

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The Last Round.

Before next week's paper appears, the Day will be over, and our fate sealed. But there is still a week for final efforts. We believe that by a large influx of women of the right sort, we can most rapidly attain our ends, and our final word to our readers is to ask them to give what time they can spare during the next six days in working for at least one woman candidate in one of the many ways in which help can be given. Those who cannot speak, or canvass, or drive a car, can write letters to their friends, following the example of one worker for a woman who is writing sixty letters to friends in the constituency. Many are giving up their Whitsuntide holiday and many are giving all their free time. This is the woman's election. Let us at least prove our sincerity by some practical evidence of our desire for more women in Parliament.¹

Woman Candidates.

Our thumbnail sketches have unfortunately become more and more diminutive as the election approaches. But a few interesting facts emerge from the records which we have collected. With the exception of the group of very young candidates, a very considerable proportion of the women who are standing have taken some share, in some cases a very considerable share, in the great movement which has culminated in an equal franchise at this election. When we turn to their views on the programme of contemporary feminism, we find that almost all candidates of all three parties, are agreed on the broad principle of equality between the sexes. Many go much further and support fully the detailed reforms which have been submitted to them. There is almost complete unanimity on the questions on international relationships, for most women put "Peace First," and the equal moral standard. But we are surprised to find even on the more "controversial" points a large measure of "personal" agreement, though candidates have taken care to speak for themselves, and not their parties. A small number refuse to subscribe to legislation based on the nature of the work rather than on sex, though the great majority wish to secure equality by extending all forms of so-called protection to women. Some candidates ignore the question on facilities at clinics for information on birth control, but we are glad to report that the majority, including women of all parties, give their personal adhesion to this reform, and also, somewhat to our surprise, most candidates have some knowledge of the proposals for family allowances, and many support it in some guise. Apart from our programme, the amateur statistician on a small scale, undistracted by the election, might deduce some points of interest. The universities

¹ Anyone able to give any time during the coming week should apply *at once* to N. U. S. E. C. Office, 15 Dean's Yard. See page 127.

have produced a noticeable percentage of candidates—Girton appearing to figure most frequently. Scotland and Wales are well represented, and the great variety of experience is most marked. All occupations, industrial, professional, and public, from domestic servant to Lord Mayor, seem to be represented. An unexpected number have travelled seriously in other lands, studying conditions in the East, Europe, and America. Many received their initiation to public work during the war, but with few exceptions, all candidates conform to Lord Cecil's test, and can show not only lip service to the League of Nations, but some definite work, either in connection with the League of Nations Union, or otherwise, to make it a reality. To sum up, there are many women candidates in the field whom we should welcome to the House of Commons, and we earnestly wish them success.

Women's Institutes in Council.

The annual conference of the Women's Institutes in London is usually hailed as a portentous event by the national Press; and the gathering of 3,000 delegates from the villages of England and Wales which met in the Central Hall on Tuesday of last week under the chairmanship of Lady Denman, managed to hold its own in spite of the competition of the General Election. It was also, very properly, the occasion of a visit and a speech from a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. We are sometimes tempted to indulge in a certain degree of amusement at the astonishment which year after year the good sense, public spirit, and critical power of the Women's Institute delegates appear to provoke among all beholders. For our part we always knew that women in the mass were like that and would respond in just such a manner to an assumption of national and local citizenship. That is why we pinned our faith years ago to the claim for their enfranchisement. Nevertheless—it is always pleasant to watch the materialization of high hopes, and this recent representative gathering of 4,316 village Women's Institutes gave an opportunity of doing it. It was no mere social gathering. It was a constructive parliament, with a considerable voting strength behind it, conscious of practical needs and articulate desires. It wanted better domestic education from the local education authorities. It wanted a new forward policy in the matter of rural instruction from the Ministry of Agriculture—and more women on the Ministry's staff. It wanted more telephones. And very emphatically it wanted, with the help of vigorously enforced by-laws, an unspoiled countryside.

Strange Doings in New York.

Close on the dismissal of Mrs. Sullivan, director of the Women's Bureau of the New York Police Department, has followed the acquittal of the two women doctors and three nurses arrested in connection with the police raid on Mrs. Margaret Sanger's Birth Control Clinic. The existing New York law permits the giving of birth control advice where health considerations are concerned, and the arrests were made on a charge of "illegal dissemination of birth-control information". It appears that evidence was originally obtained by a policewoman who visited the clinic in the guise of a truck driver's wife. The magistrate held that the police had not succeeded in proving that the advice given to the woman was not necessary to her health. As a matter of fact, experience shows that proof of this sort is a difficult matter. The question arises in this country in a somewhat different form in connection with the existing powers of medical officers at grant-aided maternity and child welfare centres. There is, of course, no restriction upon the type of case that may receive birth control advice from a private practitioner or voluntary birth control clinic and experience shows that economic considerations play a large, perhaps a predominant, part in inspiring applications for advice. To such agencies the patients of grant-aided maternity and child welfare centres may,

according to a direction of the Ministry of Health, be referred "on medical grounds". But when is a "medical ground" not a "medical ground"? In the case of a poverty-stricken and ill-nourished mother burdened with the anxieties and labours of a family already inadequately provided for by an inadequate wage, relief allowance or unemployment benefit, there may be good ground for saying with expert confidence that under such conditions a further pregnancy will involve damage to health. Is this, we wonder, a "health consideration" within the meaning of the New York law, or for that matter, our own Ministry of Health circular? If it is not, we are quite clear that it ought to be. Meanwhile we offer Mrs. Sanger our hearty congratulations on the triumphant emergence of her Clinic from an unpleasant and outrageous ordeal.

Local Authorities and Children's Rent Allowances.

