

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The Budget.

If Mr. Churchill had produced a Budget, oppressive on balance to the broad masses of the tax-paying public, loud and well justified would have been the angry cries of his opponents. Having adopted a contrary policy and concentrated the bulk of his reliefs upon the consumers of a necessary item of working-class daily life, he has laid himself open to the contrary charge of "a shameless piece of election bribery." It is difficult for us all, working and thinking under the shadow of an approaching General Election, not to appraise every fiscal and administrative act of government in the light of its tactical repercussions. Yet, looking at the main lines of Mr. Churchill's Budget as a thing in itself, it appears to us, if not wholly good, at any rate good on the whole. It may or may not be true, as he seemed to suggest at the outset of his speech, that the economic conditions of the people are growing better and better in every way, every day, but it is certainly true that his star turn, the abolition of the tea duty, will make a material difference to the difficult lives of millions of people. He has, at any rate, brought us a stage nearer to the ideal of Meredith's Old Chartist: "I see a day when every pot shall boil, Harmonious in one great tea garden." Nor will many people be able to contemplate without satisfaction the compensatory burden of increased manufacturers' licences which the Budget places upon the backs of three industries whose prosperity requires no stimulus from de-rating: brewing, distilling, and tobacco. In one respect, however, we cannot conceal a certain sympathy with critics of the Budget. The proposal to divide the Finance Bill into two portions, leaving that which embodies "all the machinery clauses" as a task for any government which may take office after the General Election, reminds us of the outgoing tenant of a furnished house who is careful to collect the matches from the mantel-

pieces, and the soap from the washstands, but is less solicitous regarding débris in the sink-basket.

The Child Welfare Committee of the League.

Our correspondent in Geneva writes:—The League of Nations' Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young Persons began its annual session in Geneva on 12th April. The first week's sittings are to be devoted to the work of the Child Welfare Committee, the second to the Committee on the Traffic in Women. The most interesting result of the former committee's work during the year is perhaps an elaborate report upon the legal position and treatment of illegitimate children in all countries. This, which includes a full report from the Soviet Republic, should be of much value to women's organizations everywhere. As might be expected, the list of countries whose treatment of the illegitimate child is human and broadminded are, with one or two exceptions, identical with those which have enfranchised their women. Another valuable fruit is a proposed convention regulating the treatment of deserted or neglected children in foreign countries. The work of the committee is menaced by the somewhat grudging and cheese-paring attitude with regard to it adopted by the Council of the League, of whom some members, including unfortunately, Sir Austen Chamberlain, obviously regard it as a rather unnecessary side-show. This feeling resulted last year in criticism on the nature of some of the subjects chosen for inquiries, and this year in the suggestion that assessors should only take part when subjects specially concerning the organizations they represent are under review. As most of the organizations are in fact interested in the whole subject of child welfare, and as the assessors travel long distances—several of them across the Atlantic—at their own expense—to attend the committees, this suggestion is wholly unpractical. Criticism might perhaps be more fitly directed to the fact that while the number of countries represented on the Commission is limited and excludes many, such as Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden, who are peculiarly active and advanced in child welfare work, the practice of allowing Government representatives to bring deputies allows two, three, or even four representatives to attend from the same country.

The Deputation to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

In another column will be found the report of the second deputation organized by the Equal Political Rights Committee and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to the Party leaders. The first, it will be remembered, was recently received by Mr. Lloyd George; the second, on Monday, by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the last will be received on Friday of this week by the Prime Minister. So far, though the members of the deputation did not get everything that they wanted, the results have been good, and it will be interesting to see how far individual candidates will follow their leaders on the different points discussed. Such deputations will, from now on, be the order of the day, and next week we print a short article on their organization, contributed by an experienced election

worker. There is much to be said for labour saving co-operation between different societies on such occasions, and we commend the idea of joint deputations wherever possible.

Mr. Snowden and Widows' Pensions.

Mr. Snowden was present with Mr. Arthur Henderson at the deputation reported above to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and many of the speakers referred appreciatively to the loyal support of those three leaders and their work for Equal Franchise. Just because Mr. Snowden has been one of our best friends, we should like to know if he is correctly reported as having said in a recent speech at Portsmouth, that he declined to believe that the "Tory Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act had not caused a larger volume of grievances and injustices than any real benefit." Does Mr. Snowden seriously mean this? The Act may not be perfect, but it has greatly mitigated the suffering of a peculiarly defenceless class of the community.

Equal Pay for Educational Post.

Another advance in the recognition of equality in educational appointments has been made recently in Manchester, when women members of the City Council succeeded in carrying an amendment which allowed the appointment of either a man or woman at an equal salary to the post of deputy chief inspector. Councillor Annie Lee proposed in the first instance that the post should be given to a woman, but this was rejected by 58 votes to 38. During the discussion a plea was put in for fair play and not for favouritism, and it was stated that as things were women stood no chance of getting any administrative post. Finally, a large majority of votes was given to Councillor Hall's amendment, which advocated that the post be offered at a definite salary, which he pointed out would enable the Education Committee to appoint the best applicant, irrespective of sex. That this is a substantial concession is pointed out by the President of the National Union of Women Teachers, who, in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, remarks that it affects women teachers in two ways. "Though women form the vast majority amongst teachers, their work is inspected mainly by men; and of the higher posts—inspectorial and administrative—only a very small proportion is as yet offered to women, and then generally at a lower salary. The chances of promotion for women are thus much more remote than for men, though women are equally well qualified and equally successful." This decision means equal opportunities and equal pay.

Women Police—an Important Conference.

