

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Sickness among Women Workers.

The Annual Report, published by the Executive Council of the Insurance Section of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation tells the familiar tale of heavy sickness and disablement incidence among women workers. The comparative average costs per member are: for men, sickness 14s. 3d., disablement 6s.; for women, sickness 22s. 9d., disablement 10s. 7d. The comparatively heavy disablement cost may perhaps be partly accounted for by the longer average length of life among women. The heavier sickness cost, however, remains to be accounted for, and indeed, excites comment in the report. Here the opinion is expressed that the nature of the work of a spinning room makes it totally unsuitable from a health point of view for women, particularly for married women. But in another section it is suggested that the sickness incidence of spinners and piecers, irrespective of sex, is far too high, and that much of it is preventable. Clearly the report is right here. Conditions as regards ventilation vary widely from mill to mill, and in many cases there is a considerable margin for potential improvement. But this is a question affecting the nature of the job rather than the sex of the worker. The comparative ill-health of the women is a more baffling matter, and we are tempted to introduce two new and tentative factors which the report leaves untouched: One is the extra pressure of domestic duties which falls upon women, married and unmarried alike. The second is the effects of various methods for terminating or averting pregnancies, for which wage-earning may provide an added incentive, and which are bound up with a colossal ignorance concerning the elements of domestic hygiene. We are, of course, dealing here with a largely unexplored subject, and can only express the hope that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Health Insurance in favour of an inquiry into the sickness rate of insured married women will be expedited, and that any action taken will be scientifically adjusted to ascertained causes. Hasty aspirations that certain categories may be excluded either from insurance or from particular wage-earning occupations, do not, of course, fulfil this condition.

#### Training Centres for Unemployed Women.

It is cheering to learn that the training centres under the Central Committee for Women's Training and Employment, which enable girls after a three months' course to take up domestic posts, are spreading comparatively rapidly in the distressed areas. There are now ten centres in Northumberland

and Durham, nine in South Wales, and one in Wigan. The demand for training is great, and it is claimed that in many quarters the prejudice against domestic work is being broken down. During 1928 3,500 girls received training. Good as this is, it is clear that a more rapid and a more widespread extension of such centres is necessary, and while appreciating the fact that domestic service offers the best opening for women, we should like to hear that training for other industries is also being considered.

#### New Principal of Bedford College for Women.

The Council of Bedford College have appointed Miss G. E. M. Jebb, lecturer in Economics at Armstrong College, Newcastle, as Principal on Miss Tuke's resignation, which takes place Christmas, 1929. Miss Jebb, after a successful career at Newnham College, worked several years in the Ministry of Labour. In 1918 she became Temporary Director of Economic Studies at Newnham College, and shortly after proceeded to Armstrong College, where she has made for herself a fine reputation. A niece of Sir Richard Jebb, the great Classical scholar, and a cousin of the late Miss Eglantyne Jebb, she unites in her own person the enthusiasm both of the scholar and the social reformer. It will be of interest to many of our readers to know that for several years she was honorary secretary of the Gateshead Society of Equal Citizenship. Of Miss Tuke's work for Bedford College, the time has not yet arrived to speak. It will, indeed, be difficult to estimate the progress made by the College during her Principality.

#### The "Art of Home Making"—Eight in a Caravan.

A married couple were sentenced recently to three months' imprisonment for neglecting their six children. The chairman of the Bench regretted that there was no labour colony to which he could send them for training in the art of looking after themselves and their children. The mother said, in defence, that she did her best, but "the place was small." The family of eight occupied a caravan; the eldest child was 9 and the youngest six weeks. This was rickety, and one had bronchitis. The father had 34s. unemployment relief, and 17s. pension, and gave his wife 25s. for food, light, and clothing. The rent was 12s. 6d., and he kept 13s. 6d. for himself. He was out all day, presumably looking for work at some distance. Possibly the magistrate was right. The parents had been repeatedly warned, and the children were inadequately clothed and verminous. But it does not take much imagination on the part of a woman, at all events, to know the difficulty of bringing up six tiny delicate children in a caravan, and feeding and clothing a family of eight on 25s. a week. And even if the parents were grossly incompetent for their job, is there no better way of helping them to secure better results than sending them to prison for three months. We have no wish to criticize without an adequate knowledge of the facts, but on the face of it imprisonment seems a senseless way of curing the evil results of unemployment, housing shortage, and overcrowding.

#### Party Leaders and International Policy.

A Memorandum on International Policy has been sent by Lord Cecil on behalf of the League of Nations Union to the Leaders of the three political parties. The Memorandum urges, as a sequel to the ratification of the Pact of Paris, the signature of the Optional Clause of the Permanent Court of International Justice; the framing of an all-inclusive Arbitration Treaty; the avoidance of all alliance to give armed assistance to any country except in accordance with the principles of the Covenant; and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Germany. The Memorandum also urges the adoption of the recommenda-

tions of the World Economic Conference; and calls for practical measures to secure the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention; support for the League's Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; no undue restriction upon the budget of the League; and the independence of the League Secretariat from national influences; assistance for Armenian refugees; reconsideration of the methods used for the protection of Minorities and the ratification of the Traffic in Arms Convention. An acknowledgment of this Memorandum has been received from the Prime Minister, from whom it is understood an answer will be given upon the points raised. Favourable replies have been received from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Lloyd George.

