

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XX. No. 40. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, November 9, 1928.

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Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and Abroad, 6/6.
Common Cause Publishing Co., 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1

NOTES AND NEWS.

Armistice Day.

On Sunday we celebrate the tenth anniversary of Armistice Day. By a coincidence we print in this issue an overdue review of a novel by Miss Cicely Hamilton, describing the fate of the country after another war in which modern scientific methods play a swift and annihilating part. We also print to-day a review by Lady Cecil of Mrs. Oliver Strachey's timely history of the woman's movement up to the victory of this year. For the first time all women over twenty-one are to be admitted to citizenship and will in future share the responsibilities of voters for International policy. But what can an individual do? This question is answered by the campaign of the British-American Women's Crusade in which over thirty women's organizations, some of them composed of young women under thirty, are participating. The all-day conference on the Kellogg Pact and After on which we shall report next week will be followed by a campaign leading up to the General Election, and those who can remember and those who only know by hearsay what war means will have the opportunity as they celebrate Armistice Day of making a solemn resolve to take some personal share in this woman's campaign.

The Municipal Elections.

We deal elsewhere with the results of the recent Town Council elections. Taken as a whole, the results so far as women are concerned are, at least, more satisfactory than in previous years. In Southwold a woman headed the poll, and not for many years has such interest been shown in a municipal election. Out of a possible 1,300 electors over 900 voted. In Sheffield 53 per cent of the total electorate polled, and in the two wards where two successful women stood, the percentage was 58 and 61 respectively. The improvement in the representation of women in London is given by our Local Government Correspondent, and represents a satisfactory increase though the sporting experiment of the six "welfare" candidates was not successful. As our correspondent points out, the Independent candidate does not stand much chance in London, though fortunately in some places local government is not so wholly dominated by party considerations. Though for the next three years no change can be expected in London the new voter will have opportunities in other parts of the country of expressing himself in local government elections, and the importance of preparation for the General Election must not be allowed entirely to obliterate the claims of local politics.

Child Marriage.

Although we rarely hear of advantage being taken of our disgracefully low legal minimum age of marriage in this country, a glaring example has been reported to us of a marriage which took place with disastrous results some five years ago, for the authenticity of which our informant can vouch. A girl

of 12 had been made pregnant by a neighbour of 29, who was quite aware of her age. The father proceeded against the man for rape, but when in court the magistrate asked the man whether he would marry the girl. The man replied that he did not want to, on which the magistrate remarked that he was a fool if he did not. The man still refused, and the magistrate pointed out that if he married her she would not be called on to give evidence against him. The man still refused, but was given half an hour to talk it over with his solicitor, and at the end of this time he said he was prepared to marry the girl. The magistrate congratulated himself on having got out of a difficulty, and when reproached from the standpoint of the likelihood of such a man making a good husband, he replied "Yes, but if he hadn't married her he would have got two years hard labour." The marriage has proved a miserable one, the girl being constantly underfed and knocked about.

The Revolt against Block Grants.

The Executive Committee of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has decided to oppose the substitution of block grants for percentage grants in view of a resolution passed at the annual meeting this year, calling for a complete maternity service as set out in a report of the Ministry of Health on the protection of motherhood, which includes domiciliary midwifery, ante-natal supervision, provision of maternity beds, and administrative action in connection with puerperal infection. It is felt and in this the view of the committee is supported by that of local authorities up and down the country, that the proposed change would lead to stabilization if not contraction of the existing health services. That this opposition is extending is evident by the attitude taken in a leading article in *The Times* this week on Local Government Reform, where it goes so far as to suggest that a good *prima-facie* case may be made out for retaining the percentage basis for health services and child welfare as for education and police services. The Minister of Health cannot fail to be impressed by the weight of opinion against the change. The outburst of disapproval at the wholly non-party conference of the Maternal Mortality Committee last week, and the united condemnation of important local authorities is not mere captious political opposition, but is genuinely actuated by the gravest fears as to the effect of the proposals.

The Police Inquiry.

We shall no doubt hear more about the opposition to the work of women police expressed by the Chief Constables of important cities in giving evidence at the Police Inquiry and the time will no doubt come when the other side of the picture is displayed to the Commissioners. Some of their statements will certainly be challenged by local women's organizations. All this publicity is in our opinion very satisfactory. Outspoken opposition on the part of those who are against us is much more easy to counter than silent tactics.

Generalization.

Some time ago a witness before the Police Commission condemned police women in general, on the ground that a police woman on his staff had eloped with one of his inspectors. He had as a result, he said, replaced her by a man. Whether, with equal logic, he replaced the inspector by a woman, he did not say. His remarks did not on the whole suggest the recognition of equal logic. More recently, a Willesden police magistrate, in convicting a man who had been arrested after a struggle by a local policewoman, congratulated the officer in question, remarking that she "had justified the existence of women police." We are grateful to this magistrate for his generous and spontaneous tribute to a much-abused profession; but at the same time we are reminded by both the incidents above mentioned of the lamentable extent to which women are still

at the mercy of easy and often ill-justified generalizations. We are almost tempted to incur the danger of a comparable charge by saying that men are incorrigibly rash generalizers about women. In defence of which we would recall two such male generalizations which once came our way within twelve hours of one another. "Women," said a male acquaintance of ours, while helping himself to a Turkish cigarette, "always seem to prefer American tobacco. I suppose because it's milder." That was the first. The second was uttered in the presence of a lady by a man who produced from his pocket a packet of Virginia cigarettes: "It's no good offering you one of these, I suppose, because I notice that women always smoke Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes." It is fortunate when such generalizations cancel one another out, as indeed they very often do!

Problems of Population.

The very important problems of population are to be investigated scientifically in this country in collaboration with the Commissions already appointed by the International Union for this object. Such aspects as social causes, age of marriage, effect of employment will be taken into consideration in determining such questions as the difference between the birth-rate in different classes of society. The result of some of the investigations already made in Sweden will shortly be published when the interesting fact will emerge that in Stockholm the highest birth-rate is among the richer classes, and the lowest among the poor. We can imagine this fact bringing joy to the heart of Dean Inge, who is one of the members appointed to the British Committee. Their work will be entirely scientific, and the members for the most part consist of well-known experts, among them Professors A. L. Bowley, A. M. Carr Saunders, F. A. E. Crew, Julian Huxley, B. Malinowski, with Sir B. Mallet as chairman. We note with regret that not one woman has been appointed to the committee, but as it is stated that more members are to be added we hope that this defect will be remedied and that one or more women who have made this kind of work their special study will have the opportunity to give their view on this most important subject.

Jane Harrison.

