

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
WOMEN IN INDUSTRY	331
WOMEN GRADUATES, CLAIM YOUR VOTES!	331
REVIEWS:—	
Religious Fanaticism. By A. H. W.	332
Homes of the London Rich. By M. D. S.	333
LIBRARIANSHIP FROM WITHIN. By a Librarian	334
OBITUARY: HELGA GILL	335

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Anglo-American Relations.

What are Anglo-American relations? New York papers inform us that if they do not take a turn for the better they must get very much worse. What does this mean? Does it mean that the ordinary citizen of either country will begin to dislike the citizens of the other? If so, we are not of opinion that there is any likelihood of Anglo-American relations suffering in the near future. "America"—as apart from Americans—was perhaps unpopular over here two years ago, but even that phase is passing away, not growing. Does it mean that the Press of the two countries will try to sow dissension? It is true that a section of the American Press has always vilified this country. But why should the other papers change their attitude? Does it mean that the Governments will begin to squabble? What is there to squabble about? And yet in a month's time we may wake up to find that the thing has happened, that our relations with the United States have changed for the worse. If so, it will be in despite of the American churches and American women. They are throwing all their weight into the struggle for the ratification of the Kellogg pact and the defeat of the Cruiser Bill. Whether they win or lose, the conflict will be of unparalleled educational value, and if they lose, it will be all the more important that their efforts shall not be forgotten by the women of Europe.

The Local Government Bill.

The Minister of Health will certainly have exalted his reputation by the fine speech he made on the second reading of his Local Government Bill on Monday last. It was a model of lucid exposition and of well-marshalled argument. It covered all the important points of the Bill, included a wide survey of local government, and was forceful and conciliatory in tone. And yet . . . and yet . . . as regards certain points at any rate, it leaves us just where we stood before. The Minister explained, for instance, that he was "counting very largely on the assistance of women to help in carrying out the new functions which will devolve upon the county councils and county borough councils in the future," and went on to explain that he hoped that many women who started as co-opted members may finish as elected members. Yet he does not propose even to make co-option compulsory. With regard to the probable effect of the block grant on the health services, Mr. Chamberlain confined himself to its effect on Maternity and Child Welfare only, and expressed his conviction that these services would gain rather than lose, and that the hold over them of the Ministry would be strengthened. This view, of course, differs diametrically from that of those now engaged in this work who realize that a distribution of State assistance according to needs

will not necessarily guarantee a service according to needs, and that the clause providing for a reduction of grant in the case of unsatisfactory provision of such services by a local authority is of a kind only to be used in flagrant cases.

The Second Day's Debate.

As we go to Press the second reading debate is still in progress, and the big guns of the opposition are thundering on Mr. Chamberlain's long and vulnerable front. On Tuesday evening, judging from comment in the lobby, and subsequently in the Press, Miss Susan Lawrence achieved something in the nature of a parliamentary triumph, in her masterly attack on the financial aspects of the bill, with its closely reasoned analysis of the estimated exchequer contributions and the composition of the formula. Later in the debate, Lady Astor intervened, in revolt against the inclusion of the infant welfare and maternity services in the block grant. She spoke, and doubtless knew that she spoke, with the solid weight of organized non-party women behind her plea to the Government. We would ourselves go further than she went on this occasion, and plead for the removal of all the health services from the block grant; but we are disposed to agree with her that of all the various health services, this particular one, itself a growing child of twentieth century social reform, is in most urgent need of expanding nourishment. We look forward with anxious expectation to the amendment of these particular clauses of the bill, and we hope that Lady Astor will find as much active support among members of her own party inside the House of Commons as she finds outside it.

De-Rating Conference.

A week ago the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship held a conference on the Government's rating proposals in so far as they affect the public health services. It was addressed by Mr. Geoffrey Peto and Mrs. E. D. Simon, and later by Dr. Marion Phillips, speaking from the body of the hall. Mr. Peto was able to show that the Government scheme in so far as it is based on distribution according to needs and not according to pure hazard is an improvement on the present state of affairs. But judging from the voting, the representatives of societies who were present were not reassured as to the effects of such a change upon the health services. Mr. Peto stated that the Minister of Health would in future have more and not less power to compel local authorities to maintain these services at a high standard. His view was not shared by the members of local authorities who spoke; and it is to be hoped that the time-table under which the Bill is to be debated will allow of a full discussion of this point in the House of Commons.

The N.C.W. and the Police Commission.

On Tuesday, Miss Tancred, on behalf of the National Council of Women, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Police Powers, concerning the need for the employment of suitable women on police work. She questioned the qualifications of those at present employed, and cited cases of police matrons in receipt of 18s. a week.

Women Police, 1919-28.

Few places can show such a long and successful record of the use of Women Police as Bolton. The Bolton Women's Citizens' Association has recently issued a valuable report: Women Police in Bolton, 1919-28, by the courtesy of the Chief Constable, which should be widely read. As early as May, 1919, the Bolton Watch Committee passed a resolution to the effect that four women police be appointed. In August of the same year four women who had received their training

at the Women's Auxiliary Service, then known as the Women Police Service, commenced duty. A few years later they made their declaration as constables, and at the present time there are five fully qualified officers, one of whom holds the rank of sergeant. The report states that the Chief Constable of Bolton was convinced of the value of Women Police as an integral part of the police force from the time of their appointment, and under his sympathetic administration full opportunities have been given to them to prove their worth. Extracts from his annual report, which we wish we had space to reproduce in full here, indicate his complete satisfaction with the experiment and gives an admirable idea of the varied scope of their duties. We hope that this report will be widely circulated and suggest that Associations of Women Citizens might find it useful reading for the education of Chief Constables and members of Watch Committees in less progressive boroughs.

Women in the Service of Hospitals.