At a Conference of representatives of the Housing Committees of Local Authorities in London and the Home Counties convened by the National Housing and Town Planning Council and held last week, a resolution was passed embodying the policy which has been advocated in these columns with regard to the provision of an additional subsidy in the form of children's rent allowances to make it possible for the poorer paid workers with children to take advantage of new houses. It was pointed out that where the great unsatisfied demand for houses now rests is for houses of a certain size, that is, for the non-parlour three bedroom type, on the part of the slum dwellers in our great cities. It is obvious that slum clearance is impossible, and overcrowding cannot be decreased unless there are newhouses to which the present dwellers to the slums can ultimately go. Inquiries have shown, however, that the present slum dweller cannot pay a rent of more than 10s. a week, and that if he is a low-paid worker with a family, he cannot afford more than 6s. or 7s. The aim therefore of the proposals put forward by the National Housing and Town Planning Council is by means of a subsidy, based partly on his wages and partly on the number of children, to make the rent of a new house not higher than that of his present one. This could be done of course either by an increase of the general subsidy, which would be unthinkably extravagant, or by a special subsidy for those who need it. Though this idea, put forward a few months ago by Mr. E. D. Simon in his book *The Abolition of the Slums*, has been questioned and regarded critically by some of those to whom it is new, it is remarkable that at this Conference of Housing Experts not a single voice was raised against it.

Progress and Stagnation in the Churches.

At the general synod of the Church of Ireland held in Dublin last week, Lord Glenavy moved the second reading of a Bill making women eligible for election to the synod. In supporting the proposition he called attention to the superior church attendance of women and to their lively interest in Church affairs. An opposition speaker dwelt upon the danger that such a measure might pave the way for a demand on the part of women to enter the ministry. The final vote showed 92 of the clergy and 58 of the laity in favour of the Bill, 56 of the clergy and 69 of the laity against, i.e. a total of 150 for to 117 against. The Bill, however, requires a two-thirds majority for both orders. It was accordingly dropped, Lord Glenavy announcing his intention of reintroducing it at the next synod. Meanwhile an Australian correspondent sends us news of a resolution passed on 7th March by the Australian Methodist Conference "by a large majority". It resolves "that the general conference be recommended to affirm that women who believe themselves called of God to a wider ministry in the Church than now obtains among us, may offer as candidates for the ministry under the same regulations as apply to men . . ." This decision will come before the general conference which meets this month in Perth.

Equal Divorce Law.

Mr. Justice Hill, in considering the petition of a husband who admitted having himself on one occasion stayed at an hotel with another woman, delivered himself of certain opinions concerning the operation of our equal divorce law. The husband, it appears, committed the above-mentioned act in order to provide his wife with evidence for a divorce petition against himself. "It is," said Mr. Justice Hill, "a very miserable state of things, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the law which gives a wife the right to divorce her husband for a single act of adultery is a great temptation to a husband who wants

his wife to divorce him. . . . A man is a fool who takes advantage of it, and I am rather tempted to say that people who are putting up and manufacturing these cases ought really to be left to stew in their own juice; but . . ." anyway, the upshot was that the husband was granted a decree nisi by virtue of his wife's misconduct and in spite of his own peccadillo. We do not wish to quarrel with this judgment of a particular case, but we cannot help regretting the irrelevant intrusion of a general criticism of the recent Matrimonial Causes Act. It is true that the Act simplifies the procedure of deception in the case of "put up jobs," for it renders unnecessary the indecent paraphernalia of a formal written appeal by the wife for the restitution of conjugal rights. But it may be fairly assumed that the majority of husbands who commit single acts of adultery do not, in fact, want their wives to divorce them, and the legal possibility that such may be the result of their actions is likely to have deterrent effects.

The Limitation of Women Jurors.

The *Evening News* of 14th May remarks the total absence, on several recent occasions, of women from juries at the Law Court, and offers the following explanation: After the Sex Disqualifications Removal Act of 1919 which made women ratepayers eligible for jury service, a rule was adopted by which the ratio of women to men jurors on a panel selected for a week's service was made identical with the ratio of women to men on the ratepayers' list from which jurors are recruited. This ratio is about 1:5 and is usually preserved by composing a jury of two women and ten men. In some cases, however, this is not done, and the available women on the panel may, so to speak, get used up at an early stage in the proceedings. We hope, for our part, that this difficulty will soon disappear, as the result of an amendment of the 1919 Act making the wives of ratepayers eligible for jury service on the same terms as those on which they are at present eligible for the local government franchise.

Penal Reform.

At the last meeting of the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union, a resolution was proposed by the Women's International League in cordial approval of a resolution dealing with penal reform which has been placed by the British League of Nations Union on the agenda of the meeting of the League of Nations Societies at Madrid this month, and urging His Majesty's Government to give it support. The resolution places before the Assembly of the League the necessity of instituting an inquiry with a view to framing an International Convention upon the conditions (including prison labour) to be observed in all civilized countries in the treatment of persons under arrest or in captivity. The Women's Advisory Council now represents over seventy national organizations of women; the question of the reform of the penal system at home and abroad is one that has received much more attention from women since they began to sit on juries and became eligible for the Bench. The harsh treatment of "prisoners and captives" is not only alien to human and Christian ideals, but is unremunerative and unscientific. The International Social work of the League becomes each year wider in scope, and an inquiry into this subject must result in action.

Dame Janet Campbell's Visit to Australia.

We learn that Dame Janet Campbell has been lent to Australia in order to assist with the development of the maternity and child welfare movement. It is difficult to estimate what Dame Janet's work for the movement in this country has achieved. She has been responsible for two famous reports, "Maternal Mortality," 1924, and "The Protection of Motherhood," 1927, and has recently been supervising a three year long observation of infants at welfare centres in this country which should prove of great value. We are glad for Australia that they are going to have her help, but hope that it will not be long before she comes back: we still need her badly.

The Passing of a Scottish Pioneer.

One of the early workers for the Women's Movement in Scotland, Miss Agnes Husband, has passed away. Miss Husband was one of the first women in Scotland to serve on a Parish Council and Education Authority, being a member of both bodies in Dundee for many years. Several years ago the freedom of the City was conferred upon her in recognition of her work for the community.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

WOMEN AND THE PARTY PROGRAMMES.