An annual lectureship has been founded in memory of Jane Ellen Harrison, the first lecture of which was given by Professor Gilbert Murray at Newnham College, where she was Fellow and Lecturer in Classical Archaeology. Professor Murray gave such a delightful appreciation of Miss Harrison's work and personality that we very much hope it will soon be published and available for all those who recognize in Miss Harrison a scholar of genius and a personality of wit and delight. He pointed out that what was most characteristic of her work was that though she was capable of long and dreary research she was always in pursuit either of some discovery which was not a mere fact, but which radiated truth, or of some fresh revelation of beauty. She had the real artist's indifference to the things that were not serving her purpose, combined with the scholar's patience. Her lectures had a combination of grace and daring, of playfulness and dignity, which made them unlike any others. She was able to convey the joy of the chase of some new fact sympathetically to the reader. "Perhaps," said Professor Murray, "more characteristic than her search for beauty was her search, continual and ever increasing, not exactly for truth but a particular kind of truth, the kind that radiates and illumines the world as a whole."

The Street Offences Committee.

The Report of the Street Offences Committee will shortly be published, and the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene has announced a public meeting to consider its findings and to press for legislation on the lines of the Public Places (Order) Bill. This meeting (advertised elsewhere in our columns) will be held on Monday, 26th November, and it will be looked forward to with very lively interest, for the publication of the report should find women's organizations alert for action. This meeting will mobilize such action not a moment too soon.

"A Natural Career for Women."

At the opening of the new premises of the Gordon School of Pharmacy for Women recently, Lady Barrett, Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women, described pharmacy as a natural career for women. It had, she said, always been a woman's job. All the old teas and extracts—many of them exceptionally good and still used to-day—were compounded by their grandmothers and great-grandmothers who proved

themselves pharmacists by instinct. Pharmacists were subtle artists as well as scientists in her opinion, because they made up the most nauseating drugs in the most delicious forms. Lady Barrett had some very sensible things to say about modern therapy. She personally objected to drugs and hoped that the researches of women could lead to greater discoveries of cure and stimulation in the vegetable world. She thought they might do much to abolish such crudities as animal glands and extracts.

The University and Social Service.

The recruitment and training of leaders for work among youth was discussed by the National Conference on the Welfare of Youth at Croydon on 27th October. University training for social service was dealt with by Professor J. L. Stocks, Professor of Philosophy at Manchester, who said that if anyone should lead and inspire the young it should be the university graduate. He deprecated the past reluctance of the university to accept responsibility for the training of people engaged in social work. He thought perhaps this was due to the fear of becoming accused of political bias, or of proposing radical reforms in political institutions. We feel that Professor Stocks is justified in his optimism that such subjects can be treated without propaganda or partisanship creeping in, and that not only the social worker but the university itself would benefit by the study of contemporary conditions and social institutions.

Girls' Schools and Social Service.

The Union of Girls' Schools for Social Service held its fourth annual general meeting at the Church House, Westminster, on Thursday, 25th October. The Bishop of Kingston, the Chairman of the Union, was in the chair and the speakers were Sir Henry Hadow, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield; Professor Winifred Cullis, O.B.E.; and Sir Lynden Macassey, K.B.E., K.C. The hall was filled mainly with schoolgirls from the schools belonging to the Union. The Bishop of Kingston reported on the work done in the past year. This work had been started thirty-one years ago in Camberwell by the United Girls' Schools' Mission from which had grown the Union of Girls' Schools. The Union had linked up schools all over England, and had held meetings and services in many parts of the provinces. The U.G.S. Settlement, 15, 17, 19 Peckham Road, was a training centre where girls leaving school could obtain a first experience of social work, and where older students could come for definite courses of training. Social Service Weeks for girls still at school were held at the Settlement from time to time, and were attended by representatives of the different schools. Sir Lynden Macassey defined social service not as work done for others, but for the sake of others. One of the greatest problems of the future was the increasing cleavage between class and class, and he knew of no better method of countering that tendency than by social service. Professor Winifred Cullis insisted on the importance of helping the children of the country to get a good start in life. She urged the girls present to use their votes when they got them to influence social legislation on both the national and municipal sides. Sir Henry Hadow said it was not an easy job to help other people. It was an art, and it had its technique. He gave three maxims for social workers. First: "Don't fuss." Second: "Never find fault unless it's your business to do so." Third: "Never mind who gets the credit for a thing provided it's done."

The Oversea Settlement of British Women.

Among many recent events which show that interest in migration questions is increasing, the large meeting held recently by the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women affords a striking instance. The audience of some 700, chiefly women, listened with obvious interest to the three speakers, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Mr. Mackinder, Labour M.P., and Lady Galway, wife of an ex-Governor of South Australia. The practical work as now carried out by the S.O.S.B.W. was described by the Chairman, Lady Cecil, who for twenty-five years has given devoted service to the work, culminating recently by an extended tour round the world when she came into close contact with conditions overseas, especially as they affect women—Lady Cecil showed how the Society is the only one of the kind which deals with the employment of professional women overseas. Teachers, hospital nurses, agriculturists are to-day finding happiness and success in the Dominions and Crown Colonies as the result of the Society's widespread organization. Lady Galway emphasized the importance of this side of the work as did Mr. Amery, when he spoke of extending the objects of settlement beyond the necessary help of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Another session has started. Once again the pomp and glory of the royal opening of Parliament brought brilliance to a dull November day. This time the King's Speech brought no surprises, and we now know as a certainty what has been announced as a probability for so long. The bulk of Parliamentary time is to be given to the Rating Reform Bill. This will, indeed, be necessary, as the passage of the Bill is likely to prove stormy in the extreme. We have yet to meet, even among the most faithful of the Government's adherents, any really convinced supporters of the Bill. With one voice Local Authorities and public workers and those concerned in the administration of the Poor Law—whether those called upon to take up or those called upon to relinquish their duties—cry out against the proposals. The actual Bill still remains to be seen, and a point of special interest to the readers of this paper, is whether the Minister of Health will have listened to the exhortations from all over the land to retain percentage grants, at least for the health services.

