

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

A Challenge to Women Voters.

We deal elsewhere with the Savidge report. In articles on "Police and Public," published by the *Observer*, among the main requirements required for reform is included the organization of women police. "They must be organized fully and boldly," the article runs. "They should take an absolutely equal part in all matters peculiarly concerning their own sex." Then follows the significant sentence: "Every woman voter in the country, irrespective of party, should insist on this." The article further demands that one of the Assistant Commissioners of Police should be a woman. The Savidge case will have not been in vain if public opinion on reform in the methods of maintenance of order in streets and public places has been pricked from its apathy. Women police must form an integral part of the police system. But the first step is a vociferous demand for women on the larger commission of inquiry that has been promised. Every reader of this paragraph must immediately take action on this point and write to her Member of Parliament if she has not done so already. It is very little use to howl abuse when it is too late. The demand *now* must be such that the Government would find it impossible to appoint a Commission without an adequate proportion of suitable women. We note with satisfaction the remarks of Green Bench in this issue on this point.

Nationality of a Married Woman.

The deplorable status of married women in respect of nationality laws was vividly illustrated last week by a case which came before the Bombay Courts. A British woman, born in Cape Town, prayed for relief in respect of extradition proceedings taken by her Indian Moslem husband who is a Baroda State subject. The woman asserted that she married her husband in South Africa in 1914, believing him to be a bachelor but subsequently returned with him to Baroda to find an Indian wife already in existence. The two wives lived together until 1924, when the Indian wife died. The husband then returned to South Africa; meanwhile the British wife was turned out of her house by her stepson and, it appears, proceeded to Bombay. The husband now accuses her of the theft of certain articles of jewellery and demands her extradition from Bombay to the State of Baroda. The Government upholds his plea on the ground that she has ceased to be a British subject. The husband is reported to have boasted that once back in Baroda, she "will never return alive."

Who would be a Frenchwoman?

In France, where a law of August, 1927, gave Frenchwomen the right to retain French nationality after marriage with a foreigner, the response seems to have been somewhat disappointing. A retrospective clause of the above-mentioned Act which allows women already married to foreigners the right of reclaiming their French nationality within a year from 10th August, 1927, has so far only given rise to 15,000 applications and many of these are described as emanating from undesirables. A correspondent writing in the *Manchester Guardian* of 12th July, suggests that this comparative reluctance on the part of married women to claim French nationality has its roots in the astonishingly servile position which French married women enjoy under existing French law. This comprises such indignities as inability to acquire a passport or travel alone without the written consent of a husband, and inability to earn money or use a cheque book. Thus, under existing conditions, French nationality would hardly appear as a boon for which self-respecting married women might be expected to strive.

The Labour Party Programme.

The Labour Party programme does not contain the hoped-for reference to family allowances. We understand that the omission is due to financial reasons. The programme is intended to be not a vague scheme but a practical schedule for which the party is prepared to find the necessary money if returned to power after a General Election. It does, of course, contain a paragraph welcoming the new women voters, and promises nursery schools, a better school medical service, the extension of Health Insurance to the dependents of insured workers and the provision of ante- and post-natal care as part of the insurance benefits. The party accepts the "break at 11" in our educational system and offers various types of secondary education to all children after that age, with the extension of the school leaving age to fifteen, with the "necessary provision of maintenance allowances". Except for the sections dealing with the Peace and International Co-operation it contains nothing else which affects our own feminist programme. We propose to devote an article in an early issue to the programme in so far as it affects the reforms for which this paper stands.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone as a Parliamentary Candidate.

We understand that Miss Eleanor Rathbone has been invited by a group of graduates of Liverpool, Manchester, and other Universities forming the Combined Universities, to consider herself a prospective Independent candidate for that constituency and that she has agreed to the suggestion. Miss Rathbone's work for the women's movement and for family allowances is well known to our readers. We may add that she is an M.A., a City Councillor of Liverpool, and a J.P. for Lancashire. She was one of those responsible for starting the School of Social Science of Liverpool University, and lectured for it for many years. She has served on the Council of Liverpool University, of which her father, the late William Rathbone, M.P., was one of the principal founders. She is on the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations, and is identified with many other forms of social work.

"The Nature of the Work."

It appears that lead poisoning among men continues to take its toll of life in the wake of the Lead Paint Act of 1927. During one month (last April) nine cases were recorded among house-painters, five of which proved fatal. Such occurrences help to strengthen our view that industrial disease is a human rather than a sex problem, that merely to exclude women *qua* women from a dangerous trade is to short-circuit genuine constructive reform, and that safety regulations should bear upon the nature of the work rather than upon the sex of the worker.

Josephine Butler in Her Old Age.

Many of our readers in London have already seen the Watts portrait of Josephine Butler temporarily exhibited in the National Portrait Gallery; everyone who possibly can must do so as soon as possible, as the period of time in which it will be on view is uncertain. We are grateful to Mrs. Coombe Tennant for having given us, in a letter to *The Times* last week, the very beautiful and touching letter written by Mrs. Butler to Mr. Watts which had not hitherto been published. This letter makes one realize more perhaps than anything else that has been published, what that noble woman suffered. "Without shedding of blood there is no remission of sin." Without suffering and sacrifice there can be no truly effective attack on the powers of evil. As a correspondent writes, the letter made her think of "a Man of Sorrows and acquainted with grief." We reproduce the letter in full elsewhere in this issue, and we remember with grateful hearts in this victorious summer that Mrs. Butler's signature was among those of the 1,499 on the first suffrage petition to the House of Commons in 1867.

The Advance of the Policewoman.

In spite of the notoriously conservative habits of Chief Constables and Watch Committees, we are reminded from time to time that policewomen are advancing slowly, one by one and two by two into the creeks and inlets of our system. In Aberdeen the first policewoman took up her duties a week ago. In Birmingham the Chief Constable in his latest annual report paid special tribute to the work of the six policewomen in his area and foreshadowed an increase in their number.

The Complication of the Woman Voter.

The tendency of women to set light store by party tradition when social ideals are at stake, is illustrated by the revolt which has developed within the Democratic Party of the U.S.A. against the Presidential Candidature of Mr. Al Smith. His anti-Prohibitionist views do not, it appears, commend him to some of the leading women of his party, and they have not hesitated to say so in public. The wife of the national chairman of the party, Mrs. Shaver, herself the Chairman of a Democratic women's party organization, has openly denounced Mr. Al Smith with a wealth of forcible invective which must startle some of our own more discreet feminist leaders. Mr. Smith, she says, is a "boozocrat"—the representative of a "Tammany Whiskey Ring" for whom women will not vote, and his candidature is a "dripping wet ticket joke" which is no fit platform for the Democratic Party. We shall await with deep interest the further development of this interesting situation.

