

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER
AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The Council of the League of Nations.

The Council of the League of Nations considered last week the two reports dealing with Child Welfare and the Traffic in Women and Children respectively, which were presented to it by Sir Austen Chamberlain. With respect to the first of these, the Council decided to ask governments to give information concerning the effect of the cinema on the child's mind, and also concerning the protection of illegitimate children. With regard to the second report, Sir Austen informed the League that the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children had recommended that strong measures should be taken by the various governments against procurers, and that governments should supervise the conditions under which girls of less than 18 were allowed to go abroad on contracts of employment. Sir Austen also pointed out that the Committee had found itself unable to proceed usefully with the discussion on the control of prostitution until the publication of the second part of its report, i.e. that dealing with information obtained from various Governments with regard to licensed houses. He supported, therefore, the Committee's desire for publication. It was decided that the Government should have until the end of September to make their observations on the Report, that a meeting of experts should be called in the middle of November to examine the replies, and that the documents should be published as soon as possible after that date. It is satisfactory to note that the pressure which has been brought to bear by women's organizations and others with regard to the publication of the second part of the Report should have met with this satisfactory result. It is also good news to read in *The Times* that as a result of the discussions in Geneva, the President of the Argentine Republic has given instructions that more careful supervision should be made at the ports, as a result of which already over 100 arrests have been made.

As Others See Us.

In the report of the Director of the International Labour Bureau, discussed at the recent conference at Geneva, there is an interesting reference to women's international organizations. It states that the women's movement is carefully followed by the International Labour Organization for the purpose of obtaining assistance in awakening public opinion. On the question of women's work, however, it states that there are opposite stand-points which must be considered. "On the one hand the Christian organizations, while not refusing their collaboration, insist on the fundamental idea of abolishing factory work for married women." (A German Christian Union of Textile Workers is quoted.) "On the other hand, it is the considered policy of other women's organizations to refuse to assist the office in securing special protection for women workers." The report proceeds to quote the resolutions passed at the Congress

of the I.W.S.A. in Paris last year, and states that "A mixed committee of women's organizations in London, which did not include any working women, went so far as to protest to the Minister of Labour against the restrictions in the Factory Bill on the employment of women as regards hours of work, cleaning of running machinery, certain painting work, involving the use of white lead, etc." We referred both to Miss Bondfield's comments on this report and to our own point of view in our note of a fortnight ago, and return to it again this week in our leading article.

The opposition of the I.L.B. has been endorsed by the Home Secretary, who on the occasion of a deputation last Monday in support of the Factories Bill from the Scottish Council of Women's Trades, stated that he had no intention of yielding in any way to views of those women's societies who objected to the Bill on the ground that it imposed restrictions on women's labour. We shall return to this and other statements made by the Home Secretary next week.

Family Endowment in Australia.

The State Premiers of Australia concluded their economic conference on 21st June with a decision to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of Child Endowment. This decision resulted from Mr. Bruce's announcement on the preceding day that his Government were in favour of Child Endowment but were not prepared to recommend a scheme involving extra burdens on taxation. Mr. Lang, the Premier of New South Wales, where Family Endowment is now in force, opposed the proposal for a Commission on account of the delay involved.

Trade Disputes Bill—Women Civil Servants.

A further effort has been made by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to get the Government to accept an amendment to Clause 5 of the above Bill, to make it clear that organizations of women civil servants shall still be able to affiliate to non-party political organizations, such as the National Council of Women, the London and National Society for Women's Service and itself. We had hoped that the Government did not desire to stop this. Apparently, however, it does wish to include non-party as well as party political organizations in its ban, when it lays down that organizations to which civil servants may belong shall not be "associated directly or indirectly with any political party or organization." It does not follow that bodies of women civil servants will be called upon immediately to dis-affiliate from these organizations. It does mean, however, that the Treasury will have the power to insist on their dis-affiliation if and when it so desires.

London Lock Hospital.

Although Lt.-Col. Fremantle received no satisfaction from the Ministry of Health, when asking his question in the House of Commons last Thursday with regard to the setting up of a public inquiry, in that the Minister answered that the general management of voluntary hospitals did not come under his review, we understand that very strong pressure has been brought to bear on the Board of Management, and there is reason to hope that they may themselves ask for an inquiry.

Miss Sackville-West.

We offer sincere congratulations to Miss Violet Sackville-West, whose poem "The Land" has been awarded the Hawthornden Prize for "a book published in 1926." This prize is given annually for "the best work of imaginative fiction," and Miss Sackville-West is the second woman to receive it.

The Statute of Limitations.

The *Observer* of last Sunday expresses on behalf of "moderate opinion" a somewhat astonishing attitude to the recent decision of Congregation to limit the number of women in Oxford University. "It would be deplorable," its correspondent says, "if the Statute creates a permanent women's party. Only one thing could be worse—a permanent 'Anti-Woman Party.' And it may be some consolation to the minority to reflect that this misfortune would almost certainly have come about if the Statute had just been defeated by the women's votes." That an "Anti-Woman Party," whether permanent or not, exists in fact, the very promulgation of the Statute demonstrates. But the *Observer* correspondent seems to suggest that it is advisable for the woman to refrain from active resistance to the insulting and inequitable proposals of this party in order that it may not be further irritated! We on the contrary think that there is much to be said for the perpetuation of a "Woman's Party" so long as acts of this kind continue to be perpetrated in Oxford or anywhere else. And the occasional consolidation of an undefined undercurrent of sex-hostility in the form of a definite offensive measure may be a useful reminder to the present generation of women that the Turk is not yet routed.

Crosby Hall and Her Majesty the Queen.

We described last week in our pages the presentation of a cheque for £1,000 to endow a study bedroom to bear the name of Dame Millicent Fawcett. On 1st July the Queen will open Crosby Hall as an International Hall of Residence and Clubhouse. Only about £5,000 is now required to complete the endowment. Her Majesty herself has contributed £50 for the furnishing of a study bedroom for a British student. Crosby Hall makes a strong appeal to all those who have strong international sympathies and we believe it is destined to play a very conspicuous part in the London of present and future generations. Will those who can help towards the final sum required?

Summer Schools.

