

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XXIII.

No. 22.

Twopence.

REGISTERED  
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, July 3, 1931.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1931 IS DISARMAMENT YEAR . . . . .	170
NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER. By Cross Bench . . . . .	171
NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN. By Winifred Le Sueur . . . . .	172
SURVEYS OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION. By A. R. Caton . . . . .	172
REVIEWS—	
“Challenge to Clarissa.” By M. D. S. . . . .	173
Unveiled. By I. B. O'M. . . . .	173
ENGLISH FOLK COOKERY. By Ann Pope . . . . .	173
INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION ON WORLD DISARMAMENT . . . . .	175

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.

#### World Disarmament.

This is very appropriately, thanks to the Parliamentary programme of the week, a special Disarmament Number, and we devote one of our few pages to the international Declaration on World Disarmament to be presented to the world Disarmament Conference of the League at Geneva next year. *We urge every reader to obtain six signatures*, cut out the page and send it to the address given below, from where additional copies may be obtained. In a leading article Miss Courtney answers the important question which meets most peace appeals: “But what are other countries doing?” and Cross Bench refers to the impressive speeches delivered in the House of Commons on Monday evening<sup>1</sup> when the Prime Minister made a statement on the attitude of the Government—a statement described by Mr. Winston Churchill as the most important that had been heard for years in the House.

#### Night Work for Women.

Mrs. Le Sueur, who has just returned from Geneva, discusses in another column the situation which has arisen as the result of the rejection by the International Labour Organization of the proposals for the revision of the Washington Convention dealing with night work for women. As we anticipated last week, the report of the Commission which recommended revision failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority and the position is, as Mrs. Le Sueur points out, even more serious than before because of the attention that has been drawn to the fact that women in positions of responsibility are covered by the prohibitions of the Convention equally with women in the lower ranks of industry.

#### The Anomalies Bill.

The Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill, shortly known as the Anomalies Bill, will be coming up for its second reading next week. It is hoped that the Minister of Labour will accept an amendment to provide an adequate number of women on the Advisory Committee referred to in our columns last week. The extent to which the administration of the Bill can be made effective and at the same time sympathetic will depend largely on the character of the Advisory Committee, whom the Minister

must consult before drawing up the detailed regulations. These will include regulations with regard to the insurance of married women who do not in fact intend to resume insured employment; whether or no married women are made the scapegoats will depend largely upon these regulations. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship besides working for this is also exploring the possibilities of avoiding discrimination against married women by including in the Bill the power to make regulations applicable to all those who leave insured employment permanently and have some alternative means of support.

#### Married Women and Unemployment.

It is a disturbing fact that among the sharpest left wing and trade union critics of the Royal Commission's interim report on Unemployment Insurance, one encounters a very general satisfaction with its particular strictures on married women and with its proposals for subjecting married women to special treatment. This is perhaps natural. Quite apart from special experiences of such abuse which trade unionists may have, and which are apt to loom disproportionately large when the matter is under general discussion, one knows that the married woman worker has never been popular in trade union circles. Nevertheless it is satisfactory to note that Labour women are pulling their weight in the opposite direction. Last week the annual conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union Women's Guild attempted to impose a check upon easy generalization by a resolution which “while acknowledging that there are undoubtedly women who endeavour to draw payment to which they are not entitled, the conference is of the opinion that many married women are compelled to endeavour to re-enter the industrial field after marriage owing to the low wages of their husbands . . .” And, it may be added, owing to the short time or unemployment of their husbands. This as a factor in the situation which castigators of the married women seem able to forget with astonishing readiness.

#### Slavery.

Some astonishing and disquieting assertions were made last week in Geneva in the course of the International Conference on African Children. Mr. John Harris, of the Anti-Slavery Society, stated that in one part of Africa children were actually being bred for the slave trade and exchanged extensively for arms and ammunition. Mr. R. V. Vernon, of the British Colonial Office, on the other hand, expressed the view which has hitherto dominated British policy in respect to such matters, when he explained that the ruling principle of his Government was to reduce to a minimum any interference with native customs and practices unless these were contrary to health and public policy. They had, he said, no desire to interfere in the field of labour limited to the family or tribe, and within these limits they might overlook practices which they would not otherwise tolerate. He was, he added, convinced that there was no general cruelty to children in Africa. We sincerely wish that we could be similarly convinced, but statements such as that made by Mr. John Harris, and our own memories of the practices recently described in Parliament by Miss Rathbone and the Duchess of Atholl, make such conviction difficult.

#### Women and the New Spanish Cortes.

Early this week it was reported in the Press that there were some women candidates and, as we write appear the names of two women who have been successfully returned in Madrid. One of these, Doña Victoria Kent, was appointed head of the Prisons Department after the revolution. The other is Doña Clara Campoansor, both belonging to the Socialist Party. A curious situation has thus arisen—women members of Parliament, though debarred from the right to vote. In our own country several women stood for Parliament before equal franchise was reached who had not reached the age of thirty and were

<sup>1</sup> Copies of *Hansard* are obtainable from the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Price 7½d. post free.

therefore incapable of voting, but none were successfully returned. It is difficult to believe that the vote for the women of Spain can be long delayed with two women Members of Parliament. Spain may well be the first Latin country to enfranchise its women.

#### Calamity and Dishonour!

There was some plain speaking on Thursday of last week among Anglo-Catholics assembled in the Albert Hall on the subject of the ordination of women. "The fantastic movement which seeks the priesthood for women," said the Rev. Father Seyzinger, "finds no support within the Catholic movement, but rather repugnance." He added that this view was not based on the superiority of man but on the "priority of their creation and the Order of Our Lord and the unbroken obedience of Christianity to Him from the beginning." "To this pronouncement he added the dire threat that "if that which is unbelievable should ever come to pass and a woman should be ordained, then I say on that very day my official connection with the ministry of the English Church ceases." It is clear, however, that he saw a possible way out, for he continued: "It is not that we feel the pull of Rome. Rome has its own troubles, but if ever such a calamity and dishonour should arise that a woman should be ordained to the priesthood, we are convinced God will find a way by which we can still serve him and still exercise our ministry." Well, well! Here is no beating about the bush.

