

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Equal Franchise.

Each week comes the welcome news of even more Members of Parliament supporting the Prime Minister's proposals. Our thoughts now begin to turn to the kind of bill which is likely to be introduced. We see rumours that it may be rather a complicated bill dealing, in addition to women's suffrage, with points such as the enfranchisement of companies, and also with the highly contentious problem of the right to vote of those in receipt of poor relief. We are sorry to hear that such a vexed question as the last may be connected with the bill, as it is bound, we think, not to imperil its passage, but to delay it.

Freedom of Action in the House of Commons.

We cannot believe that the Exeter Conservative and Unionist Association will pass over the services of its highly respected Member, Sir Robert Newman, simply because he reserves the right to think for himself. At a meeting this week the Association resolved that "the Candidate at the next General Election shall be a Conservative and Unionist and a loyal supporter of the party" in consequence of a letter from Sir Robert in which he declined to bind himself to vote for what he thought was wrong simply because the official Whip said it was right. Women have good reason to be grateful to the Member for Exeter for his consistent support of the reforms for which this paper stands, and his loss in the House of Commons would be a very serious blow. In a leading article last week under the title "Independents" we discussed the domination of the Party Machine and in our issue of 17th April, 1925, we were able to give Sir Robert's own views on the subject. The sporting spirit in which he accepts the decision of his supporters and his determination to preserve his freedom of action cannot fail to command respect from a large section of opinion in his constituency, both among men and women.

The Penalization of Married Women.

The battle over the dismissal of married women teachers still rages in Lancashire, and Mr. Herbert Leather, of the Lancs. County Teachers' Association (whose name we unfortunately quoted by a printer's error in our issue of 14th October as Mrs. Herbert Leather), has again leapt into the attack on behalf of the women. This time he quotes, in the *Manchester Guardian* of 18th October, some specific figures which throw interesting light on the frequently repeated generalization that married women are abnormally irregular workers. It had apparently been stated that the Leigh Town Council (which has this month decided to dispense with the services of married women) had last year spent £1,200 upon supply teachers to take the place of those that were ill. The correct figure Mr. Leather gives

as £178. Of this sum £95 was allocated for single women teachers who were absent, and £44 for married women. The further statement that married women teachers were responsible for 99 per cent of staff absences he describes as "equally reckless." Of 1,158 days of absence, 154 were registered by men teachers, 692 by single women, and 312 (or 26.9 per cent) by married women. The decision of the Leigh Council to dismiss its married women teachers was therefore, he says, based upon inaccurate statements.

Home Office Committee on Solicitation.

This Committee has held its preliminary meeting, and we are glad to note that it has decided that its meetings should in general be held in public, reserving always the discretion to sit in private on any occasion it may think proper. Official evidence regarding existing law and practice will be received at the first public meetings on Thursday, 17th November, and Friday, 18th November. A sub-Committee has been set up consisting of the chairman, Sir Joseph Priestley, K.C., and Mr. W. A. Jowitt, K.C., to inquire into certain specific cases. In enumerating the members of the committee, in our note of last week, we should have referred to Mrs. Millar as the first woman bailie of *Edinburgh*, and not of *Glasgow*.

The Giving and the Taking of Life.

The press gave considerable prominence last week to the acquittal of Albert Davies, of Rock Ferry, on a charge of murdering his daughter, Elsie, aged 3. Driven to distraction by the child's suffering, Davies took upon himself to end its agony. His action, according to the doctor in charge of the case, anticipated the child's inevitable end only by a few days. Great sympathy was extended to Davies under these circumstances, and it was generally felt—we ourselves felt—that his acquittal on a charge of murder was justified. Nevertheless, we cannot extend to the unfortunate man concerned a sympathy which is unmixing with censure. We may acquit him of irresponsibly taking life. Can we acquit him of irresponsibly generating it? Here are the facts of the case as given in the *Sunday Chronicle* of 23rd October:—Davies was married in 1920. In 1921 his first child was born and as a result of the birth the wife became "practically an invalid". In 1922 another child was born, and in 1923 the unfortunate Elsie. Shortly before this Mrs. Davies developed tuberculosis. She was already suffering from curvature of the spine. Elsie developed tuberculosis at two months. In 1924 a fourth child was born in spite of the fact that Mrs. Davies was bedridden. Last May a fifth child was born, and Mrs. Davies died in childbirth.

The Lead Paint Act and Women Decorators.

In an interesting article on house decoration as a profession for women, the *Liverpool Daily Post* quotes Mrs. O'Regan, a house decorator in St. John's Wood, on the unfairness of the terms of the recent Lead Paint Act, which forbids women to use lead paint. Mrs. O'Regan believes that decoration is a coming profession for women, who have a natural gift for the use of colour. Three leading women's firms have now issued an appeal for the formation of an Association of women painters and decorators in order that their interests may be protected. The Association intends to approach the Home Secretary, and to ask that if white lead is to be barred, it should be barred for both sexes. In the meantime, we wonder whether Mrs. O'Regan has taken steps to have put into effect that part of the Act which allows for women or young persons employed in special decorative work to be allowed to use lead paint on an order of the Home Secretary.

Bumbledom on the Defensive.

The survey of housing conditions in Victoria Ward and the report of the Westminster Housing Association, previously alluded to in our columns, have called forth a lengthy pamphlet of fierce denunciation on the part of the Westminster City Council, a pamphlet actually described by the *Spectator* as "infuriated Bumbledom". We ourselves come in for rebuke for having said of the Survey "the facts compiled by the two trained investigators are all the more convincing because they are presented in so restrained and dispassionate a manner". It is admitted of these investigators that "there is no doubt as to their ability to present a case in its worse aspect by a process of selection and omission, with an appearance of scrupulous impartiality, thereby creating an atmosphere of exaggerated bias and prejudice". We invite our readers to judge of the truth of this charge for themselves by reading the Survey Report (obtainable free, postage 1d., from the N.U.S.E.C. office, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1), and, if they can obtain it from the City Hall, the Council's reply. In one respect, we confess to some feeling of sympathy with the Westminster Council. They have been pilloried throughout England, for, as the *Spectator* says, decent people everywhere have been horrified by the facts revealed. Yet we strongly suspect that conditions as bad as those in Westminster could be found in the slum quarters of most if not all towns. Women's organizations could do no better work for their city's welfare than by conducting similar surveys in their own localities. Where the Westminster City Council is inexcusable is in their stubborn refusal to admit the painful truth when revealed by others, instead of pleading, as they justifiably might, that they are no worse than other cities and that the public itself, including the landlords, the social workers and clergy and even the tenants themselves are also to blame for having acquiesced so tamely in conditions, when the law has long ago provided the means of sweeping them utterly away.

