

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XVIII. No. 37. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS  
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, October 8, 1926

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER . . . . .	319
THE PEACE PILGRIM AT GENEVA. By Dr. Hilda Clark . . . . .	319
THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF SOCIAL IDEAS. By Elizabeth Macadam . . . . .	320
THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. From a Correspondent . . . . .	321
A STIMULATING WEEK-END. By Dora Mellone . . . . .	322

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.

#### Dominion Women and the Imperial Conference.

We deal in a special article with a well-timed conference organized by the British Commonwealth League to consider the points of special interest to women's organizations which might with advantage be brought to the notice of the Imperial Conference which is about to meet in London. In connection with the extension of the franchise to women, two imperial "black spots" were indicated: South Africa, where women are still unenfranchised; and Great Britain, where they are only partially enfranchised. A resolution was passed calling upon the Imperial Conference to "confer as to the best method of remedying this injustice." Other resolutions were passed for the furtherance of reciprocal enforcement of affiliation orders, the retention by married women of nationality rights, the imperial study of non-compulsory methods of treating venereal disease, dominion reciprocity with regard to old age and other forms of social insurance, and the acceptance of the principle of arbitration in international disputes. Mrs. Corbett Ashby made some interesting remarks on the status of women in the League of Nations. This she regarded as unsatisfactory. She explained that only one woman (Dame Rachel Crowdy) was chief of a section, and that instead of being accorded equal treatment, women were segregated into an intermediate section where there was little or no competition with men.

#### Insurance for Land Workers.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Agricultural Unemployment Insurance, which was appointed to consider whether workers in agriculture should continue to be excluded—as they have hitherto been—from the national system of insurance, has issued two reports. The majority report, signed by the chairman and five other members, is in favour of the extension of the principle of unemployment insurance to agricultural workers, and the minority report, signed by five members, expresses the contrary opinion. The majority report calculates that a total contribution of 6d. per week is adequate, of which 3d. should be paid by the State. It assumes that the benefits payable would be the same as those now paid under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. This would mean that at the present level of agricultural wages the amount of the benefit payable to a married man with a wife and three children would be about

equal in some counties to his weekly wage, and if he had a larger family, would substantially exceed it. It has been suggested, therefore, that the benefit for an unemployed agricultural labourer should not exceed the amount he would earn for any week. If we consider the low rates of benefit, i.e. 18s. for a man and 5s. for his wife, and 2s. for each child, we have here a comment first on the terribly low rates of pay in agriculture, and secondly on the crying need of the recognition in the ordinary wage system, as in the unemployment benefit, of an income which expands for family needs.

#### Women Medical Students.

At the opening meeting of the Session of the London School of Medicine for Women, Lady Barrett (Dean of the School) dealt very categorically with an allegation that the number of women entering the profession was falling off, and that post-graduate medical women were suffering badly from unemployment. In reply to the first point, she said that the number of students now entering the school was in excess of the pre-war average and represented the largest number ever recorded. In reply to the second point she said that a *questionnaire* had been sent out to all the students of the school who had qualified in 1923, 1924, and 1925. Replies received from 216 out of a total of 234 showed that only 33 were temporarily in want of employment. Fifty of them had set up in private practice, 16 were in assistant practice, 53 held hospital posts, 12 held public health appointments, 19 had gone abroad as missionaries, 20 were in the Indian medical service or practising in various parts of the world, seven were reading for higher examinations, and six were travelling to gain experience. It is a record of which the London School may well be proud.

#### "The Rough and Tumble of General Practice."

But we cannot help feeling that Sir Walter Fletcher, Secretary of the Medical Research Council, contributed a slight chill to these opening proceedings when, in the course of an exceedingly interesting address, he suggested that "the rough and tumble of general practice made it less suitable for women," that only exceptional women were likely to compete on equal terms with men in the higher branches of surgery, and that it would be a long time before tropical work overseas would afford a suitable field for women. It is doubtless true that only exceptional women are able effectively to serve the higher branches of surgery. But is this not a form of service which requires also only exceptional men? As to the "rough and tumble of general practice"—well, it is hard work of course. But does Sir Walter Fletcher suggest that the career of district nurse or midwife is also an unsuitable occupation for women? And if not, why not?

#### The Food Council at War Again.

The Food Council is once more on the warpath, and once again the master bakers are on the defensive. Last week it issued a black-list of towns where, in relation to certain sliding scales of flour and bread prices drawn up last winter, the retail prices recommended by the local Master Bakers' Association are excessive. We hasten to pass on its indictment to those of our readers who inhabit Aldershot, Barrow-in-Furness, Bradford, Bournemouth, Brighton, Barking, Durham, Eastbourne, Hastings, Horsham, Maidstone, Middlesbrough, Nelson and Colne, St. Albans, Tunbridge Wells, Wakefield, and the Thames Valley round about Chertsey.



### Wages and Family Needs.

Last week the Independent Labour Party published a report embodying the "Living Wage" policy carried at its annual conference last Easter. It takes the form of a 55-page pamphlet (price 6d.) signed by H. N. Brailsford, J. A. Hobson, A. Creech Jones, and E. F. Wise. Its plea is for Labour Party concentration on the achievement of a living wage throughout industry. This, it suggests, should be fixed (after due inquiry) at such a level as to secure for the wage-earner a minimum standard of civilized life, and the failure of any industry to pay such a wage should be regarded as indicative of its need for immediate public control and reorganization. The proposal is a complex one, involving the establishment of national buying agencies for imported raw materials and the public control both of credit and capital investment. Doubtless many of our readers will heartily disagree with it! Nevertheless, there is one important aspect of the report which we heartily welcome. It faces up boldly to the fact (which Labour politicians in the past have been inclined to ignore) that to demand the payment to all workers of a living wage sufficient for the needs of a family, is to demand something which even the most prosperous industry under public or private management will hardly be able to bear. Thus they propose that their living wage shall take no account of the additional burden on the wage-earner involved by the support of children, but that this shall be met by the institution of a national scheme of family allowances financed out of the proceeds of taxation. The sum which they suggest is 5s. per child per week involving an annual state charge of some £125,000,000 per annum. We are left wishing that the I.L.P. would take one step nearer reality and express its readiness to explore sympathetically the immediately practicable alternative methods of achieving some part of this objective by the device of the voluntary wage-pool or by the extension of social insurance.

### The Homeless Woman.

In next week's issue, we print an article from Mrs. Cecil Chesterton on the case for public lodging houses for women. Our readers will remember that a review of her book, *In Darkest London*, appeared in this paper on 20th August. Meetings dealing with this subject are being arranged, and the first will be held at the house of Sir Philip Sassoon, 25 Park Lane, on Thursday, 21st October, at three o'clock, when Mrs. Chesterton will speak. Admission is by ticket, which may be obtained from Mrs. Chesterton, 3 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. We hope that her article will arouse some discussion and that women members of local governing bodies will write to us expressing their views.

