

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XVIII. No. 42. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, November 12, 1926

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE MORAL OF THE POLLS	359
CROSBY HALL. By Alys Russell	359
THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS	360
WORKERS LIMITED: A HOUSING VENTURE BY WOMEN FOR WOMEN. By Alice K. Farmer	360
THE LAW AT WORK. By Clara D. Rackham, J.P.	361
DE LA MARE ENCHANTMENTS. By I. B. O'Malley	362
WORKING DAYS. By E. Picton-Turbervill	362

Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and
Abroad, 6/6.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1

NOTES AND NEWS.

Armistice Day.—11th November.

In many minds must have come the hope that Armistice Day might bring to this country some accession of hope that the settlement of the coal dispute may be within sight. Mr. Cook, himself, has suggested that Armistice Day might create in the minds of both sides a desire for an Armistice in the dispute. We sincerely hope that this may be so.

Industrial Peace in the Balance.

The Government has set its hand to the plough again, and as we go to Press negotiations are alive once more. We dare not prophesy concerning their results, nor is it known at the moment of writing what is likely to be the attitude of the Miners' Delegate Conference to the proposed district agreements upon hours, or of the owners to the proposed statutory tribunal for the supervision of such agreements. It is not inconceivable, in view of what has happened, that the mine owners will refuse to concede this last meagre safeguard of the miners' standard, and that the Government will once more shrug its shoulders at the perversity of mankind and relapse into cynical inactivity. But without daring to prophesy, we dare, at least to hope: And though our hope does not stretch to a stable or equitable peace—we shall only get that when we go back with open minds and unruffled tempers to the Royal Commission's Report—at any rate we do hope that this week's tangled negotiations may bring us the kind of peace which one associates with the equivocal splendours of Versailles. There are doubtless some who will say that such a peace is no peace at all. They are wrong. It is a modicum of peace and an interruption to the exercise of crude violence. But that is not to say that it is the kind of peace which reflects credit upon those who frame it.

The Opening of Parliament.

On the opening of Parliament the Prime Minister made a statement as to the bills the Government proposed to pass before Christmas. Among the departmental bills "which the Government believes to be non-controversial and of which they desire to pass as many as possible" were the Legitimacy Bill, the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Bill, the Mental Deficiency Bill, Sale of Food and Weights and Measures Bill, etc. It hopes also to offer facilities for the remaining stages of Private Members'

Bills, including the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill. It has been definitely announced that the Factories Bill will not be proceeded with this session. The House of Lords will have considered the second reading of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill on Thursday, and its committee stage will be coming up in the House on Thursday, 18th November. Lord Balfour of Burleigh is putting down an amendment to provide that women shall not be excluded from the daint industry.

The Coal Dispute and Women's Organizations.

A meeting was called by the N.U.S.E.C. on Friday, 5th November, at Church House, Westminster, in order to consider whether women should take any joint action for the rally of public opinion in favour of a negotiated settlement of the dispute in the coal industry on the lines of the Report of the Royal Commission. Miss K. D. Courtney was in the chair. The meeting was well attended by members of many women's organizations, though owing to the short notice only in very few cases had organizations invited been able to send delegates. Miss Maude Royden moved the first resolution as follows:—

That this Conference, realizing that the continuance of the present disastrous dispute in the mining industry means grave distress during the coming winter, welcomes to-day's indications that the Government and miners have found grounds for a settlement, and urges the Government to bring its full influence and authority to bear upon both parties to the dispute to support a negotiated settlement.

Miss Royden pressed the need for a negotiated settlement as a means of avoiding future strikes. Mrs. Barnes, who was responsible for a great deal of the relief work in Farnworth, Mrs. Freeth, of Rotherham, and Mrs. Gee, of Manchester, all drew attention to the suffering among the miners and their families. Mrs. Barnes also urged that "if women do not take some action and express their views, a great opportunity will be missed." These speakers, with Mrs. E. M. White and Mrs. R. H. Tawney, all urged that the Government should continue the intervention it had begun when the Coal Commission was set up; other speakers referred to the hardship endured by those connected with industries seriously affected by the dispute. Miss Rathbone showed that a strong expression of opinion would help the Government to take the necessary steps, and the resolution was carried *nem con.* Miss Rathbone moved the second resolution:—

That as any settlement between the parties which now appears practicable will leave untouched many valuable recommendations of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, this Conference calls upon the Government shortly to introduce legislation to make effective such recommendations as have not already been dealt with, and are not inconsistent with the terms of an early settlement.

She drew special attention to the need for legislation to cover the State acquisition of mineral rights, the introduction of family allowance schemes and schemes of profit sharing. This resolution was also carried *nem con.* Miss Royden then suggested that in the event of the negotiations now in train breaking down, the N.U.S.E.C. would consider calling a big public demonstration.

The Factories Bill and Overtime.

A letter appeared on the Factories Bill in *The Times* of Tuesday with the signatures of Lady Clarendon, Mrs. W. L. Courtney, Lady Denman, Miss L. Faithfull, Miss Violet Markham, Mrs. Sanger, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Mrs. Wintringham, Miss Tuckwell, and others, welcoming certain clauses in the Factories Bill, but drawing attention to points in which the new Bill falls short not only of the present law, but also of the 1924 Bill. They urged the need, for example, of reinserting all those clauses

which had been included in 1924 but which were omitted from this Bill, providing for washing facilities and accommodation for drying outdoor clothing—facilities long and urgently asked for. The most important piece of criticism, however, was that directed to the clauses with regard to overtime. They write:

"Overtime is at present illegal for women and young persons in the textile trades and only possible for young persons elsewhere in such rare instances as to be almost negligible. Under this Bill it is made general. In certain non-textile trades 30 days' overtime in the year, extended to 50 in the case of perishable trades, is permitted for women under the Act of 1901. In the new Bill, overtime may be worked for 100 days in the textile as well as the non-textile trades, and not only by women but by young persons of 14 years of age; while in trades liable to periodic or sudden rushes of work, overtime on 50 more days may be added for women and young persons over 16. The nine-hour day of the 1924 Bill is superseded by a ten-hour day; this may rise, for women and all young persons, to 11 hours on 100 days in the year; and for women and young persons of 16 in certain cases to 11 hours on 150 days in the year. The establishment of a 48-hour week by Clause 66 is gravely modified by Clause 67."

Our readers will realize that we do not join with the demand for new regulation of the hours for women unless accompanied by similar restrictions for men. We do, however, share the indignation expressed in the letter at the increased facilities for overtime offered by the new Bill where young persons are concerned, though of course we recognize the reduction in the length of the normal working day.

Women Bailies.