Examinations for Jury Service.

The proposal for courses of training for selected "men" who have had fifteen years' experience in some trade, business, or profession was seriously brought forward at a meeting of the Law Society in Sheffield last week by Mr. J. W. Pickles, of Halifax. Mr. Pickles proposed that the selected men should be required to study the law of evidence and pass an examination. They would then become professional jurymen at salaries provided by the State. Mr. Pickles' view is that only in this way can the danger of emotionalism be avoided. He has a strong objection to women jurors because he believes that they are more emotional than men and because "it is highly unsuitable for them to have to deal with the sordid details of criminal cases." We are glad to note that the Lord Chief Justice does not share these views. The idea of some training for jury, as for any other form of public service, including the magisterial bench, makes a strong appeal to us, though the proposal to set up a professional jury staff even if it be composed of both men and women is too great a departure from British tradition to be accepted without careful examination.

The Hypothetical Question.

It was reported some time ago that the application of Mme Rozika Schwimmer for U.S.A. citizenship had been refused, owing to the dissatisfaction of the Court with her answers to certain questions. One of these is cited as: "If in time of war you saw an enemy soldier about to take the life of an American soldier would you kill the enemy soldier?" It is really very difficult to conceive of a stupider question. Apart from the general irrelevancy of requiring people to pledge themselves to definite acts in relation to purely hypothetical and even impossible situations, the Court must have been aware that for an ununiformed citizen to interfere between accredited combatants is a recognized breach of wartime etiquette carrying with it grave consequences for the interrupter. Why a would-be American citizen should be required to express his or her willingness to commit murder (for the killing of soldiers by non-combatants amounts to no less) it is difficult to understand. It would have been more relevant to ask Mme Schwimmer whether she would be prepared, in the event of war, to engage in such tasks as might be demanded of ordinary American citizens for its successful conduct on the "home front." But the Court's question was neatly capped by Mme Schwimmer. She would, she replied, "Gladly warn the American soldier of his danger." Well—a frivolous question deserves a frivolous answer!

Religious Tests for Probation Work.

A correspondent writes: "The Criminal Justice Act, 1925, has stimulated the growing interest in probation work very much, and many of the younger women would like to take up this work, in spite of the fact that the salary is not a large one. But there is very little hope of their getting work in London, as things are at present. There are thirteen 'Children's Probation Officers', and though at Old Street (where three districts come into one Children's Court) the work is very large, the Home Office apparently cannot see its way to appointing helpers, on account of expense. In the Adult Courts (of London) the drawbacks are more serious. Not only is the age limit for entry on probation work set at 35 (25-35) as for the Children's Officers, but unless the workers are communicants of the Church of England, they stand no chance of being appointed. This state of things had arisen out of the fact that before the passing of this Act, all the missionaries in the Adult Courts were agents of the Church of England Temperance Society Police Court Mission. The Act, in part 1, section 4, provides that (i) 'It shall be lawful to appoint as a probation officer for any area, or to name in a probation order as the person to undertake supervision in any special case, a person who is the agent of a voluntary society. And any sums payable by way of salary, remuneration, or otherwise, under this Act to such an agent may be paid to the Society.' (ii) 'In this section the expression "voluntary society" means a society carrying on mission work in connection with police courts, or other work in connection with the supervision and care of offenders.' The Friends, Presbyterians, and great Nonconformist Churches cannot realize that their members are being entirely shut out from police court work in London, perhaps in the country also. Probation work is not an adjunct of Church work nor ought social work to be the garden of any one Church." We should like to know more about the hindrances in the way of Probation work as a profession for men and women attracted to such a valuable form of social work in spite of the small salaries offered, and invite contributions from those who can state authoritatively whether our correspondent's views are correct or not.

"Dogma."

It is part of the duty of this journal to discredit dogma. Like other things, dogma may be good or it may be bad, according to the use that is made of it. "Damp feet engender dangerous fevers" is a dogma. It could be set to music and sung prefixed by "I believe" with great advantage. But if someone, greatly daring, came along and said "I have studied the question for years and made a great many experiments, and I am inclined to think (I am not sure) that occasionally you may have a damp foot and not get a dangerous fever," and we were incontinently to burn him or her at a stake or to say he or she "is undermining the foundations of the stately homes of England," why, then, our dogma would be bad because it had made us bad. Bishop Barnes may be cleverer than Canon Bullock Webster, or it may be contrariwise, nobody knows. And nobody knows just exactly what their quarrel is about. But if only they would not quarrel, but would remember that there are still a good many hungry sheep unfed, and get on with their pastoral job, it would be well! If there were a ministry open to both sexes, possibly the traditions of the schoolmen, with their supporters and their opponents, would fall into the tertiary place that is proper to them.

Canadian Women and the Senate.

It was reported from Ottawa last week that the Dominion Government of Canada has decided to submit to the Supreme Court the question of whether women are eligible for membership of the Senate. The point at issue concerns the legal interpretation of the word "person" as used in that clause of the British North America Act of 1867, which authorizes the Government to appoint "qualified persons." The controversy over the word "person" has a strangely familiar ring, although to the inhabitants of the Mother Country it seems a very long time ago since reasonable people were seriously in doubt as to its meaning.

S. African Women and the Vote.

Meanwhile from Cape Town it is reported that after a "lively debate" Parliament granted by 60 to 46 votes, leave for a Bill to be introduced extending the parliamentary franchise to women. The Bill was read for a first time, and the date of its second reading duly fixed, but unfortunately it must be regarded as a doomed enterprise, since the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, has refused to give it facilities.

THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER.