Confusion Worse Confounded.

We have on past occasions been moved to protest against public utterances which in our opinion deliberately tend to confuse in the public mind the distinction between the prevention of conception (commonly referred to by the vague term "birth control") and the destruction of embryonic life by some method of abortion at an early or late stage of pregnancy. We realize that to many people there seems to be little or no moral distinction between these two methods of family limitation. It must, however, be universally admitted that there is a very important physiological distinction; and we are informed by persons engaged in the day to day work of birth control clinics that one of their principal tasks is to pursue an unending war against the widely prevalent practice of abortion (materially assisted by the advertisements of commercial agencies) and to substitute the belief that foresight exercised under medical advice for the avoidance of unwanted pregnancies is the only legitimate and hygienic method of birth control for those whose ethical code allows them to undertake deliberate family limitation. We therefore greatly deprecate such utterances as that of the Dean of Durham, made at a recent Mother's Union gathering in his locality, where he is reported to have said: "The human being is not entitled to avoid the consequences of his or her voluntary action by putting an end to life at any one of life's manifold stages. This is the sovereign argument against birth control as it is called." It is the last sentence which in our view constitutes a great intensification of the unfortunate and even dangerous confusion to which we have referred. Such practices as the Dean indicates are not called "birth control" by those who understand the subject, though ignorant and desperate working mothers are all too ready to believe that they are.

Force of Example.

The Government of Northern Ireland has announced its intention of introducing a Franchise Bill to confer votes upon women at the age of 21.

Fair Play for the Miner's Daughter.

We are delighted to observe that women occupy a prominent place among the recipients of national scholarships given by virtue of the Miners' Welfare Fund. This year scholarships have been awarded to six miners and five children of miners—four of the latter being daughters. One of these young women intends to study medicine in South Wales, another will take up post-graduate research work in geology.

Women Motor-cyclists.

Women motor-cyclists appear to be agitating vigorously on behalf of their right to take part in dirt-track races, from which they have hitherto been excluded by a ban imposed by the promoters of these events. A club of 40 or 50 women has been formed for purposes of negotiation, and it is rumoured that at least one company in control of a number of tracks is seriously reconsidering its earlier decision. We wish the agitators all success. The sport may be both dangerous and strenuous, but it is one whose dangers (unlike the organization of ventures which may require relief expeditions) affect only the protagonist; and unlike employment in certain dangerous occupations there is no shadow of external economic compulsion upon those who incur the danger. If women desire to race on motor-cycles we see no logical reason why they should be debarred from doing so.

A Woman's Debating Team.

On several occasions in the past groups of male undergraduates from the Universities of Great Britain have been sent out as debating teams to do battle with their confrères in the U.S.A. This year, for the first time a team of women will be similarly engaged. Miss Nancy Samuel, of Somerville, and Miss Lockhart and Miss Sharp, of Girton, will leave for the U.S.A. in October for a series of rhetorical contests in the leading American women's colleges. We wish them luck.

Dame Wilton Phipps.

We offer our congratulations to Dame Wilton Phipps, a devoted worker in the sphere of London Education, on her election as Alderman of the London County Council in succession to Mrs. G. H. Walmisley.

Housing in Chelsea.

A correspondent writes:—Your readers who have noticed references in Parliament to the much-talked-of Cadogan Syndicate No. 3 which owns property in Chelsea will have been interested to observe Mr. Chamberlain's statement on 12th July in Parliament that since 1924 the number of sanitary notices issued against the Syndicate's property amounts to 927. We scarcely wonder that the Chelsea Housing Association thinks the Syndicate's operations need looking into. What does surprise us is that the Government's supporters take no action when such a statement is made.

Double Voting.

A few weeks ago we drew attention, citing a case, to the need for a careful understanding of the Ballot Act, 1872, and kindred Acts and Orders relating to elections. Further evidence is supplied by the situation created at Wigston Magna, where certain electors, acting on wrong advice, voted in more than one ward at the recent election of Urban District Councillors. The Clerk of the Council, hearing of the occurrence, laid the matter before the Home Secretary, who in his reply pointed out that "at an election of Urban District Councillors, a local government elector is not entitled to vote in more than one ward, and provision is made under the Urban District Councillors Election Order, 1898, for preventing an elector from voting more than once at an election." Following on the receipt of this letter the Urban District Council of Wigston Magna (Leicestershire) decided, it is stated, to suspend all presiding officers and poll clerks who received fees for their services in the recent elections. We again emphasize the need for care and a clear understanding of the rules for elections, for we noticed several cases of the same person being nominated for more than one seat in the recent elections for Boards of Guardians. Such action seems calculated to lead electors astray and to create a situation similar to that at Wigston Magna.

PAUL PLANTED, APOLLO WATERED . . .

But the Spirit of Humanity gives the increase. So it is with all great reforming movements. The direct propagandists of those movements prepare the soil and sow and water the seed, but their efforts are vain unless the movement has in itself something which appeals to the reason or emotions (not necessarily the finer emotions) of the rank and file of the human beings concerned. It is their big urge which in the long run brings success. The propagandists merely supply the essential favouring environment.

The wiser type of propagandists recognize this truth and are not tempted to behave like the fabled fly on the hub of the wheel who exclaimed: "My! what a dust do I raise!" But there are propagandists of a cruder type, who not only do behave like this, but quarrel with other flies as to their share in the credit of the wheel's motion.

These reflections are suggested to us by an article (wisely anonymous) from a correspondent in our usually esteemed contemporary *Time and Tide*, entitled "To the Victors the Laurels," the object of which is to prove that in the matter of Equal Franchise, "the action of one group was in the final event responsible for the whole reform—that of the militants whom Mrs. Pankhurst led from 1905 to 1914," and that "the vote was not won by sweet reasonableness, it was won by self-sacrifice and courage and—above all—by that most difficult of all forms of courage, the courage to appear violent, unreasonable, ugly." The antithesis suggested in the latter of these statements between reason and courage is amazingly crude. Courage divorced from reason may afford a spectacle as entrancing but as completely futile as that of the lunatic who recently escaped from a Liverpool asylum and after leading the police a three hours' dance over the roofs, finally sat on top of a chimney with a chimney pot on his head singing "I am the Queen of the May" and then gracefully surrendered himself to the police.