As regards the phrases concerning the situation in the mining areas, viz. that this "continues to engage the earnest attention of My Ministers, who are taking energetic steps to promote the success of the scheme of industrial transference and migration," an immense amount is left to be desired. It is all to the good that some of the recommendations of the Report of the Industrial Transference Board should be carried out. But what is disturbing

A FIGHTING RECORD.¹

To women who during the war had grown accustomed to be invited to go everywhere and do everything—short of fighting in the front line—the Vote came almost as a matter of course. So many of the things they had looked to get from it seemed already in their hands. The final removal this year of the last traces of electoral inequality, caused no great stir on either side. Among the many social upheavals of the time the sex barrier fell at last with little noise. All the more need then for the present generation to be reminded of the long drawn-out and heroic efforts which had made such a result possible, and of the very different world in which the women pioneers won their difficult victories. Mrs. Strachey's narrative is of thrilling interest, not only to Suffragists but as a picture of manners and modes of thought more remote from the present time than the Elizabethan age. The eclipse of feminine independence under George III and Victoria is a curious phenomenon, partly to be accounted for by the industrial revolution, partly perhaps a legacy from the material outlook of the 18th century. It is noticeable that the first signs of escape came by way of philanthropy under the inspiration of deeply religious women like Hannah More and Elizabeth Fry. In natural succession to these came Florence Nightingale, not strictly a feminist nor expecting much from Woman Suffrage, and a bitter critic of her own sex but in passionate revolt against masculine assumption of spiritual authority. Home life had become an excuse for moral oppression, none the less real for being disguised. Depressed under a densely inhibitive atmosphere, women were brought up to be married and taken care of, and their education was conditioned by that object. "You can't send a girl into the drawing-room repeating the multiplication table," therefore she must not learn mathematics. A daughter who "quitted the parental roof" was held to deserve what she got in the way of ridicule, abuse, and loss of reputation. She had to learn not to mind being "disgraced" if she spoke in public, "unsexed" if she tried to become a doctor, and "made great fun of at the Carlton" if she presumed to want the Vote. Opposition sometimes took a more serious form—Josephine Butler was more than once in danger of her life.

The activity of the early advocates of women's rights, most of them quite young, as they attacked and overcame the formidable barriers raised against them, covers a wide field. Education, University and Medical Degrees, the Civil Services, Local Government, the Parliamentary Vote, step by step the

¹ *The Cause* (a short history of the Women's Movement in Great Britain), by Ray Strachey. (G. Bell and Sons, 15s.)

is the absence of any hint that a thorough and comprehensive scheme for tackling the problems of the distressed mining areas is under consideration. Judging by the King's Speech, that vast majority that cannot be touched by any transference or migration scheme, is to be left in the helpless, hopeless condition in which it now finds itself.

To turn to foreign affairs, the claim that with regard to disarmament the Government has been assisting the League to formulate plans for a general reduction of armaments, strikes us as somewhat of a Euphuism; we are glad to note that no mention is made of the disastrous pact with France.

Never do we remember a speech on the whole to be so unenlightening. Reference is made to four specific bills "among others". In addition to the Rating Reform Bill, already referred to, these include an Export Credits Guarantee Scheme, one dealing with additional members of the Privy Council, and one with credits for Scottish Agriculture. At the present moment there is no indication as to what are the "others". They are not likely to amount to much, as it is generally expected that the bulk of the session will be taken up by Rating Reform and other financial matters. The eagerly awaited Children Bill has gone by the board. No mention is made of a Government Bill raising the legal minimum marriage age, but here we still have hopes.

way was opened out, while efforts to amend the laws affecting women in marriage, property, and employment went on unceasingly. Mrs. Strachey has handled her mass of material with delightful ease, and in a series of personal sketches which recapture the very spirit of the time, shows why it is that the names of Emily Davies and Miss Clough, Lydia Becker, the three Garrett sisters, the schoolmistresses Beale and Buss, Sophia Jex Blake, Mrs. Butler, and others have become household words. The record is one of great gallantry, of force of character and intellect, and much provocation notwithstanding, of good-humoured level headedness. It is amusing to note the cool deliberation of these young women, their cautiousness in feeling the ground ahead, their dexterity in using every chance that offered, and their calmness and resource under defeat while the House of Commons was busy warning off the female sex as creatures of impulse and emotion. In 1870 Gladstone, quashing a Suffrage Bill which had passed its second reading, provided women with the first of the Parliamentary shocks they were repeatedly to experience. The history of Woman Suffrage between that date and 1918 might almost be read as an illustration of the party system. Rightly or wrongly the women believed themselves to be the victims of bad faith and collusion between the parties, and this belief led directly to the Suffragette and her protesting violence. Of the resulting scandal our opponents made full use, but the militant section broke down the Press boycott and the apathy of polite society. They made the suffrage question exciting.

It is tempting though futile to speculate upon how soon and in what exact form the struggle would have ended, but for the tragic interruption of 1914. At that time no Suffragist guessed that the war, so far from throwing back the cause indefinitely, would give it the final impetus, though there is a kind of rough justice in that unexpected result—it certainly cannot have been pleasing to the Militarist.

Mrs. Strachey's description of the infinitely diverse work performed during the war by women, skilled and unskilled, the lead being given by the former with what admirable effect we all know, is impressive. "What a badly wounded man needs is not sympathy, but skill," said a woman doctor to a visitor of one of the first military hospitals staffed by women. That women possessed the skill and training which enabled them to rise to the occasion, we owe to the courage, the wisdom, and the persistence of the Victorian reformers. Mrs. Strachey has rightly dedicated her book to our splendid leader, Dame Millicent Fawcett. ELEANOR CECIL.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

By BERTHA MASON.

The Borough elections in London and the provinces are now over and we herewith give a few facts and figures.

London.

In London, as our readers are aware, there are 28 Borough Councils, for which elections take place every three years. All the councillors are elected and retire from office on the same day.

The number of electors entitled to vote in this year's elections was approximately 2 millions. Women electors exceeded men electors by about 6,000. The number of seats to be filled was 1,374. The candidates standing for election numbered nearly 3,000, including, it is estimated 450 women. Of these, 147 Municipal Reformers and 3 Labour candidates were returned unopposed.

On 1st November contests took place for 1,224 seats. The following table shows the number of candidates (including those returned unopposed) for each party:—

Municipal Reformers . . .	1,280
Labour	1,130
Liberals	253
Communists	85
Independents	102

South Kensington created a record among the London Boroughs, all of the 36 Municipal Reform candidates being returned to office unopposed. They were the only candidates nominated. Included in the number were 9 women.

In North Kensington the situation was different. All the seats were contested. In the St. Charles Ward an interesting experiment was carried out, unfortunately without success. Six candidates (five women and one man), including members of the three political parties, were put forward on a non-party programme by the Kensington and Paddington Societies of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. The three main planks in their programme were an advanced housing policy, extension of the health services, and equality between men and women in regard to condition of service under the municipality.

In Bethnal Green, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Lambeth, Southwark, Marylebone, Wandsworth, and in other parts of London keen contests took place.

The contests resolved themselves almost without exception into clear fights between Municipal Reformers and Labour candidates for the control of the boroughs.

The Provinces.

