THE VOMAN'S LEADER AND THE COMMON CAUSE

PAGE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The American Cruiser Programme.

We must all be glad that the Navy Bill to be introduced into the American House of Representatives is to be very much less formidable than was originally proposed. The original programme was for seventy-one cruisers to be constructed immediately, and to cost $f_{148,000,000}$. It is now intended to build fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers and an aircraft carrier, to be completed within six years, and to cost $\pm 54,800,000$. Even more significant than the fact of this enormous decrease is the reason for the change of mind which has led to it. This reason is not any change in the international situation, but merely economy. The United States intended to equip itself with some new, exciting, and very expensive toys. It has come to the conclusion that the excitement is not worth the expense. We are glad that it has, not because we believe that any of the whole seventy-one would have been likely to be used in actual warfare, but because the type of excitement engendered by these toys is apt to spread, to change its proud paternal character, and to become dangerous. We must also feel that the action of the British Government in reducing, in spite of the agitation of the Navy League, our own tiny cruiser programme may have made possible this satisfactory result.

The League of Nations Union and Government Policy.

We referred last week to the strictures levelled at the League of Nations Union for venturing to criticize the Government. These have been continued this week, *The Times* taking the view that the sole function of a non-party organization such as the League of Nations Union is to make the League and its problems widely known in this country and emphatically not to criticize the policy of the Government of the day. In reply to this, Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the Union, writes what in his opinion the real functions of the League are. He points out In his opinion the real functions of the League are. He points out that the third object of the Union, for which it has received a Royal Charter, is: "To advocate the full development of the League of Nations so as to bring about such a world organization as will . . . finally liberate mankind from war and the effects of war." It would, therefore, he says, not only be out of accord with English traditions, but actually a failure to carry out the terms of the Charter, if its members elected did not think for themselves, discuss moot questions and advocate the course believed to be the best calculated to attain the objects for which the Union stands.

The Prime Minister and Equal Franchise.

Many of our readers are looking forward to hearing Mr. Baldwin speak on the subject that for so many years has had pride of place in this paper. The great demonstration at the Queen's Hall on 8th March and the overflow meeting will convince the Prime Minister-if, indeed, he needs convincingof the widespread satisfaction that is felt with regard to the present hopeful position. The thought of many will go back to the Queen's Hall demonstration ten years ago when the first instalment of the vote was won. Dame Millicent Fawcett, who has left the country for a fourth visit to Palestine, will on this occasion be present in spirit only, but she has sent a message which will be printed in next week's issue.

The N.U.S.E.C. Annual Council Meeting.

It seems probable that in the interests of harmony and unanimity at a critical time in the history of the woman's movement the contentious resolutions which sharply divided the Council last year to such an extent as to lead to resignations of newly elected officers and members of the executive committee will be held over until the first Council after the final suffrage victory. Notwithstanding this peace move the proceedings are likely to be anything but dull, for unless the work of the National Union is to come to a standstill except for Equal Franchise, certain important decisions must be arrived at in connection with social insurance (with which Miss Rathbone's article deals this week), the Edinburgh Corporation Bill, the Age of Marriage Bill which has just been drafted, and, not least, the position with regard to married women's work. Turning to International questions, resolutions will deal with the renewal of the Arbitration Treaty with the United States discussed last week in an article by Miss Courtney and the National Campaign for Disarmament. We have never thought that the vote was the final objective of feminism. Rather is it a beginning than an end as the lengthy agenda which lies before us proves.

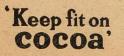
News from Canada.

"Cadbury" ON EVERY PIECE

On Friday last the Provincial Legislative Assembly of Quebec defeated by 39 votes to 11 a private members' Bill providing that women should be eligible for the Provincial Franchise, and for election to the Legislature. It is indeed regrettable that Canada should lay so stubbornly behind her fellow dominions of Australia and New Zealand. In British Columbia, however, opinion seems to be somewhat more enlightened. There, the Legislature con-tains women, one of whom, Mrs. Ellen Smith, was asked last week temporarily to occupy the office of Speaker. This is claimed as a precedent for all British legislatures.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

On Saturday the Registrar-General published his official return of births and deaths during the last quarter of 1927. These, as already forecasted, show a lower birth-rate than any on record. Births totalled 152,754 (a rate per 1,000 of 15.4), and deaths 115,995. Thus, a relatively low birth-rate has given us, nevertheless, a substantial survival rate. Both the births and the deaths are as usual preponderantly male. The births



Write Cadbury, Bournville about Gift Scheme

number 77,976 males and 74,778 females (a ratio of 1,043 to 1,000), the deaths 59,208 males and 56,787 females (also a ratio of 1,034 to 1,000).

"England's Green and Pleasant Land"-the Mining Areas.

There is surprisingly little in the Press about the acute privation which exists in mining areas in different parts of the country. Some letters from one of the affected districts which have recently reached us describe conditions of life tragic in the extreme. If these accounts can be verified they reveal a state of affairs which cannot be tolerated in a modern community. Women voters have a direct responsibility and they should make it their duty to find out what steps are being taken to bring it to an immediate end. Whatever the causes, whosoever the fault, it is unthinkable that some solution cannot be found to put an end to the physical and perhaps worse, the mental distress which our fellow creatures are suffering. There can be no excuse for any failure in our social administrative machinery which permits individual men, women, and children to suffer cruelly on account of economic crises over which they have no control. Employment centres to keep mind and body fit as well as adequate relief, must be provided. If the strain is too heavy for the local authorities, national resources must be drawn upon. The inarticulate suffering of isolated villages concerns every citizen, and must be ended. Writing in Westminster, without local knowledge, it is difficult to know what can be done, and we invite suggestions from those of our readers who have first-hand information and understanding of the problem.

"Dawn."

