

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XXIII.

No. 6.

Twopence.

REGISTERED AS  
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, March 13, 1931.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A THREE YEARS' PROGRAMME . . . . .	43
NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER. By Cross Bench . . . . .	43
THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS. By Bertha Mason . . . . .	44
REVIEWS—	
"The Development of Local Government." By E. M. H. . . . .	45
"Miss Mitford." By M. D. S. . . . .	46
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Suffragette Movement . . . . .	47
Poor Caroline . . . . .	47

Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and Abroad, 10/10.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Peace and Goodwill.

The satisfactory conclusions of the negotiations between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi, by which the Civil Disobedience Movement is at an end, and a favourable atmosphere has been created for the continuance of constitution making begun by the Round Table Conference, is the best news which has been recorded in these pages for many a long day. The happy augury of the Indian Princes' agreement at the opening of the Conference to a Federal solution of the Indian problem appears likely to be fulfilled now that Mr. Gandhi has undertaken to control the extreme members of Congress. The immediate relief to all dwellers in India—of whatever race—must be immense; it is hoped that favourable repercussions will soon reach Lancashire, that the bitter feelings aroused by violence will be forgotten, and that the hard thinking necessary for building up a stable and just constitution will take its place. [Since the above note was written the general atmosphere of optimism with regard to Indian affairs has been considerably clouded by the bald announcement that the Conservative Party has decided to take part in no further Round Table Conferences to be held in India. Before this appears in print the debate promised for Thursday will reveal the meaning of this wholly unexpected declaration.]

#### The Women of India.

It is satisfactory, in connection with Indian affairs, to note that the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for India recently received a small deputation consisting of Miss Rathbone and other women Members of Parliament, Sir Philip Hartog, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, and some other members of the small committee who have been considering the position of women in the new constitution. The four points put forward by the deputation were the inclusion of women in constitutional safeguards against discrimination on grounds of race, religion, caste, and sex; a wide extension of the franchise; reservation of seats in central and local legislative bodies; and the establishment of a Bureau of Education under the Central Government. The Lord Chancellor's reply, while non-committal, gave evidence not only of sympathy but of close and detailed consideration of the constitutional points involved.

#### The County Council Elections.

This issue, following the County Council elections, is appropriately a special Local Government number. Miss Bertha Mason summarizes the position, and we print a list of successful

women candidates. The results of the elections throughout the country, except in rare instances, are disappointing even beyond our worst fears. The prevailing slackness is more marked than ever. In London only 28 per cent of the electors polled, as compared to 35.6 per cent three years ago, in spite of the heavy burden that has been added to the responsibilities of the Council. It is not the suffrage way to yield to despair, so we turn at once to the future. Our leading article makes a tentative proposal for a systematic plan for future action, and we print a review of Mr. Robson's thoughtful and suggestive book on Local Government. The result of the elections will, at least, serve as a powerful stimulus to the discussions of the Council meetings of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship on this subject this week.

#### Abolition of the Jury of Matrons.

The Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers) Bill, recently introduced by Miss Picton-Turbervill, and for which the Government has agreed to give time, does a great deal more than abolish the death sentence and death penalty in the case of a woman pregnant at the time of her conviction on a capital charge. The Bill as printed proposes not only to reduce the sentence of death to one of penal servitude for life and to inquire before sentence whether the woman is pregnant, but it also abolishes the jury of matrons as the body required to make the inquiry. This is not done explicitly as the Bill makes no mention of such abolition. It is effected by laying down that the inquiry shall be made before sentence by the trial jury and by forbidding the woman to allege in stay of execution that she is quick with child. No one has asked for the abolition of the jury of matrons, and this change in the old procedure should not be made without letting the public know what is really involved. On the other hand, it may be said that the so-called jury is an anachronism, as its sole function is to consider the report of the prison doctor. A resolution in support of the Bill will be discussed at the Council meeting of the N.U.S.E.C. this week, and this point will no doubt be dealt with.

#### Chivalry and Art.

We are loth to throw any shadow of criticism on such an admirable production as the first number of our contemporary, the now united *New Statesman* and *Nation*, issued on 28th February, but we cannot entirely overlook a statement in an article entitled "Plays and Pictures" that a new symphony by Dame Ethel Smyth would "hardly have achieved and certainly not have survived a single public performance had its composer been a man and not a woman, whom our critics still feel it is unchivalrous to criticize adversely." We are not here concerned with the truth of a criticism by an unsigned writer who seems to be more at home with films and comedy than with music. Dame Ethel's reputation as "one of our greatest living composers," as she was described only last week, needs no defence from us, but we should like to know if anyone seriously believes that the scales are weighted in favour of women musicians. We simply don't believe it.

#### Woman Suffrage in Japan.

The Japanese House of Representatives passed a few days ago the Bill granting women equal franchise rights with men in elections for city, town, and village autonomous assemblies. The Bill now goes to the House of Peers. We hope it may meet with a better fate than did a private member's Bill last session, which was shelved by that body. If passed the Bill would be preliminary to the granting of national suffrage.

#### Cleaning up New York.

Whether or no the present drive against corruption in the New York Police Force is likely to penetrate the maze of bribery and blackmail which undoubtedly exists in high places, may still

hang in doubt. But at any rate, so far as it has gone, it has at least resulted in certain elementary acts of justice to a handful of unfortunate women victims of police blackmail. It has, it appears, long been the practice of the police to accuse young women of moral offences and threaten them with conviction in the event of failure to pay a tribute of bribery to the policeman (often assisted by an agent provocateur) who lodged the charge. How far the lower courts aid and abet this procedure is not altogether clear. Nor, of course, can the number of tribute-payers be estimated. What can, however, be estimated with some measure of success is the number of young women between 15 and 21 who have, in fact, been incarcerated in State Reformatories for failure to pay such tribute. Numbers of these young women, victims of the world-wide assumption that a woman once labelled as a prostitute ceases to be eligible for the elementary rights of impartial justice in a civilized community, are now being released from their incarceration unconditionally. And it is satisfactory to note that the investigations which have led to their release have led also to the resignation of twelve of the City's twenty-five magistrates.

#### Unemployment Benefit and Separation Allowances.

An interesting point has arisen in the Bolton County Police Court. A woman had secured a separation allowance from her husband, who is now unemployed and in receipt of a separation allowance on his own behalf, having made no claim on behalf of his wife. The magistrate considered that it was regrettable that wives could not apply direct to the employment exchange, but were obliged to rely on the whims of their husband. He stated that the Magistrates' Association had taken the matter up with the Ministry of Labour, and it was understood that nothing could be done without fresh legislation.