In many of the provincial municipal boroughs, where the conditions are different from those of London, a third of the Council retiring annually instead of the whole Council once in three years, keen and exciting contests took place. Notably at Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bradford, Crewe (where the election was fought largely on the housing question), Leeds, Manchester (where the struggle was mainly between the Conservatives, who contested 30 wards, and the Socialists), Oldham, St. Helens (where the Home Office inquiry into the dismissal of the Chief Constable was much to the fore), Birmingham, Nottingham, Merthyr Tydvil, and elsewhere.

Features of the Elections.

(1) The dominant issue in the majority of the London boroughs, as throughout the country, was the questions of rates.

(2) The Labour Party not only secured the control of Finsbury, hitherto in the hands of the Municipal Reformers, but also made gains in 18 of the 28 boroughs, winning in Islington 15 seats, in Lambeth 11 seats, in Woolwich it maintained its existing majority and captured 9 new seats recently created. It secured a footing for the first time in Holborn and Lewisham. In Stepney the Ratepayers' Association gained 2 seats.

The Progressive or Liberal Party lost in Hackney 11 seats to Labour and 3 to the Municipal Reformers; in Lambeth 5 to Labour and in Shoreditch 2. On the other hand, the Liberal success in Bethnal Green, where the party won 9 seats from Labour and 8 seats from the Communists, not only provided the sensation of the elections but gave the party a net gain of 8 seats.

The results show that the Municipal Reformers now hold 18 of the 28 Boroughs. The Labour Party 8—Battersea,

Bermondsey, Deptford, Finsbury, Poplar, Shoreditch, Stepney, and Woolwich.

The Liberals, 1 (Bethnal Green).

The position at Greenwich remains a tie between Socialists and anti-Socialists, and is controlled by the casting vote of the Mayor.

In the provinces, Labour gains are recorded at Liverpool (11 seats), Stoke-on-Trent and Ashton-under-Lyne (7 seats each), Derby (6 seats, a woman Labour candidate being elected by a majority of 2 votes), at Rotherham, Blackburn, Oldham, Cardiff, and Bootle (4 seats), respectively, Bradford, Nottingham, and Stalybridge (3 seats each). Set-backs for the Party occurred at Carlisle, Chesterfield, and Eastbourne, where on a 50 per cent poll all Labour candidates were defeated.

At Salford the Labour Mayor-elect, who had announced his refusal, if elected, to wear a top hat during his term of office or attend church on Mayor's Sunday, was defeated by 100 votes.

(3) The spirited bid by women for a greater Municipal representation.

In 1925 the number of women candidates in London was 343, of whom 140 were elected. This year 452 women sought election, of whom 182 have been elected.

In the provinces also hundreds of women candidates were in the field. The total includes a larger number than before of keen young women, some of whom were medical women, teachers, and other working women, many of whom, though the total number is not at the time of writing available, secured election. It was one of the most encouraging features of the elections that so many busy women are willing to come forward to contest seats and to give if elected some of their spare time to voluntary local government service.

(4) Throughout the country generally Independent candidates fared badly; a fact which in our opinion is to be regretted.

The names of the successful women candidates will be found in another part of the paper.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.¹

LIST OF WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

Borough.	Woman Councillor.
Battersea	Mrs. Baker, Miss Jacobs (M.R.), Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Rose (Lab.).
Bermondsey	Mrs. S. C. Amos, Mrs. Fortescue, *Mrs. George, *Miss Henrich, Mrs. Homewood, Mrs. Husk, Miss J. Langley, *Mrs. Nix, *Mrs. Newton, Mrs. F. Powell, *Mrs. Salter, J.P., *Mrs. Stokes (Lab.), *Mrs. Jagers (E.A.).
Camberwell	Mrs. Bracey Wright, Mrs. Gillespie (Lab.).
Bethnal Green	Miss Bendy, Mrs. Davy, *Miss James, Mrs. Rawles (Lib.).
Chelsea	*Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Stewart-Moore, *Mrs. Worsthorne (M.R. unopposed), Miss Paterson, Lady Phipps, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Walter (M.R.).
Deptford	Mrs. Drapper, J.P., Mrs. Green (unopposed), Mrs. Herlihy, Mrs. Shade, *Mrs. Tiffin (Lab.), Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. Cleason, Mrs. White (M.R.).
Finsbury	*Mrs. Lord (R.A.), Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Smith (Lab.).
Fulham	*Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Cummins, Miss Fulford (P.L.G.), Miss Waldron (M.R.), Mrs. Lineham, Mrs. Sheppard (Lab.).
Greenwich	*Mrs. Mills, *Mrs. Sherman, *Mrs. Woolmer (M.R.), *Mrs. Beacham, *Mrs. Carter, *Mrs. Thackeray, Mrs. Turner (Lab.).
Hackney	Mrs. Anderson, *Mrs. Benwell, Mrs. Bothway, Miss True (M.R.), *Mrs. Ashdown (P.R.), Mrs. Du Vergier, Mrs. Walker (Lab.).
Hammersmith	*Mrs. Davies, *Mrs. E. S. Hodgson (M.R.), Mrs. Gardner (Lab.).
Hampstead	*Mrs. Arnholz, Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Evans, *Mrs. Fisher (unopposed), *Miss E. C. Lodge (unopposed), Mrs. Moody, Miss Richards (unopposed), Mrs. Townroe (E.A.).
Holborn	Miss Gertrude Howard (M.R.).
Islington	Mrs. Allen, Miss F. M. Clarke, *Mrs. Essex, *Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Summers (P.L.G., M.R.), Mrs. Blythe, Mrs. Manning (Lab.).
Kensington	*Miss Brinton, *Mrs. Burton, *Miss Carthew, *Miss Cunningham, *Miss Drysdale, Miss H. Fraser, *Miss Fuller, *Miss Goring-Thomas, *Miss Hayne, Mrs. Wilson (M.R.) all unopposed, *Miss Keeling, *Miss Pennefather (M.R.), Mrs. Price (Lab.).
Lambeth	*Mrs. Hare (M.R.), Mrs. Anstey, Mrs. Barnes (Lab.).
Lewisham	Miss Ball, *Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Goldthorpe (M.R.), *Miss G. M. Mason, *Mrs. Pinnell (M.R.), Mrs. Wadham (Lab.).
Paddington	The Hon. Mrs. Brougham, Miss L. C. Campbell, Mrs. Lothouse, *Mrs. McSwiney, Miss M. Parker-Ness, *Miss C. M. Rivington (M.R.), (all unopposed), *Mrs. Drury (M.R.), Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Pain (Lab.).

¹ A list of the successful Women Town Councillors will appear next week.