The controversy about the Edith Cavell film still rages and opinion is very divided on the subject. Its production before a large representative gathering at the Albert Hall was prohibited by the L.C.C. last week, though the audience was confined to invited guests. On Tuesday of this week Miss Rosamond Smith, Chairman of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C., with other members of the committee, has been invited to see the film. If space were at the moment available in our columns, we would much like to revive our "Burning Questions section with two articles, one on each side on this much disputed matter. We understand that Miss Cavell's family are against the production of the film, and that the Executive Committee of the National Council of Women passed a resolution against it as long ago as its last conference at Bournemouth. We shall look forward with interest to hearing the opinion of the Chairman of the L.C.C. Committee, who is so well known to many readers of this paper, as for many years a member of the Executive Committee, and for a time an honorary officer of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Nurse Cavell

All feminists must view with a certain uneasiness the present recrudescence of the agitation over the treatment of Nurse Cavell. It was natural enough that in war time the execution of so noble a woman should shock the nation to whom she belonged. But ten years after the war, one is forced to reflect that this shock must have been due rather to her character and to the fact that she was a woman than to the actual circumstances of the case. Nurse Cavell deliberately chose to engage in work for which any man would have been shot without question. According to the official German account she was warned, when first suspected, that if she continued these activities she must expect the punish ment that would be meted out to a man. Her sense of duty led her to continue them. It may have been harsh, but it can hardly be called outrageous, that the penalty should have been exacted. Our allies, the French, shot more than one woman whose work for the Germans was far less important in its results, and less dangerous in its example than the smuggling of men across the frontier. That these-according to the French police-were women of bad character, even though it be true, is irrelevant. War is brutal. Had Nurse Cavell been spared, we should have been able to applaud an example of wisdom and magnanimity, but we can hardly insist that she was entitled to mercy either because she was a woman or an exceptional human being.

The Red Indian's Civilization.

The Observer had an interesting article recently describing an interview with the chief of the American Sioux Indians, Ohiyesa, who is now in London. This vigorous old man, who appears to be in the prime of life in spite of his seventy years (he expects to live to be a hundred), has something to say about the white man's civilization. Among other Indian customs which he compared to those of the white races which are gradually absorbing his own, was that of the limitation of families to five children, who are born at intervals of three years. Modern civilization in his opinion runs to "small-chins and strained nerves.

Ellen Terry.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Dame Ellen Terry on the attainment last Monday of her 80th birthday. It is, just seventy-two years since she first appeared upon the stage but something more than seventy-two years since she first appeared in a theatre, using its back premises as a sort of crêche while her parents earned the livelihood of nine children on the boards. And it is a good many years since she last appeared upon the stage in the leading part (if our memory serves) of the tragic "Good Hope." But since her last appearance, as before her first appearance, she remains an inveterate theatre-goer, and the kindly presence of the greatest British actress of our time graces many theatrical first nights. Long may she continue to gladden our world with her presence-her quick laughter, her quick tears, her ready sympathy and her glorious traditions. Long may she enjoy health and merriment, vivid interests and the love of her friends, those who are known to her, and the wider multitude of those who are not. And someday, perhaps the B.B.C. will give us the chance (denied to us last Monday by her inopportune attack of bronchitis) of hearing her voice again. But that, perhaps, is more important for the young who are not familiar with its peculiar ring. For those of us who are, there is little need of a reminder, for it "vibrates in the memory like the best of music and to those old memories we can at all times "listen in.

The Spectator's Competitions.

It is disappointing to find that in the Spectator's recent competition open to men and women under 25 for the most practicable programme for the next Unionist Government " the entries received from women readers under 25 were not sufficiently interesting to justify the award of a prize." The maliciously minded may reason from this that young women are not interested in politics, though the vote is about to be extended ; others may deduce the theory that politically minded young women are to be found in the Liberal or Labour Camps still others may infer that young women do not read the Spectator. We believe that none of these assumptions are correct, and we venture to remind our distinguished contemporary that at least some of the young men competitors had been voting citizens for several years, whereas their young women contemporaries, if they are in politics at all, are still working for the vote. We hope, however, that women will be more successful in the new competition which closes on 2nd March. A prize of five guineas is offered for the best Leap Year proposal of marriage in the form of a letter. "Both men and women may compete, but the letter should, of course, be written as from a woman to a man." We who stand for equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women fear that we may have incurred reproaches from the Complete Equalitarian that we have left it to our distinguished contemporary to call attention to the temporary removal of a time-honoured inequality in so pleasant a manner

The Training of Blind Girls.

It is so usual to find domestic work over-estimated for in the education and training of girls that it is surprising to find that blind girls who are trained for different kinds of trades are inadequately prepared for household duties. In the seventh report of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, it is recommended that blind girls should receive proper training for the duties normally falling to women in home life and suggestions are made to extend the training course for a further period of six months. The multifarious tasks which fall to the woman in the home are not so simple when they are performed by a sightless person, who must at the same time be trained to earn her living at some trade. There may be a case in connection with the blind girl for a training longer than that given to a boy, but we should have thought that the elementary instruction necessary could have been given during her later school years or in special evening classes.

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EDINBURGH CORPORATION BILL.¹

The real fight with regard to the Edinburgh Corporation Bill has not yet begun, but a full debate in the House of Commons is likely to take place in the near future. Our readers will remember that the Bill provides for the compulsory treatment for venereal disease in the case of those whom the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied are a danger to the community, and have either not come forward for treatment, or have left treatment before being pronounced cured. It should be noted that the clause in the Bill as printed providing for the detention of such persons in institutions, has been dropped. The opposition has so far succeeded in blocking the Bill on

the various occasions on which it has been put down for its second reading; when this procedure has been followed sufficiently often, time will be allowed by the Speaker for a real debate. This may happen in another week or so.

In the meantime, the Edinburgh Corporation has not been idle. It has circulated to all Members of the House of Commons a long and able, but to us entirely unconvincing pamphlet on the reasons for their proposals, and has sent the chief officials concerned to speak to the Medical Committee of the House of Commons. The day after this meeting an opposition conference, instigated by the committee of women's and other organizations called together by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, was held in the House, with Mr. Philip Snowden in the chair. The chief protagonists against the Bill were Dr. Graham Little (Ind., London University), Mr. Pethick Lawrence (Lab., Leicester West), and Mr. Ernest Brown (Lib. Leith), and in favour of the Bill Dr. Drummond Shiels (Lab. Edinburgh E.), Lieut.-Col. Fremantle (Unionist, St. Albans), and Sir Basil Peto (Unionist, Barnstaple). Letters from three of these have appeared in The Times during the week.

