

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### The Menace of Navalism.

The presentation of the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons on Thursday of last week, was accompanied by a Naval debate in the French Senate on the same day. The first raises no dark or peculiar forebodings. "We have done," said Mr. Bridgeman, "more than any other country in actual reduction of armaments." "As the Prime Minister has said, we are not going to engage in any building competition with America." So far so good. We may not have done enough. We may have mishandled a naval conference, and inadvertently caused a naval scare, but we have at any rate forsworn competitive building, and carried through an absolute reduction of naval armaments. But when we turn to the contemporary debate in the Senate, a far more menacing prospect comes into view. The French debate was conducted with continuous reference to the naval programme of Germany and Italy. The determination of Italy to construct a fleet up to French standard within the limitations of the Washington agreement was cited as involving a danger to French security in the Mediterranean, since part of the French tonnage would be required for northern waters. The reporter of the Naval Commission dealt quite frankly with the position. It would, he said, give Italy pre-dominance in the Mediterranean, and enable her to cut the vital link between France and her "military reservoirs in Africa." "My conclusion is," he added, "that we must have in the Atlantic a force superior to the 40,000 tons that Germany is building up. As for Italy, we must lay down ship for ship. You may say this is a new race for armaments. I answer yes, it is, and we will go on with it unless an organized peace takes the place of anathems to peace." This is ugly talk, but it is as well that everyone should hear it, so that we may be impelled to ask ourselves, as a nation, whether we have ever done anything, by action or inaction, to diminish the constructive faith of the world in the League of Nations and its machinery. For it is only by the growth of such faith that "organized peace can take the place of anathems to peace."

#### Washington Hours Convention.

The attitude adopted by the Minister of Labour at the recent meeting of the International Labour Office on the Washington Hours Convention has cast a gloom, if not shame, on the hearts of all those who are proud of this country's past in regard to initiating legislation for the protection of the workers. The reasons put forward by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland to account for this country's desire for a revision of the Convention; the fact that it has taken ten years since the Convention was first promulgated for these reasons, thin as they are, to be formulated; the small minority which supported Sir Arthur's

proposal, and his ignominious defeat have gone a long way towards lowering British prestige at Geneva. The question of hours for industrial workers is intimately related to the question of differential treatment as regards hours of employment between men and women, and the demand has been put forward by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and many other organizations that the next Factory Bill should either incorporate or supplement the Washington Hours Convention, which would limit the hours for all workers, and not, as is now the case in factory legislation and as has been proposed in all recent Factory Bills, apply to women only.

#### The New Electorate.

Interesting forecasts have been made as to the preponderance of men over women, and women over men in certain constituencies. In a certain number of cases the balance is fairly even, and in thirty-eight parliamentary divisions throughout the country there will be a larger proportion of men than women. Men voters preponderate in mining and distressed areas where the young women have been forced to leave and seek employment elsewhere. In only one London constituency, South Poplar, will men voters be in a majority. On the other hand South Kensington shows the extreme example of women outnumbering men with 249 women voters to every hundred men! This may be in part accounted for by the large number of women domestic servants employed in that district, and this probably holds good also of Chelsea, where one finds 171 women voters to 100 men. The seaside towns also have a large balance of women on their lists. Hastings and St. Leonards will have 175 per 100 men; Blackpool 172, Eastbourne 169, the Isle of Thanet 170, and Brighton 160. In these cases possibly the superior longevity of women of the retired "comfortable" class may affect these numbers.

#### What Women Voters Want.

Since the offer of prizes by the *Daily News* for the twenty best letters by the New Voters on the forthcoming elections, the office has been inundated with correspondence. According to the Leader editor, the unanimity in their demand is astonishing. Ninety-six per cent of them demand the same things first. They demand Peace, and they demand the end of unemployment. The futility and waste of war rouses the writers to anger, and they passionately want work for their men. Housing and slum clearance is an insistent demand and few of the writers fail to mention Free Trade as the guardian of their housekeeping budget.

#### Bastardy (Witness Process) Bill.

On Tuesday, 12th March, Miss Lawrence introduced, under the Ten Minutes' Rule, a useful little Bill dealing with the attendances of witnesses in affiliation proceedings. She explained that when the Poor Law Consolidation Act of 1927 was passed, owing to some unintentional omission, the magistrates' power to summon witnesses for affiliation cases was taken away. The importance of not depriving magistrates of a power they have exercised for many years lies in the fact that the parties concerned are often people not in a position to get their own witnesses together. Miss Lawrence further explained that this matter was brought to her notice by women magistrates, and that the Association of Magistrates had expressed its regret that this power was no longer in their hands. The present Bill was drafted by the Home Office, and will probably pass through its further stages without opposition.

#### Census of Homeless Persons.

The annual census of homeless persons was taken in London on the night of 15th February, on behalf of the London County Council. It was a clear night, but very cold, and one on which

snow had fallen earlier. No one, it was stated, was found sheltering under arches or on staircases. In the streets twenty-two men, eight women, and one child were found, as compared with sixty-one men and seventeen women on the night of the census of 1928. In licensed common lodging-houses, 14,648 persons were accommodated, as against 14,738 in 1928. In lodging-houses for single persons there were 174 more men than last year, and 112 fewer women. The number of beds available in common lodging-houses was 14,556 for men, and 2,039 for women, as compared with rather larger number for both sexes last year. The percentage of unoccupied beds in men's houses was approximately 12 per cent, and in women's houses 20 per cent. With regard to shelters and labour homes not licensed, numbers had not varied from last year, but in London casual wards there were 834 men and twenty-six women, the largest numbers recorded at any census since 1912. Sad though these figures are, it is gratifying to learn that the number of homeless persons has fallen very considerably during this century.

