

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Cardiff.

At two Party Conferences this week decisions which closely concern the policy of this paper were arrived at. We deal in our leading article with the really remarkable victory of the justice of our Cause at the great unionist conference in Cardiff. We congratulate the Government on the fine and generous manner in which it has conferred its intention of fully fulfilling its pledge to women, and we congratulate the party on the warm welcome it has given to the Government's proposals.

Blackpool.

To the Parliamentary tactician last week's National Labour Party Conference at Blackpool must have brought a profound sense of comfort. Seldom has a party conference been more amenable to platform leadership. Seldom has platform leadership been more soberly and realistically inspired. The net result of it is to leave the Labour party committed to the formulation of a definite programme for the guidance of electors at the next General Election—and this is to be no "Socialism in our time" programme, on the spacious model submitted by the I.L.P., but a programme of reformist legislation, such as might invite the future co-operation of advanced Liberalism. Well—we ourselves were opportunists in 1918. It is not for us to twit the Labour party for being opportunists in 1927. There is, however, an aspect of Labour party opportunism which must strike chill to the hearts of its women members; its handling of the demand that medical officers at welfare centres shall be permitted to impart birth control information to married women who desire it. This demand was not merely rejected, it was presented to the Conference in such a form as to side-track discussion and make rejection almost inevitable. Only a motion for the reference back of the annual report, which declared the matter to be outside the pale of consideration, carried against the full weight of the party's leadership and bureaucracy could have secured a fair field for the demand. And such a motion was summarily rejected after a series of opposition speeches which seemed to suggest that the Labour party was being asked to engage in a propaganda campaign on behalf of birth control rather than to accord equal opportunity to varying points of view. If the demand in question had been a new one, flung into the arena of discussion by a few sudden controversialists, there would have been some excuse for this Machiavellian disposal of it. When,

however, one recalls the fact that it has been for four years the most insistent and strongly supported desire of the organized women of the Labour party—that it concerns a matter of supreme practical importance in their daily lives—and that only a year ago the National Party Conference itself expressed the view that it *was* within the pale of consideration—then the action of the Blackpool Conference, and more especially of its leaders, must be regarded as a heartless and selfish rebuff to the Labour women. The needs and desires of the women count for nothing, it appears, as against the smooth working of the party's electoral machinery. Nor can one fail to trace the same attitude to women's interests, negatively expressed in the programme of immediate reforms which the Conference considered necessary for the well-being of the mining industry. The family allowances recommended by the Samuel Commission finds no place in it. "Comparisons," it has been wisely said, "are odious." Peculiarly odious to Labour women must be the comparison between Blackpool and Cardiff.

Mr. Thurtle's Second Blunder?

Mr. Thurtle has announced his intention of introducing once again into the House of Commons a Bill under the Ten Minutes' Rule to urge that information on methods of birth control should be given at public welfare centres. We hope he will pause and consider before repeating his blunder of two years ago. It would obviously be a mistake, especially after the Blackpool decision, to raise this topic in the House of Commons, until the ground has been far better prepared. In any case, to bring up a subject which we are assured will convince in time by its sheer reasonableness, under the Ten Minutes' Rule—a procedure which allows no time for the development of the subject, and which is only of use as pure propaganda at a far earlier stage in the history of a reform than has now been reached with regard to birth control—would be the greatest possible mistake, and would inevitably be badly defeated. It would do harm to the cause, and blot out the great success accorded to Lord Buckmaster's resolution in the House of Lords in April, 1926.

Maternal Mortality.

A meeting of the Queen Charlotte's Hospital Mother Saving Campaign, held last week at the house of Lady Howard de Walden, was the occasion of some significant speaking on the obstinate persistence of our maternal mortality rate. Sir Kingsley Wood, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Health, reminded the audience in a letter, that "the present level gives cause for grave concern." Dr. Watts Eden referred to the fact that the last fifteen years show no improvement and that international comparisons bring us out well below Holland, Norway, and Sweden. The fact remains that between 3,000 and 4,000 women lose their lives in childbirth every year and of these, six out of every seven are under 35. "The reproductive process," he added, "is beset with risks from beginning to end . . . and in addition there are a multitude of minor risks which do not actually imperil life . . . in view of this are we not right in urging that the expectant mother should be the object of special care and attention throughout her time?" We repeat these generalizations, not because they are unfamiliar to our readers, but because in spite of their repetition they do not yet appear to have penetrated the national conscience. Indeed, we are tempted to the somewhat cynical surmise that had these conditions of risk and stagnation prevailed in any largely frequented male occupation, things would have been otherwise. Suppose, for instance, that last week's Blackpool Conference had been faced with the grievances of an overwhelmingly large male trade union, whose members were the victims of this particular

degree of occupational risk, whose history showed no perceptible improvement for fifteen years, whose evils were universally acclaimed by technical experts as preventable—would the Labour party leaders have acquiesced gladly in a denial of the right of its members to strike?

The National Council of Women.

The great Parliament of Women, the National Council of Women Annual Conference, delegates to which are said to represent altogether about two million women, opened on Monday, 10th October, with a meeting for girls, at which Miss Stewart Parnell, speaking as a potential voter under 30, gave a delightful address on "What the Vote Means to Me," while other speakers dwelt on other aspects of the Franchise question. The subject was especially opportune, coming so soon after the Prime Minister's speech at Cardiff on Equal Franchise. On Tuesday the Conference settled down in good earnest to hear the Mayor of Bournemouth's address of welcome and an admirable presidential address from the Hon. Mrs. Franklin. The title of this year's conference, "Women and Public Work," was carried out in the speeches on women employed by municipal authorities, medical women and girls in business by Miss Rosamund Smith, Dr. Louisa Martindale, and Miss Kelly respectively. A fuller account of later meetings and of the fate accorded to the resolutions will be given in next week's issue.

Enlightened Oldham.

A short time ago the Oldham Education Committee decided to recommend that for the future female married teachers would be employed only for three months after the date of their marriage. A number of women teachers prudently determined that the new policy should find them firmly entrenched as existing married teachers, and a short sharp outburst of matrimony was witnessed among the professional classes of Oldham. Last week, however, the Town Council, wiser than its Education Committee, referred back the recommendation, Alderman Cheetham pointing out that it was not the business of a local authority to institute an inquisition into family incomes, but rather to concern itself regarding the qualifications of the teacher. This simple logic carried so much conviction that nobody spoke in defence of the Education Committee's doomed proposal. In recording this gratifying result we add the hope that none of the foresighted ladies mentioned above will ever have occasion to feel that they got married for nothing! Less satisfactory is the recent decision of the neighbouring Lancashire town of Leigh which has decided to dispense with its married women teachers. Here, the only ray of comfort is a spirited defence of the married woman's right to work by Mrs. Herbert Leather, press secretary of the Lancashire County Teachers' Association, and published in the *Manchester Guardian* of 5th October.