It is quite clear, therefore, that considerable feeling is being aroused on both sides, and that a keen debate on non-party lines is bound to ensue. The view of those who hold that the Bill should pass its second reading, if only to get a really thorough examination of its provisions in the committee stage, is countered by that of those who hold that once the principle has been accepted on the occasion of the second reading, the difficulty of ultimately defeating the Bill is undeniably very much increased.

The chief arguments put forward by those opposing the Bill are already well known to readers of this paper. They can mostly be grouped round the main contention that on public health grounds a Bill of this kind defeats its own ends; that the fear that secrecy will not be maintained and that compulsion may be exercised will be the most effective means of preventing patients coming forward for treatment, either at all, or certainly when their disease is still in its early and more curable stages. Dr. Graham Little makes a strong point of the fact that inasmuch as treatment during the first fortnight very considerably reduces both the chance of the disease taking hold and certainly of the

The following official figures illustrate the fact pointed out two weeks ago,² that even under the present scales of Unemployment Insurance benefit-the woman drawing less than the mana much larger proportion of women's claims than of men's are disallowed by Insurance Committees.

Total claims from female contributors

 Total claims from female contributors

 Male claims recommended by Committee for disallowance

 Female claims recommended by Committee for disallowance

 Male claims recommended for disallowance on the ground that "not making every reasonable effort to obtain suitable employment or not willing to accept suitable employment".

 Female claims recommended for disallowance on above ground

That is to say, of male claims, under one-ninth are rejected

and only one in 34 is rejected on the ground that the contributor is not making every reasonable effort", etc. Of women's claims, over a fourth are rejected and one in 13 is rejected for the above unpleasant reason. The Local Committees

¹ See list of donations on page 31; further donations are earnestly requested.

² See article "No Sex Distinctions in Social Insurance" in issue of 17th February

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infectiousness of the patient, it is far more dangerous for the welfare of the community to have one person failing to attend in an early stage than it would be to have a far larger number, whose danger to the community has already been largely reduced by their early courses of treatment, as defaulters. Mr. Pethick Lawrence pointed out that once it was realized that not only defaulters, but also those who had never attended, would be liable for compulsory treatment, there would be a falling off in the attendance, not only at venereal disease clinics, but also at maternity welfare centres.

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One amazing fact in the situation is that Edinburgh has, we are informed, the lowest rate for venereal disease of any Scottish city, and that on its own showing the rate of defaulters among those attending the clinics has dropped in four years from 45 per cent to 29 per cent, and of these some have ceased to attend the clinic for reasons such as removal to another area, continuance of treatment under a private practitioner, or death. This points to the fact that the voluntary system in Edinburgh is being admirably and successfully carried out, and it seems to us, therefore, that it is the very last place in the whole kingdom and the very last time in which a new and highly risky method should be tried.

An attempt was made, at the conference referred to above, by Dr. Drummond Shiels to show that the townspeople of Edinburgh were in favour of the proposals, and a warm appeal was made by him and by Lieut.-Col. Fremantle that those who were responsible for the successful methods at present adopted in Edinburgh were best suited to decide as to whether a change should be made Mr. Ernest Brown, however, showed that far from the proposals having the support of the population, they had been put forward by the Corporation, and it was owing to the vigilance of some women's organizations (in fact, the Society for Equal Citizenship) that the intentions of the Town Council were discovered.

Another difficulty in connection with the proposals in the Bill is the difficulty, a well-known one, of proving that a patient is still suffering from venereal disease. So difficult is it to determine this that in certain cases only the most skilled members of the medical profession are competent to decide. The Bill would propose, however, that the power to compel treatment should be decided not only by the highly skilled specialist, but in a great many cases inevitably by the ordinary practitioner. Moreover, the medical examination for certain diseases in the case of women is of such an unpleasant nature that it is intolerable to think that any woman should be compelled by law to undertake it.

The battle is going to be a stiff one. All those interested in the question, either on the special grounds of public health, or on the grounds that the Bill, if passed, would probably fall most heavily on those classes of the population, such as prostitutes or vagrants, who come most easily within the clutches of the law, are asked to leave no stone unturned to express their views to the Scottish Office and to their Members of Parliament.

NO SEX DISTINCTIONS IN SOCIAL INSURANCE (continued).

By ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

which make these recommendations are mainly composed of representatives of employers and workpeople. In the case of the Committee best known to me, the women's claims are dealt with by a Committee of which the great majority are women, the chairman being a leading women trade union organizer.

Do these figures indicate that women are lazier than men? Certainly not; I believe that most people with practical experience will attribute the difference to three factors :

1. That even now, with the woman's benefit at 15s., the man's at 18s. (about to be reduced to 17s.), the amount of the woman's benefit much more frequently than the man's treads close upon the amount of her weekly earnings, so deplorably low are women's wages

"Unemployment" for a man is apt to mean the loafing existence which everyone who is not "born tired" heartily detests. "Unemployment" for a woman may mean that she will be as usefully and perhaps scarcely less onerously occupied in her own home, instead of a factory, shop, or office.

3. Domestic service provides an alternative occupation for women and claims may, under certain circumstances, be disallowed if this is judged "suitable employment" which the claimant has refused when offered.

Those feminists who are as much concerned with the dignity and credit of the woman worker (and upon her credit with

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employers may depend her chances of "equal opportunity" of responsible work) just as much as with her financial advantage, may well hesitate in face of the above figures to press for the immediate raising of the woman's benefit to the man's level. Further, if benefit is to be kept proportionate to the contributions, this might mean (if she is already getting the full benefit due to her contribution it must mean) a raising of the woman's contribution to the man's level. The hard-working woman, with no source of income but her earnings, would pay a 1d. a week more in order that the pocket-money wage-earner might be even more acutely tempted than she is at present to regard her industry as merely a means of " earning my stamps," and so qualifying for a fresh period of benefit.