Summer schools are now an accepted feature of adult education, and their name is legion. The Philip Stott College announces a special course for women organizers and secretaries from 25th June to 8th July, which includes lectures on economic subjects, election law, as well as practical organization. The Liberal Summer School at Cambridge from 28th July to 4th August will as usual attract many students of politics both inside and outside the Liberal Party. Schools on International subjects also abound. The most conspicuous of these which have come to our notice are those organized by the League of Nations Union in Geneva and at St. Hugh's College, Oxford, which offer unexampled opportunities for students of the League. The French section of the Woman's International League will hold a school from 25th August to 8th September at Gland, on the Lake of Geneva, on the relations between white and coloured races. Schools on methods and principles of education are too numerous to mention, but two have come specially to our notice. One of these is to be held at Locarno, in August, under the auspices of the New Education Fellowship. The other will be held in Vienna by Dr. Paul Dengler, who is at present lecturing in this country, and the Save the Children Fund proposes to conduct a party from 5th to 21st August. The National Federation of Women's Institutes holds a school for voluntary organizers and County Federation Officers, to be held in Yorkshire in the autumn. "Women's Questions," so called, will receive attention at short schools organized in Ilkley and Liverpool in July and in Scotland in the early autumn. Every taste is provided for in these and many other types of courses of intensive study. They do, indeed, meet a need of the times, for it is impossible for busy men and women to keep abreast of modern movements without such opportunities for study and discussion.

An International Hostel.

The formal opening recently of an International Hostel at 19 Sydenham Hill marks a definite step in the work of promoting friendship by the organization of holidays which was begun many years ago by the Co-operative Holiday Association, and further developed by the Holiday Fellowship. This latter body has for some years brought people of other countries within its friendly circle, both by taking its English members abroad and by encouraging people from other countries to visit its numerous English centres. But visitors to a foreign country

almost always want to include its capital city in their tour, and up to now there has not been a centre of the kind promoted by the Holiday Fellowship within easy reach of London. The new Hostel is only partly the work of the Holiday Fellowship. Other bodies are co-operating, but Mr. Leonard, who was for many years the H.F. Secretary, has been the moving spirit, and is honorary secretary of the new venture. The place was informally opened about a month ago, and has already sheltered members of nine different nationalities. There are no barriers of either race or colour connected with the Hostel. Mrs. Maurice Rowntree, the Warden, will welcome all equally. She and her husband have been for some years in Constantinople and will form a useful link with the East. Many who in the past have had difficulty in finding satisfactory accommodation for foreign friends will now send them with entire confidence to the new Hostel.

Two Important Women's Conferences.

The British Commonwealth League is organizing a conference, 29th and 30th June and 1st July, on "The social and industrial position of women of other than British race who are governed under the British flag." A most interesting programme is promised, covering the position of women in India, Bermuda, Australia (the aboriginal women), New Zealand (the Maori women), South Africa, the Gold Coast, and women in the mandated territories. Conditions of life and law and problems of government will all be dealt with. Mrs. Corbett Ashby will be in the chair, and the speakers will include Mr. John Harris. Visitors are welcome. Particulars can be obtained from Miss Collisson, British Commonwealth League, 17 Buckingham Street, London, W.C. 2. The Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women will be held at Bournemouth from 10th-14th October. Those able to go to both these conferences, are asked to keep the dates free.

The League of Nations and the International Council of Women.

Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary General of the League of Nations, recently received the officers and members of the Executive Committee at the Secretariat of the League. Sir Eric spoke appreciatively of the Council as a great international body which had done pioneer work, and referred to the support given by the Council to the League. Lady Aberdeen, in replying, paid a tribute to the experts of the League, and to the value of the personal advice given by experts at the open meetings of the International Council of Women.

Chivalry on the Roads.

The Motor Cycling Club decided to forbid the participation of women drivers and riders in the London to Edinburgh run, which took place recently. The Secretary explained this action as the result of excessive male chivalry. The men, he said, are too willing to sacrifice their chances to help a lady in distress; it is unfair to permit such sacrifice. Then again, when girls ride, all the limelight of mass publicity is fastened upon them; irrelevant stories of the girls are made to obscure the significance of the event itself. He added, however, that there was one woman member of the club, Mrs. Creak Davies, who joined it as one of a pre-war band of girl riders before the sex barrier had been imposed. The other side of the case has been explained to the Press by Miss Nancy Debenham, who speaks with some authority in the matter of motor cycling, as she was the winner of the London Challenge Cup last year in fair and open competition with men. She is, it appears, unimpressed by the chivalry argument. All motor-cyclists, she declared, are chivalrous to one another. Men riders are chivalrous to other men riders, and the girls neither get nor expect a chivalry which is quixotic. As to the Club's sex barrier, Miss Debenham shows little concern. The Ladies' Motor Cycling Club is, she says, growing in popularity and will run its own trials.

POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the women's movement but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION AT GENEVA.

Margaret Bondfield's speech on protective legislation for women at a recent plenary session of the International Labour Organization, already referred to in these columns, calls for the careful consideration of all women who want to build up the liberties of their sex on a sure foundation. Miss Bondfield is deservedly popular in many circles outside the Labour party, and sometimes it is forgotten that she is a most loyal member of her party. At Geneva she had a great opportunity to speak, not only for her party, not only for one section of women, but for all those countless millions whose lives, now or in the future, may be affected by the standards set up throughout the world by the International Labour Organization. She did not seize the opportunity. Instead, with her usual lucidity, she set out the usual argument of those who seem to see unqualified good in restrictive legislation based on sex. To quote the short *Times* report: "They (the women workers) came in as young girls, they married and left the industry for a short time; they came back as widows or wives whose husbands were unable to maintain them, and they had a broken industrial record. Therefore they were not able, as men were able, to maintain a continuous organization to the degree of efficiency which made collective bargaining sufficiently powerful in their case." There is much in this argument, and the fact that it has the support of certain organized women workers must secure respect for it. The N.U.S.E.C. at its last annual council meeting, while reaffirming by an overwhelming majority its conviction that protective legislation should be based not upon sex but upon the nature of the work, also declared its intention of taking into consideration various factors, of which one was the wishes of the workers affected. This was merely putting into words what almost all, if not all, serious students of the problem do and have always done. But the more the history of the question is studied, the more clearly it appears that the "wishes of the workers affected" is a thing much more difficult to ascertain than might be supposed. The very facts stated by Miss Bondfield account for a further fact which she does not stress, namely, that the number of organized women workers is extremely small, and that of that number a large proportion are incorporated in unions with a large male membership. The opinion of every woman worker affected should have weight, but, while on the one hand industrial women workers are so little organized, and so closely associated with the men of the trade unions, and also of the Labour party, that the nature of their views must seem somewhat ambiguous, on the other hand, there are other women, workers and potential workers, affected by the growth of restrictive legislation, whose views Miss Bondfield failed to voice at Geneva. The essence of the controversy is, whether it is, or is not

LIGHT AND LIFE.

