

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The Anglo-French Naval Agreement.

The Agreement is now published officially and finds the Press of the world drawn up in two hostile camps in readiness for its appearance. What should have been a mere item in a work of preparation has become a major journalistic issue, and in this, of course, lies one of the two evils to which the handling of this matter has exposed us. The whole course of procedure has been as unfortunate as could well be imagined. Scares about secret treaties, documents sold to foreign journalists, sudden police excitements, America and Germany antagonized by what they feel to be plotting behind their backs—all this is the very contrary of the atmosphere in which international problems should be discussed and considered. It is true that the Foreign Office has had to cope with a certain element of ill-luck. Sir Austen Chamberlain's illness was a misfortune—the emergence of so grave a question just before our summer holidays and the American Presidential Election was also awkward. But diplomatists enjoy the glories of their position because they are supposed to be able men—it is no use their telling us that our good relations with America—and at this juncture—are to be jeopardized because English cabinet ministers are not in London. It is not too much to say that by what they have done they have retarded the cause of peace as much as it was advanced by Locarno, and the Government cannot escape a share of responsibility for not having kept its representatives in better order.

An Absurd Agreement.

As to the Pact itself, what are we to say of it? France and Great Britain—the latter dragged reluctantly behind, the former pressing on in triumph—arrive at a private agreement between themselves (i) to limit the classes of ships in which America is interested while leaving unlimited the classes which are vital to Great Britain and France, (ii) to exclude from military disarmament proposals trained reservists. The folly of the first is obvious, that of the second exceeds it. Italy has offered to disarm to any extent so long as no other nation on the continent of Europe is left more powerful than she. She maintains a standing army. This proposal to reduce her army to the strength which France is prepared to maintain under arms and rule out the main body of French military strength is so disingenuous as to be dishonest. We are told continually that our meek (though reluctant) acceptance of French proposals is due to the pro-French and pro-Catholic atmosphere of our Foreign Office. But a Government is there to govern, not to be led by the nose. If the private convictions of permanent officials are unduly affecting national policy, either a change must be made in the

methods of staffing the department in question, or ministers must be strong enough to make head against it. In any case we hope that if no good opportunity arises before that date, the General Election will be made the occasion for a change in the personnel of our representation at Geneva. We will return to America's attitude next week.

Equal Pay in the Civil Service.

The Staff side of the National Whitley Council of the Civil Service has drawn up a fourfold programme which civil servants and their organizations are urged to press upon candidates at the next General Election, irrespective of party. In support of this programme active propaganda work is to be undertaken in the various constituencies where civil servants are resident. Its four points are as follows: (a) A general minimum wage for all adults of £3 10s. a week; (b) the inclusion of all branches of the service in pension rights; (c) abolition of the super-cut on bonuses; (d) equal pay for equal work as between men and women. It is with the last item of this programme that we are specially concerned, and certain figures recently set forth by the Civil Service Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* add point to our concern. For instance, we find quoted such typical sex anomalies as the salaries for the junior grade of the Administrative class: men and women start at £200, the men rising by annual increments to £500, the women to £400. Men and women factory inspectors starting at £200, rise respectively to £650 and £550; men and women income tax inspectors to £900 and £750. These scales might be multiplied *ad infinitum*. They are typical of those which prevail throughout the service, and this in the teeth of a twice-repeated resolution of the House of Commons that equal pay for equal work shall prevail in the Civil Service. Nor is this, as our readers are well aware, the end of the disabilities to which women are subject in the one area of the labour market throughout which public policy and social justice might be expected to hold its own against the exigencies of economic supply and demand. There remain the closed doors of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, and the ruthlessly enforced practice of dismissal on marriage. Indeed, we wish that these two additional items of discontent could have found a place in the above-mentioned programme. Meanwhile, we are convinced that the righting of these definite and deliberate sex inequities is a matter of concern not merely to the civil service organizations, but to all women voters who are, however remote and indirect they may feel their responsibilities in the matter to be, the employers of civil servants, as well as the natural champions of women workers.

Economy of Life.

In the course of a presidential address to the Society of Medical Officers in London on 19th October, Dr. Howard-Jones (M.O.H. of Newport) made the following significant remark: "The women of England have decided to reduce the birth-rate on a large scale. . . . From the parents' point of view, the necessity for skilled ante-natal and natal care is, therefore, assuming serious importance." Thus it appears that in Dr. Howard-Jones' mind, the less rapid output of human life is linked with the necessity for its more careful conservation. Ardent advocates of birth control would doubtless go further and add to the word "necessity" the word "possibility." Meanwhile, the annual report for 1927 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health (Sir George Newman), which appeared two days later, emphasizes the same connection: The birth-rate of England and Wales for that year was, he says, the lowest on record. *But the effect on the total population of this reduced number of births is compensated by the substantial saving of child life.* "This figure of infant lives saved is," he adds, "a remarkable piece of

evidence of what can be done by human effort directed to a single problem within a single generation. It means we do not waste or lose infant life to the same degree as we did formerly." Well—so far so good. We venture to suggest that women will revolt against the burden of child-bearing only to the extent that the product of their labour of body, nerve, and spirit is wastefully used. But Sir George Newman's report is not all good reading. He is "disappointed" to be unable to report any definite reduction of maternal mortality. It is here, of course, that Dr. Howard-Jones' plea becomes relevant. But Sir George Newman's faith in the efficacy of "human effort directed to a single problem" is not without relevancy, too.

A Feminist Riddle.

We learn from the New York correspondent of the *Observer* that the Woman's Party, the extreme equalitarian wing of the American women's movement, has definitely thrown itself on the side of Mr. Hoover in the Presidential campaign. It would seem as though their attitude were determined solely with regard to the prospects of their "blanket amendment" to the Constitution, which is designed to rule out the possibility of any legal differentiation between men and women by ruling out at one fell swoop, all legislation applying to women *qua* women. The proposed amendment represents in fact a sweeping application of legislative equality by the process of "levelling down." In face of this demand Hoover has somewhat non-committally promised an inquiry, whereas Al Smith, already prejudiced by his championship of a 48-hours bill in New York State, innocently offered a double dose "protective" legislation. This contrast, according to our Press informant, instantly drove the Women's Party into the Hoover camp. Yet, on the face of it, Hoover's vague promise appears to be a slender basis for such definite support, and we are inclined to suspect that there must be more in it than this. The wet and dry issue might be expected to drive women voters into opposition to Al Smith's proposed prohibition compromise, since women are on the whole less dependent on alcohol and vicariously better acquainted with its social and domestic results. But the Woman's Party may be expected to regard this as a matter of social reform outside their feminist scope. Meanwhile on international issues, which have lately made a peculiar appeal to the attention of American women voters, it may be suggested without partisanship that the views of Hoover are not outstandingly superior to those of Smith. If anything, those of Smith appear to be the less militant. But here again the Woman's Party would probably consider itself above the battle.

