

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XXIII. No. 20. Twopence.

REGISTERED
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, June 19, 1931.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
BIOGRAPHY	155
NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER. By Cross Bench	155
IMPRESSIONS OF THE LABOUR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE. By Dorothy M. Elliott	156
REVIEW:— New Standards of Factory Welfare	157
THE NATIONAL BIRTH CONTROL COUNCIL. By M. A. Pyke	158

Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and Abroad, 10/10.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Child Marriage in India—the Present Position.

Last week Miss Rathbone asked the Secretary of State for India for information with regard to the administration of the Child Marriage Restraint Act (questions and answers are unfortunately too long to be printed in full in these columns). Miss Rathbone asked if any of the steps recommended by the Joshi Committee as necessary to render the Act effective, including publicity, marriage registers with details of age, compulsory notification of marriages and births, the employment of women police, jurors and assessors, and medical women had been carried out. She also asked how many complaints of the violation of the Act had been received. The gist of Mr. Wedgwood Benn's reply was that up to February of this year twenty-nine prosecutions had taken place, and that the recommendations of the Joshi Committee¹ had been referred by the Government to the Provincial Governments. Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India in the last government, urged that the subject should not be a dead letter in view of the "appalling abuses going on in India in regard to this matter," and asked Mr. Wedgwood Benn to ask the Government of India to report as to how soon they expect a reply from the Provincial Governments. Miss Rathbone announced that in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply she would take the earliest opportunity of raising the question on the motion for the adjournment. She hoped to do so on Monday of this week, but owing to the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding concessions in the Land Tax Bill, this was impossible. The alarming feature about the position is that several unofficial amending Bills which would virtually destroy the Act are before the Legislative Assembly, and this has been given by the Government as a reason why there have probably been very few prosecutions under the Act.

Dame Millicent Fawcett.

We give as our leading article to-day a review of the life of Dame Millicent Fawcett by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, which is published this week. It was by Dame Millicent's own wish that her friend and fellow-worker during the final years of the Suffrage movement should write any life which might be written, and it was inevitable that a life should be written. Her own reminiscences, which THE WOMAN'S LEADER had the honour of producing under the title "What I Remember" (they appeared in book form in 1924), is as *The Times* review of Mrs. Strachey's

¹ A Select Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Joshi, appointed by the Government in 1927 to inquire into the age of consent.

book points out, "almost entirely about other people." Her own life, covering the whole period of the woman's movement during the ripening years 1867 to 1929, calls for a complete biography which reveals her own share in the movement, and in Mrs. Strachey's fine book it has found it.

Married Women's Insurance.

In the report of the Blackpool Conference in this issue we have opportunity of reading the views of working women themselves on the question of married women's insurance, which was discussed in our leading article last week in connection with the interim report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. It is stated in the Press that without waiting for the recommendations of the Royal Commission to be put into operation, Courts of Referees are denying benefit to married women. We do not know whether this is true or not. In reply to a question in the House of Commons last week, Miss Bondfield stated that in five weeks ending on 13th April over 6,000 claims made by married women had been disallowed by courts of referees on the ground that they were not normally employed in insurable employment and would not normally seek to obtain their livelihood by means of insurable employment.

Domestic Service.

An interesting discussion on domestic service and the best means of regulating it arose in connection with Mr. Mander's Bill to establish a Domestic Service Commission, introduced into the House on Tuesday, 9th June, which passed its first reading by a majority of 212 to 89. The Bill proposed that a Domestic Service Commission should be set up of five members, of which the Chairman and at least two others should be women. The duties of the Commission would be to review the conditions of domestic employment, and to promote measures to raise the status of the occupation. It would also promote the organization of a Consultative Joint Council for Domestic Service, representative of employers and employees and of District Councils of the same type. It would also promote training, consider the machinery for the engagement of domestic servants, the issue of certificates of proficiency, and the desirability of bringing domestic service within the ambit of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Miss Wilkinson opposed the Bill on the grounds that the machinery proposed was cumbersome and that the matter could best be dealt with by setting up a Trade Board which would lay down a legal minimum wage and a legal maximum of hours.

Rural Education of Schoolchildren.

Another interesting Bill, brought in under the ten minutes' rule, which passed its first reading on the same day was one to provide for the erection of boarding schools by local authorities in rural areas for educating and training town children. Mr. Macquisten pointed out the benefits that would accrue to town children by the good conditions which would be found in such schools. An early introduction to rural work would, he showed, be likely to give an interest in and a desire to continue in the calling of agriculture. Mr. Macquisten instanced the Blue Coat School as one that is providing rural education for boys. Another interesting comparison might have been made with the Caldecott Community, that admirable boarding school for working-class children already well known to many of our readers. At this most delightful of institutions children are not all necessarily trained to follow rural pursuits, but all have the opportunity to observe and take part in garden and farm life.

From the Embankment to the Albert Hall.

Surviving suffragists—of whom there are still a considerable number—will kindle at the thought of another grand procession. The Women's International League has decided to organize a decorative procession representative of as many organizations as possible, to march—as in past days—from the Embankment

to the Albert Hall. The W.I.L. feels that an effort to strike the popular imagination is called for, and appeals to women's organizations to throw themselves into this proposal with the same enthusiasm that they showed in the great pre-war suffrage demonstrations. It is indeed a big piece of work, and time is short. It is not the first time that women's societies have demonstrated in the traditional way in favour of peace, and we do not think the promoters of the procession will regret this decision.

A Call to Prayer.

An appeal to the members of all Christian communions to use the months which intervene before the World Disarmament Conference of 1932, for public and private prayer for its success, has been issued by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Wales, Armagh, and Dublin, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Bishop of Brechin, Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and leaders of the Free Churches. "A great responsibility will lie upon the delegates of the nations who will attend this conference," runs the call, "it is right that they should enter on their task not only attended by the hopes of their fellow-citizens, but supported by their prayers."

Licensed Houses in Japan.

Societies in Japan wishing with great determination for the abolition of licensed prostitution are, we learn in the Press, using the opportunity offered by the visit of the League of Nations Commission on the White Slave Traffic, which has now arrived in Tokyo, for demonstrations demanding total abolition. Public opinion is naturally sensitive regarding the impression which Japan's strictly regulated system may make on the Commissioners, and the authorities have prepared reports in English and are giving facilities for inspection of licensed quarters. The effect on public opinion produced by the investigation may forestall the report and hasten the end of a grievous custom deplored by the Japanese themselves.

The All-electric Home.