Liverpool has been the pioneer of so many social reforms that the attitude taken by its Chief Constable on women police surprises us. In his annual report, recently published, he states that he favours unattached women patrols working in close contact with the police to officially sworn-in uniformed women. We understand that the Liverpool patrols are employed by a voluntary organization, established originally for work during abnormal war conditions. They receive a grant from the City Council, and are recognized by the Watch Committee, and there can be no doubt that valuable work is done. The Liverpool Chief Constable is fortunate in having some of his work done for him, but does he seriously suggest that it is possible to establish a similar type of voluntary organization all over the country? During the coming election campaign candidates will be questioned everywhere on their views on women police by women voters, new and old, fortified by the recommendation of the recent report of the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure in favour of a "substantial increase in the numbers of women police." The conference organized by the St. Pancras Society for Equal Citizenship at Friends' House, on Monday, April 22 (see Forthcoming Events) to discuss the subject, is opportune, and some time should certainly be devoted to the discussion of the best means of propaganda in every constituency during the next few weeks.

A Pioneer College for Women.

An appeal for funds for Studley College has recently been issued which should interest all women who believe in agriculture as a profession for women. Perhaps some of our readers have not heard of this pioneer college, still the only one in the British Isles which gives this kind of training. It was founded in 1898 by Frances Lady Warwick and in 1911 a lease of the Studley

Castle Estate was obtained. This lease is now drawing to a close, and it is essential to secure the future of the College by the acquisition of the freehold. The College is recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture, and a grant has been promised by the Treasury on the now popular pound for pound basis up to £5,000. The Governors appeal for £20,000 to complete the purchase, to repair and enlarge the farm buildings, and otherwise adequately to equip the place for the training of farm, garden, and dairy workers. The "Great Show and Sale" to be held at the Horticultural Hall on Thursday, 25th April, which will be opened by Viscountess Lascelles, is primarily to help this appeal, and the prospect of buying spring flowers and country produce from the College farm is an attractive one. But it should also serve as an introduction to the work of an institution for training women for outdoor life at home and overseas that is far too little known.

A Woman Lord Mayor and Parliament.

Though she is not yet officially on the list of woman candidates for Parliament, it is authoritatively stated in *The Times* on Friday last week that Miss Margaret Beavan, ex-Lord Mayor of Liverpool, has accepted an invitation to stand in the Conservative interest for the Everton Division of Liverpool, in place of Colonel H. C. Woodcock, M.P., who will not seek re-election. A year as Lord Mayor of a great city, followed by membership of an important Royal Commission, affords a unique experience of public affairs for a future Member of Parliament. But Miss Beavan's best qualification is her long record of public and social service, especially in the field of child welfare.

Flora Annie Steel.

The younger generation do not know Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, who died last week at the age of 82, but many of our older readers will remember the time when the publication of a book, almost invariably about India, from her pen, was an event. She knew her India well, and she had the gift of making it real. We are glad to learn that her autobiography was finished shortly before her death, for her work continued to the very end of her long life. It will be a record of great value to the student of India, and indeed to anyone, for Mrs. Steel's long life was full of interest. She held aloof from the suffrage campaign for many years, but in 1907, in a letter to Lady Frances Balfour, which was published in *The Times*, she stated her reasons for joining the movement. After that time she both wrote and spoke on the subject. Shortly before the war, a chapter of the manuscript of her best known novel, a story of the Mutiny and siege of Delhi, *On the Face of the Waters*, was sold under duress for income tax, which she refused to pay "as a protest that while she was acknowledged to have produced a monument to British heroism and done work for the Empire, she was not capable of putting a mark on a piece of paper in voting."

The New Headquarters of the London and National Society for Women's Service.

An interesting event takes place on Wednesday, 24th April, when Dame Millicent Fawcett will lay the foundation stone of the buildings of the London and National Society for Women's Service are erecting on the magnificent site which has been given to them in Marsham Street, quite close to Women's Service House, so well known to many of our readers. A large hall, to seat 250, a bigger restaurant and a larger library are rapidly coming into existence behind the old house, which the Society has converted into offices. The upper part of Women's Service House has been turned into bedrooms for the use of members for short periods. An appeal for funds for the maintenance and equipment of the new premises and for the furtherance of the Society's work will be launched on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone. The President of the Appeal Committee is the Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood, and all letters should be addressed to her at Women's Service House.

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

BIMORALISM.

For many years it has been a complaint among feminists—and a just complaint—that the world has conspired to exact of men a lower standard than it exacts of women in one particular sphere of moral activity. In all matters of conduct governed by the instinct of sex a disproportionate stern rectitude of conduct has been demanded of women. This has been met by some of our contemporary emancipators with the claim, expressed more often in deeds than in words, that women should be accorded the freedom of sex experience which men have so long enjoyed. Organized feminism, however, has always voiced the more strenuous demand for equality by the method of levelling up, rather than equality by the method of levelling down. And even our more abstracted equalitarians of the type represented by the Open Door Council, have not yet thought fit to challenge this positive interpretation on the ground that it is not the quickest route to complete equality—which of course it is not.

But that is by the way. The task we have at present taken in hand is to show first, that this question of a double sex morality is only one facet of the double moral standard which works to the prejudice and degradation of women; second, that in the wider sphere of human conduct which lies outside the shadow of sex, and is summed up in the phrase: social obligation, a similar measure of inequality exists, but in a reverse direction. That is to say, society in general demands in this sphere a higher standard of the man than of the woman. And society in general gets what it demands; for the accumulated experience of humanity shows that conduct tends to react very readily to the demands made upon it. Where more is asked and expected, more is likely to be given. If people are expected to be idle and capricious and silly, if their whole environment is adjusted to that expectation, then idle and capricious and silly they will probably be.

Now it is perhaps among the women of the well-to-do class that this canker of an unequal social moral standard eats deepest; and its product is "the leisured woman" against whom Lady Rhondda has, with fine perspicacity, recently taken the field. From the moment when a girl approaches the upper form of her secondary school, a thousand murmurous voices surround her with the indirect assurance that less is expected of her than is expected of her brother. She may say at large that she has no intention of doing a hand's turn of work; that she intends on the contrary to devote herself to "having a good time". And this will be counted upon her, if not for righteousness, at any rate for something which her parents probably value more where she is concerned: for feminine charm. She may flit aimlessly from one futile occupation to another. She may become a whole-time sportswoman. She may sponge upon the bachelor surpluses

LETTERS TO A NEW VOTER FROM AN OLD VOTER.—XI.