Scots Training Centre for Unemployed Women.

A meeting representative of all the women's organizations in Scotland, convened by the Scottish Committee for Women's Training and Employment, was held in Glasgow last week under the chairmanship of Lady Aberdeen to consider a proposal made by the Overseas Settlement Department of the Dominions Office for the establishment of a hostel in Scotland for training women for work overseas. The proposal owed its origin to the recommendations of the Industrial Transference Board set up last year, which has from time to time been discussed in these columns. Lady Aberdeen referred to the fact that over 5,000 young women and hundreds of girls from 16 to 18 had already received training for domestic work from the Scottish Committee and the new proposal suggested an interesting development of their efforts to meet the problem of unemployment among women. The Director of Voluntary Organizations of the Overseas Settlement Department explained the scheme. The Government were prepared to pay 90 per cent of the cost of the centre, and 75 per cent of the cost of running it. He estimated there were about 20,000 unemployed women in Scotland between 18 and 30, and that at least a fifth of the girls trained would be miners' daughters. We hope to hear more of this interesting proposal, though we are tempted to wish that some scheme could be devised which would enable the young women after training to find occupation in their native land, not only in domestic service, but in dairy farming or other similar ventures which would develop local resources.

Legitimacy—a New Decision.

An important decision on a point of Divorce Court practice was made by Lord Merivale last week, which exposed an ambiguous position under the Legitimacy Act of 1926. He held that a decree nisi of divorce cannot be accompanied by an order for the custody of a child of the parties born before their marriage, but not declared legitimate under the Legitimacy

Act. The Judge pointed out that such an order would imply that the child is legitimate, and that he would have to be a party to legitimacy proceedings—which he is not when one of his parents is petitioning for a divorce. It has appeared up to the present that the processes for putting on record legitimation by subsequent marriage are merely formalities that are not actually necessary for the acquisition for this new status by the child concerned. The effect of the new judgment will be that a child cannot be considered legitimate until steps have been taken to legitimate him in the way laid down in the Act.

The National Council of Women.

The N.C.W., with whose proceedings we deal elsewhere, met under unusually inspiring conditions in York last week, and the attention accorded to its deliberations by the Press and by the City in which it met, reflect a growing consciousness of the importance of what organized women think and say. Immediately behind them in point of time lay a completed equal franchise. Immediately before them, York's first experience of the rule of a woman Lord Mayor. All around them surged the wider problems of their new citizenship, and speaker after speaker rose strongly to the occasion. Next year they will meet under the black skies which overhang Manchester. We venture to hope that such an environment may suggest to them the overwhelming importance of one particular problem of citizenship whose bearing upon human health, leisure, and aesthetic consciousness has been frequently reiterated but not yet generally apprehended.

The Spinster's Mite.

The *Star* reports that when the 800 men and girl strikers from the Rego Clothiers, Ltd., of Edmonton, received their strike pay last week at the rate of £1 for the man and 10s. for the girls some of the unmarried girls relinquished part of their pay for the benefit of married men with families. It was a sensible as well as a kindly act, for a large family, or even a "standard family" of five members, requires more than twice as much, when it comes to famine rations, as a single person. Yet it does not seem to have struck any of the unmarried men that similar consideration of equity might require them to accept a lower rate, in order that their female colleagues might achieve equal rations for equal distribution. Doubtless they were inspired with an altruistic solicitude for the mythical average or standard families with which our current abstract economic theory credits them. And who shall blame them? The power of continuous mass suggestion is a great potency, as women know to their cost.

The Lure of Lucre.

We receive with mixed feelings the news of Lord Birkenhead's resignation from the Cabinet in response to the offer of a more lucrative career in the field of private business. On the one hand it is clear that the Cabinet loses not merely one of its acutest brains, but also a man who possesses in a peculiar degree the capacity for cool moderation and compromise at moments when it is most needed. With the permanent value of Lord Birkenhead's constructive work in the juridical field we are not competent to deal—we understand that it is considerable. But the value of his counsels and perspicuity in the difficult handling of the Irish Treaty, was patent to all observers at the time, and has since been generally admitted. On the other hand, in his attitude to women and their part and progress in national life, Lord Birkenhead stands for all that we most heartily detest. Indeed, he seldom opens his mouth on the subject without exhibiting so much innate and ineradicable vulgarity that one reflects with surprise upon his continuing tenure of social repute. He is ready, moreover, on his own frank showing, to commit the crudest of his views to paper and publication on payment of a sufficiently substantial fee. One is left with the impression, inspired by his own frank utterances, that he will sacrifice most things for money, even the direction of the India Office during a supremely critical, momentous and interesting passage of its fate. And this accounts for the belief, apparently cherished in some circles, that Lord Birkenhead intends to claim, in addition to the "shining prize" offered by the business world, his ex-Chancellor's pension of £5,000 a year. No—on balance we cannot regret the resignation of Lord Birkenhead, in spite of his great talents and commendable lack of hypocrisy. It is not really desirable that the peculiar type of coarse and canny materialism for which he stands should be enthroned in the public service. His "spiritual home" lies rather in a world where the pecuniary greed of the individual may be more legitimately regarded as an automatic energizer of maximum efficiency.

THE LOCAL FRONT.

By the time our next issue is in the hands of its readers, 1st November, with its Borough and County Borough elections up and down the country will have come and gone. How many active feminists, we are tempted to wonder, are at this moment fully alive to the profound and far-reaching potentialities of that importunate date?