### 1931 IS DISARMAMENT YEAR.

By K. D. COURTNEY.

The problem of disarmament has two aspects—national and international. This year we are concerned with disarmament from the international point of view, for the goal we have before us is the culmination of the world conference in 1932 in an international convention for the reduction and limitation of armaments—disarmament, in short, by mutual agreement between the nations.

Our interest in the question must therefore overflow national frontiers, and must lead us to ask "What are other countries doing?" "What do France, Germany, and the United States think about disarmament?" And a very remarkable answer to these questions comes in a resolution passed last May in Budapest at a meeting of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, at which most of the countries of Europe and the U.S.A. were represented. The resolution is a long one; indeed, as Dame Millicent Fawcett once said long ago of another resolution, it is in speech in itself. This one might be described as an article in itself, but I make no apology for quoting it at length, for it is of the first importance, both on account of the matter it contains and because it comes to us with the authority of international support.

It reads as follows:—

The Congress, considering that the Council of the League of Nations has definitely convened the first Disarmament Conference for 2nd February, 1932,

Endorses the recommendation of the French delegate, M. Aristide Briand, according to which:—

"Between now and the opening of the Conference a great propaganda effort must be undertaken to enlighten the mind of the public on this important question."

Urges Societies to launch at once and to maintain without intermission until the opening of the Conference a methodical campaign with the public and their Governments; and

Adopts as the basis of it the following principles:—

#### I.

*The Necessity of the Conference Culminating in a Positive Result, viz. an International Convention.*

In this connection should be recalled:—

(1) The definite unconditional pledge given by Members of the League of Nations in Article 8 of the Covenant to reduce armaments within certain limits and thereafter not to exceed these without the concurrence of the Council;

(2) The formal promise given to the States disarmed under the Treaties that the exceptional regime applied to them is only a stepping-stone to a general system of universal limitation and reduction;

(3) The opinions expressed by statesmen, economists, jurists, publicists regarding the mad race in armaments;

(4) The pronouncements of contemporary historians upon the extent to which this race was responsible for the last war;

(5) The disastrous effect that a failure of the Conference would have on the peace of the world.

#### II.

*Necessity for a Substantial Reduction in Armaments.*

Article 8 of the Covenant provides that the limits fixed for armaments in each country shall be the "lowest consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations."

To have a woman colleague would be for the Rev. Father a calamity and a dishonour. Yet he has surely embarked on two dangerous lines of argument in justification of his manly emotion.

"Priority of creation" is a logical quicksand which might, even on a fundamental interpretation of Holy Writ, require Father Seyzinger himself to yield place to a jelly-fish. And surely his assertion of "the unbroken obedience of Christianity to Our Lord from the beginning" must provoke a ripple of merry laughter among the angels? But there—what Father Seyzinger says is, fortunately, of no importance. In the Church of England there are "many mansions" and no faithful feminist member of it is required to share his cramped quarters. Only—it is sad that Press reports of the Anglo-Catholic Congress record no protest against the expression of this particular speaker's arrogant and repulsive sentiments.

#### Air Derby.

The 1,000 mile air race for the King's Cup is to be held this year on 25th July, and once again Miss Winifred Brown, last year's winner, will try her skill in a Sports Avian Hermes II. Once again, too, she will have to face formidable competition, for Flight-Lieut. Atcherley, of Schneider Trophy fame, will be among the starters. So, too, will Mrs. Victor Bruce. There are, in fact, at the present time 41 entries. We wish them good flying weather, and may the best man—or woman—win.

### 1931 IS DISARMAMENT YEAR.

By K. D. COURTNEY.

(1) This safety is increased by the mere existence of the League of Nations, which in ten years has gained experience, affirmed its authority, and perfected its organization.

(2) Since 1924 it has been recognized by the Assembly of the League of Nations that progress in arbitration has generally implied progress in security. Moreover, since 1928 the majority of the States have adhered to the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice; an increasing number have adhered or have announced their intention of adhering to the General Act of Arbitration; special agreements of conciliation and arbitration have been multiplied.

(3) At Locarno, where special guarantees were given to certain States, it was expressly declared that the entry in vigour of the treaties and conventions there concluded would strengthen the peace and security of Europe, and would effectively hasten on the Disarmament envisaged in Article 8 of the Covenant.

(4) The outlawry of war was realized by the Paris Pact (Briand—Kellogg).

(5) A convention for financial assistance has been signed. The situation is such as to justify even now a considerable reduction of armaments, and the Federation considers that, apart from the reduction of personal and material which should be effected, provided suitable provisions are laid down for the different States under the conditions mentioned in Section IV hereunder, the Conference should achieve an all round reduction of 25 per cent on the total amount budgeted for armaments.

#### III.

*Development of the Factors for More Complete Disarmament.*

In order to facilitate still further reductions in armaments, means should be sought to strengthen the mutual guarantees of security and loyal observance of the treaties, as, for instance:—

(1) The universalization of the League of Nations.

(2) The adherence of all States to the General Act of Arbitration, the complement of the Paris (Briand—Kellogg) Pact.

(3) The inclusion in the Covenant of the League of Nations of the definite prohibition to resort to war, subject to the general sanctions of the Covenant.

(4) The reinforcement of the action of the Council in preventing war and defining aggression.

(5) Failing this general measure, the extension of the system of special guarantees by special agreements for guarantee and security.

(6) The international organization of aviation under the auspices of the League of Nations in order to ensure to the Council the best means of communication and of supervision.

(7) The prohibition of all preparation for chemical and bacteriological warfare.

(8) An advance in moral disarmament through the abandonment of bellicose, of aggressive propaganda, and the consideration by the League of Nations of measures appropriate to that end.