The Church and the Housing Shortage.

In June of this year Mr. G. W. Currie, writer of the series of articles which appeared in this paper this summer, sent a letter to members of the London Diocesan Conference on the housing conditions in Westminster and Chelsea, which were revealed by reports of two private inquiries. Mr. Currie urges the members of the Conference "to take a definite and corporate share in the fight for decency and fair play for our poorer brethren and make suggestions as to the best methods of helping." In a second letter dated 30th September, Mr. Currie replies to questions which have reached him as to the reliability of the facts set out in the reports and the probable burden to the rates. We wish we could print this reply in full. It gives, in our opinion, an entirely convincing case for action. When papers so different as the *Morning Post*, the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Spectator*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *Catholic Times* are agreed, there is, as Mr. Currie says, a strong *prima facie* case for the soundness of their conclusions. The writer quotes reports issued by the Westminster Housing Association, issued by Mr. John Davidson, M.C., Chairman of the Conservative Party Organization, Lord Tredegar, and other Westminster citizens, and the annual report of the Westminster City Council, which alone more than confirms the exposures referred to. To quote Mr. Currie's own words, "What will be thought of the Church in the Diocese if, with such reports before it, it stands and does nothing."

Women Veterinary Surgeons.

Although women have been able to qualify as veterinary surgeons in other parts of the country, the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town—the first veterinary college in the country—has hitherto been closed to women. It has now opened

to women the courses of instruction for its diploma. At the Congress of the National Veterinary Medical Association recently the Principal of the Royal Veterinary College said that they welcomed the admission of women students; four women had already qualified in Britain and had taken high degrees, while Miss Roberts of Liverpool had been awarded the Williams memorial prize by his College for being the best student in the final examination. "Natural chivalry," he confessed, made them rather shudder at the idea of women doing some of the dirty work inseparable from attendance upon horses and cows. But," he added, "women had more gentle hands and showed more affectionate care for animals than many men, they would make ideal animal doctors and their help was going to make a great difference in the work which lay ahead."

Lady of the Air

We frequently have occasion to congratulate Mrs. Elliott-Lynn upon some feat of sportsmanship, and now it appears that she has excelled herself and everybody else by creating a new world's altitude record for light planes. On Saturday last, flying an Avro-Avian two-seater from the Woodford Aerodrome, she achieved an altitude of 19,000 feet—close on four miles. In the rarified atmosphere of these upper regions Mrs. Elliott-Lynn found herself very cold, but "never had any difficulty in controlling the machine". Indeed, it is always an engaging feature of this able air-woman's utterances that she regards her own accomplishments as mere demonstrations of the extraordinary ease with which we could all, if we would only believe what she says, follow her example. Nevertheless on this occasion, as on others, we insist upon offering her our congratulations upon what is, after all, a world record. As we go to press we have to add further congratulations to Mrs. Elliott-Lynn on her marriage to Sir James Heath.

—and of the Sea.

On Friday evening at 6.10 p.m., Miss Mercedes Gleitze, of London, set foot upon her native shore after a Channel swim starting off Cape Grisnez at the raw hour of 2.55 a.m. The weather, sullenly resenting her attempt to extend the bathing season into October, refused its willing co-operation and enveloped her in a thick and clammy fog. Thus it was with a start of gratified surprise that she eventually encountered dry land, and exclaiming "Thank God I am conscious," promptly fainted. Seldom indeed has a human being shown a greater display of physical truculence. Eight times in all, and three times in the present unpropitious year, has this young woman attempted to conquer the Channel and the weather—her last unsuccessful attempt being as late as 5th October. It is recorded of a certain peccant seventh century ship's captain in the minutes of the East India Co., that in his cups he would say; "I am the proudest man alive. I am a prince at sea. I am a Cockney That is my glory!" His fellow citizens of the twentieth century, even without the stimulus of cups, are tempted to echo: "She is the proudest woman alive. She is a princess at sea. She is a Cockney. That is *our* glory!" As we go to press we hear that still another successful channel swim has been accomplished by a British woman, Dr. Dorothy Cochrane Logan has beaten the woman's record, her time being 14 hrs. 39 mins.

The New Freeman of Aberdeen.

Last week three representations of the Aberdeen Town Council accompanied by the Town Clerk, called upon Annie Viscountess Cowdray, and presented to her caskets containing the burgess tickets which admit her to the Freedom of the City.

WHEN CHILDREN PLAY. (Continued from page 289).

At the same time a start has been made there, and the experience gained this time will go far to ensure complete success another year. The enthusiasm of the city boy for investigation and experiment can be very embarrassing, and in this case resulted on one occasion in the complete disappearance of the tent and equipment. This was speedily recovered and work started once more, but the workers had to battle against fearful odds.

It has been apparent to all who so nobly helped at these tents that it is work well worth doing. The Park officials spoke in glowing terms of their appreciation of the help given, and all the workers are to be congratulated on the success of their effort to give to these little children of the city

Happy hearts and happy faces,
Happy play in grassy places—

E. WOOD.

CARDIFF.