As to the suffrage struggle, we believe it to be true that reason was the predominant note of the constitutional side of the movement and courage the predominant note of the militant side. Both sides contributed to bring victory and the supporters of each will probably continue to differ as to which side contributed most. But of one thing we feel certain. Even militancy so far as it was successful was successful only when it had a solid basis of reasoned argument, and ceased to be successful just when that solid basis failed it. In the beginning its inventors saw a psychological truth which the constitutionalists had not sufficiently apprehended, viz. that the appeal to reason was failing to get home to the public, partly because of a determined Press boycott, partly because the public—even while acknowledging the justice of the suffrage demand—did not recognize its urgency, did not recognize how intensely women cared. Militancy simultaneously broke down the Press boycott by providing excellent copy, and brought home to the public what

women were really feeling, by demonstrations of the lengths to which they were prepared to go in facing physical suffering and moral odium. It was the method of Lady Godiva, when she rode naked through the streets of Coventry, to prove to her husband and lord how deeply she cared for the sufferings of the citizens whom he was oppressing. Militancy ceased to be effective (in our judgment) when its psychological instinct failed it. We refer to the moment in the suffrage struggle when the public conscience had been completely aroused and a hostile Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) had been compelled, completely against his will, to promise facilities which, in the opinion of all the wiser heads of the movement, would have led if wisely handled to almost certain success. The militants chose that moment for a fresh outbreak of militancy in a more violent form than before, which provided Mr. Asquith and all the weak-kneed or insincere supporters of our cause with precisely the excuse they had been longing for to harden their hearts and back down from their promises. The militants continued to be splendidly courageous, but had it not been for the outbreak of war and its ensuing results, it is probable that the net effect of their courage, divorced from reason, would have been but to send the whole movement further and further into the wilderness. That, at least, is our judgment, and we believe it will be the verdict of history also, but no one will ever know for certain.

In another respect the boasting of *Time and Tide's* anonymous correspondent seems to us almost amusingly crude. She has a transparent grudge against the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, which leads her without naming that body to imply that it had no share in bringing the movement to fruition in its later stages, while complimenting the "political acumen" of certain other much smaller suffrage bodies because these "rejected the suggestion of a Speaker's Conference held out by the Government at the time of the last General Election." Does she really suppose that it was the dread inspired by these small organizations that led Mr. Baldwin to give up the idea of a Speaker's Conference? And does she forget (or is she determined to ignore) that the predominant factor in our recent final success was the pledge given by Mr. Baldwin at the General Election and the interpretation of that pledge subsequently given in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary—both election pledge and subsequent interpretation being replies to questions directly put by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. As to the part played by the last-named organization in creating the favourable atmosphere which induced the pledge by the hard work of the preceding four years, we would refer our readers to the plain recital of facts set forth in the N.U.S.E.C.'s own pamphlet, "Equal Franchise, 1918-1928." They can then judge for themselves how far that work helped to create the situation which made Equal Franchise once more "practical politics" and induced many other bodies and persons to perch on the hub of the moving wheel.

WHISPERS FROM WESTMINSTER.**STRANGERS AT ST. STEPHENS.**

The week has been a crowded one, but, unlike the weather, the debates (save for a West Ham prayer) have not been heated. A discussion took place on Rating and Valuation, during which Scottish Members, for once, got the lion's share of the time, so that when the guillotine was about to fall, the Member for Northampton plaintively inquired whether English Members were not to get an opportunity of discussing clause 10 and the complicated schedules. The Scotsmen, however, were out for argument, and when the knife fell, they were like the famous Presbyterian minister who after preaching for two hours, turned the glass and said: "I have yet forty-eight sheets of manuscripts as yet untouched." While this discussion went on, Puckish Members were inclined to exercise their privilege of calling: "I spy strangers," for a mouse ran across the floor and found sanctuary under the front Opposition Bench. Doubtless, remembering that "strangers" include the official reporters, the wags refrained, but went out to the Terrace and the Cloisters to look at another stranger, in the shape of a large bird which had perched on the pinnacle of Big Ben. Experts decided it was an old cormorant, or, as the West country fisherman would have called it, an Isle of Wight parson. Whether it came up the Thames in pursuit of fish, it needed about four pounds per day if it was a cormorant, or like other wild birds had discovered that London is a refuge, was the subject matter of great discussion in the

lobbies. Their Lordships, who have recently been in a quiescent mood, refused to pass the Rabbits Bill, and so it has gone to ground. It is a curious bit of history that the last Bill to be rejected when a Conservative Government was in power was one of the first of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bills, yet neither that Bill nor the Rabbits Bill could be described as revolutionary or hasty measures. The debate on the Home Office vote was dull except for a speech by Mr. O'Connor, the Member for Luton, who made a number of grave charges against the Metropolitan police, about which the Home Secretary at once desired particulars.

Then there was a lively discussion on Thursday on the Post Office vote, during which rural Members had a deal to say about the inadequacy of the postal services in the country districts, while certain Liberals performed a good service by calling attention to the quality of the Broadcasting programmes. It seemed to me that the Postmaster General was not himself very happy about some of the illustrations given to the House.

From the Post Office Members passed to a discussion of the new Railway and Road Transport Bills, which kept us up till the small hours. One of the members of the Committee which sat nearly seven weeks told us that no less than forty-nine barristers had been briefed, and others estimate the cost of the proceedings at about £5 per minute! Something has been done

to insert the safeguards which caused so much discussion on the Second Reading, and now we can only watch and wait like the old diarist. The Colonial and Dominions Bills were discussed on Friday in a somno'ent atmosphere and an empty House. One of the Mountaineers gave utterance to the wish that he could mix the Home and Colonial Secretaries, for, said he, one is too dashing and the other too dull. Mr. Amery, as always, dealt with great competence with the points raised, but many Members are still uneasy as to the Kenya land problem. During the debate the lobbies were crowded with correspondents waiting for the reports of the Savidge Committee. This was issued shortly after three o'clock, and comment was necessarily restrained. I understand there is to be a debate next Friday, and it will, from the point of view of the House of Commons, be an advantage to have an authoritative explanation of both the majority and minority Reports.