#### Village "Uplift" in India.

A film showing the miraculous results of the village uplift movement started in the Girgaon District, Punjab, in 1920 by the pioneers, Mr. F. L. Brayne (former Deputy Commissioner) and his wife, was exhibited recently at the Imperial Institute. "Uplift" covers a wide range of human activities, e.g. better agriculture shown in improved soil, seeds, implements and cattle, better housing and sanitation, education both general and technical, health propaganda and measures against disease. Amazing results were achieved in a short time by what Mr. Brayne, assisted by a staff of trained village guides and health workers, describes as a "barrage of propaganda". He himself has addressed countless audiences varying in number from hundreds to thousands with and without the aid of the cinematograph and the magic lantern. His method is to attack the insanitary customs of his audience, "to pour insults on them until they start arguing". He considers the central plank of the movement to be the raising of the status of the women. We first see these women in filth and squalor, grinding corn, making dung cakes, carrying dirt and rubbish in baskets on their heads. Later we see them in the cleaned-up village relieved of drudgery; bullocks now grind the corn, dung is saved for manure, filth is carted in wheelbarrows and dumped in specially prepared pits. The women have turned their attention to more skilled work, to the care of the home and the children. One of them is seen teaching in the village school where girls are being taught as well as boys; in the class a little girl proudly exhibits on her slate the text (in the vernacular) of Mr. Brayne's movement, "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

#### Equality versus Privilege.

Our Irish Correspondent writes: "Certainly we have Equal Franchise. The latest proof of that fact comes from Belfast, where for the first time a woman has been appointed as income tax collector. We believe so far this is absolutely the first instance of such an appointment, and congratulate Belfast on the fact that some of the demands for payment, generally unwelcome, will be made in the soothing accents of the gentler sex. The *Northern Whig*, however, laments the want of chivalry shown in this allocation to a woman duties in the performance of which ungentle remarks will probably be encountered. Feminists in Belfast feel they may now count on the support of that paper in their effort to secure readjustment of the incidence of the tax in the interests of justice to married women, a course which surely should arouse the chivalric instincts even more than the exposure of a young woman to rude remarks on the disagreeable demand which she is enforced to present. Another pleasing case of chivalric conduct comes from North Antrim. A party of cyclists returning from a dance were prosecuted for failure to observe the lighting regulations. The local J.P. fined the young men five shillings and let the young women off with half a crown. After that, who can say with Burke that chivalry is dead. Sad it is to note the absence of response among feminists, who most ungraciously persist in their demand for Equality."

#### Scotland Yard and Traffic in Women.

We understand that more stringent measures are being taken by Scotland Yard for the protection of English girls as a result of certain reports which have been received from the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children at Geneva. New officers, including more policewomen in plain clothes, are being employed to watch persons suspected of being connected with keepers of immoral houses, and special warnings are being issued to registry office owners who supply servants to apparently respectable households. Many of the "bullies" who control girls have been tracked down, and those who are aliens have been deported.

#### "The Home of Lost Causes."

Those who in respect to the position of women have been lulled into a sense of security by our recent gains may well be roused by the recent valedictory oration of the Senior Proctor of Oxford University, Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, Fellow of Worcester. It is true that Oxford is by tradition a "home of lost causes," good and bad, and therefore a natural refuge of the most extreme forms of anti-woman prejudice. Still, it does seem astonishing that in a University which only ten years ago admitted women to full membership and University privileges, a University official speaking on an official occasion, should indulge in such spiteful little explosions as this Mr. Wilkinson. His name is otherwise unknown to us, but possibly he is the sort of College Fellow who seeks to make up for his intellectual insignificance by pandering to the baser sort of undergraduate prejudice. Anyway, he appears to have suggested that it was unjust to men, *quibus hoc molestissimum est* (to whom this is very obnoxious) to be examined by women. Was it fair that a woman, however learned or distinguished, should have been a member of the Statutory Commission which framed the statutes of the men's colleges? And why—worst of all—should a woman, albeit the equal of Minerva in learning, of Iris in journeyings, be a Rhodes Scholar? We can imagine the trampling of hoofs and braying of asses which doubtless greeted this asinine oration.

#### Marianne Hainisch.

The ninetieth birthday of Marianne Hainisch, the pioneer of the women's movement in Austria, has been an opportunity to demonstrate the general esteem in which she is held. At 21 she became President of the Society of Women. The same year she began to work for the admission of girls to the Lyceums and schools, though the last barrier against the school education of girls was not knocked down till 1897. For years she fought for women's suffrage, the reform of the marriage laws, the improvement of the position of illegitimate children, and the abolition of legalized prostitution. Still fresh and young, the old lady made her first flying trip only two years ago.

#### Women's Franchise in Turkey.

Women's emancipation is indeed marching fast in Turkey. Soon after the abolition of polygamy and veiling, we have the announcement that a bill is to be introduced in the Grand National Assembly at Angora to grant the franchise to all women of 18 years and over in municipal elections.

#### Extension of the Vote Refused to Belgian Women.

Belgian women already have votes in communal elections, but the Socialists and Liberals are strongly opposed to any extension of the privilege. Last week the Belgian Chamber refused to grant women the right to vote in the provincial elections to be held in June. In this case it was the Roman Catholic members who brought forward the proposal for an extension of women's franchise.

#### "The Woman's Leader" and the General Election.

We appeal to our readers to help us to widen our circle between now and the General Election. Is it too much to ask each reader to find one additional subscriber for the election period at least? THE WOMAN'S LEADER can justly, we believe, claim to be the only woman's paper which is concentrating on the coming election and it asks for the support of women of all parties who realize the importance of a weekly bulletin of election prospects as they specially affect women voters. In addition to our series of letters to new voters, we propose to print during the coming weeks articles on election issues and aspects of election work from, of course, our usual all-party point of view. We also intend to give complete information relating to all woman candidates and so far as space will permit reports of election campaigns on the woman's programme throughout the country. Please help us by sending news, by securing new readers, and not least by making our competition for new voters known in the right circles.

*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.

#### THINGS SEEN IN SOUTH WALES.

By JOHN S. HOYLAND.

The industrial areas of South Wales were, up to a few years ago, one of the richest districts in the United Kingdom. I was assured, during my recent visit there, by a textile manufacturer from Huddersfield that this district used to form one of the chief markets for the higher-class manufactures of the north; and I also learned from a person interested in the dairy industry of Somersetshire that large quantities of cream cheeses used to be sold to the Welsh miners, though now scarcely any are sold. There is a shop in the town in which I have been staying where no less than four fortunes, one at least of £30,000, have been made in the past sixty years; but that shop has now, perforce, been closed.

