session.

¹ *Harriet Hume. A London Fantasy*, by Rebecca West. (Hutchinson and Co. Ltd. 7s. 6d.)

THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON'S MATINEE
FOR HOMELESS BABIES
(in aid of the work of the National Council for the Unmarried
Mother and her Child).
Sunday, 3rd November, at 3 p.m., *The Palladium, Oxford Circus*.
BRATZA, MARIE BURKE, THE GRESHAM SINGERS, CARRIE TUBB,
and other artistes.
Particulars from The National Sunday League, 34 Red Lion Square, W.C.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

From a Correspondent.

The National Council of Women has completed its three packed days of Annual Conference, and gone on its way with a sense of real achievement. Last week Manchester was alive with the presence of from six to seven hundred women delegates. Factories, workshops, and social agencies opened their doors in welcome to visitors. The Women's Electrical Association and the Town and Counties Club jumped at the opportunity of entertaining a galaxy of eminent guests. The Lord Mayor expressed his city's pleasure in a personal greeting to the delegates from their own platform, and a reception in the Manchester Town Hall. The Church launched the proceedings of the Conference with an impressive Cathedral service at which the Bishop of Manchester preached the sermon and Lady Emmott read the lessons. It was satisfactory to note that this service of dedication, unlike many which are provided for the spiritual inspiration of women workers, did not involve them in exclusion from all active ceremonial participation in the order of worship.

The discussion of resolutions at three morning and one afternoon Representative Council meetings was, of course, the main business of the week. Two urgency resolutions, one on Peace and one on Women Police, were considered, in addition to the eight selected resolutions standing on the preliminary agenda; also two of the four supplementary resolutions tabled for discussion "only if time permits." Of these last, one calling for adequate local provision for the treatment of venereal disease met with general agreement. The other, demanding separate taxation of the income of married persons, provoked Mrs. Hubback—in her capacity as a member of the N.C.W. Executive Committee—to an amusing and arresting challenge to delegates to face up to certain awkward financial implications of an apparently equitable demand. Many of the delegates were moved to admit with good-humoured bewilderment that there was more in the matter than met the eye. It was a matter for regret (but not for surprise) that the two last remaining resolutions, one relating to the Solicitation Laws standing in the name of Miss Neilans, the other demanding the admission of women to the Diplomatic and Consular Services standing in the name of Mrs. Laughton Matthews, did not find time for discussion. A peculiar relevance is lent to the last by the opening operations of the recently-appointed Royal Commission on the Civil Service.

Of the eight main resolutions the bulk of them, though they provoked interesting discussion, provoked no profound difference of opinion. Concerning the horrors of food contamination, the elusiveness of overseas affiliation orders, the need for women's co-operation in the administration of public assistance, legal aid for poor prisoners, women house-property managers, and a more vigorous preservation of the countryside, there was almost unanimous agreement. A very bright spot in these deliberations was the racy speech in which Councillor Miss Kingsmill Jones of Manchester prevented the Council from committing itself to a grandmotherly demand for legislative control of the methods by which sweets are transferred from shop counters to paper bags.

Two resolutions remain for special remark, though both were carried with prodigious majorities, and in the case of both the main force of articulate opinion seemed to be concentrated on the affirmative side, it was here that the controversial interest of the Conference appeared to centre, and both involved the N.C.W. in a significant declaration of opinion concerning current events.

The first, demanding that medical advice on birth control should be made available for such married mothers as desire it in attendance at maternity and child welfare centres, brought the N.C.W. into line with the Labour Women, the Co-operative Women, the Liberal Women, the National Union for Equal Citizenship, and the House of Lords. This was moved by Mrs. Stocks in a speech so brilliant and so perfectly fitted for the occasion that the general opinion expressed by delegate after delegate was that it was the best speech on the subject they had ever heard. Against this proposal the Catholic women's organizations, led by Mrs. Laughton Matthews, of the St. Joan's Alliance, put up a gallant but ill-supported opposition. Somewhat dubious at first, the Conference moved with the progress of the debate to the view that the birth control movement is not a new venture to be encouraged or held at bay as the case may be, but an existing fact with certain dangerous and unsocial features as well as certain beneficent possibilities, which it is the citizen's urgent

duty to deal with selectively and constructively. It may be summarized that some of those delegates who voted with the majority did so in spite of a hearty pre-existing antipathy to the whole subject, and because they were convinced by reason and civic conscience that an irrefutable case had been made out for an attempt to bring that section of the population which has a legitimate need for family limitation, under expert and disinterested medical supervision. It was a notable feature of the debate that wherever a woman doctor spoke she spoke urgently on behalf of the resolution.