I find Members in all parties who think the majority document much too vague, and there is a big body of opinion which is expressed in grateful terms to Mr. Lees-Smith for printing his own point of view. There is, also, I am glad to say, a growing body of opinion that women Members should be included in the wider tribunal now to be appointed.

The Session will be prolonged by at least three days in order that the Race Course Betting Bill may find its way to another place. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been the power behind the Tote, and I suppose everybody will name these gaming machines after "Winston." I prophesy one all-night sitting before the measure goes through.

This week's smile is a back bench Member's comment on Lord Byng's statement "I am a policeman," namely that he, the aforesaid M.P., would have to teach the "Byng Boys" the old song, "A policeman's life is not a happy one!"

GREEN BENCH.

WOMEN RADICALS IN CONFERENCE. FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A very interesting gathering of women delegates of many countries, attending the International Radical Conference, met at the Women's Liberal Club on July 7th for lunch, where they were entertained by Mrs. Runciman, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, and other women Liberals. Among them was Mme. Munch, a deputy of the Lower House in Denmark, who holds the distinction of having been the first woman speaker in the House; she has also been responsible for carrying through most important feminist measures, such as giving complete equality of pay and opportunity of promotion between men and women in the Civil Service. It was gratifying to hear her placing John Stuart Mill as the inspirer of all Danish feminism.

Dr. Jacobs, of Holland, was there also, a well-known figure in international suffrage circles, still convinced that women cannot make sufficient headway as yet in their joint party organizations, to neglect working together as women too.

Deputies from Sweden and from Germany also spoke. One gathered that they suffer from the same difficulty in countries where proportional representation is in use, as we do here, of getting their respective political parties to give them as good an opportunity of getting elected members of parliament as the men.

Women deputies abroad of the more conservative parties seem rather more radical-minded than the men, and particularly on questions affecting the health and general well-being of the people, are more often to be found voting irrespective of parties.

Mme. Munch, like Mrs. Runciman, has her husband in Parliament as well, and told us that if she ever voted differently from him there was great excitement in the Press!

Altogether the gathering was a very interesting and a very helpful one, and it is hoped that it may lead to a much closer co-operation between the radical women of Europe.

CHILDREN AND POLICE DIVISIONS, HOME OFFICE (WOMEN).

In answer to a question by Mr. Pethick Lawrence in which attention was drawn to the fact that, excluding the Inspectorate, there are no women either in the Children's Division or in the Police Division of the Home Office, Sir Joynson-Hicks replied: "the Administrative Staff, as the hon. Member is no doubt aware, is recruited by open competitive examination for which women are now eligible on the same footing as men, and, in the event of a woman being appointed to the Home Office, I would certainly consider employing her in one of the divisions mentioned.

THE SAVIDGE REPORTS.

When the examination of Miss Savidge at Scotland Yard, and her allegations in connection with that examination, were discussed in the House of Commons on 17th May, the Home Secretary said:—

"If it can be established for a moment that charges of this kind are true, it would be a very grave slur upon the Police Force, and it would be a slur and a disgrace from which, I do not hesitate to say, it would take them some time to recover. As the Minister responsible, I hope, from the bottom of my heart, that this inquiry will be of such a character and have such a result as will not merit that slur."

On 23rd May, in appointing the Tribunal, he said: "If these officers are found guilty, it will be exceedingly detrimental to the force." On 29th June, just as the Report was expected, the *Evening News* published ("from a source which is unimpeachable") the motives for the police attitude of "ca-canny" which had resulted in a complete cessation of arrests in similar cases. The article continued: "Whether that attitude changes will depend on the Savidge report . . . the police of the parks are hoping that the report, in some way or other, will help in vindicating them." We think it most unfortunate that it should have been suggested that the loyalty of the London police and their observance of their duty depends on whether or not they are exonerated in the Savidge report. Few public servants receive so much laudatory appreciation as do the police. They must also expect occasional criticism. They ought to know that much of that criticism is directed against certain laws and certain doubtful procedure remaining from the war period, rather than against the ordinary policeman. The police have to administer out-of-date laws and carry out orders from higher officials; it is the rank and file who come in contact with the public and consequently they get the overflow of public irritation when things go wrong. But the trouble is not the public *versus* the policeman; it is rather a growing concern at bureaucratic encroachments on the rights of a free people.

The Savidge Inquiry Tribunal has now published its reports; a majority report by two of the three Commissioners (Sir John Eldon Bankes and Mr. J. J. Withers, M.P.) exonerating the police, and a minority report by one (Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, M.P.) censuring the police, and stating that he believes Miss Savidge's evidence in preference to that of the police witnesses, who "denied both the probable and the improbable with equal force." All three Commissioners agree that Miss Savidge should not have been brought to Scotland Yard in the way she was brought and should have been warned of the nature of the questions and the possible implications on her own character of her replies. They also agree that another woman should always be present unless the woman being examined expressly asks her to withdraw. The majority acquit the police of any improper questions or behaviour, and do not accept Miss Savidge's account of what took place at Scotland Yard. Mr. Lees-Smith, on the contrary, believes her story. He was favourably impressed with her attitude and replies under severe cross-examination, and gives reasons for his statement that the evidence of two independent witnesses corroborate her in important details. We believe that many of those who were present during the inquiry came to the same conclusion. We are informed that in the court there was a remarkable turnover of opinion in Miss Savidge's favour as the case went on. For her sake let us hope this particular incident, of which she has been the unfortunate centre, will now close, but the larger inquiry promised into police procedure generally will have to clear up many questions raised in the present Reports by both the majority and the minority.

It is interesting that, while infringement of the lawful "liberty of the subject" was the main point of the whole Inquiry, Mr. Lees-Smith is the only one who mentions that aspect. He says: "What happened to Miss Savidge can easily happen to any man or woman in her position. Grave perils to private citizens and to civil liberty have been revealed by her experience." There is no doubt that it is this question of constitutional rights which was uppermost in his mind in framing, at the end of his minority report, fifteen questions on police procedure which he thinks need examination.

One thing is certain: there must now be appointed a number of trained women police officers sufficient to take statements all over the Metropolitan area. It is monstrous that there should be only two women available for this duty. Another essential is that on the larger Commission there should be a reasonable proportion of women of which one, at least, is a fully qualified barrister.

A. N.

CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE.¹

PARIS, JULY, 1928.