On the other hand, there seems considerable reason for doubting whether under Unemployment Insurance women, regarded as a separate class, are at present getting the full value of their contributions. Though the difference in contribution is only a penny, the average value of a woman's weekly benefit is 15s. 1d., that of a man's weekly benefit 21s. 8d., because of the much larger proportion of men who draw dependents' allowances. In Health Insurance, when there are as yet no dependents' allowances and greater liability to sickness among women than among men, the balance of advantage is the other way.

Hence the feminist who, while not regardless of these practical considerations, is yet bent upon sweeping away every form of sex distinction in industry, naturally turns her face hopefully towards the device of differential scales of contributions and benefits, based not on sex but on the earnings of the contributors. The working of this plan is briefly described by Miss Martelli in her admirable little "Sign-post to Social Insurance" :—

"Great Britain is almost the only state whose insurance schemes rovide for a flat rate of benefits and contributions. In other countries where the issured population is divided into wage groups, as in Austria where there are nine, or in Italy where there are three such groups, contributions and benefits varying with each group, or else, as in Poland, contributions and benefits are a direct percentage of the wage, plus an allowance for dependents. The International Labour Office sent out a questionnaire on the subject of sickness insurance to the principal states of the world 1. 90 of the 24 Governments who answere the questions of the world ; 19 of the 24 Governments who answered the questions reported a system of graded benefits in their respective countries. The German Government accurately summarized the case for making benefits variable in its statement that 'the justice of uniform rates of benefit is only apparent, since it disregards natural differences in calling, wages, and family situation, and, at the same time, favours unmarried persons in certain circumstances as compared with the factor of a family. Sick and rammy situation, and, at the same time, favours binnarried persons in certain circumstances as compared with the father of a family. Sick-ness benefit is a substitute for wages which cannot be earned, and should therefore be in proportion thereto.' "In insurance schemes where contributions and benefits are graded according to wages, there is usually no sex distinction. Men and women are treated alike in social insurance in Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Austria and Beland. In Commune the net in the second

Austria, and Poland. In Germany the contribution is a percentage of the worker's wage, whatever his sex, although the minimum basic wage may be fixed at different levels for men and women."

Mr. R. C. Davison has pointed out a possible disadvantage adhering to the above system of graded rates and benefits, viz. that it might result in the rate fixed for the lowest paid group of adults being lower than the present women's rate, and that this would press hardly on the lower paid women even though their contributions would be also less. This might be partly met by fixing a bed-rock minimum, based on physiological needs for the lowest group. But even if the system did result in financial disadvantage to some women workers, this might be worth incurring for the sake of the other advantages of the system, which Mr. Davison himself has well pointed out. The feminist does not ask to play with men a game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." If she wants complete identity of treatment, she must be prepared to take the rough with the smooth. There is a great deal to be said-feministically, sentimentally, administratively, and even financially-for a complete pooling of insurance risks, under which men would bear part of the burden of women's greater liability to sickness; women would bear part of the burden of men's greater liability to unemployment and to having dependents. Under the present system, it seems far from certain that it is not the man who is playing with the woman a game of "Heads I win, tails you los

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Open Door Council THE Y.M.C.A. BUILDING in the Ground Floor Reception Room, Entrance in Great Russell Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C. 1. On FRIDAY, 9th MARCH, at 8 o'clock.

Chair: Dr. CHRISTINE M. MURRELL. Speakers: Miss CAROLINE HASLETT (Women's Engineering Society) on "How Night-work Restrictions Affect Women Engineers); Mrs. ELIZABETH ABBOTT (Chairman of the Open Door Council) on "Restrictive Legislation and Women's Wage Rates"; Miss CICELY GIMINGHAM on "The Attack on Equal Education.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM. By G. W. CURRIE.

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WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL CLIMBS DOWN.

The language which was publicly used by the City Council with reference to those who drew attention to the inactivity which characterized its housing programme was so uncompromising that a partial reversal of the Council's policy is doubly welcome. Less than six months ago Admiral Bruce, as Chairman of a joint committee of the Housing and Public Health Committees, issued an apology for its position, couched in terms of vehement personal abuse, and with this rather absurd and childish document we dealt at the time. But it is worth while to return to its concluding paragraph : and in case we be thought likely to do it an injustice, we quote it in full : " The members of the Council might pander to the clamour of the moment and allow themselves to be stampeded into indiscriminate spending of the ratepayers' money and betray the great trust that is reposed in them. They might play to the gallery, with an eye to the elections next year, and seek a transient popularity at the expense of the ratepayers. They might have done, and still might do all these things ; but they have not and we recommend that they do not.'

Most of our readers learned fifteen or twenty years ago just how much value to place upon rhodomontade of this third-rate type, and they learned also that the type of "bumble" who uttered it was as often as not the victim of unfamiliarity with elementary facts. The report in question was answered in a variety of ways. The Spectator declined to be closured ; the report of the Westminster Survey Group was given a redoubled publicity; its tenant's leaflet (applicable primarily to London, but coming into use in other places) was circulated amongst the churches; it became known that individual parishes were taking action. The floods in early January drew attention to the state of utter neglect in which large numbers of tenants had for long been left. The City Council began to feel uncomfortable : they heard what the Bishop of London preaching in the flood areas, said : "It is a disgrace to everyone in this church if they are content to sit still in comfort when they know that there are some families where six or seven people are compelled to live in one room in appalling conditions. We must get up and The position to which Admiral fight to remedy this . . ." Bruce's report had committed the Council was widely condemned as utterly insupportable. Opinion inside the Council itself began to modify. On the 14th inst. it capitulated with the best grace possible in The Times.

We never believed that Admiral Bruce would be able to maintain his ridiculous position : we did not even believe he would really wish to do so once he gave himself a chance of grasping the truth. We never believed that it was an impossibility to find more building land in Westminster if and when the City Council really wished to find it. Having found some we wish them success in the quest for more. For greater accuracy we quote the public announcement in The Times : " In connection with the proposed development of the property at the Ebury Bridge (Pimlico) end of the Grosvenor Canal, the General Purposes Committee of the Westminster City Council state that there will be a considerable amount of surplus land ultimately available, and they consider that the purpose for which it should be used should now be decided by the Council. The Committee are of opinion that the surplus land should be used for the provision of housing accommodation .