We shall do well to remember, in the first place, that two of the causes for which we stand, if they are to be fought to a successful finish, must be fought primarily on the *local* rather than on the *national* front—must be carried to victory, as it were, by a series of separate skirmishes round a multitude of individual parish pumps. The first of these causes is the cause of the married woman and her freedom to engage at her own discretion in paid work. Of the immense importance of this particular cause as an integral element in the emancipation of women from the last vestiges of "coverture" in its widest aspects, we have said enough on various recent occasions to justify us in saying no more for the present. We will be content with the reminder that the overwhelming majority of women who are still thus penalized in respect of marriage, are the employees of local authorities. Not the lower paid employees: the charwomen and school-cleaners—nobody seems to grudge *them* their jobs, whether they be married or unmarried, but the higher paid employees: the teachers, medical officers, sanitary inspectors, and social administrators. Numbers of education committees up and down the country are persistently making marriage a ground of dismissal. Many more are waiting for a perceptible tide of public opinion in order to adopt such a policy. A few, fettered by some external over-ruling of their own "better judgment" are awaiting a favourable opportunity to revert to a policy of dismissal for married women. It is conceivable that something might be done by headquarters' pressure on an unconverted government to give a favourable twist to such public opinion. Conditions of women's employment in the Civil Service might, for instance, be so changed as to secure that a good example rather than a bad example in this respect should shine out upon local bureaucracies. But in the main, we must remain convinced that it is the local electors, reflecting themselves in the mental composition of the local governing bodies immediately responsible for the bulk of this offence, who count. And the time when local electors count most is on the eve of an election. Therefore we would urge all women voters who care for the

POLICE INQUIRY.

By MARY S. ALLEN, O.B.E.

The evidence given before the members of the Royal Commission on Police Powers promises to have a very important effect on our police methods in the future. Lord Lee, of whose ability as a chairman there can be no doubt, has been able to elicit from a mass of technical detail the real point at issue, namely the renewal of the confidence that has always existed between the police force and the public. The fact that the Royal Commission has not been set up as a criticism of police as a whole, but as an inquiry into certain methods said to be adopted by them when carrying out the duties of their profession, must not be overlooked, and should be welcomed by all. There is at the moment a dangerous suspicion in the mind of the man in the street that police have almost unlimited powers, and that these powers can be, and, in fact, are being used in a manner which is entirely opposed to our traditions and our laws. To allay this fear it appears absolutely essential that police authorities should answer questions put to them by the Commissioners as openly and freely as possible, but it must not be forgotten that much police work is necessarily of a somewhat intimate and delicate nature and requires not only secrecy, but a careful use of words when dealing with it. There is, of course, the possibility that many while totally disagreeing with the actual point of view held by certain authorities, will realize that the police forces in this country have a standard which cannot be surpassed nor can it be undermined by the seeming failure of individuals.

That a real divergence of opinion exists on certain points between those in the higher ranks of police is proved already, but on fundamental matters such as the dangers of "third degree" methods being applied to witnesses or prisoners, prolonging of time taken in the obtaining of evidence, and the rights of the public generally, there are no two opinions. Sir Ernley Blackwell, for twenty-two years attached to the Home Office, must naturally expect to find that certain questions are looked on somewhat differently, but his doubtful opinion of

liberties, status, and opportunities of their sex, to make the dismissal of married women a test question on the bestowal of their votes.

The second cause is the cause of woman police. Here the pressure from the local electorate is likely to be less directly effective, owing to the peculiar relationship in which watch committees and standing joint committees stand to the elected local authority which is partially responsible for their appointment. Yet it remains true that outside the Metropolitan Police Force, which is subject to Government control, local democratic control of the police is a living reality and a very cherished element of civic freedom. Certain it is that anti-feminist chief constables who have gone to war with city councils over the matter of including women in the force have not always emerged with colours flying. Here, again, then, is a question calling for the importunate concern of feminist local electors during the crucial time when their views count most.

Not that these are the only live feminist issues of our approaching local contests. They are merely the most obvious and comprehensible of such issues. It is difficult to open a newspaper at the present time without meeting some more or less abstruse reference to the mighty revolution which the present Government is engineering, for good or evil, in the structure of local administration and finance. The members of county and county borough councils who step into power on Thursday of next week will no doubt survive to inherit the transferred duties of the doomed poor law. They will without any doubt at all find themselves plunged straightway into the intricate exchange of Exchequer grants for industrial rates. In the discussions which are even now raging round this momentous financial operation, whose social implications have already been enlarged upon in our pages, the views and representations of the local authorities themselves will sway important issues, more especially if these can be consolidated, as has so far been the case in the Manchester City Council, on a non-party basis. If there was ever a time when membership of a local governing authority called for energy, brains, and initiative, that time is now. If there was ever a time when, in accordance with the implications of the wider feminism, it was urgently necessary for women to pull their weight, that time is now. In other words, if there was ever a time when it was necessary for women candidates to fight, and fight to win, that time is now. Nor is it enough for our women candidates to fight and fight to win. Our women voters must vote, and vote to count!

the regulations re the questioning of witnesses, etc., so recently and, we would say, so unadvisedly, issued after what was an unusual case, is proof that any panic order is almost sure to be misconstrued by the police themselves, and is likely to defeat the end in view. He, equally with the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and Sir Leonard Dunning, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary, are definitely opposed to the rules issued to the police being too rigid, as it would be impossible to cover all the emergencies which might arise in the course of a policeman's duty, and, if made too explicit, it would tend to curtail his usefulness. That police should have the right of entry to clubs holding a licence is a point of importance, and one on which there can, of course, be two opinions, but it is interesting to note that General Sir William Horwood spoke most emphatically in favour of this method. He stated it would make it unnecessary for the plain clothes man to be employed in visiting these places and participating in breaking licensing regulations in order to prove his case.

A very interesting position is raised by the question of the employment of women as police, being apparently one on which the members of the Commission are anxious and, in fact, determined to obtain information. Three decided opinions have been given and all differ considerably. Sir Ernley Blackwell evidently imagines that because a man is in charge of a case trained women cannot aid him by taking the statements from women concerned in the case. This is somewhat short-sighted, as everyone knows that in an important case not one man but probably several, undertake the interrogation of the numerous witnesses and that women could as easily take these statements and hand them in to the Inspector in charge of the case. With General Sir William Horwood's evidence against women police, it is not possible for any normal minded man or woman to agree, for a personal prejudice and a strong bias against their employ-

(Continued at foot of next page.)

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN AT YORK.

Long, narrow, airless Assembly Rooms hung with yellow sateen and with an ornate but amazingly inconvenient balcony, suitable only for a humble dance band of the time of George IV, and with exits conspicuous, it might almost be said, by their absence—such was the spot where the delegates to the Annual Meeting of the N.C.W. conducted their business last week, under the equable chairmanship of Lady Emmott, newly elected for a second term of office as President.

It is not possible here to give a complete account, either of the business transacted, nor of the many acts of kindness and hospitality offered by the inhabitants of York and its neighbourhood. It is sufficient to say that Mrs. Edwin Grey, chataleine of Greys Court, presided over the local Committee, and received us in her most beautiful and historic home.