Four Conferences at one time and in one place is an ambitious programme for even the most accomplished organizers. This is what the "International" committee under M. Paul Strauss undertook, with more zeal than discretion. It was not surprising that some of the elements got jumbled and others crowded out—in more senses than one.

The sessions of the Child Welfare Conference were held in a semi-basement hall in which the necessity for ventilation had been overlooked by the otherwise lavish architects. A mass of half-stiffed humanity assembled there from day to day, and papers and reports of infinite interest and interminable length were hurled at them without a moment's respite, nor any time for that discussion which is the soul of a conference. *Rapport* followed on the heels of *rapport*, soaring to the loftiest regions of theoretic conjecture or descending into the minutest details of practical performance—with speakers handicapped, all too frequently, by the difficulties of an unfamiliar tongue, though that consideration never shortened the discourses.

There was much that was new and excellent, much that was provocative and of vital interest, that would have furnished matter for informative discussions. Mme Vajkai's Homes for "maladjusted children" and her work-shop schools for girls of the industrial classes in Buda-Pesth, are admirable examples of the constant application of new principles to old problems. Her experiments in self-government have borne a rich and abundant crop of success. In Poland, the remedial open-air camps, maintained by weekly subscriptions from working-class parents and administered by committees of the subscribing parents was another stride, from a different direction, towards self-government in philanthropy. The response of Greece—happily free from hampering traditions—to the encouragement of the Relief Agencies that helped her cope with her million-and-a-half of destitute, despairing refugees, was most inspiring.

Beyond all others, the French have been successful with their work for mothers and babies. The *maisons maternelles*, a Red Cross worker from Middle Europe told me, cannot be matched in Germany or Scandinavia and, frankly, took them by surprise. In spite of the disconcerting procedure which makes French committees and conferences startling to Anglo-Saxons, the organization of the philanthropic enterprises and establishments in France is past all praise.

Not so admirable the attitude adopted towards the devoted women who make these works the success they undeniably are. A complete and conspicuous absence of women from the presiding Chair was a special feature of the Child Welfare Conference, and it was adversely commented on by all who had attended international gatherings elsewhere. In marked contrast to the procedure at the Social Service Conference, not one single important report or paper was presented by a woman; not one of the heads and directresses of the national institutions was to be seen. The platform was clogged with male persons, and even at the institutions to which visits were arranged, male persons presented themselves as hosts and guides. The spectacle offered by two elderly gentlemen hosts, receiving the women visitors to the establishment for the "Tout-petits", I leave to the imagination.

I intervened on this point more than once. My comment on each occasion was ill received by the Chairmen, but many French ladies took some pains to find me out afterwards and to thank me for what I said. The first occasion was at the session devoted to Breast-feeding. One would have thought that here indeed was Woman's Sphere, but not so. Seventeen gentlemen, at one time and another, occupied the platform, of whom eleven presented reports, or their own views, or their experiences. One of them concluded his remarks by saying, ". . . et par nos efforts, et de cette manière, et avec la co-operation féminine, nous avons achevé . . ." etc.

The "co-operation féminine", it will hardly be believed, referred to the mothers. I asked, therefore, whether after all those "efforts" there was not one mother in all Paris who could come and ell us, herself, from her point of view, of these things so *intimement féminine*? It was not a medical matter, I pointed out, so much as a woman's matter, and it would be very different to hear of it from a mother, than to hear of it

(Continued in next column.)

¹ We print next week an article on the Conference on Social Work held at the same time.—EDITOR.

WOMEN AND THE PEACE PACT.¹

Great Britain's delay in sending a reply to Mr. Kellogg's last Note on the Peace Pact is very much to be regretted. It has already given its cordial acceptance in principle and the pledge is so simple—that no nation will use war as a means of getting what it wants—that the opinion of the jurists seems unimportant. It is disappointing that Great Britain has not taken this opportunity to give the world a prompt and emphatic lead on such a great issue. The Kellogg proposal for the first time lays the foundation upon which we can proceed towards the substitution of reason and justice for force. When war has been ruled out—and the Kellogg Pact proposes the outlawry of war—then the machinery for the submitting of all international disputes to arbitration can be set up and we can proceed towards disarmament.

The British-American Women's Crusade is working all over the country in support of the Kellogg proposal, and its members ask, with Mr. Kellogg, that the British Government shall accept without "qualification or reservation" the form of treaty now suggested. In some districts open-air meetings have been held day after day, and in general everything possible is being done to give evidence of the strong public opinion which exists for this simple declaration against war as an instrument of national policy. This great effort on the part of women in Great Britain to secure permanent peace is being made in co-operation with women of the U.S.A., who are running a simultaneous campaign in their own country, and it was at their invitation to British women in the first place that the Crusade was started in this country.

The Crusade is holding a British Commonwealth of Nations Demonstration at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1, on Wednesday, 25th July, at 8 o'clock. Lady Acland will be in the Chair, and the speakers will include: The Viscountess Astor, M.P., Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Miss Nancy Stewart Parnell; Miss Ruth Morgan, Chairman of the National League of Women Voters in the U.S.A., Mrs. Minden Cole, a member of the Montreal Women's Club, Miss Ruby Rich, vice-president of the Australian Federation of Women Voters, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss C. P. Smuts, who will read a message from her father, General Smuts. The hall will be decorated with the banners of the twenty-nine women's national organizations which are co-operating in the Crusade. Tickets, price 5s. and 2s. 6d., reserved and numbered, and 1s. and 6d. reserved only, can be had from the Headquarters of the Crusade, 55 Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.

It is hoped that women will flock to the meeting in their hundreds, and thus show that they at least are in no two minds when there is the possibility of taking a step towards permanent peace between the nations.

(Continued from previous column.)

from these gentlemen, discussing a function they were incapable of performing themselves . . .

The Chairman took my remarks, and the shouts of laughter that greeted them, with a bad grace, and made some slighting references to "*ces femmes*" (again this referred to the mothers) and their absence of maternal sentiment. From subsequent interviews with indignant French women, I found them as ill-pleased as I was with the position, and bitterly resentful of the patronage and the repression. They all spoke of the need for the vote, as the only thing that would give them power and prestige in public matters.

Another point of interest was the Italian delegate's praise of Mussolini and his laws, and her rather terrifying formula for the *recherche de la paternité*, which made some of the men open their eyes. And there was the panegyric by the Soviet delegate of the care lavished on mothers, nursing or expectant, in Russia, at the public expense. Yet in all that land with its 120 millions of population, one gathered that only one million of mothers had availed themselves of the stupendous benefits set forth. Even in more degenerate, capitalist old England we could beat that!