### Women Ministers in Conference.

The Conference of Women Ministers of Religion, organized by the Union of Women Voters, met last week at All Saints' Church, Golders Green, whose Minister (Mr. Daplyn) and Assistant Minister (Miss Joyce Daplyn) gave it a cordial welcome. "Women," he said in his opening address, "were wanted in the ministry"—and who, indeed, should know better than he, who has experienced in his own work the co-operation of a woman minister? Moreover, women, he said, were less routine-ridden than men. They wanted to get on with essentials and they were ready to scrap many of the old ways and ideas. Among the speakers who followed were Lady Barrett, who reminded her audience that "the question of men or women was non-existent in the spiritual world," Mrs. Ada Wilson, of the Food Council, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mrs. Booth, of the Salvation Army, and the Rev. Elizabeth Towne, who spoke of the position of women in the American churches. The Rev. Constance Coltman, who shares with her husband the ministry of the Cowley Road Congregational Church, pointed out the discrepancy between the relative number of women churchgoers in the country and the relative number of women ministers. There are, in fact, under

### The League and Proportional Representation.

Among many resolutions adopted at the recent Assembly meetings of the League of Nations was one on proportional representation moved by the Norwegian delegate. The resolution requested the Council to instruct the secretariat to study the system of the single transferable vote and the principle of proportional representation in general in connection with the problems of the election of the non-permanent members of the Council in order that this question may be laid before the next ordinary

session of the Assembly. No one is satisfied with the present allocation of seats on the Council. As was pointed out in a recent leading article in *The Times* "the responsibility in world affairs of some of the new minor States in the Council is flagrantly disproportionate to their exalted position." The methods of the recent election were admittedly unsatisfactory and the Norwegian proposal to study the possibilities of Proportional Representation will be welcomed in many quarters.

### Irish Women and Nationality Rights.

The Irish Free State delegates to the Imperial Conference have received emphatic representations from the National Council of Women of Ireland in favour of the right of women to retain their nationality after marriage with a foreigner. The memorandum on the subject which has been forwarded to each individual delegate, sets forth the resolutions on the subject passed by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and recalls the fact that the Parliaments of Great Britain and Australia have already expressed themselves by resolution in favour of the change. They quote a number of specific cases of individual hardship caused to women by loss of nationality on marriage, and express the hope that the Government of Ireland will not be numbered among the reactionaries.

### The District Nurse.

Three articles by Dr. Arthur Shadwell appearing in *The Times* recently brought the work of the district nurse into unaccustomed prominence. Dr. Shadwell makes a strong appeal for the National Memorial to Queen Alexandra, which is to take the form of help to nursing associations. It is not too much to say that the district nurse is a teacher as well as a nurse. "She has carried and is carrying the doctrines of preventive medicine into every home in the land." But her remuneration is far from commensurate with this estimate of the value of her services. We hope that the result of the Queen Alexandra Memorial will not only be found in the necessary extension of the work and in an adequate pension scheme, as is proposed, but that a movement will be set on foot to raise the salaries of those devoted women to a scale worthy of their profession.

### Jeanne Chauvin.

Our contemporary, *La Française*, gives an interesting account of the career of Jeanne Chauvin who died recently at Provins. Mademoiselle Chauvin was the first woman in Europe to be admitted to the legal profession. Twenty-five years ago she was called to the Paris Bar, and only last year she was awarded the cross of the Legion of Honour. Her name will stand out in the history of French feminism and her comparatively early death is deeply regretted.

### Domestic Registry Offices.

An interesting description of the various sharp practices indulged in by the domestic agencies has appeared in many of our contemporaries recently; we do not propose to enlarge on this fascinating topic, but think, however, that some of our readers, as ourselves, may not appreciate the B.C.C. by-laws which at any rate guard employers and employees from paying preliminary fees when applications have been made in response to advertisements.

*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 WOMAN'S LEADER

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SOCIETIES

Send 6/6 to the Office of the Paper, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
1/8 for Three Months. SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY.

### THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER.

Our Local Government Correspondent has in recent articles reminded us of the forthcoming municipal elections and of the urgency of the need for an increase in the number of women councillors. The keenest interest is felt by women in many of the issues with which borough councils deal—education, housing, maternity, and child welfare, the provision of baths and wash-houses, smoke abatement, humane slaughter, and a dozen other subjects. Yet the number of women councillors increases but slowly. There are many councils in which they are entirely unrepresented, and probably not one in which they form more than a tiny minority.

It is interesting to speculate on the reasons for this. Probably the party system is largely to blame. Even in places where elections are not ostensibly fought on ordinary political lines, they are largely run, we fancy, by the party caucus, which is still under the dominion of the old tradition which regards women as useful hack workers. They are freely given monotonous duties, such as envelope addressing and bill delivering or even the more skilled task of canvassing, but only reluctantly and rarely are party women given any real share in direction of policy or regarded as possible candidates, except as an afterthought when no man can be induced to attack some peculiarly hopeless seat. Another obstacle lies in the impecuniousness of women, at least of the women belonging to the classes from which the majority of men candidates are drawn. The shopkeepers, property agents, retired professional men who find in municipal life opportunities of publicity as well as usefulness which compensate for their sacrifices of time and money, have seldom womenfolk sufficiently well off to bear their own election expenses. When expenses are met by the party, it is taken for granted that the claims of men come first.

It is true there are in most towns a considerable number of women with private means. But the abler and more energetic of these have frequently become immersed in some form or other of social work before they reach the age when they have begun to think of themselves or be thought of by others as possible candidates. They are not unnaturally reluctant to abandon their definitely practical tasks for the wider but vaguer opportunities of service to the community offered by membership of a local governing body. Such women frequently have a strong distaste for the whole business of electioneering, especially when

conducted on party lines. Other women belong to the genius of

*Souls immortal spending all their powers,  
Wasting their strength in strenuous idleness.*

(Incidentally, we wonder what proportion of men would resist the subtly demoralizing influences of the leisured life which so many young girls are expected by their parents to lead during the formative years of youth.) Such women absorb themselves in the sports and social gaieties of their own towns until the death of parent or husband permits them to escape to the London flat, the cottage in the Home Counties which is the goal of so many women of the well-to-do middle classes.