In Scotland they do some things with pomp and dignity unknown on this side of the border. We reported a fortnight ago that Bailie Mrs. Mary Bell, the first woman Bailie, served as Lord Provost of Glasgow for a period of four days in her capacity of senior magistrate. This week we have to report that two additional women Bailies have been elected, Miss Violet Craig Robertson and Miss Mary A. Snodgrass. Miss Snodgrass has been a member of the Council since 1920. It is interesting to note that of the four women Bailies, two have been prominently identified with the women's movement. Mrs. Bell is a life-long suffragist and has been an officer in connection with the Cathcart branch of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Miss Snodgrass was for many years Chairman of the Glasgow S.E.C., and is now the Vice-President of the Amalgamated Society for Equal Citizenship and Woman Citizens' Association. Bailies in Scotland correspond to Aldermen in England, but they are much more picturesque figures in their official robes. In view of the ignorance about Scotland which prevails in the South, perhaps we ought to remind our readers that in Scotland women do not act as magistrates until they are elected Bailies by a Town Council. The number of women magistrates is therefore very limited, and Miss Robertson and Miss Snodgrass are now added to their number. We regret to hear that Edinburgh has not followed Glasgow's excellent example. Mrs. Somerville, who was eligible for office, polled well but failed to obtain office.

Women Sheriffs—Past and Present.

Mrs. Foster Welch was elected on 9th November sheriff for the County Borough of Southampton. *The Times* states that she is said to be the first woman to be chosen in England and Wales to be King's Officer. This, however, is not so, as reference to *British Freewomen*, by Mrs. Charlotte Stopes, will show; we have accounts of at least three other women in much earlier times. Ela of Salisbury, born in 1188, and sole heir to the earldom, was appointed Sheriff of Wiltshire; the mother of eight children, her right to the earldom, which included holding sheriff's office, was challenged by her eldest son when he reached the age of 21, but was refused. Isabella and Idonea of Veteripont jointly held the office of High Sheriff of Westmoreland early in the fifteenth century, and insisted on the burghers bringing their cases to them personally. In 1644 Anne, Countess of Pembroke, became also High Sheriff of Westmoreland on the death of her cousin, who died without heirs male. She successfully protected her castles from the Protector, and had a firm hand with her tenants, who could not be held guiltless of anti-feminism. A clock-worker having property held under her by the yearly rent of one hen refused to acknowledge her as his seigneuress. She spent £200 on suing him, but she secured that hen and the right of which it was the symbol.

Women Magistrates and Unpleasant Cases.

A great deal of Press notoriety has been attracted by a recent incident at the Colchester Police Court, when Mrs. P. R. Green

refused to leave the Bench at the request of a magistrate, Mr. C. P. Hutton, who himself withdrew as a protest. The facts appear to be as follows: The case in question was one of indecent assaults by a soldier on young boys. The prosecuting solicitor suggested that the court should be cleared, and this was agreed to by the Bench, which consisted of four men and one woman. Mr. Hutton, an elderly magistrate, who had been absent from service for some years, suggested that a case of this type should be heard by men only, and when Mrs. Green disagreed, he left the court and the case proceeded. Mrs. Green holds, as every woman magistrate must, that she is under an obligation to perform her duty faithfully, however unpleasant it may be. The fact that young boys were concerned made her duty even clearer on this occasion. We imagine that no one will have any doubt as to the propriety of Mrs. Green's action. There has never been any question of men retiring from the Bench when unpleasant cases affecting women come before it. Women have a special contribution to give and even if the question of the welfare of young boys had not been a factor in the present incident, we cannot believe that they have the right to evade their responsibilities in any circumstances whatever.

An Ambassadors Rebuffed.

A regrettable incident has marked the assumption by Mme Kollontai, that able Russian woman diplomat, of her new duties as Russian Ambassador in Mexico. The U.S.A. Government has refused to allow her a *visa* to proceed to Mexico via New York, according to her original intention. On what grounds we do not know. And since the U.S.A. is technically at peace both with Russia and with Mexico, one can only suppose that the powers at Washington have some personal objection to Mme Kollontai herself. Meanwhile, in the absence of further explanation, their action appears both rude and stupid.

The Englishwoman Exhibition.

As we go to press the opening ceremony of this annual exhibition, which has now become an institution, is taking place at the Central Hall, Westminster. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers within reach of London to visit this exhibition, for we know that they do so in large numbers. It occurs to us to wonder why such exhibitions of arts and handicrafts are not organized in other large towns. Those who want distinctive Christmas presents, those who are in search of new ideas, those who love good workmanship, will find their way to the Central Hall within the next ten days.

Brother Johnathan and Women at Cambridge.

Our patriotism yields to our feminism when we find ourselves rejoicing at the defeat of the Cambridge University Debating Team by an American University on the motion that the treatment of women by Cambridge was indefensible. We sympathize, however, with our own team, as we realize how weak they must have found their own position.

A Woman Professor's Achievement.

The discovery of a new element (No. 61 in the scale of ascending gravity) has recently been announced to a scientific gathering in Bologna. It was reported that the decisive part in the discovery was played by a woman professor, Signora Brunetti, who devised certain Röntgen ray tests of a new type.

A Family Party.

A pleasant situation has been created in West Bromwich, where Mrs. Grace Cottrell succeeds her husband as Mayor. Being thus unable to fill her old office of Mayoress—since one person cannot be simultaneously mayor and mayoress—she has appointed her daughter to the latter post. Meanwhile, Mr. Cottrell automatically becomes deputy mayor.

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.

THE MORAL OF THE POLLS.

An able letter in *The Times* disputed the general view that the Labour gains, including the majority of women elected, all over the country were due to dissatisfaction with the Government's inactivity over the coal dispute. We differ with the writer. No doubt the attitude varied in different places with the extent to which these places were overshadowed by the results of the coal dispute, but it needs but little imagination to picture the mood of working class voters, especially the women, who found themselves during the cold, frosty, foggy days of the last week of October unable to purchase coal, either because it was not to be had or because the family exchequer could not run to the price demanded, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., more than double the pre-dispute price and about five times the pre-war price. Is it likely that these voters would be in the mood to follow Mr. Lloyd George's ironical advice and warm their frozen fingers by clapping the Tory candidate and thank God with chattering teeth for a Tory Government? One woman candidate has given us an account of the conditions she actually found in a deplorably poor district of a Northern town. The street was one of ill-built decayed houses, from which open half a dozen courts—narrow, sunless and insanitary. When the candidate and her supporters walked down the street announcing by bell the intention of holding an open air meeting, women and children poured from the houses and courts, but it was quickly evident that the former were in no mood to listen to political speeches. One subject alone interested them—Coal—not so much its scarcity as its price. Nearly all were wives or mothers of unemployed or semi-employed men who in many cases could be seen sitting sullenly in the houses by their almost fireless hearths. The mood of the women was one of seething rage against the powers that be, which they seemed to think, if they had been good for anything, would have found a means of preventing this misfortune from coming upon them. If they did not in so many words demand the head of Mr. Baldwin on a charger, the feeling behind such a demand was there. They did not apparently blame the miners, perhaps because most of their own menfolk had been involved by the General Strike on behalf of the miners and those who have once espoused a cause and suffered for it seldom turn their backs on it altogether. This psychological fact seems to have been overlooked by those who predicted a Conservative reaction at the elections.

