

WOMEN'S SERVICE
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AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Equal Franchise.

Times have indeed changed. With the Cardiff Conference in view, the results of which will, of course, be known by the time this is in the hands of our readers, the Conservative Press, with the exception of what the Home Secretary calls "the discreditable agitation on the part of a few papers in the south," have accepted the inevitable and point out to its readers firstly that the Government is pledged up to the hilt, and as *The Times* states, "can secure nothing but discredit by declining to meet their obligations," and further that, again in the words of our great contemporary, "a conference of practical politicians may well be reminded that whatever this Government may or may not do, the two rival Parties will certainly unite to extend the franchise at the earliest possible moment." The Home Secretary, the Prime Minister, and Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, will all be prominently before the country at Cardiff as supporters of the proposed franchise reform. We publish in another column a fine letter from Dame Millicent Fawcett, published on 4th October.

Unemployment Insurance.

It is not often that we find *The Times* and the *Daily Herald* singing a duet on any subject, but this remarkable phenomenon was witnessed on Saturday in their drastic criticism of the Government's Unemployment Insurance Bill. The Bill, which it was expected would follow closely the findings of the Blanesburgh Report on Unemployment Insurance, will be coming up for its second reading as soon as the House of Commons reassembles. It is intended to take the Committee stage on the floor of the House. It is, of course, satisfactory that, as our leader points out, our unemployment scheme will in future aim at being a genuine insurance scheme throughout, and that uncovenanted benefit, the dole, etc., will disappear. It is also satisfactory that a scheme claiming to be an insurance scheme should be given, as in the future it will be given, as a right, and will not depend on the discretion of any individuals, however official. It will be necessary in future for the applicant to have paid at least thirty contributions, or in the case of disabled ex-Service men, fifteen contributions in the two years preceding the date of the claim. On certain conditions it will be possible to draw benefit for

18 months, but cases will be revised quarterly with a view to inquiry into alternative forms of employment. With regard to scales, we welcome the increase from 5s. to 7s. for the wives and adult dependants of unemployed persons, even though it brings with it a reduction of 1s. a week for single men. We deplore, however, the low rates of benefits it is proposed to give to the new class of young adults, between 18 and 21, viz. 10s. for men, 8s. for women, and the reduction also in the rates for boys and girls. True, these reductions were proposed by the Blanesburgh Report, but coupled with the recommendation that training of these young people should be compulsory, the understanding being that such training carries with it a hot daily meal. We should moreover have been glad to see new legislation made the opportunity for introducing the principle that contributions should be based on earnings rather than on sex, which underlies so many of the continental schemes.

The Legitimacy Act.

Since the Legitimacy Act came into force in January, and notwithstanding the cumbrous nature of the machinery which it sets up, nearly 4,000 certificates of legitimation have been granted by the Registrar-General. Most of these cases are those of children whose parents have applied on their behalf, but applications have also come from grown persons who, unknown to their friends and neighbours, have suffered all their lives under what seemed to them a disgrace. In spite of these figures, one of our great daily papers states that inquiries it receives under its readers' insurance scheme seem to show that the provisions of the Act are not generally understood. Now that so many laws are passed which closely affect the lives of persons incapable of reading Acts of Parliament, some means might well be sought which would ensure that the citizens for whose relief these measures are intended should become acquainted with them. The Press, at the moment when each of these Acts is topical, gives it publicity, but the moment passes swiftly, and the missing of a single day's paper is often enough to make one miss the whole Press contribution to such a subject. Nor is a man always aware at the time when the papers are dealing with a topic that five years later all these provisions will be of importance to him. In a perfect democracy we should all keep filing-cabinets for the benefit of our neighbours and of ourselves; in the meantime it is clear that much public goodwill fails of its effect for lack of channels of communication.

Maternal Mortality.

Some figures of interest to all students of maternal mortality appear in the current issue of *Nursing Notes* :—

	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Maternal Mortality.	Death from Diarrhoea under 2 years.
West Ham	21.2	62	1.9	13.9
Blackburn	14.0	89	8.0	5.2
Eastbourne	12.9	43	8.2	2.7
Colchester	16.1	64	5.0	6.2

Of these places West Ham is a slum area with "flagrant overcrowding," but where a notoriously keen and efficient Medical Officer of Health is helped by steady co-operation between the various local health organizations. Blackburn is a cotton town, and according to the report of a local doctor very little use is made of the facilities provided by the borough for either ante-natal care or skilled attention during childbirth. Eastbourne, with its 8.2 maternal mortality, is one of the healthiest towns

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in England, with a very high proportion of its inhabitants able to afford every care that is required. The Colchester figures cover the whole of a more or less rural area; more mothers live than in Blackburn, but more babies die of diarrhoea. These statistics, on the whole, present us with an unsolved problem. The answer they suggest is that maternal mortality varies, as much as with overcrowding and prosperity, with the efficiency of the local organization.

A Slaughter of the Innocents.

The vital statistics recently published by the Health Officer in Calcutta bear startling and tragic testimony to the conclusions arrived at in *Mother India*. With the birth-rate at 19.2 per 1,000, infant mortality is 308, a third of the babies dying in the first week after birth. It is due, in the opinion of the Health Officer, "to the fact that poverty, ignorance, child marriage, and the purdah system undermine the health of the mothers." Tuberculosis is placed first as a cause of the high death-rate for all adults, but between the ages of 15 and 20 *five females die for every male*. As the Health Officer states, "The most important factor in the aetiology of tuberculosis among girls and young women is early marriage." In view of these figures, it is with sad misgivings that we note that the Marwri Association of Calcutta has protested against the Bill introduced into the Assembly for raising the legal age of marriage. The Association, we read, "considers that the Bill is bound to wound the religious susceptibility of orthodox Hindus, and to get members of the community into trouble for *no fault other than that of performing child marriages* according to the teachings of their religion."