It is easier to find explanations for the scarcity of women candidates than to suggest a remedy. Women's societies may well hesitate to run their own candidates or to urge their members to accept the untempting offers made them by party organizations. It is, indeed, doubtful—though this point may be disputed—whether the cause is really helped by women showing a too great readiness to fight forlorn hopes. Nothing succeeds like success, and conversely nothing so surely leads to failure as a reputation for failure. Where women's societies can and should help is in convincing the party organizations that there is a real and strong demand on the part of women for a fairer share of representation and that candidates of the right sort will be forthcoming if suitable vacancies be offered them. Conversely, women should make it perfectly clear that they are prepared to withhold their work, their money, and their votes from any party organization which persistently flouts the claims of women. In the remaining weeks before the autumn elections, we urge our readers to do everything in their power to secure the candidature and return of suitably qualified women of all political parties, as well as those who have the courage to stand as independent candidates. If the 1st November does not show a really considerable accession to the number of women councillors, we suggest that women's societies should unite in a vigorous 1927 campaign, which would at least double the proportion of women on all local governing bodies in the country. But it is not too late to take action in 1926. Many societies in different parts of the country are already at work and within the next few days we hope to hear that many women candidates have come forward and been adopted, and that many meetings for the discussion of questions of special concern to women have been called together by women's organizations. Other aspects of women's responsibilities with regard to the forthcoming election will be dealt with in our next issue.

### THE PEACE PILGRIM AT GENEVA.

By HILDA CLARK.

Peace Pilgrims did well to go to Geneva for the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations to follow on the spot the inter-reactions of the Delegations from 49 States, to see for themselves how far their own government is helping forward the growth of international co-operation and justice, and to learn in what way they can make Great Britain's part more effective.

Quite a number of active workers in the Pilgrimage were able to go for some part of the three weeks of the Assembly, including seven members of the British Women's International League Executive. At first there was some anxiety as to whether it would be possible to get tickets for admission on account of the very great pressure caused by the general interest in the admission of Germany, and new regulations made for entrance to the Secretariat due to the attack on Count Bethlen last June. However, in the end I believe everyone who applied in good time was able to get into the sessions they wished to hear. Senior students find the committees most worth the effort to attend as the discussions at these are more intimate and spontaneous and the verbatim records are not obtainable till long after (except for a copy posted on the wall in the Press room).

The Peace Pilgrims last June set themselves a definite programme and appealed to the Government to take certain definite steps leading to arbitration, security, and disarmament.

While this was a national policy, open to their own Government to adopt without delay, it was drawn up after most careful study of international politics and conditions, both in the League of Nations and outside it. As long as two of the "Great Powers" of the world are outside the League, Great Britain must naturally consider its policy from this wide viewpoint, but so must all the other countries in the League, and at Geneva

policies are framed with this in mind and on the assumption that one day they will grow into world policies.

The absence of the U.S.A. and of Soviet Russia cripples the League, but Geneva is already the most important centre from which the development of Law (including, as the French word *Droit* would do, "Right") in place of War can be studied.

The chief concern of the Peacemakers at Geneva was of course to see whether any further attempt would be made on the lines of the 1924 Protocol, towards an extension on general lines of the obligation of members of the League to submit disputes to judicial settlement or arbitration, and to follow the progress of the preparations for the Disarmament Conference.

The Sixth Assembly last year gave much consideration to the question of whether anything would be saved from the wreck of the Protocol. Finding that a general conviction was not practicable, the Assembly asked the Council to study the suggestion which had been put forward on the pacific settlement of international disputes, "and to report to the Seventh Assembly upon the progress which can be made in this matter." It also asked that the Council should examine the Arbitration Treaties deposited with the League and report on the progress in general security brought about by such agreements.

In response to this request documents on these two subjects were prepared and brought to the consideration of the Council in June (documents C. 33 1926, V, and C. 34, 1926 V). After studying carefully the record of Arbitration and Conciliation Treaties deposited with the League, the Council agreed that they showed "striking evidence of the spirit of conciliation which now reigns in international relations" and expressed particular satisfaction with the Locarno Treaties.



A Peace Pilgrim must be struck with the small part that Great Britain plays in this series. In none of them does she commit herself to submit every dispute of any kind to some method of peaceful settlement. We know that she did once make such a treaty; it was several years ago with Uruguay—but she has hid her light under a bushel lest it should be a beacon to others, and has never deposited this Treaty with the League. The influence of Great Britain in developing international security and conciliation in this way is very small.

The Council also studied the proposals which had been made with regard to general conventions or agreements for the pacific settlement of disputes. In their report they point out that the various proposals made show that the movement goes beyond the scope of the Protocol.

Several tendencies are noted. One is towards conciliation, whether as a preliminary stage to arbitration or as an alternative. Another is to reaffirm the principle of compulsory arbitration, either in a general or a regional agreement.

Many states remained faithful to the original idea of the Protocol, and others believed that the universal solution at which the Protocol aimed might be attained through the application of the "Locarno" method to other zones of insecurity.

The Council ends its report by saying that it sees no advantage in laying down too definite rules for the form in which the movement for the pacific settlement of disputes is to find expression in the many different situations of international political life. It believes that special agreements concluded within the framework of the Covenant give the best solution that can be found at present, and is satisfied that they will help forward a more general solution.

This somewhat feeble conclusion was naturally all that the Council could agree on when one of its most powerful members had rejected the principle of obligatory arbitration.

At the Assembly in September these reports were referred to the Third Committee, which deals with the question of disarmament, in order to consider whether they showed sufficient progress in international security to warrant pushing on with the much-talked of Disarmament Conference. Unfortunately there was not time for proper discussion because somebody (no one seemed to know exactly who) had decided that the Assembly must complete its work by the end of its third week, and nearly the whole of the first week had been taken up with the admission of Germany and the disputes about the number and method of election of the members of the Council.

Perhaps in any case these questions would have been shirked because the states which really care about them are getting rather hopeless over the attitude of the British Delegation and its persistent opposition to any commitment to arbitration or to the jurisdiction of this World Court.

Sir Cecil Hurst particularly opposed a suggestion made by M. Lange, delegate of Norway, "that the Secretariat should be asked to prepare as complete a statement as possible of the engagements at present in force between States Members or non-Members of the League providing for the compulsory judicial or amicable settlement of disputes arising between them, as also treaties of security by mutual guarantee."

M. Lange wished to study those not deposited with the League as well as those already reported on, and suggested that some of them contained disquieting provisions. He pointed out the difficulty of covering the ground by these limited treaties. The Third Committee agreed to his resolution, and referred it to the First, where it was opposed and consequently withdrawn. The discussion was not full enough to show very clearly the reasons for the opposition, but it is not difficult to guess at them. The publication in the *Manchester Guardian* the day after the end of the Assembly of a "defensive" military treaty, on the perfect pattern of pre-war diplomacy between Roumania and Poland, suggests that M. Lange had some grounds for his anxiety.