A most sympathetic reception was given last week by the Officers of King Edward's Hospital Fund to the very strong deputation sent by the Women in the Service of Hospitals Committee—the joint committee of Women's Organizations formed by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to promote a fairer share for women in the medical services of the country. As Lord Donoughmore, the Chairman of the Management Committee, explained, King Edward's Hospital Fund is limited in application to the treatment of the sick, and can in no way be applied to medical schools. But, as was stressed by the deputation, for the full training of doctors wide experience is essential and therefore hospital appointments should be open to qualified women. Emphasis was laid on the growing need for more women doctors; Mrs. Barton, of the Co-operative Women's Guild, stated very clearly some of the branches of the expanding national medical services where there is a real need for women doctors—particularly ante-natal and maternity work; Miss Louisa Martindale (representing the National Council of Women) indicated as an example of the value of women doctors in modern preventative medicine, the extent to which women suffering from cancer will allow themselves to be examined by doctors of their own sex at an earlier stage in the disease when it may still be curable. The attention of the representatives of the Fund was also drawn to the great desirability of women being appointed to the boards of management of hospitals, a practice which is not followed at present to any great extent. We hope that the Management Committee of the Fund will, when they consider the report of this deputation, see their way to exert their great influence to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Industrial Poisons and the Woman Worker.

The *British Medical Journal* prints an address on the Influence of Industrial poisons upon the different organs, delivered by Sir Thomas Oliver, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durham, before the recent International Congress for Industrial Accidents and Occupations, held at Budapest last September. The influence of lead, arsenic, phosphorus, mercury, and radio-active substances is described. Much apparently depends on the state of health of the workers and on their personal susceptibility. In the case of lead poisoning it has been found that not only individuals but families show peculiar liability to become affected, but no definite opinions are expressed on sex as a determining factor. The sole allusion in the speech to the influence of industrial poisons on women workers is that "if anything" females are more readily adversely influenced by lead than males.

Preservation of Infant Life—Gap in the Law.

A second reading was given in the House of Lords to the Preservation of Infant Life Bill, which seeks to punish the crime of killing a child which has not acquired an absolutely separate existence. Legally at the present time this is no offence, although to kill a fully born child, however young, is murder. The law which prohibits the procuring of abortion does not apply to a child which has gone beyond that stage. The Lord Chancellor's view was that this gap ought decidedly to be closed. Lord Aitkin was inclined to reject the Bill on account of the injustice to doctors who were quite harried enough already with litigation. Lord Dawson of Penn thought that in principle there was an argument for filling the "gap," but when they came to human considerations, such as the state of the mother's mind, the law might well turn a blind eye to some offences. He and Lord Aitkin, however, agreed to a second reading and hoped that the Bill might be further examined in committee.

The Portrait of Dame Millicent Fawcett.

Readers will no doubt be interested to hear more of Mr. Lionel Ellis, who painted the portrait of herself which is shortly to be presented to Dame Millicent Fawcett by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and the London Society for Women's Service. Mr. Ellis is a young man, and it is confidently expected that he has a great future in front of him. Nearly three years ago Sir Joseph Duveen outlined to the Prime Minister a national scheme on behalf of living British artists, which has since been so generously and ingeniously developed. Sir Joseph has helped by this method a great many craftsmen whose merits undoubtedly deserve support, but in Mr. Lionel Ellis he is generally considered to have discovered something above the average. The principal way in which Sir Joseph's organization sets to work is by endeavouring to create a new market by the stimulation of interest among people who have never seriously considered the possibility of buying good original work at a moderate price. Exhibitions to further this ideal have been held in the Corporation Art Galleries of Leeds, Manchester, Bradford, Belfast, and Plymouth, and also recently in the giant Cunard liner *Berengaria*. It was in the Plymouth Exhibition of last spring that Mr. Lionel Ellis's oil painting of a girl's head aroused immediate attention from the critics. *The Times*, for example, said that he possessed all the qualities of a recognized master. Mr. Ellis was comparatively unknown at the time, but his success at Plymouth seems certainly to have started him on the road to success. Those who see his portrait of Dame Millicent will certainly appreciate the unusual power and skill of this young artist.

The Josephine Butler Centenary and Appeal.

A stirring appeal of special interest to our readers signed by many eminent personages in the Church and State appeared in the Press recently. A sum of £40,000 is asked for to endow the two societies which in their different ways are carrying on the work of Josephine Butler—The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene founded by her in 1870 and the Josephine Butler Memorial House, Liverpool, which trains university women on the principles she taught. This appeal is made in the year of her centenary, and in the year that has been marked by great international progress in the abolition of the disgraceful traffic in women. But public events both at home and abroad have shown the need for continued vigilance and research. Our readers at least do not need to be convinced of the need for continued work, and we wish the appeal great success.

"Greenbench".

Owing to pressure of parliamentary work on the Local Government Bill, in which he is playing an active part, our Parliamentary Correspondent "Greenbench" has been unable to furnish his contribution of "Whispers from Westminster" for this week's issue.

Winter School for Health Visitors and School Nurses.

The eighth winter school for health visitors and school nurses, organized by the Women Sanitary Inspectors' and Health Visitors' Association, will be held at Bedford College for Women, University of London, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1, on 27th December, 1928, to 7th January, 1929. This post-graduate post promises to be extremely interesting, both through the varied and comprehensive course of lectures by distinguished doctors and lecturers, on the "Way to Health," and to the observation visits at several hospitals which the students are expected to attend. Prizes for the best essay on the winter school and on any single lecture are offered.

The Street Offences Committee.

As foreshadowed in our advertisement columns last week, the meeting arranged by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene for Monday of this week did not take place, having been postponed in response to delay in the appearance of the Report of the Street Offences Committee. Few reports of Government committees have been awaited with greater interest and anxiety by women's organizations, and we sincerely trust that delay may mean a greater measure of unanimity concerning the necessity for obtaining corroborative evidence and for securing to men and women alike, irrespective of their social status or previous character, complete and unbiassed equality before the law.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The Ministry of Labour published last week the results of its third annual inquiry into the movement of insured persons from industry to industry.¹ It covers three sets of shifting, each of vital interest to the student of current economics: the shifting of workers from industry to industry, the shifting of industry from place to place, and the shifting proportion between men and women workers. It is, of course, with the third that we are peculiarly concerned, but as the three sets of shifting are mutually dependent it is impossible to consider one of them in isolation. It is clear, for instance, that the geographical distribution of industry in general is to a large extent governed by the waxing and waning fortunes of particular industries. And since the sex distribution of the workers varies from industry to industry according to the nature of the job, it is equally clear that the waxing and waning fortunes of particular industries will govern the total relative employment of men and women. Let us then begin with the industries themselves.