Broadcast Education.

The foreword to the admirable syllabus of talks and lectures for the Broadcast autumn term begins by stating that adult education in the widest sense of the term is the keynote of its programme. It certainly does represent education brought to the fireside. For those who wish to study languages, French and German talks with dictation tests are provided. Courses on music, astronomy, psychology, science, history, engineering, and art are carefully planned with books of reference, and more popular talks deal with novels, gardening, adventure. In fact every need is catered for. If we had a criticism to offer it might be that the discussion of Parliamentary events of special interest to the citizen is not included. Many of these can be discussed in an entirely non-party spirit and with the probable final extension of the franchise before us it is very desirable that what happens at Westminster should be brought in an intimate way to women and indeed men voters all over the country.

Lord Eustace Percy.

Lord Eustace Percy is reported to have said that the years from fourteen to seventeen are years for forgetting and not for learning. We wonder why he said this, and we wonder what he meant. We also wonder why a man who can and does say things of this sort on public occasions of importance should be allowed to remain in charge of our educational system. Who can look back on those eager, curious years, or watch the children of to-day pass through them, without regret for their vanished desire and capacity to learn? After seventeen, or at any rate eighteen, tastes and aptitudes begin to group themselves, the mind rejects as well as welcomes, and even those with the widest interests are forced to specialize. But in the three years before seventeen the normal child whose teaching is being given in a form that suits him will learn anything that is put within his reach which he can connect in any way with life. Moreover, it is during these years that the uses and purposes of what he learns first present themselves to the pupil's mind, that he begins first to grasp the connexion between the various fields of knowledge, that he first realizes the value of discipline and order, that the fresh moral impulses which are being born in his own personality can be linked up with issues lying outside his immediate emotional experience. For the making, not of a student, but of an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, these are without doubt the most valuable years of all. Everybody knows this, and it is a public calamity that what we suppose must be some vague memory of an idle or ill-ordered boyhood should prevent the President of the Board of Education from realizing the truth of it.

Woman Lord Mayor.

Nominations for mayors are now being received all over the country. We have already heard of several women being nominated. Pride of place must, however, be given to Liverpool, as in Miss Margaret Beavan, who has been nominated as Lord Mayor for next year, we shall have the first woman Lord Mayor in the country. The nomination this year rested with the Conservative Party. All honour to them that they should have

been the first to choose a woman, and we congratulate both them and Miss Beavan. Miss Beavan has a fine record of service, especially among invalid children. She founded the Liverpool Child Welfare Association in Social Work, play centres, holidays for children, etc. She was first co-opted on to the Liverpool Education Committee in 1900 in recognition of her work in founding schools for invalid children, and was the first woman appointed to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

A Woman Minister of State.

It has been suggested in various quarters that if in a general turnover Lord Eustace Percy were transferred to another office, the Duchess of Atholl, now Under Secretary, might succeed him as President of the Board of Education. This would make the Duchess the first woman Cabinet Minister, besides bestowing on a Conservative Prime Minister the distinction of having been the first man to raise a woman to Cabinet rank. The present Government are fortunate in having had placed at their disposal by the hazards of our electoral system not only two women of outstanding public spirit, but two whose talents and temperaments perfectly complement one another, covering between them with singular felicity the whole feminine outlook. Lady Astor has for long been regarded by us all as an unofficial Minister for women's affairs generally without portfolio. We hope that the more specialized gifts of the Duchess of Atholl will now be recognized for official distinction, thus adding to the fine record of the present Government in its dealings with women.

Family Allowances—A Public Conference.

The *New Leader* recently stated that at the next General Election family allowances is certain to be a prominent issue, and that in all probability each party would favour a different scheme. The well-timed conference arranged by the Family Endowment Society on Friday and Saturday, 14th and 15th October, will deal with all the various proposals and all political parties will be represented on its platform. We are not surprised to hear that many organizations, including commercial and trades as well as political, are sending representatives and that a large attendance is expected. The School of Economics is a suitable place for such a discussion as the principle is actually in operation in the payment of the salaries of the staff. We hope that those who are disposed to opposition will enliven the proceedings by their presence and that the conference will represent every angle of opinion.

Women Citizens and Problems of Peace.

Preparations for the conference in Amsterdam on 17th, 18th, 19th November on the problems which face the League of Nations to-day are well advanced, thanks to the organizing ability of Miss Rosa Manus. Each country affiliated to the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship is allowed twelve delegates with the right of three votes. Mrs. Chapman Catt is expected to be present and the list of expert speakers is enough to guarantee its success. We have remarked in these columns on more than one occasion that though, or perhaps because, Holland is so near we are not nearly as familiar with its life and people as we ought to be. For those who can spare a few days in November, this conference offers an unequalled opportunity of seeing something of the life of the capital and meeting those of its residents who have the same standards and aims as ourselves with representatives from other nations. Next week we will give fuller particulars in a short article by Miss Rosa Manus.

To Meet Women Delegates to the Eighth Assembly.

The reception which is being organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to Dame Edith Lyttelton, D.B.E., Substitute-Delegate for Great Britain, and Mrs. Moss, Substitute-Delegate for Australia, to the Assembly of the League of Nations, is being held at the Caxton Hall on Monday, 10th October, at 4 p.m. It will probably be the first occasion on which most of our readers have had an opportunity of receiving news with regard to this Assembly from two such distinguished members. A fine gathering is expected. There are still some tickets (price 2s. 6d.), which can be obtained from 15 Dean's Yard, or at the door.

IRISHWOMEN AND THE ELECTIONS. *Continued from page 280.* occasioning more astonishment. And when we reflect on who tardily and with grudging hands justice in this respect is being dealt out to women of other countries, we regard our rights in this island not only with satisfaction but with actual triumph.

LUCY. O. KINGSTON.