#### Demand for Women Police on Hampstead Heath.

The Women's Freedom League has done useful work in bringing the need for women police on Hampstead Heath before the Assistant Commissioner of Police. A deputation consisting of representative Hampstead women, including a magistrate and member of the Hampstead Borough Council, was introduced by Dr. Elizabeth Knight, who explained that the Heath keepers had no power of arrest, and Mrs. Nevinson, J.P., spoke of charges of indecency which had been brought before the Hampstead magistrates during the nine years she had sat on the Bench. There is no more potent argument for the need of women police than the protection of parks and public places. It is unthinkable that mothers should be afraid to allow their children to play on the Heath, and that young servant girls should be in danger for want of adequate protection. London is proud of Hampstead Heath, and children and young people who have a right to use it for pleasure and exercise must be guarded from evil associations.

#### Brutal or Ignorant?

Lady Holt, presiding over a meeting of the Manchester Women's Conservative and Unionist Association last week, made a statement so astonishing that we are reluctant to credit the Press with having reported it correctly. It was no use, she said, making collections for the miners. They were in their present distress because of their own actions in the General Strike. Can it be that Lady Holt knows nothing of the dislocating factors which have buffeted the mining industry for the past ten years or so? The increase of personnel under pressure of war demands, the fevered stimulus of the Ruhr invasion, the cold douche of the gold standard, the sudden competition of reparations coal in European markets, the inevitable forward march of oil fuel, the development and re-equipment of foreign coal fields? Who, beside Mr. A. J. Cook, would deny that the mad leadership and ill-starred obstinacy of the Miners' Federation may at one period have intensified the dislocation. Who beside Lady Holt would deny that the strike itself was a result of almost unbearable conditions caused by circumstances which the miners could in no way control, and only dimly understand? Remarks of the kind quoted, made at the expense of a class of persons whose sufferings are almost beyond description, may appear at first sight to be wantonly brutal. We are charitable enough to believe, however, that they are inspired rather by wilful ignorance and total lack of imagination.

#### Child Endowment in Australia.

The majority report of the Royal Commission which was appointed in September, 1927, to inquire into the feasibility of a Federal scheme of Child Endowment, has declared itself unfavourable to any such scheme on the ground of its cost. Further, the opinion was expressed that it had not been established that wages are insufficient. It was thought that the taxation necessary to finance a scheme such as was proposed, viz. 10s. a week for children under 14, involving a new expenditure of £50,000,000, would not only increase the income tax very considerably, but would also increase the cost of living. A further complication in the opinion of the majority was that a Commonwealth scheme would include the power of the Government to fix wages and deal with industrial matters. It will be interesting to know whether the Commission had considered a less ambitious scheme, and it is satisfactory to remember that in the Federal

Civil Service and in New South Wales Child Endowment schemes are already at work.

#### Broadcast Debate.

In the monthly notes published by the Family Endowment Society (18 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1) the discussion between Miss Eleanor Rathbone and Professor D. H. Macgregor is printed in full. It is indeed a model of compression, and we advise readers who did not hear the debate whether they are prepossessed in favour or against to get a copy of the notes. They will see both sides clearly stated though it is hardly correct to say both sides as Professor Macgregor admitted that he was in favour of allowances, but would like them to take the form of an extension of public services. This point of view will hardly commend itself to those who dislike the idea of family allowances on the ground of interference with parental responsibilities. Anything more likely to interfere with home life than the development of school social services on a large scale—food, clothing, etc., can hardly be imagined.

#### Women's Suffrage in France.

It is clear that the Senate persists in its anti-feminist attitude, as having once thrown out the bill for women's suffrage, it is seizing every opportunity of putting obstacles in the way of further discussion. The largest political group in the Senate, the Radical, Democratic, and Socialist Radical Left, has decided to ask for the withdrawal from the Senate of a private members' women's suffrage bill. The Senate had no intention of discussing the bill unless it was pushed forward, and thus its presence on the agenda is of little practical value. Now that the Left is asking for the removal of the bill from the Senate's programme an unexpected opportunity for discussing the subject will be given, as it is unlikely that the Senate could decide to withdraw the bill without a debate.

#### National Trust and the Lake District.

It is delightful to read of another beautiful valley in the Lake District having been bought by private benefactors and handed over to the National Trust. Only a short time ago Professor Trevelyan gave a tract of land in Great Langdale to the National Trust, in order to prevent the valley-head from being spoiled by building, etc. Cockley Beck Farm, at the head of the Duddon Valley, has now been bought by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Simon, in order that this particularly beautiful district also may remain in its present unspoiled condition. There seem to us few ways of spending money on the community which can bring greater ultimate pleasure than this.

#### Lady Bailey's Lectures to the Society of Women Engineers.

Just a year ago Lady Bailey started *via* Marseilles, Rome, and Naples for her wonderful flight from Cairo to Cape Town, and back to England by way of the Belgian Congo and French West Africa. In lecturing recently to the society of women engineers, of which she is a member of the Council, Lady Bailey described herself as a novice in flying. If this be correct, she is certainly a most intrepid one. She recalls her thrilling adventures with an amused smile—the "bumpyness" of her flight over the volcano of Etna, the crashing of her machine at Tabora, the uncertainty whether her oil would last out to carry her over lake and swamp in Mid-Africa. It was noteworthy that Lady Bailey avoided going to Nairobi because she was sure the authorities would insist on her having an escort through the dangerous country to the south. The character of the scenery evidently interested her greatly—the great gorges below Victoria Falls, the dried up rivers near Salisbury, the dense forests of the Belgian Congo, the rocky desert country north of the Senegal where descendants of the Moors lie in wait to hold the traveller up to ransom. The Belgians have had a regular air service for three years across their part of the Congo country, therefore the inhabitants of the villages are not alarmed when they see an aeroplane descending, though the language difficulty is sometimes troublesome. Luckily, when finding herself short of oil, and being forced to land far from an aerodrome, Lady Bailey came across "a gentleman in a hat and a shirt who spoke a little French" and who was able to effect the necessary help!

Lady Bailey laid much stress on the advantages that would accrue to the lonely white dwellers in the remote parts of British Africa if there was a regular air service such as the French have maintained efficiently for the last eight years, thus bringing St. Louis within a comparatively few hours of Paris.