Last week we promised to endeavour—in the language of the examination room—"to contrast and compare" the main items in the programmes of the three political parties. We must confess our inability to carry out this proposal, as it now seems to us impossible to do so in these columns without departing more than is seemly from our olympian non-party attitude. So we will content ourselves with a slighter task and one more suited to our many limitations—namely an examination of the special appeals to Women Voters issued by the three political parties. These appeals are all intended either to hearten women already enrolled in a party by a recital of the performances and promises of the party of their choice, or to attract other women voters whose party allegiance has not as yet declared itself; it is these last, of course, that each party is endeavouring to catch. Each party therefore have produced an admirable series of leaflets, letters and pamphlets. Each is obviously on safer ground when recounting the exploits or pledges of their own party than when attempting to belittle or to discredit those of their opponents. Each has gauged pretty accurately what appeals to the Woman Voter—Peace, Housing, Education, Maternity and Child Welfare, Opportunities for Employment, and Reduction of the Cost of Living. As regards these questions it is interesting to note that the Liberal Party leads in the space given to the need for Peace, both between countries and in industry. This is put forward as the question for the women voters. Labour comes next as regards emphasis, but we are disappointed to find that it does not loom nearly so large in the Conservative literature or speeches. In Mrs. Baldwin's Letter to Women Voters indeed she expresses the view that "The great and only question to be considered is whether or not the welfare of the nation is to be handed over to a Socialist government"; she adds that Socialism "stands for class war, chaos and disruption—the break-up of family life and religion" (How many of our Labour readers will recognize these as their ideals? Mrs. Baldwin has obviously confused Socialism with Communism.) To go back to our programmes. Better housing figures everywhere—but, as we pointed out last week, it is again only the Liberal Party who shows convincingly how the slum problem is to be solved without undue extravagance. Labour advocates bigger subsidies all round, while the Tories rely on

slum clearance and a fall in the cost of building, though they do not inform us on what their hopes of this last consummation are based. All three parties vie with one another in stressing the need of greater care for mothers and babies. The Labour Party says "The Conservatives don't really care—they cut down the milk supply." The Conservatives reply, "Yes, but even after it was cut down our grants for milk were higher than under a Labour Government, and infant mortality has been reduced during the last five years by 10 per 1,000." All promise an extension of the maternity benefit—but as regards maternity and child welfare work generally both Liberals and Labour accuse the Conservatives of proposing to reduce the rate of its development by the doing away of the Block Grant in the Local Government Act. With regard to Education—all promise the same range of development, the stress laid on the need for dealing with Unemployment and the methods for its solutions are virtually alike where Liberal and Labour are concerned, and are certainly too well known to require comment here. The Labour Party—as befits the party who longer than any other has been avowedly "feminist" is the only one to recognize in their main appeal that "the fight for women's emancipation is not yet finished. There are other anomalies and injustices—legal, social and economic, especially affecting women and children (why women and children?) which must be dealt with." We will remember this should the Labour Party be returned to office! The Election literature with regard to the effects of safeguarding have more than that or any other point the flavour of the Elections of former days. Once again we have the Liberal impassioned appeals for Free Trade and the slogan "Your goods (not food this time) will cost you more"; once again Labour supports this point of view, but relegates it to a comparatively minor position; once again the Conservatives explain that what they propose is not really protection but that it would have the same result; once again prices of goods before and after tax are quoted with completely opposite results in Liberal and Tory literature. Has safeguarding in fact caused prices to go up? "Yes," says the Liberal. "No," says the Conservative. You, Madam Voter, must decide "What is Truth?"—and whatever the issue of this election be assured that the blame will be placed on you.

LETTERS TO A NEW VOTER FROM AN OLD VOTER.—XVI.

LAST WORDS.

DEAR MADAM,

I have had my say. In less than a week the General Election will be upon you, and you have probably, by this time, firmly made up your mind how you are going to vote. If you have, do not, I beg, allow any last minute issue to turn you from your purpose; for it is a matter of hard experience that spectacular issues which blow up on the eves of elections are of dubious origin and deceptive import. I remember something of the kind occurring when Miss Eleanor Rathbone stood as Independent candidate for the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool in 1922. Two nights before the poll, it was found that every bachelor in the constituency had been presented with a mendacious little leaflet professing to give an account of Miss Rathbone's views on Family Endowment (which was not, by the way, a relevant issue of the election) and suggesting that her aim was to deprive all bachelors of their pocket money. Why so late, you may ask? Presumably because it was hoped to create a sudden prejudice which Miss Rathbone and her supporters would not have time to dispel. As a matter of fact, I am inclined to think that this effort of energy and initiative was wasted. A complete reply was written at midnight, printed in the small hours of the morning, and with the help of a devoted band of voluntary workers, put round the entire constituency in the course of the last remaining day. But I beg you to look out for stunts of that sort, and know them for what they are.

Meanwhile—have you noticed that a difficulty of the opposite kind has gradually come into view? The Conservatives, to judge from the speeches and promises of their leaders, appear to be growing less conservative every day, the Socialists less socialist. Mr. Baldwin, whose term of office it must be admitted has not been characterised by a very hearty readiness either to spend money on the expansion of social services or to interfere with the operations of private enterprise, appears to be claiming your suffrages for a policy of vigorous social reform, and drastic reconditioning of our entire railway system. And Mr. Ramsay

MacDonald, whose party has in the past been associated with a demand for the progressive socialization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, is, it now appears, only prepared to pledge himself to the complete nationalization of the coal mining industry. The Liberal Party is perhaps in the most static position, because it cannot move very far either to the right or to the left, without getting entangled with the policy of one or other of its rivals. So, all said and done, there is some ground for the feeling that as far as programmes and promises are concerned, the issues are becoming a bit blurred. Such is the result of cut-throat competition for your votes.