During my recent visit to South Wales I stayed in a town standing at the head of one of the richest of the coal valleys. The town itself has a population of about 9,000; and the country around forms practically one continuous town, except on the high moors. In the town itself there are to-day only 400 persons in employment, including clerks and school teachers. In the old days there were in the immediate neighbourhood 1,300 houses owned by those who lived in them. The number is now reduced to well under fifty, the rest having been mortgaged or sold on ruinously disadvantageous terms. A house for which the owner had paid £450 was on sale whilst I was there for £150. At the street corners of the town stand melancholy groups of unemployed. Most of these men (for reasons which will be explained later) are young; and many of them up to the age of twenty-five have never had a day's work in their lives. The streets are in a disgraceful condition of mud, snow, and slush; for the local Council is bankrupt and unable to arrange for their being properly cleaned. The whole town presents a strikingly dismal appearance; nothing seems to have been painted for a number of years; many of the shops which remain open show a thin and poor selection of goods in their windows. I have been staying in the cottage of an out-of-work miner. Both he and his wife present an appearance of emaciation to which one rapidly becomes accustomed amongst these people; but it is noteworthy that their two children are well clothed and look well fed. This is typical, for however little food and clothing there may be in the house, I am told the Welsh miner sees to it that his children get the best share of it. The fire in my sitting-room was composed of coal all of which had been carried on my host's back 2 miles down from the mountain side where he had laboriously gathered it.

I have had the immense advantage in my investigation of being conducted over the surrounding country by an ex-miner who is himself on unemployment pay. On the first day he took me down the valley, where we saw the ruins of two great iron works, close to one of which was the house of the Quaker founder of the works, with the date upon it, 1793. This house is one of a row all built at the same time. The owner himself lived in the middle house, and in the other houses of the row lived his workmen. My guide was full of stories of the kindly and thoughtful way in which this old Quaker had treated his employees. After his death the iron works had been sold, and a different régime had begun, marked by the erection by the new owner of a mansion for himself in a wood some distance from the works. This mansion has now been pulled down; but near its site still stand two high round towers and a kind of barracks enclosed in a formidable wall. These were erected by the management of the works for the accommodation of the military during the Chartist troubles.

All down the valley there are derelict collieries, many with roofs removed and chimneys tumbling down. My guide took me to one such colliery in which he himself was at work as a young man. He told me regretfully of the splendid winding machinery belonging to this colliery, which had been capable of raising 1,400 tons of coal a day, and which had recently been sold for scrap, and had been broken up by heavy weights which were lifted to the roof of the engine house and dropped upon it. It was easy to see how the destruction of such machinery means to the miners little short of a sentence of death. We passed some very miserable types of miners' houses in the valley. In one cottage there were seven people living in two small rooms, and the women were washing clothes in the snow outside the door.

In the afternoon of the same day my guide took me up on to the moor behind the town. The path lay through deep snowdrifts and along the banks of a mountain stream. In places it

was very slippery and even dangerous; and I myself sustained an awkward fall. Along this path there staggered at intervals of a few moments a melancholy procession of out-of-work miners, each man carrying on his back a large and heavy sack of coal. They are allowed to hire shallow workings on the hillside, where coal outcrops occur; and their unemployment pay being too small to enable them to spend anything upon fuel, they are compelled to get coal for their own domestic purposes in this way. I spoke to many of them. Like all the Welsh miners I have met, they are intelligent men of a high standard of education. One of them had been for many years in the army in India and spoke bitterly of the change to his present condition. Several were old men of more than sixty years of age, who were certainly unfit for this heavy carrying work. They told me that they were able to get two bags of coal a day in this way, each worth about 1s. 3d. I went down one of the shallow workings where four men had clubbed together to get coal for their families. There was a shaft about 10 feet deep and a very low-roofed level running perhaps 20 or 30 yards to the working face. The miners can, of course, afford no appliances. There were only two thin and weak pit props in this miniature mine and no ladder in the shaft. In consequence conditions of work are dangerous. A piece of roof fell in upon myself when I was there. Nearly all the married men who are out of work have to get their coal in this way. In a sense they are lucky to be able to obtain it; but nothing impressed me more vividly with the meaning of the present distress than to see that long and dismal procession of burdened men struggling through the snowdrifts across the old pit tips down towards the derelict collieries. They seemed to be the miserable survivors of an ancient greatness which has gone. They were like the wretched inhabitants of Rome who dug amongst the ruins, after the sack of the city by the Goths, striving to find the means of sustenance for themselves.

On another day I visited the only mine in the district which is still working. I had never been down a coal mine before. The discomforts are great, worst amongst them being the necessity of crawling on one's hands and knees for long distances and sometimes, where the roof was especially low, even of dragging oneself along by digging one's elbows into the débris, of which the floor was composed, and dragging one's body up to them. I was impressed by the danger of the work. Our guide was a "fireman" carrying a special kind of lamp designed to give warning of the presence of fire damp. He has constantly to be on the look-out for the deadly gas, and a moment's inadvertence on his part may mean an explosion which will endanger hundreds of lives. There is the danger also of water breaking through from other workings and flooding the part where the coal is being cut; and most impressive of all there is the danger from the roof. We saw many places where the roof had fallen. Our guide himself as a boy, shortly after he had come to work in the mine, saw his father killed by a fall of roof. I was impressed by the fact that these miners are "men of action," continually venturing their lives in an implacable contest against menacing forces, and always ready to play the part of heroes; for when an accident occurs there is always an abundant supply of volunteers eager to face death in a score of horrible forms in order that they may save their comrades. I was struck by the many excellent qualities of these miners. Not only are they manly and, if need be, heroic when they are at work, but they are marked by many other qualities, e.g. they are full of courtesy and kindness. The men who guided me through the country and in the mines would take no pay; and this although in the latter case the help given to me involved four hours extra in the mines after my guide had already done a full 8 hours' shift. When I visited the shallow working up on the moor, an out-of-work miner insisted that I should wear his own rough coat lest mine should get dirty. His mate saw to it with admirable courtesy that I came to no harm in the breakneck shaft or along the improvised working. As has already been said, the miners are devoted to their children. They are also very fond of animals. The ponies in the mine were in excellent condition, and were spoken of with pride and affection by those who had to deal with them. The Welsh miner, even when he has been out of work for years, is full of self-respect. He will not appear out of doors unless he can do so decently dressed; and it is only with difficulty that this self-respect can be overcome so as to induce him to accept relief. He is also a man of education, able to converse in an interesting way on a great variety of topics, and using in ordinary speech a wide range of words and terms such as would be beyond the compre-

hension of the average English working man. One man put me to shame (although I am a lecturer in history) by asking me questions about the civilization of ancient Peru. He is also a man of taste, frequently a first-class singer, and with strong religious convictions. In the working which I visited on the moor the old miner who was cutting the coal at the face by the light of a guttering candle observed to me, though I had made no remark which would lead up to such a saying, "The only hope of man is Christ in the heart of man."