A DISTURBED COMPROMISE.

On Saturday of last week the Government published the text of its expected Unemployment Insurance Bill, which will give our existing system of Unemployment Insurance a new lease of life upon slightly different terms when the existing Act finally expires next April. Our readers will remember that in anticipation of this necessity the Government appointed in 1925 an all-party committee of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Blanesburgh, charged with the duty of investigating the existing Unemployment Insurance scheme in all its workings, and suggesting in the light of such investigation the terms of its further continuance. The Blanesburgh Committee set to work in a spirit of open-minded constructive endeavour, and produced early in the present year a unanimous report. Its members, among whom Miss Margaret Bondfield was the most notable of the Labour representatives, gave a general benediction to the principle of insurance, but suggested certain changes. Chief among them was the recommendation that the present system of "uncovenanted" or "extended" benefit given at the discretion of the Minister of Labour to unemployed persons who have exhausted their legal claim to weekly payments, be abolished, and that in future only one kind of benefit be paid, i.e. that for which actuarial provision is made and which the insured person draws in his own right and within the terms of his insurance contract. Thus the relief element in the present scheme, which we associate with the popular word "dole," was condemned to extinction. In addition, the Blanesburgh Committee recommended a general overhauling of rates, and these involved a drastic reduction both of benefits and contributions for young persons, and a readjustment as between unmarried men and the dependents of married men, in favour of the latter. Such were not all the changes, certainly, but at any rate the most spectacular changes recommended in the Blanesburgh Report.

The Report met with general approbation. From within the Labour Party the recommendations involving a reduction of benefit for young persons and unmarried men were sharply criticised, and in particular Miss Bondfield had to stand a considerable "racket" for her part in accepting them. In the end, however, an end which was something of a personal triumph for its protagonist, she succeeded in persuading a representative conference of her party to endorse her action in co-operating with the rest of the Committee to secure a unanimous report. Incidentally, she explained that she had only accepted the reduction of rates for young persons on the understanding that it was coupled with a recommendation in favour of "industrial instruction and training" for unemployed juveniles.

THE OUTCOME OF THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY.

By Dr. HILDA CLARK.

The discussions in the Committees of this Assembly were much more absorbing and suggestive than those of the last two years. The delegates certainly worked very hard and there was scarcely a moment not filled by plenary sessions, committees, or Council. Nearly always two, sometimes three of them would be sitting at the same time. There was not much time left for secret diplomacy and intrigues, and the general impression was that these played a much less important part this year than last. Last year one wondered if the Assembly had got discouraged. This year it was full of life and not only in committees, but also in the plenary sessions, delegates were speaking with a view to influencing the action of the Assembly, and not only to impress their people at home. The speeches—not always easy to follow—were worth reading carefully, and a close study of the debates throws much light on the tendencies of the foreign policies of many states. What will be the outcome? How much was really achieved?

I can only pick out a few points now. One person can only follow two committees out of the six, and not always the whole of those, on account of the overlapping, and Mrs. Innes recounted last week some of the work accomplished so far. I would note first the great impression made by Dame Edith Lyttelton's moving speech on the necessity of all countries giving up the system of licensed brothels if the traffic in women is to be stopped, and her appeal to men that the demand for prostitution must be lessened as well as the supply. There is no doubt that the work of the Traffic in Women Committee of the League of Nations has roused countries to deal with the causes of the evil, and it is believed that the publication of the second part of this report will be of great use to those who are trying to stop the official sanction of vice in the licensed house system.

In sending Major Elliot in the British Delegation this year,

For our part, though we welcomed the readjustment of rates as between unmarried men and dependents, we regretted that the Committee had seen fit to perpetuate the principle of a differential contribution and benefit as between men and women without exploring further the possibility of adjusting both contributions and benefits to wage rates irrespective of sex.

Nevertheless, in spite of particular criticisms the Report as a whole was received with general approval, and it was felt that the nicely balanced unanimity within the committee itself might be reflected when the Government came to legislate on the lines recommended in a nicely balanced unanimity in the House of Commons and in the country.

But now it appears from the Bill which the Government produced last week that such unanimity is likely to be disturbed. In certain important principles as well as many minor details the Bill follows the lines of the Report. The "dole" is to go, and covenanted benefits are to take their place. The readjusted rates of benefit are to stand as the Report suggested.

So far so good. But when we come to the matter of contributions we find some very striking new departures. The Blanesburgh report proposed a material reduction of contributions both for employers and workers. The Government Bill, with the exception of the young people, leaves the present rates of contribution unaltered. Now it is actuarially necessary that the total amount coming into the fund should not be less, for the basis of the Blanesburgh rates was a forecast of the unemployment figures which turns out to have been fantastically optimistic. But this could have been met by an increase in the State's contribution, as well as by continuing the present burden of taxation on the crippled industries involved. There is unlikely to be agreement on this point.

But unfortunately a major departure from the recommendations of the Report is likely to imperil its passage as an agreed measure. We have not, at the moment of writing, heard what the Labour Party Conference at Blackpool has to say about the matter, but we anticipate some fierce denunciations which will be echoed during subsequent proceedings in the House of Commons. We ourselves, now that rates of contribution are once more in the melting-pot, are tempted to recall our own preference for graded rates as against sex categories. And if the Ministry of Labour should be tempted by the existence of one divergence to tolerate another, if it should fail to supplement the reduced rates for juveniles by an adequate scheme of industrial training, then we fear that Miss Bondfield may be tempted to regret the spirit of compromise in which she signed the report, while her party regrets the counsel of moderation which induced them to endorse her action!

The Government must have been prepared to reverse the policy of disapproval of the League's health work which made such an unfortunate impression two years ago. As a medical man with some experience of other countries, his praise of the work carried weight, and he gave an impression of a desire to co-operate rather than dictate which evidently brought him the goodwill of the Assembly. As *rapporteur* from the fifth Committee on refugee questions he also put an enormous amount of work into the mastery of these problems, where the League has reached some of its most successful results.