CROSBY HALL.

By ALYS RUSSELL.

Miracles do sometimes happen, and by a sheer miracle the university women of Great Britain have managed to collect enough money to buy Crosby Hall and to build beside it a hostel which will house 43 international women students. The outlook was not promising when the first appeal was made for it in these columns four years ago, for university women in this country have little money and less leisure. But they have a love of beauty and a determined desire to promote international peace by promoting friendships between the educated women of all nations.

Their first appeal, therefore, was to the lovers of historic buildings who wished to rescue this beautiful fifteenth century Hall from neglect and oblivion. It had already been saved from destruction seventeen years ago, when its original city site was needed for a modern building, and its fabric was removed, stone by stone, from Bishopsgate to its present position on Chelsea Embankment. But though saved from destruction, no use was made of the Hall after the war, and it was surrounded by an untidy garden closed in by undignified and unsightly hoardings, and remained to be restored to its original appearance by a worthy setting. To do this, and to put it to a worthy use, constituted the second appeal, an appeal to internationalists and to lovers of peace, and the British Federation of University Women conceived the plan of using the lovely old Hall as a dining hall, as in Tudor times, and of adding a new wing to provide rooms for resident international research students, and club rooms for the British and twenty-six other national Federations of University Women.

This idea was taken up enthusiastically by the Federations of America, Australia, Canada, and India, who each contributed £1,000 to name a room after their respective countries, by the New Zealand and South African graduates, who contributed generously, and finally by the European Federations of University Women, who gave something in spite of the post-war poverty and bad exchanges. The local branches of the British Federation worked hard also, and sent substantial sums, in particular Birmingham, London, Manchester, Yorkshire, Glasgow and Scot-

Those are ill friends to the present Government who would persuade them to ignore the lesson written on the wall on 1st November. There are indications in the present happenings in the coal dispute that the Government has taken the warning to heart.

So far as the women candidates are concerned, the results appear to point (so far as our present information goes) to neither a triumph nor a set-back to feminism. The women who have lost or gained appear to have done so in most cases because they belonged to or opposed the Party in favour or disfavour in the locality. Women are neither elected nor defeated because they are women. The moral is plain and it is one we have often pointed out before. If the number of women on local governing authorities is ever to be substantially increased, women must demand and obtain a greater measure of influence over party organizations, and, alternatively, they must be prepared to organize and lead a definite campaign against the dominance of the party machine in local government elections. That would be indeed a forlorn hope, but forlorn hopes sometimes succeed.

In the recent contests the few instances of successful Independent candidates are of special interest to women who deeply resent the intrusion of party politics into local government. They are too rare to encourage women's societies all over the country to make the attempt, but they do show that, given certain essential elements which, put in brief, amount to a strong candidate, acceptable to the best of the electorate of all parties and a strong all party woman's organization, the feat is not insurmountable. We do not propose to drop this subject until the time when the next local elections are on us, and we hope to invite those with personal experience to express their views in these columns.

It is impossible, however, to conclude these scattered reflections on the elections just over without some reference to Proportional Representation applied to local elections; we believe there are many who would approve of this in local government while disapproving of its application to Parliamentary elections. But whatever the ultimate solution may be, one fact stares us in the face, that many of the women most fitted for public work are unwilling to tie on the label of any political party, and are therefore at present disqualified from participation in civic administration.

land each contributed £1,000 to name a room, while Chelsea residents collected £1,000 locally for a "Chelsea" room. And finally the appeal last year by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales enlisted the sympathy of the general public, and brought the sum up to £33,000, thus enabling the Federation to begin the building of the residential wing. This has been done in a style to harmonize with the fifteenth century Hall, small Dutch bricks, the nearest approach to Tudor bricks, being used. The mullioned windows will have leaded glass, and the chimneys are to be of the square Tudor design, while the original Hall will remain exactly the same as it was in the time of Sir Thomas More, though modern kitchens are being fitted up in the basement. Over the entrance door to the hostel there is a commemorative tablet, the work of Mrs. Gillick, a well-known woman sculptor, and H.R.H. the Duchess of York has kindly consented to unveil this tablet on 17th November, and to receive purses towards the £17,000 that is still needed to finish the new building and to furnish it. Many sums, large and small, have already been promised, and in especial a number of friends are coming forward to give the £50 needed to furnish a room, which they can present to the Duchess of York on 17th November, and which will entitle them to a name plate on the door of the room.

Norway, Denmark, Finland, Czecho-Slovakia and France have practically completed £50 each to furnish a bed-sittingroom in the name of their own Federation, while Sweden is more ambitious, and will present £110 to furnish one of the clubrooms. And it is hoped that Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy will be able to do the same, even if some of the smaller and more remote Federations such as Estonia, Bulgaria, Hungary, etc., cannot manage it. Her Majesty the Queen of Norway has also presented £50 to furnish a room for Norwegian students, and the other distinguished individuals presenting £50 are Miss Carta Sturge, in memory of her brother who was largely instrumental in saving and removing the Hall, Mrs. Franklin Thomasson, Mrs. George Cadbury, Dr. Elizabeth Courtauld, the Hon. Mrs. Oliver Brett (for an American room),

Lady Harcourt, and Miss M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania.

In addition to these sums, several committees are at work collecting £1,000 Funds to name rooms after distinguished women, and they hope to present these larger sums to the Duchess of York for a "Margaret Roper" room (daughter of Sir Thomas More), a "President M. Carey Thomas" room (one of the leading pioneers of American education), a "Princess Elizabeth of York" room (a distinguished baby!), and finally a "Dame Millicent Fawcett" room. Readers of this paper will be anxious that her name should be perpetuated in this building, in which she takes a deep interest and to which she has given generous contributions. When the British, Colonial and Foreign students begin to arrive next Easter, about the time of Dame Millicent Fawcett's eightieth birthday, we want them to see her name, and we want the successive generations of students to ask about her work for women, and to honour her as we old suffragists do.

This £1,000 Fund has already made an excellent start with contributions or promises from Miss Rathbone, Miss Ruth Hovey, Mrs. Smithson, Lady Agatha Russell, Mrs. Corbett Ashby and others, and is now thrown open to the public for donations. We feel sure that many readers of this paper, especially those who worked with Dame Millicent Fawcett in the old days, will be glad to make a gift for her eightieth birthday to this Hall for women.