At the annual council meeting of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship last March, the third place on its immediate programme was once again given to work for more women in Parliament and on Local Authorities and other governing bodies. There is at the present time good reason to hope that another sensible woman will find a seat in Parliament before the end of the year, and many women are nursing constituencies with a view to the General Election.

But we wish to turn our attention for the moment to the position of women on Municipal Councils and the prospects for 1st November, when the elections take place in England and Wales. At the meeting referred to above, two resolutions bearing on the urgent need for women on local governing bodies were passed. One of these urged affiliated societies to take active steps to secure the nomination and successful return of suitable women in order that the special experience of women might be placed at the service of the community and also that the interests of women where they appear to conflict with those of men may be safeguarded. A second resolution referred to the pending transfer of the powers of Poor Law Guardians to Municipal and County Councils and pressed for the introduction of the electoral system of Proportional Representation for Municipal and other local elections in order to encourage more women candidates and to improve their chances of success.

In a short series of articles about this time last year we discussed the difficulties which lie in the way of an increase of women on local authorities. That the need for women is great, no reader of this paper can doubt. Our Local Government Correspondent in a recent article gave a summary of the work for which the services of women are essential and at the same time stated that on 165 out of a total of 338 Councils no woman member at all finds a place. On the remaining 173, many important Borough Councils have only one; a few others two, three, or perhaps four women. The election of several women mayors in different parts of the country and particularly Liverpool's choice of a woman Lord Mayor shows that old prejudices are breaking down, but nevertheless we ask ourselves as polling day approaches what are the chances that the numbers of women elected will be

increased to anything approaching the desirable proportion of women as compared with men.

There can be little doubt as to the answer. Throughout the country some of the small number of women who have already proved their worth are struggling to hold their seats. In a large northern municipality a woman standing as the candidate of the Women Citizens' Association, who has for three years been the only woman on a large Borough Council is opposed by two candidates, though her record as vice-chairman and chairman of committees shows the high estimate in which her services are held by her fellow councillors. Women ask for no personal favours, but believing that men and women working together are necessary to carry on the multifarious functions of local authorities, they only ask to be permitted to do their share. A Council composed wholly of one sex is an abnormality, and that such exists in the year of grace 1927 is due we believe to the domination in local politics of parties over common sense. Imagine the situation reversed—a council of forty women and one man! Would women combine to oppose that one man if he had proved himself capable and faithful in the performance of his public duties. We feel convinced they would not.

The work is too heavy for one woman alone, but how, we are asked, can women's organizations work for other women when they must put forward all their energies to ensure the safe return of the first? No doubt the same situation exists in many parts of the country. For the future we must search out the causes of the inadequacy of numbers of women on local governing bodies, but for the present in the last few days that remain, our duty is to see that such women candidates possessing the necessary qualifications as do stand are successful. The evil of defeat extends far beyond the individual case. It discourages future candidates, for women seldom have much money to lose in offering services which are rejected.

In many places unfortunately, no women are standing, but the duty of the woman voter is not limited in the return of women candidates. We hope our readers will take to heart the words of our Local Government Correspondent elsewhere in this paper, and do all that lies in their power to rouse the apathetic to do their duty as citizens next Tuesday.

WANT OF SUNLIGHT IN INDIA.

By KATHLEEN VAUGHAN, M.B., Lond.

It will come no doubt as a surprise to many to learn that some of the worst cases of disease caused by want of light occur in India, where there is no lack of sunlight, but where there is so much that people take precautions against the red heat rays, and in doing so frequently shut off the ultra-violet too, the former injurious in excess, the latter beneficial and concerned with healthy growth, calcification of bones and teeth and essential to all vital processes.

In England we have rickets among children who are not getting enough sunlight, in India there is a disease called osteomalacia (not to be confused with rickets) which affects the bones of Indian women. Rickets is a rare disease out there as all Indian children are breast fed and are constantly out of doors in the light.

The women who are affected are those living in seclusion or *purdah* as it is called. In India the women of the respectable classes are secluded in one part of the house away from the men, from eight or ten years' old until they marry. Then they go to their husband's house and live in the women's quarters there with the mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, and other women, and see no man but the husband. We have no concern here with customs advisable or inadvisable, they are suited to Indian conditions of life and are the outcome of thousands of years' practical experience. An Indian household may consist of twenty or thirty persons, the great-grandfather and great-grandmother being still alive, all the sons and their wives and children and grandchildren, cousins near and distant and servants as well, all living under one roof. The idea of one room for one person does not exist—the men sleep in one part of the house, the women and children in another. As the women and young girls must not be seen by strangers they have the inner rooms, often those looking into the courtyard, for safety and privacy, and most of them are well content. In this joint family life the new bride is related to only one man in the complex household, her husband, and does not mix with the other men who are no blood relation to her.

To change all this would only bring social confusion and worse evils, and the joint family system teaches co-operation, obedience, loyalty, and discipline even if it has its defects. If a woman of this class goes out she wears a cotton garment covering her head and body with lattice work holes for the eyes. This garment is used by them all indiscriminately, and is responsible no doubt for the spread of tuberculosis among the women in a family. In some families they may take exercise after dark but this shroud-like garment is still worn. Some women never leave their small room in the big towns until they die, and many suffer from all the diseases attributable to lack of sunlight such as anæmia, tuberculosis, and osteomalacia. There are no doubt contributory causes, such as insufficient food—the women eat what is left after the men have dined and it is supposed to make child-bearing easier to eat little.

Tuberculosis often begins in a family with the little bride of 13 or 14: she has to live in dark airless rooms, her health further impaired by impending motherhood while she is still immature and her food diminished by an anxious mother-in-law. When her child is born she is shut up for four or five weeks in a dark, airless room, often without any window and as most Indian mothers nurse their children for one or two years at least, we need not wonder that at the end of that time she develops either osteomalacia, frequently tuberculosis, and sometimes both.