The great event of the week from our point of view has been the warm welcome accorded to those passages in the Prime Minister's speech at Cardiff which referred to Equal Franchise, and the reception given to Mr. Morgan Morgan's resolution, quoted in a former issue, expressing satisfaction at the Government's proposals and asking that legislation giving the franchise to women on the same terms as men should be placed on the Statute Book as soon as possible. With regard to the line taken by the Prime Minister we never had the slightest doubt. We felt confident that he would put forward at Cardiff his resolute intention to proceed with legislation giving the franchise to women from the age of 21, together with some of the arguments in favour of this step he had stated so cogently at the meeting of the Women's Unionist Association at the Albert Hall in May. He stated: "I have never wavered in my view that even if you desire it, which I do not, you cannot go back on the pledges given by Mr. Bonar Law and myself. The time to complain was when Mr. Bonar Law declared himself in favour of equal franchise. To pretend that equal franchise means anything but an equal franchise at 21 is to delude yourselves, and to make that fatal mistake on the part of Tories to try and score by being clever." (We may remind our readers that this pledge had been elicited from Mr. Bonar Law in 1922 by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and reads as follows:—"I have been a consistent supporter of women's suffrage, and even at the time the Franchise Bill of 1918 was passed I felt that the discrimination in age between men and women could not be permanent.") Mr. Baldwin proceeded to point out that "we are in a position where, in my view, no party with its party members alone can gain a victory over both the other parties combined. . . . Our duty is, while holding fast to our principles, to build on them a national policy which will bring to our support the armies of those who owe no particular allegiance. . . . You will remember, perhaps, that our greatest leader, Disraeli, said that no party that failed to attract youth into its ranks could live. These words are truer to-day in our democracy than in his, and those who say of the woman under 30, 'Do not give her the vote because she will vote Socialist,' are denying our very faith."

THE JUNIOR COUNCIL.

During the nineteenth century nearly all means of development were denied to women. The pioneers of the movement for women's rights had a clear-cut task before them. They had to remove glaring injustices and to see that elemental human rights were given to women. To-day it is difficult to convince the ordinary man or woman that full opportunities have not yet been won; and the methods which must be employed to achieve complete freedom for women are more difficult and subtle than those used sixty or seventy years ago. The last phase of the battle for women's political liberty has been reached, and the fight in the future will be to achieve industrial independence.

The formation of the Junior Council of the London and National Society for Women's Service is an indication of a growing desire among women to help each other in their industrial and professional lives. While working for and believing in equality of citizenship between men and women, the Junior Council works especially for equal economic opportunities and freedom for women in pursuit of their work. Its membership consists of young business and professional women, who are trying to make their way; and who realize that if they are to be successful in the many new professions now open to them, and if they are to consolidate and increase their opportunities they must help each other to face the numerous difficulties with which they are surrounded.

The membership of the Junior Council has increased steadily. Although it is not a year old, it has over two hundred members—even though the qualifications for admission are not easy to fulfil. Each member must be reasonably young and engaged in some profession or occupation, or else in definite training; while the professions which for many years have been open to women and therefore are well organized—such as teaching and nursing—are only casually represented. The occupations of its members are wide in scope and include law, architecture, house property management, house decorating, chartered accountancy, the Civil Service, and work in retail stores. One member is a meteorologist, another an analytical chemist, while a very young member is a director of a hair-dressing establishment.

The Junior Council gives monthly parties at which there is a speaker on some topic of common interest. Afterwards,

The finest speech in support of the resolution itself was undoubtedly that made by Capt. Ian Fraser, the blind Member of Parliament for St. Pancras N. Captain Fraser made a great point of the age distribution of the women to be enfranchised and quoted the figures on this subject already familiar to our readers. He stated: "We are placing power in the hands of women. . . . Have we any evidence that women go about political business from a sex point of view? If they ever used the power given to them to promote anything but the welfare of Britain, certainly they have not used it to promote the domination of their own sex." His speech was received enthusiastically, and in the division only 30 voted for the amendment that the age limit for women voters should be 25 years, the motion being carried with loud acclamation. It is indeed a matter for rejoicing that not only has the whole Conservative Party been made fully aware of the Government's pledges with regard to equal franchise, but that these pledges have not been grudgingly admitted but warmly welcomed. Our goal indeed seems near at hand. All that remains to be done—but it is important—is to prove in every constituency that not only women organized in political parties, but the great body of those to whom the Prime Minister referred as having no party allegiances, are behind the demand for Equal Franchise.

Mr. Baldwin's challenge to Lord Rothermere and his three questions as to where he stood with regard to support of the Conservative Party (with or without himself as leader), was answered by Lord Rothermere in an article in which he, while claiming complete independence, spoke again against the enfranchising of younger women on the ground that they would vote Socialist. We have more faith in a letter to *The Times* from Major Sir Clive Morrison-Bell (U., Honiton), in which he said that after scrutiny of the electoral figures extending back over many years, he had come to the conclusion that the distribution of the new women voters according to party would be much nearer "fifty-fifty." Exactly what he means by this phrase in this connection we are not quite sure, but it probably expresses our own view that there is no reason to think that the party allegiances of the women to be enfranchised will be very different from those of the women who already have the vote.

opportunities are given for members to meet each other; and everyone wears a label bearing their name and occupation.

From time to time small dinners are held at the Women's Service House, so that members may get to know each other well, and if a member wishes to meet someone belonging to a definite occupation every effort is made to bring them together. There are also a certain number of student members belonging to the Oxford, Cambridge, and London women's colleges, and it is very useful for them to get some real knowledge of the different occupations open to women from those who are already established. The student members of the Junior Council should be successful in any career they take up, if knowledge of conditions is a necessity of success.

A register is being compiled of women engaged in professions and business in London; so that some measure of the distribution of women's work and some idea of any openings for the development of new enterprise may be obtained. This is a very complicated piece of work and is only in its first stages. It is a task which can never be wholly completed.

One of the reasons for the existence of the Junior Council is that it can do a great deal to banish the appalling feeling of isolation which attacks many young women at the beginning of their careers. It seeks to stimulate the adventurous impulse, and to encourage its members not to sell their services too cheaply. It realizes that if women are to be successful in their occupations they must understand each other's work, and as they become established they must put opportunities for advancement in the way of other women.

It is yet too early to prophesy the Junior Council's future developments. It is a new sign of the "woman's movement" among young people, and it is also one of the first attempts ever made to organize women who belong to no professional or business organization. It hopes to prove that young people can be efficient, and just as it believes that inequalities between men and women should disappear, it also hopes that the limitations laid upon youth will be overcome. It looks forward to an age when disqualifications caused by age or sex will no longer exist.

It is sometimes said that young people forget past struggles. Perhaps that is because they think so much about the future.

IDA M. SAMUEL.

THE AMSTERDAM STUDY CONFERENCE, 17th, 18th and 19th November.

By ROSA MANUS.

Many of your readers will have heard about the plans for this forthcoming Conference on action possible to women as citizens in support of Peace and the League of Nations, but as there may be others who have not yet heard of the preparations being made, I gladly accepted the invitation to give some details of the work.