#### IV.

*Advance towards International Equality.*

The International Federation of League of Nations Societies is convinced that it is indispensable that the League of Nations should officially recognize the principle of equality in disarmament between the "vanquished" and "the victorious" powers and that the 1932 Conference must begin to effect such equality.

This equality must not be attained by increasing armaments already reduced under the treaties, but by the proportionate reduction of those of other States.

(Continued on page 171.)

### NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

The Liberal Party has been passing from crisis to crisis, like a ship which only rides over the crest of one wave to find itself in the trough of the next. Unfortunately the fortunes of the rest of the House, to say nothing of the country, are involved in these crises and they do not tend to endear a three-party system to anybody. Wednesday's Parliamentary weather resembled too closely that of the elements outside. It began all sunshine, with the concessions made by the Solicitor-General on behalf of the Chancellor in the way of exemptions. Nearly everyone got nearly everything they asked for and more than they had dared to expect—Universities, schools, religious bodies, and charities being all exempted from taxation under the comprehensive title of charities already exempted in respect of income tax. And they obtained this exemption in respect of their investments as well as the sites occupied for the purposes of their work. The disgruntled exceptions to these uncoerced mercies are the private schools and the privately owned allotments and playing-fields. The last-named group actually threatens us with a fresh crisis, due perhaps less to their intrinsic importance than to the mood of exacerbation induced in the Liberals by the Chancellor's way of himself announcing the compromise he had arrived at with the Liberals on the subject of their famous amendment in respect of taxation on developed land. One could not help wishing that the Chancellor's physical frailty had induced him to entrust the task of expounding his concessions on that point also to Sir Stafford Cripps, for with his entry into the debate came storm clouds, lightning and thunder. The message to be delivered ostensibly concerned an agreed peace, but in the mouth of the Chancellor it became peace with a vengeance. It was a study to watch the face of Mr. Lloyd George under that shower of poisoned darts. So might an old lion look when roused from sunshiny enjoyment of an expected meal. But when he rose to speak, instead of a roar came a soliloquy on Parliamentary method—the method of Ministers when making concessions, and then little more than an acknowledgment that however offensive the form, the substance of the amendment was satisfactory. The vials of his wrath discharged themselves more fully later on upon Mr. Neville Chamberlain, when he flung back on him the accusation of tergiversations on the point of principle regarding double taxation with a rather obscurely worded reference to the Conservative Party's own tergiversations in the matter of their negotiations with the Beaverbrook party. His point that every difficult compromise on an important principle must involve some give and take even in respect of the principle was so much less clearly made than is usual with him as to betray his deep-seated perturbation. The most effective speeches on the practical issues came from representatives of the younger generation, the Solicitor-General on the one hand, and Mr. Hore-Belisha on the other. The latter's demonstrations, from the works of Mr. Henry George and from the publications of the Liberal Party, of his point that a land tax had never been advocated by its traditional exponents as a double tax, but rather as an alternative to income tax, were very effective and fell with equal force on the Government and the Liberal Party, to which the speaker belongs.

The other outstanding debate of the week has been that of Monday, 29th June, on Disarmament. As always happens

### 1931 IS DISARMAMENT YEAR—(Continued from page 170).

In any case, the Federation considers that the principle of limitation and reduction of armaments should be the same for all States, and consequently that:—

(1) Each State should be bound to limit the amount budgeted for its navy, army, and air force;

(2) The prohibition of certain material, naval, land, or air, enjoined in the treaties should apply to all States signatory to the Convention;

(3) The observance of the obligations thus contracted by the States should be ensured by a Permanent Disarmament Commission established at the seat of the League of Nations and exercising its control equally over all nations.

Note particularly the last chapter, which deals with international equality, and the three last clauses, which deal with the principle of limitation and reduction of armaments. Here we see that the League of Nations Societies stand for both indirect and direct reduction—for the limitation of the amount to be spent by each country upon its armaments and for the prohibition of certain specified material. And what is this material whose prohibition is "enjoined in the treaties"? Poison gas, tanks, heavy artillery, submarines, warships above 10,000 tons, aeroplanes! What a long road we have travelled since 1914,

when no division is expected, there was rather a thin House, unworthy of the greatness of the subject and the quality of the speakers. The Prime Minister opened with a plain statement of the facts. These involved an array of detailed figures, which he prefaced with the disarming confession that the exposition of intricate figures was "a task which I always execute very badly". But he made very clearly his main thesis, namely, that Great Britain had made greater reductions than any of the other great powers, and that "we have gone pretty nearly to the limit of example" and followed with a sincere appeal for better understanding not only of the greatness of the issues but of the special difficulties of France. In point of eloquence, the speech of the debate was that of Mr. Baldwin. He avoided details, but dealt as few speakers in the House can deal as he does with principles and ideals. I happened to be absent from the Chamber during his most effective passages, but a Labour Member who was present told me that he seemed to be gazing into the future and to be addressing future generations in such tones that he lifted the whole House off its feet into a purer air. Unfortunately we were brought down to earth again by two of the colleagues who sat beside him, Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Austin Chamberlain, and those who had been reflecting that in matters of foreign policy it might not much matter after all what party held the helm must have been sharply reminded that Sir Austen Chamberlain and not Mr. Baldwin was probably the destined foreign Minister in the next administration. The contrast in tone between the two colleagues was sharpest in their references to Russia, though in fact there was no inconsistency between them. Mr. Baldwin, in welcoming the promised presence of the Russians at the Disarmament Conference, reminded Russia "of the security of her own position and of the anxiety her armaments are causing throughout the whole of the Baltic States" in the tone of one statesman appealing to another. Sir Austen, closing the debate for his side, noted that no figures had been given relating to Russian armaments, over which secrecy broods and conceals everything but the fact that that country now maintains the greatest standing army in the world, and that the growth is rapidly increasing. His note was one not of appeal, but of warning, warning addressed to his own countrymen and to the rest of Europe concerning a great danger. Mr. Churchill had previously hammered in the same facts, coupled with his usual candid exposition of his own distrust of every argument not backed by an armed fist. Except, however, for his frequent references to the "thick layers of civility and discretion, padded quilts of agreeably embroidered diplomacy used to muffle all sinister or discordant sounds", his harsh realism was less offensively expressed than usual. Meantime, at one of the most pregnant points of the debate I noted standing at the back of the Chamber, beside the Speaker's Chair, Mr. Snowden in an attitude of profound and brooding attention. It struck me that if there were any present unacquainted with the Chancellor's personality they might well have imagined that Death himself had crept into the Chamber to listen to a discussion that threatened his dominion. The likeness of that strange and lonely figure to the traditional embodiments of that one unquestioned ruler of mankind was startling.