The Polish Delegation was chiefly concerned with the development of the guarantee system on the Locarno plan, but the Danish representatives specially wished that this side of the Locarno policy should not be held up as an example.

The Assembly finally agreed on a resolution which repeated the ideas expressed by the Council and recommended that the principle of regional agreements such as those made at Locarno should be applied in other places and requested the Council to offer its good offices for the conclusion of suitable agreements likely to establish confidence and security. It was interesting to note that this year the Belgian Delegation wanted to strengthen the resolution on Arbitration and Security by a paragraph emphasizing the importance of States signing the "optional clause," Belgium having taken this step since the last Assembly.

Sir Cecil Hurst again had to point out, as he did last year to a similar suggestion from Denmark, that Great Britain could not urge other States to do what she had not done herself, and he added the significant remark, already made by Sir Austen Chamberlain to the Deputation from the Peacemakers' Pilgrimage, that his Government "intended to examine the question as a whole in the near future."

The Peace Pilgrims present were glad to think that the Delegates at Geneva who read the *Journal de Genève* had seen an article in that paper a few days before describing the Pilgrimage and would realize that public opinion in Great Britain is ready for this change of policy.

Much more time was given at this Assembly to the discussion of the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference and there was much evidence of a genuine desire to make sure that this Conference will take place soon and will be successful. It is very difficult, however, to judge at this stage whether the States that count most are going to make the necessary sacrifices. M. Loudon made a statement as to the work so far accomplished by the Preparatory Commission, but as the report is not yet public, there are not yet enough facts on which to form an independent opinion.

### THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF SOCIAL IDEAS.

By ELIZABETH MACADAM.

The system of exchange of teachers between different countries should certainly be extended to social workers—the word is used in the very widest sense to include those engaged in different forms of public work which directly or indirectly deal with the social welfare of the community. In a recent visit to Budapest, the writer of this article met many experienced workers eager to come to Great Britain to study methods of constructive social administration. But even a very brief sojourn in this beautiful city, where East seems to meet West, convinced her that there was much work being carried on which would richly reward the investigator from our own country. In spite of the almost overwhelming difficulties of that unhappy country Hungary is, with the help of the League of Nations, slowly emerging from the state of misery to which war, revolution, counter-revolution and economic breakdown have reduced it. One might have expected to find and to excuse the demoralization of wholesale relief work for the large numbers unable to find employment or for the refugees from territory torn from the country. Instead of this the experiments which the writer had the privilege of examining were conducted on lines as progressive and scientific as any that might be found in less harassed and more prosperous nations. The shortage of money is compensated by a rich expenditure of brain power and ideas, and the results achieved are really remarkable.

Perhaps the most interesting among many interesting developments is the group of trade or pre-apprenticeship schools which have been established in different parts of the city on the initiative of the British Save the Children Fund. These schools, though run with an almost incredible economy, are a model of admirable and far-sighted organization. They bridge the critical period between the school leaving age—unfortunately in Hungary owing solely to dire necessity, twelve—and wage-earning employment, all too difficult to find at the present time. The work which is carried on has received the warm support of employers of labour and is recognized in the most practical way by the public authorities in the provision of accommodation and teachers' salaries. The children, inspired by the leaders of this movement and the carefully chosen teachers, learn to find a joy in their work and many other things besides which will serve them in good part as citizens of a new Hungary. Another scheme also started by the Save the Children Fund, which was initiated with the approval of the Minister of Justice, is a "boarding school" for children in need of special protection apart from their own homes. Here, as in the work schools, it is a revelation to find the newest standards of education and of the individual handling and psychological study of children whom life has handled harshly.

The same blend of scientific methods with warm idealism characterized an inquiry which was recently undertaken into the conditions of a district occupied by refugees from Hungary's lost territories. The revelations of this inquiry of the extremity of misery and poverty that exists are heartbreaking, but hope shines through despair for there is some hope that the recommendations of the report, which must be commended to British

students of public assistance, may be carried into effect. In this connection it is not surprising to learn that a proposal for a school for social work is on foot.

Perhaps the most unforgettable of many memorable sights were the scenes in the public parks where young Hungary was engaged in play centres organized by the Red Cross League. Here, as at the trade schools, one could at a glance pick out the children on whom the war and its after-results had left an eradicable mark. It was a moving sight to watch the faces of the men and women who crowded around the ringed-off space to look on. It was impossible not to be struck with the look of gravity and sadness on the majority of the faces. What were their thoughts as they watched the children born during those years of struggle, happy and joyous at play? This glimpse behind the scenes of the different types of social effort carried on in Budapest, which can only be inadequately touched on here, sent one away convinced that there were forces at work which peacefully but surely and perhaps swiftly would undermine the forces that make for despair and reaction.

This opportunity of a first-hand impression of the activities of the Save the Children Fund at work in a remote country was supplemented by the privilege of attending the council meeting of the Union in its beautiful Geneva offices overlooking the lake and hardly more than a stone's throw from the Headquarters of the League of Nations. Delegates to the Assembly of the League from Poland and Germany, a representative of the Soviet Red Cross, a professor of the University of Geneva, and leading social workers from many countries discussed together such subjects of universal interest as training for social work, pre-apprenticeship schools as a method of helping unemployment among children, the care of the refugee children still to be found in large numbers in different parts of Europe. At an evening meeting a gathering of Geneva friends were so moved by the story of the construction of two refugee villages in Albania and Bulgaria, related by Miss Eglantyne Jebb, that immediate promises of further help on a considerable scale were forthcoming. The most critical observer could not fail to be impressed by three striking features of the Council—the extent and urgency of the work, the cordial co-operation with other leading national and international organizations for social welfare, and lastly the close relation between this great voluntary international union and the social and humanitarian work of the League of Nations. The Council meetings of the Union were doubly interesting because at the same time the fifth commission of the Assembly of the League was at work on similar problems.

From Geneva to Paris—September is indeed an international month. In Paris a representative conference of social workers collected together by the League of Red Cross Societies discussed the possibilities of an international conference on social work, in which various international bodies concerned with social welfare in its different aspects might unite. Here, again, one was conscious of the new spirit which has brought new life to post-war social work. Delegates from State departments of different countries, representatives of such great foundations for social amelioration as the Rockefeller and Commonwealth funds, of leading international and national health and social organizations, and of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, joined together in the discussion of arrangements for a possible congress to be held in London in 1927 or 1928. As in Geneva, the question of training for social work was well in the forefront. The chairman, Dr. Alice Masaryk, of Czechoslovakia, went so far as to say that at the moment this was the subject of the greatest importance and should be made the central point of any conference of social workers.