This seclusion of the women is considered a sign of respectability and must be kept up at all costs. Thus a cook who has a rise of wages will suddenly announce that his wife whom we have all seen walking about freely is now in *purdah*, and a carefully constructed matting screen is erected in front of her door so that no man shall see or speak to her, and all light and air is thus shut out of her dwelling. The women like it, and regard it as a tribute to the value their husbands set upon them. In large, well constructed houses in the country the women remain quite well, but the worst cases of osteomalacia occur in wealthy families living in towns who can afford glass windows and in

order to secure privacy have the apartments of the women looking into an inner court or on to a blank wall, or as in Bombay among the poor, such as the wives of weavers who live in high narrow streets which shut off the sunlight, and inhabit the ground floors because of the heavy looms, and the women live in back rooms behind the looms to secure privacy. In clerks' houses I have visited in Simla it was necessary to keep the women in an inner room with no window at all, and in one case to block up the only window with a screen of corrugated iron as otherwise the neighbours could watch the women cooking.

The earlier stages of osteomalacia are often mistaken for rheumatism. Anæmia, pains in the back and ribs, later on in the limbs render walking difficult. Fever, want of appetite, and general debility follow. The face bears an anxious careworn expression, the gums are swollen and spongy, the teeth decay and later fall out. The pulse becomes very rapid the woman is breathless, and every movement is difficult. The bones soften and bend and then become fixed on their faulty position. Child-bearing becomes difficult, if not impossible, and many women lose their lives if skilled surgical attendance is not available. Thousands of women so die every year in India, often of the lighter stages of this bone deformity which may be just enough to cause difficulty in childbirth. Many of these children are born dead.

One of the worst cases I ever saw was in Lahore. The woman was the wife of a motor mechanic. They had two rooms on the ground floor. The front one was used as a shop for repairs, the back one about 10 ft. by 8 ft. was used by the wife, who never went out. An opening in the wall 2 ft. by 3 ft. closed by a wooden shutter, was the only window. The woman had the usual deformity associated with osteomalacia. Her bones were so deformed and twisted she could not stand or walk, her knees were drawn up to her shoulders and she could just scramble along the floor by using her hands. She died in her confinement.

The women who live and work in the open air in India are never affected, and some who have been quite healthy when living in the country date their "bone-trouble" from their husband's promotion necessitating removal to a crowded part of the town near his office. The disease is found all over India wherever purdah women get insufficient light.

European women living in India are not free from it. They belong to the poorer classes who cannot leave the hot plains in the summer months. It attacks young married women, expectant mothers who in addition to shutting up their houses from ten in the morning until five in the evening, to keep them cool, stay indoors a great deal as they fancy their condition will be a subject of comment.

My observations have been made chiefly in Kashmir where there are a great number of cases in a comparatively small area. The Hindoos there as a race are dying out and one of the chief reasons is to be found in the prevalence of osteomalacia and tuberculosis amongst them. The rich Mohamedan shopkeepers' wives also suffer, whilst the poorer people whose wives work in the fields or on the river are free from it although their diet is simple and poor. In that country the women live during the extremely cold winters (snow on the ground and icicles hanging from every roof) on the ground floor of high houses, in rooms which look into closed courtyards which receive no ray of sun during the winter. The women usually wear but one garment winter and summer and naturally feel the cold. On this account they stop up their wooden lattice windows with newspapers pasted over them. This paper may be oiled to make it more translucent, or again felt rugs may be hung over all windows to ensure warmth. The high mountains encircling the valley in which the city is built also cut off much available sunlight, add to this the smoke and fog from wood fires and it will be understood how little light penetrates their rooms. They improve in health in the summer when they can get out and can live in higher and more open rooms.

The introduction of glass windows which are impervious to ultra-violet rays, into Indian homes has increased the incidence of tuberculosis and osteomalacia. In the house of one ruling chief, whose wives had died one after the other of tuberculosis, and where his only daughter also died of it, I found an enormous English plate glass window in the women's apartments. To prevent breakage it had been cemented into the wall so that it could never be opened.

Want of sunlight is now known to diminish fertility. How many of the Indian chiefs who keep their wives in strict seclusion are without heirs?

I have said enough to show that the question is one of national importance. There is an enormous loss of women and children's

lives in India that is preventable. The provision of medical women, of midwives and nurses will alleviate their sufferings, but will not attack the root of the trouble which has never yet been realized, namely, want of sunlight. All over India one sees hospitals for women and schools for girls with large grounds which are useless for exercise because they are not private. Indian women and girls will not use a garden that can be overlooked by men. If overcrowding is bad for the Indian man, it is much worse for the Indian woman. In Calcutta the latest report by the Health Officer tells us that for one boy dying of tuberculosis six girls die. The men are infected in their homes by the women, and the stricter the seclusion of the women the more sickness in that family.

I published a paper on Osteomalacia in Kashmir in the *British Medical Journal* of 6th March, 1926. This paper found its way to the Medical Committee of the League of Nations, who expressed the view that it was a subject for the Indian Government to take up.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LORD CECIL'S GREAT SPEECH ON DISARMAMENT.

An emergency meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Union took place on 21st October at Caxton Hall, with Professor Gilbert Murray in the chair, to inaugurate a campaign of propaganda in this country on behalf of disarmament and arbitration. This was Lord Cecil's first public appearance as President of the Union since his resignation of office in the Government. He was received with demonstrative enthusiasm, the audience, composed of members of the Council and general public, twice rising to its feet to acclaim him.

The resolutions moved by Lord Cecil in the main are those passed at Geneva in September by the Eighth Assembly of the League. His speech, which had already been communicated to the Press, was read, with occasional interpretation, for extra emphasis or clarification. In opening he said again that one of his reasons for resigning office was "with greater freedom to press upon my fellow-countrymen the urgency of the problem of disarmament because without disarmament—that is the reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement—that there can be no hope of enduring peace in Europe."

A point he developed at length was that the British Empire cannot stand aloof in a fancied security—for "war anywhere would probably mean war everywhere." Yet "peace is the greatest of British interests." Also he called attention to Article 11 of the Covenant which states that "any war or threat of war is declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and any member of the League is given a right to bring to the attention of the Assembly of the Council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations." He added "That is the greatest change which the League makes for the old conception of international affairs."