The miner is also intensely devoted to his own home-district, and it is my belief that all schemes for the transference of population will ultimately wreck themselves upon his intense local patriotism. He is convinced that men who go to London or Birmingham on the promise of jobs there, find the jobs already given to others when they arrive, or, after holding them for a few weeks, discover that they are temporary jobs only and are then stranded, out of work, and far from their homes. I was told that there are many thousands of Welshmen in London who are stranded in this fashion, and are unable to return because they can only obtain the "dole" where they last had work. Any practical scheme for the reconstruction of the distressed areas must provide, in my opinion, for the retention of the population at home. A comprehensive policy of afforestation, housing reform, and road construction would go far to meet the present need of employment. Beyond that we must probably look to the establishment of numerous small industrial concerns organized on a co-operative basis. Great numbers of small holdings, will also be needed. Much has already been done in this direction by the Allotments Association, which has been rendering admirable service.

It is undoubtedly true that Communism is spreading fast in these valleys. The chief reason for this, I believe, is the extreme dissatisfaction everywhere felt with the present system of the "dole". Men are kept in idleness for a miserable pittance, nearly half of which often goes on rent. The arrangement continually outrages their self-respect, and is very dangerous to the morale of the rising generation. I do not believe in the moral enervation on a wide scale which was mentioned in the Report recently issued by the Ministry of Health. The necessity, for example, of getting coal for their families on the lines sketched above would combat, and certainly does combat, any such tendency. But the patent futility of a system which has spent over a million and a quarter in that one district alone on doles, and with nothing to show for it except idleness and exasperation with everything connected with Government, is a fertile cause of the growth of Communist sentiment, with its barren doctrines of class warfare and violent change.

The general impression left by my visit to South Wales was that of a radical breakdown of a whole system of life. The "coal age" is rapidly coming to an end in these valleys. In many localities, such as that in which I stayed, it has already come to an end. The need before us is not that of readjusting and improving an existing system, for no system does now exist. We have to discover a new way of living for tens of thousands of the most virile and valuable of our fellow-countrymen.

It is inevitable that one like myself recently returned from sixteen years in India should consider these things somewhat from the point of view of his experiences in that country. I was myself a volunteer Famine Charge Officer in the last considerable famine in the Central Provinces. It is impossible not to compare the admirable fashion in which famine relief is now organized in India with the futilities prevailing in South Wales. Had this distress occurred in India, money would immediately have been available from the great Famine Insurance Fund, which has been carefully gathered for many years. Relief works would have been opened as soon as needed, near to the men's homes, and upon a sufficient scale to employ all who are out of work. These works would have been of a character such as to confer permanent benefit upon the community, especially in connection with the roads. Again the object lesson of the wonders wrought by co-operation in India shows something of what might be done in Wales for the reconstruction of the stricken areas by means of a comprehensive and generous scheme for the creation of co-operative industries, co-operative agriculture, etc.

From the point of view of reconstruction there is more than one Indian contribution towards the solution of this problem which may prove to be as valuable in South Wales as in India. Twenty-five years ago the greatest of Indian statesmen, Mr. Gokhale, founded the Servants of India Society, in order, amongst other things, to study industrial problems and to forestall if possible just such a cataclysm as that which has occurred in

South Wales. The Society has been of immense usefulness in India by providing a community of thoughtful and public-spirited men who, without thought or hope of personal gain, have gone amongst the workers in many of the great centres of population, organizing (especially along co-operative lines) the means for the improvement of their method of life. The necessity insisted upon by Mr. Gandhi that every worker should have a subsidiary form of employment upon which he may fall back in time of need may also be noted in this connection. In India handweaving and handspinning have been shown to be capable of making all the difference between starvation and a livelihood.

In conclusion, it would be hard to exaggerate the gravity of the conditions in South Wales. Things may improve slightly for a time; but competent authorities reckon that the coal industry in Great Britain has at least 200,000 more workers than there is work for. In districts such as that which I have visited the crash has come, and the old system has manifestly gone. In the darkest days of the old Empire, when Rome had fallen before the barbarians, and all seemed despair, a man arose endowed with the fortitude of spirit to perceive that collapse meant not hopelessness but the opportunity for the building of a new and better system of life. Augustine wrote his great book *The City of God*, which devised that new way of life for a whole broken world, and became the text-book of a new age. There are plenty of false prophets in our day with cheap panaceas. When will the heaven-sent leader arise who will see not merely the need but the method of reconstruction, and will build securely a new city of God upon the ruins?

#### LETTERS TO A NEW VOTER FROM AN OLD VOTER.—IX.

DEAR MADAM,

I have said that both the Conservative Party and the Labour Party are really Liberal; and this is in a sense the triumph of Liberalism, though the Liberal Party is, and may remain, the smallest party in the House of Commons. If you study the history of the Liberal Party you will find yourself up against what appears to be a queer mixture of policies. At one period of its existence it is fighting the battle of the industrial capitalists for a free hand with their workers, against the reforming zeal of Tory landowners such as Lord Shaftesbury. At another period it appears to be taking the lead in social reform, old age pensions health insurance, labour exchanges, and suchlike, against the "die-hards" of individual enterprise.