CASSANDRA.

*Lest Ye Die*¹ is a terrible book. It deals ferociously with a ferocious subject. It is unrelieved by optimism, pity, or literary grace. With ruthless directness Miss Cicely Hamilton develops her sombre thesis that collective human action is responsive only to the incentive of fear and hate, and that armed with the perfected technique of chemistry and mechanics, such fear and hate must involve the eventual destruction of a civilization dependent on the continuous integration of organized social groups. Thus, looking into the not very distant future, she pictures for us the pugnacious spirit of man bursting through the artificial checks and balances of international law, "leaping to its prey like a tiger chained by cobwebs," armed with a destructive technique whose powers have outgrown discretion, and thus, half unwillingly yet quite inevitably smashing up all the material, intellectual and spiritual conditions of what we broadly call civilization. From the ruins a remnant of mankind emerges, naked, brutal, isolated as its semi-mythical cave-dwelling forbears—yet preserving from the heritage of the past a crude and crazy conviction that knowledge is dangerous, and devilish. Thus she leaves us with a new post-war society, painfully engaged in rebuilding its structure from the bare beginnings, groping among the ruins of agriculture for the primitive elements of its daily bread, huddling together in tribal groups for the primitive elements of its nightly security, and evolving as its spiritual background a terrifying system of taboos for the preservation of man from the dangerous knowledge of forbidden things. We are left with the impression that what has happened to our own generation has happened before, and that the gods and giants and miracle-workers of our own prehistoric past are no more than the surviving memories of an earlier age of civilization which armed itself with powers beyond its comprehension or control, and ended—thus.

Now it is impossible to read this book without experiencing a series of violent revolts against every aspect of Miss Hamilton's work. From a dramatic point of view she has made, in our view, the bad mistake of allowing her tragedy to cast its shadows before, with the result that the reader is not for a single moment allowed to settle down with a real sense of comfort and security to the enjoyment of pre-next-war conditions. Thus the horror, when it comes, is less horrible, or at any rate less startling, than such a horror is likely to be. In addition to this, she has throughout her book depreciated the currency of words in such a way that those which she marshalls for the description of her crisis are robbed of some part of their ferocity. Again, from a human point of view, she has over-simplified her case. We cannot feel really convinced that such a cataclysm as she describes would not leave at any rate some few centres of undevasted existence: some Devonshire villages, some Cumberland homesteads, some Scottish hunting lodges, and that these would not serve as rallying points for the revival of ordered life and the transition from the old to the new among the more enterprising and resilient of the survivors. We cannot really believe that the mind and spirit of man is so easily cowed as Miss Hamilton would suggest. Nor can we wholly eliminate from the picture, as she has done, the balm and inspiration of æsthetic joy in returning vegetation and smokeless skies, and the spirit of solitude gradually superseding the spirit of death over the crumbling ruins of industrialism. Nor can we receive with conviction her presentation of the gusto with which her thoughtless and unimaginative England embarked upon its final great war. Certainly it clashes with our own memory of the spirit in which most people embarked upon the last. With the exception of a few romantic and theoretic militarists, it was in an atmosphere of terrible unhappiness and sober apprehension that England entered upon the conflict of 1914. That spirit brooded over the country like an uncomfortable storm cloud. Such gusto as there was came later, when the fear of unemployment and economic dislocation had faded, and wide classes of the community found themselves engaged upon interesting, unusual, responsible, and in many cases well-remunerated work for the community. And if gusto was lacking at the outset of the last war, we venture to think that it will be more signally lacking at the outset of the next.

But all said and done in the way of criticism, there is a lot of uncomfortable truth in Miss Hamilton's thesis and in the unrelieved cynicism of its presentation. It is perfectly true that humanity's technique has outrun its discretion and its goodwill. If we do not in the end use that technique for an actual physical

Poplar	Mrs. Mudge (M.R.), Mrs. Cresswell, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Lambert, *Mrs. Mackay, Miss Elizabeth Stevens, Miss Alice Shepherd (Lab.).
St. Marylebone	*Miss Bright Ashford, *Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Harris, *Mrs. Henriques, Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Agnes West Russell (M.R.), *Mrs. Crawford (Lab.).
St. Pancras	Mrs. Macdonald Allan, *Mrs. Alliston, *Miss Ada Crosby, M.B.E., Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Smerdon, Mrs. Stone (M.R.), Mrs. Harrison Bell, Mrs. Woods (Lab.).
Shoreditch	Mrs. Ellwood, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Kellett, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Smith, *Mrs. Thurtle (Lab.).
Southwark	Mrs. Calvert (M.R.), Miss Lucy Ashe, Mrs. Tidy, Miss Florence Zimmerman (Lab.), Miss Catherine Green, *Mrs. Martin, *Mrs. Rushden, Miss B. K. Rowe, Mrs. Want (Prog. R.).
Stepney	*Mrs. Reidy, Mrs. Slattery (M.R.), Miss Mary Hughes, J.P., Mrs. Long, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Smith (Lab.), Miss Miriam Moses, J.P., Miss Ida Samuel, J.P. (Ind.).
Stoke Newington	Miss D. M. Bird (unopposed) (Ind.), Mrs. Smith (Ind.).
Wandsworth	Mrs. Dewar Robertson (M.R.).
Westminster	*Edith, Lady Bradford, Mrs. H. J. Harris, *Mrs. Ridley Smith, *The Hon. Mrs. Vickers (M.R., unopposed), *Miss Hilda Dutch, Mrs. Horne, *Miss Mercer, Mrs. O'Done (M.R.).
Woolwich	*Miss Crout, Mrs. Driver, Mrs. Reeves, *Miss Turnbull, *Miss Walters (Lab.).

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: THE MANDATES COMMISSION.

By HEBE SPAULL.

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations assembled at Geneva on 26th October. It has been hearing reports on Iraq, Palestine, Samoa, South-West Africa, and Togoland. Sir Ransford Slater, speaking for Great Britain as the Mandatory Power for British Togoland, declared that the British Administration had endeavoured from the beginning to govern by the intermediary of native chiefs, a policy rendered exceptionally difficult owing to the great number of minor chiefs and the fact that fifteen languages were spoken. Sir Ransford expressed the opinion that British Togoland would shortly become self-supporting.

In view of the recent disturbed state of Samoa, special interest attached to the report from that territory. It was stated that the chief agitator had been expelled though the Citizens' Committee which he had formed still exists secretly. There was some improvement in the situation and the Courts are now obeyed, although a certain number of people are refusing to pay their taxes.