### THE WOMEN'S PROGRAMME.

The present year is a red letter year in the history of the women's movement in more senses than one. Within a few months it will see the first general election after the complete enfranchisement of women. For five years the country has had a respite from general elections, a respite badly needed indeed, after a rapid succession in the first five years after peace was declared. Those five years of uninterrupted office on the part of the present Government have unquestionably yielded some choice fruit so far as the special reforms which we have made our own are concerned, and for those we have not failed in gratitude. But to-day we must look to the future. The three parties are now formulating their programme before the final appeal to the country, and at this first election with women voting on exactly the same terms as men, they are naturally in a mood to be conciliatory to their wishes. Moreover, each of the party leaders has shown himself personally a friend to our Cause, so that we have to-day a rare and golden opportunity which *at all costs* must not be missed.

To touch here on some of the issues which must necessarily play a prominent part in the coming struggle would be to land ourselves in a morass of highly controversial issues. But fortunately there are certain subjects upon which there is almost complete agreement among thinking women. Foremost among these may, we believe, be placed the usual demand for the peaceful settlement of disputes by means of international arbitration. Peace between nations is the foundation of all national prosperity and spiritual well-being, and we trust that every candidate in the country will be made to realize during the coming campaign that women are united on this. Then there is remarkable unanimity over a group of feminist reforms which are supported not only by women belonging to the former suffrage societies, but by many other bodies of organized women not hitherto identified with feminist propaganda. Most, if not all, of these feminist questions referred to are matters of first-class importance. They are, for the most part, reforms which are the natural sequence to a completely democratic suffrage because they give that true equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between the sexes which is still absent in British law and habit. Certainly if women do not work for them no one else will.

We print in another column a report of a deputation organized at short notice by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to Mr. Lloyd George as leader of the Liberal Party. Similar deputations to the Prime Minister, and to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as leader of the Labour Party will take place in the near future. The object of these deputations is, of course, to place before the leaders of the three parties in plenty of time before the election, the views of women's organizations on special

agreed reforms with the claim that they should be adopted by each party in its election programme. The National Union is co-operating in these deputations with the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee, and at Mr. Lloyd George's request the two deputations were received together, and so far as possible were united in their claims. A very considerable degree of agreement was revealed among the active and politically minded women's societies which formed the joint deputation.

Broadly speaking there was complete agreement on equal opportunities and pay in the civil service, and under municipal authorities; on the abolition of sex differentiation in industrial legislation; on the abolition of the law relating to prostitution and solicitation; on the right to retain their nationality on the part of married women; on the raising of the legal age of marriage for both sexes; on the employment of women police; on the admission of peeresses in their own right to the House of Lords; on equality for men and women in the League of Nations. This certainly represents a solid programme of definite reforms on which thinking women are practically unanimous, and whatever may be the issues of the approaching election, they will be themselves to blame if members of the new Parliament are lukewarm regarding them.

Other matters regarding which some of the co-operating societies were not agreed or had not pronounced an opinion, were introduced by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. These included the proposal for legislation for testamentary provision for spouses and children; family allowances on their merits and as a means of attaining the goal of equal pay for equal work; and information of methods of birth control for married women who desire it at maternity centres subsidized by the Ministry of Health. It will be seen in the report that on all the agreed, and on one of the reserved subjects, Mr. Lloyd George was in complete agreement, but he did not at the time make any definite promise to place the reforms on the party programme. It is, however, very gratifying to learn that since the deputation, the Liberal Party has appointed a committee to consider the points that have been raised on what we have called the women's programme.

These deputations to the leaders of the parties must be followed by similar deputations to prospective candidates from north to south, and from east to west. This first General Election is our Great Opportunity. The parties are in a mood to yield the utmost to the demands of the women's vote. The three leaders are friendly. There is not a moment to lose, and even the Easter period of relaxation cannot, this year, be too long. The time is short, but for this kind of work an intensive campaign is often the most successful. But we must begin NOW.

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

DEAR MADAM,

So much for non-party entanglements. You may find that your party friends, and still more your party agents and leaders, are inclined to pour cold water on them. You may be told that your party stands for all the particular causes which your non-party organizations advocate, and that it is a foolish division of energy to operate through outside bodies. But that statement must always be taken with a grain of salt; because parties "stand for" a great many things that they are not prepared to fight for. You are less likely to be told that your party wants you body and soul, and is mortally afraid that your views may be contaminated and your energies diverted by outside contacts. But this is more nearly the truth. Anyway, it is for you to decide how widely your energies and interests can be spread. You know as well as I do that it is possible to spread them so widely that no work gets done, and no view is securely held. It is equally possible to concentrate them so narrowly that the variety of life, the balance of judgment, and a great many other things besides, are swallowed up in an overmastering fanaticism. In some ways, that is rather a happy state. But count the cost before you allow yourself to attain it!

#### CONSERVATISM.

Now at last we find ourselves confronted with the knotty question of party allegiance—and here am I, a member of one party, setting out to describe all three. It is unlikely that I shall succeed in getting the necessary objectivity into my description, but I will try—beginning with the Conservative Party because it is at present the largest party and the party in power. It is not perfectly easy to say what the Conservative

Party stands for, because it has no written programme. However—let us take the principal exploits of our Conservative Government during its last five years of office and see what it stands for. It has established contributory old age and widows' pensions. It has lightened the burden of rates on industry, remodelled the relations between central and local finance, and abolished the poor law guardians. It has restrained the political activities of the trade unions, lengthened the hours of work in the coal mines, and delayed ratification of the international convention for an eight-hours day. It has gone ahead with the Singapore naval base, taken the initiative in the Locarno Treaty, signed the Kellogg Pact, and frightened the Western world by attempting to conclude a naval agreement with France. It has "safeguarded" a number of relatively small home industries by import duties on competing foreign goods, re-established the gold standard of currency, nationalized broadcasting and the distribution of electricity, put a tax on petrol and artificial silk, and given you the vote. It has done a great many other things besides, but here are enough to go on with.