DEAR MADAM,

I had intended to address you this week on the subject of *the Press*. But the careful notes of recent newspaper combines upon which I must of necessity draw happen to be shut up in a drawer some three hundred miles away. So this matter will have to rest until next week—and meanwhile I am again assailed by the temptation which I resisted successfully last week: the temptation to deal in the personalities of some of our women M.P.s. They are such an interesting lot—so widely various, so able in so many different ways. We have been really extraordinarily lucky to get them, at a time when the limelight is upon them—a million enemies prepared to jump upon their defects and shout aloud their follies!

A DESCENT TO PERSONALITIES.

I suppose the greatest piece of fortuitous luck that the woman's movement has ever had is Lady Astor: the first woman M.P. to take her seat in the British Parliament. I will not now conceal from you that we old suffragists were somewhat put out when Lady Astor first loomed upon our horizon. She was not one of us. She had no tradition of work in the woman's movement, no record, so far as we knew, of serious political work or knowledge. We had heard of her vaguely at secondhand as a brilliant society hostess who was about to step into a safe Parliamentary seat as substitute for her husband. I remember the afternoon (I think it was in 1920) when the result of the Plymouth election suddenly blazed out on the London posters: "First Woman M.P." How terribly it seemed to matter what that first M.P. was like. She seemed for the moment to carry all our political destinies in her hands, and of the quality of those hands we knew nothing

of her men friends. She may (amid the plaudits of her circle) devote the major part of her time to making her own clothes and the rest of it to wearing them. She may comb her hair and make up her face in public, thereby demonstrating to the world a continuous and irrelevant preoccupation with her own personal appearance. She may gasp and even stampede when she is frightened. She may cry when she is hurt.

What would be said of her brother if he were to take the risk of reflecting in his behaviour this same philosophy (or absence of philosophy) of life. Hard things we warrant. In two relatively small fields of conduct he may, with some chance of public tolerance, be permitted to sow his wild oats: that is to say, he may experiment with women and he may run moderately into debt. But he must at any rate make some show of having a brain and some effort of continuous concentration in using it. And we are inclined to think that on balance his is the better music to which to dance.

But to pursue the career of our female libertine a stage further: she may marry. (So may her brother; but if he marries a rich woman his world will not therefore readily absolve him from the pursuit of some settled and definable occupation.) And having married, and duly produced and reared a family with the assistance of much paid help, she may concentrate her attention upon it and serve its interests with an unscrupulous vicarious egotism which the world will smilingly condone as maternal solicitude. She may, indeed, live to ensure for her own daughters in their turn "a good time". Such is the music that is piped for her in the market place of the world. May we be permitted to designate it as jazz of the poorest sort?

Fortunately there are women, a growing band of them, who do not dance to music of this type, but to a new tune of their own choosing: the embodiment of more virile themes. Similarly there are, and always have been, men who in the market place of sex have danced to that finer music to which women have learned to adjust their measures. But the fact that in the spheres both of sex and of social obligation differential tunes are still piped, shows that we are still a long way from our equalitarian goal. We are hard put to it to say which of these differences is the most destructive and degrading to women: that which requires more of them than of men or that which requires less. Indeed we are tempted to amend the approved feminist formula which demands "equality of status, liberties, and opportunities" so that it may in future read: "equality of status, liberties, opportunities, and standards." But by "an equal moral standard" we mean a vast deal more than the application of equality to that vivid but sectional aspect of human life which is summed up in the alluring word: "sex."

at all. They were hidden, so to speak, in an immaculate pair of white kid gloves!

Well—we lived and learned. We learned among other things that feminism may fulfil itself in many ways. In a little while we found that Lady Astor was open, as the woman M.P. of our dreams had always been open, to all the needs of all the women's societies. She was not only M.P. for Plymouth, she was M.P. for women from John o' Groats to Lands End. A little more, and we found that our first woman M.P. was furiously and recklessly at war with Horatio Bottomley and all those elements in political life for which he stood, taking the knocks of such warfare without flinching. Through a bewildering tangle of irrelevant humour and gallant indiscretion, equipped with a gift of repartee which might be envied by a London bus driver, there seemed to blaze forth from Lady Astor a kind of white-hot puritanism which was wholly familiar to us. The same surely which had infused the work of Josephine Butler! What a fresh wind she was, blowing across our solemn conferences. How our discreet woman citizens loved her—and how ready she always was, and is, to enter into the personal and corporate troubles of small undistinguished people! I suspect that at times her party whips must have "wished her further", for she has never been wholly amenable to party discipline. But if the electors of Plymouth, and especially its women electors, do not give her back to us at the coming General Election we shall respect neither their hearts nor their understandings. For my part I shall never forget what Lady Astor did for us during that difficult time when she carried our feminist flag in Parliament all alone under a blaze of critical publicity. And I am telling you these things in order that you may not forget either.

In a little while, of course, Mrs. Wintringham came to join her—on the opposite side of the House. And "join" is the right word to use. From the Liberal and Conservative benches those two coalesced for all the causes which women have at heart and for the mutual consolation of one another. Mrs. Wintringham was one of us—an old suffragist, sharing our traditions and speaking our language. And I think that if Fate had opened its blind eyes and set itself to design the perfect counterpart to Lady Astor it would have designed the wise and careful Mrs. Wintringham. If the electors of Louth fail to repair their lapse of 1924 by giving us back Mrs. Wintringham we shall find it impossible to forgive them.