#### Is Parliament Declining?

Mr. Winston Churchill elaborated a favourite theme of his when, on Thursday of last week, he delivered a Rectorial address to Edinburgh University on the subject of "The present decline of Parliamentary Government in Great Britain." In his view, Parliament, upon its present basis of a widely extended franchise, "has steadily declined in public repute and shows itself increasingly inadequate to deal with the real topics of public interest." The sustained discussion of great public questions of vital concern to our national fame and security does not proceed as it used to do. A sort of universal mush and sloppiness has descended upon us, and issues are not brought to the clear-cut cleavages of former times. The Press, too, is "increasingly abandoning the political theme." Except at election time, it is no longer, as it used to be, the forum of continuous political discussion. There is, in his opinion, no great country in the world "whose governing organism is in such a fluid state," and which "has less effective machinery for thinking out its own problems." This is, indeed, a gloomy diagnosis. But is it a true one? There are some people who, when the elector finds himself bewildered by political issues, lost in a fog of doubt concerning the pros and cons of—let us say, national spending or national saving as a cure for trade depression—or tortured in his conscience by the mental compromise which support of a party programme demands of him, will blame the political machine. In our view the very fact that these mental pains are not spared to the elector is in itself a tribute to the reality of modern democracy. The problems of modern government are not "clear-cut cleavages" and a political machine which presents them as such to the elector falsifies them in the process of procreation. As to Mr. Churchill's imagined retreat of the Press from politics—he ignores the fact that the non-political popular Press which dominates the field of journalism to-day is so much *net* increase of public reading matter. The Press which in pre-Northcliffe days catered for the journalistic needs of middle-class voters—with their clear-cut Liberal-Conservative cleavages—is as political as ever it was. And as for popular interest in Parliament, what is said in Parliament and what is done in Parliament, we are prepared to defend the thesis that it is more lively than at any previous period of history, and far more widespread. Is it not possible that popular discontent with Parliament is itself a symptom of the interest which Mr. Churchill chooses to discount?

#### The New Woman M.P.

It was appropriate that the maiden speech of a new woman Member, especially a Member whose work has been for children, should be a plea for international peace. Mrs. Manning told the House that Lady Astor gave her a characteristic word of advice

when she first came to the House—to put her principles before party, and she believed that the question of peace was one which transcended the ruck of party politics.

#### Post Office Sex Bar.

*The Woman Engineer*, in its March number, expresses its indignation at the attitude of the Post Office with regard to a member who recently sent in an application to sit for an examination for which she fulfilled all the stated requirements. "Her application was accepted, but six weeks later she received notice that permission would not be granted for her to sit for the examination, as she did not fulfil the sex qualification." The article goes on to point out that there is *no mention in the regulations governing the examination of its being open only to male candidates*. Needless to say, we thoroughly agree with the *Woman Engineer* in its protest against this out-of-date and unfair sex discrimination on the part of the Post Office authorities.

#### Oxford Women's Union Society.

Oxford women undergraduates have taken premises just off the High for a club which should provide the same part in their social life that the Union does for men. The subscription will be £1 per annum, and the initial expenditure being between £700 and £800, an appeal is being made to friends of women's education for assistance. So far women have had no place specially provided where they could pass a spare hour between lectures, or meet friends who live in colleges at different ends of Oxford. The club will provide rooms for meals, for smoking, and for reading, and also a room for debates. The principals of the women's colleges are cordially supporting the scheme, and it is expected that the premises will be ready about the middle of the present term. Two hundred and sixty undergraduates have already promised to become members.

#### Women Run the City of Bradford.

At the moment all the official and social activities which usually fall on the Lord Mayor of Bradford and his Deputy are being carried out by two women. The Lord Mayor is in hospital, and for the first time in the history of Bradford documents usually signed by the civic head are signed by Alderman Kathleen Chambers, deputy Lord Mayor. Mrs. Pickles, the Lady Mayoress, has for some time taken over some of the social duties of her over-worked husband.

#### Polish Policewomen.

*The Policewoman's Review* contains a photograph of a fine set of women members of the Polish women police force, which now numbers between fifty and sixty. The Polish policewomen have won high praise for their work, particularly in tracking those responsible for criminal traffic in women and children. Their head is Madame Stanislas Paleologue, who was actually a Lieutenant in the Polish Army, and took part in the defence of Lodz. She was decorated for her services in the war.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Miss Evangeline Edwards, a Chinese scholar, is the first woman to have the degree of Doctor of Literature in Oriental Languages conferred upon her by an English University.

The first woman member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons was practising in Ireland years before this profession was recognized as an opening for women. She is Miss Aleen Cust, the elder sister of Sir Charles Cust.

The German Women Racing Jockeys' Union has lately been founded in Germany. Its first president is Fräulein Renate von Schmidt Pauli, a well-known rider.

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

#### A THREE YEARS' PROGRAMME.

We print elsewhere a list of women who were successfully returned in the recent County Council elections, with Miss Bertha Mason's comments thereupon. Year after year we in this paper hammer away on the importance of local government elections, especially the importance of adding to the relatively very small number of women who serve on local authorities. But we are as a voice in the wilderness. After every election we have the same lamentable results to record. Here and there a new woman elected perhaps, but everywhere the same story—a small poll and general apathy.

For reasons obvious to the meanest political intelligence this apathy is even more heart-breaking to-day than in previous years. In the first place the local government electorate has been extended, and is now on terms of complete equality for both sexes. Secondly, the work of Boards of Guardians has been transferred to County Councils and County Borough Councils. Elections for these now defunct Boards showed no less slackness, but at least the return of women were far in excess of those for other local bodies. There were 2,300 women guardians, as compared to about 200 women on County Councils, and only a few more on County Borough Councils. The loss of the services of so many women must be made good by increased numbers on the bodies which are now responsible for the work, but last week's elections show practically no improvement.