The key to the situation would seem to be the Ministry's classification of industries into those which show an increase and those which show a decrease of insured workers since 1923. There are 66 of the former and 34 of the latter. At the head of the waxing industries stands silk and artificial silk, with the almost incredible percentage increase of 93.6. Then follow a miscellaneous crowd in which various forms of building and constructional enterprise as well as domestic equipment play a prominent part, also such services as hotels and road transport, the distributive trades, and, of course, electricity. At the head of the waning industries stands mining and quarrying with an appalling drop of something more than 34 per cent. Ship-building, a long string of metal and engineering industries, cotton and wool textiles, and saddlery account for the bulk of the remaining decrease. A glance serves to show that the bulk of our export industries are among the latter group, while those in the former group cater largely for the home market. The same glance suggests that in the main it is the "heavy industries" which are suffering relative eclipse.

When we turn to the remaining two sets of shifting we find the way prepared for the Ministry of Labour's conclusions. The "heavy industries" together with textiles are situated in the north of England. It is here that the decline has made itself felt. In 1923, 45.7 per cent of the insured population was

working in the south—that is in the London, South-Eastern, South-Western, and Midland areas. 54.3 per cent were at work in Wales and in the North. To-day 47.5 per cent are in the South, 52.5 in Wales and the North. The changed ratio may seem insignificant at first sight. When one considers the shortness of the period involved and the normal immobility of labour under modern social conditions, its significance becomes momentous.

The "heavy industries" again, are on the whole the male industries. Mining, exclusively male except for a sprinkling of pit brow girls, heads the list of declines. The distributive trades, by far the largest single group among the waxing industries, and containing a large female element, stands thirteenth in a list of sixty-six, with an expansion of 31 per cent. It is, with notable exceptions, on the whole the women-employed industries which are waxing, the male employing industries which are waning. The presence of cotton and wool textiles among the waning industries is, of course, an important cross-current to this tendency. But the net result of it is that while the rate at which male insured workers increase year by year, has slackened, that at which women increase has been intensified. And on the top of this, the average industrial life of the insured woman worker has lengthened. During the past three years there has been a total net increase of 3.6 per cent in the number of women entering insurance, and of only 2.7 in the number of men. When we come to examine how this net increase is obtained, we find, of course, a much more rapid turnover of insured women. Men have secured their net increase by a recruitment of 15.6 per cent and a wastage of 12.9 per cent, women by a recruitment of 35.6 per cent and a wastage of 32 per cent. But the conclusion of the Ministry is that "there appears to be a tendency for the average period during which a woman is within the scope of the scheme to increase." Why has this happened? Are more women remaining in industry after marriage? Are they marrying later? We do not know. But even the minutest accretion of permanence and stability in the life of the industrial woman should bring gladness to the heart of her trade union organizer. For without doubt it is this quick wastage and easy recruitment which lies at the bottom of the weakness of the woman worker as a responsible, altruistic, and self-reliant trade unionist.

WOMEN GRADUATES: CLAIM YOUR VOTES!

A good deal of misunderstanding prevails on the technicalities of the registration of University voters. This should be cleared away at once, because for many women graduates the time left for claiming their votes is all too short. The practice of different Universities varies. The object of this article is to state briefly the position with regard to University electors generally, and so far as we have yet ascertained them, the arrangements peculiar to each University.

*Who may Qualify for a University Vote?*²—Any person of British nationality who has received a degree (other than an honorary degree) at any University forming a constituency or part of a constituency is entitled at the age of 21 years upwards to be registered as a voter. In the case of the Scottish Universities in addition to actual graduates the Chancellor, members of the University Court and Professors, are by an Act of Parliament of 1868, qualified for registration. In the case of Cambridge, women though still excluded from University membership, may, if they have passed the final examination and kept the period of residence necessary to qualify a man for a degree, have at least the satisfaction of claiming their University votes.

Voting by Post.—University graduates have the privilege of voting by post. Thus a graduate who has a vote for the constituency in which she lives and another in respect of her University degree, may do her duty in her own constituency on polling day and yet may record her vote for her distant Alma Mater by post.

Voting by Proxy.—In addition to the privilege of the proxy vote is enjoyed by any person whose name is registered on the absent voters' list and who makes a formal statement that at the time of a parliamentary election he will be at sea or out of the United Kingdom. The proxy must be the husband, wife, brother, or sister of the elector or a registered parliamentary elector for the same constituency. An absent voter may have

two proxies if he has votes in different constituencies. Thus a University graduate now abroad or likely to be so at the General Election should take care to appoint a proxy for her University vote and also, if qualified, for the constituency in which she habitually resides.

Method of Election.—University candidates, with the exception of those in London and Wales, are elected by the method of Proportional Representation. One member each is returned by the Universities of London and Wales, two by Oxford, two by Cambridge, two by the seven combined English Universities, three by the combined Scottish Universities. The Vice-Chancellor is the returning officer in the case of Oxford, Cambridge, Wales, and London, and the Vice-Chancellor, Principal, or Corresponding Officer for the combined English Universities. The Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University is the returning officer for the combined Scottish Universities. The poll is open for five days at university elections in England and Wales, and four in Scotland. The names of candidates on ballot papers in elections conducted under Proportional Representation are marked in order of preference, namely, by figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and the ballot paper must be duly signed in the presence of a witness.

How to Claim your University Vote.—Regulations vary in different Universities. In most, those who have graduated since a given date (which varies according to the University) have paid a composition fee on graduation, which entitles them to be put on the Electoral Roll without further payment and (in some Universities) without the necessity of filling in a claim form. Graduates prior to the specified date have to make their claim and pay a fee.

The following particulars summarize the steps that have to be taken at the several Universities, by those who are not yet

¹ Ministry of Labour Gazette, 19th November.