A few notes on points of special interest to our own readers are offered. The Conference began with a service in York Minster, and a sermon by Dr. Cosmo Lang, now Archbishop Designate of Canterbury, and after it the delegates laid a wreath at the Seven Sisters' Window, near to which is the wonderful screen with doors, wherein are inscribed the names of women who gave their lives in the war. They then returned to the Assembly Rooms to listen to a speech of welcome from the Lord Mayor, to Lady Emmott's presidential address, to the Annual Report, the statement of accounts, the report of the Hon. Editor, and the result of the postal ballot (by P.R.) for the election of members of the Executive Committee. Among those on this Committee, who are also on the N.U.S.E.C. Executive, are Miss Picton-Turbervill, Mrs. Ryland, Miss Helen Ward, and, now elected, Mrs. Hubback. Each evening and on Thursday afternoon there was a public meeting, and on Wednesday afternoon an exhibition of arts and handicrafts, at which Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon reported on what is being done in this matter in the I.C.W. On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday and Thursday mornings the resolutions were debated, and two even of the four marked "only to be dealt with if time permits" were reached.

An urgency resolution expressed the hope "that a measure giving power to Local Authorities to prohibit the imposition of greyhound racing tracks in their area" will be introduced into Parliament at the earliest possible moment. Mrs. Keynes, Acting President, moved that the county "advisory committees" should be instructed by the Lord Chancellor to recommend an adequate number of suitable women as magistrates (on non-party lines). The resolution urging that the Home Secretary should carry out the recommendations of the Committees of Inquiry of 1920 and of 1924 by appointing a woman as H.M. Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, and fulfil his promise to appoint more women police in the Metropolitan area, moved by Miss Peto, was carried with some additions, but the amendment moved by the Women's Freedom League and the N.U.S.E.C., asking for compulsion on local authorities was not incorporated in it. Other subjects dealt with were Children's Rescue Work, the prevention of Maternal Mortality (asking for a Commission of Inquiry and for more facilities for research and remedial measures).

Further legislation to facilitate the early treatment of "border-line patients" was asked for in resolution 5, moved by Dr. Helen Boyle. Resolution 6 was as follows:—

That this Council deprecates the proposal of certain London Hospitals to discontinue the training of Medical Women, and urges that in the interests of the community a concerted demand should be made for women students, both graduate and post-graduate, to have facilities for training as adequate and as efficient as are those that are open to men.

And the first clause of an amendment by the N.U.S.E.C., "including their appointment to paid and honorary posts in hospitals," was adopted.

Mrs. Gordon then moved that the acceptance of the Home Secretary's (for England and Wales) model conditions for cinemas be made a condition in the granting of licenses and that all advertisements should state whether a film was "U" (for universal exhibition) or "A" (for adults).

The resolution on the Renunciation of War, long and reasoned, was moved by Miss Reiss and seconded by Mrs. George Cadbury. An amendment to delete the last words, "as a step in that direction reduce its (this country's) armaments," was moved by Mrs. Durand and seconded by Lady Selborne, but on Miss Ward's giving notice of a further amendment, the proposal merely to delete was dropped and her amendment to substitute the following words was accepted by the proposers "to press for the speedy summoning of the International Disarmament Conference."

After a resolution asking for further provision for the care and control of mentally deficient persons had been very fully debated and passed, the resolution standing in the name of the Open Door Council was reached. This resolution was moved in a speech of great clarity and eloquence by Mrs. Abbott (to whom Miss Anna Munro, Freedom League, seconder, gave up the time to which she was entitled), and supported by Miss Stead, of the National Union of Women Teachers. Its terms were as follows:—

"That in view of the importance of the National Council of Women defining its policy on the status of women in industry before the introduction of the promised Factories Bill, this Council demands:

(1) That in industrial legislation regulations and restrictions shall be based not upon the sex of the worker but upon the nature of the occupation.

(2) That in industrial legislation women shall be classed as adults and not with "young persons."

(3) That in view of the continued delay in the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention, it is of vital importance that in any Factories Bill there shall be inserted a section giving to all adult men and women workers in factories and workshops a 48 hour week; and equality of conditions, as regards:—

(a) Nightwork.

(b) Overtime and statutory payment for overtime.

(c) Holidays, and

(4) That in any Factories Bill there shall apply to all workers, irrespective of sex, all provision concerning

(a) General safety;

(b) Protection from dangerous machinery;

(c) The institution of fire drill;

(d) Lead processes carried on in places other than factories;

(e) Weight-lifting; and

(f) All special provisions and regulations for health, safety and welfare."

An amendment was moved by Miss Rose Squire, Chairman of the N.C.W. Industrial Committee, the substance of which was as follows:—

In Clause 1 insert the word "normally" after the word "based".

In Clause 3 (a) delete "nightwork" and in (b) delete "overtime".

The amendment was lost.

As the time was very short, Miss Helen Ward, who supported the resolution in the name of the N.U.S.E.C., after Miss Squire had spoken, had only a few moments. The resolution was then put and carried by 122 to 53, being more than a two-thirds majority. This result shows evidence of the good done by the ventilation the subject has received during the last few years, and it is the more remarkable in that Miss Squire is a woman held in universal respect, alike by supporters and those who differ, for her wide experience, for all she has done for women and for her courtesy and fairmindedness towards those whose views she deprecates.

The average level of debate during the three days was high, and happily we had with us, Lady Frances Balfour, Miss Nina Boyle, and Lady Selborne, each of whom at all times, and in the most uncomfortable places, lend joyousness to any discussion in which they intervene by the masculine vigour with which they wield our mother tongue. "The men tremble," said Lady Frances (as well they might when they have her arguments to confute), "the men tremble, at dinner-tables or elsewhere when I meet them, I see in their faces and in their attitude, a dread of coming events." But she graciously added: "As we are strong, let us be merciful." A. H. W.

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ment is shown in every word. That the Metropolitan women police appear to have given so little satisfaction must not, however, be thought to prove that they are inefficient. There is no doubt a deeper reason for the statements made, and before so wholesale an indictment of women's capacity as police is accepted, some question must be asked as to their opportunities of service. This evidence was diametrically opposed to that of Sir Leonard Dunning, whose experience of women police has been gained when inspecting the members of police forces in the provinces, and who stated that he was not only in favour of their employment, but that certain duties could be more suitably carried out by women than by men. No doubt the members of the Commission will persist in their wish to get at the truth with regard to the whole position of women police, and we can be sure that their able and intelligent questions will elicit much that will prove of value to all who have the subject at heart.