The smoke evil is not only responsible for the desecration of the countryside and the annual wastage of millions of pounds of money, but it is responsible also for the wastage of human life and of child life in particular. It is well recognized that fresh air and sunshine are essential to health, and that children deprived of these two necessities of life cannot develop properly and grow up into healthy men and women. Without light all growing things become stunted and ill.

The atmosphere in this country is polluted by smoke and coal dust from our factory chimneys and from our household hearths: as a result of this pollution, a very large proportion of the ultra-violet rays—the growth stimulating rays of sunlight—are cut off from reaching our people, especially those who live in our great cities and towns. Lack of sunshine is a highly contributory cause of rickets in children, while the various diseases of the bronchial group which reap heavy toll of child life and health are gravely fostered by a polluted atmosphere. If it be in the public interest to take a man or woman threatened or stricken with tuberculosis from a sunless, crowded street in an industrial town to a sunlit sanatorium and to spend sums of public money in checking the spread of the disease and trying to cure the patient, it is manifestly more in the public interest to prevent tuberculosis—and contrary to public interest to allow the children—the future men and women of the nation—to be deprived of the vitally necessary and health-giving "Light."

While the influence of atmospheric pollution is more potent on the sickness rate of our children than on the death-rate, an examination of the Registrar General's weekly returns of births and deaths will reveal some notable facts. It will be found that the death-rates of infants and young children are highest in

possible to segregate women, or certain classes of women, and have special legislation for them, without injuriously affecting their status and opportunities. While the question was largely a national one, it was of less importance, but it cannot be too often pointed out that the International Labour Organization claims to establish a world-wide control in matters affecting the worker, not only the industrial worker as is popularly supposed, but also the worker in other fields. The oppressed condition of the woman worker in certain parts of the world is no reason for cramping the development and lowering the status of all women. Again and again those who have sought, in the alleged interests of women themselves, to protect them from the rough side of life and work have failed. There are no short cuts, the only real protection for any worker, male or female, is a high general standard of conditions and of remuneration. No hard and fast rules can be made in regard to which occupations are most suitable for men and which for women. The Italian Government appear to consider that women are specially suited to be air pilots in time of war, many elderly magistrates and others in this country think they should all be domestic servants. Get good conditions in the R.A.F. and in domestic service, and then let the men and the women sort themselves out. But do not perform any absurdities equivalent to making it illegal for a woman military air pilot to fly unless the sun is shining.

The Factory Bills and the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bills have given ample opportunity for the ordinary lay person to study both sides and to learn for themselves upon what a slender basis of scientific fact the legislative restrictions upon women as such have been established.

The feminist movement, composed of women of all classes, of various occupations or of "none," has won liberty after liberty for all women, and the industrial women have shared these hard-won liberties. May a plea be put forward that the women who go from this country to the various meetings and conferences of the International Labour Organization shall think of themselves, not as merely the mouthpieces of one section of women, or of one party, but of all women, for it is only when there is solidarity among women that there can be a true comradeship between men and women, and liberty for both sexes. All of us desire that the International Labour Organization shall become a stable institution; at present it is a little like a blundering schoolboy when it tries to deal with the problem of the modern woman, but the modern woman is a very real thing, and has come to stay. There can be no stability unless the International Labour Organization faces up to this fact.

the winter months of the year when there is little or no sunshine, and when the air is polluted with the fogs and mists. Analysis of the causes of death during these winter months reveals a very sharp rise during the winter in the death-rates from measles, whooping-cough, and bronchial pneumonia.

Open air and sunlight should, of course, be the aim for the health of every child born into the world, an aim which is steadily permeating mothercraft on the one hand and citizenship on the other.

The air must be rid of the pall of filthy fumes from our chimneys; the Smoke Abatement Act which comes into force on 1st July is a step in the right direction. Housing conditions of our people have to be remedied.

The ordinary glass of our windows while it allows the heat and light rays to pass through does not transmit the ultra-violet rays of the sun which are so important to the life and health of all human beings. Recent researches have, however, been made into a new kind of glass known as Vita-glass and it has been proved that the ultra-violet rays can be transmitted by this form of glass. Already several schools have been fitted with this glass.

The advantages of sunlight to the health of children should be realized by those responsible for local government. Facilities should be provided for natural sunlight where and when possible, and for artificial sunlight treatment to make good the deficiencies of the natural supply reaching us through our polluted atmosphere. Artificial sunlight clinics are being steadily adopted in connection with infant welfare centres and with the school medical service.

The following cases are types which are suitable for treatment in such clinics: (1) The child of pre-school and school age suffering from rickets, malnutrition, anaemia, and so

¹ Contributed by the National Baby Week Council.

(Continued on next page.)

THE I.L.O. CONFERENCE.

By HEBE SPAULL.

From 25th May to 16th June the Tenth International Labour Conference met at Geneva. Three problems were discussed, one of them, by a curious coincidence, being "Freedom of Association (Trade Union Rights)." The other items on the agenda were Sickness (Health) Insurance; and the Fixing of a Minimum Wage for Ill-paid and Poorly Organized Trades.

One matter of minor interest was that although Spain and Brazil have both given notice of their withdrawal from the League, both are continuing to participate in the work of the International Labour Organization, and were represented at the conference.

The conference elected Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for India in London, as its president. Viscount Burnham has on three occasions been elected to this position, but this is the first time that a representative from another part of the British Empire has been chosen as president. It is the second time, however, that an Asiatic has been elected to the position. The other was a few years ago when a Japanese government delegate was elected president.