Well—there have been quite a number of women M.P.s since then (though not of course enough), and I have neither the space nor the knowledge to appraise them all. I will not, for instance, recount the risky comedy of Lady Terrington's short incursion into the political arena. But one other, among many able and distinguished women, seems to claim special attention because she too was a pioneer—the first woman to hold a ministerial office—and that is Margaret Bondfield, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Labour in the short-lived Labour Government of 1923-4. It was a peculiarly fitting office for her to occupy, for all her life she has either worked for wages herself as a shop assistant or worked for those who work for wages, as a trade union official. You may be told from some quarters that she is not a feminist, because she has no strong association with non-party feminist organizations. But don't you believe that. By her life-long constructive work for the cause of ill-paid and unorganized women wage earners she has done more for the status, liberties, and opportunities of women—wide masses of women, not a few of the top dogs—than many who, like myself, have talked and written of equal pay and industrial equality! If the electors of Wallsend, especially the under dogs among them, do not stand solidly by her at the coming General Election, they will not be worth their salt. (Which last word I use in the metaphorical sense familiar to biblical students.) Perhaps you have at some time or another heard her speak, and on one of those occasions when her oratory rises to an astonishing height, or rather delves to an unplumbed depth of passionate assault against suffering and injustice. For she is a stiff and able fighter. Yet mixed up with her pugnacity, you will find a vein of Victorian puritanism which for all her latter-day Socialism links her firmly to the evangelists of past ages. (Yes—the same in its essential quality, but what social and territorial worlds away from Lady Astor's!) And if you want to know where it comes from I will give you a hint: When I look northward from where I am writing now, I see a line of green hills against the sky. Beyond them lies the stretch of rolling verdurous country where Dorset, and Devon, and Somerset meet. In that brown soil Margaret Bondfield has her roots. And I suspect that they go pretty deep.

Greeting to you from

AN OLD VOTER.

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION: DESCRIBE YOUR IDEAL WOMAN M.P.

EVENTS THAT MUST NOT BE MISSED

Major Barbara, by G. B. Shaw. (Sybil Thorndike as Major Barbara.) Wyndham's Theatre, 8.15; matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Rumour, by C. K. Munro, Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square. Every evening 8.30; matinées Thursdays and Saturdays. Last two performances, Saturday, 20th April.

Show and Sale in connection with the Studley College Appeal Fund. 25th April, 11.30-6 p.m. New Horticultural Hall, Westminster. To be opened by H.R.H. Princess Mary, at 12 midday. Chair: The Lady Denman, C.B.E. Tickets, 5s. (1s. after 1 o'clock) from Miss Gordon, Studley College Appeal, 26 Eccleston Street, S.W. 1. Demonstrations of the work of the College will be given.

Printing and Allied Trades Exhibition, Olympia. Till 25th April. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission, 1s. 6d.

Journey's End. Savoy Theatre, Strand. Matinées Monday, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 2.30.

BROADCAST FEATURES.

Wednesday, 10.45 a.m.—A Woman's Commentary. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (5XX only).

Wednesday, 7 p.m.—Public Departments (all B.B.C. stations except 5GB). 1st May: Ministry of Health.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOME OF OUR INSTITUTIONS.

We have a large number of institutions in this country fulfilling a variety of purposes. The word is unpopular, "institutionalized" being a familiar term of reproach. Nor have "Home" and "Reformatory" and "Industrial School" very happy associations. The desire of the reformer is to call them all something different, because the words suggest a régime which belongs to the past and is now being replaced by something better. As for prison, we just say "Prison is prison" and when we devise a different form of detention such as Borstal or Camp Hill we take care to give it some quite different designation.

In a modern Reformatory the girls attend the local technical institute for classes in the evenings, borrow books from the Public Library, learn swimming, first aid, and drill, in addition to the usual domestic subjects. The real difficulty in institutions is not so much to provide the right training and occupation for the inmates; it is to make the life of the institution a preparation for life outside. The girls are protected from much, but they also miss much. Girls between 13 and 19 are cut off for years from association with their homes, not only from their parents, but from small brothers and sisters, and from the interests of older brothers and sisters who are starting fresh homes of their own. They are cut off from all possibility of making acquaintances of the other sex. The head of the institution must be friendly to all but cannot show particular friendship to anyone; and close friendships between any two of the girls are likely to be discouraged as apt to lead to jealousies and sentimentality. A good deal is needed by way of compensation if the demands—mental, moral, and social—of the teens are to be satisfied.

The Reformatory and the Rescue Home rely as a rule on keeping their girls for a considerable period; two years is the most usual time. There is a great field of usefulness for homes which will take boys or girls who have perhaps got under bad influences and will give them the short period of supervision and care which they need before starting to earn their living. Probation officers often feel the need of homes of this sort; boys and girls are put under their charge who need to be got away from their immediate surroundings and would be the better for a short period of discipline. It is a great help if such a one can go to a home for a few months as a condition of the Probation Order. Such homes can be small and simple as no great amount of organization or schemes of training are needed. For boys, gardening and housework; for girls, the ordinary work of the house, with some special classes in cooking and handicrafts; will provide both occupation and instruction and will afford the superintendent an opportunity for seeing for what sort of work and of life the boy or girl is best fitted. It would be useful to magistrates if they could know officially what homes of this type are to be recommended; the name of the home selected could then be inserted in the Probation Order.

"Prison is prison." This remains as true to-day as ever in spite of all that has been and is being done to mitigate the harshness of the régime. No one can be for a moment in an English prison without the consciousness that he is within prison walls. The visitor will not feel as he might in some foreign prison, that he is in a factory where men are working hard to earn their maintenance, nor on a farm where brain and muscle are being employed to win the produce of the soil. The warders and their mode of speech, the dress and bearing of the prisoners, the paved concentric circles for the daily exercise in the high-walled yard, the clanging of heavy doors, the wire-netting stretched across the galleries, the little pile of religious books in every cell—these are prison. For those at least on whom the prison walls have closed "for life" (not a large number, but many of them young and some of them persons of great moral possibilities), surely a different mode of existence might be devised. A real change would no doubt demand great courage and imagination on the part of those in authority, but it need not necessarily involve any risk to the public or any increase in the cost to the taxpayer. What such a change might be will be discussed in a further article.

CLARA D. RACKHAM.

(Continued from preceding column.)