Now, why do local elections arouse so little interest? Some people say it is because they are conducted on Party lines; last week a reputable journal took the very opposite view. Is it perhaps possible that the fault is in ourselves? How much do we care? Are not good candidates often put up at the last moment with inadequate resources for a hopeless fight? One thing is clear. We cannot sit still and wring our hands in despair;

#### NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

After apparently making up their minds to rush the Representation of the People Bill through its remaining stages in the House of Commons, the Government either changed them again or was frustrated, since it stopped short at Clause 3 and seems to have no immediate intention of going on again. Tuesday was devoted to that peculiarly time-wasting form of debate—a whole day's discussion as to whether the guillotine, or method of closure by compartments, should be applied to the Bill. This gave an opportunity for everyone who loved or hated any special part of the Bill to say their say about it under the guise of pleading for or against a longer method of discussion. Wednesday was given to the Alternative Vote, which always provides a rather interesting kind of game, in which those who excel in playing with figures and in balancing electoral possibilities spread themselves happily, while the less expert get hopelessly tangled up. Anyone who took the trouble to compare these present-day discussions on that great-sounding subject, "the representation of the people" with those which took place fifty to a hundred years ago, when Parliamentary reform still aroused passionate interest and decided the fate of governments, would probably be struck with the relative intellectual thinness of even the abler speeches of to-day. The nineteenth century speakers may have been of no better mental quality and many of them were at least as biassed by class interests. But they had behind them men of the calibre of J. S. Mill, W. E. H. Lecky, Walter Bagehot, James Fitz James Stephen, who in the solitude of their studies, were thinking out the theory of representative government. Now the political theorists are devoting themselves to a quite different set of issues. Hence we have the anomaly of Sir Austen Chamberlain disparaging minority representation and standing for the principle of "a strong government", while discussing the proposal of the Alternative Vote, which his party for party reasons dislikes, and next day defending the minority representation principle in the shape of the City and the University Franchise. Conversely, we have Sir Herbert Samuel as the ardent champion of the rights of minorities when he needs the Alternative Vote to give fairer representation to Liberals and as the principle opponent of the same principle when he is brooding over the obduracy of Universities in returning Conservatives to Parliament. There could be no better proof of how little men, even high-principled men, can be trusted to press their own principles to their logical conclusion, when that conclusion happens to involve results which clash with the interests they really care about.

Nevertheless, Sir Austen Chamberlain has been in good form this week, both on the Alternative Vote and on

nor can we turn to other work and say that it is only a matter of waiting. The feminist and the social worker are completely at one on this issue. We cannot afford to wait. The business of local government is too important. Let us stop lamenting; let us even stop asking what can be the reasons. The time has now come to think and to think hard.

We do not profess in this short article to point the way to a better state of affairs, but we would like, at least, to open the subject to serious discussion, and we submit that it is not a moment too soon to begin. While the disappointing results of the March elections are fresh in our memories, we must look to the future each in our own locality. A little systematic research is the first move in the game. Taken a given public authority, how many councillors are there altogether? How many women? How many committees have any women members? Which councillors (men or women) have proved themselves trusted representatives of the people? Are there any with a different record? In large boroughs this preliminary inquiry will take some time unless there are, as there ought to be, non-party ward groups of interested citizens.

The next move will be the preparation of a list of suitable women who will agree to stand and the organization of a well-thought out campaign with the support and co-operation of all who are in a position to help. It is not a moment too soon to begin for the elections next November, nor, indeed, for the next County Council elections in three years time. A careful analysis of the existing position may reveal possibilities which will be closed later. We suggest that instead of spasmodic efforts, something in the nature of a, say, three-year programme be worked out, and for this some definite facts such as a preliminary survey will secure are the first essential.

the more important and congenial issue of international relations. On the former subject, he spoke with more humour and fire than usual. The House particularly enjoyed his saying of Oscar Wilde regarding Whistler, that Whistler had no enemies but he was intensely disliked by his friends. That fitted the mood of the Labour Party, most of whose members were in a condition of blind rage against the Liberals for dishing the Trades Disputes Bill and therefore ill-disposed towards a Bill which is regarded as the offspring of a secret liaison between their own and the Liberal Party. Next day we enjoyed the spectacle of the Labour Party engaged as nurse to a still more cordially disliked baby. Nine-tenths of them detest the clause which secures to the "frigid penguins" of the City, their two representatives, though at the cost of the electors foregoing their residential votes. Feeling about this was so strong that the Government decided to allow a free vote, so as to avoid the appearance of about half their supporters acting in defiance of the Government Whips. The rush of Labour men in favour of the hostile amendment was at first so great that it looked as though it might be carried, but the other two parties, followed by a tail of sullen-faced and laggard-footed Labourites sufficed to make the City safe with a comfortable margin.

A good deal of indignation was excited on Friday by the alleged connivance of the Government Whips in an early count-out of Mr. Allen's profit-sharing Bill. This was the last of the days allotted to Private Members, and certainly the use that has been made lately of these opportunities does not presage any probable extension. The fate that befalls their Bills is not always their own fault. Often it is due to the reluctance of the Government to add to its burdens by giving facilities for progress to measures which, however useful in themselves, do not promise any party advantage. Thus Dr. Ethel Bentham's Bill on the Nationality of Married Women has now passed to a Standing Committee which seems unlikely ever to find time to devote to it. The real obstacle in this case is believed to be the rash commitments of this and the previous Government to the Colonies, which seem almost to amount to a promise that Great Britain will keep pace with the most reactionary Members of the Commonwealth. Miss Rathbone's Wills and Intestacies Bill has had the better fortune of reference to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses. This was agreed to after some resistance by the Upper House, and it secures at least the opportunity of thorough discussion which was all that its promoters expected to achieve this Session.

The most interesting debate of the week has been that of Monday, 9th March, on a motion approving the adhesion of this

country to the "General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes". This gave Mr. Henderson a chance of receiving a deserved ovation from the House in recognition of his triumph over the question of the Naval Pact. But it also gave rise to a really valuable discussion on the pros and cons of the General Act. Mr. Henderson's own contribution was short and not very memorable. It is obviously his personality and skill in producing a spirit of reasonableness in detailed negotiations rather than sheer intellectual force that has given him his great influence. The case as he put it, scarcely met the objections raised by the Opposition—that the suggested procedure would weaken the authority of the Council of the League, and that it substituted a tribunal of inferior competence to deal with the most difficult kind of dispute. Sir Austen Chamberlain's technical argument was difficult to follow by any but experts on League procedure, and in fact few but such experts took part in the debate. Among these few was Mrs. Manning, who made a short maiden speech, clearly phrased and pleasantly delivered, but going little beyond a general plea on behalf of women for a courageous policy of constructive machinery in defence of peace. There were admirable speeches from Sir Norman Angell, Mr. Noel Baker, Major Hills, and—last and best in point of argument and form—the Attorney-General. But even in these combats between professional fighters, there seemed to Cross Bench, and perhaps to other amateurs, some failure on the part of the arguments on either side to meet the arguments of the other. As in so many debates, one was reminded of a mechanical toy which has got a little weak in the spring, so that the blows of the two boxers pass each other by the fraction of an inch. One would have liked to seat the combatants at a round table for an informal discussion, with the rest of the House as audience.