Very often when I was engaged in work for the Conference, I have been told by different people that "it needs a great deal of courage and a lot of optimism to believe in the success of such a Study Conference." Possibly, but speaking for myself I know that once public interest is roused the success of the Conference is assured. I shall try and show you what has been already accomplished in Holland and I have no doubt that men and women in other countries will be at least as enthusiastic in the cause of promoting peace as are my own countrymen and countrywomen. It is to the task of rousing people's interest, and especially the interest of women, that we must direct our energies, for as Romain Rolland said, "women were the great power and could form the barrier against a new war."

Women in all countries, those who have the vote and those who are still striving for it, must all unite and become ardent workers for peace, some by speaking, some by writing, others by educating the young. For as Lord Cecil so rightly said a little time ago: "The hope of the future is in awakened public opinion."

The chief object of writing this article, however, is to tell you how enthusiastically the Dutch public responded to the call of the Peace Committee of the I.A.W.S.E.C. When a tea-party was given at the Women's Club to try and form a reception committee, we were very much pleased to welcome Mrs. de Vlugt, the wife of the Mayor of Amsterdam, who gladly consented to be the Honorary President of the Reception Committee. Amongst those who were present I would like to mention the name of Mrs. Wildman, the wife of the Consul of Great Britain in Amsterdam, Mrs. Spamer, the wife of the American Consul, Frau Schnabel, the wife of the Austrian Consul, Miss Pattie Field, the U.S.A. vice-consul in Amsterdam, and in fact, many others from France, Germany, Brazil, Spain, etc.

The Boards of the two Dutch societies which form our auxiliaries are really giving full support to the Conference Committee, and intend to give all the help in their power to try and make this Conference a success. The Mayor of Amsterdam has taken a great interest in our work, and offers to give an official reception to the delegates and visitors. A dinner is planned. Conference members will be able to attend one of the famous Thursday evening concerts at the Concert Gebouw. A reception will be given at the Women's Club and informal dinners are planned where delegates will be able to see something of Dutch home life, and will have many other opportunities for international intercourse.

The Dutch auxiliary intends to organize an open meeting on Saturday evening, 19th November, and invites famous speakers of different nationalities. In connection with the Peace Conference, meetings of the International Committee on women police will be held on 12th and 15th November. The evening of 12th November we have invited men and women of Holland and, being interested in the women police question, great interest is shown, and many experts are coming from different cities of Holland to discuss the women police problem, which is a burning question of the day. On Monday, the 14th, the enfranchised women's committee meets, and it is now engaged in getting out a list of questions concerning the Women's Suffrage movement, which will be sent out to the auxiliaries, and the information then obtained will be brought out, possibly in book form, for the use of those interested in the International women's movement.

The foregoing will give you an idea of what is planned for November in Amsterdam. The Dutch women will give you hospitality if needed. They will show you many objects of historical and artistic interest. What we ask of you women of Great Britain is to make a special effort to come to Amsterdam and take part in the proceedings of the Conference, and give your invaluable assistance to the promotion of the International Cause of Peace.

Will anyone desiring further information kindly write to my Headquarters in Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 560, or to the Headquarters of the I.A.W.S.E.C. at 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London.

TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH THE WOMEN OF CHINA.¹

It was last March at a meeting of the International Executive of the Women's International League that the idea came to send a delegation to meet with some of the leaders among the women in China. Miss Louie Bennett, Chairman of the Irish Free State Section of the W.I.L., made the suggestion because she has never forgotten the help to peace, the beginning of reconciliation, that came from the visit of a delegation sent by the British Section to women in Ireland at one of the worst moments of those tragic years after the war.

At first it scarcely seemed possible to carry out the idea. Foreigners were leaving China and no one knew what turn the civil war or the anti-foreign feeling would take. Should we find Chinese women to welcome us, as the staunch and courageous group of Irish women welcomed the English women who so many of their fellow-countrypeople were prepared to hate? Could we raise the money necessary without knowing if passports would be granted, or if it would be possible to go further afield than the Treaty Ports?

At that time it seemed impossible to get a passport for a British woman and it was decided to try to send a Frenchwoman, Mme Drevet, who was ready to give up her teaching post for this work, and an American.

But the British Section of the W.I.L. felt that as it is our country that the Chinese most suspect and resent they might entirely misunderstand the reason for no Englishwoman going, and that the delegation would certainly have much less effect in a mission of reconciliation.

We have now got leave for a passport for Miss Edith M. Pye to go from the British Section and she hopes to join Mme Drevet on 28th October at Marseilles. The American delegate, Mrs. Grover Clark, will meet them at Shanghai. They are to visit Indo-China on the way, holding some meetings at Saigon, and expect to reach Shanghai by the middle of December.

The European sections of the W.I.L. have to raise £800 for the expenses of the two European delegates, and so far only half of this sum has come in. But we have confidence that as soon as word goes out that this adventure is really to be undertaken, and that Miss Pye, who is well known to many women's organizations for her work with the Society of Friends' relief centres abroad and with the Women's International League, is ready to go on it, the rest of the money will be forthcoming.

The objects of the Mission are:—

- To establish closer contact between the Chinese women and women of other countries.
- To confer with Chinese women on the question of national autonomy and aspirations.
- To take note of the effect of industrial conditions on the present situation.
- To develop interest in the Women's International League in China.

The Delegates hope to spend at least two months in China if sufficient funds are subscribed and will go inland if the possibility to do so opens. They would like to be able to give to the Chinese women they meet messages of goodwill and friendliness from many women's organizations of every kind, large and small. Such messages may be sent to Miss Pye, care of The Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, London, W.C. 1, and any that come after she leaves will be forwarded to her.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND DISARMAMENT.

We urge our readers to do all that is in their power to make the meeting which is announced for 24th October in the Queen's Hall a great success. The speakers are Mr. Lloyd George, Mrs. Philip Snowden, and Mr. A. Duff Cooper, M.P., with Professor Gilbert Murray as Chairman. In a letter addressed to branches of the Union, Professor Gilbert Murray explains that two recent events have made necessary a renewed campaign on the part of the Union to convince public opinion of the paramount necessity of a general reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement. Every reader of this paper knows that he refers to the unfortunate failure of the Three Power Naval Conference and to the desire expressed by almost every nation represented at the Eighth Assembly for the extension of the principle of arbitration and willingness to accept the same covenants of peace that were accepted by France and Germany at Locarno. We hope this demonstration will be the first of many all over the country, and that opinion will become more sensitive to the facts of the critical times we are passing through and to the danger of apathy on the part of the British public.