CZECHS AND THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS.¹

A holiday spent in Czecho-Slovakia gives an opportunity of studying the psychology of a State of mixed nationalities and one is led to meditate on the difficulties and losses which seem inevitable to such a condition.

In Czecho-Slovakia all the citizens whether belonging to the dominant race or to the minorities seem prepared to be loyal citizens of the new State and use their powers and experiences in its service. Yet one is conscious of a lack of opportunity for those belonging to the minority races leading to a sense of frustration and loss. The old German theatres of Prague and Brunn with their great traditions which should surely be the proud possession of the new State are starved in the attempt to Czechize the art and music of the new State. In commerce the Czechs seem to be struggling to oust their German fellow-citizens from their position of predominance rather than trying to learn from them and stand beside them. In the administrative services new Czech-speaking officials have everywhere replaced the old officials of long experience. They are often persons of little education or training, and in consequence the services are much less efficient.

Wherever the proportion of Czech-speaking families can be supposed to demand it Czech schools are set up while German schools are either closed or starved until it becomes very difficult for them to maintain their efficiency. In fact, everywhere the desire is obvious to Czechize the national culture and to make Czech the only national language.

Its own culture, language, and literature are the most precious possession of any race, and its greatest contribution to the real wealth of the State to which the race belongs. If the willingness to make this contribution, to cultivate and develop their own heritage is constantly frustrated and blocked in minority races they must turn their eyes to others of their own race in other States where their racial culture is fostered and encouraged. It is difficult to see why the idea of the sovereign State and the idea of race and race culture need be entangled in this fashion. Surely there is no insuperable bar to different cultures and different races uniting in one State not with one dominant and the others repressed but each offering their contributions on equal terms to the service of the common State.

With our modern facilities for transport and communication complete autonomy for national cultures might easily be developed inside a single State—even where, as in Czecho-Slovakia, the nationalities do not live in compact groups—in which each nationality receives its share of the State appropriations for cultural purposes and offers its contribution to the real wealth and greatness of the State.

The Czecho-Slovakian Republic has such ardent patriotism, such courage, vigour and far-sightedness it could surely resolve all the difficulties of such a composite State on the lines not of a federated state, but of sister cultures under the care of one administration.

What is the real difficulty?

Largely, I believe, a false idea of what is essential to the security of the State. Men are afraid that unless fellow-citizens are bound together by unity of language and culture, their love for their state will languish. But Switzerland has not needed the bond of a common language to develop her patriotism. It needs little looking about the world to discover different cultures and races ardently loving one mother country, and serving under one flag. The real essential is that every citizen shall be free to give of his best to the State, and that his peculiar service shall be welcomed. German and Hungarian music add to the wealth of the Czecho-Slovakian State and are worth fostering. The German language is one of the great languages of Western culture essential to every modern scientist.

Minorities existed before the war, they were almost universally repressed and down-trodden, since the war we have become conscious of their troubles and are endeavouring to remedy them. It will be a great step forward when a State learns to foster all the racial cultures that exist among its citizens side by side not as rivals, but as mutually helpful forces in the service of the State. It should strengthen patriotism—that larger loyalty to the State, beyond the loyalties to family and race, and should be a step to the greater loyalty to the whole human race, which is the ideal before us all.

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

THE ELECTORS AND 1ST NOVEMBER.

Our articles on 20th September and 5th October were concerned with the duties and functions of Borough Councils and the need for women councillors in the Metropolis and the provinces.

We propose in this article to say a word in regard to the duties and responsibilities of the electors who will be called upon next week to elect for three years the men and the women who are to serve on these Councils.

Mr. H. G. Wells has stated somewhere "that the ordinary voter does not care a rap for his vote." The assertion is sweeping, and yet anyone who follows the trend of local government elections will be bound to admit that there is undeniable evidence in support of this statement.

Official returns testify to the apathy which of recent years has been so marked a feature of local government elections. Though somewhat heavier than those of previous elections, the returns for the recent County Council elections reveal that local government electors, with of course certain notable exceptions, are either asleep with regard to their civic duties and responsibilities, or do not, as Mr. Wells believes, "care a rap for their votes."

The returns for the last three elections for Metropolitan Borough Councils are distinctly more encouraging, for the percentage of votes recorded has risen from 27.9 in 1919 to 36.4 in 1922, and to 42.5 in 1925. Figures, however, could be quoted, did space permit, to show that electoral sleeping sickness in regard to local government elections is not confined to London. It prevails also in the provinces.

On some future occasion we hope to draw attention to some causes which perhaps lie at the root of local government electoral apathy. Our duty at the moment is simply to remind electors, especially women electors, (1) that the triennial *Elections for Metropolitan Borough Councillors* will take place on *Thursday, 1st November*, and in the majority of the provincial towns, for councillors to fill the one-third vacancies which occur each year, and (2) that such elections provide the opportunity for the ratepayers and those interested in good government to express their opinion through the ballot-box as to whether the town's affairs are being conducted as efficiently and economically as they might be, or whether it is time for some change and improvement.

The importance of municipal elections is far greater than is generally realized. The many and varied problems which will confront the men and women who next Thursday will be elected borough councillors for three years, include problems of housing, public health, sanitation, removal of dust and refuse, maternity and child welfare, slum clearance, town planning, smoke abatement, development of playing fields, unemployment and the expenditure of large sums of public money. These are matters which affect the well-being of the community and they call for intelligent, courageous, and economical treatment.

If our local affairs are to be honourably and wisely administered our local rulers must be men and women of high character, administrative ability, and common sense, men and women who have time to give to the work, and whose aim will be to serve the town to the best of their capacity, regardless of party, political, or personal considerations.

Upon the *electors* rest the responsibility and duty of choosing the men and women who will carry on the affairs of the town for three years. It is a duty which no good citizen can shirk or leave undone, and if the result is to be satisfactory electors must acquaint themselves beforehand as to the character and qualifications of the candidates. We fully realize that it is often difficult for women electors, especially for those who are busy housewives with little time to spare, to obtain that definite information about the candidates who are standing for election and re-election which is necessary if they are to record their votes with intelligence and understanding. On the other hand, we are of opinion that women voters as well as men voters, should make an effort to obtain information on these points before they go to the polling booth.

Women's organizations and their canvassers have often definite information regarding candidates, and should make it part of their business (as we know many do) to supply facts to all women voters in their localities.

It is of the utmost importance that in the few days which still remain before polling takes place, that women voters should

(if they have not already done so) make themselves acquainted with the views and opinions of the men and women who are seeking election and re-election, and it is equally important that on Thursday next they should spare the few minutes necessary to record their votes for those candidates who seem to them to be the best fitted to serve their borough with wisdom and sincerity.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS. NOVEMBER, 1928.