² Any Universities not dealt with in this article will be dealt with in our next issue.

on the Electoral Roll. Any graduate who feels a doubt whether her name is included or not should write to the Registrar of her University to inquire. The printed claim form contains fuller particulars than those given here.

COMBINED ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

(a) *Birmingham University*.—A woman who graduated prior to December, 1923, must apply (enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope) to the Registrar of the University for a claim form. This must be received by the Registrar, together with a cheque or postal order for 10s., on or before 31st December, 1928. A woman who graduated since December, 1923, should have been, if she has attained the age of 30, or should be if she has attained the age of 21, included in the Roll by automatic procedure without application or payment on her part.

(b) *Bristol University*.—A woman who graduated prior to 1918, must apply (enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope) to the Registrar of the University for a claim form. This must be received by him, together with a fee of 10s., on or before 30th March, 1929. The envelope should be marked "Parliamentary Register." A woman who has graduated since 1918 should have been, if she has attained the age of 30, or should be if she has attained the age of 21, included in the Electoral Roll by automatic procedure, without application or payment on her part.

(c) *Durham University*.—A woman who graduated before June, 1925, if not already on the Electoral Roll, must apply (enclosing stamped, addressed envelope) to the Registrar, University Offices, 38 North Bailey, Durham, for the necessary form to be filled up. This must be received by the Registrar, together with a fee of 10s., on or before 31st December, 1928. A woman who has graduated since 1925 should have been, if she has attained the age of 30, or should be if she has attained the age of 21, included in the Electoral Roll by automatic procedure, without application or payment on her part.

(d) *Leeds University*.—A woman who graduated prior to 1st June, 1926, must apply to the Registrar, The University, Leeds, for a form to be filled up. This must be received by him, together with a fee of £1, or 9s. 6d. if the applicant was a member of Convocation before 1918—on or before 1st January, 1929. A woman who has graduated since 1st June, 1926, should have been, if she has attained the age of 30, or should be if she has attained the age of 21, included in the Electoral Roll by automatic procedure, without application or payment on her part.

(e) *Liverpool University*.—A woman who graduated prior to 1st July, 1926, must apply to the Registrar of the University (enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope) for a claim form. This must be received by him, together with a fee of 10s., or if a member of Convocation a reduced fee of 5s., on or before 31st December, 1928.

A woman who has graduated since 1st July, 1926, should have been, if she has attained the age of 30, or should be, if she has attained the age of 21, included in the Electoral Roll by automatic procedure, without application or payment on her part.

(f) *Manchester University*.—A woman graduate must apply to the Registrar of the University for a claim form, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope. This when filled up must be received by the Registrar on or before 31st December, 1928. If the graduate has graduated before 1st December, 1925, a fee of 10s. must accompany the form. No fee is required for graduates of a later date.

(g) *Sheffield University*.—A woman who graduated prior to 1st February, 1927, must apply to the Registrar of the University (enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope) for a claim form. This must be received by him, together with a fee of 10s., on or before 31st January, 1929. A woman who has graduated since 1st February, 1927, should have been, if she has attained the age of 30, or should be, if she has attained the age of 21, included in the Electoral Roll by automatic procedure, without application or payment on her part.

(h) *London University*.—A woman graduate who has attained the age of 21, but is not yet a member of Convocation, must apply to the Registrar, London University, S.W. 7, for a Convocation form. This must be filled up and returned to him with a fee of £1. The graduate is thus placed on the Roll of Convocation and thereby automatically on the University of London Parliamentary register, which is open until a few days before the actual election.

(i) *Oxford University*.—A woman graduate must apply to the Assistant Registrar, University Registry, Oxford, for the necessary form to be filled up. This must be returned to the Registrar, accompanied by a fee of 10s., unless University Dues have been compounded for. The Parliamentary Register

is made up twice a year, at the end of the Trinity and Michaelmas Terms. It is proposed in 1929 to have the Register made up to 1st May, and the Vice-Chancellor will doubtless authorize a special issue of the Register as near to the date of the General Election as possible. But until that date is known, details cannot be given.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.¹

What is the moral to be derived from these surprising records? One might answer: This book proves, what we have always held, that America is an uncouth land; another: the emotions are given to us for our undoing; another: there is no security outside the one true Catholic fold; another: women were not meant to lead in religion or in other affairs, or, alternatively, the subservience of a woman to a man perverts her judgment; another: modernism is the only wear, a Frenchman might sum up in the well-worn words: "sur tout, point de zèle," a psychologist, in his quaint phraseology: Suggestibility in adults is deplorable; a devout person might even venture to remark: As in poetry, or in music, so in religion, certain canons of reserve, of good judgment, of taste, must be observed in order to ensure the best results. Lastly, there is Puck, shrewd beyond his size: "What fools these mortals be!"

Mrs. Strachey draws no moral. She publishes the papers left by her grandmother, the famous Quaker preacher, Mrs. Pearsall Smith, and prefaces them with the story told "plainly and without bias" of the times in which Mrs. Smith lived, "together with a description of the curious religious sects and communities during the early and middle years of the nineteenth century". The book is so contrived that, in spite of the highly reprehensible conduct, as it would seem, and the tragic fate, of many of the persons described in it, the effect upon the mind is of that healthy kind which often comes of real literature. This is so as regards Mrs. Strachey's own contribution. Mrs. Smith, in her more homely style gives an eye-witness' account of the strange doings of her "dear fanatics" with that wondrous kindness which comes of fellow feeling. The language they speak is a language she understands, their quest for divine guidance is the quest to which her own life was dedicate. "I was always," she observes, "on the look-out for anyone who had a 'wonderful spiritual experience', and in each case fondly hoped," etc., and again, "Owing to the fact of my being so tremendously earnest in my search after the deep things of God, I think rumours of my willingness to listen and to learn must have got spread abroad, for it really seemed to me that everybody with any sort of a 'remarkable experience' came to pour it into my ears, and I often wonder whether there can be any phase of religious experience of which I have not heard. During the time of my search I think all the fanatics in the United States must have found their way to my presence to try and draw me into their especial net, and as I was always ready to listen sympathetically, hoping that among them all I might at last find the truth, they were often led to reveal to me their inward secrets."