¹ Contributed by the Woman's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

DETECTIVE STORIES.

GREYMARSH, by ARTHUR REES. (Jarrolds, 7s. 6d. net.)

TRAGEDY AT RAVENSTHORPE, by J. J. CONNINGTON. (Ernest Benn, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE SECRET OF FATHER BROWN, by G. K. CHESTERTON. (Cassell, 7s. 6d. net.)

UNNATURAL DEATH, by DOROTHY SAYERS. (Ernest Benn, 7s. 6d. net.)

In *Greymarsh*, Mr. Rees has imagined the situation that might arise if a party of people were marooned in such a fashion that none of them could get away, and (presumably) no outsider could get in; and a murder took place among them. His description of the lonely house surrounded by floods is good, though perhaps a little over-elaborated. There are some curious slips in grammar in the book which do not go well with the slightly pretentious style.

The situation at the beginning of J. J. Connington's latest detective story, *Tragedy at Ravensthorpe* is even more fantastic but very ingenious and worked out with some skill. A family of young people, in one of those unique country houses which abound in the country patronized by Mr. Connington's favourite detective, decide to give an enormous fancy dress ball. None of the guests are to reveal beforehand what their costumes are to be, and none are to unmask before midnight. Only one person even knows who has been invited. A collection of priceless gems is to be exposed for the delectation of the masked guests. Two or three of the young people in the house plan a sham burglary as a practical joke. Shortly before midnight a pistol shot rings out, all the lights go out, the custodian of the gems is overpowered. Most of the guests give chase to a supposed criminal, in a ghostly white costume, through the dark woods. He disappears mysteriously when he seems to be trapped and surrounded. After this endless complications arise. The most alert detective reader will hardly guess the way in which the story will unwind.

In the last Father Brown book, that acutely simple ecclesiastic gives away the secret by which he has out-herlocked Sherlock Holmes. He finds out criminals by putting himself into their skins. He imagines what passions might in certain conditions arise in his own heart and what they might lead him to do. In fact, to use his own words, he "plays the part of murderer", and does it thoroughly. In realizing the circumstances which would place him in this position, he, of course, eliminates those which would not; and in so doing eliminates many of the suspects. He is finally left with the one person who had both the power and the temptation to commit the crime, and he then knows where to fix the guilt. It is probable that this method of detection will only supersede finger marks when we have an army of investigators, with the imaginative power and psychological training of Father Brown. Some tincture of it might not, however, be amiss even in ordinary detective work, and is perhaps actually employed. It is true that, so far as one can guess, Scotland Yard is not often called on to deal with cases quite as weird and uncanny as those which are set before Father Brown in this book. In them, commonplace clues could be no good and would almost certainly lead in the wrong direction. They make very queer and delightful stories quite remote from real life.

Unnatural Death stands somewhere between the modern detective story and the old-fashioned one, and is a really excellent tale. It is worked out in a more leisurely and thorough way than is common nowadays, and is in some ways reminiscent of Wilkie Collins. The characters are human, or picturesquely inhuman, and it is well written. The author has moreover thought of a new way of committing murder, and the use she makes of recent changes in the law of property is ingenious and effective. Altogether I found this an extremely enjoyable book.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

FAINT AMORIST.¹

Faint Amorist is a clever and careful study of the relations between a young woman and two young men. The story is well constructed; the incidents arise naturally out of each other, and the dialogue if rather trivial, is an almost photographic rendering of much that one has heard.

The weakness of the book, is that the chief characters do not succeed in being very interesting. The young man with whom the girl is in love is presented as a weak and worth-

¹ *Faint Amorist*, by Elizabeth Sprigge. (Knopf, 7s. 6d. net.)

less philanderer; and the second young man, in some respects the most living character is shown us only through the girl's eyes. But Sabrina herself seems meant to excite the reader's sympathy, and it is relation to this central character that disappointment creeps in. She is quite alive, but it is impossible to regard her as the author appears to intend. She is said to be unselfish and conscientious; but the suspicion rapidly grows on one that she is a self-conscious little egotist, valuing other people only as they contribute to her picture of herself. This conviction once adopted it is almost impossible not to lose some of one's interest in the book. It is true, of course, that great novels have been written about insignificant people, but the authors have triumphed either through width and subtlety of characterization, or because they have been able to bring some great imaginative quality of their own into the description of unimportant lives. They have illuminated their subject with a deeper emotion than the characters could themselves feel, and presented them in relation to real human values. Elizabeth Sprigge does not do this. Her canvas is a small one, and she is content to see her characters as they see themselves, without any suggestion of anything beyond.

She is, however, a conscientious artist, and one in whom wider experience ought to bear good fruit. In this book she already shows an advance on her first, *The Shadowy Third*. She should beware of certain slight mannerisms common to many of our younger novelists (and some of our older ones), and give as much care to the construction of her sentences as she now does to the construction of her incidents. With these precautions and further study of human nature, she will fulfill the promise shown in both her books.

I. B. O'M.

WHEN CHILDREN PLAY.

All our hearts are light with laughter,
We are free
As sun and sea,
What care we for what comes after?

—J. Oxenham.

A valuable piece of work for small children has been carried out this summer by members of the Liverpool W.C.A.

During the month of July the Parks are annually besieged by swarms of children of all ages, all brimful of the overflowing spirits of holidays and summer. While the Education Authority organises some help for the school children, the times under school age have hitherto been left to the mercy of circumstances, usually of a very haphazard nature. The L.W.C.A. Council first approached the Parks and Gardens Committee of the City Council and obtained their permission to have tents pitched in Sefton, Prince's and Newsham Parks. Local committees in the Wards were then formed to organize the work of the centres. The Park Superintendents were seen and sites chosen for the tents. These were duly pitched and kept open with workers in attendance from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m. every week day for the five weeks of the school holidays. This met with an encouraging response from the Park officials, who welcomed such an addition to their somewhat harassed efforts to attend to the welfare of the daily rush of pleasure-seeking children.

In Prince's Park the tent was pitched in an enclosed field close to the paddling pool. Here tiny mites could find refuge from the rougher play of school children, enjoy the cool grass and wild flowers growing among it. Here they were served with clean drinking water and to this spot were brought all the lost children of the Park to be cared for until claimed. A First Aid outfit was constantly in use, and many cut feet, hands and even faces received attention, while infants inadvertently drenched in the paddling pool were dried and cared for. In Newsham Park the work was carried on in much the same way, and was warmly welcomed by both parents and Park officials. These workers dealt with an average of a dozen lost children a day, and other who had fallen in a pond close by. On the second day two girls ran to the tent and complained of indecent behaviour by a man in the Park. Through information supplied by the workers the man was arrested. He was tried and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The tent quickly became known by the children as a safe place near which to play and the same children came day after day. From observations made by these workers they became convinced that there is a great need for Women Police in the Park.