We regret that space does not permit us to give a complete list of the women candidates for the Borough Councils in London, but over 500 women have been nominated and will probably go to the poll. Information is given in regard to some Boroughs, and a full list of the successful women candidates will be given later, together with the names of those in provincial towns.

Deptford *Mrs. DRAPPER, J.P., Mayor and Chairman of Board of Guardians, Member of Food Council (Lab.).

Fulham, Barons Court Ward Miss C. FULFORD (M.R.). Chairman of Fulham Board of Guardians since 1927. Member of N.U.S.E.C. Executive.

*Miss H. A. PACKER (Ind. C.). First woman member of the Fulham Council.

Hampstead Mrs. CARGNE (M.E.A.). Former member of Kensington Borough Council.

*Mrs. K. I. FISHER (M.E.A.). Has served 9 years on the Council. Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Has done all in her power to secure low-rented dwellings for large and over-crowded families.

*Miss E. C. LODGE (M.E.A.). Has served three years. Chairman of Public Libraries Committee. Principal of Westfield College.

Mrs. YOULES (Lab.). Member of Board of Guardians.

Lewisham *Mrs. EDWARDS (M.R.). Served six years on Council. School Manager and has done two years care work for the Catford Central Boys' School. Chairman of the Lewisham Chamber of Commerce.

*Miss G. M. MASON (M.R.). Social worker. Member of the Lewisham and Deptford War Pensions Committee and Chairman of the Children's Sub-Committee. Six years on Borough Council.

Miss ELSIE H. PARKER (Teachers' Labour League).

*Mrs. PINNELL (M.R.). Has been a member of Council three years. Chairman of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in 1927, and is Chairman of the West Lewisham (No. 3) Group of School Managers.

Miss CLARA J. ROBINSON, LL.A., has had many years' service as Head Mistress of London Schools, the last 23 years in the Girls' Department of the Northbrook School, Lee. Was President of the Lewisham Teachers' Association in 1913 and of the London Teachers' Association in 1926. Has served on the Central Education Committee of the League of Nations Union and on the Committee on Wage Earning Children, and is a member of the Ministry of Labour's Central Advisory Committee on Juvenile Employment.

Mrs. STILES (Lab.). Care Committee worker. Formerly an active member of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

Paddington *Mrs. DRURY (M.R.). Member of the Council since 1919 and has served on the following Committees: Public Health, Finance, Baths, Works, Housing, General Purposes, Maternity and Child Welfare (being Chairman of the last named). School Manager and on Care Committee.

Mrs. LOFTHOUSE (M.R.). School Manager and Care Committee worker. Contested a seat on the Borough Council in 1925.

Mrs. OSGOOD (M.R.). Takes a great interest in the Young Briton's League (North Paddington Branch).

Miss L. PERKIN (Ind.). Trained nurse and member of the Territorial Force Nursing Association. Member of various social and political committees.

Miss MILDRED RANSOM (Ind.). Principal of a school of Secretarial Training for Girls. Member of the London Chamber of Commerce and author of *The Chairman's Handbook*. Formerly lecturer on business affairs at King's College for Women and was also a member of the Examining Board of London University.

Mrs. TURK (M.R.). Is an active voluntary worker for St. Mary's Hospital.

St. Marylebone *Miss BRIGHT ASHFORD (M.R.), Barrister-at-Law. Has been a member of the Council for some years and has taken an active part in the Public Health work. Writer and lecturer.

*Mrs. CRAWFORD (Lab.). Has been a member of the Council for several years. She is a member of the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.

Miss LILIAN DAWSON, J.P. (Lab.). Secretary of Parliamentary Labour Club. Has twice contested the Marylebone Division for the L.C.C. President of the Women Clerks' and Secretaries' Association.

*Mrs. HENRIQUES (M.R.). Has also served on the Board of Guardians. Has done much social work for women and girls.

St. Pancras. Mrs. HARRISON BELL (Lab.). Member of Labour Party Executive. Member of Royal Commission on National Health Insurance and of Domestic Servants' Enquiry, Member of Overseas Settlement Committee. Miss ADA CROSBY, M.B.E. (M.R.). Has served for 11 years on the Council. Hon. Secretary, City of London Red Cross Society.

Miss MONICA WHATELY, (Lab.) Parliamentary candidate for St. Albans. Former Organiser for N.U.S.E.C. and worker for Save the Children Fund.

Wandsworth, Streatham Mrs. W. G. WOODARD (Lab.). An active member of the Labour Women's Section.

Wandsworth, Tooting Mrs. DEWAR ROBERTSON (M.R.). Active worker for War Pensions and has always taken a keen interest in local government affairs.

Westminster *EDITH, LADY BRADFORD (M.R.). A member of the Council since 1918.

*Miss HILDA DUTCH (M.R.). Was first elected to the Council in 1925.

Miss DOROTHY EVANS (Lab.). Secretary of the Women Clerks' and Secretaries' Association.

*Mrs. ODONE (M.R.). First elected in 1925.

*Mrs. MERCER (M.R.). Has been a member of the Council for some years and has also served on the Board of Guardians. Is a keen supporter of the women's cause and is well known as a lecturer among women's organizations.

*Mrs. RIDLEY SMITH. The first woman to serve on the City Council.

*THE HON. Mrs. VICKERS (M.R.). A member of the Council since 1918.

* Standing for re-election.

[For the Questionnaire for candidates standing for London Borough Councils and literature on work of these authorities, see under N.U.S.E.C. Headquarter Notes.]

DENTISTRY FOR WOMEN.

The chief drawbacks which deter numbers of women from taking up the Medical Profession to-day, viz. length and expense of training, the overcrowded state of the profession and the difficulty of securing a post or a good practice, cannot be said to exist to anything like the same extent in Dentistry. While there are at the present time a fair number of women holding more or less minor appointments in Dental Schools, there are only a few who enter the more ambitious field of private practice. No doubt the aspirant for the latter needs higher qualifications and certain other advantages such as some private means to tide over the earlier years of waiting together with an attractive personality and the ability to inspire confidence, but to those possessed of these necessary qualifications private practice offers much higher rewards and greater personal satisfaction than a salaried post. The training necessary is fairly long and arduous. It is first of all essential to obtain a good School Leaving Certificate of Matriculation Standard which should include, if possible, Chemistry and Physics. Intending candidates who remain at school till the age of 18 would be well advised to take a Higher Certificate Examination of one of the Universities, including Chemistry and Physics. Success in this examination qualifies for admission to a recognized Dental School and also excuses candidates the Pre-Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics. The next step is entry to a recognized Dental School, such as the Royal Dental Hospital and School, Leicester Square, or one of the big provincial Dental Hospitals, practically all of which are connected with the Universities.