Donations or promises can be sent to Mrs. Oliver Strachey, care of the WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W.1, or to Mrs. Alys Russell, 11 St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, and will be doubly valuable if they come quickly.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We deal elsewhere with some of the issues of the recent elections and print below a supplementary list of successful women candidates (see first list, 5th November). As in many cases we have been obliged to depend on newspaper reports we shall be glad if any readers will send us further names or information or corrections of any possible inaccuracies which may have crept into our lists. We are not yet in a position to state whether the gains counterbalance the losses, but we fear that the results show no marked accession to the number of women on town councils. At least one serious loss must be recorded, and we have no doubt there are others which have not been brought to our notice. Professor Barbara Foxley was defeated in a three-cornered contest in Cardiff, though we are told that she polled heavily and did remarkably well in the circumstances. The loss of such women as Dr. Foxley, qualified by training, experience, and free to devote her time and energy to the work of civic administration, gives rise to grave doubts as to the present method of elections for local governing bodies which we propose to return to in subsequent issues.

CARLISLE	Mrs. J. L. Gibbin.
	*Mrs. Catherine Auld.
CHELMSFORD	Mrs. F. J. Chancellor.
COLCHESTER	*Mrs. Catherine Hunt.
COUFAR ANGUS	*Miss Annie Robertson.
DONCASTER	Mrs. Ethel May Forth.
	*Mrs. Hannah Mary Clark.
GLASGOW	Mrs. Laura McLean.
HULL	Mrs. M. A. Anderson, J.P.
	Mrs. Mary Hatfield, unopposed.
	Miss Helen Theilmann, J.P., unopposed.
MALDEN	Miss Freeman (first woman councillor).
MANSFIELD	Mrs. Wainwright (first woman councillor).
MIDDLESBOROUGH	Mrs. Dr. H. M. Larick.
REDCAR	*Miss Isabella Lonsdale.
ST. HELENS	Mrs. McCormack.
	Miss Evelyn Pilkington, J.P.
THORNBY	Mrs. Sarah Yate (first woman councillor).
TORQUAY	*Mrs. F. E. Wrey.
WESTHAM	Mrs. Alice Comben (first woman councillor).
SUNDERLAND	*Mrs. Bell.
SOUTHAMPTON	Three women.
EASTBOURNE	Two women.
STOKE-ON-TRENT	Two women.
GILLINGHAM	First woman councillor.
NEWPORT	One woman.
COVENTRY	One woman.

We fear that the total number of woman mayors has been reduced. We have no returns yet for Scotland, but as we go to press we hear that the following three women have been elected mayors in England. We congratulate the Conservative party on its lead in this direction.

Banbury	Mrs. J. A. Gillett, Conservative.
Margate	Mrs. Maud H. S. Hatfield, Conservative.
West Bromwich	Mrs. Grace E. Cottrell, Liberal Unionist.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION, SCOTLAND.

In the whole of Scotland only eight women were nominated as candidates in the Town Council Elections, and of these only three have been returned. Mrs. McLean at Glasgow, Miss Paterson at Haddington (unopposed), and Mrs. Mary Brown at Falkland. In Edinburgh Mrs. Swan Brunton, who has been on other public bodies, a strong supporter of all the principles for which the N.U.S.E.C. stands, made a good fight in the Broughton Ward, and greatly brought down the majority of her opponent. Miss Paterson is a member of our Haddington Group, and Mrs. Critchley in Inverness was a prominent worker there for women's suffrage. In Glasgow Miss Snodgrass and Miss Robertson have been elected as Bailies.

WORKERS LTD.: A HOUSING VENTURE BY WOMEN FOR WOMEN.

"Inexpensive Furnished Apartments." How we all hate them! What visions they conjure up of drab wall-papers with sickly flowers crawling over them—of brackets and "whatnots" and oleographs—of aspidistras and wax flowers—of inability to get enough spoons, enough coal, enough hot water—of the gentleman upstairs who hurls down his boots at midnight, or the lady below with a typewriter, or gramophone, or canary—of the dread of the weekly bill, made up of not wholly unreasonable items, yet reaching such an amazing total!

Yet this is all that a number of professional and working women have to look forward to in their later years. A whole house is an impossibility, both on the score of money and of strength to keep it in order, and a small flat—even when obtainable—gives a cabined and restricted feeling and, worse still, seldom has a garden, which most of us crave for as a solace, safety valve, and delight.

It was to save some few women from this fate that the Malvern branch of the N.C.W. formed a small Public Utility Society in 1920. The municipal scheme was, naturally, pledged to provide family houses, the reconditioning of large existing houses would have been very costly and not very satisfactory, so the only course seemed to be to adopt the policy of the more adventurous spirits and build for ourselves.

In 1921 Pickersleigh Close was finished. It consists of eighteen bungalow flats built in a pleasant meadow at Malvern Link, some looking south over the Severn Valley, some looking west up to the Malvern Hills. Each flat has a small garden of its own, and there are besides, large garden plots, which can be hired by any tenants who wish for them. The rest of the estate, including a tennis court, is common property, and the Society is responsible for its upkeep. It is a pleasant flowery place, open and airy, and a real suntrap. The flats are of two types. The smaller (9s. a week) have a good-sized living-room with a bed recess, a kitchen, a bathroom and lavatory, and a tiny larder. A gas cooker, ring, and bath boiler are supplied by the Society, and a plate-rack, draining board, and some good cupboards for china and for clothes are also fitted, so the expense of furnishing is very small. The larger flats (13s. 6d. a week) are a little bigger everywhere, and have in addition a separate bedroom. The cost of Pickersleigh Close was about £6,000, and the money was obtained as follows:—

Share Capital and Loan Stock at 6 per cent. was issued up to about £1,600 (mostly to women). The rest of the capital was borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board under the Addison Act, at an average rate of about 5½ per cent., annuitized over a period of 50 years. During the first five years the Society has paid off all its preliminary expenses, and so has been able to reduce the rents of the smaller flats from 9s. to 8s. a week.

There is a Committee of Management, composed of women, on which the tenants are represented. In letting, preference is given to "women who are, or have been, employed and who are dependent on themselves for support," and the Society has had as tenants, matrons, nurses, teachers, civil servants, housekeepers, companions, and social workers.