Sir Atul Chatterjee in his presidential address declared that the International Labour Organization stood as a living proof to hundreds of millions of workers in the East of the cordial co-operation between the State, employers, and workers, and of the outstanding advantages to be gained by progressive and constitutional development in measures promoting social welfare and international harmony. Sir Atul went on to point out that the miseries, privations, and injustices which are attendant on unregulated industrialism constitute a grave menace to that culture and philosophy which are the proud heritage of the Asiatic races. "Our ancient traditions and civilizations," he declared, "must be preserved, but require to be adjusted to the new environment which the process of industrialization inevitably produces."

Two Conventions were adopted by the conference in regard to Sickness Insurance, one applying to industry and the other to agriculture. It had been intended to issue a questionnaire to governments on the subject of Freedom of Association, with a view to drafting a convention for next year's conference, but as agreement could not be reached on the terms of the questionnaire, the matter had to be dropped.

PERSONAL.

We regret to announce a change in the management of this paper which deprives us of the services of Miss D. K. Low, who has been manager during the last four difficult years of its history. Miss Low has become Secretary to Miss Violet Markham, with whom she worked for many years, and our best wishes go with her in the interesting new work which she has undertaken. We are fortunately not losing her altogether; she has promised to help us during August, and as a member of the Advisory Committee will continue in the future to give us the benefit of her knowledge and experience. Miss Goulden Bach, Miss Low's assistant, has been appointed to fill her place, so that the paper will still be managed by one who not only thoroughly understands the work but has its interests at heart. Those of our readers who know at first hand the difficulty of running a paper with so small a staff will wish to join us in expressing our very cordial gratitude to Miss Low for the masterly way in which she has organized the work and adapted it to changed conditions, and for her never failing enthusiasm for the welfare of the paper and the causes for which it stands.

LIGHT AND LIFE (continued from page 159).

forth; (2) The expectant mother herself, and (3) The healthy young infant in large industrial towns—a preventive measure.

The National Baby Week Council (117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1) whose work is propaganda in favour of maternity and child welfare has this year selected as one of the subjects for special consideration Atmospheric Pollution in Relation to Maternity and Child Welfare. In this connection the Council has two very interesting and helpful publications, one entitled *What we get from the Sun*, by Dr. Stella Churchill, and the other *Sunlight in Health and Disease*, by Katharine Gamgee.

Pollution of our atmosphere is an unnecessary evil, and can be overcome by the force of an educated public opinion intent upon the saving of child life and health.

EQUAL FRANCHISE.

Demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Equal Franchise

The Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee is organizing a demonstration on Equal Franchise in Trafalgar Square on Saturday, 16th July. A fine panel of speakers is being arranged, and community singing will be organized. All our readers are asked to keep this date free.

Equal Franchise Literature.

An excellent supply of pamphlets and leaflets is now available on the Equal Franchise position up to date. The Conservative and Unionist Association has issued a valuable leaflet which contains in convenient shape some useful figures. Ending with the following words:—

Taking the total number of members, excluding the University members, returned to Parliament in Great Britain as 591, this would mean an addition to the Register in each constituency of an average of 702 voters at the age of 21.

The Young Suffragists have a good leaflet defending the vote for the young woman under 30. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has several effective leaflets and "The case for Equal Franchise" is now being revised and brought up to date. A pamphlet with the history of the movement since the first instalment was secured in 1918 is in the press.

Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee.

Open-Air Campaign Sub-Committee.—Further speakers are required for the weekly meetings held on Saturdays and Sundays in Hyde Park, and on Hampstead Heath, Highbury Corner, Clapham Common, and Regent's Park. Offers of help should be sent to Miss Butler-Bowden, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, 55 Berners Street, W. 1.

Lobbying.—Further help is also required in this important work, which is arranged for Tuesday and Thursday evenings, whilst the House is sitting. It is asked that authority should be obtained from sympathizers outside London to lobby their M.P.s in their name. Will you endeavour to obtain such authorizations, and communicate with Miss Butler-Bowden, who is also in charge of the lobbying?

What the Women's Freedom League is doing.

On Thursday of last week, the Mid-London Branch of the Women's Freedom League organized a combined Equal Franchise deputation to Major Tasker, the Unionist Member for East Islington. The result was far from satisfactory. Major Tasker explained that logically he could see no reason why women should not have the vote at 21 if men had it, but he was only prepared to support the vote for women at 25.

Meanwhile the following resolution has been sent from the Women's Freedom League Committee to the Prime Minister:—

"The Women's Freedom League congratulates the Prime Minister on his firm advocacy of Equal Franchise for men and women at the age of 21, but has noted with disquietude the change of plans of H.M. Government by which the commencement of next Session is postponed until 1928, and, in order to ensure that women shall have equal voting rights with men at the next election, calls upon the Government to introduce and carry into law this Session its promised Equal Franchise Bill."

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Monday, 20th June.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, SHANGHAI.—Mr. Pethick-Lawrence asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is aware that the Chinese are complaining that girls of 15 years of age are being introduced into *maisons tolerées* for the soldiers in the international area at Shanghai, and whether he proposes to take any action in the matter?

Mr. Locker-Lampson: His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai telegraphs that, so far as he and the Shanghai Municipal Police have been able to ascertain, there is no foundation whatever for this report. All remaining licences for houses of ill-fame in the international settlement were withdrawn on the 31st December, 1924, by order of the municipal council.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence: While welcoming the hon. gentleman's reply, may I ask whether any steps have been taken to make that *dementi* known to the Chinese authorities?

Mr. Locker-Lampson: I think the hon. gentleman's question and the answer will give it full publicity.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

KEEP THE COUNTRY TIDY.

"One has to repeat a thing a dozen times before anyone takes any notice," once said a well-known English statesman. Believing this, we make no excuse for drawing once again the attention of our readers to the subject of holiday litter.

As in former years, Easter and Whitsun visitors to our downs and heaths, our public parks and gardens left behind traces of their visit in the shape of orange-peel and banana skins, discarded cigarettes and chocolate cases, tram and bus tickets, greasy papers, torn up letters, and, worse than paper, in that it is dangerous to the feet of children and animals as well as untidy, the glass of broken bottles.