The difficulties encountered by the workers of the Sefton Park tent were much more serious than those at the other centres.

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DAME EDITH LYTTTELTON AND MRS. MOSS AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

A large gathering assembled in the Caxton Hall on Monday last at the reception given by the President and Executive Committee of the N.U.S.E.C. to Dame Edith Lyttelton and Mrs. Moss, substitute delegate for Australia to the Assembly of the League of Nations, when the two guests gave an absorbingly interesting account of their impressions of the Eighth Assembly. Miss Rathbone, in introducing Dame Edith, pointed out that this was the third time she had held a similar position, and congratulated her on the courageous speech which she made in the Assembly on the Report of the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children. Dame Edith in her speech, referred to the following points: *The Opium Convention*. She pointed out that unfortunately owing to the fact that the number of signatories to the 1925 Convention still fell short by four countries, no definite advance had been made with regard to the subject of illicit traffic. She had reason to hope, however, that several more countries were prepared to adopt the Convention and that next year it could come into force. She pointed out the need for safeguarding the replacement fund which was being set aside by this country to compensate the Crown Colonies for loss of revenue which would arise from the cessation of opium traffic. With regard to the *Armenian Refugees*, she drew attention to the British pledge to reinstate them in a national home, and urged the need for the British Government to contribute the sum of say £50,000 to this end. With regard to the question of *Disarmament and Security*, she pointed out for the comfort of those who felt that advance was not being made sufficiently quickly in these all important matters, that in her opinion disarmament was at last entering on a really practical phase, and much hope could be gleaned from this and from the realization of the necessity of security by some means or other. With regard to the *Traffic in Women and Children*, she gave a striking account of the speeches made by some of the delegates from other countries in which the traffic existed, and showed the great impression which had been made by the report, and the progress made towards the abolition of licensed houses in the adoption by the Assembly of the Fifth Committee's report. With regard to the *Committee on Intellectual Co-operation*, Dame Edith had to confess that there was not very much to say. The scaffold was there and it was hoped that by next year real progress could be reported.

The audience was considerably impressed by the wisdom and breadth of sympathy Dame Edith showed with regard to her handling of problems, and demonstrated by their applause their appreciation of the fact that Great Britain should be represented by a woman who was closely in touch with progressive thought, and who is well able to hold her own in the counsels of the League.

In introducing Mrs. Moss, Miss Rathbone referred to the work which she had undertaken for women and girls in Australia, and the fact that she had been chosen from a long list put forward by women's organizations. Mrs. Moss, after herself paying a tribute to Dame Edith, referred to her own work as a member of the Fourth Commission on Finance, she being the first woman ever appointed to this commission. She also supported Dame Edith's appeal on behalf of the Armenians, referring to Dr. Nansen's despairing cry for help.

THE IMPERIAL SOCIAL HYGIENE CONGRESS.

The Imperial Social Hygiene Congress held in London last week devoted its morning session on Friday to administrative aspects. Most interesting papers were read by the medical officers of the Scottish Board of Health, West Riding, Glasgow, and Darlington. With regard to arrangements for diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, all four speakers referred with varying emphasis to the proposals which have been put forward in certain quarters such as Edinburgh, for notification and even compulsion under certain conditions. According to the Press reports all four seemed to regard them favourably, though reference was made to what is, in our opinion, an overwhelming argument against any such proposals, viz. that more is being achieved by the present voluntary policy than is ever likely to be done by any other means. The fear of compulsion would inevitably act as a deterrent on those who should come forward for treatment. An interesting paper on Solicitation and the Public Weal was read by Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., in which he pointed out that the real offence

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

BOROUGH COUNCILS: THEIR DUTIES AND THE NEED FOR WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

On 1st November, elections for one-third of the members of about 330 Municipal Councils will take place in England and Wales.

Before going further it may not be out of place to remind our readers that Borough Councils are of two classes, viz. county borough and non-county borough. The County Borough Council is the most complete form of local government authority in existence, having the powers of a County Council (of which it is independent) in addition to those of a municipal authority. A non-county Borough shares its authority with the County Council. Councillors are elected for three years, one-third of the members of both types of Council retiring annually in November of each year. Women serve equally with men.

To-day 165 Councils out of a total of 338 are still without women members.

And yet there is work waiting for suitable women, and the help of women in the work is more needed than ever if the duties and functions of Borough Councils are to be satisfactorily discharged.

This is self-evident when we remember that Borough Councils acting through their departments are responsible, amongst other things, for the health conditions of the homes, schools, workshops, factories, bakeries, dairies, restaurants, etc., in their respective areas; for the safety, cleansing and lighting of streets and courts; for smoke abatement and collection and destruction of house and street refuse; for the care of expectant mothers and infants; for the education and welfare of school children, including those who are mentally defective, epileptic, blind and deaf, for open-air nursery schools, school medical service and provision of play-centres; for the treatment and nursing of infectious diseases, the provision of hospitals and the home visiting and after-care of tuberculous cases; for housing, including clearance of slums, and reduction of overcrowding; and for provision for temporary employment and acute distress.

Watch Committees.—Borough Councils are also responsible for the maintenance of law and street order; therefore no article on Borough Councils' administration would be complete without special reference to the work of "Watch Committees". (We hope in the near future to devote a whole article to this most important department of public service.) For the moment we have only space to point out that whereas in London the Metropolitan Police are under the direct control of the Home Secretary, in provincial boroughs police administration and the maintenance of law and order in most cases is in the hands of "The Watch Committee" (on which only Councillors can sit) of City or Borough Councils. Not only do the "Watch Committees" appoint the Chief Constable, subject to the approval of the Council, but they control the police and are responsible for the inspection and supervision of public-houses, common lodging-houses, cinemas, picture palaces, etc., and the regulation of street traffic. Also they carry into effect the powers of Borough Councils, under the Prisons and Inebriates' Acts.