However: there are still a few clear-cut contrasts of policy, sticking up in the welter of claims and counter claims. The Conservative Party stands for "Safeguarding," the Liberal and Labour Parties stand for Free Trade. The Labour Party stands for the nationalization of the coal mines; the Conservative and Liberal Parties do not. The Liberal and Labour Parties stand for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia, the Conservative Party does not. The Liberal and Labour Parties are anxious to push forward the building of more and still more low-rented houses with increased subsidies; the Conservative Party, which recently reduced the subsidy, thinks that the time has now come to concentrate on the "reconditioning" of old houses in the slums. Above all, the Liberal and Labour Parties, each in their own ways which are not fundamentally different, are prepared to push forward public works on a grand scale to absorb the unemployed, while the Conservative Party is more convinced of the dangers than of the advantages of any such scheme.

These are some of the main conflicting issues of policy (though not by any means all of them) which will be before you on Thursday week: and it may have already struck you that except on the question of nationalization, it is invariably the Liberal and Labour Parties which stand together on one side, the Conservative Party which stands alone on the other. Therefore,

if no one party has a clear majority over both the others, it follows that in all probability the Liberal and Labour Parties will combine in some kind of partnership, defined or undefined, to carry those proposals which they both have at heart. At present they protest that they will not, indeed they have been so consistently rude to one another in the past that it may seem almost impossible that they can ever co-operate on any basis whatever. Nevertheless if none of the three parties has a clear majority I do not myself see how they can help it—that is if they really care for the measures which they profess to care for. Necessity makes strange bedfellows!

Nevertheless you may still find these programmes and proposals a bit bewildering, and perhaps, all said and done, I have only helped to make them more so. But remember that the party is something more than the programme, the business of government something more than the passing of new laws. If there were no new legislation for the next five years beyond the necessary routine business of passing Finance and Appropriation Acts the business of administration would still go on through the government departments, acting under the direction and stimulus of His Majesty's Ministers, and affecting the lives of most of us in more ways than we are easily aware—through the Trade Boards, the Employment Exchanges, the Health Authorities, the Education Authorities, as the case may be. And it makes a vast difference to the work and influence and policy of these departments what party is in control of them, what party attitude of mind is being reflected through them in the day-to-day business of administration. And there is no doubt whatever that the attitude of mind which the Conservative Party is likely to reflect is wholly different to that which the Labour Party is likely to reflect. What that difference is, you probably know perfectly well "in your bones" already. If you don't, mingle with your politically-minded friends of both parties, and hear them talk among themselves. You will then know soon enough.

One word more, before I wish you greeting and farewell.

Whatever party is disappointed in the results of this general election will put the blame on you. They will say "this is all the doing of the new women voters." It may or may not be true, and the secrecy of the ballot will make it impossible to prove either way. But believe me, they will say it. Father Adam was the first man to blame his misfortunes on a woman, and men have been in their various degrees, true sons of Adam from that day to this. So you must be prepared for it in this case. Of course, you can always comfort yourself with the reflection that it never can happen again, for next time you will be like myself—

AN OLD VOTER.

OBITUARY: MISS ELSIE MORTON, O.B.E.

We announce with regret the death of Miss Elsie Morton on 12th April, after a long illness. Miss Morton was a member of the Executive Committee of the Women's Freedom League and was well known to many readers of this paper as a lecturer on Proportional Representation. Though handicapped by constant ill-health, Miss Morton's life is a record of devotion to her home circle, combined with singularly able public service in many different directions.

ELECTION ADDRESSES.

Election addresses delayed by the holidays will no doubt pour in too late for this week, and next week's issue unfortunately appears after polling day. Mrs. Corbett Ashby's and Miss Eleanor Rathbone's addresses which have reached us give the expected prominence to Peace. Both testify to their faith in equality between the sexes. Mrs. Corbett Ashby urges the need of more women in Parliament. Miss Rathbone suggests that some weight may be attached to the advisability of including among eleven University Members one woman.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER
EVERY FRIDAY. TWOPENCE.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SOCIETIES

Send 10/10 to the Office of the Paper, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1
2/9 for Three Months. SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY.

WOMEN CANDIDATES IN 1929.¹

MISS MARGARET BEAVAN.

Unionist Candidate for Everton, Liverpool.

Miss Beavan had won a reputation for herself as a child welfare worker of great force and ability before she entered the public arena as a councillor on the Liverpool City Council and a Justice of the Peace for Liverpool. In 1927-8 she had the very unusual distinction of election of Lord Mayor, an office which she held with remarkable success. Though Miss Beavan has not associated herself with the "women's movement" her knowledge of social problems and their constructive treatment will serve her in good stead if she should be successfully returned.

MRS. FLORENCE HARRISON BELL.

Labour Candidate for Luton.

Mrs. Harrison Bell is well known in the Co-operative and Labour movement, and has been for eight years a member of the Executive of her party. She is better known to readers of these notes as a keen suffragist, at one time hon. secretary of the Newcastle Society for Women's Suffrage and the North-Eastern Federation. She is in substantial agreement with the points on our present programme, and as a former keen suffragist her support could be relied upon.

DR. ETHEL BENTHAM.

Labour Candidate for East Islington.

Dr. Ethel Bentham is well known outside her own party in medical circles and as a Justice of the Peace. She was a keen suffragist and gives active support to the principles for which we stand, while not pledging herself as to details.

MISS M. G. COWAN, O.B.E., M.A.

Unionist Candidate for Paisley.

Miss Cowan, who was educated at Girton College, holds the Mediaeval and Modern languages tripos of Cambridge University and the post-graduate diploma in social science of Edinburgh University. After leaving college she identified herself with educational work in Scotland, and is a member of the executive of the National Committee for the training of teachers and of the National Advisory Council on Education and Industry. Miss Cowan has also experience of problems of employment as a member of a Trade Board and as vice-chairman of the Women's Local Employment Committee in Edinburgh. Her interests extend overseas as she has travelled in India and has recently returned from a visit to the United States spent in investigation of educational and economic conditions; she has also attended the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and is Vice-President for the East of Scotland for the League of Nations Union.

MISS ALISON GARLAND.

Liberal Candidate for Warrington.