But we must confess that in one of them it has to record a failure. With regard to the Armenians, for whom so much has been promised, Dr. Nansen has set himself for four years to carry through a scheme by which the League could redeem the promises made by some of its members to give the Armenians a National Home. This year he had to tell the Council that as its leading members had been unable to give their financial support (Great Britain is of course the one on which the decision really depends) he thought the Council ought to record its failure at once and not continue to hold out hopes which were never likely to be fulfilled. The Council insisted that a further appeal should be made to the Assembly, but it is well known that no adequate response can possibly be expected in face of the attitude of Great Britain.

Fortunately the recommendations of the fifth committee that everything possible should be done to keep the settlement on the land of the Armenian refugees in Syria met with a warm response. France, as Mandatory Power, has already begun to tackle this situation, and we may hope that our Government will at least make a contribution to the funds required.

(Continued on next page.)

IRISHWOMEN AND THE ELECTIONS.

Twice within the last four months has the Irish public been called upon to the exercise of the suffrage. After the second election we are left with a Government majority of four; with a large group of fifty-seven converted "abstentionists" who have swallowed the Oath and are determined not to digest it; a rich and growing crop of rumours; and an exclusively masculine Parliament if one ignores the single and scintillating exception of Mrs. Margaret Collins O'Driscoll. Also with a prophecy of five years of stable government! "Stable government" for even one-half this period would prove no doubt a wholesome sedative to a people in whose political and nervous system lately all that seemed has suffered shock; but it is not wise seriously to predict a prolonged duration of such a morbid and incomprehensible condition.

How these results have been influenced by the important fact of women's complete enfranchisement it is idle to speculate and indeed impossible to say. Voting—never a matter affected by sex—was less than ever so in this election of 15th September on account of the fact that no issue involved affected women as women. The political riddle so suddenly launched upon us, "When is an oath not an oath?" is of as great moment (or as little) to men as to women, and in no way encouraged sex differentiation in voting. One result of the election is greatly to be deplored; to wit, the rout of the woman M.P. Women never achieved this honour in large numbers, but a handful who were returned to the polls in 1923—chiefly amongst the ranks of the "abstentionists"—have suffered complete defeat, with the one example aforesaid.

At the election of last June a gallant attempt was made by the Irishwomen's Citizens' Association to appeal alike to feminist principles and to encourage non-party spirit in election, by running a woman candidate (Mrs. Mary Guinness) for Dublin County Constituency. This "Woman's candidate" was pledged only to work of a social ameliorative character, and presented to the public gaze no shadow of a political bias, beyond what was involved in her willingness to take the Oath of Allegiance. The result was a most discouraging defeat. Party feeling dies hard here in Ireland, and the time to switch off party lines has evidently not arrived. Certainly no woman seems yet strong enough to be successful at the polls except as launched by some political machine; and it is probably in this way that women will in future enter the lists. Their presence in the Dail even when bound by party obligations would be of great benefit in educating and accustoming our people to the thought of women in public life and so breaking down a little more of that prejudice still so disconcertingly alive especially in country districts.

There are additional reasons why the presence of women in the Dail is as desirable as it seems far off, only one instance of which space will permit: In 1926 a Committee was appointed by the Minister of Justice "to consider and report whether it is necessary or advisable in the interest of public morality . . . to prohibit or restrict the sale and circulation of printed matter. The subsequent findings of this Committee (which was of a priestly and professional character and included no woman) are about to be drawn up into a Bill in the new Dail. The whole tenor of this document, drawn up with the best intentions no doubt, is an unwarrantable interference with personal liberty, granting powers of censorship of a comprehensive character, over every class of literature in the Free State. Under British law there is no restriction of propaganda relating to birth control; the House of Lords recently passed a resolution in favour of giving instruction at health centres to married women; a Congress of the Labour party more recently endorsed this. Instead of coming into line with such expressions of opinion, the Irish Committee seems to set before us as an ideal the Australasian Advertisements Act of 1889—but with actually increased penalties!

It is not necessary to point out to any thinking person the far-reaching effects of such proposed legislation as this upon the important questions of control of population, public health, war and peace, all of which are vital questions for women, and it is depressing to know that we shall be deprived of the woman's point of view when it comes to a discussion in the Dail.

Nevertheless it is a comforting reflection to think that in our Irish election women have exercised to the full their voting powers. Strangely enough, in an otherwise anti-feminist nation, our complete enfranchisement was won by very little struggle, except on the part of a small number. Indeed, one might say that it dropped upon us like the gentle dew of Heaven though

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ANNIE BESANT.

On Saturday last Dr. Annie Besant celebrated her 80th birthday. It finds her in the full tide of work and vigour, ruling over the minds of a large circle of co-religionists with the magnetism of a peculiarly forceful personality reinforced by the record of an exceptionally interesting career. Nature still serves her ungrudgingly. To-day it has whitened her hair to an astonishing brightness, and deep chiselled her face in lines which cause one to regret the departure to America of England's greatest plastic artist. Nor has her voice lost anything of its confident and vibrant strength. Those who are likely to be intimidated by the pontifical exterior of this ageless prophetess may be advised to look out for that peculiarly charming interior smile which from time to time breaks out across the formidable lines of her sculptured features. When we cast back across the ups and downs of her long life we see a record of changes and chances unparalleled in their diversity. From the religious orthodoxy of an early Victorian house and a clerical marriage she moved, through the upheaval of matrimonial discontent to the aggressive aethism of her memorable partnership with Bradlaugh. Their joint trial and subsequent campaign on behalf of birth control information for the poor was its most influential feature. A sudden conversion to the mysticism of Mme Blavatsky brought it to a close and laid the foundation of her theosophical eminence and her active connection with Hindu aspirations. Her statesmanlike championship of the cause of Indian Home Rule which brought her first pre-eminence, and later, extremist unpopularity in Nationalist circles, constitute a chapter in her life which commands in this country very general respect. Less general is the sympathy which is accorded to her as high priestess of the Messianic Mr. Krishnamurti. For our own part we chose to focus our memories neither upon her secularist, her Hindu, nor her Theosophical activities, but upon that point in her career when her great gifts of courage and intellect, magnetism, and stateliness were mobilized under the banner of Women's Suffrage. We venture to wish her many happy returns of 1st October.