The following extracts, a few taken from many press cuttings on the subject, show the gravity and extent of the evil habit.

"Shortly after dawn on the day following the Easter Bank Holiday, London park-keepers began to clear away the hundreds of tons of litter and rubbish which holiday-makers had strewn in all directions. On Clapham Common, for instance, huge bonfires were lit, but evening found some parts still ankle-deep in rubbish." "We have twenty men at work," said one keeper, "but it will be the end of the week before the litter is cleared away." At the Zoo, between forty and fifty men, two motor lorries, three carts, and an incinerator were at work on the Tuesday morning in removing the rubbish left by the 50,000 visitors of the previous day.

"A week before Derby Day," writes a correspondent to a Sunday paper of 5th June, "Epsom Downs wore their brightest and cleanest dress of spring greenery. On the day following the race so thick was the litter left by the race-crowds that, from a distance, the whole top seemed to be covered with a snow-cap. Paper was everywhere. There were acres of it. There was almost as much of it in the paddocks and on the lawns as in the public places. Many broken bottles were found each day on the running grounds, which must have been thrown there deliberately," said the Clerk of the Course."

The absence of litter in the London Parks and open spaces was a gratifying feature of the Whitsun Bank Holiday, but this was due, it is feared, to the state of the weather rather than to real improvement in the habits of the people. Whit-Monday in London was too wet for picnics on the grass.

On the other hand, it is good to note that very little litter of any kind disfigured the Zoological Gardens after the Whitsun Bank Holiday invasion compared with that left at Easter, though the number of visitors was approximately the same on each occasion. The Broadcasting appeals which were made between the two holidays apparently had good effect.

The cost of clearing up litter in the royal parks of London alone is officially estimated at about £400 per month during the summer. In Manchester this item costs the Parks Committee, it is said, £2,500 per annum. When we remember that the scattering of litter prevails throughout the country, it must be obvious to anyone who thinks at all that this thoughtless habit not only gives local authorities and their officials an infinite amount of unnecessary work but involves the whole community in heavy and needless expense.

But the expense is not the worst part of the evil. It is the thoughtless desecration of that which is beautiful, whether in the city or in the country, in the park or on the heath, in the wood or by the roadside, and the lack of consideration for the feelings and convenience of others which give cause for protest and appeal.

Bye-laws for the prevention of litter can be made, and bye-laws have been made, by numerous local authorities dealing with various aspects of the matter and improvement has been thereby effected. We believe, however, that the real and permanent remedy lies not in legislative measures but in the creation of a sound public opinion on the subject.

A few well-chosen words in every school in the country and an appeal more than once repeated during the next month which would quicken the imagination and awaken the conscience of the children in regard to the evil habit would, we are convinced, work wonders. Where it has been tried, the response has been obviously good. It is for this that we appeal to every teacher in the land, and we go further: an appeal on a chosen Sunday from every pulpit in the country would not be out of place. Why not try the experiment?

£1,000 FUND TO NAME A "DAME MILLICENT FAWCETT" ROOM AT CROSBY HALL.

The Crosby Hall Committee are very grateful to THE WOMAN'S LEADER for its help in collecting the magnificent cheque of over £1,000, which was presented to Dame Millicent Fawcett on her eightieth birthday at Crosby Hall. They thank all the donors on this new list, and would point out that the list is not yet closed, for those who wish to give a birthday gift to Dame Millicent. One early donor of £50 wishes her gift, if possible, to be used for furnishing the room, so that about £30 is still required to complete the £1,000 for the endowment of the Dame Millicent Fawcett Room. Further donations, or promises will be gratefully received by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, care of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Deans' Yard, S.W. 1, or by Mrs. Alys Russell, Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W. 3.

Table with 3 columns: Name, £, s., d. Promises and Donations published in THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 29th April 1927: 874 10 6. Promises and Donations received since 29th April: Mrs. Gibb 30 0 0, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett 10 0 0, Lady Strachey 5 5 0, Mrs. Corbett Ashby (2nd donation) 5 0 0, Mrs. Auerbach (in addition to £15 on 11th March) 5 0 0, In Memory of H.W.S. 3 4 7, Per Miss C. Marshall 3 0 0, Mrs. Poulton 3 0 0, Per A.K. 2 5 0, Miss Violet Markham 2 2 0, Hon. Lady Parsons 2 2 0, Miss Philippa Strachey 2 2 0, Mrs. Hoster 2 2 0, Mrs. Stanton Coit 2 2 0, Miss M. F. Pease 2 0 0, Mrs. Holt Mather 2 0 0, Miss Emily Ford 1 1 0, Miss Davey 1 1 0, Lady Trustram Eve 1 1 0, Miss Bertha Mason 1 1 0, Lady Pidder 1 1 0, Miss Maude Royden 1 1 0, Mrs. Salter 1 1 0, Miss A. E. Barlow 1 0 0, Mrs. Smedley Maclean 1 0 0, Miss C. Macmillan 1 0 0, Mrs. A. C. Mansfield 1 0 0, Dame Ethel Smyth 1 0 0, Mrs. Oliver Strachey 1 0 0, Mrs. J. F. Stout 1 0 0, Mrs. Gilchrist Thompson (2nd donation) 1 0 0, Mrs. Graham Wallas 1 0 0, Mrs. I. Zangwill 1 0 0, Miss K. D. Courtney 10 0, Miss Coignon 10 0, Miss Campbell 10 0, Miss Allport 10 0, Miss J. Gosse 10 0, Mrs. J. H. Green 10 0, Mrs. Heitland 10 0, Mrs. Bellairs 10 0, Mrs. Drape Brockman 10 0, Miss Earp 10 0, Mrs. Gildart 10 0, Mrs. Hiscox 10 0, Mrs. Arnold Lupton 10 0, Miss Merrifield 10 0, Dr. Jane Walker 7 0, Miss Mary Fielden 5 0, Miss Leith 5 0, Mrs. Miall Smith 5 0, Miss Spurling 5 0, M.C. 2 5, Mrs. H. A. O. Fisher 2 6.