Miss Alison Garland has a surprisingly long record of service to her sex. To the new voter she should be admired as one of the pioneers of the modern suffrage movement, and she was one of those who kept the woman's flag flying in the Liberal party before the war. She has travelled far, having visited both the East and the United States and Canada. There are few, if any, more accomplished women speakers. She is a staunch feminist, and therefore fully in accord with the views of this paper.

MISS MARY GRANT.

Liberal Candidate for West Salford.

Miss Grant has a special claim on women voters, as in the critical years preceding the war she took a very active part in the fight for the vote. Before this she worked in India as an educational missionary of the Church of Scotland. During the war she served in munition factories and the women's police service, and for some years she has been engaged in party political work. Miss Grant gives full support to the reforms on our election programme, and could be relied upon if she were returned to work on their behalf within her party and in the House of Commons.

MISS ELEANOR STEWART.

Labour Candidate for North Edinburgh.

Miss Stewart has had a romantic career. She began working life carrying milk from 5.30 a.m. before school hours, and she

¹ For previous lists and sketches see issues of 19th and 26th April, 3rd, 10th and 17th May.

started factory work at 14, and was, on one occasion, dismissed because she reported bad conditions. She had the privilege of working for a time in the organization of women workers with Miss Mary McArthur. Miss Stewart's public work began when she was elected as the first woman Town Councillor in Glasgow. She is a Director of the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital and Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women, and a member of the Consultative Committee of the Scottish Board of Health on National Health Insurance. Miss Stewart has replied favourably to all questions regarding the reforms on our programme.

MISS M. E. MARSHALL, M.A.

Liberal Candidate for Smethick, Birmingham.

Miss Marshall is a valuable member of the Cardiff Women Citizens' Association, and has long been a member of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. She was educated at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, and after a short experience of teaching undertook social work in East London. For fifteen years she was organizing officer for women's and juvenile work in the Board of Trade and Ministry of Labour, and in this way gained wide knowledge of social and industrial conditions in towns as widely different as London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Bristol, and Cardiff. For the last four years she has served as joint hon. secretary of the Cardiff and District Women Liberal's Association, and is now a member of the Women's National Executive. Miss Marshall would, if returned, be in a position to give well-informed and experienced support to the reforms we represent.

OTHER CANDIDATES.

We can only refer briefly to some other candidates with special claims to our interest who are not closely associated with our programme of reforms. Miss Irene Ward, Conservative candidate for Morpeth, Northumberland, is in agreement with almost every point. Miss Elisabeth Edwardes, Liberal candidate for St. Pancras, gained experience in helping Mrs. Wintringham when she was M.P. for Louth. Miss Muriel Morgan Gibbon, M.A., Liberal candidate for South Hackney, who took a classical degree at Girton, has written several novels. She and Miss Edwardes are in substantial agreement with our reforms. Miss Pickford, Conservative candidate for Farnworth, educated at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, has had admirable experience of social and public work. Miss Barbara Bliss, another young Girton graduate, is standing as Liberal candidate for East Grinstead, and has given appreciative replies to our questions. Special mention must be made of an attractive group of very young keen Liberal candidates. Miss Ida Swinburne, standing for East Surrey, is the youngest member of the executive of the Women's National Liberal Association. Miss Schilizzi, standing for Northampton, a niece of Venizelos by marriage, though only 25 has given four years study to the League of Nations. Another young candidate, Miss F. L. Josephy, standing for Winchester, has acted as secretary of a group of Liberal Members in the House of Commons. Miss Grace Roberts, candidate for Caerphilly, has lived in her mining constituency and has "broadcast" to the women of Wales in the Welsh language. Miss Hester Holland, Hythe, has a famous Liberal ancestry, and is widely read in politics. Miss Enid Laphorne, candidate for North Herts, has each year attended the Assembly of the League of Nations. Turning to Labour, Mrs. Helen Gault, candidate for East Perthshire, took part in the suffrage movement and has spoken on family allowances. Mrs. Townsend, Labour candidate for South Bucks, is an "out and out feminist" who took an active part in the suffrage movement. Mrs. Constance Borrett, Labour candidate for Weston-super-Mare, a keen advocate of "absolute equality between the sexes," also shared in the struggle for the vote. Mrs. Catherine Wadham, representing Labour in West Lewisham, gives wholehearted support to our programme. Mrs. Ruby Davies, Labour candidate for Wells (Somerset), Miss Helen Keynes, the cousin of the well-known economist, who represents Labour at Horsham and Worthing, Mrs. Massingham (Petersfield), and Miss K. Spurrell (Totnes, Devon), all give satisfactory replies.

FINAL FIGURES.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, the only woman Independent Candidate, was omitted from our list last week. Lady Baxter (Montrose), has withdrawn. The total number now stands at: Unionist 10, Liberal 25, Labour 30, Independent 1, Communist 3, 69 in all.

ON THE CASE FOR INDEPENDENCY IN UNIVERSITY CANDIDATURES.

[We have printed articles stating the case for each political party, but have omitted any statement in support of an Independent candidate. Only a small proportion of our readers will, in all probability, be required to consider this as an election issue, but we think it may interest our readers to read a statement issued by a group of men and women university teachers in regard to Miss Eleanor Rathbone's candidature. Miss Rathbone has during the whole of her public life maintained an independent attitude and has never been a member of any political party. But we, of course, recognize the fact that the Independent outlook which her supporters appreciate in Miss Rathbone may be found in candidates who, though marked by a party label, are identified in the minds of the public with International or other great issues which can best be served outside the limits of party politics.—ED.]

"Some of us are members of the political parties to which we severally belong. It is not because we are dissatisfied with our political parties that we are supporting Miss Eleanor Rathbone's candidature but because we believe she would make an admirable representative of the Combined English Universities.