Thursday, 25th April, 10.45 a.m.—Daventry (5XX) only. Miss Vera Brittain: "New Openings for Girls."

Mondays (from 6th May), 10.45: Insurance Problems (fortnightly).

Mondays (from 13th May), 10.45: Economics in the Home. By Mrs. K. Wauchope MacIver.

THE CHILD GROWS UP.¹

If Miss Evelyn Sharp were to write a brochure on Pigs in Clover, I am convinced that we should close the book at the end realizing as we had never realized before, the sweetness of the clover and the vigour of its growth in the sunny field; and as for the pigs, their clean pinkness, their surprising agility, their legitimate claim upon all the sweetness the clover could give them would seem to us from henceforth for ever merely axiomatic. But in *The Child Grows Up*, a sequel to her *London Child*, Miss Sharp is helped by the more obvious attractiveness of her material, for, as she remarks in her chapter called "When I Am a Ghost," "we can scarcely take up a journal to-day without finding in it some reference to what is termed in the current jargon, the "problem of adolescence." Happily, she makes the young creatures of which she writes so delightful that we are able to forget that they bear that most depressing and sombre of titles—adolescents. The eager hope, slowly to be bruised and often to die, of the youngsters when they leave school and come before, as many of them do, the Junior Advisory Committee, is conveyed to us, not so much in generalizations as in the stories of certain boys and girls known to the author. These stories make us inclined to agree with Bernard Shaw. "Bernard Shaw's theory," says Miss Sharp, "that our world is the lunatic asylum of the planets seems to explain our official attitude to boys and girls who leave school at fourteen," and she adds later, "from fourteen to sixteen they have no official existence whatever, unless they make a voluntary use of the Juvenile Employment Exchange." It is impossible to do justice to this book by a few words quoted here and there. It is full of accurate fact and sound theory, and is as readable as Conan Doyle.

One thing appears clearly, namely, that it is the system that is at fault, not those who administer it. Their love and common sense and humour is apparent on almost every page. But even love, without experience, may be at fault. Ponder this, for example: "One of the earliest discoveries we made was the difference that lay between making remarks and passing them!" But ignorance of a trifle like this is as nothing compared with ignorance about how best to inculcate religious principles. Read all about the strike of girls described in the chapter called "Beatie." Beatie was a young lady who had remained with the firm when the rest went on strike. Miss Wharton, the temporary club secretary, urged upon the others that they should appreciate Beatie and her action and her motives, that in fact they should exercise in her regard, the Christian virtue of charity. And they did. (Beatie "held no opinion that could not be altered to taste, no principle that was not up for sale to the highest bidder.") After the strike all returned to the works. "She had never anticipated the reception that was hers on her arrival at the works. Daisy Yates began it by rushing to greet her with a rough and vehement embrace. Disengaging herself with some annoyance from this savage attack of affection, Beatie found herself immediately subjected to another. After being violently kissed by some thirty comrades, and shaken by the hand with a force that left her arm aching up to the shoulder, Beatie's suspicions were thoroughly aroused. 'What have I done to be slobbered over like this?' she demanded. 'Done?' echoed Daisy, with an unctuous smile, 'only what you felt to be right, dearie. We admire you for it, darling. That's why we are loving you so. It's only our way of showing we are Christians. I can't hardly keep from loving you a single minute. Come on, girls, let's forgive her again!' . . . At lunch-time matters reached a climax, Christian charity having taken the unpleasant form of standing over her and trying to force her to swallow the contents of one lunch packet after another. . . 'Why, what's the matter, dear?' inquired the wondering Daisy. 'We're only feeding the hungry, like what the Bible tells us to do to our enemy' . . ."

However oddly, even reprehensibly these curious beings behave, Miss Sharp's liking for them is infectious. None of us can help liking them. Whether our liking, our "Christian charity" can translate itself into so altering the social system that they can have at least as good a chance as we have had, is another matter. A good beginning will be to read this book and *The London Child*.

A. H. W.

¹ By Evelyn Sharp. (John Lane: The Bodley Head, Ltd. 7s. 6d.)

COME HITHER.¹

All those who know and treasure the anthology of poems collected by Walter de la Mare known as *Come Hither*, first published in 1923, will appreciate the issue of a new edition (by Constable & Co., Ltd.), which although half the price of the first—being only 10s.—is not only handier in form but is considerably enlarged, though, alas! the woodcuts of the earlier edition are omitted. It is difficult to give an idea to those unfortunate families which do not as yet possess this volume of the treasure-house they lack; its sub-title, "A Collection of Rhymes and Poems for the Young of All Ages," is true in every letter. There is much in it for each member of any family: it is one of those books which once possessed, it seems strange ever to have done without. Being de la Mare's it will easily be appreciated that the mark of his personality is everywhere. The book is divided into three parts. First comes "The Story of this Book." This is a characteristic account of a small boy who makes the acquaintance of his neighbour—a somewhat alarming elderly woman, Miss Taroo—living alone in a large house surrounded by a big garden. She lets him have the run of a room previously occupied by a relative of hers known as Mr. Nahum. He had made three books of poems with prose notes. These poems, with their notes and others, are reproduced in this book. Is this story with all Mr. de la Mare's wonder and mystery and expectation true? Who can say? And does it matter? It makes us long to open what comes next, which are the poems themselves—poems of all sorts from the earliest that have come down to us to the very latest—even Edith Sitwell. Check by jowl are old favourites, new discoveries, arranged not chronologically, not by authors, but by ideas and subject matter. The big sub-headings include Morning and May, Mother, Home, and Sweetheart, Feast Fairs, Beggar Gipsies, Elphis Ouhh Fay, War, Dance Music and Bells, "Lily Bright and Shine—A," "Old Tales and Balladry," Evening and Dream—titles which of themselves lure one on.