At this point I want to switch off from reality to theory, and consider the broad lines of policy, or shall we say, the political emphasis, that one is apt to associate with the Conservative Party. Its name is not without significance in this respect. It stands primarily for the conservation of the existing social order. It is prepared to consider, even to initiate changes, but its response to proposals for change is apt to be slow and very tentative, and it is anxious that those changes should not modify or undermine the larger framework of society: for instance, existing private property rights, and the predominance

of private enterprise in industry and commerce. Conservatism stands therefore for the freedom of the employer to make his own bargain with his workpeople, in his own way, and it is opposed to State interference with industry unless some strong special justification can be made out for it. In matters of government this attitude is reflected in the belief that a strong Upper Chamber is necessary to check the possible impetuosity of the House of Commons, and that any threat of disorder must be met by the rigid maintenance of law. In this respect, Conservatism differs very profoundly from Fascism. As an eminent Italian anti-Fascist has pointed out, if the Government faced with the General Strike in 1926 had been a *fascist* government, it would presumably have armed the special constables and let them loose to smash up the offices and printing presses of the trade unions. Being a *Conservative* government, it upheld a rigid rule of law, imposed upon both sides alike for the prevention of violence. When we turn to foreign affairs, we find that the emphasis of Conservatism is, on the whole, upon the importance of the *national* unit. That is not to say that it is necessarily aggressive in international affairs. Indeed, one of the most pacific of modern Foreign Secretaries, the late Lord Salisbury, was a Conservative. But it does mean, and this perhaps is another aspect of its mistrustful attitude to change, that the Conservative Party is peculiarly reluctant to diminish its reliance upon the old methods of national security: the army and the navy. Perhaps, too, this emphasis upon nationalism plays its part in the association of Conservatives with a commercial policy known as *protection*, which seeks to diminish our reliance upon foreign supplies and foreign markets, by restricting the importation of foreign goods which compete with goods produced at home.

Now, when we come to fit these two last paragraphs together, it may at first sight seem as though there were little correspondence between what the Conservative Government has done and the principles of Conservatism. That, of course, is the way of practical politics! And yet you will see, if you look hard, two currents at work. You will see that some of these exploits reflect the Conservative desire to give private enterprise a free run, in the matter of hours and trade union interference. But you will see that one at least reflects a desire to make things a little more comfortable and secure for the under dog within what one might call the framework of capitalism. The first is the *negative* side of Conservatism, the second the *positive* side; and the two are constantly at war within the party. If you feel like being a *positive* Conservative, my advice is, read the *Sunday Observer*, for there you will see Conservatism at its most positive. But if you feel like being a *negative* Conservative, it is not really necessary for you to read anything at all. Just dig your heels in, and stand fast.

Greeting to you from  
AN OLD VOTER.

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION: WHAT DOES CONSERVATISM STAND FOR?

#### A NEW FORM OF ART.

Those interested in any experiments in a new form of art should have seen Miss Spinney at the Rudolph Steiner Hall. She wore a flowing purple garb adapted from the Greek, she appeared on a stage rather beautifully draped in grey (or is it pale green?) with two tall slim candlesticks having lights showing at the top, happily no imitation candles, as is all too often the fancy of arty users of the modern luminant. To the right of the spectator was a block or box also flowingly draped in the same material as the curtains. Unaided by any companion, or by any change of scene, or by any great gift as a dancer or as a speaker, Miss Spinney entered upon her self-appointed task of entertaining her audience during an evening or an afternoon. Her admirable audacity leaves one almost speechless. For it is impossible to pretend that her performance was flawless. At times she seemed rather the gifted amateur rather than one who has a professional mastery of technique. Her voice is rough and unmodulated, her gestures lacking at times in grace, her personification of the masculine a trifle ludicrous, as, for example, the herald in "The Trojan Women," which, with a few cuts, she rendered in Gilbert Murray's matchless version. But it is worth while to see Miss Spinney. Apart from the fact that she has enthusiastic admirers both in the dominions and at home, a thing which, in itself makes a just demand upon our curiosity, she does work out a new artistic form of great beauty. Is it dance? Is it song? Is it

(Continued at foot of next page.)

#### EXPIATION.

The author of *Elizabeth and her German Garden* has given us another example of her peculiar genius,<sup>1</sup> which, though it throws no further light upon the career of the unforgettable Sally, is none the less welcome. For it is up to standard, and a complete fulfilment of the reader's expectations. What higher praise can be accorded? Let the reader who desires to be borne for a few fleeting hours upon the wings of humour and absurdity procure this book, and read it in some place where no onlooker is likely to regard a sudden burst of solitary laughter as a sign of mental instability.

"Elizabeth" transports us to a south-western suburb of London, sufficiently remote from the metropolis to comprise the more princely type of residential villa. Her scene is set in the heart of a family, whose respective incomes, one would surmise, are all well within the confines of the supertax. Quick saloon-car transport and a well-worked system of telephonic communication give it a unity which facilitates corporate judgment and mass opinion. Thus constituted it provides the background for the turbulent adventures of one erring member, whose sin (a peculiarly discreet and modest matrimonial infidelity) anticipates the story which is concerned, as its title suggests, with the consequences of partial discovery.

Into the particular tribulations of that sinner, a creature so self-effacing, so susceptible to moral scruple, and so softly nurtured that the reader's sympathy flows strongly on her behalf from the first page to the last, we will not enter. Suffice to say, her creator, being a past-mistress in the transmission of credible incongruity and impish wisdom, depicts them with conviction and gusto. There are scenes in this book which cry aloud for dramatization, and we are of the certain opinion that a very small measure of additional ingenuity on the author's part would transform the novel into an excellent five-act comedy. Something would be lost—perhaps even that engaging element of coarseness which plays so suitable and well-defined a part in all "Elizabeth's" work, and has its roots in her perspicacious appraisal of physical facts. But much would remain, and the supreme technique of her dramatic values would find complete expression. "Elizabeth" writes with such unostentatious ease that the unwary reader is liable to undervalue this aspect of her work. M. D. S.