Reverting to the question of disarmament Lord Cecil reminded his hearers, as he has done again and again in past years, of the obligations we are under in the matter. "We are bound by most specific and constantly repeated international promises to do our best to secure a general reduction of armaments. It is implied in the Covenant. It is more expressly stated in the military clause of the Treaty of Paris. It was reiterated in most express terms in the correspondence which preceded the Treaty of Versailles on the basis of which the German plenipotentiaries signed the Treaty, and it was repeated once again in the final Act of the Treaty of Locarno . . . and we have joined over and over again at Geneva in resolutions on the urgency of disarmament as a step essential to peace."

Then, dealing with the economy aspect, he recalled the fact that out of every pound of taxation 14s. is due to past wars or the preparation for future wars, and that "putting aside Russia, where accurate information is unattainable, we are the only European country whose expenditure on armaments is larger than it was in 1913."

Lord Cecil then passed on to the question "What can we do?" We summarize his reply:—

First, to urge on our Government the necessity of unequivocal support of what the Preparatory Commission of the League are trying to do, not allowing technical prejudices or traditional feelings to interfere with the success of these efforts, nor to assert what this country desires and leave to other countries merely to conform. In regard to the various alleged dangers of arbitra-

(Continued on next page.)

TO THE LIGHTHOUSE.¹

Mrs. Woolf fulfils Coleridge's conception of the artist as one "whose mind, forming a system upon its own nature, confirms that system in the outward workings of life," as one of whom we can say that "the whole world was subject to his law of association." The salient feature in *To the Lighthouse* is the extent to which each phase of thought and feeling, each expression of character and aspect of nature is magnetized by the force of Mrs. Woolf's own mind. Starting from the myriad impressions by which experience reaches us, she creates from the endless criss-crossing of these in her mind a pattern where the parts are coherent only in the whole. It is therefore vain to discuss her work from the point of view of character or plot or incident because, as she says elsewhere, the novel ought to express "the vision of our minds" and "the flickering of that innermost flame which flashes its message through the brain." For such a view conventional form is no criterion; in *To the Lighthouse* scarcely anything happens, and the individual is constantly merged in the universal. We appreciate Mrs. Woolf only when we see her as a salutary influence in an age when intellectual and social and philosophical interests crowd too insistently into art. She uses all the facets of experience as a musician uses sound, or a painter colour and line, and to study this novel is to come into contact with the emotional and imaginative sincerity, the inner detachment of the true artist.

In her pattern every element falls into its appropriate place. She is poignantly aware how each of us "stands on his ledge facing the dark of human ignorance, how we know nothing and the sea eats away the ground we stand on." The sea, as a symbol of vastness and mystery, haunts this book; when Mrs. Ramsay gazed at it "it warned her whose day had slipped past in one quick doing after another that it was all ephemeral as a rainbow." The idea of the perversity "of human relationships, how flawed they are," grows naturally out of this, and Mrs. Woolf sees men's minds as "pools of uneasy water in which clouds for ever turn and shadows form." Irony plays over her characters—over Mr. Tansley, breathless with devotion to Mrs. Ramsay, while she finds him "an awful prig—oh yes, an insufferable bore." Irony is seen, too, in the "undeniable everlasting contradictory things," on which Mrs. Woolf ponders, in the idle, random trend of human thought, the way in which the broken greenhouse and a rabbit thread solemn reflections on human thought and intellect.

But this flickering inconsequence has adamant roots. Human love and sympathy, selfless devotion to some great cause—truth, beauty, poetry, science—all create "that community of feeling in other people . . . as if the walls of partition had become so thin that practically it was all one stream." By this means Mrs. Woolf's characters have their lives justified, and it is this self-forgetfulness and absorption in the course of life which lead to that quality in her work which links her with the great literature of the world. We understand her defence of the chorus in Greek tragedy, her admiration for Mr. Hardy and the Russians, when we see that like all these she is endlessly preoccupied with the cosmic force of which human life is part. Mrs. Ramsay, for instance, feels "how life, from being made up of little separate incidents which one lived one by one, became curled and whole like a wave which bore one up with it and threw one down with it." Distant views sadden Mr. Ramsay because "they seem to outlast by a million years the gazer and to be communing already with a sky which beholds an earth entirely at rest." Men strive to master the A to Z of knowledge and commonly reach only near enough to fail and see "the wasting of the years and the perishing of stars." The description of wind and storm, decay and time preying on the house in Skye is one of the most marvellous things in recent literature; it seems to symbolize the whole course of the world.

For an unerring truth to experience which links her to Katherine Mansfield, for an exquisite power of focussing all her impressions, we are grateful to Mrs. Woolf. It is impossible in a short space to do justice to the entrancing interweaving in a book which needs to be read with care, but which amply repays fastidious attention. Mrs. Woolf is classical in her insistence on the unity of experience in her mind, on what Mr. Murry has called "the perfect fusion of personal and universal." She is romantic in her feeling of the unfathomed significance in everything, even a bowl of fruit or a child's rock pool. In

(Continued at foot of next column.)

¹ *To the Lighthouse*, by Virginia Woolf. (Published Hogarth Press, 7s. 6d. net).

EQUAL FRANCHISE. THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

The following Unionist Members of Parliament have this week signified their support of the Prime Minister's proposals with regard to Equal Franchise:—

Cassels, J. D.	Leyton W.
Churchill, Right Hon. W.	Epping.
Hartington, Marquess of	Derbyshire W.
Lane-Mitchell, Sir W.	Streatham.
MacRobert, A. M. (Government)	Renfrew E.
Pennefather, Sir J.	Kirkdale.
Penny, F. G.	Kingston-upon-Thames.
Sanders, Lieut.-Col. Sir R.	Wells.
Spender-Clay, Lieut.-Col. H.	Tonbridge.
Wilson, Lieut.-Col. M. J.	Richmond, Yorks.
Winterton, Major Right Hon. Earl (Government)	Horsham and Worthing.
Wolmersley, W. J.	Grimsby.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION (continued from previous page).

tion, Lord Cecil remarked: "I doubt whether there is any instance of importance in which respectable nations declined to abide by an arbitral decision, and though some of those decisions have been criticized, yet no sane man doubts that the parties to such arbitration have all of them been far better off than if they had gone to war." "There is a considerable movement abroad among the European nations in favour of arbitration . . . we take an immense responsibility if we discourage arbitration."