A list of Societies contributing will follow next week, but we are able to state that the total amounts to £1,013 3s.

GOODWILL HOLIDAY PARTIES.

As the years roll on this old world of ours gets smaller and smaller. Travel abroad is now within the reach of ever greater numbers of our people, and the widening of the physical horizons is accompanied by an unparalleled growth of knowledge and of the sense of our human fraternity.

Miss Rosalind Brandreth is one of those who have made foreign travel possible for many a woman and girl who longs to travel but who would not care to go abroad alone. During the last three years she has organized Goodwill Holiday Parties to Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Paris, Brittany, and Normandy. Goodwill amongst the members of the parties, and goodwill between them and the people of the places visited, is one of her chief objects. The hostesses of her parties being women of understanding, it may be claimed that this object is secured. Members of the parties are drawn from the most varied spheres. Countrywomen, clerks, hospital nurses, domestic workers, besides teachers and other intellectual workers, all combine together very happily. A genuine spirit of good fellowship reigns, and no one is left lonely or forlorn.

Miss Brandreth's plan is to choose a good centre from which many excursions to places of interest are arranged, and among the features of the holiday are the organized visits to farms and some of the institutions of the country. Thus the parties to Fécamp in Normandy usually spend a day on a farm and join in the work—butter-making, hay-making, milking the cows, or whatever may be in the order of the day's work. In Switzerland too, visits to farms form a useful means of getting to know the people and their way of life. At Fécamp facilities are offered for seeing a little of the work of the "Goutte de Lait" (Infant Welfare Centre). This centre has a particular interest as being the pioneer which has been followed by all the centres subsequently formed in France. Incidentally, it has a fascinating museum of babies' cradles, etc., from all parts of the world.

Holiday makers at Fécamp also have opportunities of long motor trips to Rouen and Caudebec, the famous cliffs and beautiful War Cemetery of Etretat, and other famous spots. Another delightful holiday centre is Paramé, close to St. Malo in Brittany, with wide views of the sea and long stretches of firm sand; and visits to other beautiful places in the neighbourhood.

Dancing and music, picnics and walks, or bathing and tennis, river excursions, and in Switzerland lake and mountain excursions, provide plenty of varied entertainment, and a thoroughly refreshing holiday is assured for old and young.

All parties have a competent leader who gives her personal attention to the comfort of each member. Everyone is free to join in the excursions or not, as she pleases, and to rest or have breakfast in bed. The cost is not only moderate but inclusive, and no one need spend more than the sum quoted.

Those who wish for a gay holiday, and are ready to throw themselves into the spirit of a happy comradeship, cannot do better than join one of the Goodwill Parties.

NATIONAL UNION of SOCIETIES for EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

THE PRESIDENT & EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE propose to hold a

GARDEN PARTY

On MONDAY, 27th JUNE, from 4 to 6 p.m.,

AT
Aubrey House, 11a Aubrey Walk, Kensington, W. 8
(By kind permission of the Misses Alexander).

Among the Guests of Honour will be

Mrs. STANLEY BALDWIN,
Dame MILLICENT FAWCETT, G.B.E.,
Dame RACHEL CROWDY.

TICKETS 2/6, to include Tea, to be obtained from the Secretary, N.U.S.E.C.,
15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

THE OLD DEMAND—Votes for Women on the same terms as Men.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

WILL BE HELD IN
TRAFALGAR SQUARE

ON SATURDAY, 16TH JULY, AT 5 P.M.
SPEAKERS FROM MANY WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.
ALL who care for the Women's Movement MUST BE THERE.
The LAST Stage of the Equal Suffrage Demand.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBORN, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Miss MACADAM.
Parliamentary and General Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6155.

GARDEN PARTY AT AUBREY HOUSE ON 27th JUNE.

Tickets for the Garden Party, at which Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Dame Millicent Fawcett, and Dame Rachel Crowdy will be among the guests of honour, to be held at Aubrey House, 11a Aubrey Walk, Kensington, W. 8 (by kind permission of the Misses Alexander) are going fast. We hope that all those wishing to attend will apply for tickets, price 2s. 6d. each, including tea, as soon as possible. Tickets can be obtained at the door, but we hope as many as possible will obtain them beforehand, as it obviously greatly facilitates arrangements.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

SHEFFIELD S.E.C.

The very successful annual meeting of the Sheffield S.E.C. was held last week, when Mrs. A. J. Bailey (Deputy Lady Mayoress) spoke on "The Emancipation of Women", paying tribute to the pioneers of the movement and to the splendid work being done to-day by women on Boards of Guardians, Councils, and in Education, etc. Mrs. H. F. Hall, who presided, spoke of the various activities which the Society was contemplating, and the report of the previous year's work was read by Mrs. T. C. Joyce (Joint-Secretary). Mrs. F. S. Hardy (Joint-Secretary) referred to the Summer School at Ilkley. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of 4/0.

WESTMINSTER S.E.C.—EQUAL FRANCHISE MEETING.

On Tuesday, 14th June, a well-attended and representative meeting of the above Society was held at the Caxton Hall. Mrs. Hoster, Vice-President of the Society and President of the City of London S.E.C., presided. Miss Macadam gave a brief summary of the present political situation with regard to Equal Franchise, and on the motion of the Chair, a resolution thanking the Prime Minister for his promise to introduce legislation to give Equal Franchise and asking that there should be no delay, was carried unanimously. It was agreed that the two Members of Parliament for Westminster should be invited to receive deputations on Equal Franchise as soon as possible.

The following Societies in Westminster were represented at the meeting: Federation of Women Civil Servants, Guild of Girl Citizens, Guildhouse W.C.A., Junior Council London and National Society for Women's Service, League of the Church Militant, League of Young Liberals, London and National Society for Women's Service, National Council of Women, National Women Citizens' Association, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, Westminster Co-operative Women's Guild, Westminster Labour Party, Women's Federation League.

Several new members were enrolled. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Speaker was proposed by Miss Ely, seconded by Miss Helen Ward, and carried unanimously.

BRIXTON BY-ELECTION.