#### THE LOVER.

In *The Lover*<sup>2</sup> we feel that what the author has set out to do, she has done with marvellous self-control and technical perfection. Both the style and the story complete their full circle. Unlike Soames Forsythe, Miss Naomi Royde-Smith's lover has succeeded in laying his ghost. Sentiment is at an end. Even her name is forgotten. We are present, on a summer evening in London, at the evocation, first in memory and then in the flesh, of this long-lost mistress, whose portrait as a girl suggests "a swift dark bird in flight". In fact, everything about her is so clear-cut and strong that we find it hard to believe she would have chosen the easier cushioned way of life at a crucial moment. And is a man of quality ever really demoralized artistically by a woman's defection?

We may demur on these points, and our minds rebel against the vagueness of that "new quartet by a very young composer," which though intricately described, refuses to convince; like other vague manifestations of musical genius met only in novels. But for eighty-nine pages we can bless Miss Royde-Smith's limpid passionate English. We may not feel that the actors in this tiny drama behave with the inevitability of real people, but the pattern of their thoughts is so delicately woven that we are refreshed into forgetting the tedious realists who record nothing memorable in six times the same space.

Physical decay is presented here more nobly than in *Skin Deep*. It means nothing to the lover now except a wistful memory seldom revived, that on burning May mornings when the sheeted hawthorn sheltered linnets, a girl's clear red bathing-dress darkened to wine-colour as it took the water. But actual encounter with the ravaged old woman whose hands are dry and lifeless strengthens him against his growing fear of death. He sees that a woman's life "can suffer loss and yet remain whole".

A. L. W.

<sup>1</sup> *Expiation*, by the author of *Elizabeth and her German Garden* (Macmillan and Co., 7s. 6d.)

<sup>2</sup> *The Lover*. By Naomi Royde-Smith. (Constable & Co., 5s.)

#### QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, 12th March, 1929.

ALIENS (BRITISH WIVES).

Miss Wilkinson asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in view of the fact that the question of the nationality of British women married to aliens has been postponed pending the Report of the committee of experts, he will state whether that committee has ever met since its appointment; when it is proposed that it should meet, and whether he can give any assurance that His Majesty's Government will take steps to expedite the work of the committee.

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (Mr. Amery): I have been asked to reply to this question. The committee of experts to which my right hon. Friend referred in his statement on 7th March is the proposed committee referred to on page 18 of the Summary of Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1926 (Cmd. 2768). A number of important questions will be considered by this committee, and as explained by my right hon. Friend in his statement, much work has already been done to prepare the way for it; but it has not yet been possible to fix a date for its assembly.

Active steps are, however, being taken in consultation with His Majesty's Government in the Dominions with a view to the assembling of the committee as early as may be practicable.

Miss Wilkinson: Does the right hon. Gentleman realize that his right hon. Friend gave me the impression that the Government were behind this idea, whereas this committee of experts has, in fact, been a good way of shelving the whole thing? Are we to understand that the expert committee is to continue to be a screen for shelving the matter?

Mr. Amery: I do not quite understand the hon. Member.

Miss Wilkinson: Are we to understand that absolute unanimity must be obtained before the committee can report favourably?

Mr. Amery: Generally speaking, in matters before the Imperial Conference the decisions have to be unanimous before we can act. I would not like to give a specific assurance on that point now.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1929.

WOMEN POLICE (ALLOWANCES).

Viscountess Astor asked the Home Secretary whether uniformed policewomen employed temporarily in plain clothes receive the same daily allowances as uniformed policemen similarly employed.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Yes; the plain clothes allowances are the same.

#### A NEW FORM OF ART (Continued from previous page.)

plain song recitative? Is it something of all these? Most of the play was, as has been indicated, partly recited and partly acted in a way that is not new and is not remarkably successful. Compare it for an instant with the dramatic gems given to us by Miss Ruth Draper or even by Miss Enters, and, allowing for the very different material one realizes Miss Spinney's limitations. But Miss Spinney did not treat the whole play in this way. From time to time, most surprisingly, and most magnificently, she fell into the lilt, if we may so christen her treatment of portions of the choruses, of Cassandra's prophetic utterances, and of other passages which lend themselves to it. Her steps seem to suggest a tragic minuet of Grecian origin, if such could be, and the words were intoned, somewhat in the manner of plain song, but with a mysterious charm lacking in the ecclesiastical modes. The happy effect of this is difficult to describe, inspiring as it did, a certain awe, it was nevertheless, like a sudden ray of sun on a dreary landscape, and our hearts became filled with a joyful melancholy. We had not the pleasure of seeing Miss Spinney when she created the part of Eagerheart in Miss Buckton's Christmas play of that name, and maybe she introduced her method there. But we believe it to be, for all practical purposes, a new method, and we can only hope that Miss Spinney will give most of her work in the future to perfecting this method and further exploring its possibilities.

A. H. W.

#### DEPUTATION TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

From a Correspondent.

A deputation organized at short notice by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship was received by Mr. Lloyd George at the House of Commons on Tuesday, 12th March. Unfortunately the date fixed was in the week following its Council, and annual delegates had returned home. Two Scottish delegates were, however, able to be present. Other societies not affiliated with the National Union taking part included the Women's International League, the National Women Citizens' Association, the Association of Assistant Mistresses in Secondary Schools, and the British Commonwealth League, which came to support the nationality of married women.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone in introducing the deputation on behalf of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the newly elected President, who was in Berlin, stated that it was in agreement with some of the points brought before Mr. Lloyd George by the preceding deputation (i.e. that of the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee) viz. the principle that all legislative proposals which restrict the right to work in the case of those in industry, should be based on the nature of the occupation and not on the sex of the worker; the repeal of all laws directed solely against prostitutes and the substitution of legislation on the lines of the Public Places (Order) Bill; the right of a woman to retain or change her nationality on marriage; the admission of women peers to the House of Lords; equality of opportunity in the League of Nations; and equal pay and opportunities for women in the Civil Service and in the service of Local Authorities, including the removal of the regulation that women must resign on marriage. But with regard to equal pay her deputation would urge that it should be accompanied by Family Allowances, as a means of meeting the argument of men's greater family responsibilities. Family Allowances are already paid in the public services of every European country except Portugal, Turkey and Russia, and in most European countries they are accompanied by equal pay.