CROSS BENCH.

when to-day at an international meeting a group of responsible societies—not by any means the left wing of the peace movement—can support and indeed demand so drastic a measure.

But every word of this resolution deserves careful study. More especially as it represents the accepted policy of the British League of Nations Union, which at its recent annual council meeting fully endorsed the Budapest resolution.

To turn to a different international aspect of the disarmament campaign, there appears in another column of this paper the text of the Disarmament Declaration which has already obtained close on one million signatures in Great Britain.

This is not a national effort; the same declaration or a similar one is being signed by men and women in something like forty countries. It is a gesture of confidence from the ordinary people of the world to one another, an expression of their belief that they will rely upon goodwill and good faith and not upon armaments for peace and security.

We have a great task before us and it may well express itself in the Budapest Resolution and in the Women's International League Declaration. Public opinion must be aroused, informed, and educated, and it must find the means of expressing itself and making its voice heard.

## I.L.O. NIGHT WORK CONVENTION.

REVISION REJECTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

By WINIFRED LE SUEUR.

Readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER will remember that the item of greatest interest to women on the Agenda of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva at the end of May and beginning of June was the proposed revision of the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night. The two particular points for revision placed on the Agenda by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. were the exclusion from the prohibition of night work of "women in a position of supervision and management" and the possibility of the alteration from 10 p.m.—5 a.m. to 11 p.m.—6 a.m. of the prohibited hours to be included in the 11 hours' rest at night.

Women's Societies in various countries had pointed out that this proposed revision would give good opportunity to the I.L.O. for undertaking a complete investigation and consideration of the practical effect on women's status and wages of the prohibition of night work based on sex, and urged that no decision should be taken until this had been done.

The Open Door International addressed a letter to the President of the Conference asking to be received by the Conference in order to lay before it the necessity for such investigation, and to ask that any decision should be postponed until next year in order to give time for such investigation. This letter was read to the Night Work Commission of the Conference, and also a letter from The American Federation of Labour, asking that in the event of the O.D.I. being heard it should be allowed to express its support of special restrictions of night work for women. The Swedish Workers' Woman Adviser moved that the O.D.I. should be heard, and this was supported by the Polish Workers' Woman Adviser and others, but considerable confusion arose during the taking of the vote, which was put to the meeting several times, and the last time none of those who had already raised their hands did so again, and the vote against hearing the opponents of restrictions was declared unanimous.

The Workers' representatives at the Conference were united in opposing any revision. They all declared that they regarded as a backward step any extension of permission to work at night. But some Government and Employers' Delegates and Advisers referred to the removal of the prohibition as a "lifting of a handicap" and as a step "in favour of these workers". If the prohibition of work during the night acts as a handicap for certain categories of workers, it is not at all clear why it should be assumed to have an opposite effect upon other categories, and to be for them a "protection".

The Commission approved the proposed revision on both the points placed on the Agenda, though altering the wording with regard to women in supervision and management so as to make the scope of the permission as narrow as possible. When, however, the report of the Commission was considered by the full Conference the voting on the proposed revision was 74 for and 40 against. The revision is therefore not adopted, as it failed by 2 votes to receive the necessary two-thirds majority.

A curious situation therefore arises. In the replies of Governments sent to the questionnaire of the Governing Body with regard to the proposed revision, several Governments had stated that they had always assumed that women in positions of supervision and management were not covered by the terms of the Convention, while Great Britain, which had proposed the specified exclusion of such women, has always considered that the Convention applied to them as well as to those engaged in manual work.

It is regrettable that the door has been closed to women in a position of supervision and management who will continue to find themselves kept out of well-paid work by this prohibition, and we can only hope that those who will have to suffer from the recent decision of the I.L. Conference will realise that they are not the only sufferers; that well-paid work is being denied to many other women by such a prohibition based on sex, and that satisfactory regulation of night work would apply to all workers irrespective of sex; and that they will join with those who have already grasped this fact in a demand for a real investigation and consideration of the effects of the present Convention and an equitable revision in the interests of all workers.

## SURVEYS OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

By A. R. CATON.

At the last Council meeting of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, a proposal for local surveys of Local Government Administration, to be undertaken by affiliated societies, met with unexpected approval and interest. A questionnaire has now been issued by the Local Government Committee of the National Union, and it is to be hoped that societies which have not yet embarked on this new branch of work will not be daunted by its rather formidable appearance. The very fullness of detail set out in this document should, however, make the work of collecting information easy by its provision of a convenient framework into which facts and statistics can be fitted, and it is hoped that a real uniformity in the arrangement of the material collected by societies may result, a quality too often lacking in the reports of departments of different local authorities. The objects of the Survey have been often stated, but may once more be repeated here. They fall mainly under two headings, and aim at ensuring (1) the more effective citizenship of women and (2) more efficient and progressive administration. As regards the former, it is a well-worn truism that women have never taken their full share in the department of public life, which literally lies nearest home and which in increasing degree is becoming women's work, and cries out for their special experience and qualifications. There are, no doubt, many obstacles in the path of the would-be Councillor, the difficulty of working inside a party and the still greater difficulty of working outside one, financial considerations, or the claims of home ties or of other work, but the intimate experience of social conditions possessed by many women is too often absent from local government administration to the great loss of the community. The almost stationary maternal death-rate and the sometimes irreparable injury caused by unhealthy conditions to the pre-school child (one-third of whom require medical attention on entering school) are two out of many reminders of the inadequate attention given by women to this field of service.