#### THE ESSENCE OF LIBERALISM.

Yet in one sense, and with one glaring and perverse exception, it is the most consistent of all the parties; so much so, that it stands for something all over the world, and upon that something Continental political parties have modelled their programmes and their name. It stands for what may be called self-determination. In internal politics self-determination means the development of and the trust in representative government. In international politics it means respect for the aspiration of self-government by national or racial groups. And everywhere it means a certain predisposition in favour of individual freedom—freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, freedom of trade, freedom of movement, that perhaps is why Liberalism has tended, during the nineteenth century to draw much of its strength from nonconformity—from those sections of the religious world whose insistence is upon the direct relation of the individual soul with God rather than upon the corporate spiritual life of an authoritative Church. Here again, of course, I am talking in terms of *predispositions*, of relative stresses. You must not, therefore, take me up and tell me that Catholicism is just as much concerned with that individual relation as any other creed, or that your local chapel has as close a corporate life as the Holy See. The fact remains that your local chapel is likely to be a stronghold of Liberalism, and that in the course of recent negotiations between the Holy See and the Fascist Government the Pope has gone out of his way to say impolite things about Liberals. Italian Liberals you will say? No—I think not. Liberalism is the natural antithesis of both; Fascism and Catholicism: nationalist Liberalism, democratic Liberalism, free-thinking Liberalism; the Liberalism which in modern Italy is in revolt against the Mussolian decrees, and which in nineteenth century Italy was in revolt against the Austrian supremacy, which in Imperial Russia backed the Duma against the Czar and in Bolshevik Russia is in retreat

before the "dictatorship of the proletariat". In this sense great Britain became during the nineteenth century a Liberal country; and in the eyes of Continental Europe, she remains a Liberal country still, whichever of the three parties may be in power! In this sense both the Conservative Party and the Labour Party are Liberal (as I remarked last week) though not all individual Conservatives and Socialists are Liberals. There are some Conservatives who would like to defend the *status quo* by coercion and repression; and there are some Socialists who would like to supersede private enterprise by an appeal beyond reason to physical force. But fortunately these views do not permeate their respective parties. This is, as I have said, the triumph of Liberalism, but it is also from the party point of view the weakness of Liberalism, because it gives Liberals here in Great Britain so much less to be Liberal about. Only—there remains that inconsistent and unaccountable blot on the Liberal scutcheon: its hold-up of women's suffrage during the palmy days of Liberal political power between 1906 and 1914. Why did it not hasten to champion this essentially Liberal reform? Perhaps because here Liberals encountered and succumbed to that force which cuts clean across class, party, creed, race, and sits enthroned in the trade union branch meeting as in the Pall Mall clubroom: sex prejudice. But from the Liberal point of view, what a bad blot it was!

Well—in Great Britain at all events, and in the precarious present, Liberalism has conquered. Mr. Baldwin is a Conservative Liberal; Mr. MacDonald is a Socialist Liberal. The machinery of representative government is perfect enough to satisfy all but the mathematically minded advocates of proportional representation. In spite of a few tariffs we are nominally a free trade country, and no party dares openly to advocate the frank and full adoption of protection. Ireland has got her measure of self-government. The Press is free—at any rate from State interference on political grounds. What tasks are left for Liberalism?

#### THE TASK OF MODERN LIBERALISM.

The answer is, I suppose, that Liberalism in party politics has come to mean something more (just as at times it has meant something less) than the kind of personal and national individualism which I have been emphasizing. Its individualism prevents it from merging itself with the Labour Party which is predisposed to State enterprise. But that same individualism results in a sort of reaction from one of the economic results of individualism: wide inequality of wealth and opportunity. So it happens that the Liberal Party is less reluctant to interfere with those results by the method of taxation and public provision. So it happens that Mr. Lloyd George has just come forward with an unemployment policy which without superseding private enterprise, nevertheless involves a very big dose of public enterprise. So it happens that the Liberal Party may under present conditions be called the *middle* party. And so it happens that I find it very difficult indeed to generalize about its present policy, predispositions, prejudices, and possibilities!

Greeting from—  
AN OLD VOTER.

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION: "WHAT IS LIBERALISM?"

#### WOMEN'S PEACE CRUSADE.

A mass meeting, organized by the Women's Peace Crusade, is to be held at 8 p.m. on 9th May, at the Central Hall, Westminster. Dame Edith Lyttelton, Lady Acland, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, and distinguished women from France, Germany, and the United States will be among the speakers. The Executive Committee want to make this meeting a real demonstration of the importance that women voters, and especially the new voters, attach to the cause of world peace, and their determination to bring this question to the forefront in this Election. Every reader of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is asked to note the date, and make the meeting as widely known as possible, so that it shall be a demonstration worthy of the occasion.

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S HAIRDRESSER  
MADAME EDYTHE,  
118 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1. (Private Entrance).  
TEL: VIC 2389.  
PERSONAL ATTENTION. MODERATE CHARGES.

#### A DUTCH PICTURE.

The family history chronicled through three generations by Jo van Ammers-Küller,<sup>1</sup> provokes dubious speculations concerning the author's intention. Intention of some sort there undoubtedly is, running like a red-tape throughout this long story of human endeavour, sacrifice, love, aspiration, and frustration. At times, indeed, such intention does battle with the art of characterization, and emerges triumphant. But what exactly is the intention? It is not an unqualified justification of the woman's movement. The personal freedom built by the labour of the last generation upon the sufferings of the last but one, turns to dead sea fruit in the mouth of the present generation. All is vanity. All except every women's "old instinctive longing to have a pair of strong arms about her and to hear the one question which should lay all her doubts to rest." Freedom, specialization, equality, at any rate bring no happiness. Restlessness, jazz, promiscuity and lip-stick are, it appears, the final fruits of freedom.

And yet, looking back at the chronicles of the past, the pre-emancipation era appears in an even more distressful light. The generation before last went through a hell of its own. If not a self-made hell of restlessness and unappeased desire, at any rate a hell of frustration, oppression, and boredom. It is the last generation, the generation which fought for freedom and won it against long odds, which achieves, in these pages, some semblance of happiness. But what becomes even of such happiness, when before the very eyes of its captors, freedom itself is undervalued and misapplied by these to whom it has been passed on in faith and expectation as a precious heirloom? *The Rebel Generation* is, on the whole, a sad book, and perhaps the best antidote to its sadness is the reflection that certain human types are ineradicable. The Bennett family, for instance, as Jane Austen portrays them in *Pride and Prejudice*, are, in all their essentials of character, an ageless phenomenon. Yet the twentieth century, even if it provides more explosive fuel for the silliness of the younger Miss Bennetts, provides at the same time more satisfying food for the intelligence of the elder! Nor should that conclusion tempt us to assume that twentieth century conditions are likely to throw up a larger proportion of Lydias than of Elizabeths. As a matter of fact, careful perusal of the fortunes of the Cornvelt family through successive rebel generations may lead the reader to suspect that what undermined the morale of its present generation was not so much feminism as fortune. It became too rich.