Mr. Lloyd George accepted the principle of equal pay on behalf of his Party, but said that the method by which this would be achieved was one which any government in power would have to consider in relation to the financial condition of the country. He would rather not commit himself as to whether it should be an equal wage for both men and women or a basic equal wage supplemented by family allowances.

Miss Margesson, Chairman of the Committee for Women Police of the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, urged that the appointment of trained and attested women police in every police force should be enforced on local authorities either by statute or regulation. Mr. Lloyd George gave a general assent to the need for an increase in the numbers of women police.

Miss Bury, speaking for the Scottish Federation of Societies for Equal Citizenship, asked for the raising of the legal age of marriage to 16, in accordance with Lord Buckmaster's Bill now before the House of Lords. She mentioned that the Scottish Women's Co-operative Guild, numbering 27,000, were warmly in favour of this reform. Mr. Lloyd George expressed himself in entire agreement with Lord Buckmaster's Bill.

Mrs. Hubback asked for legislation to secure the right of spouses and children, if left inadequately provided for, to a share in the estate of the deceased spouse or parent, in accordance with the Bill put forward by Lord Astor. Mr. Lloyd George agreed that the present position was a monstrous one which should not be allowed to continue and said that he had seen cases in which a woman who has helped to build up her husband's business has been deprived in this cruel way of a fair share of the property she had helped to create.

Mrs. Ryland, Hon. Secretary of the N.U.S.E.C., urged that Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in receipt of public grants should be permitted to give information on methods of birth control to married women who desire such information. Mr. Lloyd George said that he could not commit his Party on this highly controversial subject.

The last speaker, Miss K. D. Courtney, Chairman of the Women's International League, emphasized the strong support given by organized women throughout the country to the principle of international arbitration and the signing by this country of the Optional Clause, points already, she knew, on the programme of the Liberal Party. Mr. Lloyd George heartily concurred.

Before the deputation withdrew Miss Rathbone thanked Mr. Lloyd George for his favourable replies, and expressed the hope that his views would be embodied in the Party Programme.

FORCED LABOUR: AN IMPORTANT REPORT.<sup>1</sup>

Early in 1927 the Women's International League called a conference of women's societies to consider joint action on the question of forced labour. A joint memorandum was prepared and sent to the International Labour Office for the attention of the Committee of Experts which was appointed to assist the Office in compiling a Report for the guidance of the General Conference, when it discussed the subject in 1929. This Report has now been issued, much delayed, and leaving us little time to work upon it before the Conference meets in May, but still a document of immense importance and quite indispensable to the work of the women's societies in this field. It is obtainable from the I.L.O., 12 Victoria Street, S.W. 1, for six shillings.

The Report contains a large section on the law and practice of forced labour all over the world, and if detailed information from some of the countries is scanty, there still remains a mine of information for our use. There is a section on various opinions of the value and effect of forced labour, and this is especially interesting reading. In a third section the Office crystallizes its views on the principles which should be applied in any resort to forced labour; and in conclusion there is a comprehensive Draft Questionnaire which the conference will discuss and issue to governments for reply if it is decided to proceed with a draft convention. This questionnaire calls for careful scrutiny, and since many of the questions are "leading questions," it is regrettable that the period of sixty days is suggested as an annual maximum per person when the period of twenty-four days (for essential public work) is rarely exceeded in British colonies even now. The only question which specifically mentions women, runs "Do you consider that the International Labour Conference should recommend, in regard to forced or compulsory labour imposed upon men, that every care be taken that the burden of that labour is not passed on to women and children?" But, of course, many of the questions closely affect women, particularly Question 13: "Do you agree that no kind of forced or compulsory labour should be exacted from other persons than adult able-bodied males?"

Perhaps the most staggering fact in the Report lies in the Appendices where it appears that out of the whole world only three groups of unofficial societies took the trouble to send in their opinions to the International Labour Office. There is the Joint Appeal from the British League of Nations Union and the (British) Anti-Slavery Society, the Memorandum from the five international women's societies sent from the (London) office of the International Council of Women, and the Memorandum from the British women's societies already referred to. At the important conference on forced labour organized by the League of Nations Union at the School of Economics on 6th and 7th March last, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood boldly declared that if British colonial administration was good, it was not because British colonists were better than other colonists but because in Britain there had always been a handful of people at home who cared. A similar point was made by Lord Lytton when he said that active voluntary societies were essential for the success of international agreements. This is a challenge to women's societies to intensify their work in this field. And the field is an ever-widening one, for as we were reminded by Miss Nina Boyle during the discussions at the School of Economics, almost the entire womanhood of Africa and large sections of the East is in a condition of serfdom and we are committed through the League of Nations to "the abolition of slavery in all its forms." The active participation of well-informed women in the deliberations at Geneva is an obvious necessity.

KATHARINE DAVIES.

## LADY ABERDEEN TO RECEIVE LL.D. DEGREE.

We heartily congratulate Lady Aberdeen on the honour to be conferred on her by the University of Aberdeen. For over half a century Lady Aberdeen has done much active work on philanthropic and educational lines, and has filled many important positions with conspicuous ability and success. She was virtually the founder of the National Council of Women, and has been President of the International Council of Women from 1895 to 1899 and from 1904 to the present day. She was also the founder of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, and for a number of years Chairman of the Scottish Council for Women's Trades.

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

## IN MEMORIAM: MARY L. LOWNDES.

From a Correspondent.