But apart from work as Councillors, as citizens, especially through the medium of an active society, women can become a real force and influence for progress in their locality. The systematic study of conditions which a Survey necessitates is the first step towards this end, and it is hoped that the information obtained will not only be made known by the investigators to the society's members, but that the society may become a clearing house of such knowledge to the general public in its locality. The ignorance and apathy of the ordinary citizen as regards the failings of and the opportunities afforded by their local authority is proverbial, no matter how bound up in such administration their health and general happiness may be.

Turning to the second aim of the Survey, that of ensuring progressive and efficient administration, it is well-known that enough legislation exists to alter conditions immeasurably for the better if put into full operation. But each unit in the patchwork quilt of English local government does not make use of its opportunities. Leaflets issued by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship,<sup>1</sup> showing what a local authority must or may do, make these opportunities clear. Along with much legislative progress intolerable conditions persist in patches. In London alone 100,000 people are still living in cellars. If every child were born into a reasonably healthy house to a mother who has received adequate attention to her health, the propagation of the unfit, abnormal and unemployable would largely diminish.

As regards methods of making a survey, it may be repeated that the first step is to read carefully the reports of the various departments and to fill the questionnaire as far as possible from them, documenting with foot-notes any reference or quotation so that it may be easily verified. Before seeking contact with officials and in order to be armed with general information and ready for controversy, the next step is to study the reports of the Ministry of Health and of special societies, e.g. those for the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare and also the circulars sent by the Ministry in order to whip up local authorities to further progress. If possible, conditions should be compared with those of other localities. The third step is to visit institutions, prepared beforehand with questions, so that no opportunity is lost of obtaining detailed information from officials. This should also be noted and documented in the same way.

Fourthly, a leading official should be asked to address a meeting of the society at which a formidable row of members,

<sup>1</sup> These leaflets may be had at a nominal cost on application to the N.U.S.E.C., 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

equipped with detailed knowledge of the work of his department, should be present. Again no opportunity should be lost of obtaining information, and the effect exerted by a well-informed and active society on such an occasion may be of the greatest practical value and have far-reaching results. In addition, the investigator may find it useful to have interviews with such officials and in this way supplement her knowledge.

Many societies have already undertaken the survey. Let us hope that their example will be followed.

## "CHALLENGE TO CLARISSA."

Miss E. M. Delafield has portrayed some unpleasant females in her time, but seldom, we believe, has she risen to such heights of unpleasantness as she has achieved with Clarissa.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, Clarissa is almost too bad to be true! She is the walking embodiment of greed, arrogance, and vulgarity. As such she dominates this latest of Miss Delafield's novels as she dominates the puppet characters of her social circle. And, of course, since she is Miss Delafield's creation, she is undoubtedly great fun to read about. From the first page onward the reader is eager to know the outcome (though in essence that outcome is obvious from the start) of Clarissa's ambitious attempt to foster so prosaic a brother-sister relationship between her own child by a first marriage and her husband's child by a first marriage, that the two shall never dream of marriage with one another. In the end, of course, and with a most romantic assortment of allies, they checkmate Clarissa. And it is here, in our opinion, that Miss Delafield fails to maintain her level. With so vivid a background and so varied a personnel, she should have produced a more difficult and ingenious dénouement. Clarissa should have had a longer run for her money. M. D. S.

UNVEILED.<sup>2</sup>

This is the story of a Turkish girl, and incidentally of Turkey during the last twenty years. Selma Ekrem's father was Private Secretary to Sultan Abdul Hamid, and the book begins with a vivid description of the life of a government official's family under the Hamidian terror. This particular official had a special cause for fear, because he had once made the rough draft of an angry letter for the Sultan's rebellious son-in-law. He did not know what had become of the draft when the prince's papers were seized, and was sure that if it had fallen into the Sultan's hands he would have recognized the handwriting, "for what did that monster of intelligence ever forget?" When, therefore, Selma Ekrem's father was summoned suddenly to go to the Palace and answer certain charges, he naturally thought that his fate was sealed. The description of the peculiar form of trial that followed is curious and interesting. The judges were two palace dignitaries, Ragib Pasha and Assim Bey. They handed to the accused a long written indictment, to which he was required to give an answer on the spot. To his immense relief he found that he was not accused of insulting the Sultan, but only of trying to poison the Sultan's daughter and grandson. When he had made his verbal answer to this charge, he was told to write down all that he had said, and his written answer was taken to the Sultan, who was waiting in the next room. The Sultan, by means of Ragib Pasha, then transmitted verbal accusations and questions; and to these also the prisoner was commanded to write the answers. This happened several times. Finally the judges returned smiling from the hidden Sultan, and said, "His Majesty is pleased with you. Anyhow his Majesty knew that you were one of his devoted servants and he did not doubt you in the least. But after this you must not go into Society. His Majesty orders it."

The sequel to this was honourable exile for Ekrem Bey as Governor of Jerusalem. He took his family with him, and Selma Ekrem gives a curious description of the state of Jerusalem, ruled over by a Turkish Governor and whose chief business was to keep peace among the Christian sects. Later she tells of the fall of "Hamid the Red" and of her own experiences during the great war, and the war between Turks and Greeks that followed. She was for a time a prisoner of the Greeks. Even after the end of the war, conditions were bad in Constantinople. She sought a refuge and an education in the American College; and when she found that even under the new republic Turkish women were told to be patient with their disabilities while "vital political questions" were settled, she decided to go to America. There she was able to achieve freedom and, in time, to earn her own living. This book is the result. It is illustrated with some attractive portraits; that of the writer and her two sisters as little girls is charming.

I. B. O'M.

<sup>1</sup> *Challenge to Clarissa*, by E. M. Delafield. (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)  
<sup>2</sup> *Unveiled*, by Selma Ekrem. (Geoffrey Bles, 16s.)

## ENGLISH FOLK COOKERY.

"UNBORN TO-MORROW AND DEAD YESTERDAY."  
By ANN POPE (F. White).