The questions put to Mr. Werth in regard to South-West Africa show that the Mandates Commission are alive to their duties and are ready to take action when there appears to be any infringement of the terms of the Mandate. Mr. Tielman Roos, the Minister for Justice in the Union of South Africa, is alleged to have made a statement to the effect that Great Britain and not the League of Nations was the final authority in the government of the territory. Mr. Werth was closely questioned regarding this alleged statement and he denied that the report was a correct one. He added on behalf of his Government that he had no other intention than loyally to observe the terms of the Mandate.

A matter of minor interest which arose during the discussions was the statement by M. Orts, the Belgian representative on the Mandates Commission, that he had visited the Belgian colonies and had found it of great value to his work on the Commission. Whereupon Japan and Great Britain offered every facility to any member of the Commission who visited their colonies.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER.

A translation of *The Life of Josephine Butler*, by George W. and Lucy A. Johnson, has just appeared under the title *Josephine Butler, Von Frauennot und Frauenhilfe*. Dr. Helen Schaeffer, who is responsible for the translation, says she was so gripped by reading about Josephine Butler's life and work, so full of meaning to the world to-day, that she was moved to get the book published in German. It contains a very interesting preface written by herself. (The book is published in Munich by the well-known firm of Christian Kaiser.)

In connection with the above, we may remind our readers that the third edition of *Josephine Butler*, especially produced for the Centenary, has had a reprint—a fact that those already thinking of books to buy for Christmas may well remember. (J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., 6 Upper Bedford Place, W.C. 1. 5s.)

¹ *Lest Ye Die*. By Cicely Hamilton. (Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d.)

smash-up such as Miss Hamilton describes (and the danger that we yet may, is threatening enough) we may still use it, and are indeed using it, for an equally sinister kind of spiritual and aesthetic destruction. We have only to ask ourselves what use we are making of rapid communication, of the Press, the cinema, the power of advertisement, and of standardized material productivity, to find ourselves with a series of disconcerting answers. And if a few cases, such as the Austrian reconstruction scheme, and the last century's development of public social services, suggest that mankind acting collectively can also act constructively, have we really shaken ourselves clear of the devilish doctrine implicit in the post-war foreign policies of the world, that the group action even of a nominally Christian community must necessarily be a-moral? At a moment of the world's history when the wheels of political progress seem to be moving backward towards the old dangerous international diplomacy, while the wheels of technical progress move steadily forward towards a greater and still greater control of material and potentially destructive agencies, Miss Hamilton has well timed her warning. It is a very good thing that her book, for all its shortcomings, should have been written and published. It will be a very good thing if it is widely read. And we commend it with peculiar emphasis to the young citizens of to-day, for it is their destinies which are at stake.

M. D. S.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

CONFERENCE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR RATING REFORM.

A conference of women's organizations is to be held on Monday, 19th November, at 5 o'clock, at the Mary Sumner House, Tufton Street, S.W.1, to discuss the effects of the proposed block grants on the maternity and health services. The principal speaker in favour of percentages grants will be Mrs. E. D. Simon, of the Manchester City Council, and Mr. Geoffrey Peto, M.P., will support the Government's proposals. Any who are interested and able to attend are invited to do so; tickets of admission (price 1s.) may be obtained on application to Headquarters.

OUR SALE.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of a small sale early in December in aid of our funds, and we should greatly appreciate gifts towards this from our friends. The idea is to have rather exceptionally attractive and original articles, and to combine with the Sale one or two attractions of special interest. While we realize that there are many local demands on everyone's resources, yet we hope that many will be willing and able to send contributions. Country produce and home-made sweets and cakes will, of course, be particularly welcome. Those who are able to promise gifts are asked to be so good as to inform Headquarters as soon as possible.

A GAIN FOR FULHAM.

It is with the very greatest pleasure that we record our congratulations to Miss Fulford on her election to the Fulham Borough Council. She is, of course, already very well known as an experienced Poor Law Guardian, and is Chairman of the Fulham Board. Her extensive work in the Borough will make her an invaluable member of the Council, and we are particularly glad of the victory of one who, as a member of our Executive Committee, is so closely associated with the National Union.

THE BOROUGH WELFARE CANDIDATES.

We regret that the six Borough Welfare candidates were not successful in their gallant venture. But we congratulate them, the Kensington S.E.C., and their agent Miss Auld on their admirable organization and the spirited fight they put up.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

EDINBURGH S.E.C.

The "Mass Demonstration" to celebrate the full Enfranchisement of Women, held in Edinburgh on 31st October, was most successful. Many smaller societies for women were in sympathy and co-operated, but the arrangements and responsibility were shared by the S.E.C. and the W.C.A.

Organ music, community singing, a wealth of plants and flowers, and numerous beautiful banners on platform and organ gallery, made the Usher Hall unusually attractive even before the arrival of the large platform party.

The speakers were all well known and each one spoke well up to what old Suffragists knew to expect from them. Lady Francis Balfour from the Chair gave a splendid lead by recalling the names of many pioneers, and urging the younger women to be worthy and fearless in following them. The same idea ran through the fine speeches of Dame Katharine Furze, Mr. Laurence Housman, and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, and the two latter specially stressed the need for unity of purpose directed towards the promotion of the will for peace, the suppression of the war spirit, and the general establishment of arbitration boards.

The final voice was that of a newly-enfranchised "Under Thirty," who in ringing tones expressed the gratitude of the younger women to their grand pioneers, and called upon her contemporaries to put the same courage and fire and work into their efforts as the older women had shown in winning for them their glorious opportunities.

Truly a heartening and inspiring meeting.

T. M. CHAPMAN,
Hon. Press Secretary.

SHEFFIELD S.E.C.

On 10th October the Sheffield S.E.C. held one of the largest meetings that it has organized for a long time. Lady Balfour of Burleigh was the speaker, and gave a most interesting address on "Equality and the Woman Worker." Unfortunately there was no time for discussion, as Lady Balfour had to hurry away to Barnsley where she was due to speak that evening. Mrs. H. F. Hall, J.P., was in the Chair. Mrs. A. Desch, B.A., proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, which was seconded by Mrs. T. C. Joyce, B.A., and Mrs. F. S. Hardy proposed a vote of thanks to the President and Chairman, which was seconded by Mrs. Daniel Evans.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESENTATION PORTRAIT TO DR. MAIR.

MADAM,—As representing some of the many branches of activity with which the name of Miss Sarah Elizabeth Siddons Mair, LL.D. (Edinburgh University), has for a great many years been honourably associated, we are anxious that the movement to present her with her portrait should be much more widely known than merely to the members and friends in these Societies. The circle of her interests and her energies has during a long and busy lifetime been very wide, and there must be a great number both of women and of men to whom she is well known, and who would regret not being permitted to take some share in this well-deserved recognition.