C. NINA BOYLE.

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

¹ Contributed by The Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

PROPOSALS FOR REFORM IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

By **BERTHA MASON.**

OUTLINE OF SCHEME.

As our readers are aware these proposals were presented by the Ministry of Health on 29th June in a Memorandum issued as a White Paper (C.D. 3134), which by now has been circulated to local authorities.

"Legislation," says paragraph 1 of the Memorandum, "will be submitted to Parliament as early as possible in the autumn session to give effect to the administrative and financial adjustments of local government, and the object of the Memorandum is to inform local authorities in advance and in some detail of the changes proposed to be embodied in this legislation. By circulating the proposals in advance the Minister hopes that the full co-operation of local authorities may be secured, and that as a result of discussions between their representatives and the Government the legislation proposed may be framed on practical lines so as to be of the greatest permanent value to local government."

The Memorandum calls for serious consideration. Even a casual survey of the scheme reveals not only considerable modification in the financial arrangements between the Imperial Exchequer and local authorities and a revision of the basis of agricultural, industrial, and transport properties, but also important changes in the administrative work of local government.

The proposals may conveniently be considered under two headings—administrative and financial.

At this moment we do not propose to go into the financial aspect of the proposals beyond stating that "the first element in the scheme is the relief to productive industry." The Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Bill, "which is the first piece of machinery required in connection with the scheme," will probably pass into law before the end of this session and certain clauses of that Bill are viewed with grave misgivings by persons who are competent to form an opinion.

Our object in this article is to draw attention to the administrative side of the proposals. The most important feature of which is the transfer of the poor law and highway services from the Unions and Rural Councils to the County Councils, reserving comments and criticism of the scheme as a whole for our next article.

Poor Law Reform Proposals.

"The proposals revert to a scheme of Poor Law Reform on the lines of that embodied in the provisional proposals circulated in January, 1926, and involve:—

The Abolition of Boards of Guardians and the transfer of their functions to the councils of counties and county boroughs.

The main alterations in the existing law and practice or Poor Law Administration which arise out of this transfer are, briefly, as follows:—

(a) As from the 1st April, 1930, the functions of the present Poor Law Authorities will be transferred to the councils of counties and county boroughs, each county and county borough will be a complete unit.

(b) After the passing of the Act providing for the reform of the Poor Law, the councils of all county and county boroughs will be required to prepare in anticipation of the Act coming into operation, a scheme of the administrative arrangements which they will make for the discharge of their new functions.

The scheme provides:—

(1) For the delegation or reference of any of the new functions (apart from raising a rate or borrowing money) either to an existing committee of the council or to a committee specially constituted for the purpose.

(2) For the division of a county area into districts and for the establishment therein of local sub-committees of any committee to which any of the transferable functions are delegated or referred.

(3) Subject to the maintenance of a majority of elected members; for the co-operation to such committees of persons who are not members of the councils, including persons, such as former members of Poor Law Authorities, experienced in the matters delegated or referred to existing or new committees or sub-committees, and members of other local authorities.

The scheme requires that where a county or county borough council decides to provide in its scheme for co-option, there shall be definite provision for the co-option of women as well as men.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A LETTER FROM JOSEPHINE BUTLER.

We print below a letter, hitherto unpublished, printed last week in *The Times*, from Josephine Butler to Mr. Watts, on seeing her portrait painted by him (see Note on page 194).

1895.

My Dear Mr. Watts,—I want to tell you in writing what is difficult to say in words. When I looked at that portrait which you have just done, I felt inclined to burst into tears. I will tell you why. I felt so sorry for her. Your power has brought up, out of the depths of the past, the record of a conflict which no one but God knows of. It is written in the eyes and whole face. There were years in which my revolt was, not against man, but against God; my soul went down to hell, and dwelt there. It was a woe which has left its marks, long after peace had been restored, just as an old tree bears the marks of a storm by which it was blasted long ago, altho' the weather is so calm now that not a leaf stirs.

Your picture has brought back to me all that I suffered, and the sorrow through which the Angel of God's presence brought me out alive. I thank you that you have not made that poor woman look severe or bitter, but only sad, and yet purposeful. For with full purpose of heart she has borne and laboured, and she is ready to go down to Hades again, if it were necessary for the deliverance of her fellow-creatures. But God does not require that descent more than once. I could not say all this aloud. But if the portraiture speaks with such truth and power to me, I think it will in some way speak to others also.

Yours gratefully,
JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER.

EQUAL FRANCHISE CONGRATULATIONS.

The following letter has been received by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship:—

DEAR MADAM,—The Women's Non-Party Association of South Australia congratulates the women of Great Britain on having at last obtained the Suffrage on an equal basis with men, and your organization in particular on the work you have done to help bring this result. . . . With the fullest assurance that the younger women will prove, as the older ones have already done, their ability to undertake the full responsibility of citizenship, and so justify the step that has been taken, we again congratulate you.—Yours sincerely,

BLANCHE STEPHENS,
Honorary Secretary.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

SCOURING-POWDER WORKS, BATTERSEA (EMPLOYÉES' DEATHS).

Mr. W. Thorne asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the report of the Battersea coroner on the resumed inquest on two girls who died in hospital following illness they had contracted whilst employed at a scouring-powder works at Battersea; that the medical evidence showed that the cause of death was industrial silicosis and not tuberculosis as at first diagnosed; that three girls and a boy employed at the same works have died since 25th January, 1927; and if he will take any action in the matter in consequence of the dangerous nature of the work in handling the powder?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Yes, sir. A full report has been submitted to me by the medical inspectors of factories who attended the inquest and investigated the circumstances. In the opinion of the medical inspectors these cases originated when the mixing and filling of the powder were done by hand. At the beginning of 1927, on the instructions of the district inspector of factories, mechanical methods of working were introduced. The plant since that date has been totally enclosed and exhaust ventilation applied to all points where dust is liable to escape. I am advised that the present arrangements should prove effective, but they will continue to receive close attention.

(Continued from preceding column.)

Further, the scheme provides that the area of settlement of the chargeable poor shall be the county or county borough in lieu of the Parish or Union.

As a natural consequence of the transfer of Poor Law functions, the Metropolitan Asylums Board will cease to exist and its services will fall on the London County Council.