She does justice to the grain among the chaff in her quaint chapters, "Dr. R.'s Fanaticism," "Miss S.'s Fanaticism," and the "H. Fanaticism" and the "L.O. Fanaticism", and "Miss X.'s Fanaticism". Her chapter entitled "The Explanation of Fanaticism" is less perfect. In what she says of the dangers of fanaticism she speaks of what she knows, but one is inclined to quarrel with her for her too frequent use of the word mysticism in connection with the rank weeds which grew to monstrous proportions in the remote villages of nineteenth century America. For a real and positive understanding of so great a force as mysticism one must turn from Mrs. Smith to such a level-headed and humorous writer as Miss Evelyn Underhill. But Mrs. Smith was able to find her way through the fogs of fanaticism by reason of her sense of humour. It was this which told her that it was *not* the Lord who gave the charming Mrs. L. the "tangible sign" for which she had prayed and which came to her thus: "Immediately the Lord gave what she believed to be the sign, which was that her lower jaw was cracked against her upper jaw with a loud crack" (when this annoyed her husband, the sign was transferred to her eyes, which "were drawn back into the head, as if by strings fastened behind and pulled by an invisible hand".) For a moment, it is true, Mrs. Smith understood the Lord to tell her to kiss her dressmaker, as Miss W. had so successfully done, but "the whole thing fell very flat. The poor

¹ *Religious Fanaticism: Extracts from the Papers of Hannah Whitall Smith*. Edited with an Introduction by Ray Strachey. (Faber and Gwyer, Ltd.)

woman coloured crimson with embarrassment. . . . She hurried to finish her fitting and I hurried to leave the house."

Mrs. Strachey begins her half of the book with an attractive sketch of Hannah Whitall Smith, who was born in Philadelphia, in 1832, a birthright member of the Society of Friends. At nineteen she married Robert Pearsall Smith and the two of them "set off upon a sort of religious exploration". In 1873 they worked in England, and at Lord and Lady Mount Temple's Broadlands Conferences, at Oxford, at Brighton, they taught "the Higher Life". Troubles and difficulties arose. Robert gave up preaching, but Hannah continued to the end of her life, and her book, *The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life*, was translated into all the major languages of the world and into some savage dialects. In 1886 the whole family settled in England, and in 1911 she died, and her wooden box with the fanaticism papers remained unopened, for, as late even as 1916, the publishers were shy of publishing them.

Space forbids a detailed review of Mrs. Strachey's account of the various sects with which her grandmother came in contact, together with the history of all the wild things done in the name of religion in other places and times.

Here is her summary of what it all meant in terms of our daily life to-day: "In spite of the wild and credulous nature of their thought, in spite of its crudity and absurdity, there was a considerable element which proved to be of value amid all the nonsense. The Anti-Slavery Movement, separated from its extravagant companions, presently shook the whole nation, even to the argument of civil war; and the feminism which took its rise in those wild years lived to triumph in 1918. Temperance led to prohibition, and non-resistance, though still but a theory, is now finding expression in proposals for world-wide peace pacts, and when the chaff is finally sifted from the grain it may well be that the germs of other great ideas will be discerned in the sayings of the fantastic American prophets of those far-off years."

The whole sketch, in spite of a few weak spots, is masterly, and is made so partly because Mrs. Strachey has passed her unwieldy material through the crucible of her own subtle and witty mind. We will learn from her of the Rappites and the Perfectionists, and that shall suffice. The Rappites, she tells us, thought "Adam had been created in the exact image of God, a dual being, both male and female, and if he had been content to remain in his original state, he would have produced offspring spontaneously." "These beliefs," she adds, "did not make much practical difference in their lives, which were so prosperous and easy that their leader became anxious lest their growing leisure should allow time for mischief and rebellion." The Perfectionists of Oneida, we are told, applied their principle that all bodily disease was of diabolical origin in a severely practical way. "It is a common custom for everyone who may be attacked by any disorder . . . to send for a committee of six or eight persons in whose faith and spiritual judgment he has confidence to come and criticise him. The result, when administered sincerely, is almost universally to throw the patient into a sweat, or to bring on a reaction of his life against disease, breaking it up, and restoring him soon to usual health."

The story of that brilliant couple, Laurence Oliphant and his wife, Miss Léstrange, of Hunstanton, is told in this book with such clarity that it is possible to judge of the extent to which "false doctrine" can compass the downfall of those who would seem most protected by circumstances from its influence. The doctrine of "counterparts, and the practice of union with partial counterparts was the very innermost core of the sect" founded by Oliphant's leader, Thomas Lake Harris, and this, with "internal respiration" and that form of communism which consisted in all the disciples giving up their worldly goods to the prophet offered such an attraction to a man of education and high social standing that he left all to follow the gleam. At Harmony, which the Rappites had just left to move to their new home at Economy, "seven different constitutions were adopted in two years and each one was the occasion of reviving and redeciding all the fundamental principles of social philosophy." The atmosphere was very inharmonious, and "Owen, the leader, was the only one who remained hopeful."

Those familiar with Mrs. Strachey's novels, *Shaken by the Wind* and even *Marching On*, will already be acquainted with many of the doings of the "dear fanatics". These books and the present book are full of awful warnings. But the corpses of dead moths around the candle do not always deter the living moths from folly. "Babylon," Mrs. Strachey observes in her closing words, "is not fallen, and the smoke of their torment ascendeth up for ever and ever." A. H. W.

HOMES OF THE LONDON RICH.

Miss Delafield's novels follow one another in such quick succession that one is tempted to look apprehensively for signs of deterioration. And the opening sentence of her newest¹ is charged with menace: "When Ellie Carey was a very little girl her mother left her and went away with a man who was in love with her." But let Delafieldians take heart. *What is Love* is well up to standard. Quality holds its own against the tidal wave of Quantity, and we may congratulate ourselves without qualification upon the quick output of Miss Delafield's fruitful mind. It has, it would seem, nothing to fear from these rapid pregnancies! The story is as enthralling, the dialogue as amusing, the clash of personality as vivid as ever.