Social workers can no longer plough a solitary furrow; the nations of the world are linked together in a Society of Nations and the social worker of to-day must be in touch with developments in other countries. Thanks to the great foundations already referred to, there are good facilities for study and research between America and Europe, but all too few between our own and European countries. Some means of regular interchange must surely be evolved and the organizations to which I have referred in conjunction with others must help to find the way.

### PERSONAL.

We regret to announce an accident to Miss Bertha Mason, our Local Government correspondent, who was knocked down by a motor-car on 23rd September. She was taken to a hospital and later was able to be removed to her sister's house. We are glad to learn that she is now making satisfactory progress and hope that before long she will be able to continue her valuable contributions to our columns.

### THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The coming of the Imperial Conference is important for the Women's Movement, as it is important for most movements which are based on corporate civic or political life. In addition to the significance of the position of the Imperial gathering, as a consultative body its deliberations have wide importance, because from them may spring a new type of Federal Constitution. A group of Federated States does, in fact, already exist, but no machinery for efficient joint administration is actually in permanent existence. If any such machinery is called into being it is important to see that as at the League of Nations the Constitution throws open posts equally to men and women, so in the secretariat of any British Empire organization there shall be equal opportunity for the work of able women. This and other points concerned the Conference held under the auspices of the British Commonwealth League on 30th September, at Carnegie House. A most interesting letter was read from the Australian Federation of Women's Societies for Equal Citizenship to Mr. Bruce on the eve of his departure for England.

After sketching the significance of the changing relationship in the status of the self-governing Dominions, and pointing out that in adopting the principle of adult suffrage, Australia has established Democratic Government, the letter goes on to say "We are expecting, sir, that you in your position as Prime Minister of Australia will uphold the principles of equality between men and women in the important deliberations in which you will be taking part." And later we find the following:—"Australian women naturally expect that any scheme agreed upon by the Imperial Conference for the further consideration and tabulation of the above questions will secure to women the fullest measure of opportunity for the exercise of their rights and duties as citizens of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and we press for the appointment of women as members of groups which handle, investigate, or decide upon problems of Commonwealth policy." This is firm language and is supplemented by a private letter in which the President says, "We desire it to be on record that in 1926 we knew what we wanted and asked for it." The Federation followed up its purpose by nominating Miss Collisson, the Australian woman who is organizer of the British Commonwealth League, as woman assessor to the Imperial Conference.

The Conference was opened by a discussion of Empire inequalities of franchise, and if, as is hoped, a deputation is granted, the case will be clearly stated for the Empire by a British woman. Affiliation, Maintenance, Arbitration, and the voluntary method as opposed to compulsory notification were the subject of resolutions, and these four topics will be embodied in the form of a memorandum which will also be sent overseas and to English groups. It is left to the discretion of the Standing Committee of the League which is organizing the deputation to select the personnel and the exact topics for presentation, but the franchise, the need of full Dominion delegates including more women to the League of Nations, and the Nationality of Married Women will certainly go forward. The National Council of Women was given the precedence in regard to nationality because it has made this subject its special care. The League has consented to add the weight of its overseas groupings to this deputation. Two further points which aroused interested discussion were the position in regard to the Old Age Pension and Social Insurance. There are cases of distinct hardship when a man who has lived less than the required twelve years after the age of 50 in England, although he has lived some years in other parts of the Empire, claims the Old Age Pension and finds he is not eligible. A very interesting report, Paper Cmd. 2608, March, 1926, is available on the subject of Migration and Social Insurance, and to this report the Conference was referred by Miss Collisson, and the resolution which takes the form of recommendation in that respect was passed.

Migration was considered specifically in relation to the educated woman. There is unquestionably a steady opposition to any kind of assistance for women other than domestic servants, but there is some evidence that if schemes were actually prepared the officials of Overseas Departments would give their help. It is surely a mistaken policy to import into the newer countries only the brawn and muscle from the homeland, and given careful safeguards in selection, training, and above all, tests of temperamental fitness, it seems likely that many more openings of an individual or group kind could be found for such would-be settlers. The British Commonwealth League is preparing a simple scheme which can be linked to other schemes of a more general character.

(Continued on next page.)



## A STIMULATING WEEK-END.

By DORA MELLONE.

The fourth week-end school has come and gone. For those who had been present at former Schools it was a confirmation of the faith that the Women's Movement is going on from strength to strength. Those who came for the first time realized how much can be packed into three days of glorious talk. The proceedings were fitly begun on Friday afternoon with a welcome to students from Miss Simson, vice-president of the Edinburgh National Society for Equal Citizenship, one of the earliest graduates of the University and first warden of the women students' hostels. The students numbered about fifty, and though they were for the most part from Glasgow and Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, they included a sprinkling from over the border.

The lectures were especially refreshing as they took everyone back to the principles which were the basis of the Suffrage Movement, and are still the foundations of the work for equality. One of the valuable points brought out in all the lectures was the amount of work to be done before the equality of women with men can be said to be achieved. The appeal of the hon. secretary of the N.U.S.E.C., Lady Balfour of Burleigh, for Equal Franchise was telling, bringing out the close relationship between enfranchisement and status which cannot be stressed too much. The legislative record of last year was referred to and the present position explained by Mrs. Hubback, Parliamentary Secretary of the N.U.S.E.C., who also dealt with Family Allowances. Mrs. Abbott also explained the recent industrial legislation in connection with restrictive and protective legislation for women in industry. The Factories Bill and the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill were dealt with as instances of this restriction, and the disastrous effects which would follow such legislation were effectively pointed out. Mrs. Abbott also contributed an impressive and convincing lecture on the Equal Moral Standard, the interest aroused by the lecture was evinced by the number of questions asked.

The value and importance of Lady Astor's Public Places (Order) Bill was made perfectly clear. The special problems connected with the organization of the Societies were discussed in two meetings. This general interchange of opinion and comparison of methods was felt to be most helpful.

The international aspect of the Women's Movement was not neglected. Reports were given of the Congress of the International Alliance for Woman Suffrage and Equal Citizenship by Mrs. Hubback, Mrs. Abbott, Miss Montgomery, and Miss Mellone—all full delegates. The question of "Women in the Church" was dealt with in an original manner by Miss Pagan, and the last gathering took the form of a lecture on "Peace and Disarmament" by Mr. S. C. Farrar.

The interest of the week-end was greatly enhanced by the excursions which had been so kindly planned. It was felt by all present that life in one of the University Hostels under the conditions provided by the Edinburgh National Society for Equal Citizenship was a very pleasant thing. Too much cannot be said in praise of all the arrangements which fitted in like a mosaic. After all it is the comradeship, the "opportunities for meeting together and strengthening the brethren in love and good works" that is so valuable. Warm gratitude is due to the Committee of the Edinburgh S.E.C., especially Miss Robertson, its Hon. Secretary, and the speakers from headquarters. This Week-end Autumn School will long be remembered by all present.