At the end come 300 closely printed pages of notes, and these are in many ways the most interesting part of the book. Not notes as we used to know them at the end of a Shakespeare play, but sparkling, whimsical fairy notes full of solid information, it is true, but full of the very spirit of the poems to which they refer, of folk-lore, or myth; frequently the note does not refer to the poem at all but is merely a peg for other poems of which the original poem has reminded the anthologist. Here they tumble out in such profusion that lo and behold! the "Notes" form nearly another Anthology almost as fascinating as the first.

Were we to start to quote we should fill many numbers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER. All we can say is, if you don't buy this book you don't know the value of money. No one can afford to be without it! E. M. H.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD.²

Mr. Hillyer, in his attempt to summarize world history for a child, has produced a work on rather the same lines as Van Loon's *World History*. He is, however, much less of a historian, and his history is inaccurate. The book is written in American, and should not therefore be published in England as though intended for English children, unless it is understood that American is a foreign language whose idioms and spelling should no more be reproduced in English children's conversation than those of French. It is worse for a child to learn American from his lesson books, than to learn cockney from his nurse. The whole style is slapdash, and makes one believe the author's statement, that he learnt nothing but American history in his youth and wonder if he ever remedied that deficiency. The ancient history is better than the modern, for in dealing with much-discussed characters, such as Mary Tudor or Florence Nightingale, or with events like the Great War, the author has always taken the popular rather than the historical point of view; and it is hard to take seriously his excuse for heading a chapter "King Elizabeth," that that lady was said to have ruled "like a king"!

But for these important blemishes the book might have been a useful summary, which should bring events in world history into focus in a child's mind.

The illustrations are good on the whole, though sometimes pandering to the author's rather distorted sense of humour.

The idea of the staircase of time is a good one, but has been used before, and better, in Van Loon's book. M. O'M.

¹ Constable & Co., Ltd. 10s. net.

² V. M. Hillyer. (George Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.)

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

We print below the complete list up to date of prospective women candidates for Parliament at the coming General Election:—

UNIONIST.	
Viscountess Astor, M.P.	Sutton, Plymouth.
Duchess of Atholl, M.P.	Kinross and W. Perth.
Countess of Iveagh, M.P.	Southend.
Councillor Miss Kingsmill-Jones	Ardwick.
The Hon. Mary Pickford.	Farnworth.
Mrs. Shaw	Lanarkshire.
Miss Irene Ward	Morpeth.
LIBERAL.	
Mrs. Alderton, C.C., J.P.	N.W. Hull.
*Mrs. Corbett Ashby	Hendon.
Mrs. Bayfield	Gorton Division, Manchester.
Miss Barbara Bliss	E. Grinstead.
Lady Crosfield	N. Islington.
Miss Elizabeth Edwards	S.E. St. Pancras.
*Miss Alison Garland	Warrington.
*Miss Mary Grant	W. Salford.
Miss Morgan Gibbon	S. Hackney.
Mrs. Hoffman	N. Norfolk.
Miss Hester Holland	Hythe.
Mrs. Hornabrook	Deritend (Birmingham).
Miss F. L. Josephy.	Winchester
Miss Enid Laphorn	Hitchin
Miss Megan Lloyd George	Anglesey.
Mrs. C. F. Masterman	Salisbury.
Miss M. E. Marshall	Smethwick.
*Miss E. B. Mitchell	N. Lanark.
Dr. Betty Morgan	Sunderland.
Miss Grace Roberts	Caerphilly.
*Mrs. Walter Runciman, M.P.	Tavistock.
Lady Stewart	N. Kensington.
Miss Helen Schilizzi	Northampton.
Miss Ida Swinburne	Eastern Surrey.
Miss Dora West, O.B.E.	Rotherhithe.
*Mrs. Wintringham	Louth.
LABOUR.	
Lady Clare Annesley	Bristol West.
Mrs. E. Barton	Nottingham Central (Co-op.).
Mrs. Harrison Bell	Luton.
*Dr. E. Bentham	Islington E.
Miss M. Bondfield, M.P.	Wallsend.
Mrs. Borrett	Weston-super-Mare.
*Dr. Stella Churchill	Brentford and Chiswick.
Mrs. Davies	Wells.
Mrs. Helen Gault	Perth.
*Mrs. B. Ayrton Gould	Northwich.
*Mrs. M. Hamilton	Blackburn.
Miss Helen Keynes.	Horsham and Worthing.
*Miss D. Jewson	Norwich.
Miss A. Susan Lawrence, M.P.	E. Ham, North
Miss Jennie Lee, M.P.	North Lanark.
Mrs. Speedwell Massingham	Petersfield.
Lady Cynthia Moseley	Stoke-on-Trent.
Dr. Marion Phillips	Sunderland.
Mrs. MacNab Shaw	Ayr Burghs.
*Miss K. Spurrell	Totnes.
*Miss Jessie Stephen	Portsmouth S.
*Miss E. Stewart	Edinburgh N.
Mrs. R. Townsend	Wycombe.
*Miss Picton-Turbervill	The Wrekin.
Mrs. Wadham	Lewisham West.
*Miss M. Whately	St. Albans.
Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.	Middlesbrough East.

INDEPENDENT.

*Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone, J.P. English Universities.

* Stood before.

THE GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

DEPUTATION TO MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

The influential joint deputation of women's societies organized by the Equal Political Rights Association and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship which was received by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had every reason to be pleased with the morning's work. Mr. MacDonald, who was supported by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Snowden, dealt in his reply with each one of the speeches which had been made to him, and explained precisely where he agreed with our arguments, where he differed, and what he was prepared to do for us in the event of his being returned to power. He forbore to make capital out of the fact that the deputation was not unanimous on some of the points presented and treated every question raised on its merits. To put it shortly, he agreed that married women should be free to retain their own nationality, that the age of marriage should be raised to 16 without the ambiguity which would be introduced if marriages of persons under that age were to be only voidable instead of being voided; that the police should be required to produce independent evidence in the case of persons arrested for street offences; that a conference should be held in order to determine the best method of increasing the numbers and improving the status of the women police; that women peers should sit in the House of Lords; that women should be better represented at Geneva; that they should have really equal opportunities with men in the Civil Service; that married women should not be dismissed simply on account of their having married; and that a husband or wife should not be allowed to disinherit by will either dependent children or the surviving spouse. He also subscribed to the general principle that women should receive equal pay for equal work. With regard to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, he pointed out the urgent need for setting up some definite machinery for securing peace before the reaction from the war had ceased to dominate our minds.