The course is a four years' one covering Biology, Dental Mechanics (in the School Laboratory), Dental Anatomy, and Physiology, Dental Materia Medica, and Therapeutics. During the last two years much time is given to the study of Operative Dental Surgery.

The Royal Dental Hospital, London, works in conjunction with the London School of Medicine for Women.

The four years' course leads up to the Diploma of L.D.S. after which it is necessary for the student to be entered on the Dentists' Register, before practice can be started. The total cost of dental training varies from £250 to £400 per annum. The salaries for the various types of appointments in Dental schools vary from £200 to £400 per annum. The emoluments from private practice, once a good footing has been obtained, reach of course a much higher figure.

H. W.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Miss MACADAM.
General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

CONFERENCE ON WILLS AND INTESTACIES (FAMILY MAINTENANCE) BILL.

Tuesday, 27th November, at 3 p.m., at 4 St. James Square.

As our readers will remember, last August Lord Astor introduced this Bill, which gives discretion to the court to make provision for a testator's family where this has not been done. Lord Astor proposes to reintroduce the Bill this session. A conference is to be held (by kind permission of Lord Astor) at 4 St. James's Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, 27th November, at 3 p.m., at which the provisions of the Bill will be explained by Sir Benjamin Cherry, the legal expert on the subject of testamentary provision in this and other countries, who drafted the Bill, and by Lord Astor. The conference will be limited to representatives from those Societies likely to be interested in the subject, who have been invited to appoint one delegate each, and to others with special knowledge or interest in the subject who may apply to Headquarters for tickets.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS, 1928.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CANDIDATES.

For the forthcoming London Borough Council elections the following questionnaire has been drawn up, and we hope that both our Societies in London and individuals will put the questions to the candidates, either verbally or by letter. Copies will be sent from Headquarters gratis on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1928.

- Will you
 - support the application of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919, so that a woman shall not be disqualified on account of her sex from any post or office under the Council, including the higher responsible posts—medical, educational and administrative?
 - oppose the compulsory retirement on marriage of women employees of the Council?
- Will you endeavour to secure the appointment of an adequate representation of women on all committees and sub-committees of your Council, either as elected or co-opted members?
- Will you support equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities of training, entry, and promotion for all men and women employed by the Council?
- Will you urge the Council to request the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to provide more women police for patrolling the parks and open spaces?
- Will you, with respect to houses built by the Council, endeavour to secure,
 - the appointment of qualified women property managers?
 - Rent Abatement for tenants with children?
- Will you urge the Council to take action with a view to having the standard of sanitary accommodation raised in common lodging houses for women?
- Will you endeavour to secure the strict application of the regulations with regard to Smoke Abatement?
- Will you endeavour to secure provision for a complete Maternity Service, in so far as it is within the province of your Local Authority, to comprise the programme recommended by the Ministry of Health, including Domiciliary Midwifery, Ante-Natal Supervision, Administrative Action in connection with Puerperal Inspection?

LEAFLET FOR ELECTORS.

A special leaflet suitable for distribution among women electors in London Boroughs, briefly setting out the reasons why they should vote at the forthcoming elections, has been published. We shall be glad to supply copies of this at the rate of 10s. 6d. per 1,000, or 1s. 3d. per 100.

FOR THE BERLIN CONGRESS, 1929.

As in former years, there will be an International Stall at the Congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship at Berlin next year in aid of the funds of the Alliance. We propose to collect suitable articles at the "Green, White, and Gold Fair," on the 13th and 14th November, of the Women's Freedom League, where a stall has been taken, and we ask all our friends to help us to fill it with attractive articles, of a national character, for sending to Berlin.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE BY-ELECTION.

The candidates at the above by-election have been approached by the Ashton-under-Lyne and District W.C.A. We hope to publish their answers to the questionnaire next week.

CONFERENCE ON THE SOUTH WALES AREA GROUP.

We apologize for an error in the issue of 12th October, in which it was stated that the Cardiff and Newport Societies shared the expenses of the above conference. It is to the South Wales Area Group that our thanks are due for taking the financial responsibility of this conference.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PERCENTAGE *versus* BLOCK GRANTS.

MADAM,—Mrs. Simon, in her reply to my article, has apparently failed to appreciate my general line of argument. She states that I ignore general argument and content myself with picking out extreme cases to show the defects of the present system. That is not correct.

My general proposition is that a system cannot be defended under which the amount of State help which is granted to any area is ultimately dependent on what that area can afford to spend. In other words, that a system which may reward the rich Authority simply because it is rich, and penalize the poor Authority simply because it is poor, is inherently bad. Purely for the sake of illustration I picked out what are admittedly extreme cases, but the fact remains that they are indicative of what is happening in lesser degree in other parts of the country.

As regards the rest of Mrs. Simon's letter, she argues as though the present system contains a definite guarantee that the needs of an area will be attended to by the Local Authority. There is, however, no such guarantee at the present time.

Under the Percentage Grants system, a Local Authority which is anxious to spend may be encouraged to spend more by the knowledge that it will be reimbursed 50 per cent of its expenditure by the State, but the Local Authority that is unwilling to spend the ratepayers' money, is not likely to be over-awed by the fact (to use Mrs. Simon's words) that "their parsimony results in a smaller grant being received from the State." They will be fully alive to the fact that they have to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure themselves and that the grant from the State is only reimbursement of a proportion of their expenditure.

On the other hand, under the new system of block grants it is definitely laid down as part of the scheme, that provision will be made for withholding some part of the block grants in the event of a reasonable standard of efficiency not being maintained. There is, therefore, a definite guarantee under the new scheme which does not form part of the existing system.

As regards the last paragraph, Mrs. Simon may find many things vague and uncertain, but there is one established fact—that the total of the State grants to local Authorities in England, Scotland, and Wales is to be increased by no less than 8½ millions. It would be difficult for Mrs. Simon to contend that such an increase will not tend to improve and develop the administration of Local Services.

E. M. COSTELLO.

CRANLEIGH, EGHAM HILL, EGHAM, SURREY.

TOLERATED BROTHELS IN CROWN COLONIES, ETC.