In her newest venture Miss Delafield moves exclusively among the idle rich. Their social habits, their standards, and their attitude to money are, we venture to believe, very accurately portrayed. In the pages of *What is Love*, as in real life, the critical observer may find herself railing at an economic system which wastes, corrupts, falsifies, and degrades. They really are a lamentable crowd: these dancing, shooting, car-lounging, maid-haunted creatures of Miss Delafield's pen. They accept unearned income as though it were the gift of God conferred to meet the burial expenses of unwanted talents. Within the framework of their absurd parasitism they are mean, generous, loving, light-hearted, self-tortured, dreary, bawdy, according to the gay variety of their human natures. But the framework itself provides the stimulants and the deterrants which make them, to some extent, what they are.

In such an environment Miss Delafield plants her sensitive and vulnerable little heroine, Ellie Carey. And the main theme of her story from start to finish, is the tragic love affair which illustrates the clash of romantic monogamy against the rough and tumble of lesser standards. We are left with the somewhat unsatisfied suspicion that the real finesse of Ellie's character has never really been revealed to us. We are asked to take it on trust, and that is what we have to do. We know that she is painfully, dependently, self-obliviously, ecstatically, and obstinately in love with one unworthy person. But that is her fortune rather than her virtue. Indeed, we fear that a finer nib than Miss Delafield habitually wields is necessary to achieve the picture which on this particular occasion she ambitiously wishes to execute. For the rest, as we have said, *What is Love* is well up to standard. And that is saying a lot. M. D. S.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

The annual meeting of the London and National Society for Women's Service took place on 15th November, at Women's Service House, the chair being taken by Miss B. A. Clough, Acting President. The meeting was crowded. The report of the year's work was read by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, in the regrettable absence of the Secretary. The report showed progress on all sides, including the continued growth and expansion of the Junior Council, great activity in municipal work throughout the county, and in the Advisory Bureau both as regarding information to inquirers and regarding the addresses on openings and trainings for women given to schools and Associations in many parts of the country, and a steadily growing library with an increasing circulation.

A resolution rejoicing in the granting of full equal suffrage, and declaring the Society's intention of continuing to work to secure equal pay, equal opportunity, and equal economic liberty for women, moved by Dame Millicent Fawcett, who spoke of the glorious fight of the past sixty years, was carried unanimously. Another resolution was passed calling upon the Government to withdraw the regulations by which women are compulsorily dismissed from the Civil Service on marriage, and also one urging that women medical students should be afforded facilities for training as adequate as those open to men.

An interesting statement was made about the Society's new premises and the provision in the near future of bedroom accommodation for temporary use by members, and plans of the buildings were shown.

OFFICE REGULATION BILL.

Leave was given Miss Wilkinson to bring in a Bill to regulate offices and the employment of young persons therein. She said this class of workers were outside the factories legislation and the Shop Act, and there was no doubt their treatment was getting steadily worse, through the overcrowding and bad ventilation of the offices in which they were employed.

¹ *What is Love*, by E. M. Delafield. (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)

LIBRARIANSHIP FROM WITHIN.

BY A LIBRARIAN.

Librarianship offers prospects only to matriculated students, as these only are eligible to sit for the examinations of the Library Association or of the School of Librarianship at University College, London. The former body holds half-yearly exams (at various centres) in six sections: viz. Library Routine, Library Organization, Cataloguing, Classification, Bibliography (including palaeography), and Literary History, which may be taken one or two at a time and are suitable for those already engaged in library work. The passing of these, and the preparation and acceptance of a thesis in some branch of librarianship, entitle the candidate to a diploma, and to embellish his visiting cards (providing always his salary as a member of the "profession" will permit of such luxuries) with the letters F.L.A. after his surname.

The course at University College is strictly for internal students. This course extends over one year for whole-time students, and from two to five years for part-time students. Part-time students may be employed in library work, if they can manage to get sufficient time off to attend lectures which, in public libraries at least, is difficult. Some students of my acquaintance who are employed in College or Institutional libraries have arranged to work half-time (on half-pay, of course), and put in the other half at College. Write to Dr. E. A. Baker, Director, School of Librarianship, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 2, for full particulars. Of course, matriculation is essential. Graduates are exempted from the academic subjects, which are: English, Latin, French (or another modern foreign language), and English Literature. The professional subjects are much the same as those of the Library Association. The fees are 16 guineas a session.

Library work is, as a rule, interesting. The great drawback, in most instances, is the hours of duty. If one is employed in public library work, more than two evenings a week off are not to be expected; a Saturday evening off is rare, and Saturday afternoon free, as rare as the phoenix. In fact, one is usually working whilst one's friends are relaxing; which, to anyone of social inclinations is a great hardship.

Salaries are far from satisfactory, and Institutional and College libraries are in this respect if anything worse offenders than the public libraries. About 30s. a week seems to be a fair average commencing salary. Even a student with the Diploma of the School of Librarians would not be paid more to start with, Library Committees being prone to attach peculiar and exaggerated value to experience and to being excessively studious of economy.

Regarding the prospects of a person entering upon a library career: There is nothing to prevent the qualified aspirant who has got his foot on the bottom rung of the ladder from climbing to the top, except that the chief librarian at the top usually clings rather tenaciously to his position until forced to retire through senile decay. As his is the only position worth aspiring to, and some committees have the sickening habit of promoting every member of the staff in rotation, irrespective of qualifications, the prize is to the strong or to those with tendencies to longevity. A very few libraries are more progressive, and the candidate with most qualifications (other things being equal) is given the preference.

In fact, the state of the library profession at the present time is much the same as that of elementary teaching some thirty years ago. It comprises too many unqualified (and uneducated) people who are a stumbling-block, if not a barrier, to the educated and qualified candidate now entering the profession. In another twenty years or so it may be fit to rank with the teaching profession, both remuneratively and otherwise. At present it is not so in England, except in a very few cases, whatever may be its state in America.