But though *The Rebel Generation* is a sad book, it is an interesting one, at any rate to the English reader, by reason of the intimate picture it paints of slowly changing domestic and social activities in a Dutch provincial town. More especially interesting are the earlier chapters which deal with the day to day home life of the eighteen forties. The Cornvelt family, their rooms, their needlework, their foot-warmers, their personal relations, their degree of subjection to the paternal authority, come very vividly to life and remain very vividly in the memory.

M. D. S.

#### HEALTH SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC.

The account of the Health services, both official and voluntary, in Dr. Stella Churchill's book<sup>2</sup> is of quite absorbing interest, both to those taking part in any of them, and to the humble ordinary citizen. This book is as different as possible from any of the somewhat complacent accounts of Public Health work usually written from the official point of view. Informed, appreciative and yet critical, Dr. Churchill takes the services one by one, showing how they have arisen, estimates the extent and character of their administration, and indicates where there are gaps in the present system. She gives first an historical introduction showing how most of the services started through voluntary organization; how some, such as District Nursing,

<sup>1</sup> *The Rebel Generation*, by Jo van Ammers-Küller, translated by M. W. Hoper. (Dent and Sons. 7s. 6d.)

<sup>2</sup> *Health Services and the Public*. (Noel Douglas. 7s. 6d.)

remain in this condition, but that for the most part they have been or are being slowly taken over by the State. The impression left by this part of the book is the appalling waste of our present system of leaving permissive only the health services which are of vital importance to the well-being of the country. Surely if anything is to be compulsory it is many of these services, which for many of us spell the difference between health and disease, or even life and death. Dr. Churchill next considers the large volume of propaganda, scientific and otherwise, undertaken largely by voluntary organizations to support health measures. Though she admits some, such as those relating to Child Welfare, to be of great value, others she shows to be either sheer waste, and others, such as those relating to Maternal Mortality, to be more fittingly taken over by the medical profession and local authorities. For "Charity", her next sub-heading, she has not much praise; she shows up its vagueness, the wastefulness, if not worse, of many of the methods such as "ballots" for raising money, and the inadequacy of many of the services, which if taken over by local authorities would become far less patchy and inadequate. She analyses Trade interests, dwelling chiefly on the Drink Trade, the attempts on the part of manufacturers to defeat regulations against the smoke nuisance and against the pollution of rivers.

In another chapter she calls attention to our criminal negligence with regard to the quality and purity of many of our food stuffs; in another she asks for protection for the public against quacks and patent medicine. Later she exposes the weakness of our present voluntary hospital movement, and shows the need for a more adequate amount and distribution of hospital accommodation. A particularly interesting chapter criticizes our haphazard arrangements, or lack of arrangements, for nursing the sick poor, and the still unsatisfactory condition of training and of employment for midwives. The National Insurance Schemes, with its many shortcomings and gaps, are all described and criticized, while she refers also to industrial hygiene. This book should be read by all interested in the health services, whether as workers or citizens.

E. M. H.

AMERICAN WOMEN AND PEACE.<sup>1</sup>

After substantially assisting in the defeat of the Navy Bill, American women turned their attention to the Kellogg Pact and the Cruiser Bill. The Fourth Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, attended by between 500 and 600 delegates of ten great national women's organizations, met at Washington last January, and on the morning of 15th January the entire Conference divided up into various State delegations and with an aggregate of 12,533 petitions for the passage of the Peace Pact, they interviewed their respective Senators, presenting to them the petitions signed by their own constituents. As the Pact was passed that afternoon, the Conference delegates felt themselves a part of history itself. In the words used by the Chairman, Mrs. Chapman Catt, to the Conference, "You can go home and tell them we went up on the Hill (where the Capitol is) in the morning and asked for a Peace Pact, and we got it in the afternoon." But with war at last renounced, the Conference did not agree to disband: rather is it energetically planning a new year of study and action towards, as a correspondent puts it, "helping to turn what so many have called a 'gesture' or an 'act of faith' into effective reality." For, as one speaker said, "We can now approach all political questions *de novo*." The fact that adherence to the Peace Pact is bound sooner or later to raise again the relation of the United States to the World Court and to the League of Nations, was not specifically stated. But, our correspondent tells us, many commented upon the fact that it seemed much more possible to talk freely of the League of Nations in this conference than it would have been two or three years ago. In connection with the Cruiser Bill, the U.S. Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom broadcasted a letter and petition forms for signature. In the words of the letter, "we can build fifteen more cruisers and make the Treaty (i.e. the Kellogg Pact) a sham and a hypocritical trick, or we can give solid and practical expression to our sincerity by defeating the Bill, and thus in turn begin to renounce the instruments of war. The real interpretation of the Treaty starts now." Although the new building was finally agreed to, the women of America were considerably "blamed" for the difficulty experienced at Washington in getting the Bill passed.

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by the Woman's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM: ITS STOCK EXCHANGE ASPECT.

A QUESTION FOR MR. BALDWIN.

By G. W. CURRIE.