The second great focus of interest came with that clause of the slum clearance resolution which called for a development of housing subsidies on the basis of rent allowances for dependent children. Here circumstances had combined to give the Conference an unrivalled opportunity of expert discussion. Seldom has a finer panel of speakers been mobilized behind a carefully drawn proposal. Miss Fitzgerald, collaborator with Mr. E. D. Simon in his admirable book on the slum problem, moved the resolution. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who is with Mr. Simon and Miss Fitzgerald one of the three leading experts on this aspect of the housing problem, spoke in its support. The Conference heard them gladly, the essential equity and economy of the proposition carrying overwhelming weight against the somewhat half-hearted objections that were opposed to it. Indeed, from the reception of Miss Fitzgerald's opening speech, the views of the Conference on rent allowances were never in doubt.

Four public meetings, one of them specifically intended for young people, completed the labours of the week, and at these an almost bewildering multiplicity of distinguished speakers were introduced to the Manchester public. Of these four occasions, the solidest in point of material dealt with was, perhaps, that at which Miss Margaret Beavan and Miss Kelly expounded respectively the Royal Commission on Police and the Departmental Committee on Street Offences. The unexpected appearance of Lady Astor and her reluctant yielding to pressure for an extempore speech, led to a short, sharp explanation of what she thought about the attitude of the Home Office to the question of women police. Her incursion came with something of the surprising contrast provided by hot sauce poured on ice pudding: both materials are excellent in themselves but their juxtaposition is positively exhilarating.

Taking it all in all nobody could dispute the relevancy of the title ambitiously chosen to summarize the week's discussions, "Modern Developments." The N.C.W. is clearly running well abreast of its times. Its last act in conference was to take leave of its outgoing chairman, Lady Emmott, whose peculiarly graceful handling of public business was a notable feature of the week's activity. Her mantle falls upon Mrs. Keynes.

CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN INDIA.

It was not possible in the brief account of the Conference given in a recent issue to deal in any detail with the interesting and constructive material provided by some of the speakers.

Of the subjects dealt with at the Conference, by far the most comprehensive (since it includes practically every problem of rural India) is Mr. F. L. Brayne's experiment of "Village Uplift" in the Gurgaon District of the Punjab. To those who feel impatience and despair at the slow conquest of the three main problems of India, i.e. poverty, illiteracy, and disease, this scheme has a great fascination. A movement, which tackles agricultural technicalities, and deals with the improvement of soil, seeds, and cattle in addition to improving the conditions of humanity through education and measures of public health, cannot be perfect in every detail at this early stage of development. Constructive criticism as regards finance, and as to the need for greater efficiency amongst its army of "Village Guides" was given by Mr. Miles Irving, Commissioner of Umbala, and Mr. C. F. Strickland, late Registrar of the Punjab Co-operative Department. Mr. Strickland also discussed the question as to whether work of this kind, if extended, can depend, as in this case, upon the surplus energy of the District Officer, or whether organizations such as Rural Community Councils, drawing together official and non-official representatives of local interests, would not be a better method of extension.

In this session, as well as in others, time was wasted in political controversy, and some sections of the Press have given undue importance to these occasions. The understanding that such matters should be omitted from the discussions was, however, certainly not fulfilled by some Indian speakers.

In the medical session Dr. Kathleen Vaughan (author of *The Purdah System and its Effect on Motherhood*¹) drew attention to the urgent need for medical research into the conditions of maternity, and to the fact that no funds existed for such work. Her address, and the remarks of subsequent speakers, left a vivid impression of the inadequacy of medical provision for women, and the need for far greater Government support.