THE OUTCOME OF THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

Has the Eighth Assembly made any progress towards the prevention of War?

This is the outstanding question in all our minds; especially we want to know if it has given a stimulus to the preparation for a disarmament conference and to the extension of arbitration and international law. One cannot give a definite answer to this yet, except to say that it has opened up the means to both these objects. Whether those means are used must depend on the states themselves, and therefore on public opinion.

What we have gained is:—

(1) That the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference has been urged to hasten its technical work, and to convene this Conference as soon as it is completed.

This is a step forward, because there was great discouragement at the beginning of the Assembly, and no one expected that the Preparatory Commission would meet again for some time. Its chairman, M. Loudon, of Holland, said that it was no use to do so until the Governments and public opinion had shown some progress towards agreement since the last meeting.

(2) The Preparatory Commission has been instructed to appoint a committee to consider "the measures capable of giving to all states the guarantees of arbitration and security" necessary to enable them to reduce their armaments.

(3) In the long and interesting debates on the possibility of extending obligatory arbitration it was clear that belief in this policy is gaining ground, and it was greatly strengthened by Stresemann's signature on behalf of Germany of the clause accepting the obligatory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision to call a conference for the codification of certain matters of International Law in 1929, is another step forward.

The Committee on Arbitration and Security which is to be set up in November will have great scope. A number of suggestions have been made in the Assembly and are outlined in the resolution which was passed there. Some indicate that security can be gained through the acceptance by states of the obligation to submit disputes in the last resort to the decision of the Court of International Justice or arbitration. Somelays stress on the development of sanctions and the obligation to defend a state attacked.

At present our Government blocks the way in both directions. Can we not urge upon it that a move in the direction of reliance on justice and arbitration will win the support of the greatest moral force in all countries, and so be the surest help to security.

EQUAL FRANCHISE.

We reprint below a letter from Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., J.P., which appeared in *The Times* of 4th October.

Sir,—May I ask the hospitality of your columns in order to support the Prime Minister's view that the time has now arrived for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women from the age of 21? At the annual congress of Conservative Associations to be held at Cardiff on October 6 and 7, I understand that a resolution supporting the Prime Minister will be moved by Mr. Morgan Morgan; but there are other resolutions from my point of view of a less satisfactory nature, which may possibly lead astray the unwary. On these I should be glad to be allowed to say a few words.

One is to the effect that men are to continue to be enfranchised at 21, but women are to be treated as incapables until the age of 25; another suggests the age of 25 as the minimum voting age for both sexes. I do not think this last is supported by anyone with practical political experience. It would require almost a revolution to raise the voting age for men. In the working class especially men marry early and often become responsible heads of families some years before they are 25. So soon as they are married and have homes of their own they think (and there are millions who agree with them) they should have votes. Then in the matter of the women's vote, the British Oversea Dominions have given us a very plain lead. They preceded the Mother Country by many years in giving the vote to women. New Zealand was the first in 1893. Australia quickly followed, and Canada enfranchised women on the same terms as men in 1916. Each of these great Daughter Nations has given the vote to women at 21, and on the same conditions as to men. Not a syllable of reproach or disappointment or regret at this extension of friendly equality to women has been heard from any of the Dominions. If there had been even the slightest murmur of such regret or disapproval there is a sufficient remnant left of our ancient anti-suffragists to have made itself heard. No such murmur has reached us. This, it may be argued, is merely negative evidence; but positive evidence is not wanting. Women, and especially, I believe, young women, have been eager aspirants to enroll themselves for every kind of national service. Show them what wants doing from a national point of view, and they are ready to do it in this country, just as they are in the Oversea Dominions. Why then subject British women living in England, Wales, and Scotland to disqualifications they do not deserve?

What very young women are capable of in practical affairs was illustrated only a day or two ago in a short paragraph in *The Times*:—

A signalman on the railway between Chôlons and Rheims was killed on Sunday evening by a goods train as he was lighting his lamps. The only witness of the accident was the man's daughter, a girl of 15. She courageously took her father's place in the signal box until the relief man arrived and for five hours secured the safety of the train services.—(*The Times*, September 27, 1927.)

Turning again to politics, it may not be altogether beside the mark to recall instances in the past of the extraordinary political insight and capacity of young women. I need only mention the names of Queen Victoria and of Joan of Arc. Joan built for herself a name that will last for ever, but was burnt for a witch by the time she was 18, and yet we go on chattering about women not being old enough to vote at 21, while the law declares them old enough to be married at 12! What Bumble said about the law spontaneously rises to our minds.

Queen Victoria was just 18 when she ascended the Throne, and all the contemporary records blaze with the enthusiasm she created among her councillors; they could not say enough about her political sagacity, her knowledge of affairs, her dignity and extraordinary knowledge of the extent and of the limits of her power. All this awoke an enthusiastic personal loyalty which was quite unknown by her immediate predecessors. Responsibility, extended to her in her youth, developed and ripened her character to an extraordinary degree.

Compared with the power resting in a reigning Sovereign the mere casting of a vote every few years may be and is a small thing. But it has its importance, and women feel it; thousands have lived for it, and a few have laid down their lives for it. I think it was Mr. Winston-Churchill who once said, "Five shillings is a very small sum except when you haven't got it," and a vote may by some people be called a small thing, but it becomes a very big thing when you have not got it and are definitely excluded from getting it.