On the other points raised he was less reassuring. Mr. Snowden, who spoke later on this question, refused to pledge his party to a separate income tax for married women, and Mr. MacDonald himself explained that he was not prepared to take the question of teachers' scales of pay entirely out of the hands of the local authorities, as was desired by the National Union of Women Teachers. He considered, however, that local authorities should be free to pay their women employees on the same scale as men if they desired to do so. Mr. Henderson defended his factory bill, pointing out that in many ways it gave women a greater measure of equality than they possess at present, and Mr. MacDonald added that factory legislation cannot take account of individual capacities, but must deal with the general level of powers in classes of workers. As to family allowances, he told us that the subject is being examined at the present time by the Trade Union Congress, that the individual Unions are still voting upon it, but that their replies are so far evenly divided as to show that there is need for a great deal more propaganda in favour of this proposal before the Labour Party can promise to bring it about. The right to information on the subject of birth control at State-aided clinics he thought a question which ought not to be handled on party lines, as it raised religious and moral as well as strictly political issues. He was in favour therefore of its being decided by a free vote in the House, so that members of all parties might express their personal convictions.

This bald account will show that feminism can look for a very considerable measure of support from the Labour Party, and we appeal to Labour women to see that these expressions of opinion are made full use of during the next few weeks.

COMPETITION COUPON

Name.....
 Address.....
 Age (if under 21).....

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

THE PRESIDENT IN BELGIUM.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby has just returned from an interesting visit to Belgium on Suffrage work, an account of which will be published next week.

DEPUTATION TO MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

The second of the deputations of women's organizations to Party leaders, arranged by the N.U.S.E.C. in co-operation with the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee, was received by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on Monday, 15th April. At this deputation the N.U.S.E.C. was represented by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Blanco White, Mrs. Hubback, and Miss Macadam; a full report will be found elsewhere.

GENERAL ELECTION FUND.

In view of the work undertaken we earnestly hope that all those who may yet propose contributing to this Fund will do so without delay.

We have to express our thanks for the following further contributions to the above Fund which has now reached the sum of £298 12s. 10d.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Crook		1	0
Mrs. Gandell	10	0	0
Mrs. Holyoake	2	0	0
Mrs. Kinross	1	1	0

We acknowledge with thanks a donation of £1 from the Petersfield S.E.C., which we apologize for having originally entered as a personal contribution.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

THE CONSTITUENCIES.

Thanks to the generosity of friends who have subscribed to the Election Fund, two full-time organizers have been appointed, who will devote their whole time between now and the General Election to work in the constituencies. The constituency map at Headquarters which is adorned with a green flag in each constituency undertaken by an affiliated society, is already beginning to be pleasantly coloured, and we are glad to note that even moribund or dead societies show a tendency to revive under the stimulus of a general election. *Will any member or friend of the National Union who lives in a constituency in which we are not represented, offer help in approaching candidates?* The Election Committee is prepared to consider applications for help in organizing meetings, deputations, etc. *But there is no time to be lost. Please offer help at once.* Wherever possible, the Election Committee is co-operating with the Women's Peace Crusade, on which it is represented.

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

Requests for help have already reached us. If you can help, please:—

- Send in your name at once.
- State if you wish to work for any particular woman.
- If not, state which party, if any, you prefer, and which part of the country.
- State what form of help you can give, and whether you are experienced or not (speaking, canvassing, driving or lending a car, clerical work, etc.).
- State length of time, and when available.

Every effort will be made to help inexperienced workers. Hospitality is sometimes available. Please send in your name at once.

MISS AULD'S RESIGNATION.

We greatly regret the resignation of Miss Dorothy Auld, owing to her inability in future to undertake work outside London. Miss Auld is well known to our societies all over the country as an indefatigable worker, undaunted by difficulties of any kind. There are many good organizers, but comparatively

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PRIZE COMPETITION.

NOTE CLOSING DATE, 30th APRIL.

We give below particulars of the competition for new or potential voters. The competition is divided into two groups—the first for new voters under 30 and the second for future voters from 16 to 21. Two prizes are offered in the first group (£2 2s. and £1), and two in the second (£1 1s. and 10s. 6d.). We urge our senior readers to use this opportunity of interesting their young relations, friends, maids, indeed any girls with whom they may come in contact, and suggest that they order copies of the back numbers up to date. A limited number of sets of the first six letters may be had for 1s. post free. We ought perhaps to add that while we expect to reach girls and young women, boys or young men are not excluded should any wish to compete.

I.

FOR NEW VOTERS.

- Candidates are asked to select not more than four, and not fewer than two of the questions printed below. Replies must not be sent at this stage to subsequent questions.
- Candidates may use a pseudonym if they wish, but must send their name and address, which should be written on the competition coupon given below. Each candidate must send in a separate coupon.
- Replies must reach the office, 4 Tufton Street, not later than 30th April.
- The decision of the editors shall be final, and they reserve the right to print any successful answers of sufficient merit.

FUTURE VOTERS.

- Candidates over 15 and under 21 may enter this class. They are asked to add their age and their name and address on the competition coupon. It would also help the judges if they could add whether at school or college or working. Other rules are the same as above.

QUESTIONS.

- "Is the Vote Worth While?"
- "When did the Prime Minister promise to give the Vote to women on the same terms as men?" Briefly describe the course of events between the Representation of the People Act, 1919, and his promise.
- "What is the point of joining a Political Party?"
- "What would you do if the Party to which you belonged refused to consider a particular reform which you had very much at heart?"
- "Have we achieved Equal Citizenship?"
- "What is the point of joining a non-party women's organization?"