CROSS BENCH.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, 3rd March.

## MATERNAL DEATHS.

Mr. Freeman asked the Minister of Health whether he can state the number of women who have died in childbirth each year since the war; what percentage of these deaths are estimated to be preventable; whether he has any information showing the number who received no pre-natal supervision; and what is the proportion of deaths compared to those who did receive assistance.

Miss Susan Lawrence: As the answer is long, and contains a number of figures, I will, with my hon. Friend's permission, circulate it in the Official Report.

Following is the answer:—

Statement showing the numbers of women in England and Wales who have died in childbirth attributed to pregnancy and child-bearing in each of the years 1919 to 1929, inclusive:—

Year.	Total number of maternal deaths.
1919	3,028
1920	4,144
1921	3,322
1922	2,971
1923	2,892
1924	2,847
1925	2,900
1926	2,860
1927	2,690
1928	2,920
1929	2,787

The figures for 1930 are not yet available.

My right hon. Friend is advised that no reliable estimate can be formed of the proportion of maternal deaths in these years which were preventable, but he may point out that in their recent report the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality estimated that of the deaths brought under their notice, which they had no reason to suppose were other than fairly representative of the total, not less than one-half were preventable. No information is available in regard to the last two parts of the question, but the Departmental Committee record their opinion that while the number of women who receive antenatal supervision is increasing, there is still a large section of the population which does not realize the advantages of such supervision.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

## THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The elections are over. So far as we can judge from the returns which at the time of writing are to hand, the outstanding features of the 1931 elections may be summed up in the words: widespread indifference; many unopposed returns; light polls; little change. In support of the above assertion we give the following facts and figures:—

London.—Number of electors on the Register over two millions, women being in the majority. Number of vacancies to be filled, 124. Twelve candidates (all M.R.) returned unopposed (including two women) for the following divisions: City of London, 4; South Kensington, 2; South Paddington, 2; Westminster (two divisions), 4. Polling took place for 112 seats. 279 candidates, including 47 women, were in the field, as compared with 341 candidates, including 60 women, in 1928. The net results show that on the new Council Municipal Reformers hold 83 out of the 124 seats (a gain of 6), the Labour Party 35 (a loss of 7), and the Liberals 6 (a loss of 1). Little interest was taken in the election. Only 28 per cent of the electorate took the trouble to vote. The majority of the retiring members were re-elected, a notable exception being Miss Netta Adler, a capable and devoted social worker who was rejected at the poll by Central Hackney, after many years of service in connection with the administrative work of the County Council.

The new Council, in our opinion, is the poorer by the loss of two able women, suitable for and with experience of the work, viz. Lady Trustram Eve and Miss Netta Adler. Of the 49 women nominated 18 were elected, amongst them Miss Ida Samuel, who with Mr. Frank Briant, secured election at Lambeth.

Kent.—In 13 only of the 73 electoral divisions of Kent were there contests. Very little interest was shown. A slight poll.

Middlesex.—Polling took place in 2 divisions of Hendon for seats on the Middlesex County Council. In the Eastern Division Mr. W. C. Clemens (C.) was elected by 2,008 votes as against 517 recorded for Mrs. How Martyn (Lib.). In the Western Division Mr. W. Taylor (C.) was elected. At Edmonton 3 retiring members (Labour) were elected. Great apathy prevailed. Poll estimated to be the smallest on record.

Lancashire.—The county is divided into 105 electoral divisions, each returning one member. Of these 74 are rural areas, and 31 are comprised in 19 non-county boroughs. One member from each of the divisions, with 35 aldermen, make the full personnel of the Council up to 140. Four women were members of the last Council. The little public interest taken in the election is shown by the fact that out of the 105 divisions, contests took place in just over 20. Few changes; small polls.

Surrey.—Elections only in 8 out of 70 divisions; 60 candidates returned unopposed. In the Kingston division, where no election has taken place for over twenty years, the sitting member was opposed, but retained his seat.

Durham.—Labour returned to power by a majority of 14, as compared with 20 on the last Council.

Cumberland.—Position of parties unchanged as result of elections in 15 divisions. Thirty-nine retiring members returned unopposed.

Northamptonshire.—Only 14 out of 54 divisions were contested. Of 12 retiring members, 11 were re-elected. Only 5 changes in the personnel of the Council.

Buckinghamshire.—With one or two exceptions the retiring members were re-elected with increased majorities. Mrs. Wise, who opposed Mr. Hazell seeking re-election, was defeated. Lady Bowyer (C.) was defeated by Mrs. Boyce.

Worcestershire.—Only 11 contests took place; constitution of Council practically unchanged. At Evesham, where no contest had taken place for more than thirty years, the sitting member lost his seat.

Dorset.—In only 3 of the 63 divisions did contests take place. Ten new members were returned unopposed. "The attitude of the public towards the election was remarkable for its complete indifference."

Cornwall.—Polling in 16 divisions. Four new women candidates secured seats, bringing the total number of women on the new Council to 5 as compared with 1 on the last Council.

The instances given above are a fair example of the general attitude throughout the country. In some of the divisions of London, the decrease in the polls was described as

"phenomenal." The same apathy was present in the Welsh as in the English counties.

For the number of women returned we refer our readers to the list given.

In our next article we hope to draw the attention of our readers to some of the causes which may account, possibly—we do not know—for the extraordinary apathy of local government electors, women as well as men, in connection with local elections, more especially in connection with County Council elections.

## COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

## WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

## London County Council.

Fifty-two women were nominated in London for election to the L.C.C., and 16 have been returned—two without contests. The new women members are:—

Bermondsey W.	*Mrs. Lowe, J.P., Lab.
	*Mrs. Salter, J.P., Lab.
	*Mrs. Nathan, Lib.
Bethnal Green, N.E.	*Miss Agnes Dauson, J.P., Lab.
Camberwell, N.	*Dame Beatrix Lyall, J.P., M.R.
Fulham, E.	*Mrs. Emmet, M.R.
Hackney, N.	Miss Moyra Goff, M.R.
Hammersmith, N.	*Miss Rosamond Smith, M.R.
Islington, N.	*Miss C. Keeling, J.P., M.R., Unopp.
Kensington, S.	Miss Ida Samuel, J.P., Lib.
Lambeth, N.	Mrs. Worsthorne, M.R.
Lambeth, Norwood	*Miss Isabel MacDonald, Lab.
Poplar, S.	*Dr. Adeline Roberts, J.P., M.R.
St. Marylebone	Lady Cadman, M.R.
St. Pancras, N.	*Mrs. Mathews, Lab.
Stepney, Limehouse	*Dr. Stella Churchill, Lab.
Southwark, S.E.	Mrs. H. Girling, Lab. (Mayor of Shoreditch.
Shoreditch	*Dr. Barrie Lambert, C.B.E., M.R., Unopposed.
Westminster, St. George's.	(* Stood for re-election.)