This suggestion was embodied in a recommendation placed before the Council. Admiral Bruce supported it with his vote, and the Council unanimously agreed that this was the right course to adopt.

We now await particulars of this new scheme which is, it is stated, to include certain provision for a maternity and child welfare centre and a tuberculosis dispensary.

We shall probably not hear very much more of the peculiar views of the gallant admiral in the rôle of housing reformer so little suited to him. The proceedings of the City Council must frequently have been enlivened by his earnest, copious, and picturesque vocabulary. His knowledge of the housing problem cannot be regarded as up to date or in advance of the times. His preposterous abuse of other people has contributed largely to the Council's change of front; and for that reason, and on account of the obvious sincerity of his curious attitude, we confess to a sort of gratitude towards him.

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HOMER LANE.

To the general public Homer Lane is known as a unique American educationalist, a man of reputed personality and unconventional method, who for six years manifested his works at the Little Commonwealth, a certified reformatory school of unforgettably pleasing appearance, situated in the green fold of a Wessex hill; who, when that institution was closed under unexplained and apparently dubious circumstances, migrated to Bloomsbury, set up as a consulting psycho-analyst apparently without any professional qualification other than his own personal qualities and varied experience of life ; who subsequently became implicated in police court proceedings involving the disinterment of sundry erotic letters written to him by a lady from whom he had accepted large sums of money, suffered deportation as an 'undesirable alien," and a few months later died in Paris on 6th September, 1925.

But one development in this sequence of events is calculated to give pause to any such quick and undiscerning recital of Homer Lane's career in England. This is not any gesture of sufficient explanation or self defence on his own part. Indeed, few men appear to have taken less trouble to dissipate or even to recognize the existence of clouds which may obscure them in public estimation. The development to which we refer is the quick and headlong rally of friends to his defence in the hour of disrepute, and subsequently their eager determination to give to the world after his death an adequate explanation of his apparent mistakes, and an adequate realization of his work, genius, and his innocence. Lord Lytton, Lady Betty Balfour, H. H. Symonds, the Bishop of Liverpool, together with many others who knew him intimately or had experienced the gifts of his reckless generosity and his intuitive comprehension, fought his battle with the world; and some of them have now given to the world as much of his teaching as can be embodied in a short memoir and a handful of lecture notes.¹ These last, it must be admitted, are handled with so great a skill by the two friends who have undertaken the business of editing them, that they present a coherent picture of Lane's approach to the study of childhood and adolesence and of his method of dealing with the problems presented to him by the varied life of his difficult Little commonwealth at Batcombe.

Homer Lane's teaching, set forth on paper, is both interesting and comprehensible-but to readers of modern popular psychology it may not appear to be original. It involves a familiar nsistance upon the formative significance of the first few years of childhood, and an indication of the probable operations of infantile repressions, together with suggestive illustrations of how their subsequent effects may be scientifically dealt with But the lay reader is left with the suspicion that in Homer Lane's actual handling of human difficulties and abnormalities, an intuitive judgment-a quick response to the needs of his subject-came first, and that the response would have been much the same had he never taken the trouble to justify his technique in the light of any scientific method of his own or any body else's. The method of trial and error, with a maximum accuracy of trial and a minimum wastage of error, must have served him well from the outset of his promising educational career to its unhappy premature end. There was another quality which served him well, too, in his dealings with children and adolescents at any rate, and that was his unusual gift of craftmanship. The material equipment of the Little Commonwealth was largely the work f his hands. This rare command over matter, reinforcing a no less rare comprehension of mind, seem to have combined to equip him in an intense degree with the personal influence which, according to Dr. David's memoir, he himself was wont to repudiate as an instrument of psycho-therapy.

All said and done, he was a rather mysterious man; mysterious in what he did, and in what he failed to do. And because of what he failed to do (since the stars in their courses fought against him) the memory of what he did is embodied not in an educational institution planned by him, not in a gospel written by him, but in the affection, the admiration, and the un shakable trust of a small circle of men and women who knew him better than the Government department which closed his school r the police court which condemned his gospel. M. D. S. ¹ Talks to Parents and Teachers, by Homer Lane, with an Introduction y Dr. A. A. David. (Allen & Unwin, 5s.)

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Great United Equal Franchise Demonstration. PLEASE NOTICE. NO Reserved Seats can be kept at the Queen's Hall after 8.5 p.m. Please be in your place as early as possible.

NOTES FROM IRELAND. By DORA MELLONE.

MRS. RACKHAM'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.

Dublin Women Citizens have had the great pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Rackham, who generously gave time and labour to help them in their struggle to sateguard the position of women on juries. Mrs. Rackham addressed a meeting of the Rotary Club and well-attended public meetings in Dublin and Kingstown. In both places it was felt that Mrs. Rackham's address. given as it was from a fullness of knowledge and a width of experience, was most helpful. Press reports were excellent and the publicity thus obtained will be a real help in the effort to obtain practical realization of that equal citizenship "which is guaranteed in the Constitution of the Irish Free State.'

"OUR HERO."

The speaker concluded her address on Josephine Butler and the League of Nations Report on the Traffic in Women and Children, and sat down. Up rose one of the more elderly members of the Guild : "Madam Chairman, I'm sure we've all listened with pleasure to what the lady speaker has told us about our We've read about it all in the papers, but we never heard hero. it put that plain. And as to what the weemen should do when they've all got the vote, it makes me think of what I read in the paper some poet said, Omer Khayim I think he was called. how we should take the scheme of things entire, and he said how we should crush it all to bits, but I think we weemen should just put the bits together and make it all over again better, and that's what we ought to do when we all get the vote. Then the weemen, like Josephine Butler, won't have all that time to put in before they get things done.

The lecturer sat overwhelmed. To meet a quotation from Omar was sufficiently trying. But the vision of the "scheme of things entire " presented to the unhappy young woman voter to reconstruct, was too terrible. Surely even she will cease to flap under that burden of responsibility

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT (GRANT).