## A SECOND TERM OF OFFICE.

Councillor Miss Dales has been asked to serve a second year as Mayor of Dunstable—an important tribute to her work.

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Miss St. John Wileman reported on useful investigations which she had made in Canada, and she was firmly of opinion that very much could be done for this type of settler. Her own plan deals with large grain groups on suitable estates, the cost of upkeep to be drawn very largely from the better use of money now given as unemployment and relief with the aid of local relieving bodies.

The Conference left it open to the League to carry this point forward to the Imperial Conference.

Apart from the specific discussions there is still a very great deal of hard thinking to be done about the general position of women in relation to policy making in the British Empire, and it cannot too soon be begun.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR 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.

## RECEPTION TO DAME EDITH LYTTTELTON.

We are giving a reception to Dame Edith Lyttelton as substitute delegate for Great Britain to the Assembly of the League of Nations, on Monday, 8th November, at 4.15 p.m., place to be announced later. We are very glad to be able to announce that in addition to Dame Edith, Lord Cecil has accepted the invitation to be one of the guests of honour and to speak on that occasion. We particularly welcome this opportunity of having Lord Cecil with us as his office in the Government makes it impossible except on occasions such as the present, which are of a non-controversial character. Tickets, price 2s. 6d. including tea, can be obtained from Headquarters.

## "WHY WOMEN ARE WANTED ON TOWN COUNCILS."

A reprint of this leaflet is now ready, and can be obtained from Headquarters (price 1d. or 2s. a hundred). We recommend it to all societies who are working for the return of more women as Town Councillors.

## A LITTLE BUTTER FOR BUSINESS GIRLS.

A luncheon was held on Wednesday of last week at Frascatti's Restaurant to introduce members of the Press to the site which has recently been secured by the Y.W.C.A. at the corner of Tottenham Court Road for the erection of a Central Club for business working girls in London. Sir Herbert Morgan, who presided, paid an unstinted tribute to the work of girls in the commercial world which should go some way towards compensation for the constant criticism to which these hard-working members of the community are subject. Women, he said, were on the whole more loyal to their businesses than were men—and far from being more liable to gossip and pass on information, they were if anything more discreet and impersonal than men. Mrs. Baldwin followed with an endorsement of these glowing remarks. We are inclined to distrust generalizations of this kind about men and women, having generally found the two sexes to be "much of a muchness" in respect of loyalty and discretion. Nevertheless, it is refreshing when they take the unaccustomed form here recorded. Incidentally Sir Herbert Morgan indicated the astonishing growth of London women clerks and typists during the last twenty years. In 1901 there were 12,000 of them. In 1920 there were 93,000.

## ONLY A SHILLING.

(Post free 1/6.)

## WOMAN'S YEAR BOOK

Published in 1923 at 6s., still quite up to date, and contains valuable information on:—

Careers for Women.                  Committee Procedure.  
Societies and Organisations.      Local Government, etc., etc.

Apply, SECRETARY, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## MRS. CORBETT ASHBY AND HENDON DIVISION.

MADAM,—May I have a few lines in which to explain that I have accepted the invitation of Hendon Liberals to fight at the next election (without consultation with my party headquarters) simply because I feel it is vitally necessary to educate the electors on the Liberal programme?

Because of my family and my work, I have had to refuse the many constituencies offered me further afield. The 82 constituencies of London do not offer safe Liberal majorities at the moment, yet if I fight at all I must fight here. I did not intend to stand again, but the coal strike seems to me to have shown such utter failure of leadership in both the Conservative and Labour parties that it is positively dangerous to give the nation no alternative but to swing from one to the other. While the Conservative and Labour leaders are afraid of their own extremists, they cannot even act up to their own convictions.

My heart and energy is and will always be in the woman's movement, but as a voting citizen I believe it is only the Liberal programme of peace abroad, co-partnership at home, free trade and a sane development of capitalism under safeguards for the common weal that can restore happiness and prosperity and I am therefore compelled to stand as Liberal candidate to fight for my convictions.

MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY.

## HOME ECONOMICS.

MADAM,—*Re* letter from Ann Pope in your issue of 24th September WOMAN'S LEADER.

I still think her remedies for the servantless wife of a medical man are totally beside the point. She, the mistress, is perfectly willing to pay for trained service, but naturally objects to both paying and training, which latter would certainly mean leaving her young children to the mercy of untrained nursehood, while she, the mistress, was occupied in teaching the untrained cook in the kitchen, or housemaid in the housework.

This is the position of many thousand mistresses, perfectly capable of doing the various works appertaining to a household, but who from various reasons cannot do without service.

Surely the other letter signed M. C. C. is also beside the point. No true mistress objects to a good servant wearing spectacles, if necessary; the capped and aproned inefficient domestic is not wanted in a well-run establishment, it is efficiency and kindly thought and interest in their work, not appearance, that is needed for comfort and happiness on both sides, mistress and maid. M. E.

[This correspondence must now close.—Ed.]

## WOMEN AND JURY SERVICE.

MADAM,—To a juror whose fate it has been to be summoned four years running in the King's Bench Division of the High Court, it appears that Mrs. Gray's statement in the paragraph on Women and Jury Service in your last issue is unduly optimistic, when she states that "a certificate of service can be obtained from any Under-Sheriff or Summons Officer entitling the juror to exemption from further service for four years or less, according to the court in which service has been given". She omitted to state that the length of time for which such exemption can be obtained differs not only according to the court, but also according to the county. Mrs. Gray has the advantage of living in Yorkshire, and it is, I understand, only in Yorkshire and with regard to a Court of Assize that so long a certificate of exemption can be obtained. In most counties it is only given for two years, and in certain counties, namely Herefordshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon and Rutland, and the whole of Wales, it is only given for one!

WOMAN JUROR.

## RESEARCH.

MADAM,—As one deeply interested in the welfare of the WOMAN'S LEADER, will you allow me to mention a matter which—from time to time—has given me very real distress? It is the assumption that "Research" (which in these instances implies experimentation on living animals) is justifiable; and that there is no reason to imagine that the practice will be out of harmony with the views of your readers. Evidently—having so many other questions demanding your attention—you have not felt able to devote time to the study of the vivisection controversy; otherwise it would have been apparent that to large numbers of your readers the very word "Research" (in this connection) brings pain and grief. Since this is, without doubt, a matter on which there is acute divergence of opinion—in medical and in lay ranks—may I urge that care be taken in Editorials not to hurt the susceptibilities of your readers in connection with this very serious moral question? For it is a fact that to many of them it appears—as expressed by Mr. Gandhi, "India's Saint"—that "Vivisection is the blackest of all the black crimes against God and His fair creation". ALICE ARMSTRONG LUCAS.