A University constituency may properly be regarded as in a different category from the ordinary territorial constituency. Nearly all its electors have through their local qualifications the opportunity of giving effect to their views on party issues. The justification for giving them a second vote, based upon graduation in a University faculty, would seem to be that it enables a selected group of the community to record a judgment which is not an expression of allegiance to a particular political party, but an expression of confidence that the individual selected will be able to make constructive and critical contributions to the legislative work of the House of Commons. While Parliament must necessarily draw its strength mainly from the political parties, there would seem to be also room for Members whose judgment and political action is unbiased by the claims of party discipline, and who could give support—perhaps the more valued because known to be impartial—to measures rather than men.

To the Universities, who live by intellectual freedom, the community may reasonably look for representatives of this type. Among these we believe that Miss Rathbone, with her wide administrative and social experience, her original contributions to applied economics, her special knowledge of problems affecting women and her natural detachment of outlook, would fitly find a place."

Women's National Liberal Federation.

Before going to the poll, every wise elector will read and think over the statements of policy issued by the three political parties.

Do not fail to secure a copy of the Pamphlet:

LIBERAL POLICY for WOMEN

Which contains a clear statement on the attitude of the Liberal Party to all matters of vital interest to women.

To be obtained, price 2d., post free, from the Secretary, W.N.L.F., 1 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Women's National Liberal Federation will welcome any offers of help for the campaigns of Liberal women candidates.

REMINISCENCES OF MY LIFE.¹

(Printed for Private Circulation, 1928.)

On our return on the last day of February this year from our visit to Ceylon, we found a considerable number of books and other printed matter awaiting us which had accumulated during our two months' absence. Under ordinary circumstances I should have begun looking through all these on March 1st, but on the very evening of our return home my sister Agnes met with a distressing accident which dislocated her left shoulder and caused her great pain. One of the consequences of the pre-occupation which necessarily followed was a complete neglect on my part even to begin to open the books and papers which lay piled up on my desk, and I therefore never discovered till a few days ago that I had become possessed of an interesting and delightful book, *Reminiscences of my Life*, by my old friend and for many years colleague in Suffrage work, Miss Elizabeth Sturge, of Bristol. I took it in my hand on Sunday morning, 28th April. The day was a deluge of rain from early morning till late at night. I generally defy weather, but this day baffled me, and I read Miss Sturge's book from cover to cover with the greatest possible interest and pleasure. Her life and mine nearly coincided. Her early memories were like mine—of the Crimean War, of Florence Nightingale and the Indian Mutiny, and of the Great Comet in 1858. She, like myself, was a member of a large family of brothers and sisters, but many of her experiences were very unlike mine: she tells, for instance, of her great aunt, Martha Stephens, and her sister, both exceptionally tall women, meeting a body of the recently enrolled soldiers, one of whom promptly picked up her aunt and another her sister and carried them along for some little distance. We had no such thrilling experiences. Tommy Atkins has become a civilized gentleman.

It was not long before the Sturge family became identified with all the leading educationalists of Bristol. Dr. Percival, the first Head Master of Clifton College, Professor Marshall, Sir William Ramsay, Dr. Silvanus Thomson and John Addington Symonds and his father, the well-known physician, were among their friends. The existence of this distinguished group of people explained to me the great vitality of the women's educational and political movement in Bristol and the neighbourhood at that time. I have always felt proud of the fact that T. E. Brown, the poet, was a member of our Bristol Society for Women's Suffrage and that I received the undeserved honour of being made co-trustee with Dr. Percival of a Bristol women's Trade Society. Our dearly beloved Women's Suffrage secretary in Bristol, Helen Blackburn, lived in that city for many years and was constantly bringing in new recruits to our cause through her single-minded devotion to it. A little later she, uniting forces with the two Miss Ashworths, of Bath, became leader in a really powerful organization in the West of England for promoting the political freedom of women. They sowed and we have reaped. It is well to look back at the efforts of these early pioneers and remember them with gratitude, and appreciation of the great difficulties which they overcame.

MILLCENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

A CHALLENGE TO G. B. SHAW.

Mrs. Le Mesurier's *The Socialist Woman's Guide to Intelligence: a Reply to Mr. Shaw* (Benn, 3s. 6d.) breaks a lance bravely. The contest is physically unequal. Her volume is but a little cutter by the side of Mr. Shaw's splendid galleon, but she fights with spirit and not wholly without success. If you take Mr. Shaw's argument for equality of incomes literally (and he invites you to do so) it is easy enough to make fun of it. Mrs. Le Mesurier is entitled to register her scores, though we may hardly, perhaps, follow her conclusion that if the case for equality of incomes falls the whole Shavian edifice collapses. Equally we may admit the justice of much of what she says without agreeing with its particular destructive application. We may wonder whether the way of the "true individualist of the better sort" (the phrase is hers and revealing) is not far more difficult than that of the over-logical Mr. Shaw. "Municipal Socialism," the trump card of the old Fabianism, is not easy to get over. She boldly admits that municipal enterprise in sanitation is right, but she cannot resist the unconvincing proviso that sometimes in South America they leave their drainage to private enterprise with "apparently satisfactory results". The "apparently" is hardly evidence. She does not want to

¹ Miss Elizabeth Sturge's book is not published in the ordinary sense, but can be obtained, price 5s. 6d., or 6s. post free, on application to her at 2 Durdham Park, Bristol.

denationalize the Post Office but reminds us that in Venezuela it is privately owned. She looks approvingly on Government participation in enterprises like imperial communications and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which is surely a dangerous concession. After all "nationalization" is a relative term; it may just as well wear a Capitalist as a Communist face, providing the reality of the "definite rights of control" by the State (to which in specific cases she does not object) is there. Her stipulation that "the final test of any communal service, which must decide whether it be good or whether it be evil, can only be its effect on the individuals who make up the State, and that in the broadest sense" might be endorsed by any Collectivist. Which is only to say that there is really not so much difference between most of us, whether we draw our maxims from Adam Smith, as does Mrs. Le Mesurier, or from the more elusive and vastly more entertaining Mr. Shaw. Whatever we may think of the merits of the controversy, and few of us can be quite convinced on them either way, we may read Mrs. Le Mesurier's antidotal footnote to Mr. Shaw with profit and appreciation of a frank and lively mind. A. L. W.