MADAM,—Following Miss Powell's letter I am glad to be able to inform your readers that the Colonial Secretary, acting on the request of this and many other societies, has reconstituted the Colonial Office Advisory Committee to examine and report upon the new Regulationist enactments in the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. Lord Balfour of Burleigh was appointed Chairman and that Committee is expected to report shortly. Until it does so it would be unwise to press for Parliamentary action. This Association is represented on the Advisory Committee by its Chairman, the Rev. W. C. Roberts (Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury).

May I take this opportunity of offering the thanks of the A.M.S.H. to THE WOMAN'S LEADER and all those societies which have supported us in protesting against these new enactments and also against the proposals being made in Kenya. Your readers will probably be glad to know, too, that the A.M.S.H. has undertaken financial responsibility for sending out Miss Meliscent Shephard for three years' special work, in co-operation with the Calcutta Vigilance Association, for the elimination of the brothel areas in Calcutta. This important piece of work is in commemoration of our founder, Josephine Butler.

ALISON NELLANS,
Secretary, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.
ORCHARD HOUSE, GREAT SMITH STREET, S.W. 1.

THE KELLOGG PACT AND AFTER.

"The signing of the Kellogg Pact is not an end but a beginning." With this firmly in view, the thirty odd Co-operative Societies of the British American Women's Crusade are organizing an active campaign in view of the General Election next year. To inaugurate this, a one-day conference on the Kellogg Pact and after will be held in the Caxton Hall on Thursday, 8th November, when the speakers will be Lord Cecil, Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, and Mr. W. Arnold-Forster.

PROGRESS OF CECIL HOUSES.

This week opens a new chapter in Mrs. Cecil Chesterton's valiant personal campaign for the provision of cheap lodging houses for homeless women. Three are already successfully under weigh in London, and it seems as though the 1s. a night charged to each woman lodger were sufficient to make the houses self-supporting when once the initial expenses have been met. But Mrs. Chesterton is not content with three. The extent of their activity suggests the need for a fourth and an appeal for a fourth is to be launched at a public meeting in the New Theatre on 26th October, at 3 p.m., at which Miss Gladys Cooper, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Miss Margaret Bondfield, and Mr. John Drinkwater will speak.

COMING EVENTS.

BRITISH-AMERICAN WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

NOV. 3. 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Caxton Hall. One-day Conference on "The Kellogg Pact and After." Chair: Lady Acland. Speakers: Viscount Cecil, Mrs. Swanwick, Mr. W. Arnold Foster.

EDINBURGH ENFRANCHISEMENT CELEBRATION (ORGANIZED BY WOMEN'S AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES).

OCT. 31. 8 p.m. Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Mass Meeting. Speakers: Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Laurance Housman, Esq., Dame Katherine Furse. Chair: Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

GUILDHOUSE W.C.A.

NOV. 5. 3 p.m. Mrs. Paul Willoughby (Alliance of Honour), "The Equal Moral Standard."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Gillingham W.C.A. NOV. 25. 7.30 p.m. Arden Street. Members' Evening.

Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. OCT. 30. 8 p.m. McLellan Galleries. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence and Dame Katherine Furse, G.B.E. "Citizenship and the Responsibilities of the New Voters."

Preston W.C.A. NOV. 2. 7.30. Orient Café, Friargate. Dr. Ida Scudder, "Education of Women in India."

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

NOV. 5. 6 p.m. St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square. Miss Froud (N.U.W.T.), Education—Equalities still to Won." Chair: Mrs. Smiley.

SIX POINT GROUP.

OCT. 30. 5 p.m. 62 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Miss Vera Brittain, "Feminism at Geneva." Chair: Mrs. Gram-Swing.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

NOV. 13-14. Caxton Hall. Victory Green, White and Gold Fair. Opened by Viscountess Astor, M.P., and Miss Viola Tree.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

NOV. 7. 3 p.m. 50 Porchester Terrace. Annual Fair.

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).

TO LET in Mansion Flat 2-3 rooms, furnished; use bath, kitchen. Suit friends. Terms by arrangement.—Box 1,508, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

STUDLAND, near Swanage. To let furnished for winter, charming six-roomed cottage; large sheltered garden; linen; silver; piano. £1 a week, long let.—Box 1,510, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

WIMPOLE STREET (adjoining). Very large furnished room, gas fire; also single room. Breakfast or partial board. Quiet private house.—Box 1,511, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

WANTED in London for two or three months by married couple, small furnished flat or furnished rooms without board. Very moderate terms.—Box 1,512, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

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

TO LET, BED-SITTINGROOM in lady's flat off Vauxhall Bridge Road. Gas (own meter), electric light, use bathroom. Moderate rent. Suitable for lady out all day. Personal references exchanged.—Box 1,514, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

TO LET.—Lonely elderly lady (not infirm) would find two large, pleasant, sunny ROOMS, furnished, looking on gardens, in similar lady's quiet house. Not smokers. Terms very moderate for permanency.—Write for further particulars, Box 1,513, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

TO LET, HALF-FLAT, 1st floor; large parlour (fine view), bedroom, kitchenette; electric light, gas-cooker, bath, geyser. Suit retired teacher. One guinea per week if unfurnished.—Apply, Professor Barbara Foxley, Brynithon, Llandrindod Wells.

POST WANTED.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, own machine, understands German and French translation, literary or committee work at home, or temporary engagements. German a speciality.—Miss Ward, Sunnyside, East Housley, Leatherhead.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

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

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

BREAKFAST CLOTHS.—300 Snow White Damask Cloths, good reliable quality. Floral designs. 45 x 45 ins., 4s. 58 x 58 ins., 5s. 6d. 58 x 78 ins., 7s. 6d. 70 x 70 ins., 7s. each. Complete Bargain List FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

PICTURE DANCE FROCK; hydrangea-blue and silver shot taffeta silk; inset vandyke silver lace, transparent hem; bust 38 ins., length 49 ins.; never worn. £2. Original price, 5 guineas.—D., 54a Warrington Crescent, London, W. 9.

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.)

WANTED.—WOMAN'S LEADER bound volume XI, or complete numbers for 1919. Also the following odd numbers: Vol. XII, Nos. 37, 38 and 44. Vol. XIII, Nos. 27 to 32 inclusive.—I. B. O'Malley, 6 Steeles Road, London, N.W. 3.

DRESS.

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

GOOD UPHOLSTERESS and NEEDLEWOMAN. Miss Gosse recommends Miss Ellen Bell, 71 Warlock Road, W. 9.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Expert advice on Openings and Trainings for professional women; interviews 10-1 (except Saturdays) or by appointment.

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 100 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 10s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 28th October, 6.30, Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A.

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