Social problems touching the interests of large amounts of property belonging to all the sections of the community in whose hands is to be found money for investment purposes may be relied upon to be reflected sooner or later in the money market. The death duties, for instance, are a contributory cause of sales on a large scale of landed estates; again, the guarantee for a period of agricultural produce prices had a distinct effect on farm prices—prices which practically forced many farmers to buy their tenancies, have since had cause to deplore. Landlords—many of whom were similarly forced to use the money for the repayment of mortgage debts contracted long ago—represented another manifestation of the same sort. Instances could be quoted almost indefinitely and another is beginning to make its appearance just now. *The Times* of 26th March, 1929, contains a prospectus issued by a large property company with an authorized capital of a million sterling—the Metropolitan Housing Corporation, Ltd.—and a glance at the document shows that its management includes financiers and advisers of very high standing. Further, as one would take for granted in such a case, the prospectus sets forth to the investors with conspicuous fairness and fulness all the information necessary to enable them to form an opinion of the enterprise. Just because this is done so adequately, the prospectus is uncommonly interesting as an example of what is going on. Owing to the exposure of the slum and the failure to deal with it, much property has gone down in the market. This in turn attracts purchasers—of course on terms which they think attractive. A prudent investor of this type realizes quite well that he will have to spend largely on re-conditioning, maintaining, and managing his investment. Per contra, if the property purchased is well selected and well managed, the tide may turn. Large dividends may be earned and large capital profits may be secured. Clearly the calculations of this Metropolitan concern are made by experienced people with skill and knowledge. What is their verdict? They are dealing with working-class property in some ten or a dozen metropolitan boroughs, and they place before the investor calculations of estimated returns "practically equivalent to eleven per cent on the capital employed," and on this footing go on to predict "an initial conservative dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent" over and above "a substantial margin." But this is merely a first instalment of gain. The most complete candour characterizes what is said for the information of the investor as to the Rent Restriction Act—which, it is not too much to say is, in the case of such property, looked on by landlords with disfavour and by tenants as a security against dispossession. Let the prospectus speak for itself:—

"Most of the property is let to tenants under the Rent Restrictions Act, and although this Act may be operative for some time, there is a percentage of properties becoming decontrolled week by week, which are readily re-let at more adequate rentals, but nevertheless at less than those ruling for similar accommodation on other Estates. On the other hand, if the Acts were repealed the benefit accruing to the Company would be very substantial."

Note that the attractions specially commended to the favourable notice of the investing public include "very substantial" benefits from the repeal of rent restriction.

This is the point, and it applies to all property in like case. Landlords—companies, syndicates, and private individuals—do stand to reap "very substantial" gains in the event of the repeal of rent restriction unless, of course, the process of restriction safeguarded the interests of existing tenants.

No wonder the Chelsea Housing Association urges the public "to grasp the fact that the withdrawal of the Rent Restriction Act would be the signal for the eviction of tenants." The higher the rents the larger the dividend of course, and there is no reason to think that any well-managed property company would wish to "evict" tenants (desirable ones that is) and it is interesting to read in Mr. Townroe's "Slum Problem" his reference to the results secured in South London by Mr. Claude Leigh, who is one of the directors of the Metropolitan Housing Corporation. Mr. Leigh's case is that good management is good business and that much of the welter of misery in the average slum can

(Continued at foot of next page.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: MRS. CORBETT ASHBY. Hon. Treasurer: MRS. ALFRED HUGHES.  
 Hon. Secretary: MRS. RYLAND.  
 General and Parliamentary Secretary: MRS. HORTON.  
 Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
 Telephone: Victoria 6188.

THE GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Immediately after Easter, the newly-appointed Election Committee will get to business. At a meeting held before the holidays a plan of campaign was drawn up, and as a first step a letter was sent to all affiliated Societies asking for precise information as to which constituencies were covered by them. The campaign will, of course, cover work on the immediate programme in as many constituencies as possible (we hope to cover all) and special efforts already in train for women candidates. It is also hoped to continue the provision of meetings and publication of leaflets for new voters. A general appeal will shortly be issued for:—

(1) Workers willing to help in the organization of meetings or deputations to candidates in constituencies where there is no affiliated society.

(2) Workers for women candidates for Parliament. [It is intended to form a considerable contingent of those able to speak, canvass, provide and drive cars, etc., and willing to go to different parts of the country.]

(3) Experienced speakers to go to different parts of the country to help as chairmen of meetings of candidates, or as speakers at meetings of new voters.

A list of women standing for Parliament belonging to all three political parties will shortly be ready, and those who support our programme and would be glad of any form of help that can be given will be indicated. The committee will be glad to receive any offers of help as soon as possible.

DEPUTATIONS TO PARTY LEADERS.

Arrangements are now well in hand for the deputations which Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in response to our request, have each agreed to receive. As in the case of the deputation recently taken to Mr. Lloyd George, the questions to be raised will be those of immediate importance on our programme, with a view to urging that they be included in the programmes which the parties put before the country at the coming General Election.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM. (Continued from previous page.)  
 be avoided. We see Mr. Townroe's name mentioned in the prospectus as one of those interested in the promotion as a vendor.

Every well-managed venture on the difficult task of slum improvement has our unreserved good wishes and we grudge no good landlord a fair return and profit on his investment.

Whether "very substantial" profits will, as a matter of fact, arise out of the repeal of the Rent Restriction Acts is matter of opinion: it depends on what Parliament does.

This company is not a gambling concern—far from it. But concerns of this type are apt to degenerate. The naked speculator's programme is quite simple. Repeal restriction, screw-up rents, crab building, increase scarcity values, aim at 20 per cent dividends, treble your capital. If the legislature is to permit all this, then it matters comparatively little who turn out to be the lucky ones. We prefer this company's efficiency and candour to the methods of many other landlords, and we await with interest the publication of further survey reports on London Boroughs.

This prospectus gives us an idea of the Stock Exchange view of what repeal would mean. In our opinion it would be right that candidates for Parliament should be questioned closely. The Restriction Act needs amendment—but an amendment that would simply throw "very substantial" profits into the hands of landlords generally (some of whom unlike the persons associated with this particular company are quite undesirable) would be another matter.

We hope Mr. Baldwin will, before the election, say something on this subject—not about this particular company but generally.

Will he make it clear that in his scheme a place of reasonable security for the tenant earning less than fifty or sixty shillings a week is to be kept? Unless he does so, such tenants, under many landlords, do not come in at all: they go out; the home is smashed. All women voters, irrespective of party, should understand this clearly. The poor man's home should not be used as a political and financial gambling counter.

THE PRIZE COMPETITION.