May I be permitted, in conclusion, to remind your readers of the political foresight and sagacity of their greatest sovereign,

Queen Elizabeth? Within two years of her accession she, by her political insight and force of character, had altered the whole outlook of her own country and of Scotland, and had laid the foundation of their union and permanent friendship. Within those two years 1558-1560, she had healed the ancient antagonism between England and Scotland and had thrown off for both of them the yoke of foreign dominance. As Mr. G. M. Trevelyan has pointed out in his *History of England*, in the autumn of 1558 England was virtually subject to Spain and Scotland to France, and in two years each country had been cleared of foreign soldiery and rulers.

This was one of the very greatest achievements of political statesmanship, and may encourage us to hope that our young women will prove worthy successors of our great Queen. If they have it in them to do it, they had better begin while they are young.

MILLICENT G. FAWCETT.

KATHARINE MANSFIELD.

"Katharine Mansfield was natural and spontaneous as was no other human being I have ever met. She seemed to adjust herself to life as a flower adjusts itself to the earth and to the sun . . . she accepted life completely, and she had the right to accept it, for she had endured in herself all the suffering which life can lavish on a human soul." This was Katharine Mansfield as Middleton Murry saw her—and it is good to have from his pen the biographical introduction to this book.¹ For the Katharine Mansfield as others saw her appears nowhere in her own journal. Surely never was diarist so oblivious to the impression she created on others. She lived for herself alone, yet she was no egoist. Her indifference to the opinions of others extended even to criticisms of her work. "Connie and Jimmie came and brought a notice of my book. I brought in more flowers . . . saw the lovely palm."

We should never know from this diary if her critics condemned or commended her work—her work so necessary to her that it was the whole of her rather than a part. "Life without work—I would commit suicide. Therefore work is more important than life." The truth was that Katharine Mansfield was trying to live up to the highest possible standard—the standard she had set herself as an artist. No outside criticism could affect the fact that she would be satisfied with nothing short of perfection. "I finished *Mr. and Mrs. Dove* yesterday. I am not altogether pleased with it. It's a little bit made up. It's not inevitable . . . and I have a sneaking feeling that I have, at the end, used the Doves unwarrantably." She reproached herself continually for her laziness—"I excuse myself, invent pretexts for not working . . . after supper I must start my journal and keep it day by day. But can I be honest? If I lie, it's no use."

This high intellectual integrity is the keynote of her character. All through the journal she strives desperately to catch the truth and imprison it in writing. "Let me remember what I write about that fiddle how it runs up lightly and swings down sorrowful; how it searches." Her diary is used to "try out" phrases, to jot down odd memoranda. "Miss Todd and Miss Hopp 1 were second violins. Miss Bray was a viola." "Details. Father Nebbing has gloves. The cold air—the night air, the pattern of everything . . ." But her physical self would intrude. Her intense suffering makes a dark background to the journal. But even pain can be turned to account. "There is no limit to human suffering . . . one must submit. Do not resist. Take it. Be overwhelmed. Accept it fully. Make it part of life."

Katharine Mansfield died of consumption at Fontainebleau on 9th January, 1923. The last words of her diary are: "I feel happy—deep down. All is well." A beautiful book. M. B. B.

THE FEMINISM OF CHARLES KINGSLEY

Her Majesty the Queen has very graciously accepted from Miss M. A. R. Tucker, Charles Kingsley's *Women and Politics*,² which has recently been republished as a pamphlet. It appeared as an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* as early as 1869 and is not nearly so well remembered as it ought to be. In fact, Charles Kingsley's views on women are generally supposed to be expressed in the familiar words: "Be good sweet maid, and let who will be clever"; it will be a surprise to many who ought to know better to see what sound views he held on the subject. His article is the pure milk of feminism, and his name should find a place in the roll of honour of distinguished men who have upheld our cause.

¹ *Journal of Katharine Mansfield*. (Constable, 7s. 6d.)

² Copies may be procured from the N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster. Price 3d. post free.

TRAVELLERS' TALES.¹

Madame David-Neel writes in English; she speaks of herself as a "child of Paris"; the journey described in this book seems to have taken place only a short while back; and the illustrations from Madame David-Neel's own photographs are very like those which adorn most recent volumes of Asiatic travel. One is therefore tempted to compare this book with them, and it is a little annoying to discover that there are no maps and no index. This irritation, however, soon fades away; maps and indexes would be out of place in Madame David-Neel's work. They might spoil the magic atmosphere into which she introduces us from the very first page.

I am far from wishing to question Madame David-Neel's facts or to assert that every incident described in these pages is not literally true. I do question some of the author's opinions, as, for instance, her belief that the responsibility for Tibet's inaccessibility to foreigners rests upon the British Government; but I do not question anything she relates about herself and her adopted son, the mysterious Lama, who was the companion of her travels. When I say that her book is a work of imagination I only mean that without a great imagination to lead her and support her she could never have undertaken what she did, nor endured as she did; and that supposing by any miracle she had managed it, she could not have conveyed the enchantment of her adventures to her readers as she does in these entrancing pages.