As the venture proved so successful and as the need for such accommodation is still so great the Society decided last year to extend the scheme, and purchased a beautiful site in another part of Malvern which has been named Barnard's Close. On this, twenty-four bungalows are being built. The bulk of these are like the two types of flats at Pickersleigh Close, though a little bigger. A few are rather larger, with two bedrooms, one of which is separated from the sitting-room by folding doors. By this means

a big room 23 feet long is available if desired. It is estimated that the total cost of the new Close will be £7,500. The Local Authority is granting a loan of 80 per cent. of the value of the property as determined by the local valuer. This is to be annuitized and paid off in forty years, and interest is charged at 5½ per cent. The balance is being raised by the issue of Share Capital in £1 shares, and by the issue of 6 per cent. Loan Stock (now closed). But, under the provisions of the 1923-4 Housing Acts, no subsidy is obtainable on the smallest type of house, and it is the small house at a low rental for which there is the greatest need. With no Government subsidy and with capital at 6 per cent. interest these houses cannot be let at a rental of 9s. per week, which is the utmost that many of our tenants can pay. We are therefore issuing £2,000 of special loan stock at 4 per cent. to enable the Society to let the houses at the desired rent. About £500 of this has already been subscribed and it is hoped that application will be made for the rest before the end of the year.

There are many women (and men) who are much concerned at the lamentable shortage of small houses and the resulting evils but who have not the means to build cottages or to make gifts to philanthropic building schemes, but to whom the difference between receiving 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. interest on a small sum of money would not be a matter of moment. To such this Society affords an opportunity of helping to provide homes for women workers and so of helping to solve a great national problem.

Further information and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Workers Ltd. (Miss Severn Burrow), 3 Moorlands Road, Malvern, to whose energy and initiative the scheme owes its success.

Alice K. Farmer
(Chairman, Workers Limited).

RECEPTION TO VISCOUNT CECIL AND DAME EDITH LYTTELTON.

This reception, which was held in the delightful galleries at Spring Gardens, on Monday, 9th inst., was well attended and was a great success. Lord Cecil, in an eloquent speech dealing with the recent Assembly of the League of Nations, with special reference to disarmament, called on the women of the country to push and support the demand for a successful solution of the problem. He showed how important it was to have a progressive public opinion, to assist the Government, which necessarily has to go cautiously to work out advanced policy. Dame Edith Lyttelton gave a most interesting account of certain special aspects of the League work, notably those dealing with the Armenian settlement, and with the work of the fifth committee on women and children, etc. Miss Chrystal Macmillan, in moving the vote of thanks, called attention to the "obstreperousness" of Lord Cecil in old suffrage days, and said there was very little doubt but that both Lord Cecil and Dame Edith showed obstreperousness in pushing for what they thought desirable in connection with the Government's policy. During tea and before the speeches began the guests had an opportunity of seeing the delightful exhibitions of the New English Art Club which decorated the walls.

THE A.B.C. OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

On Wednesday, 3rd November, at the E.L.M.A. Lighting Service Bureau, 15 Savoy Street, Strand, a very interested audience of about eighty women listened to an address given by Mr. W. C. Jeary on the above subject. The chair was taken by Alderman Mrs. Hammer. With the aid of a fuse box, some flexible cord, a pair of pliers and a screwdriver, Mr. Jeary was able to show the housewife the many small repairs which she herself could carry out in her all electric home. The interest of the audience was shown by the fact that before Mr. Jeary had finished his lecture he was being bombarded by questions of all sorts. He also showed an interesting collection of adaptors for using two or more pieces of electrical apparatus at the same time. Many women apparently had not known of the existence of these adaptors before, and questions were asked as to where such useful gadgets could be purchased. Undoubtedly such lectures as that given by Mr. Jeary are of very real value to the housewife who wishes to be more intelligent about the various appliances which are now beginning to be installed in all up-to-date homes.

THE LAW AT WORK.

By CLARA D. RACKHAM, J.P.

COLLECTING OFFICERS.

Women magistrates do not need to be reminded of the value of Collecting Officers. If no such officers existed the result would be that every woman to whom a maintenance or affiliation order had been granted would be compelled to get her money herself as best she could from the man who had been ordered to pay it. The wife who had obtained a separation order on grounds of persistent cruelty would, if her husband got into arrears, have to seek him out, perhaps at his work, or at the public house, or at his home where he was living with another woman, and thus expose herself to the risk of insults, threats, or possibly even blows. The girl mother of an illegitimate child would, in similar circumstances, have to pursue the father of her child and run a grave danger of being persuaded to enter again into the relations with him which had already brought her into trouble.

It was with these disastrous possibilities in mind that in 1914 the appointment of Collecting Officers was made obligatory upon all Courts in the Criminal Justice Act and the Affiliation Orders Act, which were passed in that year. Twelve years have now elapsed, and we may reasonably ask to what extent Benches have carried out the obligation placed upon them by the law.

The answer to the question is to be found in some figures recently published in *The Magistrate*. It is seen that 666 Courts have appointed Collecting Officers, and 375 have not; of the latter, 305 are Petty Sessional Divisions and 70 are Boroughs. It is most disappointing that so many Courts are still without this most essential officer. In the vast majority of Courts that have made an appointment (viz. 455) either the Clerk to the Justices or someone employed in his office acts as Collecting Officer, while in the remaining 211 the work is done by a Probation Officer or Police Officer or some other person. The general opinion is that the Justice's Clerk is the right person to be appointed, and indeed the Probation Officer is ruled out by the new probation rules which lay it down that no one who is acting as an official of the Court (and this includes the Collecting Officer) shall act as a probation officer.

The reasons that are usually put forward as to why certain Benches have failed to appoint Collecting Officers have singularly little weight. They are that most of these Benches are in rural districts and have very few cases of this kind to deal with, and that where the cases are very few the remuneration is very small, and again that some clerks do not wish to undertake this duty. The obvious reply is that if the cases are few the trouble involved is also very small, and that the protection of each woman in a rural area is just as important to her as if she was one of a number in a large town. As a matter of fact there is no valid reason whatever; in a large number of places the local magistrates have simply failed in their duty and have transgressed an Act of Parliament which was passed in the interests of justice and humanity.

There are other reasons besides the ones given above as to why it is very necessary that Collecting Officers should be appointed. Where a woman (especially if she is poor and ignorant) receives the money herself, she often fails to keep any proper account of what is paid. The result is that if the payments fall into arrears and she applies to the Court for a summons, she cannot give any clear statement as to the exact amount that is owing. It is also found that men pay more regularly when the payments are made through a third person, and are less likely to get far into arrears if they receive an official intimation as soon as a few payments have been missed. It is also possible for the Collecting Officer to apply for a summons if the payments are in arrear when the woman herself would be too timid or could not spare the time to do so. In short the woman gets the protection of the law which she so urgently needs and there is no payment of public money which receives an ampler return than that expended on the remuneration of Collecting Officers. The pity of it is that such an admirable provision of the law is still inadequately enforced.

WOMEN ON JURIES.

We referred last week to the article in the *Daily Telegraph* from a legal correspondent relating to the five years' experience of woman jurors. In *The Magistrate* for October the Recorder at the Old Bailey gives his views. "My experience of woman jurors is that they have added considerably to the due and proper administration of the Criminal Law."