The second International Conference of the Electrical Association for Women, of which Lady Moir is President, had a very successful meeting in Glasgow early this month. Glasgow has done much to bring the possibilities of electricity within reach of the citizens and in extending a civic welcome to the Association. The Lord Provost, Sir Thomas Kelly, hoped the day would not be far distant when in all the domestic households of Glasgow electricity would supersede coal and thus make a most important contribution to the solution of the smoke problem. In her presidential address, Lady Moir urged the Scottish Department of Education to realize that elementary electrical education was a subject which should be included in the curriculum of training for school teachers. The speakers at the conference included delegates from Denmark, France, and Sweden. The French speaker reported the greatest enthusiasm for electricity in France. It is expected that in four years the whole of France will be supplied with electric power for domestic purposes. Already 26,000 out of 38,000 French communes are supplied. In Copenhagen 92 per cent of the homes are connected with the electric power station. In the Electrical Association women are playing the combined rôle of home makers and pioneers of a new career for women with astonishing results.

An Interesting Conference.

We announce among Coming Events, the seventh annual conference of the British Commonwealth League, of which Mrs. Corbett Ashby is President, which promises to be of interest. The unusual subjects cover the important problems of women's occupations overseas, and the effect of the clash of cultures in dependencies and colonies. Speakers include the great expert, the Rev. Edwin Smith, on industrialism in Africa; Dr. Mary Johnstone on medical work in Canada, Dr. Ivy Williams, Mrs. Nehru, and Mrs. Latifi. The programme of social events includes a visit to the film studio of Welwyn Garden City, a reception where guests can meet amongst others Miss Maude Royden, C.H., the new Vice-President of the League, Dame Rachel Crowdy, and women Members of Parliament.

"Tobit Transplanted."

The P.E.N. Club has selected Miss Stella Benson's *Tobit Transplanted*, reviewed by Mrs. Stocks in our issue of 10th April, as the best representative British work of the last two years. This is under the new scheme by which each corresponding club in the world makes similar national choices, and the final decision as to the best work is made from these by an international P.E.N. committee.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Wednesday, 3rd June.

CIVIL SERVICE, ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT.

Mr. Bowen asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether he is now able to give the date when the Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service will be available.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence: I understand that the Commission hopes to be in a position to present their report before the end of July.

UNEMPLOYMENT, DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Mr. McShane asked the Minister of Labour whether in all cases in which women are offered domestic employment at seaside boarding houses she will insist that in the offer of such employment the daily hours and the total for the week which the applicant will be expected to work shall be recorded alongside the amount of wages to be paid.

Miss Bondfield: For all vacancies, whether in domestic service or in industry, the Employment Exchanges can only pass on information supplied by the prospective employer, but so far as possible information is obtained which gives the applicant an opportunity of judging the conditions offered. I may remind my hon. Friend that if the applicant considers the conditions unreasonable, and the employment on that account unsuitable, the procedure under the Insurance Act provides for the refusal of a vacancy to be judged by the competent authorities

Monday, 8th June.

MARRIED WOMEN.

Sir G. Penny asked the Minister of Labour what instructions have been issued to Employment Exchange officials with regard to investigating specially the cases of married women in receipt of unemployment benefit who have ceased to be actively employed at their former occupations; and whether in any such cases the payment of benefit has been terminated.

Miss Bondfield: There are no special instructions on this point. Any questions whether the conditions for the receipt of benefit are satisfactory is referred to the statutory authorities for decision, as in the other classes of claimants. During the five weeks ending 13th April last, 6,066 claims made by married women were disallowed by courts of referees on the ground that they were not normally employed in insurable occupation, and would not normally seek to obtain their livelihood by means of insurable employment.

Thursday, 11th June.

CHILDREN BILL.

Viscountess Astor asked the Prime Minister whether, having regard to the need for a new Children Bill, he can find time for the proposed Government Bill to be taken this session.

The Prime Minister: The Government are fully aware of the need of legislation to amend the Children Act, but I am afraid that in view of the present state of parliamentary business I can hold out no hope of time being found this session for the proposed Children Bill.

SCOTLAND, POLICE COUNCIL.

Mr. D. Millar asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether he proposes to convene a special meeting of the Police Council in Scotland and to approve the appointment of a woman to serve upon the Council.

Mr. Westwood: I am unable at present to make any statement as to the date when the next Scottish Police Council will be held. Before it is held, consideration will be given to the question whether arrangements can be made consistently with the statutory provisions relating to police councils for a woman to serve upon it.

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.

BIOGRAPHY.

The writing of biography is a stern test of character and, indeed, the abler and more eminent the biographer, the sterner the test. It may be that the snags are greater than ever they were, since Lytton Strachey, by his own unregrettable *tour de force*, exhibited biography as a supreme field for the exercise of literary and imaginative genius. Since when, men and women have followed that rose-strewn path with results amounting almost to spoilation of the dead. But apart from that newer temptation, there still remains, as virulent as ever it was in the days of Boswell, that older temptation to secure by a last tribute to a friend some recognized and permanent place at that friend's side. Not that such temptation should at all times be resisted. We do not, for instance, grudge Mrs. Gaskell her modest footing in Haworth Parsonage. It is desirable, in the interests of better understanding, that she should sit by that fire and walk up that village street. But less eminent biographers have been less sparing in their claims, and affection in alliance with egotism is apt to produce regrettable disproportions.

It is with such general considerations in mind that we approach a recently published biography which will be of peculiar interest to all our readers by reason both of its subject and, incidentally, of its author: Mrs. Oliver Strachey's *Life of Dame Millicent Fawcett*.¹ For here we are met with an almost exaggerated degree of austerity in respect of both these temptations. Mrs. Strachey undertook the work of writing Dame Millicent's life, as she tells us in her foreword, "partly because I so much loved and admired her, but also because it was her own wish." With this brief explanation, the author steps out of the picture with such completeness that no uninitiated reader will ever know that Mrs. Strachey herself played an intimate part in the last decade of Dame Millicent's active leadership and was in return "so much loved and admired" by her. Yet in a sense, the almost baffling reserve of understanding and personality which Mrs. Strachey has adopted in writing of Dame Millicent is the measure of her biographical skill. For in writing thus she has, as it were, selected the right medium for her subject—the right instrument for her music. The uninitiated reader might have preferred a full orchestra, believing that Mrs. Strachey could have handled it effectively. But Mrs. Strachey, knowing her theme, has preferred the more delicate austerity of four strings. By this selection she has most faithfully expressed the love and admiration of which she speaks, for she has produced the kind of book which expresses in its style, its matter, and in what it leaves unsaid, the reticence and unpretentiousness of Dame Millicent's unique personality. It is possible that these qualities of hers were most dramatically displayed in those scenes of emotional expression inseparable from international gatherings. One such occurrence will remain for ever in the

NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

During the greater part of the week the House has been slogging its way through page after page of amendments to the Finance Bill. The Conservative Opposition, which is always at its brightest and best when questions concerning property rights are under discussion, has put up an effective case for many of its amendments, though some have been of the nature of pure window-dressing, and their passage in any Bill for which those concerned were responsible would probably have dismayed their authors. In the absence of Mr. Snowden, his work has been shared between Mr. Graham, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and Sir Stafford Cripps, the last named playing an increasingly important part. He is becoming very popular with the House, owing as much to the unvarying geniality and suavity of his manner as to the quickness and lucidity of his replies. This young Member, with less than six months' Parliamentary experience, is plainly destined for high office in future Labour Governments, assuming, that is, that these are of the same moderate temper as the present. It is hard to imagine him as part of a really left wing administration, where enthusiasm would supply wings to fly over obstacles rather than feet and hands to battle with them.

As often happens, the real struggles of the week have been going on outside the Chamber, in party meetings and secret negotiations. At the time of writing, a deadlock still prevails. All the tangible evidences point to disaster, but nevertheless there is a feeling of optimism, apparently based on the belief that where there is so much to gain by finding, and so much to

¹ *Millicent Garrett Fawcett*. By Ray Strachey. (John Murray, 15s.)

memory of the present reviewer. Its scene was a street in Paris. Three enthusiastic representatives of a distant Latin race attempted to explain to Dame Millicent the feelings which beset them on seeing at last and with their own eyes the great lady of their dreams. They would like, they said, to touch her hand. Dame Millicent's response was a mixture of kindly cordiality and deprecation which we find it impossible to describe. On the following day she attended a service in the American Church. It closed, very properly, with the singing of an American National hymn to a tune familiar in this country as the melody of "God Save the King". "I sang it," said Dame Millicent to a friend whom she encountered on leaving the church, "but," she added in a lower voice, "I sang my own words."

It is this Dame Millicent, embarrassed deprecator of hero worship, who "sang her own words" deliberately yet unaggressively among foreigners, that we find emerging from the pages of Mrs. Strachey's book: the Dame Millicent that we knew, and somewhere still undefined in the background the Dame Millicent that we were not allowed to know. Upon the story, by now familiar enough to readers of this paper, of her strenuous happy life, Mrs. Strachey has impressed the outline of her serene and wise personality with its two outstanding qualities of reverence and humour so seldom well combined, yet so supremely well combined in her. It was perhaps because of this rare combination that neither scepticism on the one hand nor fanaticism on the other could touch her, in the inner ring of a political movement which offered peculiar scope for both. The result is that we see in this book the woman's movement, through Dame Millicent's eyes and in her spirit. It is not the whole of the contemporary woman's movement—that larger canvas Mrs. Strachey has painted in an earlier book. Here, for instance, we do not get more than a faint reflection of the brief, passionate episode of militancy which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has recently illuminated. Dame Millicent's mind was perhaps not capable of penetrating those shadows of unhappiness and engaging in those clashes of personality with which Miss Pankhurst deals. So that here again truth is served by resisting all temptations.

It is important that the young women who are to-day making their way into public life should read this book, though never having known Dame Millicent, and therefore unable to appraise the difficulty of Mrs. Strachey's task, they will not, perhaps, realize how good it is. They will, however, get a glimpse of personal qualities which are rarer to-day than they were in the days of Queen Victoria. And they will perhaps learn something concerning the best ingredients of human happiness from meeting at second hand someone who had an unusual capacity for achieving it by simpler means than the younger generation may be disposed to think possible.

lose by failing to find a solution—especially for the Liberals and the causes they care for—a way out will somehow be found. But the same thing has often been true on much greater occasions, say in August, 1914, and yet a way out was not found. Parties, like nations, often blunder into war.

Mr. Snowden made a dramatic appearance on Monday night, 15th June, to make his own explanations as to the exemptions he was prepared to make from the burden of the land tax. He has dealt generously with educational and charitable bodies, agreeing to exempt not merely the sites they occupy (which was expected) but also lands in which their money is invested (a concession for which they hoped with less confidence). Playing-fields are also to be exempt, when the possession of the said educational bodies or charities, or open to the general public, but not when privately owned or run for a profit. But this does not meet though it may mitigate the general objection to being taxed twice over for any part of one's possessions—the point on which the Liberals have fastened.

Question time continues to be about the liveliest part of the day's proceedings. It gives the Labour ranks their best opportunity of criticising their own side without coming into actual conflict with it, and pleasing their constituents by showing their activity, and it gives the other side unlimited openings for pin-pricking. Sometimes they hit on a really weak spot; at others one gets bored with the perpetual harping on well-worn grievances, such as the iniquities of the Soviet authorities. But this week this familiar topic produced a useful development in the complaint that a diplomatic representative of the Soviets

had not merely addressed a private meeting of Labour members in a House of Commons committee-room, but that the published address was given an undue importance by the place of its delivery being announced. The Speaker agreed that this was an undesirable precedent, and when the tables were turned by the discovery that a Finnish representative had done the same thing on a Conservative invitation, he of course made it clear that his criticism was equally applicable. The Soviet authorities are a law to themselves, but doubtless the hint will be taken in other quarters.

Another point which has been pressed incessantly at Question Time has been the claims of the National Association of Schoolmasters and the National Association of Women Teachers for representation on the Burnham Committee. Hitherto the Board of Education has kept to its determination to give official representation only to the body of teachers which includes the vast majority, namely the N.U.T. As the Burnham Committee has for the time being suspended its sittings, the question is for the present an academic one. But it is a pity that the women of the N.U.T. elect so few representatives of their own sex as to permit the jibe, which we heard lately from Mr. Lees-Smith, that women teachers, like women voters, prefer to be represented by men. It cannot be claimed of the teachers, as it can of the voters, that the party organisations pull the wires and that their selection of candidates is no index to the real preferences of the electorate.

CROSS BENCH.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR WOMEN, BLACKPOOL, 1931.

By DOROTHY M. ELLIOTT.

All those who went to Blackpool this year to the National Conference of Labour Women have come away full of pride in the qualities of courage and determination shown by the women delegates. There were some who thought that a conference of Labour women meeting in the midst of unemployment and poverty would be a rather depressing gathering, but, as usual, the spirit of the women rose to the occasion, and there has rarely been a conference when delegates have come away so cheered and heartened.

This was not due to any shirking of the realities of the situation, but because they were faced with a simple courage and a determination to carry on the great work with which we are faced.