This brief résumé of a few of the main duties and powers of "Watch Committees" clearly indicates (1) that Borough Councils acting through their "Watch Committees" can do much to promote public morality and sobriety; (2) that the personnel of a Watch Committee from the nature of the duties entrusted to it should be of irreproachable character; (3) that no "Watch Committee" should be without *women members*. So far from this being the case, we believe we are correct in saying that at present only on seven "Watch Committees" are women serving, a number quite out of proportion to the number of Boroughs and to the importance of the work.

Women candidates would do well to call attention in their election addresses and at their meetings to the lack of women on "Watch Committees" and also to the need for their inclusion in every Police Force of Policemen with powers and pay equal to the powers and pay of Policemen.

The list given by no means exhausts the important and varied duties of County Borough and non-County Borough Councils. It may suffice, however, to indicate that—(1) these local authorities are concerned with matters which vitally affect the health, safety, happiness and morality of the community from infancy to old age; and (2) in this sphere of local government there is

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NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

DEPUTATION ON AGE OF MARRIAGE.

The Home Secretary is receiving the deputation on Raising the Age of Marriage and on the Report of the Departmental Committee on Sexual Offences early in November. Further particulars will be published later.

EQUAL FRANCHISE.

Considerable headway has been made by organizers from Headquarters in the various constituencies in the Home Counties in organizing or encouraging other women's organizations to organize deputations or letters to Members of Parliament. Action has been taken in the following constituencies: East Grinstead, Hastings, Rye, Ashford, Horsham and Worthing, Tunbridge Wells, Kingston, Romford, West Ham, Leyton, Chelmsford. In Scotland: Banff, Midlothian and Peebles, Moray and Nairn, and Roxburgh and Selkirk.

QUEEN'S HALL DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.

A Committee has been set up at Headquarters consisting of the following: Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Layton, Miss Macadam, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss Picton-Turbervill, Mrs. Hubback, Miss Rathbone, with Miss Ward as Chairman. The Committee has been given power to carry out arrangements for the demonstration and has power to co-opt. Miss Auld has been appointed to organize the meeting, working under Miss Ward.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS TO MEET DAME EDITH LYTTTELTON, 10th November.

A conference of women's organizations to meet Dame Edith before the reception was held at Caxton Hall to hear Dame Edith's report on the points which had been raised at a similar conference called by the N.U.S.E.C. in July. In the long and interesting speech dealing with points, some of which could not be referred to in a more public gathering, Dame Edith covered with a somewhat different treatment the points raised by her at the larger meeting, and in addition the position of women in the League. Delegates from the following Societies were present:—Association for Moral and Social Hygiene; Catholic Women's League; Council for the Representation of Women on the League of Nations; Dulwich W.C.A.; Federation of Women Civil Servants; International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; League of Nations Union (Buxton Branch); League of the Church Militant; London and National Society for Women's Service; Mothers' Union; National Council of Women; National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship (Birmingham N.C.W., Citizenship Sub-Section, City of London S.E.C., Kensington and Paddington S.E.C.); National Women Citizens' Association; National Union of Teachers; St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance; Six Point Group; Women's Co-operative Guild; Women's Freedom League; Women's Guild of Empire; Women's International League; Women's League (Sydney, New South Wales); Women's National Liberal Federation; Young Women's Christian Association.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

BEBINGTON W.C.A.
The opening meeting of the winter session of the Bebington and District W.C.A. was held on Tuesday evening, 4th October, when Miss Rathbone gave an inspiring account of the activities of the N.U.S.E.C. Miss Rathbone referred to the work which had been done and was yet to be done by the Union to further the interests of women and children. Mrs. Simister was in the chair, and the address was followed by a discussion in which members showed great interest in the points raised.

BIRKENHEAD AND DISTRICT W.C.A.
On 5th October a well-attended meeting of the Birkenhead and District W.C.A. was addressed by Miss C. Leadley Brown on the differences between English and foreign laws. Miss Leadley Brown said that one of the things about which the N.U.S.E.C. was keenly interested and for which it was trying to get a Bill passed through Parliament was the subject of the remaining disabilities of married women. She went on to explain what many of these disabilities were. The address was followed by an interesting discussion.

BOLTON W.C.A.

Miss Ward spoke at a well-attended meeting of the Bolton W.C.A. on 6th October, on what Bills of interest to women had recently been considered by Parliament and what of interest to women had been discussed at Geneva. The Jurors Bill, the Marriage Disqualification Bill, and the question of traffic in women and children were specially discussed by the meeting, at which Councillor Mrs. Agnew, J.P., took the chair.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

The Edinburgh W.C.A. has arranged a Study Circle on Social Insurance, which promises to be extremely interesting. The Circle will consist of five lectures to be held on consecutive Tuesdays. The first of these will be on the "Problems and Gaps which arise in the Administration of the National Health Insurance Acts, and the Widows, Orphans, and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act." The second, "Provision for Maternity." The third, "Unemployment Insurance." The fourth, "The Workmen's Compensation Act." The fifth, "Insurance of the Family." There will be one more meeting held which will consider business arising and frame resolutions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WOMAN LORD MAYOR.

MADAM,—It has been pointed out to me that Miss Colman was Lord Mayor of Norwich some three or four years ago, so that THE WOMAN'S LEADER is mistaken in saying that Miss Beaven is the first woman to be a Lord Mayor. How splendid of Liverpool though!

EDITH BETHUNE-BAKER.
[We had noticed our mistake and gladly give Norwich its due credit.—Ed. note.]

ERRATUM.

We much regret that the price of *Women and Politics* by Charles Kingsley was wrongly quoted in our last issue as 3d. post free. It should be 7½d. post free.

THE IMPERIAL SOCIAL HYGIENE CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 290.)

punished in solicitation was not to betray others into acts of immorality, but to interfere with others in the use of the public highway. He showed how wrong it was that this offence should be treated differently in different parts of the country, and referred to the large number of offences charged where there was no evidence of annoyance. While paying tribute to the work of the police, he welcomed the committee of inquiry which the Home Secretary was about to set up on this point. He urged the need for getting independent evidence wherever possible. He further urged the abolition of imprisonment for a first offence, and showed how in the case of women the imposition of a fine was often the cause of subsequent evil rather than having any restraining influence. He asked for extended and specialized forms of probation, and the need of dealing severely with touts for immoral houses and with solicitation by young men in motor-cars of young women.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS. (Continued from page 290.)

much useful and important work waiting for intelligent and tactful women who are not merely interested in problems concerning health, housing, education, recreation, social and moral reform, and many other kindred matters, but able and willing to give the necessary time, thought, and energy to this branch of voluntary social service.