The extension of women's education (the importance of which was repeatedly stressed in the report of the recent Royal Commission into Agriculture) was dealt with by Mr. Richey, late Commissioner of Education to the Government of India. He stated that co-education is making little advance in rural districts, and that in no province except Madras does it exist for more than 40 per cent of the girls. He urged that girls should be bona fide scholars, and pointed out that the majority of girl scholars never rise above the lowest class in school. Mr. Lindsay, former Secretary of the Education Department of Bengal, outlined a Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council by which 2s. in the pound will be levied on rent, and one crore (about £750,000) will be earmarked for primary education. An appeal to British women's organizations to support the Fund Association of the Women's Educational Conference in India was made by Mrs. Jinerajadasa, founder of the Women's Indian Association. The object of the Fund Association is mainly to aid the training of women teachers, and the Vicereine has associated herself with its objects.

To meet some criticisms it may be stated here that an early date for the Conference was chosen because of the expected Child Marriage Bill and also in the hope of obtaining certain speakers before their return to India. This fact necessitated arrangements being made in the holiday season, and consultations with the leaders of both Indian and British Societies was therefore exceedingly difficult.

A special effort was made to obtain Indian speakers, and to give publicity to Indian schemes, but although the programme of the Conference was outlined at an early stage in writing to these speakers no criticism as to its scope was then made, nor was any indication given at any time that an attack on Mr. Brayne and others was contemplated.

Adequate representation of the many movements in India was obviously impossible at this short Conference, and the three schemes selected, viz. the Gurgaon Experiment, the Women's Institutes, and the Bengal Scheme for Training Social Workers, were chosen because they were considered to be excellent and much-needed movements of recent origin, and because in each case their promoters had asked for the co-operation of the Women of India Survey.

A. R. CATON.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

From a Correspondent.

"All reason and justice are on your side," said Mr. E. F. Wise, M.P., at a crowded meeting last Friday evening at the Central Hall, Westminster, organized by the National Union of Women Teachers, demanding equal pay for equal work from the Government and Local Authorities for the teaching profession.

Before the President of the N.U.W.T. spoke from the Chair, gaiety and determination was expressed by the audience which sang "Equality Songs" to popular tunes. Miss Kenyon stressed the need to help bring forward a long overdue reform, but that the Government must first set its house in order. Women in the Civil Service, and teachers must first get equal pay and then they could turn their attention to women workers in industry and in other countries. Four other speakers, including Mr. E. F. Wise, Miss Winifred Holtby, and Mr. Horrabin, M.P., supported a resolution "That men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value" and that deplored the system of a double standard of salaries, and called on the Government, local authorities and the Burnham Committee to establish the principle without further delay.

Mr. Wise enlarged on the general muddle and mess in which the whole wages system now was, and effectively dismissed the argument against equal pay that men had more dependents to support. Mr. Wise considered that the State should set an example as an employer.

Miss Holtby made a brilliant and witty speech "as a member of the General Public" and was followed by an equally entertaining gesture of sincere support from the cartoonist-economist

¹ Heffer. 2s. 6d.

Member for Peterborough. Mr. Horrabin pointed out that Members of Parliament are paid equally as between men and women, but thought that the women had an unfair start as far as publicity and popularity went. Mr. Horrabin is a profound believer in the superior power of the Trade Unions in the matter of gaining such ends as equal pay, as against Parliamentary means, and to the politically minded, his speech contained hints of most interesting possibilities of the political future of the Trade Union movement.

27 societies, including the British Medical Association, supported the Resolution.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

ARTICLE IV.—POLLING DAY.

Our articles during the last six weeks have been mainly concerned with "The Duties of Borough Councils." In this, the fourth article of the series, we ask the attention of our readers to "The Duties of Electors."

Friday next, 1st November, which will be polling day for the election of one-third of the members of the provincial Municipal Councils, provides an opportunity for those whose names are on the local government register to express their opinion as to whether the affairs of their borough are being conducted as efficiently and economically as they might be, or whether there is need for some change.

Every year we hear from time to time, from some-one or other, that this or that is not satisfactory, that it is high time there is a change, and so on. It is often found on inquiry that those who grumble most loudly are those who do not seize the opportunity as it comes round of helping by their votes to put the management of the borough on a more satisfactory basis.