The Metropolitan Common Poor Law Fund will also cease to exist and the cost of the relief of the poor will be spread over the county through the county rate.

To be continued, with special reference to the effect of the proposals on the service of women.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Miss MACADAM.

Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.

General Secretary: Miss HANCOCK.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Victoria 6188.

ABERDEEN BY-ELECTION.

It is hoped that deputations will be arranged to the candidates at the above by-election.

WOMEN IN THE SERVICE OF HOSPITALS.

The Westminster Hospital School of Medicine Committee have appointed their Chairman to meet a deputation from the Joint Committee. All details of the arrangements for the deputation made by the Committee at its meeting on Tuesday, 17th July, will be given next week.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY—WOMAN DELEGATE.

Dame Edith Lyttelton, who has been appointed substitute delegate for Great Britain to the Assembly of the League of Nations, has consented to meet, quite informally, representations of women's organizations, to discuss with them matters of particular interest to women which may arise at the forthcoming meeting of the League. This meeting will be held at the London and National Society for Women's Service, 35 Marsham Street, S.W. 1, on Friday, 27th July, at 5 p.m. We hope that representatives of any of our Societies who are in London at that time will attend the conference.

PERSONAL.

Our readers will be very glad to hear that Miss Phillipa Strachey, who has been abroad for some time owing to ill-health, is now very much better and is expected so be able to return to work in the Autumn.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

BARNSELY S.E.C.

A most enjoyable garden party was held on Saturday, 7th July, in the Rectory garden, kindly lent by Mrs. Hone. The weather was perfect, and there was a good attendance. Mrs. Stocks' able address on "The Responsibilities of the New Voters" was much appreciated, and Canon Hone was, as usual, a very sympathetic Chairman.

CROYDON W.C.A.—NORTH WARD.

At the recent meeting of the Association, Mrs. Pollard, of the League of the Church Militant, spoke on "Women in the Church." She pointed out that in the Church of England women were not appointed as a rule, even to the minor offices, but it was the object of the League to have women ordained as priests, and to win freedom for women who desired to follow this vocation.

HORNSEY N.C.W.

A garden meeting of this branch was recently held, by kind invitation of Mrs. A. V. Hill, who presided in the absence through illness of Mrs. Ray, the Chairman. Mrs. Keynes, herself one of the first women J.P.s, addressed the large gathering on the Need for Women in Local Government. She appealed to members to arouse the interest of young people in public work. The Mayor of Hornsey, Alderman G. A. Double, was present, and expressed his sympathy with the work of the branch.

PRESENTATION TO MRS. FRANK FLETCHER.

The Exeter and District Branch of the N.U.S.E.C. celebrated the success of Equal Franchise at a large gathering on 2nd July, at which many prominent local workers for the enfranchisement of women were present. The Society took the opportunity of the occasion offered for making a presentation to the hon. secretary, Mrs. Frank Fletcher, who for many years had won their sincere gratitude by her devotion to the reforms for which the women in the suffrage movement were working. The pendant which they presented was an expression of their gratitude, love, and good wishes. In replying, Mrs. Fletcher referred to "veteran workers" still active in the field, and reminded those present that much remained to be accomplished.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE FASCIST DICTATORSHIP."

MADAM,—Mrs. Mary Stocks, reviewing in your issue of 29th June, 1928, my book, *The Fascist Dictatorship in Italy*, deprecates that it makes no mention of the railway efficiency, the diminished impotency of Italian beggars, the end of tips and bribes and the appearance of purposeful

activity which seems to pervade the normal handling of Italian daily life under the Fascist regime. Evidently Mrs. Stocks did not realize that what she was reviewing was only Volume I, with the sub-title: "Origins and Practices." The features whose absence she deprecates fall under the heading of the economic results of the Dictatorship which are treated in my forthcoming Volume II, the sub-title of which is "The Results of the Dictatorship." In it I also deal with "the regime of centralized government, the manipulation of the franchise, the suppression of local government," and other political results.

I do not doubt that Mrs. Stocks will read my second volume with the same fair-mindedness as she did my first and I hope she will accept its conclusions as she accepts those of the first.

G. SALVEMINI.

20 Warwick Square, S.W. 1.

[We did not realize that the book under review was only the first volume of Professor Salvemini's study of *The Fascist Dictatorship in Italy*, but we look forward with pleasure to the appearance of a second volume.—Ed.]

"BRITISH FREEWOMEN."

MADAM,—The celebration of the Equal Suffrage reminds one of the early pioneers among whom an honourable place must be held by my mother, Mrs. C. C. Stopes, who is now 87 years of age, and since girlhood has fought for the suffrage, being in the first batch of women pioneers who were allowed to take University classes in Edinburgh.

The younger generation of voters will probably like to know that many of the rights which have recently been re-won for women are ancient rights dating far back in history, and I should like to remind them through your columns that my mother's classic work, *British Freewomen*, can still be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Allen and Unwin. However proud we are of the woman of to-day, we must not forget that she is a true daughter of the women of the past, and our ancestresses were British Freewomen.

MARIE C. STOPES.

[We are glad to know that Mrs. Carmichael Stopes' book, which is indeed a classic, is still available, and we rejoice that she is with us to celebrate our victory.—Ed.]

EQUAL PAY AND THE I.L.O.

MADAM,—For an editorial in THE WOMAN'S LEADER I understand that you take responsibility; for a signed letter a frank and courageous correspondent takes responsibility; for a column initialled X. Y. Z. I must assume that an anonymous coward shirks responsibility.

But since when has the cloak-and-dagger method commended itself to your writers or readers? Throughout my experience the line taken by workers in the long fight for women's freedom was always to demand that difficulties, problems, injustices, should be unflinchingly faced and brought out into the open; that the hush-hush methods of our opponents should be countered by a determined policy of calling a spade a spade; and that we should refuse to cry "Peace" when there was no peace. Surely X. Y. Z. must be young indeed if she has not been through enough of the Suffrage Movement to remember the plea perpetually advanced: "Yes, yes, we know you ought to have the vote, but don't press for it now or you'll jeopardize the Party prospects"; jam yesterday, jam to-morrow, but never jam to-day.