A FEMINIST CONQUEST IN BRAZIL.²

The feminist movement in Brazil has just obtained one of its greatest victories, if not the greatest to which Brazilian women could really aspire. In the State of Rio de Janeiro women can vote and be elected by a notable decision of the Court of Appeal. From *A Patria*, a journal published in the capital of the sister republic we transcribe the following news:—

"The campaign for the feminist vote has just obtained the greatest political triumph in Brazil.

"A lady of S. João da Barra, Dona Francisca de Gaya, had qualified as an elector in her municipality, and one of the local leaders, or his deputy, was charged to have recourse from the decision to the Federal 'Junta' composed of Messrs. Léon Roussoulières and Octavio Martins Rodriguez and of the Procurator General of the State, who were to decide the affair definitely. The question was of the greatest interest because precedent would assure to women the right of registration—without the necessity for any alteration of the common law, and sufficiently by means of an exact interpretation of the Constitution.

"The case was delayed for several months because the State Procurator General had systematically failed to attend several convocations.

"The court of appeal, in conformity with the electoral law, deliberated finally on the difficult controversy. The defence of Dona Francisca de Goya fell, by intervention of the Brazilian Federation for the Progress of Women, to Dr. Natercia da Cunha Silveira, a woman advocate in the Rio de Janeiro Law Courts, who made a beautiful and learned speech, by examining the question under manifold aspects and destroying, point by point, the objections which the conservative elements had put forward on the occasion of the case in Rio Grande do Norte. She brought out the exact historic interpretation and stuck to the literal text. She analyzed the results and social effects of the conquest of the vote. She demonstrated the general nature and broad conception of the woman citizen according to the code of 1891, and she found occasion to make an observation on the necessity for alteration in the composition of the Court of Appeal which forms part of the Constitution of the Republic.

"When the Junta met again with a majority of its members present, Judge Léon Roussoulières spoke first, absolutely rejecting any alteration and maintaining the present electoral register for two reasons: Firstly, the legality of the feminine vote in accordance with the exact meaning of Art. 62; and, secondly, the incompetence of judicial power to question the convenience of the measure, the Court being only competent to apply the law, which it did in recognizing the validity of the municipal registration. Dr. Octavio Martins Rodriguez then read a long and detailed opinion in which he referred to all the phases of the incident, concluding by definitely recognizing the electoral rights of women."

As a result of this decided victory more complete than that of Rio Grande do Norte because independent of any State law—the urns of all elections are now open to women of the Republic overseas. *Eva* cannot remain indifferent to this fact and salutes the women of Brazil, congratulating them on the resounding victory they have just obtained.

² A correspondent in Lisbon has sent us this translation of an article in *Eva*, the leading women's paper in Portugal.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

BEST WISHES.

May we give our heartiest good wishes in their elections to our President, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, our ex-President Miss Eleanor Rathbone, to our Vice-Presidents, Lady Astor, Miss Susan Lawrence, and Mrs. Wintringham, to Miss Picton-Turbervill and Mrs. Hornabrook, members of our Executive Committee, and to many other women candidates, too numerous to mention, who we sincerely hope will be returned to Westminster on 30th May. We also extend our good wishes to the other candidates who are among our Vice-Presidents: Major Hills, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, and Sir John Simon.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MORE HELPERS WANTED.

For the last few days of the campaign for the General Election canvassers are very badly needed, and we should be most grateful for all offers of help for women candidates. For polling day itself we are anxious to secure the loan of as many cars as possible, and all who can offer to help in this way are asked to communicate with us at once, stating what women they would prefer to assist.

MEETINGS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE VOTE.

We have had almost more requests than we could cope with for speakers at women's meetings on the responsibility of the vote, the subject being dealt with, of course, from the non-party point of view. These meetings have been a marked success and indicated how a very large number of women are really anxious to take the responsibility of the vote seriously.

WORK IN THE CONSTITUENCIES.

Reports are reaching us every day of the most successful meetings and deputations which have been organized by our societies in various constituencies. Frequently it is reported that these all-party meetings at which all three candidates are questioned on matters of direct concern to women are the most enthusiastically attended in the district. We have a report, for example, from Rotherham of one such meeting, "the first meeting during the campaign at which the candidates had had a decent hearing." Hundreds of people were turned away as there was insufficient room for the crowd anxious to attend. At a similar meeting for women at Silvertown the candidates were closely questioned on the points on the National Union programme, and the audience of 300 women were intensely keen. Another meeting organized by the Kensington S.E.C., addressed by all three candidates, held in the Century Theatre, was packed to the doors.

STREET OFFENCES: SOLICITATION LAWS.

We have received from the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene copies of leaflets concerning the laws dealing with street solicitation and the necessity for obtaining corroborative evidence in these cases. It is urged that questions on this subject should be put to all Parliamentary candidates, and while similar questions are included on the questionnaire issued from our Headquarters, we believe some of our readers may be glad to have these leaflets on this special point. Applications for these can be made to the Secretary of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

ELECTION LITERATURE.

The *Questionnaire for Candidates*, together with an explanatory leaflet, can be obtained on application to the Office (price 1s. 2d. per dozen). We would also recommend, particularly for those who have not yet had much experience in election work, the pamphlet on *How to Conduct a Non-Party Election Campaign* (price 1s. per dozen).

Other leaflets, very valuable for distribution, and quantities of which have already been found useful, may be obtained at cost price as follows:—

"What Women Electors Want" (price 1s. 2d. per hundred).
"Why Should You Vote" (price 1s. per hundred).
For helping in the return of women candidates there are the following very useful leaflets for broadcast distribution:—
"To Men and Women Voters" (price 1s. per hundred).
"What Women M.P.s Have Done" (price 1s. per hundred).

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

GLASGOW S.E.C. AND G.W.C.A. (AMALGAMATED).