The time is now at hand for Local Government electors, women as well as men, to exert themselves, to show that they do take an intelligent interest in the conduct of their town, that they are in real earnest about the material, social, and moral interests of the community of which they form a part, and that they mean to try and promote those interests by going to the polling booth on 1st November, in support of candidates who in their opinion are most likely to help to make the borough what they think it ought to be. Electors who are apathetic and abstain from voting when opportunity is given, share the responsibility if the work of the Council is neglected, or badly done, if dust and refuse accumulate in the streets, if houses are insufficient and slums abound, if unsanitary conditions prevail, if food is adulterated, if milk and water supplies are inadequate and unclean, if the welfare of expectant mothers and infants is neglected, if public order and morality are not maintained, and provision for legitimate amusement and healthy recreation is not made.

For some years past there has been a noticeable apathy on the part of voters at municipal elections. Indeed, at all elections for local governing authorities the percentage of those who might, but do not, exercise their votes is deplorably high. Abstentions are many. Statistics prove that more than half the electors whose names are on the register do not use their votes either one way or the other. There may be some reason for it, but that is another story. What we are concerned with at the moment is the cold fact that in the majority of local elections half the electors as a rule do not exercise their votes. They are prevented "by the weather," or by the idea that "their vote is of no consequence," or they "cannot spare time," or they have "forgotten the day or hour," or they "take no interest in local affairs and civic matters."

We have noticed, however, that these causes do not affect the attendance of electors at football, cricket, and tennis matches, which occur much more frequently than once every year, or every three years, and take up more time.

There are, of course, many notable exceptions and cases of high percentage, but we are dealing with the situation as a whole, and in regard to local elections, as in many other cases, the exception proves the rule. It is a deplorable situation.

It is difficult to reconcile the apathy which prevails in regard to municipal elections with the excitement and enthusiasm displayed at general elections. There is no comparison between the two, it may be said. To some extent this may be true, but the point we wish to emphasize is this. The majority of the

(Continued in column two, page 291.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

RECEPTION—TUESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, AT 3 P.M.

"What the Six Mrs. Greenes Think of the Woman's Movement" is to be the subject of a discussion at a tea-party which the National Union is arranging for Tuesday, 12th November, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Lorna Rea, the author of *The Six Mrs. Greenes*, and Mrs. Stocks will be the chief speakers, and Sir Philip Sassoon is very generously allowing the party to be held at his house, 25 Park Lane, W.1. To many of our Societies the name of Mrs. Philip Rea will be familiar through her having been associate editor of the *Woman's Year Book*. The party is to be one of a series, which the success of that held last May on "The Lady with a Lamp" has encouraged us to arrange. Tickets (price 5s. including tax) can be obtained on application to Headquarters.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

BIRMINGHAM N.C.W. CITIZENSHIP SUB-SECTION.

To arouse public interest in the candidature of women for the City Council, this branch of the National Council of Women held a meeting on the 9th of October on "The Work of Women Councillors." Councillors Miss Bartlett, O.B.E., J.P., and Miss Wilson spoke on the work of the various committees on which they sat, the advantage of having women working with men on these committees, and the need for more women on the Council.

Councillor Miss Wilson spoke of the kind of social training which she considered useful for future women councillors, and urged more women to make the necessary sacrifice to take up this work. The Citizenship Section has approached a number of suitable women on this subject, but so far only one of them has agreed to stand.

BARNSELY S.E.C.

The first meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, 9th October, when Mrs. Hornabrook spoke on "The Need for More Women in Parliament and on Public Bodies." Mrs. Hornabrook spoke in particular of the need for women councillors, and was able to speak from personal experience, having been for six years a member of the Plymouth Borough Council.

BEBINGTON W.C.A.

The Bebington W.C.A. opened its season in fine style on 8th October, when Mrs. Simister, in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Knox, extended a hearty welcome to all present and opened the entertainment which had been arranged for the evening. She expressed the view that their meetings grew from year to year in success and popularity, and hoped that as their membership increased so they would strengthen the bonds of fellowship which bound them together.

BOLTON W.C.A.

At the reception which marked the opening of their winter's work, the Bolton W.C.A. were addressed by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., who spoke on the work of the new Parliament as it especially affects women, including the Factories Bill, Children's Rent Rebates, and the Royal Commission on the Civil Service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL OPTION.

MADAM,—If I may be allowed a further word in reply to Miss Whately, I should certainly say that the advocacy of legislation for England modelled on the Scottish Local Option Act is a mark of haste and lack of consideration, in view of that Act's admittedly small results and heavy cost.