Miss Lawrence asked the Minister of Labour whether he has received the remonstrance sent to him by the Central Committee on Women's Employment as to the amount of the grant, together with a request that extra assistance should be given to Scotland and to certain distressed areas in England as well as to Wales ; and whether he can hold out any hope of making the additional grants requested.

Sir A. Steel-Maitland : I have received this letter and have it under consideration.

Miss Lawrence: Can the Minister hold out any hope of being able shortly to make a statement ?

Sir A. Steel-Maitland : I hope that it will not be long. I am actually considering the matter.

Mr. Buchanan : Is the Minister aware of the acuteness of the position in parts of Scotland? Sir A. Steel-Maitland : Yes.

Mr. Batey : Are we to understand that the proposal which the Minister is considering is to give an additional grant to the north of England, seeing that he has given £10,000 to South Wales?

Sir A. Steel-Maitland : I have already said, in reply to the question, that I have this letter. If the hon. Member will read the question he will see that my answer covers the point.

FRANCHISE BILL.

Viscountess Astor asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the proposed introduction of a new Bill to extend the franchise to women on equal terms with men, he will take immediate steps for instructions to be given to the registration officers in all constituencies that, when making the annual survey in April or May next, they shall include in that survey the necessary particulars of the prospective new electors, in order that those particulars may be incorporated in the register of electors which comes into force in October next, thereby avoiding the expenditure and delay of an additional survey for that purpose and expediting publication of the register of electors.

Sir V. Henderson : My right hon. Friend has no power to give any instructions of the kind suggested, but the Noble Lady should be satisfied with the statement recently made by the Prime Minister that suitable provision will if necessary be included in the Bill so as to enable the new voters to vote at the next General Election.

(Continued on page 31.)

THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION, 8th March, 1928.

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By BERTHA MASON.

On Thursday next, 8th March, men and women electors will have the opportunity of voting for those whom they wish shall represent them on the London County Council. It is only once in three years that this opportunity comes. Upon the efficiency of those to be elected next Thursday will largely depend the wellbeing of London during the next three years.

Do women realize the enormous importance of the work entrusted to the London County Council ? Do they realize that it affects the well-being and the happiness of millions of people? Do they realize that matters relating to health, housing, drainage, protection of mothers and infants, the education and health of schoolchildren, transit from home to workshop, playing fields and open spaces, care of the mentally afflicted are regulated and administered by the London County Council?

Take, for instance, the question of public health. Do women fully realize that the London County Council is responsible for the public health of the community? While the administration of health measures is in the hands of the local authorities, the L.C.C. is the general and supervising authority, and as such organizes and controls amongst other things the institutional and home treatment of tubercular persons, and sufferers from venereal disease; 56,000 cases of tuberculosis and 25,000 cases of venereal disease were treated last year.

Take education. The London County Council acts as the Education Authority for its area. As such, it is responsible for 1,100 elementary schools, attended by 660,000 children. In addition it maintains about 260 schools and institutions for higher education (of which 26 are secondary schools), attended by 180,000 students. It provides (or assists) nursery schools and open-air schools. It employs 20,000 whole-time and about 10,000 part-time teachers. It is responsible for the medical and dental inspection of the school child.

Mother and Child Welfare .- The London County Council has the duty of safeguarding the health of expectant mothers and infants. Amongst other things it has power to require the compulsory registration and inspection of maternity homes. It can refuse to register premises which are unsuitable; it supervises midwives.

Housing .- The London County Council is responsible for the provision of healthy, cheap, and convenient houses, the clearance of slums and insanitary areas. Much has been done in this direction, but much still remains to be done. Many people are still compelled to live in dwellings which are insanitary and unfit for human habitation, with the result that the inhabitants suffer in health, with subsequent loss to the community

The Council is responsible for an adequate Main Drainage System. It is said to control and maintain 400 miles of sewers, which deal every year with 100,000,000 gallons of sewage.

Parks, Open Spaces, and Playing Fields .- The Council is responsible for the provision and maintenance of these spaces. It controls twenty-eight parks or open spaces. There is a crying need for more playing fields. Transit from Home to Workshop.—The Council is responsible

for adequate transport facilities for the people in its area

Other Duties and Powers .- The Council maintains the London Fire Brigade, with a staff of 1,924, and an Ambulance Service with thirteen stations and twenty ambulances. It is charged with the administration of the Lunacy, Mental Deficiency, and Shops Acts. It exercises power under the Children's Act in regard to infant life protection. It registers and licenses employment agencies, common lodging houses, music halls, and other places of amusement. It is responsible for the care of 20,000 insane patients.

The Council is responsible for an income of $f_{27,500,000}$. Space will not permit of references to many other important functions entrusted to the Council. Sufficient has been said, however, to show the enormous responsibility devolving on the members of the Council.

On the electors also rests a grave responsibility. It is they who have to ensure that the men and women elected next Thursday will be men and women who will carry on the work entrusted to them with devotion, intelligence, and due regard to efficiency and economy

Only a few women are able to serve as councillors, but all women electors (with few exceptions) can go to the polling booths next week, and exercise the votes they possess to secure the return of men and women who will place in the forefront of their work the well-being and progress of the whole community.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

MARCH 2, 1928.

President : Miss ELEANOR RATHBONR, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer : Miss Macadam. Parliamentary Secretary : Miss. HORTON. General Secretary : Miss Hancock.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

THE ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Final Notes .- We begin with several reminders. First, the Opening Session is on Wednesday, 7th March, at 2.30, not at the hour first announced. Secondly, it is imperative that everyone should be in their place in good time at the Queen's Hall Demonstration. No seats will be reserved after 8.5 p.m. Lastly, we wish to remind delegates and visitors to the Council that we are very glad to welcome strangers at the Reception and at the Public Luncheon. We venture to think that both these functions may be suitable opportunities for interesting outsiders. We extend a very special invitation to any visitors from other countries, and ask them to make themselves known to us. For full particulars of dates, hours, etc., see Coming Events on back The price of tickets for the Reception is 2s. 6d. to visitors, and for the Luncheon 5s. to members of the N.U.S.E.C. or any of its affiliated Societies and 7s. 6d. for non-members. It is not possible to promise any more seats for the Queen's Hall. Fortunately the Overflow Meeting at the Mortimer Hall promises to be a great success. The Prime Minister is to be represented there by the Viscountess Astor, M.P., and the ollowing have definitely consented to speak : Miss Margaret Ashton, Lady Frances Balfour, Sir Oliver Lodge, Miss Nancy Stewart Parnell, Miss Margaret Rippe, and Miss Rebecca West.