The main discussions at the conference showed a concentration on those things which have long been fundamental, as well as breaking a good deal of new ground. One of the most vital discussions took place on disarmament and lasted nearly a whole afternoon. It was a straight debate between those who advocated the policy of disarmament by example and those who supported the Government's policy of disarmament by agreement. The debate, which ended in the carrying of the resolution in favour of disarmament by agreement, showed the unity of the conference in its hatred of war and desire for peace.

The same longing for peace was shown in the whole-hearted congratulations sent to the Government on their work with regard to India.

Unemployment and unemployment insurance were naturally two subjects of the greatest interest to the conference. An emergency resolution on unemployment was carried, and a very long and interesting debate took place on the report on Unemployment Insurance. There were several questions of very special general interest to women in this Report, the first being the definite demand for the inclusion of domestic workers in the insurance fund, and a long and detailed statement with regard to the position of married women. It was pointed out that:—

"A careful examination of the figures shows that whether or not there are individual cases of such abuse, the general situation by no means bears out the allegation. The figures show that there has been a great increase in the number of women receiving benefit. Taking the latest figures available, we find that between February, 1930, and October, 1930, the number of women claimants increased from 295,536 to 477,253. The number of married women increased from 129,018 to 238,827. The percentage increase of married to single women was from 43.7 to 50. This increase is inconsiderable, and is easily accounted for by the fact that the two main areas of increase were the North-Western and the Midlands. The North-Western especially stands

out, and it is here that the proportion of married women in industry is specially high, and where the depression has been particularly heavy in trades employing women. The same is true to a lesser degree in the Midlands, especially in the Potteries.

"The reason for the increase in the number of married women claimants on transitional benefit is probably to be found in the following facts:—

(a) During a severe period of depression, with husbands and other members of families out of employment, women will be especially anxious to get jobs. It is noticeable, for example, that in the north-eastern area the number of claimants has increased by 23,000, of whom over 14,000 are married. The very severe depression in that area will account for women coming to register regularly at the Exchange who in good times would not do so.

(b) In severe depressions, where staff is being reduced married women are often dismissed before single women.

(c) The rule made by a very large number of firms of dismissal of women employees on marriage makes it much more difficult for married women to get work than for single. In normal times, they would accept this deprivation. To-day, unemployment and insecurity amongst male workers leads the married women to seek employment also.

(d) The reduction of wage rates for a large number of men makes it necessary for married women who might otherwise not think of working for wages to re-enter the labour market.

We would have no objection to regulations which would make it certain that no one should draw benefit who was not genuinely available for work—so long as they penalised no one who was genuinely entitled to benefit—whether married or single.

With regard to pregnant women and unemployment benefit, an important suggestion was adopted that an unemployed woman who is pregnant and drawing unemployment insurance benefit should be entitled during the latter weeks of her pregnancy to be transferred to maternity benefit at the rate of, say, £1 a week; this should be payable from the National Health Insurance Fund, and not from Unemployment Insurance.

The two reports which were discussed and adopted by the Conference were those on the Domestic Workers' Charter, and "Hospitals and the Patient." The conference realized that in the Domestic Workers' Charter, which was put to the conference by Miss Jessie Stephen, seconded by Miss Manicom, a great step forward was being made in dealing with this subject, and a whole morning was given to its discussion. The Charter points out that the main objections to domestic service are the uncertainty of the hours and the lack of status of the domestic worker, with which is bound up the whole question of training. Constructive proposals put forward were the setting up of Joint Industrial Councils representing Employers and Workers, which should work out conditions for their own districts, which should then become the standard. The formation of such Joint Industrial Councils depends, of course, upon the organization of both employers and workers. The conference unanimously and enthusiastically pledged itself to do everything it could to help in this work. The whole tone of the discussion showed that while there was very strong feeling against the bad conditions in domestic service, there was also the desire to work with good employers and make it a well-regulated occupation.

The Report on Hospitals and the Patient, moved by Mrs. Adamson, and seconded by Mrs. Drake, was no less interesting. It dealt with all those practical details which mean such a great deal to the patient in hospital—overcrowding, ward furniture, the waking hours, the shortage of nurses, food, and needs of out-patients—all in their turn received attention. The outstanding result of the debate was the realization that the voluntary hospital system was breaking down, and the necessity for co-ordination under public control, and, in the meantime, the great need for a better representation of working-class women on the management committees of voluntary hospitals.

I have tried to mention the outstanding features of the discussions which took place during the three days at Blackpool, but there were, of course, many other discussions on smaller points which, in their way, were just as interesting and informative. One of the outstanding features in all this business of detail was the way in which each delegate spoke only when she had a real contribution to make on some subject of which she had practical knowledge. All who attended the conference came away full of pride at the remarkable strides that had been made by women in such a short time and felt that here indeed was a force which is going to mould the future destinies of the country.

NEW STANDARDS OF FACTORY WELFARE.¹

By a Correspondent.

M. André Siegfried, in his searching criticisms of England,² which everybody who has not already done so should read, apparently thinks that among other extravagances money is being poured out on welfare work in factories which could more profitably have been used in modernizing obsolete equipment. The English have a strong sense of duty, he tells us. They are naturally loyal and generous. "The social side of the factory is usually well organized, the social clubs are comfortable, to fresh eyes almost luxurious. The owners feel that the workmen must be honoured and their leisure supervised, so a considerable programme of expenditure is often agreed to."

We are far from resenting M. Siegfried's candid book. He admires while he criticizes and it is good for us to see ourselves as others see us. But we think he has not fully grasped the meaning of welfare in factories as we understand it in this country. We suggest that the Home Office should send him a complimentary copy of the admirable new pamphlet which it has just issued on the subject.

Welfare is far from being a matter of comfortable armchairs in rest rooms or paternal supervision of leisure; it is good business, not luxury. In the introduction to the pamphlet referred to, it is pointed out that the "highest" industrial efficiency can only be obtained where the conditions are good and the welfare movement is part of the larger movement called in some quarters "rationalization" which has been defined by the International Economic Conference as the methods of technique and of organization designed to secure the minimum waste of either effort or material. And this significant sentence follows: "Welfare work has broadened out in fact into employment management and includes the business of selecting and training the worker as well as welfare in the narrower sense. The italics are ours because selection and training are aspects of factory welfare less obvious or picturesque than canteens or playing fields, but of infinite importance to the individual worker as well as to industry as a whole.