Running a business at a loss I take to mean that the outgoings exceed the takings. In private concerns this loss falls upon those who, as owners or as shareholders, have voluntarily invested their capital in it. When the capital is the nation's, the taxpayers are in the position of the shareholders.

"Disinterested management" in connection with the Public House Trust Movement, all the companies included in which aim at paying a substantial dividend, simply means that the manager of each house is a salaried servant of the owners but receives commission on the sale of food and non-alcoholic drinks only. A similar arrangement is in operation under certain brewery firms.

The immoderate drinker is a public nuisance; we imprison him for our protection. The careless motorist is a public danger; we fine him and endorse his licence. These are instances of justifiable "interference with the liberty of the individual" in the interests of "greater liberty for the whole body corporate." Are we to have disinterested management of the motor-car industry to put down the "temptations... created by the trade to meet the demands for private profit" at Olympia at the present moment?

MARY PHILLIPS.

2 Horbury Crescent, W. 11.

FOUR AND A HALF INDIAN COLLEGES FUND.

MADAM,—THE WOMAN'S LEADER has been so willing to give prominence to appeals for our Indian fellow-subjects, that I am venturing to ask for help in a money-raising scheme for the Four and a Half Colleges.

We in Birmingham are trying to get together a loan collection of antique lace, embroidery, and women's dress for an exhibition early in December. We shall be more than grateful if THE WOMAN'S LEADER readers could lend us dresses, hats, bonnets, shawls, etc., of any date between 1790 and 1910. Children's clothes, etc., would be welcomed. We already are promised baby clothes of the late Stuart period!

I would gladly insure valuable lace, and would take great care of treasures intrusted to me. All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Julius Osler, 68 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

E. K. O. OSLER (Mrs. Julius Osler).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS. (Continued from page 290.)

laws made by Members of Parliament have to be carried into practical effect by local administrators. We submit, therefore, that it is just as important for the country to have the right men and women on the local councils to administer those laws (and to make local by-laws) as it is to have the right men and women in Parliament to frame the laws. One other point.

On 1st April, 1930, the functions of Boards of Guardians will be handed over to the councils of counties and County Boroughs.

In view of this transfer the elections which take place next Friday for County (as well as non-county) Borough Councils, will be specially important, and for this reason.

At present the number of women on Boards of Guardians is approximately 2,300.

The number of County Borough Councils in England and Wales is 84. On 73 of these Councils, only 185 women are serving, a number quite inadequate for the work which even at present has to be done. Eleven of these Councils have no women members, viz. Barnsley, Blackburn, Blackpool, Darlington, Dudley, Grimsby, Portsmouth, Rochdale, Salford, South Shields, and Wakefield.

It is obvious that much of the admittedly valuable work of directly elected women in Poor Law administration will under the provisions of the new Acts be lost to the community unless a determined and consistent effort is made to secure the election of more women to the Councils, i.e. to County and County Borough Councils, which in the immediate future will become responsible for the care of the destitute (approximately over a million, of which it is estimated 75 per cent are women and children) and for the administration of indoor and outdoor relief.

An early opportunity for increasing the number of women on the Councils of County Boroughs will occur next Friday, and we urge all electors with whom the ultimate decision rests to mitigate, as far as lies in their power, the loss to the community by the displacement of the existing women Poor Law Guardians, by increasing the number of women on the bodies taking over their work.

Especially do we urge women voters to go to the poll and vote for the candidates, men and women, who in their judgment, will best promote the material, social, and moral interests of the community which they are elected to serve.

Our final appeal to women electors is Vote, Vote, Vote.

TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 1929

THE NEED FOR MORE WOMEN MEMBERS

Leaflets suitable for women candidates:—

Reasons why Women are wanted on County Borough Councils.

Reasons why Women are wanted on Non-County Borough Councils.

PRICE 1/- per 100; 5/6 per 1,000 (plus postage).

Also the following leaflets:—

Town Councils—Their Powers and Duties.

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Manifesto to the Local Government Electors in
England, Scotland and Wales.

PRICE 1d. each or 6/6 per 100.

Apply to the Secretary, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.