Final Agenda : Errata.-We wish to call the attention of all those who have uncorrected copies of the Final Agenda to the fact that under the "Additional Arrangements" on the first page the Mass Meeting on Equal Franchise was incorrectly described as taking place in the Central Hall. It is, of course, to be held at The Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1.

Community Singing .- Mr. Martin Shaw has kindly consented to conduct a final practice of songs in the Main Hall of the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square (four minutes from Victoria) on Saturday, 3rd March, at 7 p.m. It is earnestly hoped that secretaries of organizations co-operating in the Demonstration will do their utmost to urge their members to attend.

EDINBURGH CORPORATION BILL.

The Conference of Members of Parliament which was held at the House of Commons on Wednesday, 22nd February, was attended by a considerable number of Members from each representatives from several Societies interested party ; were also present. The Chair was taken by Mr. Philip Snowden, and Dr. Graham Little and Mr. Pethwick Lawrence spoke on the urgency of opposing a Bill which gives powers to the Edinburgh Medical Officer of Health to enforce the compulsory treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease. An interesting discussion followed, an account of which is given in this week's leading article.

MIDDLESBROUGH BY-ELECTION.

We have now received replies from Councillor Sadler (Conservative) and Councillor Ellis (Labour). Councillor Sadler, while not replying to the Parliamentary Questionnaire, writes that he will support, if elected, the proposed Equal Franchise Legislation. With regard to the other questions, he says: "I do not choose to pledge myself until I have had an opportunity of seeing the proposal in legislative form, as there are many of the questions which I could support in principle, but I cannot pledge myself to support them worded as they are in your Questionnaire." Councillor Ellis has answered all the estions in the affirmative, with the exception of that on Information on Methods of Birth Control, which he considers should not be made a political party question" and that on the nationality of alien women married to British subjects, to which he replies in the negative. No reply has as yet been received from the Liberal candidate.

ST. IVES BY-ELECTION.

Mr. F. J. Hopkins (Labour) has replied in the affirmative to all questions on the Parliamentary Questionnaire except that on Family Allowances, to which his reply is: "The question of Family Allowances is now having special consideration by the Labour party." He qualifies his answer in the case of the question of Information on Methods of Birth Control by adding : It must be a mother who asks for the information in the first

MARCH 2, 1928.

case." Mr. Hopkins also states that he is "in favour of sex equality in every realm." No further replies have so far been received.

BIRTH CONTROL GROUP.

A small meeting of the informal group of representatives of certain organizations interested in the giving of information on . birth control at Welfare Centres in receipt of Government grants, was held at N.U. Headquarters on Monday, 27th February. It was agreed that every effort should be made to get the question of freedom of doctors to give such information raised during the debates on both the votes on estimates and the votes on supply for the Ministry of Health.

OXFORD SUMMER SCHOOL. 4th to 11th September, 1928.

The first meeting of the sub-committee, on which are there representatives of University students and of a number of organizations of young people, which has been called to deal with the Oxford Summer School, was held at N.U. Headquarters on Monday, 27th February, and general plans for the School, which is being held at Oxford for the week to 11th September, 1928, were discussed. The theme which it is suggested should run through all the lectures is "Democracy," which will be dealt with in its relation to Politics, Industry, and the Home. The School is primarily intended for the about-to-be enfranchised, who will be given the opportunity of studying the principles underlying the use of votes, of learning how the Parliamentary vote has been won for women in this country, and of discussing those reforms which may be effected by the new vote.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

BARNSLEY S.E.C.

A well-attended meeting, held on 15th February, was addressed by Mrs A well-attended meeting, held on 15th February, was addressed by Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, who delighted everyone with her account of suffrage doings in nearly all the civilized countries of the world. A pleasing little ceremony took place when Miss Clarke, the "Flapper" member of the Committee, presented Mrs. Ashby with a cheque for f3 3s. towards the expenses of the Equal Franchise Campaign. Mrs. Wakefield presided, and at the close of the meeting a collection was made to commemorate the Josephine Butler Centenary, and the sum of £1 5s. is being forwarded to Miss Neilans to help fight the Edinburgh Corporation Bill.

CARDIFF W.C.A.

At the end of last month an interesting meeting was held by the Cardiff W.C.A. when Mrs. Clements of the Cardiff Electric Circle gave a lecture on "Transforming the Homes of Britain." An animated discussion followed on the various uses of electricity in the home. The Cardiff W.C.A. has arranged a series of office meetings to be held on Thursday afternoons on points of interest to their members

EDINBURGH S.E.C

A public meeting presided over by Mr. S. C. Farrar, B.Sc., was held on A public meeting presided over by Mr. S. C. Partar, B.S., was field on the evening of Friday, 10th February, in the New Gallery, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh, to discuss the Edinburgh Corporation Bill. Miss Alison Neilans was the principal speaker. Mrs. Robertson gave an outline of the terms of the Bill, and indicated what its effects would be likely to be. Dr. Ethel Williams pleaded for the continuance of the voluntary system for treatment of venereal disease, and gave, from her own experience, reasons why she considered compulsion would be less effective.

NEWPORT W.C.A.

Mr. Reginald Clarry, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Newport and District W.C.A., held at the Town Hall on 7th February, when Miss Rathbone spoke on "Equal Franchise." Mr. Clarry said that he was proud and pleased that he was a convert as a result of the logic of the reform. The Mayor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Miss Rathbone, said he had no fear for the democratic vote. He was interested in citizenship, and believed that women should take their part with men in controlling the destinies of the town. lestinies of the town

EDINBURGH CORPORATION BILL.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION LIST UP TO 20TH FEBRUARY. (Donations may be sent to this Office or to Edinburgh S:E.C., 40 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.)