[We have no intention of opening our correspondence columns to a discussion of the vexed question of vivisection, but in courtesy to a faithful subscriber we print her comment on the use of the word "research".—Ed.]

## THE COAL DISPUTE.

MADAM,—I do not know who writes the Weekly Notes and News, but I cannot refrain from protesting against what seem to me narrow views with regard to the coal strike, and views which are alas shared by too many who have not studied the question. I hold no brief for either side, though I am only one of the many financial sufferers from the prolonged strike. There are usually faults on both sides in most disputes, but surely everyone knows that what the men's leaders really wanted was Revolution or failing that to force the Government to nationalize the mines, which would only be another rung in the Communist ladder.

The men have certainly suffered from very bad leadership, and the owners are blamed for holding to a principle. (In any case, as someone wrote recently, they are the only men who can pay the wages.) When one realizes what the different structures and workings of mines are, the different temperatures, water, etc., etc., it seems only common sense to have district settlements. I think I am correct in saying that national settlement has been tried and found wanting. There were some very useful questions and answers in a recent edition of *The Morning Post* on various questions relating to the industry, not only to help women speakers but everyone. If the strike is not soon settled by men (I fear women have not much say in the matter!) returning, or by cold weather which will bring the whole subject home to people who never seem to think of things, however serious, till they touch themselves, and perhaps in the dim future men may not be so work shy nor as are certain classes of women be encouraged to be so, either by mistaken charity or taxpayers' money in the shape of the dole.

Wages I cannot discuss, but must say that very many of my own friends would be thankful for half or even a quarter of what a great many miners are paid. E. M. LANCASTER.

[We are sorry that our correspondent feels that our view of the coal dispute is a narrow one and we should have been very glad if she had indicated a little more definitely the particular statements that have led her to this regrettable conclusion. At any rate we are assured that she cannot accuse us of bias in the withholding of criticism from one party or another, since we have applied our invidious quite impartially to all three active participants in this deplorable industrial imbroglio: the mine-owners, the miners, and the Government. And if we have refrained

from stating what the "men's leaders really wanted" it was because their conduct of this dispute has not rendered it altogether clear to us what they really do want. At times it would almost seem as though they wanted the maximum of approbation from those who have elected them with a minimum of constructive thought. At times, again, it would seem as though, like the owners, they were "holding to a principle" with a dogged and reckless tenacity worthy of the traditions of Flanders and Gallipoli. We admit that a particular national settlement "has been tried and has been found wanting". So, too, in the history of British coal mining have district settlements and pit settlements. But on the whole the history of collective bargaining generally has shown a tendency to progress from shop settlements to district settlements, and from district settlements to national settlements, and on the whole this has been conducive to the peaceful ordering of industrial relations. We admit, of course, the variations between district and district (and indeed between pit and pit in the same district) to which our correspondent very pertinently draws attention. But if she consults the report of the Coal Commission, or indeed the terms of the 1921 and 1924 national coal agreements, she will find that very wide local variations are reflected in the variations of the district "basis rates", and that the Commission opens the door for further district variations in the percentage additions, though within the framework of a national agreement. We confess that we have so far taken sides in the matter as to have expressed confidence in the very careful and balanced report issued by the Coal Commission—but we have done so in a political company which comprises members of all parties and excludes only the extremists of left and right. We venture to add the reminder that the "dole", though it contains an element of State assistance, is contributed largely from the wages of insured persons and is in the nature of the relief which our correspondent might honorably receive from a fire insurance company were she so unfortunate as to incur damage to her property through an accidental conflagration. Finally, we should like to express sympathy with those of her friends who would be thankful for "half or even a quarter of a miner's wage". Their case is certainly deplorable, and no charitable or public assistance that reached them could be regarded as mistaken or misplaced.—Ed.]

## BRITISH POLICEWOMEN IN COLOGNE.

MADAM,—My attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in your paper of 1st October, and signed "Florence E. L. Johnson." This letter on first reading seems to wish to prove some distinction as existing between the British Women Police who worked in Cologne and the so-called "official policewomen." A curious ignorance of the real facts is shown, and I feel in justice to those policewomen who undertook the work in Germany for the War Office, there should be no misunderstanding.

All the women working "on the strength", and therefore as Military Police in Cologne, were trained police and had worked for many years to make possible the appointment of other women to the police forces of our country. It would be quite impossible for women paid for by the local rates to be "borrowed" and sent to carry out such work away from the authority employing them. Therefore the service rendered by those who, at the moment, were not in such positions should not be termed as of less account. It was work which called for all those qualities required by pioneers and it will have been well repaid if—as it undoubtedly will—it leads to the permanent employment of policewomen who will be appointed by the authorities in Germany.

The recognition already shown by that country to me as representing the service to which the policewomen belong, is sufficient to prove the appreciation felt by all. Surely the importance given to the word "official" is somewhat overdone. It means so little. Anyone of us could at any moment become so, many members of this Service are already so. It merely means that he or she is paid a salary as belonging to and carrying on the duties of any police force in the country, including that of the Metropolitan Area. No single member of this Service needs or expects thanks, but all know only too well that had they failed when the first appointments were made there would have been no "official policewomen."

MARY S. ALLEN,  
Commandant.

MADAM,—In the WOMAN'S LEADER of 1st October your correspondent Florence E. L. Johnson implies that the British policewomen in Cologne were not policewomen at all. As the sentence "they were sent out by the War Office, and those employed belonged to a voluntary society having no connection with the police" is likely to cause confusion in the public mind, I should be grateful if you would allow me to bring the following points to the notice of the readers of your admirable paper:—

(1) Commandant Allen, who was requested by the War Office to investigate the conditions prevailing in Cologne and to supply the policewomen, was one of the first two policewomen employed under a Chief Constable as officer-in-charge of the policewomen during the Occupation.

(2) The British policewomen formed part of the Military Police of the Army of Occupation, and were paid by the War Office. To say that they were not "official policewomen" implies that the War Office is less official than the Home Office and the County and Borough Authorities who employ policemen and policewomen in Great Britain.

(3) Two of those policewomen were appointed by the Chief Constable of Sheffield as policewomen in that town, shortly after leaving Cologne.

(4) In 1920, during the Irish Rebellion, the Royal Irish Constabulary applied to Scotland Yard for "fifty trained and tested fearless women" to work in Ireland as policewomen with the R.I.C. The authorities at Scotland Yard directed the inquirer to apply to the same organization which later supplied the policewomen for Cologne. The fifty trained policewomen were at once supplied.