There is a crying need for more women Borough Councillors and the opportunity for electing such will occur on the 1st of November.

Election to a Borough Council cannot be secured as a rule without careful preparation and hard work. A well-trained band of workers with some knowledge of the work of a Borough Council, and able to make it clear to the electors, will make all the difference to the result of the contest.

A candidate for a Borough Council must be twenty-one years of age, and either a local government elector, or an owner of property within the borough, or a resident in the borough for the whole of the twelve months previous to the election.

Our next article will be devoted to the duties of electors.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

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Societies Work—our Speciality.

COMING EVENTS.

O.B.C.—SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL AND RACIAL PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20. Essex Hall, Strand. General Meeting. Professor Julian S. Huxley, M.A., "The Population Conference at Geneva." Dr. Marie Stopes in the chair.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

OCTOBER 14 and 15. London School of Economics. Public Conference on Family Allowances. Speakers: Sir Wm. Beveridge, Dr. R. A. Fisher, Prof. Mottram, Mr. J. L. Cohen, Mr. Brailsford, Principal John Murray, and others. Tickets and particulars from the Hon. Sec., Family Endowment Society.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

OCTOBER 24. 8 p.m. Queen's Hall. Public Meeting on "Disarmament." Speakers: The Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P., Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. A. Duff Cooper, M.P. Chair: Prof. Gilbert Murray. Tickets from 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Barnsley S.E.C. OCTOBER 19. 4 p.m. Parish Room Meeting to welcome Miss Maude Royden. Tea 4.30.

Chester W.C.A. OCTOBER 19. Miss Macadam, "The Winter's Programme of the N.U.S.E.C."

Edinburgh W.C.A. OCTOBER 18. 8 p.m. Gartshore Hall. Study Circle for "Social Insurance." Miss May Dunbar, "Problems and Gaps in the Administration of the National Health Insurance Acts and the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions Act."

Gloucester S.E.C. OCTOBER 26. 5.30. The Wellington Hall. Miss Macadam, "Equal Franchise."

Gloucester Federation of Women's Institutes. OCTOBER 26. 2.30 p.m. The Shire Hall. Miss Macadam, "Poor Law Reform."

Kensington and Paddington S.E.C. OCTOBER 26. 4 p.m. 9 Lansdowne Road, W. 1. Debate between Miss Rathbone and Mrs. Abbott on "Restrictive Legislation Affecting Women in Industry." Chair: The Hon. Mrs. Pollock.

Rotherham W.C.A. OCTOBER 18. 7.30 p.m. Temperance Hall. Miss Macadam, "Equal Franchise and Women and Local Authorities." Chair: Councillor Mary MacLagan.

St. Pancras S.E.C. NOVEMBER 2. 8 p.m. 27 Grove Terrace, Highgate Road, N. "Preventative Work from a Magistrate's point of View." The Hon. Lily Montagu, J.P. Chair: Miss Elizabeth Edwards.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE (KENSINGTON BRANCH).

OCTOBER 18. 6 p.m. King's College, Campden Hill, W. 8. Mr. Tang Leang-Li, "The International Position of China." Tickets from Mrs. Johnson, 22 Westbourne Park Villas, W. 2, or at door.

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TO LET AND WANTED.

WELL FURNISHED BED-SITTINGROOMS in private house. Gas fires, rings, slot meters; electric light; hot baths. Attendance and dinners optional. References. Phone Hampstead 6587.—Misses Dickson, 33 Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead.

TO LET, in gentlewomen's daintily furnished house in best part of Putney, sitting and two Bedrooms near station and buses, suitable for two or three ladies; hot water in one room; use of bathroom and kitchen, or gas stove could be put in one room. Terms not so much an object as nice people.—Box 1452, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED BED-SITTINGROOM in Flat; central position, pleasant outlook; 14s. a week.—Box 1448, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

GENTLEWOMAN (Craftworker), living alone in charming unspoilt village, would welcome paying guest either for long or short stay; beautiful country; terms arranged.—Miss Jean Gidley, Wren's Nest, Telford, Salisbry, Wilts.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Two professional women have unfurnished ROOMS (two adjoining if desired); electric light, geyser, gas fires; attendance optional; moderate terms.—Box 1455, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TWO large Unfurnished Rooms vacant, third floor, 103 St. George's Road, S.W. 1. Gas, electricity, bath, service if required.

POST WANTED.

NON-RESIDENT DOMESTIC SERVICE.—Lady recommends well-trained and capable woman for domestic work in or near Westminster. Would accept regular engagements (excluding Sunday), or daily engagements. Good plain cook, economical.—Apply Box 1453, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

POST VACANT.

WANTED by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, Parliamentary and General SECRETARY; should be able to organise, write, speak and investigate; must be keen feminist; good degree desirable; not under 27 years of age.—Apply, in writing, to 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster.

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.

CAR FOR HIRE, 9d. per mile.—Miss Ibbotson, Owner-Driver, Nutley Court, 43 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. Phone 4531 Hamp.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Classes, Lectures, Private Lessons, Speech Club.—Miss Lucy Bell, Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HUTTON'S "NEVER-FADE" IRISH LINENS are ideal for Dresses, Curtains, etc. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless, 2/10 per yard (36 in. wide). 64 artistic colours including 10 newest shades. 64 Patterns FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

COLOURED DRESS LINEN REMNANTS BARGAIN BUNDLES for ladies' jumpers, skirts and children's wear. 7 yds. per bundle, assorted colours for 12s. 6d. Complete Bargain List FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, 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.)

PERSONAL.

ADOPTION.—Well-to-do couple willing to care for and adopt legally if suitable, little boy between 3 and 4, of good disposition and perfectly sound health; child of cultivated parents preferred as first-class educational and other opportunities are offered of which the child should be able to take advantage.—Write in the first instance with photograph to Box 1447, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

DRESS.

SPECIAL.—LADIES' CHAMOIS GLOVES, white or natural 4s. 11d. pair, grey or fawn 5s. 11d. pair; exceptional value, guaranteed washable.—Mrs. Plevin, 126 Northgate, Chester.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1441, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1 (new address), requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 7s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 16th October. 3.30. W. Pringle, Esq.: "Parliament." 6.30, Maude Royden: "Dick Sheppard's Book."

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