It is worth while getting the Departmental Report on the Public Libraries of England (1928) (4s. from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.), where the actual and ideal aims and performance of the Public Libraries are set out at some length, together with the question of status, remuneration, qualifications, etc., etc.

To secure entrance to the profession the best and usual way is to follow the advertisements in the *Municipal Journal*, *The*

(Continued at foot of next column.)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Mr. Webb asked the Minister of Health the total number of local health authorities which might take action under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and also the approximate number of such authorities, distinguishing between county boroughs, county councils, urban districts, and rural districts, that have submitted for his sanction under that Act arrangements for provision for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years not in attendance at school.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: There are 1,856 local health authorities (including county councils) in England and Wales which are empowered to take action, with the sanction of my Department, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918. Provision has been made for maternity and child welfare in every sanitary district in the country, either by the county council or the local sanitary authority. The authorities at present making provision are 60 county councils, 83 county borough councils, 150 borough councils, 135 urban district councils, and 18 rural district councils.

Mr. W. Thorne asked the Minister of Health if he is aware that the Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres, representing 1,200 local centres, has passed a resolution protesting against the proposals for reform in local government with respect to the substitution of block grants in support of maternity and child welfare service; and whether the views of this Association will be taken into consideration before the matter is brought before the House.

Mr. Chamberlain replied in the affirmative to the first part of the question, and said the proposals of the Government in this matter are already before the House, and should, he thought, completely dispel any fears lest the maternity and child welfare service should suffer by the changes foreshadowed.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER: SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Commander Bellairs asked the Minister of Health whether he can make a statement as to the progress achieved as the result of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that there are now five regional advisory committees, including one for Greater London, and one executive committee with administrative powers. An Order has been made bringing new processes under the operation of the Alkali Act. By-laws as to the emission of black smoke have been approved for a number of local authorities, and generally there is a marked quickening of interest and activity in the work of smoke abatement.

(Continued from preceding column.)

Nation, and, occasionally, *The Times* "Educational Supplement." The first is by far the best, although there are not vacancies every week in library work, and a month or two may elapse before one suitable for an entrant may occur. It must be remembered that there are comparatively few libraries in the whole of England, and this, of course, has its effect on the prospects of all members of the profession, on the principle of supply and demand. Another thing I would impress on anyone seeking to take up the work is that he must be content to pass his time in towns (the more ambitious he is, the larger the town) nor live far from them as a rule because of the awkwardness of his working hours (till 9 p.m. most nights, and probably early the next day). He must, like Charles Lamb, "love the sweet security of streets," and if he hates them (he has my sympathy if he does), he should consider this. This is, of course, due to supply and demand, as only a large community will require, and be able to afford, a public library.

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NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING, 1929.

We should like to remind Societies once again that the Annual Council Meeting will be held on 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th March, 1929. Formal notices summoning the Council will be issued on 11th December, but secretaries may find it convenient to know the following dates: 15th January, last date for receiving at headquarters resolutions and amendments to policy, etc., for the preliminary agenda; 28th January, the preliminary agenda will be posted to Societies; 4th February, last date for receiving nominations for officers, executive committee, and vice-presidents; 12th February, last date for receiving amendments to preliminary agenda.

WOMEN IN THE SERVICE OF HOSPITALS

A deputation from the Joint Committee of Women's Organizations was received by officers of the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London on Tuesday, 20th November. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, representing the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and the Women's National Liberal Federation, led the deputation, and was supported by Miss Louisa Martindale (National Council of Women), the Hon. Mrs. Franklin (National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship), Mrs. Barton (Women's Co-operative Guild), Mrs. Charles Williams (Women's Unionist Organization), and Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P.

The Earl of Donoughmore, chairman of the Management Committee of King Edward's Hospital Fund, Colonel H. A. Wernher, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Maynard, Secretary, received the deputation. A report of the very interesting discussion which took place is given on another page.

SALE OF WORK.

We regret that owing to the presentation of the portrait to Dame Millicent Fawcett on 12th December before her departure for Ceylon, the sale of work fixed for 11th December has been abandoned.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

ILKLEY S.E.C.

A largely attended meeting for new voters was held on 6th November. It was addressed by the three prospective candidates for the Pudsey and Otley Division, who spoke in the alphabetical order of their names. Mrs. Stocks presided and the success of the meeting was in a great measure due to her excellent chairmanship, all three speakers expressing their appreciation of her fairness and impartiality. A collection was taken which nearly covered expenses. On 15th November the annual meeting of the Society was held, at which the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the public health services should still retain the percentage grants, in the interests of public health, and especially of maternity and child welfare, and calls upon the Government to revise their proposals for block grants to allow for this." After an interesting discussion on the resolution, Miss Macadam addressed the meeting on "Equalities Still to be Won."

RICHMOND (SURREY) W.C.A.

At the largely attended annual meeting on 6th November, Dr. Saleeby, from the People's League of Health, gave a stimulating address on "Sunlight," which elicited interesting discussion. The annual report, among its more notable activities, apart from the admirable programme of meetings, records the election of two new women poor law guardians, and one new woman town councillor with the support of the W.C.A., and the establishment of a poor man's lawyer. This supplies a long felt need and much appreciation is expressed by both men and women clients (76 since April) for the able and sympathetic help given by the lawyer, who is a woman of considerable legal reputation. The Association has also started an anti-litter campaign, and is taking measures against the fouling of pavements by dogs. Mrs. Gates was re-elected President, and Mrs. E. Neville Smith Honorary Secretary.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE S.E.C.

The Clackmannanshire S.E.C. held an all-party demonstration to celebrate the granting of equal franchise to all women, in the Town Hall, Alloa, on October 30, when Miss Eunice Murray, Mr. L. MacNeill Weir, M.P., Major Donaldson and Mr. Harold Mitchell, Liberal and Tory candidates for the constituency, were the speakers. Miss Murray gave a vigorous and inspiring address dealing with the history of the women's struggle for political freedom and proposed the resolution: "That this meeting, representing all political parties, rejoices that the Government has passed into law a measure which completes the political enfranchisement of women; remembers with gratitude the labours of the pioneers

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OBITUARY.