(See Competition Coupon, page 86.)

(Continued from previous column.)

few have the skill shown by Miss Auld in "getting things done" in the most adverse circumstances. She will be greatly missed in our ranks, but we are glad that she is still engaged in work for the "Common Cause", as she has accepted a post in the Women's Freedom League.

MISS EDITH EVANS ON FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—Friday, 10th May, 3 p.m.

As already announced, Miss Evans has generously consented to give a talk on the Lady with a Lamp, the proceeds to be in aid of the general funds of the Union. This meeting will take place on the afternoon of Friday, 10th May, at 3 p.m. at 27 Grosvenor Square, by kind permission of Mrs. Robert Fleming. Tea tickets, price 5s., may be obtained on application to Headquarters, and we very much hope that all our readers able to take advantage of this splendid opportunity of meeting Miss Evans will do so, and will also make the meeting widely known among their friends. It will be a unique opportunity of hearing a great artist speak on a great subject.

COMING EVENTS.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

27th April-8th May. International Conference of Executive and Standing Committees in London. Opening Welcome Meeting, 29th April, 8 p.m. Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate. The Prime Minister, representatives of London Municipal Authorities, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, and the Lady Emmott will receive the delegates. Particulars from I.C.W., 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

24th April. 12 noon. 35-7 Marsham Street, S.W. 1. Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., will lay the foundation stone of the new building.

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

25th April. 8 p.m. 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood: "Security." Chair: Professor Graham Wallas.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

St. Pancras S.E.C.—22nd April. Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W. 1. Conference on Women Police. 1st Session, 5.20-6.20 p.m.; chair, Miss Monica Whately. 2nd Session, 7.30-9.30 p.m.; chair, the Lady Emmott. Speakers: Commandant Allen, Commissioner Adelaide Cox, Miss Hartland, J.P. Tickets 1s. from Miss Boileau, 27 Grove Terrace, N.W. 5.

Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A.—22nd April. 7.45 p.m. Central Halls, Bath St. Annual Meeting.

Gillingham W.C.A.—25th April. 7 p.m. Arden Street. Choral Society's Concert.

Horsham W.C.A.—26th April. 2.30 p.m. W.E.A. Hall, Carfax. Annual Meeting. 3.30 p.m. Mrs. Hodson: "Mental Deficiency in the U.S.A."

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

22nd April. 6 p.m. St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square. Miss Chave Collisson. "Women, the Vote, and the British Commonwealth League." Chair: Miss de Alberti.

STUDLEY COLLEGE.

25th April. New Horticultural Hall. Show and Sale of Flowers, Fruit, Vegetables, and Dairy Produce in aid of The College. Display of flowers from Goldsbrough Hall, to be opened by H.R.H. Princess Mary, at noon.

UNION OF WOMEN VOTERS.

29th April. 55 Chancery Lane. Miss Edith Neville, "The Drama and Popular Culture."

WOMEN'S PEACE CRUSADE.

9th May. 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. All-Party Demonstration for the Return of a Parliament of Peacemakers. Speakers: Dame Edith Lyttelton, Lady Acland, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mme Malaterre Sellier (France), Dr. Lüders, M.P. (Germany), Miss Roelofs (U.S.A.). Tickets from 55 Gower Street, W.C.

WOMEN VOTERS' MEETING.

1st May. 8.30. Ladbroke Hall, Ladbroke Grove. "How to make the Kellogg Pact a Reality." Speakers, the three Political Candidates and Miss K. D. Courtney. Chair: Miss Lena Ashwell. Tickets from the Hon. Secretary, Kensington Branch Women's Peace Crusade, Mrs. Badger, 48 St. Mark's Road, W. 10.

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-sittingroom and service for lady or gentleman at Cheam. Pleasant country in easy reach of London.—Apply, Mrs. Bampton, Puttsboro', Alberta Avenue, Cheam.

LADY receives PAYING GUESTS in country house; delightful surroundings overlooking golf course, bracing air; every comfort, central heating, garage.—Miss Knowles, Windyridge, Peppard, Oxon.

FURNISHED Bedroom, moderate terms; meals optional. Private house adjoining Upper Harley Street. Only ladies received.—Box 1,532, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED Bedroom, gas fire, breakfast, for one or two ladies; letters only.—A. D., 10 Beaumont Street, Wimpole Street, W. 1.

UNFURNISHED s.c. Flat in W. 1, N.W. 1, or S.W. 1 district, required by two ladies. Possession any time before end May. Moderate rent.—Box 1,539, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED Flat to Let, May, June. sitting-room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. Maida Vale district. 2 guineas.—Write, Miss Williamson-Jones, Ratcliffe Settlement, Stepney, E.

A WELL-FURNISHED two-roomed balcony flat (bed-sitting, kitchen). Newly decorated. Electric light, gas, use bathroom, 'phone. Quiet house. Suitable two ladies. £2 2s. (1), £2 5s. (2).—Apply, before noon, or write, 7 Kildare Gardens, Bayswater.

POST WANTED.

AU PAIR.—Will someone help Austro-Italian girl student to finish studies London University, by offering home in exchange for household help. French, German lessons given. Domesticated, fond of children. Free time wanted daily to attend lectures. References.—Box 1,538, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE Mongrel Terrier, intelligent, affectionate, pretty tricks, wants country home with more walks and freedom than now possible.—Miss Taylor, Settrington, Englefield Green, Staines.

LADY ARTIST (Russian), Exhibitor to London Group Salon d'Andonne, Paris, etc., is arranging sketching parties in Brittany, spring and summer. Fluent linguist. Excellent references.—Box 1,537, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

DRESS.

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

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned, and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,141, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Expert advice on openings and trainings for professional women; interviews 10-1 (except Saturdays) or by appointment.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 21st April, 6.30, Rev. Hudson Shaw, "Problems of the Book of Job."

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

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30 "	2 6	5 0	8 9	17 6

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

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

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

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

Name

Address