Opinions may differ as to the result of an application to the International Court for an Advisory Opinion on the competence of the I.L.O. to promulgate a Convention on Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery which would permit the contravention of the over-riding Principle of Equal Pay; though it might be considered to be the province of anti-EQUALITARIANS rather than of anyone who imagines herself a supporter of equality to state the case AGAINST insistence on a straight-forward EQUALITARIAN Convention and to adopt the defeatist attitude of X. Y. Z. But when it comes to saying: "We (who are 'we,' by the by?) believe also that the attempt itself (to obtain the Court's Opinion) would create a deplorable public conflict of principle between feminism and economic internationalism which would be likely to prejudice all future efforts to safeguard the economic position of women on international lines," the old hush-hush system is revealed in all its sickening humbug, and it is necessary that protest should be promptly made.

The fact that there is a conflict of principle between feminism and economic internationalism is the thing that is deplorable, not the publicity given to it—which is the first step to its being widely recognized and faced, courageously, tackled and brought to a just solution. The "economic position" of women to-day is not one that any decent feminist would want to "safeguard" but—for its wicked unfairness—to shatter; and the mental obliquity which can imagine that the straightforward policy of the equalitarians would be likely to prejudice future efforts to improve the economic position of women on international lines is a rather shocking discovery at this time of day in a writer of THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

The real danger of prejudicing future efforts lies in letting this inequitable (and, as I hold, illegal) Convention go unchallenged, either because we prefer to perpetuate the gross wage inequalities now pressing on the low-paid industrial woman in almost every country or because we dare not offend the man-ruled British Labour party by supporting the internationally urged demand of the workers to secure Principle 7 unescapably in the first International Convention dealing with wage-rates, the Treaty Principle that governs the I.L.O., whether Governments and employers like it or no, "that men and women should have equal remuneration for work of equal value."

E. M. WHITE.

Radlett.

14th July, 1928.

[The "anonymous coward" was one of the editors, and the article referred to expresses editorial opinion. The initials X. Y. Z. were inserted with the best of intentions in the absence of the editors by a helper who, knowing that the custom of the paper was to have only one editorial article, assumed that a signature had been omitted by mistake.—Ed.]

COMING EVENTS.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.
Edinburgh S.E.C. and Glasgow S.E.C. & W.C.A. 25th SEPT.—1st OCT.
 Buchanan Hostel, East Suffolk Road. Autumn School. Subject: "Equalities still to be won by women."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
 JULY 27—AUGUST 10. International Summer School, Westhill, Selly Oak, near Birmingham. Study subject: "New Theories of Government in relation to International Peace." Particulars from 55 Gower Street, W.C.

TYPEWRITING.

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

TO LET AND WANTED.

TO LET, 7 weeks from end July, modern labour-saving HOUSE, facing Hampstead Heath; own garden, tennis court; 6 minutes tube station; rent 5 guineas weekly.—Apply, Box 1,474, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

MARVLEBONE, W. 1. District.—Two BEDROOMS (one very large) in lady's quiet house; breakfast or partial board. Visitor received.—Box 1,490, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

UNSPOILT PART OF CHILTERN.—Well-furnished Cottage to let for long or short periods. Three bedrooms, large living room, kitchen and scullery. Garden. Part-time service can be arranged. Very moderate terms for long let.—Box 1,493, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON.—To Let, August, two sunny panelled rooms, bath, geyser, telephone, two divan beds.—Box 1491, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

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

JESSIE D. WALLINGTON (Drugless Practitioner) treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods—spinal therapy, osteopathy, dietetics, etc. Particularly successful with nerve cases. Consultation by appointment.—37 St. George's Road, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1. Telephone, Franklin 6487.

STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.—Vacancies in new Residential Club. Charming house and garden. Bed-sitting rooms from 45s. Five minutes walk to Swiss Cottage, Prospectus. Tel.: Hampstead 8922.—Mrs. Addy and Miss Morrison, 13 Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HUTTON'S "NEVER-FADE" IRISH LINENS are ideal for Summer dresses, curtains, etc. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless; 2s. 10d. per yard (36 in. wide); 71 artistic colours, including 7 newest shades; 71 patterns FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

SALE.—BREAKFAST CLOTHS.—300 Snow-white Damask Cloths, good reliable quality. Floral designs. 45 x 45 ins., 3s. 6d.; 58 x 58 ins., 5s. 6d.; 58 x 78 ins., 7s. 6d.; 70 x 70 ins., 7s. each. Complete Sale List FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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

CHARMING WELSH TERRIER DOG; twelve months; over 20 distemper; well trained; good guard; splendid pal. Cheap to good home.—Apply, Mrs. Bernard Badger, St. Davids, Pembrokeshire.

POST VACANT.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE has been asked by the Calcutta Vigilance Association to send an experienced worker to Calcutta for three years to concentrate upon the problem of the tolerated brothels and to educate public opinion towards closure. Candidates should write giving full particulars and salary required to Box 1,492, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

POST WANTED.

YOUNG LADY desires holiday engagement by sea; care of small children.—Miss Twentyman, "Inverdee," 15 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

HOLIDAYS.

YORKS.—Warnford, Thoraby, Aysgarth (560 feet up). BOARD-RESIDENCE; indoor sanitation, bath, garden, garage; near moors; daily motor-bus service up and down Wensleydale; from £2 10s.—Miss Smith.

LEPLAY HOUSE (F.T.A.)—Holiday Vacation Course in South Sweden and Lapland, also in Tyrol. The MOST attractive type of holiday.—Apply, Miss Tatton, F.R.G.S., Leplay House, 65 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF REST.—Training to rest by relaxation, July 28th to August 13th, at the Archer Nerve Training Colony, Langley Rise, Ltd., King's Langley, Herts.—Write to Secretary.

DRESS.

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

GLOVES, specially good quality, natural, white, 4s. 11d. pair.—Mrs. Plevin, Northgate, Chester.

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, 35/37 Marsham Street, S.W. 1. Women's Service House will be closed entirely for the whole of August and up to Monday, September 3rd.

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, 22nd July, 6.30, Miss Bondfield, M.P., "Trinity is Unity."

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NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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Edward Wright & Cavendish Bentinck Lending Libraries.

These two libraries contain some three thousand volumes, including sections on current political, economic and social matters of special interest to women as citizens, as well as a historical section of the Women's Movement, which dates back to the 15th Century. Boxes containing approximately 20 books are available for Societies, Study Circles, etc.

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For individuals, 10s. 6d. per annum for two volumes per week, or 3d. per volume per week. Book-boxes 5s. per one month.
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