An excellent portrait has been painted by Mr. J. H. Lorimer, R.S.A., which will in due course be presented to Dr. Mair, and will be a permanent testimony to the warm admiration which is so generally felt for her personally, as well as for the splendid work she has so ungrudgingly done in innumerable ways.

An opportunity is therefore not given to any who may not have been already approached by various Societies to share in the gift, and contributions will be welcomed and acknowledged if sent either to Miss Helen Neaves, 5 Rothesay Place, Edinburgh, Hon. General Treasurer, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Equal Citizenship Society, 40 Shandwick Place.

(Signed)

C. E. AINSIE, B.A. Lond., LL.D. Edin., President, Edinburgh
Branch British Federation of University Women.

FRANCES BALFOUR, LL.D. Edin., D.C.L. Durham, Vice-President
National Council of Women.

HELEN NEAVES, Hon. Secretary, Edinburgh Ladies' Debating Society.

FRANCES H. SIMSON, M.A., President, Edinburgh Society for Equal
Citizenship.

E. WALLACE WILLIAMSON, Vice-Chairman, Bruntsfield Hospital for
Women, and Elsie Inglis Memorial Maternity Hospital.

[We have pleasure in commending this appeal to our readers. Many will wish to take some part in this tribute of admiration.—Ed.]

CZECHS AND THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS.

MADAM,—I hope you will allow me to comment upon the article "Czechs and Their Fellow Citizens," which appeared in THE WOMAN'S LEADER of 26th October. It is evident that the writer of the article has misunderstood the position of the Germans in Czechoslovakia. For instance, it is not true to say that German schools are either closed or starved until it becomes very difficult for them to maintain their efficiency. What is true is that while in Bohemia and other provinces in the western part of the country the number of schools corresponds to the numerical strength of the German population, in Slovakia several hundreds of new German schools have been built in places where, under the Hungarian regime, no such schools existed.

The writer of the article also seems unaware that there is a German State-aided theatre in Prague, and that the Czechoslovak Government recently awarded two of its annual prizes for literature to German authors. As regards the German language, provision is made by law for its official use in all communities where at least 20 per cent of the population are Germans.

The problem of relations between Germans and Czechs was left unsolved for several centuries under German rule. Within less than eight years of Czechoslovak rule a great advance has been made towards solving the problem on an equitable basis. By their liberal policy the Czechs enabled the two strongest German parties to join the Government, and there are actually two German ministers in the present Cabinet.

May I add that the women's problems of equality in Czechoslovakia have been solved greatly in their favour, so that they enjoy full political and social rights.

VLADIMIR CERNY.

8 Linden Gardens, W. 2.

WANDERING WOMEN SCHOLARS.

MADAM,—May I call the attention of your readers to your advertisement of a Christmas Sale, for which the University Women of Great Britain have been working for the last six months? It is to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th at the Central Hall, to be opened by the Hon. Treasurer, Lady Rhondda, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday; and then transferred to Crosby Hall, where it will be opened at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 17th by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. The Foreign, Colonial, American, and British students now in residence at Crosby Hall for their winter's research work are an evidence of the urgent need for the provision of research scholarships for the women of all countries, and this Sale hopes to raise at least £1,000 towards the International Fellowships Fund.

Those of your readers who so kindly contributed to the Dame Millicent Fawcett Room at Crosby Hall two years ago may be interested to learn that it is now occupied by a clever and enterprising young doctor from South Australia. Determined to investigate the radium and X-ray treatment for cancer, and to obtain some practical experience in their application, she worked her way to England as a ship's doctor, and being helped by a small scholarship offered at Crosby Hall, she is now happily installed in that comfortable room with its beautiful view, and is working hard in the hospitals. There are numberless women like her who need foreign travel and training, but for whom there exists no Fellowship Grant. Will not your readers come to our Sale and help us to raise money for these wandering women scholars?

ALYS RUSSELL.

"EARLY TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISORDERS."

MADAM,—"Early Treatment for Mental Disorder" in the issue of 12th October states: "The opportunities of early treatment are so rare in this country that in the vast majority of cases medical care is only available when the hope of cure is almost nil."

There is one place where early treatment is available, the Lady Chichester Hospital in Hove, which takes cases from all over the country, and always has a long waiting list. It is for women and children, and is staffed by women doctors, notably Dr. Helen Boyle, to whose inspiration it largely owes its existence.

It is in a serious financial position as it has for some years raised a large sum annually by the lottery method so almost universal nowadays, but this year the local authorities have forbidden it, and the collectors for the Hospital are looking desperately for their £2,000.

To anyone who knows the suffering endured by "nervous" cases this appeal must surely give a call to action.

"ONE WELL ENOUGH TO PAY FOR TREATMENT."

[We are very glad to print our correspondent's letter, and commend the pioneer work of the Lady Chichester Hospital to the liberality of our readers.—Ed.]

ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE

(Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1.)

TOLERATED HOUSES IN CALCUTTA

MISS MELISCENT SHEPARD is going to Calcutta for three years, under the auspices of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, to assist the Calcutta Vigilance Association in its fight against the brothel area in that city.

FAREWELL MEETING

MARY SUMNER HOUSE

Tufton Street, Westminster,

Tuesday, Nov. 20th, at 8 p.m.

Speakers—MR. C. F. ANDREWS,
MR. SURENDRANATH MALLIK,
MISS SHEPARD.

Chair - The Rev. W. C. ROBERTS.

FAREWELL SERVICE, Nov. 23rd, at
4 p.m., at St. Matthews, Westminster.
Preacher: THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP GORE.

Admission Free.

THE OPEN DOOR COUNCIL.

On FRIDAY, 16th NOVEMBER.

A CONFERENCE is to be held in the ANTE-ROOM of the
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING (corner of Great Russell
Street and Tottenham Court Road) at 8 p.m. to discuss:—
(1) The Compulsory Reduction of the Equal Wage-Rates formerly (1920-28) paid to
women workers by Woolwich Borough Council.
(2) The Omission of the Equal Pay Principle of the Peace Treaties from the
International Labour Organization's Convention on Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS at the

CHRISTMAS SALE

(In aid of the International Fellowships Fund), which is to be held at the
CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1
On TUESDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 3 to 8 p.m.

VISCOUNTESS RHONDDA will open the Sale
and on WEDNESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, when the Sale will be open from
12 noon to 7 p.m. Admission both days 1s. Also at

CROSBY HALL, CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA, S.W.3

on SATURDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 3 to 8 p.m.

MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P., will open the Sale.
Admission 6d.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD FAIR

Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th November,
THE CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, from 3 to 9 p.m.
To be formally opened each day at 3 p.m.