The pleasure that one gets from them is of the same nature as that which one derives from Malory or the *Arabian Nights*. It is quite remote from scientific and political opinion or from any thir's for information. When the Lama Yongden and his old mother, the pseudo-beggar woman, find night descending upon them in a great waste of trackless snow, far, far up among vast mountains, almost as remote from human habitation as the mountains in the moon, we do not really want to find the pass they were looking for upon the map. (Probably it would not be there, anyway, as the geography of these regions is still only in the making.) When the author describes how she "made fire" from her own inner heat to warm herself and Yongden upon a frozen summit, we do not really want to go into the scientific data of the business. When she tells us of Yongden's delightful use of his supposed prophetic powers to lighten the loads and increase the comforts of a little goat or a little donkey going on pilgrimage with its owners, we do not wish to discuss the superstitions of the Thibetans. All the strange adventures in deep solitudes or among mysterious races come to us with the glamour of a fairy tale. We read and are bewitched and we come out of the dream feeling that we know far more about Asia than we could have learned from pages of geographical or statistical information.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

CONFERENCE ON SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Some 200 organizations were represented at the Fourth Conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, which met at Trinity College, Cambridge, during the week-end 23rd to 26th September. Following a reception by Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., Master of Trinity, Sir Geoffrey Butler, K.B.E., Senior M.P. for Cambridge University, delivered the presidential address, while among the many well-known experts contributing to the discussions were Sir Henry Lyons (Director, the Science Museum), Mr. A. E. Overton (Principal, Board of Trade), Sir Richard Gregory (Editor of *Nature*), Lieut.-Col. Newcombe (Librarian, Central Library for Students), Mr. A. E. Twentyman (Librarian, British Institute of Adult Education), Dr. de Vos van Steenwijk (International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation), and Sir Horace Plunkett. Such subjects were discussed as the recent Report of the Public Libraries Committee; Co-operation between Libraries, Government Departments, and Political Societies; Information and Statistics in Commerce and Industry; Special Educational Libraries; the formation of a panel of expert translators; and one sectional meeting was devoted to the special problems of the Information Bureaux.

With the assistance of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, the Association is publishing in the autumn a Directory of Sources of Specialized Information, edited by Mr. G. F. Barwick, late Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum. The book is unique in character inasmuch as it will give under numerous subject headings full details of the various sources in Great Britain and Ireland where specialized information may be obtained.

¹ *My Journey to Lhasa*, by Alexandra David-Neel. (Heinemann, 21s. net.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

HEADQUARTERS' PLANS.

At its meeting last week the Executive Committee received Mrs. Hubback's resignation, and the following resolution, was carried unanimously:

"That this Committee has received the resignation of Mrs. Hubback with very great regret. It desires to place on record its warm appreciation of the brilliant and devoted services she has rendered to the Union and the cause for which it stands, during the 10 years in which she has held office.

"The Committee offers its congratulations to Mrs. Hubback on her appointment to a responsible post offering scope for her great gifts.

"It expresses its satisfaction at the fact that this appointment will not result in a severance between Mrs. Hubback and the Union, and accepts with cordial thanks her generous offer to continue to give her help and guidance in the parliamentary work, which she has done so much to place in its present strong position."

The Executive was unable to make an appointment in succession to Mrs. Hubback at its last meeting, though some excellent candidates presented themselves. In the meantime, while further inquiries are being made, Mrs. Hubback is herself fortunately able to continue the supervision of the work at Headquarters, so that with Miss Hancock's able help and that of the other members of the staff neither the Parliamentary nor the General Work of the Union will suffer.

We draw attention to our advertisement on the back page for a new Parliamentary and General Secretary. We hope that our members will make our needs widely known in order that we may have a large field of selection.

EQUAL FRANCHISE—THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

Since last week we have ascertained that the following Members about whose views we were uncertain, have declared themselves in favour of Equal Franchise:—

Bowyer, Capt. G. (Govt.)	Buckingham.
Briscoe, Capt. R.	Cambridgeshire.
Churchman, Sir A.	Woodbridge.
Craig, Sir E.	Crewe.
Christie, J. A.	Norfolk S.
Eden, Capt. R. A.	Warwick & Leamington.
Guinness, Rt. Hon. W. (Govt.)	Bury St. Edmunds.
Huntingfield, Lord	Eye.
Macmillan, Capt. H.	Stockton-on-Tees.
McLean, Major A.	Norfolk S.W.
Neville, R. J.	Norfolk E.
O'Connor, T. J.	Luton.
Rentoul, G.	Lowestoft.
Wells, S. R.	Bedford.
Young, Lt.-Com. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton	Norwich.

The following list was sent by the Equal Political Rights

Campaign Committee:—	
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. C.	Newbury.
Burney, Com. C. D.	Uxbridge.
Chadwick, Sir B.	Wallasey.
Gower, Sir R.	Hackney.
Hogg, Sir D.	St. Marylebone.
Kinloch-Cooke, Sir C.	Cardiff E.
Morrison, H.	Salisbury.
Price, Major	Pembroke.
Rhys, Hon. C.	Romford.
Stanley, Lt.-Col. Hon. G.	Willesden.

In favour of the age of 25:—

Bowater, Sir V.	City of London.
Nield, Sir H.	Ealing.
Grenfell, E. C.	City of London.

TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

We should like to remind Societies situated in Boroughs that our Local Government Questionnaire can be obtained on application to Headquarters free of charge. It is very important that at any rate some of the questions should be put to the Candidates, especially the one relating to the Employment of Married Women. We also suggest that additional questions dealing with Smoke Abatement and Housing should be asked. The following pamphlets and leaflets in connexion with Town Council Elections can be obtained from Headquarters:—

"Reasons Why Women are Wanted on Town Councils," price 2s. a 100.

"Useful Hints for County and Town Council Elections," price 1d. each.

"Town Councils—Their Powers and Duties," price 3s. a 100.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

SCOTTISH WEEK-END SCHOOL IN BUTE.

The usual Autumn School arranged alternately by the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship and Glasgow Women Citizens' Association, Amalgamated and the Edinburgh National Society for Equal Citizenship, was held in the Glenburn Hydropathic, Rothesay, from Friday, 30th September, till Monday, 3rd October. The attendance was good, 45 entries having been received.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

The PRESIDENT and EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE propose to give a

RECEPTION

TO
DAME EDITH LYTTTELTON, D.B.E.