Modern welfare falls, we are told, into two main divisions. The first covers working conditions; the second is concerned with employment management, or "fitting the worker to the work." Under the first heading perhaps the most interesting to everyone is the prevention of fatigue. Here the wise employer has the assistance of the Industrial Health Research Board which has by experiments proved the waste due to the ignorance of physiological and psychological aspects of industry. A short rest, a change of position, the elimination of some unnecessary movement, may not only relieve the worker, but increase his actual output.

In fitting the worker to the job, the employer has the assistance of another scientific body, the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and the up to date welfare worker must understand the scientific principles of selection. Too often in the past young people were pitched into industry without skilled discrimination and were left to learn the particular process required from them as best they could. The new Home Office pamphlet tells us that systematic training is becoming increasingly recognized as of the first importance. Some firms have started training schools, others classes for the instruction of the new worker. In some factories the education offered is not wholly vocational, but includes subjects which will widen the young worker's mental horizon and equip him for greater responsibility, even for good citizenship.

Industrial welfare has therefore become in this country no longer a luxury but an essential of good management. The welfare and employment manager ranks as a responsible member of the staff. The qualifications and training required for such workers are also dealt with in this useful pamphlet and should be read with attention by those who are called upon to give advice to young people on possible future careers.

The present depression cannot fail to have hit welfare schemes very hard, particularly in industries most severely affected, but welfare in its now accepted sense cannot suffer long if, as has been said, it is essentially part of rationalized or re-organized industry. On the contrary, we have the assurance of the Home Office that though voluntary welfare work in the past of employers has inevitably suffered, the principles underlying it have been steadily gaining in acceptance. If this be so, much credit is due to public spirited employers who have held out even during the last difficult years, and to the two voluntary welfare organiza-

¹ *Welfare and Welfare Supervision in Factories, 1931.* Welfare Pamphlet No. 3. (His Majesty's Stationary Office. 6d.)

² *England's Crisis*, by André Siegfried. (Cape. 10s. 6d.)

tions, one an association of industrial firm and the other of welfare workers themselves which have kept welfare ideals before the public. Furthermore, the welfare movement, though voluntary, except in so far as the State has power to impose minimum standards, has the most liberal enlightened sympathy and guidance of the Home Office. The pamphlet here mentioned is still another proof of the liberating of outlook of its Factories Department.

THE PROGRESS OF THE B.B.C.

It is with much pleasure that we chronicle the progress of the B.B.C. as revealed in its annual report for 1930 (H.M. Stationery Office, Cmd. 3863, price 4d.). And, indeed, it is a good solid record of progress that this report has to record. No less than 455,174 new licences have been issued during 1930, as against an increase of 328,344 during the preceding year. On these licences, however, a predatory exchequer continues to levy toll. And the more the licences, the greater, proportionately, is the toll. Thus in respect of licences over three million, the B.B.C. gets only 52 per cent of the takings—the Post Office, which actually collects them, taking the rest. And since the year's increase has brought the total number of licences up to over 3.4 million, the 52 per cent is now actually operating. The B.B.C. is not pleased about it; and this is perhaps not surprising, in view of the heavy extension of equipment that the past year has witnessed and that the coming year is about to witness. It ventures, indeed, to hope that "some more equitable arrangement may be made to enable the Corporation to meet the claims of normal development." We do not dare to intrude our judgment upon the niceties of interdepartmental finance; but whatever the future may hold for the B.B.C. in respect of revenue, we feel that it has deserved well of the public whose servant it is. In the realm of culture, at least, the public non-profit-making Corporation seems able to make the best of both worlds. With the enterprise and experiment of private business it combines the public authority's power to give the populace what is good for it and not merely what it is disposed to pay for. The Cinema Industry looks mean beside it.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

At Home—

Miss Catherine M. Ellis is one of the first women to qualify as Inspector of Taxes.

The Macdougall-Brisbane Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh has been awarded to Miss Nellie B. Eales, D.Sc., of Reading University. She is the first woman to have her name inscribed upon the roll, which included the names of Lister and Sir Roderick Murchison, the great geologist.

Mrs. A. M. Pimblett has been elected the first woman Alderman of Preston.

Abroad—

Emmerline Stegeman is Germany's only woman bank director. Since 1907 she has been associated with a large West Prussian banking institution.

Frau von Martels, recently appointed coroner in Berlin, claims to be the first woman in the world to hold such a post.

Mrs. Cornelia Hopkins has been appointed Police Commissioner for Long Branch, New Jersey.

Kentucky has two women State officers, Ella Lewis, who is Secretary of State, and Emma Guy Cromwell, who is State Treasurer.

Miss Henni Forchhammer has been awarded a gold medal for merit by the King of Denmark. She was the first woman to speak at the Assembly of the League of Nations, which she attended as a member of the Danish delegation as early as 1921. The medal, which was instituted by Christian VII in 1792, has only been awarded 125 times. Miss Forchhammer received it in recognition of many years' devoted and disinterested public service.

Miss Margaret Harwood, the only woman director in the world of an astronomical research observatory, and Miss Charlotte E. Moore, of Mount Wilson Observatory, were the only women to read papers before the American Astronomical Society which met early this year.

THE NATIONAL BIRTH CONTROL COUNCIL.

By M. A. PYKE.

The formation of the National Birth Control Council was largely the outcome of the Conference on the gicing of information on Birth Control by Public Health Authorities, held in April, 1930, under the auspices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and three other societies.

The Council had the advantage of being already in touch with Local Authorities represented at this Conference and it has concentrated mainly on work connected with the Ministry of Health Memorandum 153 M.C.W. which has actually been in existence since last July although only recently circulated. Already twenty-seven Local Authorities are taking action in the matter and others are considering schemes. The terms of the Memorandum are very limited and as advice is restricted to women who are attending Welfare centres or gynaecological clinics and for whom further pregnancy would be detrimental to health, there is certainly no fear that the powers of Local Authorities in this matter are open to abuse. Of those Local Authorities who have already adopted schemes, the majority are providing for special sessions at Welfare centres, usually to be held on the premises of the ante-natal clinic. Shoreditch, however, is establishing a women's hospital, at which contraceptive advice will be given, and Manchester has decided to give it at the gynaecological clinics at two of the municipal hospitals run by the Public Health Committee—in both cases, of course, only women eligible for advice under the Memorandum can be treated. Both these schemes are particularly good as they include instruction in birth control methods as part of the general medical care of women. Special gynaecological clinics are badly needed in most places in order to fill the existing gap in such care of women. They will inevitably result in the early diagnosis and treatment of minor disorders which do not seem sufficiently serious to warrant a visit to a general hospital but which frequently develop into serious and possibly incurable disease. From many points of view it is to be hoped that many Local Authorities will follow the examples of Shoreditch and Manchester.