The death of Mary Lowndes removes a leading figure of the last decade in the struggle for Women's Suffrage. Born in a West country rectory, she was attacked in childhood by the asthma and bronchitis which remained her lifelong enemies. She received such education as was then generally thought sufficient for girls and early showed her metal, for on being forbidden to join her brothers' Latin lessons on the ground of her sex, she set herself secretly and passionately to study Latin in the garden, and to such effect that later when the boys needed coaching, her services were commandeered for the purpose. This ardent pursuit of knowledge, this scorn of sham sex barriers were hers throughout life and the background against which they were set retained its character also, for in 1915 the great world was making complacent use of faculties it had done its best to stifle in the past.

With a gift of £300 from her grandmother, Mary came to London, took two years art training at the Slade and was thenceforward entirely self-supporting. She attained great distinction as a designer and maker of glass windows (opening a new career for women) and produced over 100 memorial windows scattered over England and South Africa. In 1897, borrowing £30 as capital she launched the partnership of Lowndes and Drury which by 1905 was established in important premises and gained such a reputation as to be entrusted with the critical task of rearranging the thirteenth century glass in the great west window of Salisbury Cathedral.

In 1907 Mary Lowndes threw herself into the suffrage movement, bringing beauty into the demonstrations of the N.U.W.S.S. with her gorgeous displays of banners, her decorative schemes for meetings, and the imagination which ordered such a show as the lantern march of Women's Trades and Professions with their emblems. In 1908 she founded the Artists' Suffrage League from which flowed pictorial argument in posters, postcards and illustrations. She herself excelled in such work, but her help was not only artistic. From 1908 to 1920 she was a member of the Committee of the London Society, speaking at meetings, working in elections, giving her practical business experience and her inventive energies ungrudgingly. In 1908 she started a fresh enterprise, the *Englishwoman* magazine, the pioneer of shilling monthlies. Its first-rate quality brought it immediately to the front, and it was continued till 1921 to the inestimable advantage of the Cause. Mary Lowndes here appeared in a new capacity as a writer of unusual charm. Her anxieties as Managing Director were many and led to the inauguration of the *Englishwoman* Arts and Crafts Exhibition whose success surpassed all hopes.

During the war her activities redoubled. She organized a supply of chloroform to French hospitals and worked hard for the London Units of the Scottish Women's hospitals, but her great achievement was her lion's share in the establishment and conduct of the London Society's school for women as oxy-acetylene welders and their classes for women in glass-blowing and engineering processes. The welding school was an undertaking of great technical difficulty and of such value that it was eventually financed by Government.

These multifarious activities were carried on in constant ill-health and throughout them Mary Lowndes was supporting herself with her glass work. It was an amazing vitality which achieved such results against such odds. The fire of life burnt in her wonderful blue eyes, and to her friends it seemed that the wing of genius had touched her, so brilliant was she in all she set her hand to, whether in the realms of imagination or of work-a-day facts. Latterly, when failing health made public work impossible, her interest centred in the needs of individual human beings. She gave help, spiritual and material, spiced with originality. She was deeply religious. She cheered and inspired and opened new worlds of interest to many who, with her old comrades, now mourn her loss. She passed peacefully away in her sleep, her lifelong and devoted friend, Barbara Forbes, beside her.

## EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AT OXFORD.

An unprecedented event has taken place at Oxford. For the first time in the age-long existence of the Junior Scientific Club a woman has been elected President! Miss R. J. Myres, who was proposed by the treasurer of the Club, Mr. G. H. M. Badger, received forty-eight votes to the forty-one given to her male opponent. We believe this is the first time a woman has been President of any Oxford University Club, whose members consist of men and women, and we wish Miss Myres success in her term of office.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

## EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Office will be closed from 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 28th March, and will re-open at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 3rd April.

## BATH BY-ELECTION.

The Liberal candidate in the Bath By-election, Mr. S. R. Daniels, has replied that he and the two other candidates "have agreed that owing to the extraordinary increase in the number of Questionnaires and the pressure upon their time" not to reply to questions "whether sent on behalf of an organization inside or outside the Constituency". The Labour candidate, Mr. G. G. Desmond, however, had already replied in the affirmative to all questions.

## ELECTION COMMITTEE.

At the first meeting of the new executive committee on Monday, 18th March, a special Election Committee was appointed with Miss Macadam as Chairman. The committee will be meeting on Thursday, 21st March, to consider plans for work between now and the General Election.

## GENERAL ELECTION APPEAL.

The new Treasurer prints to-day the fourth list of donations towards the General Election Fund received up to date. The amount now reached is £284 11s. 10d., and although it almost approaches the £300, the minimum amount which the late Treasurer asked for, more money is badly needed to carry through effectively the many activities connected with the Election Campaign. These activities involve much extra expenditure, and will necessarily absorb a large proportion of the time and energies of the National Union for some months to come.

## GENERAL ELECTION FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged . . . . .	256	10	4
Anonymous . . . . .	1	0	0
Anonymous . . . . .	2	1	0
Ashton-under-Lyne W.C.A. . . . .	6	0	0
Badley, Mrs. . . . .	1	0	0
Blamires, Mrs. . . . .	5	0	0
Buchanan, Miss M. J. . . . .	2	0	0
Croydon W.C.A. (West Ward) . . . . .	1	6	0
Deakin, Miss E. . . . .	1	1	0
Forster, Miss C. M. . . . .	5	0	0
Freeman, Mrs. . . . .	1	0	0
Fyffe, Mrs. . . . .	1	0	0
Hanna, Mrs. . . . .	3	0	0
Hunt, Mrs. . . . .	1	0	0
MacLeod, Mrs. Duncan . . . . .	1	1	0
M. J. B. . . . .	1	0	0
Paisley, Mrs. . . . .	2	0	0
Petersfield S.E.C. . . . .	1	0	0
Rankin, Mrs. . . . .	1	1	0
Reincke, Mrs. . . . .	1	1	0
Styer, Miss M. . . . .	1	1	0
Whyte, Mrs. Alexander . . . . .	2	2	0
	£284	11	10

## MONTHLY LETTER.

The monthly letter which secretaries of societies should receive on 4th April may be delayed for one or two days on account of the Easter holidays: we very much hope this will not inconvenience the secretaries in any way.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING, 1929.