MISS HELGA GILL.

The tragic death of Helga Gill, following injuries received in the storm of 16th November, will recall to many her untiring work for suffrage and her magnificent record of service in the war. She won her degree in Norway while mothering four motherless younger brothers and sisters, and came to England at first for a holiday. Settling amongst us, she became suffrage organizer to the N.U.W.S.S. Her pluck was marvellous. When the fishermen refused to listen she accepted their challenge and sailed one of their boats over a dangerous bar. She won the bet and addressed a sympathetic crowd, as the fleet lay at anchor, from one of the decks. "Women don't know nothing," came from a heckler. "Ask what you like," was the quick retort, and the crowd cheered as she recited accurately the batting averages of different counties! We cherish the vision of Helga rebuffed by a ducal butler. The duke intervened, and as apology offered to show her round the priceless picture gallery. "No thanks, your graciousness, I haven't time." She saved life from the North Sea, from a Sussex pond, and icy Norwegian river in flood.

When war broke out she volunteered as X-ray operator and chauffeur to the Royàumont unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Between the line and the hospital her back wheels were shot away, her driving wheel was splintered between her hands; but she kept the Croix de Guerre and the Médaille des Epidémies in her pocket sooner than receive the poilus' salute.

Almost more coolness was needed when she mothered and disciplined the girl workers in the great explosive works at Gretna and steadied them in the darkened buildings under the purr of the Zeppelin overhead.

Her heart had been badly taxed at Royàumont and she was finally invalidated away from Gretna. She never recovered, and for the last few years has struggled against growing discomfort and pain. She took immense interest in the Woman's Institute, as its secretary, was leader of the clubs, friend of the ex-Servicemen and of every child. Children adored her, and she has left many aching little hearts.

When one thinks of her it is chiefly her courage, gaiety, and simplicity which stand out. Each person she met was liked entirely on their own individual merits. She totally disregarded such conventions as money or social interest.

She poured out her devotion and affection unstintingly on her friends and neighbours. She adopted a war orphan, John Gill, and loved him as foolishly and greatly as any of us love our "very own."
M. C. A.

A PIONEER IN WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.

The death of Miss Gertrude King last week at the age of 96 removes another foundation-builder in the cause of equality of opportunities for women. Miss King was appointed secretary of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women in 1865, and served that body for half a century. When this Society was formed a few years earlier the one and only outlet for educated women was to become an underpaid governess. In *The Cause* Mrs. Strachey describes the hostile attitude of the Press and the public towards early efforts to break down prejudice and open new avenues of employment. Miss King lived to see remarkable changes, but complete equality of opportunity is still far from attainment.

MISS ELLEN WILKINSON'S SUMMING UP.

Peculiar interest attaches to the forthcoming public lecture arranged by Morley College for Working Men and Women, as part of the fortnightly winter course, particulars of which we publish from week to week in "Coming Events." Miss Ellen Wilkinson will be the lecturer, her subject being "Women of To-day in Politics and Industry." We advise those of our readers who live within reasonable distance of 61 Westminster Bridge Road to note the occurrence of this particular coming event on 6th December at 8 p.m.

(Continued from preceding column.)

in the cause of sex equality; and calls upon all women to accept the full responsibilities of citizenship, confident that the exercise of their political rights will have a far-reaching and beneficial influence in every department of national life." Mr. Weir seconded the resolution, and Major Donaldson and Mr. Mitchell also supported it. The meeting created much public interest and the large hall was well filled. Representatives from the various women's organizations in the district were on the platform. Mrs. Fergusson presided. There was a short musical programme and the collection amounted to over £9.

COMING EVENTS.

ETHICAL UNION (WOMEN'S GROUP).

DEC. 8. 3 p.m. 1 Little George Street, Westminster. Mrs. E. Ablott, "The Wage-earning Woman: National and International Control."

FABIAN SOCIETY (WOMEN'S GROUP).

DEC. 11. 8 p.m. Caxton Hall. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., "Women in Politics."

GUILDHOUSE W.C.A.

DEC. 3. 3 p.m. Mrs. W. T. Layton, "This Year's Assembly and the Peace Pact."

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN, 61 WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E. 1.

DEC. 6. 8 p.m. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., "Women of To-day in Politics and Industry." Chair: F. Briant, Esq., M.P.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Camberley S.E.C. and W.C.A. DEC. 3. 3 p.m. Girls' Fellowship Club (Y.W.C.A.), Park Street, Camberley. Miss Macadam, "The Need for Women's Organizations."

Gillingham W.C.A. DEC. 3. 7.30. Arden Street. Musical Lecture, "An Evening with Schubert."

Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. DEC. 4. 11-7.30. McLellan Galleries. Village and Variety Fair. To be opened by Lady Mason. Chair: Miss Melville, J.P.

Preston W.C.A. DEC. 4. 7.30. Orient Café, Friargate. Dr. Jessie Valentine, Assistant M.O.H. Rochdale, "Maternal Mortality."

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

DEC. 3. 6 p.m. St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square. Miss Fedden, "Nationality of Married Women." Chair: Miss Butler Bowden.

WOMEN'S UNIONIST ORGANIZATION.

DEC. 5. 11 a.m. Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1. Mrs. Skelton, "Industrial History and Legislation." Chair: Mrs. Neville Chamberlain.

TYPEWRITING.

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

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EDUCATED woman required as HOUSEKEEPER-SECRETARY for small Club, 15 residents, staff 3; similar experience essential. Resident salary, £80.—Apply, Hon. Sec., Women's Residential Club, Ltd., 35 Ullet Road, Liverpool.

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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.)

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THE HAT DOCTOR, 52 James' Street, Oxford Street (near Bond Street Tube), W. 1. Re-blocks, makes hats, stitched hats (Ladies' or Gentlemen's), recovers shoes, satin, thin kid, canvas; material provided 13s. 6d., toe capped, 8s. 6d. Furs altered and re-made.

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, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration; Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 10s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 2nd December, 6.30, Mrs. Binks, M.A., "Christian Freedom."

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