DE LA MARE ENCHANTMENTS.¹

Veil behind veil of luminous, rainbow-tinted mist seems to surround M. De La Mare's stories. He hardly tells them to us; rather he creates a mood in which we can perceive that stories are there. It is not always possible to tell what the story is. Sometimes there are several growing out of each other like soap bubbles, reflecting images of the many-coloured world and bursting or floating away before we have decided which to follow with our eyes. Sometimes there is one story within another, fitting into each other not like Chinese boxes or even like the petals of a rose, but rather like the hazy circles that surround the moon.

In the story called "Pretty Poll", a man falls in love with the ghost of a sweet voice dwelling in a parrot who is also inhabited by a blasphemous demon. There is the story about the parrot, and a story behind the parrot, and yet another story, apparently, behind the telling of the parrot story, and those who listen to it. Sometimes there is the suggestion of an allegory as in "All Hallows", a wonderful tale about a great cathedral standing alone, far from all human dwellings, upon a wind-swept seashore. Often the suggestion is one of horror, as in "Missing", more often still of queerness. One of the most satisfactory stories, "The Wharf", is the description of a state of nerves and of recovery from it. Those who have gone through the kind of trouble described in it will recognize how true to life it is in its details. Here, the allegory is the dream symbolization we are all familiar with, since we have begun to pay attention to our dreams. Recovery is connected with a chance impression from outside. Even in this, which seems one of the most straightforward stories in the book, we do not quite get away from perplexity. It attaches itself to the little dark-haired girl so exquisitely described at the beginning; we feel that she has some more subtle relation to the substance of the tale than is at once apparent.

But probably it is a mistake to go on searching for meanings or to try to translate M. De La Mare's imaginings into any language but his own. It is enough that he is able to conjure magic out of anything; out of a slum street on a wet evening, or a suburban kitchen on a Saturday afternoon, as well as out of a farmyard in summer time.

"The sun was pouring its light in abundance out of the west on the whitewashed walls and stones and living creatures in the yard; midges in the air, wagtails, chaffinches in the golden straw, a wren scolding, a cart horse in reverie at the gate, and the deep-shadowed holes of the byres and stables."

Here flowers grew out of an old dung-heap: "Complete little families of them: silver, cream, crimson, rose pink stars and cups and coronals, and a most marvellous green in their leaves, all standing still together there in the windless ruddying light of the sun."

M. De La Mare's beautiful words are like flowers "all standing still together in the windless ruddying light of the sun"; and why should we ask anything more? I. B. O'MALLEY.

WORKING DAYS.²

This is indeed a timely book. Every one to-day is talking of industrial conditions, and yet how little most people really know about them! This book enlightens us, it is a series of stories told—not by onlookers, not by social reformers, but by the workers themselves of a normal day's work. Although the writers are manual workers, the editor disclaims any suggestion that the title of worker should be confined to those engaged in manual work.

In a very graphic way the engine driver, the miner, the bricklayer, the agricultural labourer, the factory woman worker, and the working man's wife give a simple—albeit enthralling account of the day's work. The conditions under which they work rouse very often the compassion of the reader, yet the stories are written simply and without bitterness even when some would think a little bitter feeling would be excusable. Now and again the writer does of course express discontent with certain conditions, and a desire to alter the system that produces them. With this desire the reader, no matter what his politics may be, will sympathize more often than not.

We understand more fully after reading this book why parents will not encourage their sons to become bricklayers. For most of them no work on frosty days, no work on wet days (remember our climate!), a seasonal occupation and liable to dismissal at

¹ *The Connoisseur and Other Stories*, by Walter De La Mare. (Collins 10s. 6d.)

² *Working Days*. Edited by Margaret Pollock. (Jonathan Cape, 6s.)

an hour's notice. The engine driver gives a fine account of an express long run. He is proud of his position, which he has very likely taken 30 years to attain. The periodic eyesight examination may, however, at any moment reveal a defect in his eyesight, caused by a flying spark, or exposure, and he is hurled from the position he has taken so long to attain (to find, if fortunate,) an inferior post in a goods shed at far less pay; when the age limit is reached, and he is still a fine upstanding man, he is, we understand, generally superannuated with no pension of any kind. Only a few companies have a contributory pension fund. We are made to understand the discomforts of the "double home men" and many hardships railway men undergo not realized by the general public. The fireman, too, has a good story to tell.

The women who contribute are not backward in giving interesting accounts of a day's work. Mrs. K. is a miner's wife; as she tells her story shortly and dispassionately we realize how true it is that the working class mother has benefited less by the advancement of science than any other class of worker in this country. Then Milly writes. She is a shirt machinist, we realize how cruel uncontrolled piece work can be after reading her story. No political theories are discussed in the book. At the head of most of the chapters is a short account of the writer. Where he (or she) was born, age, and often where he worked.

Happy scenes of home and fireside when work is over flit across the pages. On the whole, however, these accounts, written by men and women with personal experience of life as lived by millions to-day, help us to understand the discontent of the workers which is so grave a feature of modern industrialism.

The book should be widely read, and we are indebted to Margaret Pollock for having edited it. Lord Buckmaster in his introduction tells us "sympathy cannot be taught, but knowledge can, and given knowledge, sympathy may grow." *Working Days* will give valuable knowledge to all who read it. It will create in many readers, sympathy—in others deepen it—with the millions whom the writers represent. E. P.-T.

OBITUARY.

MRS. COBDEN SANDERSON.

The death of Mrs. Cobden Sanderson removes another of the most prominent figures of the struggle for the franchise. She was the daughter of a distinguished father and the wife of a remarkable man whose death did not long precede hers, but she will be remembered for the gentle charm of her own personality and the quiet courage with which she upheld her convictions. We hope at a later date to give some account of her life, which is full of exceptional interest.

LUCY KEYSER YATES.

Miss Lucy Yates, whose death was announced last week, was one of the group of able women who served our common cause in journalism. As a young woman she came under the influence of Miss Clementina Black and other writers and social reformers who sought to improve the conditions of women in industry, and throughout her life she worked for the reforms for which this paper stands. Her book, *The Woman's Part: a Record of Marvellous Work*, is a survey she was well qualified to compile of women's war activities. After her recovery a year ago from a very serious illness, aggravated by family bereavement, she set to work once again with characteristic vigour and kept up her research and literary work until her failing health brought it to a premature end. The influence of the writer is less conspicuous than that of the speaker, the organizer or the practical worker, but those who have followed the women's movement know how much it owes to those who, like Miss Yates, in season and out of season used the Press as their medium. Her death at an age when future years of work might have been anticipated for her deprives our cause of a skilful and loyal supporter.

THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS
(Jus Suffragii)

Is an international record of the women's movement, which is unique in its scope. Every woman with a wide interest in world events ought to be a subscriber. Send 6/- for a twelve months' subscription (post free) to—

THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN FOR
SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP,
11 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, England.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR
EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss FLEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY.
Hon. Secretary: The Lady BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH. Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

LONDON FEDERATION.

An informal meeting of representatives of London Societies affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C. and of Local Correspondents in and around London was held at the London Society for Women's Service on Monday, 25th October, at 4 p.m., when the following were represented:—Barnes, Mortlake and East Sheen; Bermondsey L.C.; Bromley L.C.; Chelsea S.C.E.C.; Coulsdon, Kenley, Purley, Sanderstead and Woodcote W.C.A.; Croydon W.C.A.; Croydon W.C.A. (North Ward); Farnham Common L.C.; Hampstead Group for E.C.; Holborn L.C.; Islington S.E.C.; Kensington and Paddington S.E.C.; North Camberwell L.C.; Paddington Women's Municipal Party; Rotherhithe Guild of Women Citizens; St. Pancras S.E.C.; Southall Women's Liberal Association; Westminster S.E.C.

The Lady Balfour of Burleigh presided, and after tea an interesting discussion took place on the best methods of strengthening and extending the work of the N.U.S.E.C. in and around London by grouping together existing Societies, and by forming new ones. As immediate work it was undertaken to organize local conferences on "Equal Franchise", and opinions have since been expressed that the conference was very helpful in putting forward ideas as to the work Societies are expected to undertake.

SPEAKERS' MEETING.

On Tuesday, 26th October, a well-attended speakers' meeting was held at Headquarters, at which Mrs. Abbott led the discussion on the Factories Bill, and other aspects of Restrictive Legislation. Mrs. Hubback spoke on the need for active work in connection with Equal Franchise and other Bills before Parliament.

CONFERENCE ON PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION, Friday,
25th November, Assembly Hall, the Mary Sumner House,
Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

Among the speakers at the above conference will be Dr. Jane Walker, Mrs. Abbott, and Miss Helen Ward. The resolutions to be moved will be printed next week.

BAILIE MISS M. A. SNODGRASS.

We congratulate Glasgow and Miss Snodgrass on her election by the Town Council as magistrate. Miss Snodgrass, who has been elevated to the dignity of the "ermine" was elected to the Town Council in 1920, and was returned unopposed in 1925. Miss Snodgrass will be well known to all our members as one of the moving spirits of our Glasgow Society, who is always listened to with interest at the Council meetings. She was at one time Chairman of the Glasgow S.E.C. and is now Vice-President of the amalgamated S.E.C. and W.C.A.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

The annual Parliamentary reception was held in the hall of Moray House, the Training College, on 22nd October. The speakers were Mr. A. M. McRobert, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General; Sir Samuel Chapman, Sir Patrick Ford, and Captain Wedgwood Benn, all Members of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh. Mrs. H. S. Thomson, convener of the Parliamentary Committee, presided, and the social entertainment included two dramatic sketches carried out by members of the Association. These annual contacts with representatives of the several parties are much appreciated.

On 19th October Dr. Clarkson, Medical Superintendent, Royal Scottish Institution, Larbart, lectured to the Study Circle on "The Problem of Mental Deficiency," his subject being, "Is Heredity the Pre-dominating Factor in Producing Mental Deficiency," and a most interesting discussion followed. This lecture was succeeded at the next meeting by Dr. Charles McNeil giving an account of *Endocrine Glands*. The relationship between these and mental defect was traced.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ERRATA.

MADAM,—There was a laughable printer's error in my article on "Women's Lodging Houses" published in the WOMAN'S LEADER on 29th October. I put "firm" not "prim" as the LEADER had it. It should have read thus: "Given a capable, firm, tactful woman superintendent," etc. Also our past Society was termed "The National Association for Women's Lodging Homes" (not "Houses" as the LEADER put it).

M. DALE.

LODGING HOUSES FOR WOMEN.

MADAM,—I think it would be a help to those readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER who are interested in the suggested scheme for providing lodging houses for women, to be presently informed on the following points.

Is the suggested scheme to provide self-supporting hostels (or possibly self-supporting) for women who are in regular work? If so, these women will naturally expect a higher degree of comfort than would be possible in the "lodging house" at a charge of approximately 10d. per night. Is it to provide a lodging house for women who at present have to take refuge in the licensed common lodging houses because they are only capable of poorly paid, unskilled work, or because they are casuals on account of the drink or some other habit which prevents them from taking a good place in the labour market? It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the existence of this "type" of woman or to the large numbers of them eking out a meagre existence in every large town. Or again, is the suggestion that of a Refuge or Shelter to which any woman in difficulties or moral trouble can come whether she has the money to pay for her bed or not? This last is usually run in connection with the organization usually called "Rescue Work" and is entirely a charitable concern. But it is no easy matter to keep the second proposition separate from the work of the last.

But no doubt these points will be fully considered as time goes on.
FRIDA HARTLEY.

"DROPPING THE PILATE."

MADAM,—I hope you will have read Mr. Baldwin's letter to the Conservative candidate for the Howdenshire Division of Yorks, together with the "Diary" of the whole coal strike, for I feel your comparison of him to Pilate not a very fair-minded or generous one, for an unbiased paper like the WOMAN'S LEADER.

(Mrs.) W. M. WILCOX.

[We agree that there is an element of exaggeration in our identification of the Prime Minister with Pilate, partly because he has spent more "man hours" over the matter in dispute than Pilate appears to have done, and partly because the merits of one party to it are of less outstanding excellence. But there is an element of truth in it too, and we suggest that its recognition involves no insult to the Prime Minister. After all Pilate had a flair for the truth which he was not so weak as to leave unrecorded before washing his hands, and he remains on the whole a more sympathetic character than either Annas or Caiaphas.—ED.]

The Woman Engineer

Published quarterly—Price 6d.

Articles on

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL,
and ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

By Women and Men Engineers.

Send for a Specimen Copy to: The Publishers, Women's Engineering Society,
26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

International Peasant Art.

58, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4. Phone City 7233.

(Second Floor)

Christmas and other Gifts

at prices within reach of all are to be found at the International Peasant Art Shop: including British and Foreign Handwoven and Hand-embroidered Articles, Painted Woodwork, Hand-tooled Leatherwork, Batik Scarves, Raffia Work, Pottery, Calendars and Pictures in Colour, and Beautiful Hand-made Dolls and Toys.

To secure a wide selection of many things which cannot be repeated and to ensure arrival in good time where goods have to be posted abroad, you are advised to call and choose early.

THE ONLY HANDICRAFTS SHOP
IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

COMING EVENTS.

ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS.

NOVEMBER 10-20. 11 a.m.-7 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster.

GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS' SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 15. 3 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. Dr. Percy Dearmer on "Some Famous Spanish Pictures."

LEAGUE OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

NOVEMBER 12. 5.30 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Lecture by Mrs. Wedgwood Benn on "Travels in Russia and the Near East."

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 18. 5 p.m. 35 Marsham Street, S.W. Annual Meeting.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

NOVEMBER 17. 4.45 p.m. Public Meeting at House of the Royal Society of Medicine (the Robert Barnes Hall), 1 Wimpole Street, W.1. Address by the Rt. Hon. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., LL.D. Chair: The Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough, G.C.B. Apply, Secretary, N.C.M.H., 118 Windsor House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

NOVEMBER 26. 11 a.m.-1.15 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Assembly Hall, the Mary Sumner House, 24 Tufton Street, S.W. 1. Conference on "What is the real protection of the woman worker?" Speakers: Mrs. Abbott, Dr. Jane Walker and Miss Helen Ward. Chair: Miss Chrystal Macmillan.

Barnsley S.E.C. NOVEMBER 17. 5.30 p.m. Parish Room, Church Street. Speaker from the London Society for Women's Service on "Future Careers for Women and Girls."

Coulsdon, Purley, etc. W.C.A. NOVEMBER 18. 3 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Downs Court Road. Dr. Fegan on "Our Health Service."

Edinburgh W.C.A. NOVEMBER 17. 8 p.m. Gartshore Hall, 116 George Street. Captain Reiss on "The Present Position as regards Housing."

Horsham W.C.A. NOVEMBER 12. 3 p.m. Mrs. Abbott on "Restrictive Legislation for Women."

Portsmouth W.C.A. NOVEMBER 16. 7.30 p.m. Green Row Rooms, Pembroke Road. Dr. W. A. Robson on "The Break-up of the Poor Law."

PADDINGTON WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION (and other Societies).

NOVEMBER 25. 8.30 p.m. Town Hall, Paddington. Public Meeting on "Various Aspects of Local Option." Speakers: Mrs. Walter Runciman, J.P., Mrs. W. T. Layton, Councillor L. T. Snell (Mayor of Paddington). Chair: Lady Calway.

SIX POINT GROUP.

NOVEMBER 15. 5 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Lady Berry, M.D., on "The Right of Married Women to Work."

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL AND RACIAL PROGRESS.

NOVEMBER 17. 8 p.m. General Meeting at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. Dr. Marie Stopes on "The Birth Control Movement to-day after an eventful year."

SOCIETY FOR THE OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN.

NOVEMBER 12. 4.45 p.m. Public Meeting at Great Hall, Church House, Westminster, S.W. Speakers: The Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.C., M.P., the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., and Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P. For tickets apply, Secretary, S.O.S.B.W., Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

NOVEMBER 23 and 24. 3 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Green, White and Gold Fair.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

TO LET AND WANTED.

FLORENCE, ITALY.—Miss Muirhead, 11 Viale Mazzini, receives PAYING GUESTS; summer terms.

SOUTHERN FRANCE.—Ladies received in private family; summer by sea, references exchanged.—Box 1286, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

UNFURNISHED, charming ROOM to let on yearly tenancy; room service, board; lady's house, centre of W. 1 district; stamp for appointment.—Box 1,295, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED, TO LET, two or three rooms facing Regent's Park; vacant December, several months; attendance optional; geyser, electric, gas-rings; moderate.—Write, "S," Advertisement Office, 99 New Bond Street, W. 1.

TO LET, furnished, St. John's Wood, two large, airy ROOMS overlooking garden, suitable for two ladies, or would let each as single bed-sittingroom; gas-fires, electric light, bath; meals (breakfast, dinner) optional; very moderate; highly recommended.—Write, Miss Alexander, 47a Boundary Road, N.W. 8.

BEDROOM, with breakfast or partial board, for working gentlewoman; gas-fire; in private house near Harley Street (middle).—Box 1,294, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

W.10. LARGE furnished front BED-SITTING-ROOM; gas-fire, bath; lady worker preferred.—Box 1,295, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LODGE to let, unfurnished; 7s. 6d. a week; two bedrooms; space for poultry, etc., if desired; 600 feet up; one mile from town.—Smith, Diabren Hall, Llangollen.

S. KENSINGTON: in Bramham Gardens. Charming bed-sittingrooms, furnished and unfurnished; gas-fires; constant hot water; laundry room. Terms from 30s. to 25 2/6, including breakfast served to each room. Supper extra, according to order. Phone Kensington 2624 for address.—Box 1,297, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

POSTS VACANT.

WANTED, man and wife or two friends as COOK and PARLOURMAID for small hostel for lady students in Westminster; two other servants kept; no late work.—Apply, Box 1,291, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

WANTED, superior DOMESTIC HELP, able to drive car; housemaid's or house-parlourmaid's duties; Oxford; state wages.—Box 1,292, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

WANTED, good COOK-GENERAL, thoroughly trustworthy, reliable and honest; early riser, must have good refs.; all washing put out and help given; good wages.—Call or write, Knapman, 68 Chalkwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.

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 and CHAIRMANSHIP; Lectures, Classes, Private Lessons, Speech Club.—Miss Lucy Bell, Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C. 1. Telephone: Museum, 4791.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

NEVER FADE LINENS.—For all those purposes for which coloured linens are now so popular, Hutton's Never-Fade genuine Irish Linens are ideal. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless by sun or washing and costing only 3s. per yard (56 ins. wide), they are increasingly in demand for curtains, bedspreads, table-runners, etc., as well as for dresses and children's frocks. There are 64 artistic colours to select from, including ten of the newest shades. Every yard stamped "Hutton's Never-Fade Linen". Send for full range of patterns, FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

LINEN REMNANTS.—Remnant bundles of pure Irish Linen for making aprons. These bundles are made up of pieces of snow-white linen of strong, durable quality for Housemaid's aprons. Useful lengths, 13s. 6d. per bundle, and every bundle a bargain. Write for Complete Bargain List To-day.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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. (Stamps addressed envelope for reply.)

DRESS.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, c/o Madame Sara, 163 Ebury Street (5 min. Victoria Station). Tel., Ken. 3947. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Smocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,141, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUIET ROOM FOR LUNCH AND TEA at "Blenheim," 8 Blenheim Street, New Bond St. (close to Oxford Street).

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau. Interviews, 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30. (Not Saturdays.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 14th November; 3.30 p.m. Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe on "Eyes and Ears of the Future." 6.30 p.m. Maude Royden.

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, Philbeach Hall, Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court, requires and supplies educated women for all branches of domestic work. Registration: Employers 2s. 6d., Workers 1s. Suits, 7s. 6d. and 2s. Telephone, Western 6323.

CHARGES FOR PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Additional words at 1d. per word.

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

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

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