A complete list of the resolutions passed by the Council will be sent, in accordance with the standing orders, to the secretary of each society and federation as soon as possible. As a measure of economy the Committee has decided not to issue this year the usual stencilled copy of the formal Report of the Council Meeting.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. Anthony has asked us to convey to all those present at the Council Meeting her grateful thanks for the congratulations and good wishes sent to her on the birth of her son. We are glad to be able to report that both Mrs. Anthony and her son are making good progress.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE LADY WITH THE LAMP.

MADAM.—It did not appear to me or to the friend who came with me to this play that it was sex interest which caused the tussle between Lady Herbert of Lee and Miss Nightingale. I agree that this point of sex antagonism would be odious if it appeared in a film version.

But would not the struggle have been as bitter between any woman who felt the life of the man she loved, either father, husband, brother or son, was being sacrificed to a cause and the individual, whether man or woman, who made that sacrifice a point of honour. I thought the absorption which made Florence Nightingale oblivious to the suffering of other people while she was herself engaged in relieving suffering was psychologically true.

ALEYS FANE TROTTER.

Greystones,  
Teffont, Salisbury.

## LETTERS TO A NEW VOTER.—VI.

MADAM.—In considering crown jewels for the three political parties, the Liberal Party was the first to interest itself in the subject of Women's Franchise practically, setting up the Speaker's Conference to deal with it.

As a new voter I find this "first step" the most important of the three, and have pleasure in passing on the information to An Old Voter.

GRATIITUDE.

## MILESTONES.

MADAM.—I was among those who received a copy of "Milestones", Miss Rathbone's Presidential Address for the last ten years at the Annual Council Meeting of the N.U.S.E.C. Whilst hearing it—I have heard all ten—I was under the impression that the last address was the best. But after going through "Milestones", and re-reading "Labourers unto the Harvest", "Patience and Impatience," I began to doubt: a little, but not much.

As to point three of that last address, where the speaker ventured on the uncharted and probably stormy waters, I want to say that some of us are convinced that, as she says, one result of the new citizenship of women will be a changed attitude on the part of society towards human happiness and suffering, especially towards the happiness or suffering of its less powerful and articulate members.

The new spirit of citizenship will be like l'Ève moderne, "épiant toute rumeur de sanglot aux quatre coins de l'horizon . . . vouée à combattre cette hydre mystérieux dont les antiques tentacules torturent le monde, et qui a une double tête: le despotisme et l'ignorance."

We thank the author of "Milestones" for having given it to us—with many other things, which we have not perhaps deserved, all of us.

T. OUPIE.

## EVENTS THAT MUST NOT BE MISSED

We propose from time to time to give under this heading information of dramatic, artistic, and literary events of special interest to our readers. Under "Forthcoming Events" we shall continue to chronicle notices of meetings mainly of women's organizations which are sent us. We invite the co-operation of our readers in this, and shall be glad to have suitable events brought to our notice.

Major Barbara, by G. B. Shaw. (Sybil Thorndike as Major Barbara.) Wyndham's Theatre, 8.15; matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Rumour, by C. K. Munro, Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square. Every evening 8.30; matinées Thursdays and Saturdays.

Exhibition of pictures by working men and women. Tate Gallery, S.W. 1.

## BROADCAST FEATURES.

Monday, 25th March, 10.45 a.m.—Law and the Home: The Law and Hire Purchase; Mrs. Crofts (5XX only).

Wednesday, 10.45 a.m.—A Woman's Commentary. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (5XX only).

Wednesday, 7 p.m.—Public Departments (all B.B.C. stations except 5GB). 27th March: Ministry of Agriculture.

Wednesdays, at 7.25 p.m. Mrs. Sidney Webb. "How to Study Social Questions." 27th March. "Can we have a Science of Society?" (London and Daventry).

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TEL.: VIC 2389.

PERSONAL ATTENTION. MODERATE CHARGES.

## COMING EVENTS.

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

26th March. 8 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street, W.C. Whist Drive.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Gillingham W.C.A.—1st April. 7 p.m. Arden Street. Annual Meeting.

Mortlake and East Sheen N.C.W.—27th March. 8.30. Wigan Institute, Mortlake. Dr. Stella Churchill: "Hospitals and Women Medical Students."

## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

22nd March. Caxton Hall, Westminster: International Conference on Minorities.

## TYPEWRITING.

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

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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).

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

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

BAKER STREET (near).—Comfortable Bed-sitting-room in professional woman's flat. Electric light, gas fire, geyser. Meals optional. Terms moderate.—Box 1,529, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

WANTED by Two Professional Women, three rooms, use of bath; electric light and own sink; central; rent 30s. per week.—Box 1,531, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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

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

BELGRAVE ROAD, S.W. 1 (near Victoria). To be Let Unfurnished (ladies only), together or separately, two ground floor rooms. Rents £35, £45 per annum. Also two small top floor rooms (no lift), £28, £35 per annum. Rents include electric light. Bathrooms every floor. Telephone. Service charges 2s. 6d. to 5s. weekly per room. Also room in house on Embankment, view river, £42 per annum. Bathroom same floor. Service 4s. 6d. weekly. Both houses, meals very moderate tariff.—98 Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1. (Tel.: Victoria 7336).

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY, experienced, capable, wants to meet another who would join in opening a Pension or small Hotel, in a rising place on the French Riviera. Excellent prospects. Capital required, £300—£500.—Box 1,533, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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

## PROFESSIONAL.

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

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

## DRESS.

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

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

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. 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, 24th March, 3.30, Lady Emily Lutyens, "Theosophy"; 6.30, Maude Royden, "Christ and the Common People."

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

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