A considerable part of the speech dealt with the proposals which are to be considered for improving the machinery by which the League can prevent an outbreak of war or assist a nation suffering from aggression.

In paying a tribute to Sir Austen Chamberlain for those things he has done, Lord Cecil gave this warning: "We beg him and the Government not to be weary in well doing and above all not to allow bureaucrats at home or abroad to undermine the organs of procedure of the League by substituting agencies based on the less desirable practices of the old diplomacy." In a characteristically restrained peroration Lord Cecil called on the Union and the public to work for the great cause "to bring all this home to our country, and to show them that there are practical measures that can and ought to be taken to forward the work of disarmament—to ask them, if they are convinced, to take care that these facts are brought home to their representatives in Parliament. That is what a free country means—that public opinion can be easily translated into Governmental action."

The speaker closed by saying that he did not ask that the resolutions should be accepted on his authority or on that of the Executive, but that his hearers should "collaborate in framing them." Owing to the inconvenient hour chosen for the meeting (noon) only a very few minutes were allowed for discussion, and it was fortunate therefore that there was an almost unanimous agreement evidenced in the Council. There was, however, regret on the part of some, that at least a slight amendment of the following phrase was not secured. "To sign the Optional Clause with any reservation that may be necessary to provide for the special position of this country." Several amendments to this were moved, including one by Miss Ward to substitute the words "with reservations, if any, that may be necessary," etc. But the time was, as so often happens at meetings of the Council, too short for any detailed consideration of things.

Two other resolutions were moved, one by Professor Gilbert Murray and one by Mr. Wasley, the former touching on finance (giving the Executive power to spend more money) and the latter a clarion call to the Societies within the Union to fight in this campaign. It was a great occasion, and great things should come of it.

A. H. W.

(Continued from previous column.)

this she unites the two main strands of contemporary thought. There is room, must be room, in literature for more than this profound poetical perception, but while recognizing the importance of novels dealing with the detail of life, or with its intellectual or social or political interests, we place Mrs. Woolf above these. To confront the crystalline clarity of her imaginative vision is heartening in our busy, crowded days.

E. C. E.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.
By BERTHA MASON.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ELECTORS.

On Tuesday next, 1st November, elections for County Borough and Borough Councils will take place throughout England and Wales.

Boroughs, it is true, do not make laws (except by-laws relating to their own areas). Their business is to administer in their own localities, laws made by Parliament for the benefit of the country generally; laws which affect the material, mental, and moral well-being of millions of men, women, and children, and involve the expenditure of vast sums of public money. Laws cannot enforce themselves. They must be administered (i.e. put into operation) either by the police or by some local authority appointed for the purpose. The administration of laws relating to the local government of boroughs is entrusted to *Borough Councils*. The duty, the responsibility, and the privilege of electing these authorities is entrusted to local government electors in the respective areas, to women equally with men. The duty is one which no good citizen forgets or shirks. The privilege is a privilege which women themselves demanded, worked for, and even fought for. It is therefore for women electors cheerfully and willingly to accept the responsibility, as well as the privilege of citizenship.

The opportunity for exercising the privilege and discharging the duty of a local government elector occurs in many boroughs next Tuesday.

It must be clear to all persons with even an elementary knowledge of the duties and functions of borough councils, a list of which was given in our article of 14th October, that it is of vital importance that those elected to carry out these duties should be persons of irreproachable personal character, clear vision, and wide and sympathetic outlook, persons who have time to give to the work and who will put in the forefront of their programme the moral and physical well-being of the community, irrespective of party politics and personal considerations.

It is equally important, considering the nature of the work entrusted to borough councils, that on every Council there should be not only wise and intelligent men councillors, but wise and intelligent women councillors also, not just one or two, but a goodly number of suitable women with practical experience and first-hand knowledge of the requirements of the homes and the needs of the locality in which they live. It seems superfluous to labour such an obvious point. Apparently, however, it is less obvious to some electors than to us, for there are still 165 borough councils out of a total of 338 without women members.

This is not the fault of the councils. The responsibility for the election of councillors is in the hands of the local government electors. But before election comes selection. If women are not selected as candidates, electors cannot vote for them at the poll, and cannot be blamed for not doing so any more than councils can be blamed for not appointing women on "Watch" Committees, if there are no women on the council to appoint.

It has been said and with truth that people get the government they deserve. We are not likely to get good and intelligent local government if the ratepayers and the electors take little or no interest in the needs of their localities and in the character and qualifications of those who are entrusted with the management of their local affairs.

Apathetic, indifferent electors often make apathetic, indifferent Councillors. The indifference and the apathy of local government electors is one of the most distressing features of the present age. There are far too many electors to-day, women as well as men, who seem to take little or no interest in the well-being of the localities in which they live, and still less in their own civic responsibilities and duties. It is a mistake, especially in view of the fact that the mental, moral, and physical development of the rising generation depends in no small degree upon good and efficient local government.

Not all women can offer to serve on borough councils, but women electors (with few exceptions) can surely find time between now and 1st November, if they have not already done so, to acquaint themselves with the record and past work of councillors and the views and opinions of those who are seeking re-election and those who are coming forward for the first time. And after giving consideration to the opinions of all, will they not find a few minutes on the 1st November to go to the polling booth to vote for the man or woman who seems the best fitted and the most likely to serve the borough with wisdom, ability, and intelligence.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

QUEEN'S HALL DEMONSTRATION ON EQUAL FRANCHISE.
8th March, 1928.

Arrangements are well in hand for the great Demonstration on Equal Franchise to be held in the Queen's Hall on Thursday, 8th March, at 8 o'clock. The following organizations have already appointed representatives to the Franchise Council: Association for Moral and Social Hygiene; Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries; British Commonwealth League; British Federation of University Women; Civil Service Clerical Association; International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; League of the Church Militant; London and National Society for Women's Service; London Teachers' Association; National British Women's Total Abstinence Union; National Women Citizens' Associations; Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers' Union; Post Office Controlling Officers' Association; Women's Auxiliary Service; Women's Electrical Association; Women's Engineering Society; Women's National Liberal Federation; Women's Freedom League; Women's International League; Young Women's Christian Association.