The N.U.S.E.C. has been carrying on an active campaign in connection with the Brixton By-Election. A meeting was arranged on Tuesday, 21st June, at 3 p.m., which all three candidates were invited to attend. Mrs. Blanco White was in the chair. Mr. Laverack (Liberal) and Mr. Adams (Labour) addressed the meeting, and gave answers to the points on our questionnaire. Mr. Colman (Conservative) was unfortunately unable to attend but wrote the following letter:—

"... With regard to the question of Equal Franchise, I am wholeheartedly in favour of the Government's proposal to extend the Franchise on the same terms as are at present enjoyed by men, and at the age of 21. As a member of the London County Council I realise to the full the good work which is being done by women on public bodies, and I firmly believe that the increased interest taken by women in public affairs is of enormous benefit to the community."

Equal Franchise at the age of 21: Mr. Laverack and Mr. Adams, "Yes".

Equal pay and opportunities: Mr. Laverack and Mr. Adams, "Yes".

Against restrictive legislation: Mr. Laverack and Mr. Adams, "Yes".

Employment of married women: Mr. Laverack and Mr. Adams, "Yes".

Equal moral standard (a) Abolition of solicitation laws and of (b) State regulation in the colonies: Mr. Laverack: (a) "Certainly"; (b) "I should very much like to answer affirmatively, but Crown Colonies possess certain privileges, and I am in favour of 'Home Rule' all round." Mr. Adams, "Yes".

Women police legislation compulsory on Local Authorities: Mr. Laverack, "No"; Mr. Adams, "Yes".

Women in the League of Nations: Mr. Laverack and Mr. Adams, "Yes".

Birth Control information at Clinics in receipt of Government grants: Mr. Laverack, "No"; Mr. Adams, "Yes".

Family Allowances in the Civil Service: Mr. Laverack, "Not at present"; Mr. Adams, "Not in this specific profession only—support the general principle on non-contributory basis."

Nationality of married women: Mr. Laverack, "I do not like this and must reserve judgment"; Mr. Adams, "Yes".

Taxation of Incomes of married persons: Mr. Laverack and Mr. Adams, "Yes".

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A HOSPITAL SCANDAL."

MADAM,—We, the Committee of the Paddington Women's Local Government Association, are deeply interested in the disclosures about the London Lock Hospital for Women in Harrow Road, which are now finding their way into the Press, and warmly appreciate the letter of its Ladies' Committee which appeared on 6th June. For the last two years our Association has been working to have some suitable women elected on the Board of Management of the Hospital, as a means to reform. In November, 1926, we addressed a letter to a number of the Governors, urging the obvious advantages of such co-operation. Our letter was cordially supported by:—

The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene;
The British Social Hygiene Council, Inc.;
The National Council of Women of Great Britain;
The National Women Citizens' Association;
The Kensington and Paddington Society for Equal Citizenship;
The Paddington Propaganda Committee of the British Social Hygiene Council;
The Paddington Women Citizens' Association.

Certain of the Governors expressed their approval. We also wrote to the Chairman of the Board, asking them to receive a deputation from our Association and those supporting the letter; our request was refused. The main obstacle to our efforts has been, throughout, the assurances of the officials of the Board that a Ladies' Committee is responsible for the internal management of the Hospital. The Ladies' Committee itself, however, did not confirm this statement, and expressed warm approval of our efforts. On 17th March, at the annual meeting of Governors, a woman governor who shares our views raised the question of the need for women on the Board. She reports to us that "it was explained and insisted on" by members of the Board, "that the Hospital and Home in Harrow Road were managed by a Committee of Ladies." Yet on 7th April, the matron, assistant matron, and a sister were dismissed by the Board without consulting the Ladies' Committee, who expressed strong disapproval, and asked in vain for reasons. In the *Evening News* of 17th May, Mr. Deacon, the Chairman of the Board, is reported to have said that "the ladies... had nothing to do with the management, the management is in the hands of the Board." We think that the public may well wish to know more about a hospital where the nature of the management is so ambiguous, where two Ladies' Committees have resigned in succession, and where the new matron is the fifth within nine years.

(Signed) LAURA FRANKLIN, President, Paddington W.L.G.A.
ALICE LEGGATT, Chairman of Committee, P.W.L.G.A.
EMILY CARTER, Member of Committee, P.W.L.G.A.
HELEN MACKLIN, Member of Committee, P.W.L.G.A.
MARY STEWART KILGOUR, Hon. Secretary, P.W.L.G.A.

REORGANIZATION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

MADAM,—The option for "Reorganization" was defined in the latest Oxford Bill (introduced by the Bishop of Liverpool on 1st March) as "a system of public control somewhat on the Carlisle lines."

This option will not become more popular as a result of the Report of the Southborough Committee, issued last month, which after nearly two years' careful investigations—including a visit to Carlisle and the hearing and examination of seventy witnesses—has come to the conclusion that it is open to question if such a thing as "disinterested" management of public houses exists.

THE MALTHUSIAN LEAGUE.

A DINNER to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Bradlaugh-Besant Trial and the subsequent formation of the Malthusian League will be held at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT on 26th JULY. Speakers: Mrs. ANNIE BESANT, Mrs. MARGARET SANGER, Mr. H. G. WELLS. Chairman: Mr. J. M. KEYNES. Tickets, 10/6 each. 120 VICTORIA STREET, S.W. 1.

As regards Carlisle, while the system has proved a financial success (as does the Trade in private hands), the Committee find its "social" success has proved the subject of great controversy. They also report:—

"It does not appear to us to be established that the reduction of public houses by approximately 50 per cent and the improvement of those retained has led to a reduction in the quantity of intoxicating liquor consumed beyond that common to the rest of England, Scotland, and Wales in the post-war period." And again:—

"It does not appear that any greater reduction in the number of convictions for drunkenness has been achieved in recent years in Carlisle than has been achieved in many other cities and towns."

After the above conclusions, it is not surprising that the Committee (while suggesting that the experiment at Carlisle should be continued until it is more possible to make a final estimate of the results achieved) state:—

"We are not satisfied that a case has been established for the extension of the schemes to any other particular area or place."

In view of the special efforts put forward for nearly eleven years to make State management a success in Carlisle, the above conclusions are hardly an inducement to support an option for a similar form of "disinterested management" in any Local Option measure, under whatever name it may be called.