This has not been quite such a good month for receiving the names and recipes of local cookery dishes as last, but what have come have been intensely interesting; one of my readers apologises for having written at length on the subject of Suffolk food and cookery instead of simply on a postcard. She need not have excused herself; what she wrote could not have been compressed into such a small compass and I gladly sent her 10s. for information, as I did once before to another contributor. Will readers in general when on holiday try to find out for me all the names of local dishes they can discover? The recipes are not so important as the names and description of local cakes, savoury and sweet dishes, drinks, etc.

For example, can anyone tell me if Cherry Beer is still made in Kent and, if so, how it is made? I should like the recipe for this, not to make it, but to throw light on an old Kentish custom.

Again, does anyone know Charter Custard, or "The Charter", as it is sometimes called by Parson Woodforde in his diary, the editing of which has just been completed by Mr. Beresford. I fancy it is a Norfolk dish. The food-lore received from Lancashire throws light on the social history of the hungry 'forties. It reveals the hidden lives of those whose stories have never been considered sufficiently important to be recorded in detail. These old receipts tell a tale of suffering met with tremendous courage, and of a standard of living very different from that of to-day.

What of to-morrow?

It is my belief that our present social and economic difficulties could be solved if we each of us tackled them as they did theirs and won through. We are not sufficiently thrifty. We expect too much of life and give too little. The waste that goes on everywhere is terrible. It is no uncommon thing for a young working girl with a widowed mother, and a brother out of work to buy herself a pair of new "silk" stockings every week and never mend them. Yet the girl in question is a good, hard-working, clever girl. At the end of the week, it is true, she hands them on to a younger sister who earns less money. But even 1s. 6d. paid for "silk" stockings is too much when one knows their combined wages are under £2.

Our social ideals and principles to-day are all wrong. What of to-morrow?

One of the ideas underlying this research into the food and cookery of past ages in England is to create an interest in its preparation and economy, and by showing how interesting it all is to make girls keen on taking it up as a wage-earning occupation. They gladly do so if they are fairly treated and properly paid. I know two girls who are training to be cooks, who respectively gave up factory work and typing for the daily occupation of kitchen work and they would not now go back for anything. It was interest in the social history of the kitchen in days gone by—its folk-lore—that first attracted them, and although one is only sixteen and the other twenty-one, in spite of their having been at this job only seven months both are clever little cooks, can cook simple vegetables, and make sauces and gravies extremely well. But what is better still, they enjoy the life and are keen to learn everything. It is not enough merely to teach girls to cook and scrub and clean stoves for our personal ease and comfort. We shouldn't like it ourselves. They need more than this, they must have food and occupation for the mind or the work is drudgery. No occupation or profession ever makes progress until our mental attitude towards it is improved. These girls take a tremendous interest in the books that are being gradually accumulated to form an English Folk Cookery Library.

To-day two more have been added as gifts—one from a schoolmaster's wife at Burford, a small volume of *The Servants' Magazine* or *Female Domestic's Instructor*, published in 1862. It is the twenty-fifth volume. In it are two articles by Florence Nightingale on "Minding Baby", which are perfectly charming and full of practical wisdom; the whole book illuminates the past wonderfully. I did not know such a publication had ever been issued. The other small volume is an advanced copy of a book of another period which is to be published on 7th July. It is a reproduction, as far as possible a facsimile of *The Recipe Book of a Lady of the Reign of Queen Anne*, A.D. 1711. It is printed in Arrighi italic on Arnold untuned hand-made paper, which is the modern equivalent of the original paper of the MS. book, and as far as possible identical; it is actually made by the same firm. The fine green parchment binding is also a facsimile of the original, and with the italic which reproduces much of the handwriting of the handwritten book the atmosphere and

charm of the age have been preserved. The two young cooks referred to are thrilled by its beauty and associations, just as they are by another cookery book printed in London in the reign of Charles II, before the Fire of London. Acquaintance with such works gives importance to their job, and we all like to be important.

*The Recipe Book of a Lady* is a foolscap 8vo, and, in addition to about 120 pages of recipes, contains a note on the MS., and delightful period ornaments which depict the domestic life of the days of Queen Anne. Only 250 copies are being printed and of them only 235 copies are for sale. The price is one guinea. It is published by the Azania Press, at Medstead, Hampshire.

Two readers last month wrote to inquire where they could get a Scotch girdle. The answer is: Through any good-class ironmonger who will, if asked, show an illustration in a catalogue. They are made in various sizes, and at corresponding prices. One reader sent me a stamp for a reply, but I charge 2s. 6d., (the minimum amount I am willing to pay) for information, so am keeping the stamp and giving the answer here.

PARLIAMENTARY TIME-TABLE.

The greater part of the time in Parliament has of late been taken up with the Finance Bill, which has been discussed by the whole House in Committee. Its report stage and third reading are to be completed this week. Time has also been taken up with the Government Bill to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. A certain amount of progress, however, has been made with the following Bills among those referred to under this heading a month ago:—

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

- (1) Consumers' Council. Brought in by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham. Being considered by a Standing Committee.
- (2) Probation of Offenders (Scotland). Brought in by the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. Adamson. Passed its third reading 5th June. Awaiting consideration by the House of Lords.
- (3) Town and Country Planning. Brought in by the Minister of Health, Mr. Greenwood. Being considered by a Standing Committee.
- (4) *New Bill*: Unemployment Insurance (No. 3). Deals with certain anomalies in the present insurance scheme to which attention is drawn in the interim report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Introduced by the Minister of Labour, Miss Bondfield, on 18th June. Second Reading to take place next week.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS.

- (1) Adoption of Children (Scotland). Introduced by Mr. Mathers, Member for West Edinburgh. Passed its Second Reading and awaiting consideration by a Standing Committee.
- (2) Wills and Intestacies. Introduced by Miss Rathbone, Member for English Universities. The report of the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament has been presented and published.