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Dr. Isobel Venters		and a			1	5	0	0	
Miss E. T. Peet		. 22				2	0	0	
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S. Saklatvala, Esq.,							10	6	
Mrs. Wallace Willia:	mson						10	0	
Miss Rathbone						5	0	0	
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Miss Rackstraw						1	1	0	
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THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

Miss Scott Moncrieff .					10	0	
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CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA-AND THE SHORT CUT TO FEMINISM.

MADAM,-Your suggestion that international declarations in favour of complete legal equality between men and women "have difficult and sometimes unexpected legal implications in particular countries " is interesting. What exactly are these difficult and sometimes unexpected legal implications ? Is this a delicate way of referring to the fact that a declaration of complete legal equality would amongst other things, do away with special protective legislation for women? Is that, perhaps your real reason for suggesting that "it is not desirable that very much time and money should be spent" on such a demand? 4 Percy Road, EDNA PIERCY. SE 20

WHAT IS FEMINISM?

MADAM,—I notice that in THE WOMAN'S LEADER and by sound "feminists" generally, the word "feminism" is always used as equivalent to a faith in the equality of the sexes and a desire to obtain for women equality of liberties, status, and opportunities with men, but that outside "feminist" or equalitarian circles it is generally understood to mean something very different, namely a claim for special privileges for women, or a theory of the *inequality* of the sexes with woman, instead of man, as the euperior being. Can any of your readers inform me what is the correct or a theory of the *inequality* of the sexes with woman, instead of man, as the superior being. Can any of your readers inform me what is the correct interpretation of the word as defined in a good, up-to-date dictionary? I have been unable to find it at all in any dictionary to which I have access except in "Modern English Usage" (1926); and the definition given there: "faith in woman and advocacy of the rights of women, the prevalence of female influence," is much nearer to what I had always supposed to be the loose, thoughtless popular interpretation than to the meaning given to it in, for instance, THE WOMAN'S LEADER. "AN INQUIRER."

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.—(Continued from page 29.)

FRANCHISE BILL

Mr. R. Morrison : Is the Prime Minister yet in a position to say when the Franchise Bill will be introduced

The Prime Minister : It is impossible to name the date at this time of the year, because everything depends on the progress which is made in the necessary financial business, but, in any case, it is the intention of the Government to have the Second Reading before the House rises for the Easter reces

Captain Crookshank asked the Prime Minister if the Franchise Bill, foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne, will be accompanied by any measure of redistribution.

The Prime Minister : It would be premature to anticipate the provisions of the Franchise Bill.

LEAD PAINT ACT.

Viscount Sandon asked the Home Secretary whether experience by statistics, or otherwise, has shown that the regulations under the Lead Paint Act, 1926, have, or have not, been completely effective, and that prohibition will, or will not, be necessary.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: No, Sir. The regulations only came into operation on 1st October last, and some time must elapse before it will be possible to form any opinion as to their efficiency.



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COMING EVENTS.

BONCHURCH WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

MARCH 7. 3 p.m. Friendly Societies Hall, Ventnor. Miss Berry, "Poor Law Reform."

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

MARCH 6. 1 p.m. 117 Buckingham Street, Adelphi. Luncheon. Speaker: Miss M. Hole, "Rhodesia."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Annual Council Moetings. MARCH 7-10. At St. George's Hall, Great Russell Street, W.C. Sessions: Wednesday, 2:30-4:30 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m.-12:45 p.m. and 2-4:30 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-12:45 p.m. and 3-5 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. All Sessions open to the public.

Reception. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7. 8.45 p.m. King's College for Women, Campden Hill, W. 8. Musical Recital.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

POST VACANT.

Mass Demonstration in Support of Equal Franchise. THURSDAY, MARCH S. 8 p.m. In the Queen's Hall. Speakers include the Prime Minister. Overflow Meeting in the Mortimer Hall (close by) at 8 p.m. Chair : Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Speakers : Lady Astor, Sir Oliver Lodge, and others. **Public Luncheon.** FRIDAY, MARCH 9. I p.m. In the Criterion Restauran Speakers : Mr. W. T. Layton, C.H., Sir Robert Newman, M. P., Mrs. Philip Snowden. **Edinburgh Gergoration** Bill. Speakers : The Viscountess Astor, M.P., Councillor Dorothy Jewson, Dr. Graham Little. Chair : Lord Balfour of Burleigh. **Preston W.C.A.** MARCH 5. 7,30 p.m. Orient Cafe, Friargate. J. Openshaw, Esq., J.P., "The Young Offender."

OPEN DOOR COUNCIL. MARCH.o. 8 p.m. Y.M.C.A., Great Russell Street, W.C. Public Meeting.

SIX POINT GROUP. MARCH 6. 5 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, Miss C. Haslett, "Women and Engineering." Chair: Miss Naylor.

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

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LIVERPOOL WOMEN POLICE PATROLS.—Wanted, Patrol for street duty. Previous experience of social work preferred. Height over 5 ft. 5 in., age 25-30, sound sight and hearing.—Apply by writing, Director, 5 Cases Street, Clayton Square, Liverpool.

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HUTTON'S "NEVER-FADE" IRISH LINENS are ideal for Summer Dresses, Curtains, etc. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless, 22. iod. per yard (36 in. wide). 71 artistic colours including to newest shades. 71 Patterns FREE.— HUTTON'S, 41 Main St., Laine, Ulster.

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S^{PECIAL}-LADIES' CHAMOIS GLOVES, white or natural 4s. 11d. pair, grey or fawn 5s. 11d. pair; exceptional value, guaranteed washable.-Mrs. Plevin, 16 Northgate, Chester.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westmin-ster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Expert advice on what to do with your girls. Addresses to schools and societies in London and Provinces by arrangement.

E DUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1 (new address), requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Registration : Employers, 28. 6d.; workers, 18. Suiting fee: Employers, 75. 6d.; workers, 28. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 4th March. 3.30, Sir Evelyn Murray, K.C.B. 6.30, G. Holland, Esq., "The Sense of Life."

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