Whatever scheme may be adopted by any particular Local Authority the National Birth Control Council feel that it is of the utmost importance for the future development of the movement that clinics should be organized on the best possible lines. With this end in view, the Council have been able to arrange, in many cases, for the training of doctors and nurses in contraceptive technique, to assist in procuring goods at special rates and to discuss the various possibilities under the Memorandum with Medical Officers of Health and members of Public Health Authorities. The secretary has recently completed a successful tour in the North of England and by means of similar visits, it is hoped to form branches of the Council or secure Local Correspondents all over the country.

A new development of the work will probably take the form of the establishment of self supporting birth control clinics at which women, whose cases are not necessarily covered by the Memorandum, will receive for a moderate fee the expert attention which might not otherwise be within their reach. Already one such clinic has started and it seems inevitable that others should follow. Underlying all this work, the Council is particularly interested in the question of training in contraceptive technique for doctors and medical students (which rarely exists at present) and also in the question of research, particularly into new methods of birth control.

This short summary of the activities of the Council shows clearly that the work is developing very rapidly and contains vast possibilities of expansion if adequate financial support can be obtained. The Council has been fortunate in securing active help from leading workers in the birth control movement and men and women eminent in different walks of life, and now appeals to all who are interested to become financial members and thus ensure the sound development of the work.

The Secretary, National Birth Control Council, 26 Eccleston Street, S.W.1, will also be particularly glad to answer enquiries or receive offers of help from people interested in Public Health work in any particular area.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in this week's issue?

Why not subscribe for a further 3 months?
Send 3s. (to include monthly Supplement) to
The Manager, The Woman's Leader, 4 Great Smith St., S.W. 1.
6 months (including Supplement) 6s. 12 months (including Supplement) 12s.

THE DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN.

The number of signatures collected to date is 865,000.

Important signatures since last report: Lord Cranborne, the Bishop of Woolwich, the Bishop of Southampton, Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., Miss Ethel Sidgwick, the Mayor and Mayoress of Birmingham, Mr. J. L. Hammond, Sir Richard Winfrey, Major H. L. Nathan, M.P., Mr. E. Temple Thurston.

Outstanding news since last report:—

The *News Chronicle* continues to reprint the Declaration at intervals, and reports to date over 325,000 signatures.

Sixty-two organizations are now co-operating in the campaign.

100,000 signatures reported to date from North Wales. In Anglesey, where one-fifth of the population has signed, the three towns and sixty villages have been canvassed, and all classes, parties, and religious denominations approached.

3,000 signatures were obtained at the women's institutes meetings in London in May.

A resolution was unanimously passed at a representative assembly of the Christian Endeavour Union of Great Britain and Ireland on 25th May calling upon "their Societies and members to further this movement in every way possible," and to send for forms and collect signatures.

In Whitchurch (Salop) Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational ministers are all collecting signatures.

A canvass is being arranged in Crewe and Sandbach, with the support of the Mayor of Crewe.

Bolton Women's Council for Peace and Progress (twenty-one co-operating societies) has already collected 15,000 signatures. 2,000 were obtained in one day from crowds in the streets. The Council is arranging to have a table in the Town Hall Square with forms for signing. Among those who have signed are: the Rural Dean, the Vicar, a leading Congregationalist, the Conservative candidate, doctors, town councillors, etc.

Houghton and Hetton (Durham) held a Peace Week in May, ending with a public meeting and procession, headed by local band. A canvass has been made and poster display held in empty shop.

In connection with the National Disarmament Demonstration at the Albert Hall on 11th July, the W.I.L. is arranging a decorative procession to march from the Embankment to Hyde Park, where an overflow meeting will be held.

Great Britain's total now represents two per cent of the total population.

In Wales, 6.25 per cent of the total population have signed. Merionethshire is the leading county, a quarter of the population having signed.

Switzerland has obtained 110,000 signatures to date, which represents 2.75 per cent of her population.

Sweden reports 55,000 signatures to date.

In connection with the National Disarmament Demonstration, in the Albert Hall on 11th July, the Women's International League is arranging a decorative procession to march from the Embankment to Hyde Park. The procession will start at 1.30 p.m. sharp. Full particulars and handbills from the W.I.L., 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

At a United Peace Service to be held in Leith on 21st June, under the auspices of the Edinburgh L.N.U., the Very Rev. J. Harry Miller, D.D., will give instructions on the Use of the Disarmament Declaration, and forms will be available for signature.

New Joint District Committees in support of disarmament and the Declaration have lately been formed in Tunbridge Wells, Birkenhead, and Brighton.

The L.N.U. in Macclesfield is planning a house-to-house canvass for signatures.

From Edinburgh University have come the signatures of most of the professors and lecturers, all the leading doctors and surgeons, and 300 of the students.

Canvassing is being arranged by representatives of many local societies in Crewe and Oswestry.

The Manchester Branch of the W.I.L. has recently obtained over a thousand signatures in the course of a tour to small mining towns near by, and is to hold an open-air meeting in Platt Fields on 27th June.

Important signatures obtained since 5th June: The Bishop of Worcester, the Catholic Bishop of Salford, Mr. J. D. Millar, K.C., M.P., Mr. T. Sturge Moore.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: MRS. CORBETT ASHBY.

Hon. Treasurer: MRS. VAN GRUISEN. Hon. Secretary: MRS. RYLAND.

General and Parliamentary Secretary: MRS. HORTON.

Offices: 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATION, 11th JULY.

Many of the affiliated societies are sending parties to the demonstration at the Albert Hall on 11th July, and there will be an N.U.S.E.C. box, from which will be displayed our banner. Arrangements are being made for the N.U.S.E.C. to take part in the procession to be organised by the Women's International League. We shall be very glad indeed to hear from any individual members of the N.U.S.E.C. willing to take part in the procession; it will start at the Embankment at 1.30 p.m. We want this contingent to be as large as possible and are hoping that the delegates from affiliated societies will be able to join it.

"POOR CAROLINE" TEA PARTY, 13th JULY.

Miss Winifred Holtby, as already announced, will discuss her novel, *Poor Caroline*, with Mr. Michael Franklin at a Tea Party which Mrs. Adrian Corbett is very kindly giving for us at Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke Gardens, W. 8, on Monday afternoon, 13th July. As space is strictly limited, we would, therefore, urge applications for tickets to be made as soon as possible. These may be obtained (price 7s. 6d. and 5s.) from 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. To most of our readers Miss Holtby is already well-known as an enthusiastic feminist, as well as a very successful novelist. This Tea Party will form an exceptionally pleasant opportunity of meeting her, and hear a discussion of a book which has much in it of very direct interest both to old Suffragists and to modern feminists.