In the provinces reports show that 242 women were nominated. In addition to the names given last week, the following councillors were returned unopposed:—

Caernarvonshire	*Mrs. Buckland, Ind.
	*Mrs. Fisher, Ind.
	*Mrs. Griffiths, Ind.
	*Mrs. Marks, Ind.
	*Mrs. O'Regan, Ind.
	Mrs. Price White.
Durham	Mrs. Roberts, Lab.
Herefordshire	*Miss M. M. Armitage, Ind.
	*Mrs. Dymond, Ind.
Hertfordshire	Miss Martin-Smith.
Huntingdonshire	*Mrs. Allen, Ind.
	*Mrs. Coote, Ind.
	Lady Shepperson, Ind.
Lincolnshire, Kesteven	Mrs. L. Basford, Lab.
Kent	*Mrs. Chalmers, Ind.
	*Mrs. Deed, Ind.
	*Mrs. Morgan.
Merioneth	*Mrs. Gower.
Monmouthshire	Mrs. Jones, Ind.
Montgomeryshire	*Miss F. T. Chamberlain, Ind.
Southampton	*Mrs. Reynolds Garrett, Ind.
	*The Lady Rosemary Portal, Ind.
	*Miss M. T. Seymour, Ind.
	*Mrs. Robert Weir, Ind.
Suffolk, West	*Mrs. Allen, Ind.
	*Mrs. A. E. Fairweather, Ind.
	*Mrs. Greene, J.P., Ind.
Surrey	Miss Dorothy Carver, Ind.
	*Mrs. Ede, Lab.
	*Mrs. Ashley Edwards.
	*Mrs. Turton Hart, Ind.
	*Mrs. Hoole, Ind.
	*Mrs. Skeats, J.P., Ind.
	*Mrs. Payne, Ind.
Sussex, East	*Mrs. Richmond, Ind.
Warwickshire	*Mrs. Melville, Ind.
Wiltshire	*Miss M. F. Awdry, Ind.
Yorks, West Riding	*The Lady Mabel Smith, J.P., Lab.

At the time of going to press it is not possible to give a full return of the contested elections but the following candidates have been successful:—

Carmarthenshire	*Miss G. J. Trubshaw, Ind.
Cornwall	*Mrs. Blackwood, Ind.
	Mrs. Lanyon, Ind.
Durham	*Mrs. S. J. Mason, Lab.
	*Mrs. E. Royston, Lab.
Glamorgan	*Mrs. Davies, Lab.
	*Mrs. Jones, Ind.

Middlesex	*Mrs. Baker, J.P., Ind.
	*Mrs. Barnes, J.P., Con.
	Mrs. Mann (Ratepayers' Association).
Monmouthshire	*Mrs. Booth, Lab.
	*Miss Clay, Anti-Lab.
Nottinghamshire	Mrs. Cox, Lab.
	Mrs. McLoughlin, Lab.
Surrey	Mrs. de Worms, Ind.
Sussex, West	*Mrs. Laughton, J.P., Ind.
	*Mrs. Lintott, Ind.
Yorks, North Riding	Miss Eales, Ind.
	Miss Margaret Wharton.
Yorks, East Riding	Mrs. A. E. Gray, Ind.
	Mrs. Gow, Ind.

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT." <sup>1</sup>

All textbooks on local government which have been written in recent years either describe the existing functions of various local authorities, or else, as in Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's monumental works, portray the history and development of local government in earlier times. There has, therefore, for a long time been a real need for a book in which the vital and wider problems which face us in the local government of to-day are described, and in connection with which instructive proposals are made. The need for such a book has become even more apparent in view of the increasing duties which have been placed on local authorities during recent years—duties which had not been contemplated when the particular authorities concerned had been either set up or reconstituted.

This gap has now been filled by Mr. Robson, who, as a student of the subject for a great many years standing, as a lecturer at the London School of Economics, as a lawyer, and as the Editor of the Fabian Society's Local Government News, has spent years of research in and observation of local government problems. His book will be invaluable to all those, whether councillor, voter or student, who wish to look beyond their noses and to attempt to solve some of the problems for themselves.

The book, which is clearly and simply written, is divided into five parts. The first, which takes up pretty well half the book, deals with the structure of local government. It gives example after example of the difficulties arising from the present system or lack of system. It shows how the various units concerned, e.g. Borough Councils, County Councils, Urban or Rural District Councils, etc., bear little or no relation to the functions they are now called upon to perform. It points out that a parish—round which a man could walk in a day—or a county—through which a man could ride in a day—may or may not be the right size for the tasks which have to be undertaken to-day, and which demand different sized units for different functions. Thus, the provision of electric power, of transport, of district and regional planning, of education, of public health services, etc., should be administered by authorities divided into districts most convenient for the particular function they have to undertake—districts which in most cases will be far larger than any local government unit of to-day. In part two Mr. Robson deals with the functions of local authorities. He criticizes the ugliness of the surroundings and the present lack of cultural opportunities as regards art, music, and the drama in so many of our towns and districts outside London, and imputes some of the deadness witnessed at present to the lack of freedom and responsibility—and some to the lack of civic spirit. "Our cities," he says, "are ugly and discordant because we lack the civic spirit: we do not lack the civic spirit because they are ugly."

Many of our readers will be particularly interested in the third part, which deals with a municipal civil service. Here the author dwells on the regrettable lack of system shown in the methods of recruitment and promotion, in the conditions of service and in the lack of any opportunity—except as regards the highest offices—of interchange among the areas. He advocates methods of recruitment similar to the Civil Service, with a competitive examination for entrants of 16 and 18 years of age, and with opportunities for entry at a later age for men and women with a university training. He criticizes the fetish of having a lawyer always as Town Clerk, and presses for higher salaries for the more responsible officers. With regard to the employment of women, he advocates retention of married women as long as their work is satisfactory.

Next comes a study of Public Health Administration, in which the sanitary authorities, the school medical service, the Poor Law medical service, the industrial hygiene, and the hospital question are all examined and many constructive proposals made.

<sup>1</sup> By William Robson. (George Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d.)