THE  
**INTERNATIONAL  
WOMEN'S NEWS**  
(Jus Suffragii)

Special Belgrave Peace Conference Number,  
July, 1931. Price 6d.

Or take out an annual subscription (6s. post free), for regular news of the International Woman's Movement.

International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship  
190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

*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.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Monday, 22nd June.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

*Mr. Denman* asked the Home Secretary whether he can now make any statement with regard to his proposal to legislate for the purpose of further regulating juvenile employment.

*Mr. Short*: It is proposed to include provisions on this subject in the Children's and Young Persons' Bill, the draft of which is now being completed.

Thursday, 25th June.

CRIMINAL ASSAULTS.

*Viscountess Astor* asked the Home Secretary the number of sexual offences committed against girls under 16 years of age in England and Wales for the last twelve months; and whether the figures show an increase or decrease over the previous twelve months.

*Mr. Clynes*: Figures are not yet available for the last twelve months, or for 1930. The most recent figures of crimes against women and girls known to the police, with corresponding figures for previous years, are set out on page 15 of the Criminal Statistics for 1929 (Cmd. 3853). The number of cases of indecent assaults on girls under 16 that were tried summarily by consent in 1928 and 1929 were 989 and 949.

*Viscountess Astor*: Seeing the state of things, and seeing how bad things were even two years ago, would it not be wise to increase the number of women police throughout the country.

*Mr. Clynes*: The force has been about doubled, but the figures show a decline.

MUI-TSAI SYSTEM.

*Viscountess Astor* asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies what schemes are in operation for carrying out systematic inspection and control of mui-tsai as ordered by Lord Passfield in his dispatch of 22nd August, 1930.

*Dr. Shiels*: In addition to the general supervision of the Department of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, special inspection of the mui-tsai is carried out by the European police attached to that Department, as well as by the Chinese lady who has been appointed inspector by the Society for the Protection of Children, and my Noble friend has given directions for appointment of an additional officer who will visit the mui-tsai regularly in their homes and see that the regulations are fully complied with. Control has been secured by regulations which require employers to produce their mui-tsai at any time and place specified by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and to submit written reports regarding any change of address, death, marriage, or intended removal from the Colony of mui-tsai.

DAME RACHEL CROWDY.

The dinner organized by the Council for the Representation of Women on the League of Nations in honour of Dame Rachel Crowdy, who has now retired from her work at Geneva, brought together a large and distinguished company, six hundred strong, of keen Internationalists eager to pay tribute to a woman who has devoted eleven years to the service of the League. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon presided, and the speakers included Lord Dickenson, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Dame Edith Lyttelton, Dr. Maude Royden fresh from her Glasgow triumphs, and Dame Rachel herself. Seldom has better speaking been heard on such an occasion, such a happy blend of gravity and wit. It is impossible not to believe that it will not be long before Dame Rachel finds new and adequate scope for her abilities and talent. The vast audience felt indeed with Dame Edith Lyttelton that it had met not "to bury Cæsar but to praise him."

DINNER TO SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, M.P.

From a Correspondent.

Representatives of women's organizations gathered last week to honour Sir Robert Newman, M.P., at a dinner held under the auspices of The Women's Freedom League. Among others present were members of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, St. Joan's Social, and Political Alliance, Open Door Council, National Union of Women Teachers, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who was in the chair, Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P., all of whom paid grateful tribute to Sir Robert's work for the woman's movement. His unflinching sympathy,

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.

Any who have the least doubt that a mass demonstration is not really worth while should turn back to THE WOMAN'S LEADER of 5th June and read there Miss Helen Ward's article "The Burden and Heat of the Day, and Its Great Reward". Stimulated by this, surely all who can will take part in the Procession, on 11th July, being organized by the Women's International League. We want a good contingent to represent the N.U.S.E.C. and invite those ready to join it to let us know at Headquarters. Every one is asked to assemble on the Embankment, at Charing Cross, at 12.30, ready to march punctually at 1.30 p.m. The National Union's contingent will be recognized by our banner. Those who have tickets will be able to go to the Albert Hall; others will be able to attend the still larger gathering in Hyde Park.

"POOR CAROLINE" TEA PARTY TO MEET MISS HOLTBY, 13th JULY.

All who have read Miss Holtby's novel will welcome the excellent opportunity of meeting Miss Holtby herself afforded by the Tea Party which Mrs. Adrian Corbett is kindly holding for the National Union at her beautiful house, Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke Gardens, W. 8, on Monday, 13th July. Those who have not yet read the book have two delightful treats in store for them—the novel and the Tea Party. The discussion ought to prove a lively one, for the book is to be discussed by Miss Holtby with Mr. Michael Franklin, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin's clever son. Application for tickets (price 7s. 6d. and 5s., including tea) should be made to the Secretary, N.U.S.E.C., 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

constant Parliamentary support, and readiness to assist and advise have been the monopoly of no one organization, but experienced by all workers in the field. Very special ties of gratitude and affection though link the N.U.S.E.C. to "our" Member. The staunch champion in the House of many of the Measures sponsored by the National Union, Sir Robert made the Married Women (Employment) Bill, introduced by him in 1927, especially his own. In reply to a question, he once wrote, "Put me down as 'sound' on the woman's question," and again "I have always fought for the removal of the sex bar," and a study of his parliamentary record, since he entered the House in 1918, proves how consistently he has supported by word and vote the principles for which we stand. It will be difficult to imagine the House without the Member for Exeter. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, supported unanimously by the other speakers, voiced, we feel sure, the feeling of women all over the country when she urged Sir Robert to reconsider his decision not to fight at the next General Election. His retirement will indeed be a loss to the woman's movement and the country as a whole.

**EARN MONEY AT HOME**

You can earn 1s. to 4s. an hour in spare or full time at home making gloves. No experience needed. No canvassing. We instruct you by our new simple Herton Process and supply you with work.  
*Write for particulars and free Brochure to-day.*

**HERTONS Ltd. - - 1468 Folkestone.**

**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 nations have renounced war. *Let us also renounce the instruments of war.*  
La guerre est mise hors la loi. *Exigeons la mise hors la loi des moyens de guerre.*  
Der Krieg ist geächtet. *Die Kriegsmittel müssen geächtet werden.*

**International Declaration on World Disarmament.**

(To be presented to the World Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva.)