We give below particulars of the competition for new or potential voters. The competition is divided into two groups—the first for new voters under 30 and the second for future voters from 16 to 21. Two prizes are offered in the first group (£2 2s. and £1), and two in the second (£1 1s. and 10s. 6d.). We urge our senior readers to use this opportunity of interesting their young relations, friends, maids, indeed any girls with whom they may come in contact, and suggest that they order copies of the back numbers up to date. A limited number of sets of the first six letters may be had for 1s. post free. We ought perhaps to add that while we expect to reach girls and young women, boys or young men are not excluded should any wish to compete.

I.

FOR NEW VOTERS.

1. Candidates are asked to select not more than four, and not fewer than two of the questions printed below. Replies must not be sent at this stage to subsequent questions.

2. Candidates may use a pseudonym if they wish, but must send their name and address, which should be written on the competition coupon given below. Each candidate must send in a separate coupon.

3. Replies must reach the office, 4 Tufton Street, not later than 30th April.

4. The decision of the editors shall be final, and they reserve the right to print any successful answers of sufficient merit.

FUTURE VOTERS.

1. Candidates over 15 and under 21 may enter this class. They are asked to add their age and their name and address on the competition coupon. It would also help the judges if they could add whether at school or college or working. Other rules are the same as above.

QUESTIONS.

(1) "Is the Vote Worth While?"

(2) "When did the Prime Minister promise to give the Vote to women on the same terms as men?" Briefly describe the course of events between the Representation of the People Act, 1919, and his promise.

(3) "What is the point of joining a Political Party?"

(4) "What would you do if the Party to which you belonged refused to consider a particular reform which you had very much at heart?"

(5) "Have we achieved Equal Citizenship?"

(6) "What is the point of joining a non-party women's organization?"

COMPETITION COUPON

Name.....

Address.....

Age (if under 21).....

OPEN DOOR COUNCIL.

PUBLIC MEETING

THURSDAY, 11th APRIL, at 4.30 p.m., in the

(Council Chamber) CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER.

MRS. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, MISS MONICA WHATELY

and MRS. WILLIAMSON FORRESTER (Manchester) will speak on

National and International Action for

The Economic Emancipation of Women.

Chair: MRS. ELIZABETH ABBOTT.

The Public Meeting will be preceded at 3 p.m. by the Third Annual General Meeting of the Open Door Council. Tea: 4-4.30, 6d.

## COMING EVENTS.

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

11th April. 1 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street, Strand. Luncheon. Speaker: Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., "Impressions of Ceylon."

## ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.

16th April. 11.15. Hotel Cecil, Strand. One-day Conference. 1 p.m. Luncheon. Speakers, the Lady Emmott, Mrs. Wilfred Ashley, Sir John Snell, and others; 9 p.m., Hotel Cecil, Ball in aid of funds. Particulars from W.E.A., 46 Kensington Court, W. 8.

## INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

27th April-8th May. International Conference of Executive and Standing Committees in London. Opening Welcome Meeting, 29th April, 8 p.m. Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate. The Prime Minister, representatives of London Municipal Authorities, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, and the Lady Emmott will receive the delegates. Particulars from I.C.W., 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Hereford W.C.A.—8th April. Meeting for New Voters. Speakers The three political Candidates and Miss Patricia Hall.

Withyham Women's Institute.—16th April, 2.30. The Village Hall. Miss Berry, "What we get for the rates."

## UNION OF WOMEN VOTERS.

15th April. 55 Chancery Lane, W.C. Major Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.: "Veterinary Medicine and Surgery as a Career for Women."

## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

13th April. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Annual Conference. Chair: Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence. 4.30, Miss Nina Boyle: "Slavery in Marriage."

## TYPEWRITING.

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

## TO LET AND WANTED.

RECOMMENDED by Mrs. Oliver Strachey.  
Swiss family receives paying guests. Large comfortable house and garden near Lake of Geneva. Terms £10 monthly. French lessons arranged if desired. Mlle Reitzel, le Prieuré, Tour-de-Peilz (Vevey).

BOARD AND LODGING. Quiet home at moderate terms. Bed-sittingroom and service for lady or gentleman at Cheam. Pleasant country in easy reach of London.—Apply, Mrs. Bampton, Puttsboro', Alberta Avenue, Cheam.

NEAR PLYMOUTH, country, sea, and river; boating, bathing, fishing; magnificent coast walks; large gardens; excellent buses; children taken.—The Sheiling, Newton Ferrers, South Devon.

LADY receives PAYING GUESTS in country house; delightful surroundings overlooking golf course, bracing air; every comfort, central heating, garage.—Miss Knowles, Windyridge, Peppard, Oxon.

WANTED to Exchange, for month of May, sunny House in Berkhamsted, Herts (five bedrooms, three sittingrooms, all modern conveniences, garage, garden, near excellent golf and tennis clubs), for House or Flat (slightly smaller) in London, W. 2 or W. 11 preferred; or would consider renting.—Apply, Box 1,535, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED Bedroom, moderate terms; meals optional. Private house adjoining Upper Harley Street. Only ladies received.—Box 1,532, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FOR Business and Professional Women. Two Bedrooms in quiet house, gas fires, electric light, geyser. Near Warwick Avenue. Tube and buses. Breakfasts only. 35s. per week each.—Box 1,534, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## POST VACANT.

WANTED, experienced Woman Organizer; election work for month of May; must be in sympathy with Labour; usual salary.—Write to Miss Picton-Turbervill, 14 Gayfere Street, Westminster.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY ARTIST (Russian), Exhibitor to London Group Salon d'Andomne, Paris, etc., is arranging sketching parties in Brittany, spring and summer. Fluent linguist. Excellent references.—Box 1,537, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, 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.

## 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.)

## DRESS.

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

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned, and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,141, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Members' Library, Books on Suffrage, Sociology, and Economics, Hansard, latest Government Publications, Periodicals, Newscuttings. 10-8 (except Saturdays).

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 7th April, 6.30, Mrs. Janet Binns, M.A.

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration: Employers, 2/6; workers, 1/-. Suiting fee: Employers, 10/6; workers, 2/-. (Victoria 5940.)

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

Name .....

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