Those of our readers who remember the action taken by the District Auditors at Woolwich in disallowing salary scales which gave equal pay for men and women workers, and who have followed the recent scandals at Nottingham, will be interested at his criticisms of the autocratic power at present wielded by district auditors, over whom indeed no Government, not even the Ministry of Health, claims jurisdiction. He advocates the need for reform so that district and borough auditors would both be appointed by an audit commission representative of various local government associations.

We recommend that all those interested in problems of local government should beg or borrow this book. The one criticism is its expense, which amounts to 12s. 6d.; we hope a cheaper edition will be published for the benefit of many of those by whom we should like to see it read. E. M. H.

### MISS MITFORD.<sup>1</sup>

"All day to-day, Friday, Miss Mitford has been here," writes Elizabeth Barrett from her sofa to Robert Browning. "She came at two and went away at seven—and I feel as if I had been making a five-hour speech on the corn laws in Harriet Martineau's parliament;—so tired I am. Not that dear Miss Mitford did not talk both for me and herself—for that, of course, she did. But I was forced to answer once every ten minutes at least." So it seems that Miss Mitford could sometimes be a bore. Yet the test is hardly a fair one, for Elizabeth's mind was at this time greatly preoccupied, and one of her complaints against Miss Mitford was that Robert's name was never mentioned between them. She thought his poetry "obscure."

Another friend, visiting her on her own ground, points a different picture: "Now, my dear friend," would she say, "if you will only attend to my advice, you will get that apricot up there, which is quite in perfection. I have had my eye upon it these last three weeks, wondering nobody stole it. The boys often get over into the garden before any of us are up. There now, collect all those leaves if you will be so good—and those, too—and lay them all in a heap just underneath, so that the apricot may fall upon them. If you don't do that it will burst open with a thump. There! now push the prop up slowly so as to break the apricot from the stalk; and when it is down do not be in too great a hurry to take it up, as it's sure to have a good large wasp or two inside. Wasps are capital judges of ripe wall-fruit, as my poor dear father used to say. A little lower with the prop! More to the left—now push the prong upwards, and gently lift—again—down it comes! Mind the wasps! Three, four—mind! Perhaps that's not all—five!—I told you so!

"How angry they are!"

"Not more, my dear friend, than you or I would have been under similar circumstances."

In such an environment one feels that though Miss Barrett might still have found Miss Mitford a bit of a bore, Walter De la Mare would have liked her. As Charles Kingsley describes her, she would fit nicely into a De la Mare picture. . . . "the little figure rolled up in two chairs in the little Swallowfield room, packed round with books up to the ceiling, on to the floor—the little figure with clothes on, of course, but of no recognized or recognizable pattern; and somewhere out of the upper end of the heap, gleaming under a great, deep, globular brow, two such eyes as I never, perhaps, saw in any other English woman. . . ." and outside, of course, that glorious cottage garden all alive with the hum of wasps and the scent of flowers and the personality of its loving loquacious owner—the glory of "Our Village."

But Miss Mitford was something more than a gardener, she was an author of quite considerable repute in her time, and her one surviving work, *Our Village*, is a mere fragment of her mountainous literary achievements. She wrote novels, sketches of rural life, reminiscences, large tragedies which were staged at Covent Garden, and reams of undistinguished poetry. She wrote because it was her nature to write. And she wrote also because during the greater part of her life she had continually to replenish the bottomless purse of a spendthrift and parasitic father. That, of course, was why she wrote so much. Yet though her writing brought her no literary immortality—for how many of us have read so much as *Our Village*?—it brought her a number of intimate friendships and a very wide acquaintance, stretches of gay and varied London life, and an established place in the contemporary circle of the elect during the time when it was occupied by the most eminent of the Victorians. And always there was that entrancing cottage garden! Cast in such places, her

<sup>1</sup> *Mary Russell Mitford*, by Marjorie Astin. (Noel Douglas.)

life was busy, amusing, and at times illuminated with very mellow sunlight. Its story is lightly and pleasantly told by Miss Marjorie Astin in a book<sup>1</sup> small enough to be well worth reading in the year of grace 1931, yet not so small as to obliterate the engaging personality and lively circle of Miss Mitford.

M. D. S.

### NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY.  
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. VAN GRUISEN. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. RYLAND.  
General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.  
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6488.

### COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

All who know Miss Ida Samuel's excellent public work will rejoice that she has been returned, with Mr. Frank Briant, another old friend of the National Union, to the London County Council as representatives of North Lambeth. Miss Whately unfortunately was not successful in Fulham, nor was Miss Bach in Chelsea, who, however, polled remarkably well in spite of a very short campaign, in which she acted as her own agent. They have our good wishes for another occasion.

### PEACE CONFERENCE IN BELGRADE.

The Peace Committee of the I.A.W.S.E.C., is organizing a Conference, to be held at Belgrade, from 16th-19th May. In view of the forthcoming League of Nations Disarmament Conference, every effort is being made during 1931, to make statesmen realize the force of public opinion behind the demand for disarmament, and women have equally with men the responsibility of seeing that everything that can be done to secure the success of the League Conference. The Conference at Belgrade will deal with the Economic Situation and European Co-operation and Disarmament, the discussions at the various sessions being opened by experts on the various subjects. The Chairman will be Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Bakker van Bosse, and Miss Rosa Manus. As this is to be a "study conference," there will not be a limited number of delegates from each Society, but those attending will be expected to report back to their organizations the results of the Conference and its recommendations. French will be the language used, brief résumés, if required, being given in English and German. Any wishing to be present should write as soon as possible to Miss Manus, Secretary of the Peace Committee, Keizersgracht 580, Amsterdam. In the first place some further particulars may be obtained from N.U.S.E.C. Headquarters.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Some little time ago two articles appeared, by special request, in *THE WOMAN'S LEADER* on Parliamentary Terms, written by Mrs. Hubback, Chairman of our Parliamentary Committee. These articles have now been reprinted in leaflet form, and may be obtained on application to Headquarters, price 1d. each (or 1½d. post free). This leaflet should prove very useful to all who, without having the opportunity of becoming very familiar with Parliamentary procedure, wish to follow really intelligently press and other reports of the progress of Bills and Parliamentary inquiries, etc.

Another leaflet has been added to the series first appearing in the *Townswomen's Guild Supplement* of *THE WOMAN'S LEADER*, outlining the duties of the honorary officers of Guilds and methods of conducting meetings. The latest, which appeared in the March number, is "The Committee Member." It is very likely that Secretaries of Societies might be glad to have copies to issue to new members of their Committees. Copies, price 1d. post free or 9d. per dozen, may be obtained from Headquarters.

### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

#### ACTON W.C.A.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on Friday, 30th January, when Mrs. Eates presided. The annual report was presented by Mrs. Langley, Honorary Secretary, and showed a successful year's work, including increased membership. At the meeting it was agreed to give the Association's support to two women candidates at the forthcoming elections—Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Carlsson. After an interval for tea, Alderman Mrs. Barnes outlined the work of a County Councillor with all its variety and complexity.

#### CARDIFF W.C.A.

A public meeting arranged by the Cardiff W.C.A. was held on 9th February, when Alderman Melhuish, an expert on the subject, spoke on the work of the Public Assistance Committees. He explained the difference between the new committees and the old

Boards of Guardians, and deplored the abolition of the latter, especially because it has meant the loss of the services of so many capable women. The Alderman gave an interesting account of the Cardiff Poor Law Institutions and of the administration of relief, claiming that the work under the Guardians had been done in a most humane manner, yet with due regard to economy. He advised women to do all they could to obtain more places on the Public Assistance committees, if possible as members of the City Council itself.

#### HENDON W.C.C.

The Women Citizens' Council has again asked Mrs. Bannister to stand for re-election as their nominee at the coming Hendon Council district election; which Councillor Mrs. Bannister has agreed to do.

#### PETERSFIELD S.E.C.

At the Annual General Meeting held at "Greensand" in January, the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Badley, paid a touching tribute to the late President, Mrs. Henna, whose home had from the first been the meeting-place for committees, sales of work and addresses arranged by the Branch, and also to the late Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Rand, who before coming to Petersfield had for many years efficiently filled the same post to the Highgate Branch of the L.S.W.S. Nine members meetings had been held during the year, and among the lecturers may be mentioned Miss K. Courtney, Mrs. Blanco-White and Miss Caton.

On 24th February an eloquent address was given at "Sandylea" by Miss Nina Boyle on "Slavery". She specially emphasized our responsibility for the unsatisfactory position of women in some parts of the British Empire.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### "THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT."

MADAM,—It is amazing that Mrs. Strachey in reviewing Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's book, *The Suffragist Movement* (Longmans Green) has the temerity to accuse Miss Pankhurst of bitterness and misrepresentation. As an old member of the W.S.P.U., I read the book, and thought *how very fair and free from bitterness* it was and also *how true*. Mrs. Strachey gives no instances of the inaccuracies and misrepresentations she alleges against Miss Pankhurst, but even in her brief review she has not taken the trouble to quote Miss Pankhurst accurately.

Mrs. Strachey complained that Miss Pankhurst describes the National Union in 1913 as "incorrigibly lazy". Turning to page 485 of the book, I find that Miss Pankhurst writes of the National Union, "It was so staid, so willing to wait, so incorrigibly leisurely." Leisurely and lazy are by no means the same thing. Are we to convict Mrs. Strachey of misrepresentation or of carelessness?

I have just finished reading Miss Pankhurst's book, and I think Mrs. Strachey's review gives a very misleading account of it.

Plenty of books could be written about the suffrage struggle from beginning to end, but I doubt if one more comprehensive could be written than this book of Sylvia Pankhurst's or one that would give such a fair account when you realize it had to be contained in one volume.

To do the subject justice would need half a dozen volumes, and of course we all see things or happenings from our own point of view. CHARLOTTE DRAKE.

150 Butcher's Road, E. 16.

#### "POOR CAROLINE."

MADAM,—Would you allow me to correct a very natural error which has crept into M. D. S.'s agreeable review of Miss Winifred Holtby's *Poor Caroline*? M. D. S., like one or two other reviewers, describes *Poor Caroline* as Miss Holtby's "second novel"—a mistake due to the fact that Messrs. Jonathan Cape, following a publishing convention which seems a little ungenerous both to authors and other publishers, have included under works "By the Same Author" only the novel that they themselves brought out, although they do admit on the dust cover that "Miss Holtby has already published three novels and various pamphlets".

Miss Holtby's two earlier novels were published by Messrs. John Lane. The first of these, *Anderby Wold* (published in 1922), though it lacks the finished maturity of *Poor Caroline*, has a greatness of theme and conception which none of the author's other novels has equalled. Dealing as it did with the tragic effects of Socialist propaganda upon an isolated Yorkshire farming community doomed to go down before the ruthless impact of modern progress, it was a remarkable achievement for a young woman of twenty-two, but for some reason or other the publishers entirely failed to make the capital they might have made out of the author's youth.

Even though she underrates the number of Miss Holtby's publications I do not think that M. D. S. has reason to fear their too rapid succession. Even for a young writer, four novels and one or two pamphlets in ten years is not an excessive output.

A READER.

### ARE YOU INTERESTED in this week's issue?

Why not subscribe for a further 3 months? Send 3s. (to include monthly Supplement) to The Manager, *The Woman's Leader*, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1. 6 months (including Supplement) 6s. 12 months (including Supplement) 12s.

### WHERE TO GO IN LONDON.

#### Theatres.

Ambassadors. "To See Ourselves," by E. M. Delafield. 8.30 (Monday excepted); Tuesday, Friday, Saturday, 2.30.  
Criterion. "After All," by John van Druten. 8.30; Tues., Sat., 2.30.  
Duchess. "Jane's Legacy," by Eden Phillpotts. 8.30; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 2.30.  
Haymarket. "Hamlet," all-star cast. 8 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30. *All seats bookable in advance.*  
Lyric. "Strange Interlude," by Eugene O'Neill. 6 p.m. (dinner interval, 8-9 p.m.).  
Lyric, Hammersmith. "Tantivy Towers," by A. P. Herbert. 8.30; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2.30.  
Queen's. "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8.15; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2.30. *Book early.*  
Sadler's Wells. 7.45, Opera.  
The Old Vic. 7.45, "Arms and the Man."

#### Exhibitions.

Scottish Art Loan Exhibition, 27 Grosvenor Square, W. 1. 11 a.m.-8 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30. Admission, 2s. 6d. (Fridays, 1s. 6d.).

### ORDER NOW

### WOMEN IN 1930

## "The Woman's Leader" NEW YEAR NUMBER

### THE WOMAN'S YEAR IN

Politics.	Arts and Literature.
Local Government.	The Professions.
Administration of Justice.	The Home.
The Churches.	International Affairs.
Broadcasting.	Social Work.
The Country.	Flying.

#### ARTICLES BY:—

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Rackham, J.P., Miss V. Sackville-West, Miss Bertha Mason, Mrs. Wintringham, Miss Cicely Hamilton, Miss H. Matheson, and others.

Indispensable as a record of women's achievements and progress throughout the year

### ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT AT ONCE

Post 2½d. Free.