The undersigned men and women, irrespective of party, STAND FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT.

They are convinced:

- that competition in armaments is leading all countries to ruin without bringing them security;
- that this policy renders further wars inevitable;
- that wars in future will be wars of indiscriminate destruction of human life;
- that the Governments' assurances of peaceful policy will be valueless so long as those measures of disarmament are delayed that should be the first result of the Pact for the Renunciation of War.

	Name.	Address.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

Signatures must be in ink or indelible pencil. All signatories must be over 18. No one must sign more than once. Return to the Secretary, British Section, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 55 Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

## COMING EVENTS.

## B.B.C.

*Monday, 13th July.* 7 p.m. Miss V. Sackville-West, "New Books."  
*Tuesdays, 7th July.* 10.45-11 a.m. Professor and Mrs. V. H. Mottram, "Meals in Summer."  
*Wednesdays, 8th July.* 10.45 a.m. Miss Picton-Turbervill, M.P., "The Week in Westminster."

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

*3rd July.* 1 p.m. Luncheon at 17 Buckingham Street, Strand. Guests: Mrs. Littlejohn, J.P., Mrs. Ballas (Cape Town). "Women's Opportunity in the Present Crisis."

## JUNIOR COUNCIL OF THE LONDON NATIONAL SOCIETY.

*8th July,* 8 p.m. 46 Tufton Street, S.W.1. Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., and Lord Balfour of Burleigh on "The Present Day Problem of Housing." Chair: Miss Elizabeth Scott, A.R.I.B.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. Overflow Mass Meeting, Hyde Park, 3.30. A procession will assemble 12.30 at Victoria Embankment and march to the meetings. All inquiries to Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

*13th July,* 3.30. "Poor Caroline" Tea Party at Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke Gardens, W.8. Speakers: Miss Winifred Holtby and Mr. Michael Franklin. Tickets from 4 Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

## Acton W.C.A.

*9th July.* Visit to Gunnersbury Park and Museum. Miss Smee, J.P., will conduct members. Meet Museum entrance 3 p.m.

## Petersfield S.E.C.

*7th July,* 7 p.m. Northbrook, College Street. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, "Parliamentary Work of the N.U.S.E.C."

## OPEN DOOR COUNCIL.

*9th July,* 8 p.m. Supper, Pinoli's Restaurant, Wardour Street. "I.L.O. Conference and Night Work Convention." Chair: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

## SIX POINT GROUP.

*9th July,* 6 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1. First of series, "What the Equal Rights Treaty Means—to Teachers." Miss Burl. Chair: Miss W. Holtby.

## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

*8th July.* Motor Party to Peaslake. Hostess: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Tickets and particulars from 144 High Holborn.

## 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.

**TYPEWRITING** of all kinds, including French and German, from 1s. per 1,000 words.—Miss Pollard, 36 Amphil Square, N.W.1. Museum 3965.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

**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 bedroom optional. Prim. 3876.—28 Glenilla Road, N.W.3.

**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 1,641, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

**CHILTERN** Country, 30 miles London.—Sixteenth century Guest House; terraced garden, electric light, constant hot water; moderate terms.—Apply, Napier, Apple Orchard, West Wycombe, Bucks.

**WESTMINSTER,** near Abbey.—Furnished Flat to Let; 2 bedrooms, sittingroom, kitchen, bath; 15th July—15th September. Tel. £3 3s. or offer.—Box 1642, 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.

## HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

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

**FRENCH** Lady (widow) and three children (10-15) would like to hear of English family (seaside or country) where children could board inexpensively. Mother would help in house and give lessons in exchange; or can any reader recommend really cheap lodgings, or offer suggestions for assisting Mme. C. and children to have a holiday in England?—Write, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, c/o, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

**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.

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

**TO LET,** furnished, for July and August or for a longer period, Cottage in the village of Clapham, near Worthing, Sussex; three minutes' walk from the Downs, three miles from the sea; two bedrooms (two beds in each room), 1 sitting room, 1 kitchen, dining room, large scullery, cooking stove, etc.; electric light, main water; garage near, 5s. a week; no bath room; good outside sanitation; woman available to cook and "do" for tenants. July, 3½ guineas; August, 4 guineas; longer period less.—Apply, Principals, School of Gardening, Clapham, near Worthing, Sussex.

**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.

**CORNISH COAST.**—To let, Furnished Bungalow; 8 minutes sandy bay, lovely views; 4 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom; 6 gns. weekly.—Write, Hawke, Kosikot, St. Merryn, N. Cornwall.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CAN** any reader of THE WOMAN'S LEADER tell another of some place (either in England or abroad) where lessons (without exams), sports, and intelligent companionship could be obtained for a daughter aged 16? Particularly desires to learn German and swimming. A family possibly, or small school. Recommendation from personal knowledge specially valued.—Address, Box 1643, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W.1

## 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.)

## 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. Expert advice on what to do with your girls. Addresses to schools and societies in London and Provinces by arrangement.

**FELLOWSHIP SERVICES,** Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, 5th July, 6.30: Maude Royden, C.H., D.D.

## Charges for Prepaid Classified Advertisements

## INSERTION.

	One.	Three.	Six.	Thirteen.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12 Words .	1 0	2 0	3 6	7 0
18 " .	1 6	3 0	5 3	10 6
24 " .	2 0	4 0	7 0	14 0
30 " .	2 6	5 0	8 9	17 6

Additional words at 1d. per word.

Payment may be made by postage stamps. Postal Orders and Cheques should be drawn to The Common Cause Publishing Co., and crossed.

If a copy of the paper is required, postage should be sent.

Persons using a Box Office Number and requiring replies to be forwarded by post must send sixpence to cover expenses.

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 .....