On Tuesday, by THE VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P.

On Wednesday, by MISS MARGARET BEAVAN

(The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool).

DANCING DISPLAY, 6 p.m., 13th NOVEMBER.

FENCING DISPLAY, 6 p.m., 14th NOVEMBER.

Tickets (including tax), 1/10, the first day until 5 o'clock; after 5 and on Wednesday, 1/2 (including tax). On sale at 144 High Holborn, W.C.1, or at the doors.

Report of the Street Offences Committee.

PUBLIC MEETING

To consider the Report; to press for Equal
Laws, and to require the evidence of the
person annoyed.

LARGE CAXTON HALL

(Westminster)

Monday, Nov. 26th, at 8 p.m.

Speakers—

THE LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH (*Chair*),
THE VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P.,
MRS. BRAMWELL BOOTH, J.P.,
MR. PETHICK LAWRENCE, M.P.,
MISS ALISON NEILANS,
MR. T. J. O'CONNOR, M.P.

Admission Free.

Reserved Seat 1/-.

COMING EVENTS.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

NOV. 15. 1 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street, Strand. Luncheon. Dame Edith Lyttelton, "The 1928 Assembly at Geneva."

FABIAN SOCIETY (WOMEN'S GROUP).

NOV. 12. 8 p.m. Caxton Hall. First of series of Lectures on "Changes in the Position of Women in the 20th Century." Speaker: Miss Vera Brittain. "Women in the Professions."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

NOV. 12. Westminster Central Hall. "Armistice Day" Mass Meeting. Speakers: Mrs. Runciman, M.P., Mr. Duff Cooper, M.P., Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Mr. Norman Angell.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

NOV. 13. 11 a.m. Caxton Hall. Conference on "Proposals for Local Government Reform." Speakers: Mrs. Keynes, J.P., and Miss Bertha Mason. Chair: Lady Emmott. Discussion.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Barnsley S.E.C. NOV. 14. 5.30. St. Mary's Parish Hall. Lady Mabel Smith, "My Tour in India." Chair: The Lady Mayoress.

Edinburgh W.C.A. NOV. 14. 8 p.m. Gartshore Hall, St. George Street. An appeal for the Edinburgh Welfare Housing Scheme. Speakers: D. MacAndrew, Esq., A. Miles, Esq., M.D. Chair: Sir Arthur Rose, D.S.O.

Midland Affiliated Societies.

NOV. 20. Y.W.C.A., 106 Corporation Street, Birmingham. One Day Conference, 11.30-1.30. "The Future of the N.U.S.E.C.—Finance." 3-5 p.m. "Protective Legislation." 6-7.30. "Equalities still to be Won by Women." Speakers include Miss Rathbone, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Bianco-White, Miss Macadam, Mrs. Ryland, Dame Ethel Shakespear.

St. Pancras S.E.C. NOV. 14. 8 p.m. 27 Grove Terrace, Highgate Road. Dr. Stella Churchill, "Women in the Medical Professions and Hospitals."

OPEN DOOR COUNCIL.

NOV. 16. 8 p.m. Y.M.C.A., Great Russell Street, W.C. Equal Pay Conference.

SCOTTISH FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

NOV. 14. 4 p.m. Semple's Cafe, Kelso. Miss Bury, "Aims of the N.U.S.E.C."

SIX POINT GROUP.

NOV. 13. 5 p.m. 92 Victoria Street. Mrs. Gahan, "Nationality of the Married Woman." Chair: Miss W. Mayo.

WOMEN'S UNIONIST ORGANIZATION.

NOV. 14. 11 a.m. Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1. Mrs. Skelton, "Industrial History and Legislation" (first of series). Chair: The Countess of Iveagh, M.P.

TYPEWRITING.

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

TO LET AND WANTED.

RECOMMENDED by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Swiss family receives paying guests. Large comfortable house and garden near Lake of Geneva. Terms £10 monthly. French lessons arranged if desired. Mlle Reitzel, le Prieuré, Tour-de-Peilz (Vevey).

BOARD AND LODGING. Quiet home at moderate terms. Bed-sitting room and service for lady or gentleman at Cheam. Pleasant country in easy reach of London.—Apply, Mrs. Bampton, Puttsboro', Alberta Avenue, Cheam.

TO LET, BED-SITTINGROOM in lady's flat off Vauxhall Bridge Road. Gas (own meter), electric light, use bathroom. Moderate rent. Suitable for lady out all day. Personal references exchanged.—Box 1,515, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

LARGE BED-SITTINGROOM to let, furnished, with use of bath and breakfast; gas-fire in room; 30s.—Ritch, 20 Stanley Gardens, N.W.

SUITABLE for two lady workers (in large flat), two furnished BEDROOMS, with adjoining sittingroom; attractive, bright, with extensive views; use of kitchen and bathroom, constant hot water, lift; 1 minute Putney Bridge Station. Two guineas per week.—Box 1,514, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

CHISWICK.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, or bed-sitting-room.—92 Sutton Court Road.

CHARMING, sunny, sheltered COTTAGE (Bognor), every convenience, to let furnished for winter. Nominal rent good tenants.—De Spon, 24 Elsworth Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

UPPER MAISONETTE, 6 rooms, well furnished, to let immediately.—Write, De Spon, 24 Elsworth Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

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.

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, Bedspreads, etc. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless, 2s. 10d. per yard (36 in. wide). 71 artistic colours including 7 newest shades. 71 Patterns FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

BARGAINS IN FINE IRISH LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.—Superior quality, floral and conventional designs, 2 x 2 yds., 9s. 6d.; 2 x 2 1/2 yds., 11s. 11d.; 2 x 3 yds., 15s. 9d. each. Fine quality real Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths in handsome centre designs, 2 x 2 yds., 21s. 6d.; 2 x 2 1/2 yds., 26s. 9d.; 2 x 3 yds., 32s. 3d. each. These lovely cloths will wear a lifetime and are 10s. below to-day's shop prices. 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.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WOMEN ENGINEERS.—WANTED, professional advice (fee and expenses offered) on central heating for small, exposed house on Cotswolds; dissatisfied with neighbour's installations.—Box 1,516, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

DRESS.

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

GOOD UPHOLSTERESS and NEEDLEWOMAN. Miss Gosse recommends Miss Ellen Bell, 71 Warlock Road, W. 9.

THE MISSES BOON, 2 Carlton Street, Lower Regent Street.—Dainty DRESSES for every occasion at half the cost of new. Hours, 11-6.

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, 100 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. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 11th November, 6.30. Dr. Leonard Browne.

CHARGES FOR PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
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