### SPECIAL TERMS FOR ORDERS OF 25 AND OVER

Per Dozen Copies (post free) 2/6.

### ORDER EXTRA COPIES FOR DISTRIBUTION

Every keen woman voter must have a copy

Obtainable from The Manager,  
4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

### THE KEY OF PROGRESS

A Survey of the Status and Conditions of Women in India

By SEVERAL CONTRIBUTORS

With a Foreword by H.E. THE LADY IRWIN

Edited by A. R. CATON

Published by the Oxford University Press under the auspices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Price 7s. 6d. net.

## COMING EVENTS.

## B.B.C.

*Tuesdays*: 10.45-11 a.m. "Family Budgets," by representative Housewives. 17th March: Prof. Mottram: "A Final Summing Up."

*Tuesdays*: 7.25 p.m. The Census. 17th March: "How the Census is taken."

*Wednesdays*: 10.45-11 a.m. 18th March: The Week in Westminster, Mrs. M. A. Hamilton.

*Wednesdays*: 7.25 p.m.: "The Health of the Worker."

*Saturdays*: 10.45-11 a.m. Mrs. Oliver Strachey: "Books about People."

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

17th March. 6 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street, W.C. Public Speaking class, taken by Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Subject: "India."

## MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. "Science To-day and To-morrow." 17th March, 8 p.m. Professor W. T. Gordon: "Geology."

## NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

19th March. 5.15 p.m. 11 Chandos Street, W. 1. Dr. Crichton-Miller: "Psychology of Suicide."

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

11th-12th-13th March. Annual Council Meeting, King George's Hall, Great Russell Street, W.C. 1.

*Friday, 13th March.* 10 a.m.-12.45 p.m., Business Session. 1 p.m., Public Luncheon, Criterion Restaurant. 3 p.m.-5 p.m., Townswomen's Guild Conference. Tickets from 15 Dean's Yard. All sessions open to the public.

## ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

14th March, 3 p.m. St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square. Annual Meeting, 5 p.m. Public Meeting, Miss Pratt, M.A.: "What Countrywomen do and might do."

## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

19th March. 4.30 p.m. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Lady Maurice (N. Kensington Housing Association): "Housing and Homes."

## TYPEWRITING.

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

**MISS HOBBS**, 121 Beaufort Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Typewriting, Shorthand, and Longhand Service; visiting, with or without machine; arrangement by correspondence.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

**VEGETARIAN** Guest House;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour by tram from centre of Bath; central heating; large garden; fine views; boating and bathing in River Avon.—Misses Tollemache, Batheaston, Bath.

**ENGLISHWOMAN** offers ideal home in charming country villa; every comfort; central heating and English fires; large garden and park; terms moderate; excellent references.—Villa "La Fauvette", Petit Saconnex, Geneva.

**WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA**.—Premier Private Hotel (Mrs. Farnsworth), 114 Hamlet Court Road. Highly recommended.

**SUPERIOR** Bed-Sittingrooms, with full or partial board; good cooking, comfort, cleanliness; phone, bath; Notting Hill district.—Write, Box 1,615, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**CORNISH COAST**.—To let for Easter holidays, charming modern house, facing magnificent sea view; 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, bath, w.c.; rent £5 5s. weekly (including plate and linen).—Box 1,618, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**EALING**.—Bed-Sittingroom, comfortably furnished, to let to lady; school teacher preferred; meals by arrangement; bath.—Apply, Miss Ffolliott, 41 Rathgar Avenue, Ealing.

**MRS. HUBBACK** recommends furnished house, beautiful part Skye coast; 5 bedrooms, 2 sittingrooms; bathing, fishing, walking; very low rent.—Write Campbell, Table View, Ardmore, Harlosh, Dunvegan, Skye.

**OPPOSITE OLYMPIA**.—To let, furnished; short or long period; convenient sunny flat; wide outlook; 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, gas fires throughout.—Box 1,621, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**W.C. DISTRICT**.—Bedroom and lovely sittingroom facing gardens (furnished) to let, March-July; use of kitchen and bathroom with geyser; gas, telephone if required; excellent attendance, 1s. per hour; £2 10s. or offer.—Box 1,624, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**BED-SITTINGROOMS**, with convenience for light cooking, from 20s. weekly; others with kitchenettes from 30s.; ideal business or student ladies; two can share any room.—29, Brunswick Square (Russell Square), W.C. 1.

**UNFURNISHED** Residential Chambers in detached house; partial service; common dining-room; owner first class cookery diplomée.—19 Thurlow Road, Hampstead.

**PROFESSIONAL** Woman, out during day, requires furnished bedroom and sitting-room, or large bed-sittingroom in lady's house, Westminster district; breakfast, supper, Sunday meals, bath, attendance.—C., 18 Vincent Square, S.W. 1.

## POST WANTED.

**MAN** and wife together. She cook, he useful indoors or out. Now in Paris. He a Scot.—Apply, Mrs. Cobb, Wealdstone House, Harrow.

## POST VACANT.

**FOR** Surrey Cottage, capable help wanted, able drive car and experienced children; winters in London.—Box 1,623, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## PROFESSIONAL.

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

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**RECOMMENDED** by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Swiss family receives paying guests. Large comfortable house and garden near Lake of Geneva. French lessons arranged if desired. Mlle Reitzel, le Prieuré, Tour-de-Peilz (Vevey).

**VACANCY** for pupil in small Restaurant; thorough training by experienced teacher; cake-making, cooking, etc.; premium, 6 months.—The Green Bay, 80 Ebury Street, S.W. 1.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE**, 27 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey, Members' Library, Centre, and Restaurant. Bedrooms obtainable at reasonable charges. Advisory Bureau open to non-members. Minimum house subscription £1 1s. per annum.

**FELLOWSHIP SERVICES**, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 15th March: Miss Maude Royden.

**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.)

## Charges for Prepaid Classified Advertisements

	INSERTION.			
	One s. d.	Three s. d.	Six s. d.	Thirteen s. d.
12 Words . . .	1 0	2 0	3 6	7 0
18 " . . .	1 6	3 0	5 3	10 6
24 " . . .	2 0	4 0	7 0	14 0
30 " . . .	2 6	5 0	8 9	17 6

Additional words at 1d. per word. Payment may be made by postage stamps. Postal Orders and Cheques should be drawn to The Common Cause Publishing Co., and crossed.

If a copy of the paper is required, postage should be sent.

Persons using a Box Office Number and requiring replies to be forwarded by post must send sixpence to cover expenses.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for **2½d.** including postage. Send 10/10 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1 (Telephone Victoria 6188), and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

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

Name.....

Address.....