Blocks of 1s. tickets at a special price can be booked NOW on application to the Organizer, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. Leaflets for distribution may be procured at the same address.

CONFERENCES ON "MOTHER INDIA".
Caxton Hall, Monday, 21st November, at 4 o'clock.

This conference, which is being called by the N.U.S.E.C. to discuss points dealing with women and children referred to in Miss Mayo's book *Mother India*, promises to be of exceptional interest. The speakers will include: Dr. Kate Platt, Ex-Principal of the Lady Harding Medical College for Women at Delhi; Dr. A. M. Benson, in charge of the Women's Hospital at Bombay; Dr. Ethel Bleakley, in charge of the C.E.Z.M.S. Hospital, Ratnapur, Bengal; and Miss Henderson, who has great experience of work among women in and around Delhi. Those wishing to attend should apply to Headquarters for tickets as soon as possible; delegates and members of the N.U.S.E.C. free, visitors who are non-members 1s. each. A few reserved seats can be obtained at 2s. each.

Craig's Court Restaurant, Tuesday, 8th November, at 8 o'clock.

The above Conference is being called by the British Commonwealth League on "Mother India" in order to give Indian speakers an opportunity of expressing their point of view. The speakers will be Dr. Paranjpye, Member of Secretary of State's Council for India; Mr. Karindikar, Editor of the *India*; and Mrs. S. C. Fen, B.A. Applications for tickets (reserved 2s. 6d., unreserved 2s.) should be made to the Secretary, B.C.L., 17 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

THE TREASURY.

We give a list of contributions to the various funds of the National Union from 12th August to the present time. It should be noted that this list does not include the subscriptions of those who are regular yearly subscribers to the National Union or of guarantors whose names have appeared in previous lists. We thank our generous supporters with all our heart; they have emboldened us to carry out organizing work in the constituencies and other propaganda work which would otherwise have been impossible. But we need still more. It will be seen that smaller amounts come in more readily than large sums and we are not yet in a position to secure Mrs. Corbett's £100 conditional on other gifts of £100 in amounts of not less than £25.

RESPONSE TO APPEAL SINCE 12TH AUGUST, 1927-29.

GUARANTEE FUND.	Amount promised per annum.
	£ s. d.
Already published up to 12th August	901 13 0
Finké, Miss E.	5 0 0
Wicksteed, Mrs. (increase making £5)	2 0 0
	£908 13 0

Received and Promised for one Year.

Already published up to 12th August	205 12 0
Barnes, Mortlake, and East Sheen S.C.E.C.	1 14 6
McKee, Miss	13 6
St. Andrews W.C.A.	1 1 0
Stout, Mrs.	1 0 0
	£1,118 14 0

EQUAL FRANCHISE APPEAL.

	£	s.	d.
Already published up to 12th August	320	2	7
Bertram, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bingley W.C. League	10	0	0
Finké, Miss E.	1	0	0
Sheffield S.E.C.	12	17	0
Teacher, Miss A. McD.	1	0	0
	£336	9	7

DONATIONS TO GENERAL FUNDS.

	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen W.C.A.	1	1	0
Birkenhead and District W.C.A.	5	0	0
Crosfield, Miss M. C.	5	0	0
Croydon W.C.A., N. Ward (making £5 s.)	1	1	0
Leamington Group for E.C.	1	17	0
Lewisham East W.C.A.	1	1	0
Lewisham (Junior) C.S.	1	5	0
Reigate and Redhill W.C.A.	1	1	0
St. Pancras S.E.C.	2	2	0
	£18	8	0

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

BARNESLEY S.E.C.

The opening meeting of the Session was a delightful Social Gathering with Miss Maude Royden and her two Crusaders, Mrs. Campbell Gordon and Mrs. Pollard, as chief guests. Tea was served at 4.30 to about 90 people, and songs and pianoforte solos were given by Mr. Rogerson and Miss Cooper. Miss Royden recounted some of her experiences of the old suffrage days before the Vote was won. Mrs. Willes presided. Copies of the *WOMAN'S LEADER* were sold.

BIRMINGHAM N.C.W. (CITIZENSHIP SUB-SECTION).

On 19th October a well attended meeting of the Birmingham Branch of the N.C.W. was addressed by Sir Charles Rafter, Chief Constable, and Mrs. Hewlitt Hobbs, on the subject of Women Police. It was satisfactory to feel that the Chief Constable appreciated the work of the Birmingham Police Women. Mrs. Hewlitt Hobbs gave an interesting account of the history of police women and emphasized the necessity of increasing their numbers to enable them to deal with the special duties for which police women are better suited than policemen.

CHESTER W.C.A.

At the Annual Meeting of the Chester W.C.A. held on Wednesday, 19th October, a large and enthusiastic gathering of the members had an opportunity of hearing Miss Macadam, M.A., Hon. Treasurer of the National Union for Equal Citizenship. In the course of an able and interesting address, Miss Macadam, after congratulating the Chester Association upon its record of achievement during the year under review, stated that the work of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship was educational and democratic and based on strictly non-party lines. At the same time they felt grateful to Mr. Baldwin for carrying through the matter of Equal Franchise in the way he had done. As an expression of their gratitude they had invited him to be the speaker at an Equal Franchise Demonstration to be held in March. Having dealt with what she described as the attacks being made upon the employment of married women, married teachers for instance, Miss Macadam argued that the question of employment should not depend upon whether a woman was married or not. She urged the necessity for electing more women members to Parliament and Local Government Bodies, and congratulated Chester on having Mrs. H. F. Brown sitting as a member of the City Council, and she was glad to hear that the Association was taking steps to secure the election of another woman councillor. Concluding, Miss Macadam said they were carefully watching developments in the National Insurance Acts, and they must understand that their work did not cease with Equal Franchise. They had to keep in touch with Citizenship and with the work at Westminster. The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, which was enthusiastically carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON STREET OFFENCES.

MADAM,—There seems to be a certain amount of misunderstanding current as to the origin of the Committee of Inquiry on Street Offences recently appointed by the Home Secretary. May I be allowed to make clear the following points?