(British Substitute Delegate to the League of Nations),

AND

MRS. MOSS

(Substitute Delegate for Australia),

AT

THE CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER,

ON

MONDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1927, at 4 p.m.

The Reception will be preceded at 2.30 p.m. by a Conference of Representatives of Organisations interested in the questions raised at the Assembly of the League.

TICKETS (price 2/6) to be obtained from the SECRETARY, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

CROSBY HALL.

A CLUB AND HALL OF RESIDENCE now open for WOMEN GRADUATES OF ALL NATIONALITIES.

For further particulars apply to—

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The programme of the School opened with a lecture from Miss Helen Ward, the principal speaker, on the prospects and outlook for Equal Franchise. Miss Ward was able to speak hopefully on this subject in view of the Prime Minister's speech in the Albert Hall on 27th May, and the resolution on the subject to be moved by Mr. Morgan Morgan, of the Cardiff Conference. Later, lecturers on the position of the Married Woman in Industry and on special legislation affecting women showed clearly the need for the widening of the Franchise. Miss Bury reported on the work of the Legislation Committee of the Scottish Federation and enumerated the Bills which had been drafted and the various stages reached. The moral was the same in this case also—increased voting pressure is required if these measures are to become law without too much delay. Miss Enid Weatherhead, B.Sc., Lecturer in Physiology in the Glasgow University, gave a most illuminating paper on Industrial Fatigue, showing with the help of diagrams how much can be done to "protect the women in industry" without having recourse to restrictive legislation. Miss Weatherhead quoted as an example the former high death-rate through tuberculosis among workers in the spinning processes in textile factories. The death-rate has been lowered very appreciably by the simple provision of drying-rooms for their outdoor garments. Miss Mellone also corroborated this fact with regard to workers in the spinning processes in Belfast. A lecture was given by Miss Mackenzie on "Probation and the Juvenile Delinquent." The lecture emphasized the need for a lengthened period of probation and in some cases for placing the girl in a home where she could have individual care.

The social side was not neglected, and Saturday afternoon gave opportunity for a motor trip round the island in spite of the weather. That evening an impromptu play was given representing the condition of things in 4027 when men are applying for the right to sit in Parliament. Special thanks are due to Miss Ward, Miss Mellone, Miss Montgomery, Miss Buchanan, and Miss Bury who took the prominent parts. In response to a general desire an extra conference was held on Sunday afternoon, with reference to the question of the Public Places (Order) (Scotland) Bill and the Equal Moral Standard as defined by Josephine Butler and her fellow workers in 1877, and further time was also given for discussing protective legislation with special reference to maternity.

On Sunday evening Miss Ward, just returned from Geneva, gave a bird's-eye view of the work of the Assembly of the League of Nations with its various commissions. This was followed by a very able résumé of the official report of the Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children. The terrible facts were set before the audience and the consensus of opinion was that while administrative measures were necessary, fundamental reform would only come by the general recognition of a single high standard of morality.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEVENTEEN—AND CITIZENSHIP.

MADAM.—Seventeen's difficulty is easily solved. Let the public express sufficiently strongly the desire for education in citizenship. The subject could be taken as an alternative subject in the higher classes of the schools. Already there exists a body of teachers interested in this subject and qualified to teach it by the possession of the honours degree of LL.B. They have studied—after obtaining the M.A. degree—English (or Scots) Law, International Law (Public and Private), Civil or Roman Law, Constitutional Law and History, Jurisprudence, etc.

All that is needed is the bridge by which would-be students and would-be teachers of the subject can meet to join forces against ignorance. Such can readily be built by the Education Department recognizing the subject and putting Citizenship in the same group for the Teachers' Special Certificate as History, Geography, and Economics.

Of the great need for the training that classes in Citizenship, taught by a properly equipped teacher, would provide there is no need to enlarge here. I would only add the hope that there may be no delay in pressing forward the claims to recognition of this important subject. A. CITIZEN.

"SEVENTEEN."

The article entitled "Seventeen" in our last week's number, has attracted a certain amount of attention in the Press. A writer in the *Birmingham Post* asks whether it was really written by a girl of that age, as no guarantee of its authenticity was given. We take this occasion of stating that it was written by an ordinary secondary school girl of seventeen who was given the first thirteen words, "I am seventeen, and when I am twenty-one I shall have a vote," and told to say what she honestly thought about them. The rest of the article is hers alone.

THE JOINT AGENCY FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

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COMING EVENTS.

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

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

FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

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

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

OCTOBER 10. Caxton Hall. 4 p.m. Reception to Dame Edith Lytton, British Substitute Delegate to the League of Nations.

Edinburgh W.C.A. OCTOBER 12. 8 p.m. Gartshore Hall, 116 George Street. Public Meeting and Discussion. "Should Marriage disqualify a Woman for Paid Employment?" Affirmative: Lady Carlaw Martin, J.P. Negative: Mrs. Gordon Thomson, M.A. Chair: The Hon. Lord Consable.

Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. OCTOBER 13. 8 p.m. McLellan Galleries. Public Meeting. Lady Astor, M.P., "Citizenship."

Rotherham W.C.A. OCTOBER 15. 7.30 p.m. Temperance Hall. Miss Macadam, "Equal Franchise and Women and Local Authorities." Chair: Councillor Mary MacLagan.

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

Stroud W.C.A. OCTOBER 12. 3 p.m. Corn Hall. Mrs. Blanco White, "Citizenship."

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8. 3 p.m. Hyde Park. Equal Franchise Meeting. Speakers: Miss Fedden, Miss FitzGerald, Miss Douglas Irvine, Miss Monica Whately.

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PROFESSIONAL.

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

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

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

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

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Expert advice on what to do with your girls. Addresses to schools and societies in London and Provinces by arrangement.

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 9th October, 3.30, Canon Bickersteth Otley; "Sunday," 6.30, Maude Royden.

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NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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