Monday, 28th October. 10.45-11 a.m. "Common Sense in Household Work": Mrs. R. O. Raphael: "Work, Worry, and Fatigue."
Wednesday, 30th October. 10.45-11 a.m. "A Woman's Commentary," Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

Wednesday, 6th November. 3.30-3.45 p.m. "How We Manage Our Affairs": Mrs. Rackham, J.P.: "How We Elect Our Councillors."

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

29th October. 1 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street, Strand. Luncheon. Speaker: Commandant Allen, "Women Police."

GUILDHOUSE W.C.A.

28th October. 3 p.m. The Guildhouse. Dr. Percy Dearmer: "Art of the Early Christians."

FABIAN SOCIETY (WOMEN'S GROUP).

12th November. 8 p.m. 11 Dartmouth Street, S.W. 1. Mrs. Hubback: "Marriage, Divorce, and the Guardianship of Children." (First of series on "Women and the Law.")

HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM.

30th October-2nd November. Central Hall, Westminster. Three Days' Conference on Mental Health (in co-operation with National Council Mental Hygiene and other Societies). Mr. W. Clarke Hall and other speakers. Particulars from 78 Chandos House, S.W. 1.

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
25th October. 8 p.m. Dr. G. P. Gooch: "Germany." Chair: The German Ambassador.

1st November. 8 p.m. J. J. Mallon, M.A.: "Education."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

25th October. 4.30 p.m. Reception to Women Delegates to the League of Nations Assembly, 50 Porchester Terrace, W. 2 (by kind permission of Hon. Mrs. Franklin).

Acton W.C.A.—7th November. 8 p.m. Municipal Offices, Winchester Street. Councillor Dench, M.A.: "Coming Changes in our Schools."

Bingley W.C.L.—7th November. 8 p.m. Ring of Bells. Mr. Boyce, Director of Education, Bradford: "Post-Primary Schools."

East Lewisham W.C.A.—15th November. 3 p.m. Courthill Schools, High Street. Mrs. Ryland: "Social Insurance."

Portsmouth W.C.A.—28th October. 7.30 p.m. Rechabite Hall, 99 Commercial Road. Robert L. Dodds, Esq., M.B., B.Ch. (Gynaecological Surgeon): "Maternal Mortality from the Doctors' Point of View."

Preston W.C.A.—31st October. 3 p.m. Orient Cafe, Friargate. Miss Alison Neilans: "Street Offences."

St. Pancras S.E.C.—13th November. 8 p.m. 27 Grove Terrace, Highgate Road, N. 5. Councillor Tibbles: "The Future of Local Government." Chair: Miss E. Neville.

SIX POINT GROUP.

29th October. 9.2 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Miss Vera Brittain: "Feminism in Marriage."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

31st October. 4.30 p.m. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Mrs. Bigland: "The League Assembly."

TYPEWRITING.

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TO LET, Westminster. Upper floor, consisting of two rooms, kitchen and bath, furnished, for one year or longer; rent £156.—Apply, Box 1,568, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LARGE quiet Bed-Sittingroom, overlooking garden; buses, trains four minutes; 32s. 6d. with breakfast and attendance; other meals possible.—Ward, 34 Marlborough Hill, N.W. 8. (Primrose 2632.)

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UNFURNISHED, quiet, attractive single rooms; gas fires; kitchen, bath; moderate rent.—Telephone: Primrose Hill 4565 between 5.30 and 6.30 p.m.

HEALTHY HAMPSTEAD.—Advertiser has, for lady workers, well-furnished Combined Bed-Sittingrooms; quiet house, conveniently situated; permanent; recommended. — 51 South Hill Park, N.W. 3.

ROOMS Unfurnished (also Furnished), 10s. 6d.; (sharing 6s. 6d.).—Phone, Threadgold, 41 Colville Gardens, Bayswater.

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RETIREMENT Nurse can take Patient as Paying-Guest; every attention given; bright sunny room.—Mrs. Pennock, Portnacrois, Colledgehill Road, Harrow Weald.

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 25 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Members' Library, Books on Suffrage, Sociology, and Economics, Hansard, latest Government Publications, Periodicals, Newscuttings. 10-8 (except Saturdays).

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 27th October, 6.30 p.m. S. Glanville, M.A.: "The Silence of God."

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