In conclusion, let us as British women, join with you in hoping that our Government will "take note of German appreciation of women police work in Cologne," and let us rather pay tribute to those pioneer policewomen for what they represent, not only in the efficient way they carried out their difficult and delicate work, but in its value from a diplomatic point of view. A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE "WOMAN'S LEADER."



**COMING EVENTS.**

**GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS' SOCIETY.**

OCTOBER 18. 3 p.m. Visit to Crosby Hall, followed by tea at 6 Embankment Gardens, by kind invitation of Mrs. Dearmer.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.**

OCTOBER 19-20-21. Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Thirty-first Annual Meeting and Council.

**NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.**

**Barnsley S.E.C.** OCTOBER 8. 5.30 p.m. Parish Room. Mr. P. B. Ballard, D.Litt., on "Child-Study." Chair: C. G. Morris, Esq.

**Chingford W.C.A.** OCTOBER 18. 3 p.m. Mrs. Aldridge on "Restrictive Legislation on Women."

**Edinburgh W.C.A.** OCTOBER 13. 8 p.m. Gartshore Hall, 116 George Street. Miss Lilian C. Barker, C.B.E., J.P., on "Juvenile Delinquency." Chairman: Brigadier-General R. M. Dudgeon, D.S.O., M.C.

**Gillingham W.C.A.** OCTOBER 18. 7 p.m. Oddfellows' Hall, Vicarage Road. Social Function.

**Kensington and Paddington S.E.C.** OCTOBER 13. 4.30 p.m. 42 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 7. Miss E. F. Rathbone on "The future work of the Society." Chair: Lady Trustram Eve.

**Petersfield S.E.C.** OCTOBER 12. 7 p.m. The Tea Shop, High Street, Petersfield. Mrs. Aldridge on "Restrictive Legislation for Women."

**Reigate and Redhill W.C.A.** OCTOBER 12. 3 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Reigate. Miss Rathbone on "Family Allowances."

**WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.**

**Peckham Branch.** OCTOBER 11. 3 p.m. Co-operative Stores, Rye Lane, Peckham. Miss Auld on "Family Allowances."

**Highgate Branch.** OCTOBER 13. 3 p.m. 270 Archway Road. Mrs. Aldridge on "Equal Franchise."

**WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.**

OCTOBER 8. 7.30 p.m. Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence.

**TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.**

**M. McLAHLAN 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.

**UPPER WIMPOLE STREET** (adjoining), in quiet private house, large bedroom, gas fire, partial board, for lady worker.—Box 1287, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**W.9.**—SUNNY BED-SITTINGROOM, one or two ladies; gas-fire; ring, slot meter, constant hot water, restaurant.—Box 1284, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**TO LET.**—Large unfurnished BED-SITTINGROOM in pleasant part of Hampstead. Use of kitchen and bath. Other rooms available if required.—Apply, in writing, to Miss O'Malley, 6 Steeles Road, N.W. 3.

**FURNISHED BED-SITTINGROOMS;** slot meters, service, e.l., bathroom, lounge; 15s. and 17s. 6d.; meals by arrangement.—43 Church Crescent, Finchley, N. 3.

**WESTMINSTER EMBANKMENT.**—To Let, furnished, on third floor, SITTINGROOM (bed-seitee), BEDROOM, kitchen-bathroom. Flat roof above with indoor staircase. Overlooks river and garden. £2 10s. weekly. Seen by appointment only.—Miss McArthur, 48 Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1.

**HAVERSTOCK HILL, HAMPSTEAD.** Pleasant bed-sittingroom in private flat, electric light, gas stove, ring, geyser bath; healthy neighbourhood, opposite tube; recommended by Society of Friends.—Box 1283, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**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.

**TO LET,** large sunny ROOM, as office.—Apply, Miss Burns, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

**BRIXTON** (near Station). Furnished BED-SITTINGROOM, or Bedroom and Sittingroom; Ladies; without board or attendance; cleaning and every convenience; comfortable, quiet, inexpensive.—Write, Ferris, 2 St. John's Road, S.W. 9.

**FURNISHED BED-SITTINGROOM,** lady's flat, W. 1; lady worker preferred, 25s., including bath, electric light; no attendance.—Write, Terry, 20 Manchester Street, W. 1.

**POSTS WANTED.**

**CHILD'S NURSE.**—Thoroughly reliable and experienced for single-handed care of baby or small child, and sewing. Free early October. London preferred. £52.—Apply Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Friday's Hill, Haslemere.

**LADY,** some experience as under-gardener, wishes work in garden; would help light household duties, musical, south preferred.—Box 1284, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**SECRETARY,** with nine years' experience, seeks post; University diploma (English), expert shorthand typist and book-keeper.—Box 1285, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**TWO friends** (ladies) require post together. Capable cook-housekeeper (all duties), and chauffeuse, gardener, stock-keeper; keen workers, highest references.—Box 1288, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**POSTS VACANT.**

**WANTED** at once, Chauffeuse, strong, to drive Ford Van, with part-time other work. Only Ford drivers need apply.—Plane Tree, 106 Great Russell St., W.C. 1.

**PROFESSIONAL.**

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

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

**FOR SALE AND WANTED.**

**NEVER FADE LINENS.**—For all these 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 (36 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.

**COTTON PILLOW-CASES.**—100 dozen Linen-finished cotton Pillow-cases, real good quality bargain line. These cases are highly suitable for hard wear and will give every satisfaction. Size 26 x 30 ins., four for 7s. 6d. Write for Complete Bargain List To-day. HUTTON'S, 41 Main St., 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. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

**TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE,** in perfect working order. Oliver No. 3, £4 10s.; Oliver No. 5, £6 10s.; Royal No. 10, £10 10s. (late model, cost £28); Remington No. 10, £10 10s. (late model, cost £25). All as new.—Flintoff's, 39 Borough Road, Sunderland.

**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.

**THE HAT DOCTOR,** 52 James' Street, Oxford Street, W. 1. Re-blocks, makes hats, stitched hats any size or shape (Ladies' or Gentlemen's), recovers shoes, satin, thin kid, canvas; material provided 13s. 6d., toe capped 8s. 6d. Furs altered and re-made.

**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 10 to 7.30. (Not Saturdays.)

**FELLOWSHIP SERVICES,** Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 10th October; 3.30 p.m. Dr. Bernard Hollander on "Sound and Unsound Minds." 6.30 p.m. The Rev. G. W. Hudson Shaw on "St. Clare."

**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 12s. 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.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for **1½d.** including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 6/6.

Name .....

Address .....