(1) Following on the Public Places (Order) Bill introduced by Lady Astor in the Commons in July, 1925—a Bill prepared by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene—a request for this Committee of Inquiry was brought before the Home Secretary in November of that year, not by "women's organizations," but by the same Association, which is

a society of both men and women. The deputation which we took to the Home Secretary had the important support of 42 societies, 18 of them representing men as well as women.

(2) The ground of our "complaint" was not only that the laws regarding solicitation both in themselves and in their administration treat unjustly a certain number of women—or rather in most cases—young girls; but that, in any case and as regards any person, conviction on uncorroborated police evidence is a very questionable and dangerous practice. The deputation were not all agreed as to the right solution of this difficulty, but were all united as to the urgent need for thorough inquiry. Our Bill required and provided for the evidence of the aggrieved person.

The issue in our minds was never one *only* of "justice to women," acutely as that point is felt. Matters would not be mended by extending more widely to men—a few men have suffered from it—the treatment long meted out to "unfortunate" women. Recent cases, mainly concerned with men, have stirred public opinion; but have not, in fact, "enlarged the scope of the inquiry," which corresponds to the representations made two years ago.

It is, of course, desirable that any laws regarding solicitation should be equal between the sexes, but our aim is not limited to the point of equality; we desire a just and equal law for both sexes, based on sound legal principles and with due regard for the protection of the rights of accused persons.

W. C. ROBERTS,
Chairman Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.

[Ed.—We are glad to publish the above letter, as we realize that although we have always referred in these columns to the magnificent work which has led to the appointment of this Committee by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, and have not put forward any undue claims for women's organizations, nor referred to the questions involved as affecting women only, misconceptions occur in certain quarters.]

EXHIBITION.

A correspondent writes:—The Soroptimist Club of Greater London is a unique club although it may not have been heard of by everybody. The members are women following among others such varied professions as auctioneer, barrister, dental surgeon, explorer, furrier, physician, publisher, surveyor and valuer, tea taster; indeed no two members are admitted to the club who follow the same trade or profession.

This interesting club is giving an exhibition on Friday and Saturday of this week, and in order to bring home to the general public the multiplicity of openings for women, they have arranged to have stalls exhibiting the work of technical members, and a series of Ten Minutes' Talks explaining the avenues of approach and general scope of work of professional members.

This exhibition should be of paramount interest to every educationalist in England, indeed it will offer a wonderful opportunity for parents and head mistresses to review the possibilities of careers for their girls.

The exhibition is at Queen's Gate Hall, near South Kensington Station, on Friday, 28th October, from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., and on Saturday, 29th October, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d.

Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT
Women's Service House, 35 Marsham St., Westminster,
ON
Thursday, 3rd November, 1927.

Business Session, 3.30 p.m.
FOLLOWED BY A

Meeting on the work of the Eighth
Assembly of the League of Nations
5 p.m.

Chairman: Mrs. OGILVIE GORDON, J.P., D.Sc.

Speaker: Dame EDITH LYTTTELTON
(British Substitute Delegate to the Eighth Assembly)

Admission Free. Collection. Both Meetings open to the Public. Tea may be obtained after the meeting.
Hon. Sec.: Miss L. de ALBERTI, 306 Scott Ellis Gardens, N.W. 8.

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COMING EVENTS.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Barnsley S.E.C. NOVEMBER 9. 5.30 p.m. St. Mary's Parish Hall. Mrs. Abbott, "The Meaning of Equal Status."

Edinburgh W.C.A. NOVEMBER 1. 5.15 p.m. 27 Rutland Street. Sunday Circle, "Unemployment Insurance." Chairman: Mrs. Hannay, O.B.E., J.P.

East Lewisham W.C.A. NOVEMBER 18. 3 p.m. Courthill Road Hall. Mrs. Polard, "Women in the Ministry."

Preston W.C.A. NOVEMBER 2. 7.30 p.m. Orient Café, Friargate. Mrs. Abbott, "Restrictive Legislation." Chair: Mrs. Openshaw.

St. Andrew's W.C.A. NOVEMBER 15. 8 p.m. Christian Institute. Mrs. Rackham, J.P., "The Prisons of Great Britain."

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

SIX POINT GROUP.

NOVEMBER 1. 5 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Professor Winifred Cullis, "Industrial Psychology applied to the Home." Chair: Mrs. Hoster. **NOVEMBER 15.** 8 p.m. Assembly Hall, Mary Sumner House, Tufton Street, S.W. 1. Debate on "Feminism versus Anti-Feminism," between Professor Laski and Mr. Anthony Ludovici. Chair: Mrs. C. Haldane. Tickets from the Secretary of the Six Point Group.

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

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

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

TWO large Unfurnished Rooms Vacant, third floor, 703 St. George's Road, S.W. 1. Gas, electricity, bath, service if required.

CHELSEA.—Comfortably furnished FLAT to let; 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms and kitchen.—Write to Miss Davidson, 84 Elm Park Mansions, S.W. 10.

WANTED, two Unfurnished Rooms, kitchenette and use of bathroom. River view, between Barnes and Tower. Hammersmith preferred.—Box 1456, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TO LET, unfurnished, in Belgrave Road, Ground floor Room, bathroom same floor, used two ladies' only. Restaurant, tariff very moderate. Rent, electric light included, 18s. 6d. weekly; service 4s. weekly. Also two small Top-floor Rooms, bathroom same floor, used one lady only, 13s. 6d., 11s. 6d.; service 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d. Also two small communicating rooms in house on Embankment, bathroom same floor, used one lady only, 26s. 6d. weekly; service 5s. 6d. All rooms gas fires with boiling rings.—Owner, 78 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1. (Tel. Victoria 2750.)

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Top-floor FLAT to let (3 rooms), unfurnished; redecorated; elec. light and gas; quiet house; bath; 27s. weekly.—61 South Hill Park.

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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 9377.

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

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

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

LADIES' LINEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.—Fine Hemstitched Linen, narrow hem, size about 11 ins. Any single initial embroidered one corner in fine white embroidery, box of 6, 2s. 6d. Complete Bargain List FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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

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

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.

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, 30th October. 3.30. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, "Marriage." 6.30, Maude Royden.

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