N.C.W. ANNUAL MEETING.

The N.U.S.E.C. was represented at the annual meeting of the N.C.W. at Aberdeen this week by Miss Bury, Parliamentary Secretary of the Scottish Federation of Societies, affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C., Councillor Burgess, of Aberdeen, Mrs. Conchie and Mrs. O'Connor, of Stonehaven Townwomen's Guild. Two members of the Executive Committee were also present in other capacities, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, our Chairman, and Mrs. Williams, of St. Andrews. Among the resolutions of special concern to the N.U.S.E.C. was one on Miss Rathbone's Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance) Bill, proposed by the National Union. Then there were resolutions on Disarmament, Nationality of Married Women, Women Police, Sterilisation of the Unfit, etc.

MEETING OF TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILD REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

A meeting of representatives of Townswomen's Guilds in the neighbourhood of London was held on Tuesday afternoon, 16th June, at the Y.W.C.A., 252 Regent Street. The main business of the meeting was the formation of area Federations of Townswomen's Guilds, and it is proposed to group the twenty-seven Guilds concerned into four Federations. These Federations, of which others have already been formed in Sussex, Hampshire and Devon, add greatly to the strength of the Guilds and facilitate inter-Guild activities. The meeting in London was very well attended; Mrs. Corbett Ashby presided, and Mrs. Ryland outlined the proposed schemes for Federations.

VISIT OF SWISS SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

A party of members of the Swiss Suffrage Society are paying a "study" visit of a few days to London at the beginning of July. The N.U.S.E.C., in co-operation with the I.A.W.S.E.C., have arranged a very full programme for the four days' visit. The party is to be entertained by Miss Rathbone and Miss Picton-Turbervill to tea at the House of Commons, and each of the three British auxiliaries of the I.A.W.S.E.C.—the N.U.S.E.C., the W.F.L. and St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance—are entertaining the party to afternoon or evening receptions. A visit to the Canning Town Settlement, by invitation of the Warden, Miss Towers, a visit to the Garrett-Anderson Hospital, and another to see the Women Police on night duty at St. Martin's Church, have all been arranged. The visitors are being entertained one evening at Crosby Hall, and the best part of two days are being given to sight-seeing in London and up the Thames valley.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

GLASGOW S.E.C. AND W.C.A. (AMAL.).

On Tuesday, 12th May, in the Lyric Theatre, Glasgow, under the auspices of the G.S.E.C. and G.W.C.A. (Amal.), with the President, Miss Frances Melville, B.D., LL.D., J.P., in the chair, the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce delivered a lecture, "Flying Alone Round the World." The lecture was illustrated by a film, and for more than an hour and a half Mrs. Bruce kept her listeners deeply interested and amused by her graphic account of her daring flight.

On the previous Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Bruce arrived at Renfrew aerodrome in "Bluebird" (the plane in which Mrs. Bruce made her world flight), and were welcomed by representatives of the G.S.E.C. and G.W.C.A. and members of the Glasgow Flying Club. The party were entertained to tea in the Club House. In the evening Mrs. Bruce was present at a complimentary dinner arranged by the Flying Club in the Central Hotel, at which several members of the G.S.E.C. and G.W.C.A. were present.

KENSINGTON AND PADDINGTON S.E.C.

On 11th May a meeting of this Society was held, by kind invitation of Lady Trustram Eve, at 42 Bramham Gardens, when Miss Susan Musson spoke on "The Unmarried Mother and Her Child." Miss Musson, who is Secretary of the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child, gave a very interesting account of the present position of the law, and of how conditions had been improved by the Bastardy Act of 1923, the Illegitimacy Act of 1926, and the Adoption of Children Act, for all of which reforms her Society had worked. The difficulties still to be surmounted were many, and the speaker stressed the need for more adequate following up of the infants after they left the infirmaries, and she urged the Kensington and Paddington S.E.C. to investigate the position in their own Borough. A good discussion followed. Lady Stewart moved a vote of thanks to Miss Musson for her valuable address, and to the Chairman, Lady Trustram Eve, for her kindness in lending her house.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—After many years of Infant Welfare work in the city of Bristol, my colleagues and myself came to the conclusion that a properly run birth control clinic was a crying need to combat the unwise advice and dangerous practices already being used by our working mothers to limit their families and to help the mother suffering from some physical infirmity. We therefore started a birth control clinic, with a woman doctor in charge—being affiliated to the London Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics.

We held our clinic in our Mothers' School premises (of which school I am Hon. Superintendent), but on a different day to the school day, as approved of by the Ministry, advice being given on health grounds.

The Health Committee objected to this, and as we were afraid they would withhold our grant—which I was advised they could do—we were compelled to move, and were put to all the unnecessary expense, equipment, etc., this entailed. The health visitors were also forbidden to send any mothers to us, however much her health demanded it.

Needless to say, as old suffrage workers, we were not deterred, but found other premises, and hold our clinic every Friday morning at 105 North Street, Bedminster, the first clinic of this sort in Bristol, and over 100 mothers have received help in two months.

We shall be very grateful for any contributions, however small; our mothers are all poor.

(Mrs.) MABEL CROSS,
Hon. Secretary.

Sunnyside,
Apsley Road,
Clifton, Bristol.

"Arms and the People" NATIONAL DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATION

11th July, at 3.30

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, S.W.

Speakers: The Prime Minister,
Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.
Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P.

The purpose of the Demonstration, besides the rallying of national opinion for the limitation and reduction of armaments, is to bring about international repercussions, so that other countries may realize that Great Britain is whole-heartedly behind the movement, and earnestly desires the success of the World Disarmament Conference in 1932.

Tickets: 10/- 5/- and 2/6.

Groups of 12 Tickets or more can obtain reserved seats at 1/-.
Apply at once to:
Secretary, League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.

COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.

Monday, 29th June. 7 p.m. "New Books." Miss V. Sackville-West.
Wednesdays. 10.45. 24th June. "The Week in Westminster."
Lady Iveagh, M.P.
Tuesdays. 7.25. 23rd June. Sir William Beveridge, "Unemployment" (6).

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

23rd June, 9 p.m. Reception at Suffolk Galleries. Guests include Right Hon. M. Bondfield, Lady Astor, Lady Iveagh, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Miss Lloyd George, Miss Maude Royden, and many others.
24th-25th June. 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Conference on "Union and Unity within the British Commonwealth of Nations" at Institute of Journalists, 4 Tudor Street, E.C. Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Tickets and particulars from 17 Buckingham Street, W.C.