A. SCOTT.

Ellersmere,
Sutton.

WEEK-END SUMMER SCHOOL AT ILKLEY

FRIDAY, 1st July, to MONDAY, 4th July, 1927.

SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Equal Franchise and other Legislation affecting Women and Children.

Problems of Population.

Social Insurance.

The Married Woman, her Employment and Legal Status.

The Interpretation of the Object of the N.U.S.E.C.—What is Equality?

SPEAKERS.

Miss MACADAM, Treasurer, and recently Hon. Sec. of N.U.S.E.C., Hon. Sec. Joint Universities Council for Social Studies.

Mrs. STOCKS, Member of Executive of N.U.S.E.C.

Mrs. HUBBACK, Parliamentary and General Secretary of N.U.S.E.C.

Requests for further particulars and applications for rooms and tickets should be made as soon as possible to the School Secretary, Mrs. Lovelock, 23 Richmond Place, Ilkley.

GOODWILL HOLIDAY PARTIES

for Women and Girls will start every Saturday throughout the summer for BRITTANY or NORMANDY, with three Special Parties for SWITZERLAND. Cost from £10 to £16 15s. for a fortnight, including excursions. All parties personally conducted and thoroughly sociable.

For details apply, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, to—
Miss ROSALIND BRANDRETH, The Old Hollies, TEDDINGTON.

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COMING EVENTS.

BIRMINGHAM N.C.W.

JULY 7, 4.30. Queen's College. Mrs. Barrow Cadbury: "Report of Departmental Committee on Juvenile Offenders."

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

SATURDAY, JULY 16. 5 p.m. Demonstration in Trafalgar Square. Speakers from many Women's Organizations.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

JUNE 27. 4-6 p.m. Garden Party at Aubrey House, Kensington (by kind permission of Miss Alexander). Guests will include Mrs. Baldwin, Dame Millicent Fawcett, and Dame Rachael Crowdy. Tickets from Headquarters.

JULY 1-4. Week-end Summer School at Ilkley. Speakers: Miss Macadam, Mrs. Stocks, Mrs. Hubback. Particulars from School Secretary, 23 Richmond Place, Ilkley.

Durham S.E.C. JUNE 30. 8 p.m. Mrs. Hubback: "Equal Franchise."

Sutton Coldfield W.C.A. JULY 6. 3 p.m. Church House, Coleshill Street. Miss Berry: "The Poor Law Reform."

SIX POINT GROUP.

JUNE 25. 7.30. Hyde Park (Marble Arch). Equal Franchise Meeting.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26. 7.30. Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath. Equal Franchise Meeting.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. (Kensington Branch)

JUNE 30. 3-6.30. Aubrey House, Aubrey Walk, W.8. Garden Party. Speakers: Mrs. Barbara Woolton, R. P. Paranjype, Esq., Dr. Stanton Coit, Mrs. Deighton Pollock.

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BEXHILL.—BOARD-RESIDENCE. Excellent cuisine; adjoining sea, golf, tennis.—"Boness", Dorset Road.

TO LET, FURNISHED (August), charming modern detached HOUSE, facing Hampstead Heath; 5 bed, 3 sitting-rooms, labour-saving gas-cooker, rings, telephone, wireless, piano, garden, use of tennis lawn; moderate rent.—Apply, Box 1,421, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

EAST CLEVEDON, SOMERSET.—To let, furnished, from July 26th, small House; 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), separate lavatory, kitchen with usual range, also gas cooker, scullery (h. and c.), water, larder, etc., small garden; 4 gns. per week during August and September. Special terms for a long let. Near golf links and sea.—Apply, C. Browne, 30 Park Hill, Ealing, W. 5.

OFFICES to let, five minutes Victoria Station; second floor, newly decorated; terms very moderate.—Hayler, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

LONDON, S.W.—LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB. Single bedrooms, partial board, baths and light, 35s. to 39s. weekly. Only 2 min. from Underground Station.—Apply, with references, 15 Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.

W.C. 1.—To Let for 3 months, furnished SITTING-ROOM with divan bed.—Write, Box 1,424, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

SISTER HANNING has vacancies for PAYING GUESTS at La Mignonette, Arromanches-les-Bains, Calvados, France, during July. Good beach, fishing, etc. Terms 30 francs a day or by arrangement. Special skilled care for children and young people. Recommended by Mrs. Alys Russell.

IDEAL ROOMS vacant. Splendid opportunity for ladies' business, Hairdressing, Beauty Culture, Chiropractor, etc.; hundred ladies daily enter.—Osmonds, 14 Newport Road, Queen Street, Cardiff.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Attractive furnished FLAT to let, September or earlier; telephone, gas-fires, 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms.—Box 1,425, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

QUAINT VILLAGES, South Downs; near station and buses; BOARD-RESIDENCE in homely country cottage, August—September.—Wheaton, Crossways Cottages, Berwick, Sussex.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

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

POSTS VACANT.

SALARIED WOMAN ORGANIZER required from October for 6-8 months to arrange meetings and preparatory publicity and press work in connection with the Josephine Butler Centenary Celebrations in April, 1928. Experience and a sympathetic knowledge of Mrs. Butler's life and work is essential.—Applications by letter with testimonials to Secretary, Josephine Butler Centenary Committee, Orchard House, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

TWO GENTLEWOMEN, having started a rapidly growing Farm, Garden and Tea-rooms business in a lovely part of Kent, require a really keen Gentlewoman (essential) with brains (also essential) to cook for and help manage the tea-rooms; age about 30; not afraid of work.—Box 1,426, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HEMSTITCHED COTTON SHEETS.—200 pairs snow white hemstitched cotton sheets made from the finest quality of linen finished sheeting which will wear for years. These sheets are absolutely pure and are strongly recommended. Real bargains! Size 2 x 3 yds., 24s. 6d. per pr.; 24 x 3 yds., 28s. per pr.; 24 x 3 yds., 31s. 6d. per pr. Write for Complete Bargain List To-day.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Ulster.

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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.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,441, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, 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, 26th June. 6.30, Maude Royden. "Is the God of Christ the God of Nature?"

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1 (new address), requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 7s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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