COUNCIL FOR REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

25th June, 8 p.m. Café Royal. Dinner in honour of Dame Rachel Crowdy. Speakers include: The Foreign Secretary, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Miss Maude Royden, and others. Chair: Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN CHILDREN.

22nd-25th June. Geneva. Particulars from 26 Gordon Street, W.C. 1, or 31 Quai du Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

TYPEWRITING.

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

MISS HOBBS, 121 Beaufort Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Typewriting, Shorthand, and Longhand Service; visiting, with or without machine; arrangement by correspondence.

TO LET AND WANTED.

WESTMINSTER.—To Let, single office; quiet, very central; electric lighting and heating; moderate, inclusive rent.—Apply, Box 1635, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

24 HARCOURT TERRACE, South Kensington. Large, bright, semi-basement, Bed-sittingroom and Kitchen, to be let for four months; newly furnished and decorated; every convenience; 'phone No.: Flaxman 8031; terms 35s. per week inclusive.

TO Let, Furnished Flat (1st July-12th September); two bedrooms (three beds), large airy sittingroom and dining-room, kitchen (Eucha gas-cooker), bathroom (geyser); piano; beautiful sunny aspect, close Hampstead Heath, tube (Golders Green) and buses; maid left if desired.—Mrs. C. Shipman, West Flat, The Institute, Central Square, N.W. 11.

NEAR Baker St.—Comfortable, quiet Bed-Sittingroom in professional woman's flat; gas fire, geyser, electric light; board as required; terms moderate.—Box 1,633, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

NEAR Hampstead Heath, Belsize Park Station; in lady artist's new studio house, charming sunny bed-sittingroom (furnished); gas fire, ring, fitted lavatory basin, electric light; bathroom; attractive garden; some attendance; extra bedrooms optional. Prim. 3876.—28 Glenilla Road, N.W. 3.

SMALL OFFICE to Let; bright and airy; reasonable rent; quiet district, near Charing Cross.—'Phone Temple Bar 5675 between 10 and 5.

TO LET, Furnished Bed-Sittingroom; gas, electricity; garden; suit woman worker out all day; £1 1s. weekly.—Dr. Tchaykovsky, 5 St. John's Road, Harrow.

UNFURNISHED very large Room in excellently appointed and very quiet house for ladies, at Hampstead, N.W. 3; telephone; beautiful garden; 30s. weekly inclusive; electric light and constant hot water; small attractive room; 16s.—Box 0,000, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

TO LET, Top-floor Flat (three rooms and dressing room, in nice quiet house; suitable for a lady.—Apply, Caretaker, 103 St. George's Road, S.W. 1.

TO LET, Furnished Bed-Sittingroom in flat; pleasant outlook; sunny; near Tavistock Square.—Box 1,640, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

COAST OF DORSET.—Comfortably furnished Cottage to Let (not August).—Apply, Mrs. Cancellor, 7 Ladbroke Road, W. 11.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

VEGETARIAN Guest House; ¼ hour by tram from centre of Bath; central heating; large garden; fine views; boating and bathing in River Avon.—Misses Tollemache, Bath, Bath.

WENSLEYDALE.—Board-Residence, comfortable Georgian house; near Aysgarth Falls; centre unspoilt scenery; sunny garden, own vegetables; garage; annexe to let as bed-sittingroom; motor-coach or rail to Aysgarth.—Smith, Warnford, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks.

WELSH Mountain Spa.—Furnished Flat to let, 1-3 months. Three guineas per week. Parlour, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, bathroom. Golf, tennis; near garage.—Professor Foxley, White Heather, Llandrindod Wells, Radnor.

LAKE DISTRICT.—Comfortable; good cooking; inside sanitation; electric light; very moderate terms; highly recommended; excellent centre.—Davies, Priory Boarding House, Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands.

NORTH DEVON.—Lady offers room, board, 25s. weekly; lovely outlook; near town and buses.—Box 1,637, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

PAYING Guest taken in private house overlooking Falmouth Harbour; terms moderate.—Apply, Mrs. Lester, 1 Stratton Place, Falmouth.

POSTS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Secretary (Oxford degree) seeks post; shorthand, typing, accounts, French, German.—Box 1,636, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

DAILY Cooking or housework; well recommended.—Mrs. Barrett, 71 Gooding Road, N.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR.

27th June, 5 p.m. Conference on the Prospects of Disarmament at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1. Speakers: Professor Noel Baker, Dr. Ernst Deissmann, W. Arnold Forster, Brig.-Gen. Spears, C.B., and representatives of France and U.S.A.

NATIONAL DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATION.

11th July, 3.30. Albert Hall, S.W. Speakers include the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, M.P., and Mr. Lloyd George, M.P. Tickets (10s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d. and 1s.) from the Secretary, League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP. Acton W.C.A.

26th June, 8 p.m. Y.W.C.A., East Acton Lane, W. Miss M. Gilbert (Librarian and Curator), "Life and the Public Library."

SIX POINT GROUP.

24th June, 3-6 p.m. Lyceum Club. Poetry Reading by Anna Wickham and Richard Church. Tickets from 92 Victoria Street, or Lyceum Club.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

27th June, 7.30. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Dinner in honour of Sir Robert Newman, M.P.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

23rd June, 3-7 p.m. International Garden Party at Aubrey House, Campden Hill, W.8 (by permission of Misses Alexander).

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

MARY EVELYN'S Experiment.—A home hand-canner (never used) for sale; cost over £3, will sell for £2, three dozen new cans included; also two dinner services, and other surplus glass and china bought to stage press photographs.—Box 1,639, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith 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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 27 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Members' Library, books on Suffrage, Sociology, and Economics, Hansard, latest Government Publications, Periodicals, Newscuttings. Information given to non-members 10-8 (except Saturdays).

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 21st June, 6.30: Rev. C. S. Andrews, "A 1st Century Christian."

THE DUNFORD HOUSE (COBDEN MEMORIAL) ASSOCIATION.—Dunford House is now open to receive Guests; it is situated at the foot of the South Downs in beautiful wooded country, within easy access of Cowdray Park and Ruins, Goodwood, Chichester, Arundel, Petworth, and Bognor (golf and tennis).—Apply to Mrs. Hanman, Dunford House, Heyshott, near Midhurst, Sussex.

ADOPTION.

BABY Girl, seven months old, gentle birth, to be adopted; mother (married) died childbirth, father abroad; attractive, pretty healthy child; to be brought up C. of E.; all particulars available; can be seen London.—Box 1,638, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

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

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

Name

Address