A General Election supper party was held in the Mansion House of the Rouken Glen Public Park on Monday, 13th May. There were over 300 present. The type of meeting proved very popular, as the tickets were fully taken up several days before the meeting. To give members an opportunity of hearing the point of view of the three political parties a representative from each party was invited to be present. Miss Margaret Kidd, M.A., LL.B. (Con.) candidate at the West Lothian By-election, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, M.A., J.P. (Lib.), candidate at the North Lanark By-election, and Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell, late Member of Parliament for Paisley, spoke on behalf of the respective parties. After the addresses the speakers responded to a lively fusillade of questions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RENTS AND OVERCROWDING.

MADAM,—With regard to Mr. Currie's article on rent restriction, I should like to point out that rent restriction has not operated to prevent overcrowding. What has happened is that tenants, secured by law from eviction as long as they continue to pay a rent fixed, which is lower than the market price, have sublet rooms at fantastic prices, to those who desire lodging in some particular locality.

I know there is a provision in the last amending Act designed to prevent this, but as both sub-tenant and tenant have a wish to continue their present arrangements the law is often evaded, as are the by-laws against overcrowding.

There is only one cure for overcrowding, and that is a plentiful provision of houses. I believe myself that we should have had less overcrowding if we had never had a rent restriction Act at all. What would have happened then would have been that the high rents which would certainly have been asked in the years immediately succeeding the war, would have tempted great numbers of people to build houses. All who could afford it would have moved into the attractive new houses. The old houses would have fallen in price, and come within the means of the lower paid workers.

There was a great restriction in building after the war. Confidence was shaken and the two boom years were wasted. The Government tried to come to the rescue with the expensive Addison scheme, but could only deal with a very small portion of the necessity. What the Conservative Government have done is to restore confidence and set the private builder to work again, and therein lies the true solution of our troubles.

This is terribly old-fashioned political economy, which no doubt ought to have been sent to Jupiter and Saturn long ago, but it has a way of demonstrating that it is here, in spite of all efforts to deny it.

MAUD SELBORNE.

Blackmoor,
Liss, Hants.THE GENERAL ELECTION
AND
WOMEN'S QUESTIONS

LEAFLETS for distribution among new voters and others.

A MANIFESTO TO THE NEW VOTER — WHY SHOULD YOU VOTE? Giving five reasons why the new voter should exercise her vote.

Price 1s. per 100, post free.

WHAT WOMEN VOTERS WANT. A leaflet indicating some of the more urgent reforms.

Price 1s. 2d. per 100, post free.

TO MEN AND WOMEN VOTERS — SEND BACK ANOTHER WOMAN.

WHAT HAVE WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT DONE?

Each price 1s. per 100, post free.

HOW TO CONDUCT A NON-PARTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Price 1½d. each or 1s. per dozen, post free.

A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

A LEAFLET EXPLAINING THE QUESTIONS.

Each price 7d. per dozen, post free.

Apply: THE SECRETARY.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.

COMING EVENTS.

ASSOCIATION OF HEADMISTRESSES.

14th-15th June. Leeds Girls High School. 55th Annual Conference.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

5th-6th June. 10 a.m.-2.30 p.m. Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. Conference on "Women and the Future." Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Speakers from different parts of the British Commonwealth. Tickets 3s. 6d. from 17 Buckingham Street, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN ALLIANCE SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

12th-14th June. International Congress, Berlin. Particulars from the Secretary, I.W.C.A., 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

THE GUILDHOUSE.

26th May. 3.30 p.m. Dame Edith Lyttelton, G.B.E. (Substitute Delegate League of Nations Assembly). "Traffic in Women and Children."

TYPEWRITING.

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

TO LET AND WANTED.

RECOMMENDED by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Swiss family receives paying guests. Large comfortable house and garden near Lake of Geneva. Terms £10 monthly. French lessons arranged if desired. Mlle Reitzel, le Prieuré, Tour-de-Peilz (Vevey).

BOARD AND LODGING. Quiet home at moderate terms. Bed-sittingroom and service for lady or gentleman at Cheam. Pleasant country in easy reach of London.—Apply, Mrs. Bampton, Puttsboro', Alberta Avenue, Cheam.

THE Misses Brackenbury, 2 Campden Hill Square, W. 8, offer one or two Front Rooms from 25th May; gas, electric; 25s. weekly. Breakfast by arrangement.

THE British Commonwealth League can arrange on favourable terms evening use of its charming Clubroom for any well-accredited small group desiring to meet regularly.—Apply, Organiser, 17 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.

FURNISHED House to Let till middle September, or shorter period; garden, garage; near Holland Park Tube.—Box 1,541, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TO LET, furnished, immediately for 4 months, two sunny, communicating panelled rooms, Church Street, Kensington. Own telephone, wireless, bath. Careful tenants, moderate terms.—Box 1,542, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

WENSLEYDALE. — Board-residence, every comfort; electric light, bath; sunny garden, garage; beautiful views.—Smith, Warnford, Thorlby, Aysgarth, Yorks.

CHARMING Furnished Cottage to Let, Berkshire. Five rooms, scullery; indoor, sanitation; electric light. Garden. 3 guineas weekly.—Write, "W," Fullers, 99 New Bond Street, W. 1.

COTTAGE, furnished. Living-room, kitchen (oil-cooker), two bedrooms (sleep four or five), verandah, shelter, garden. Down country, borders Wilts and Somerset. Free now. Rent according to length of let.—Cross, 24 The Close, Salisbury.

FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—To let, furnished, 30th July, for 6 weeks, modern non-basement house. Five bed, 3 sitting-rooms, all modern conveniences. Telephone, piano, garden, open-air dining and sleeping accommodation; use of tennis court; 7 minutes tube and buses. 5 guineas.—Box 1,543, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

POST WANTED.

LADY N. recommends visiting Dressmaker, Renovator, Mender, Upholstress; one day a week engagement, 5s. and meals; faithful, middle-aged, clever, economical.—Box 1,543, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL any Student of Florence Nightingale offer good price for her Life, by Sir E. T. Cook, 2 vols., good condition; to help worn-out nurse retiring through heart disease.—Stella Wolfe Murray, 21 Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W. 10, advertiser on nurse's behalf.

WANTED.—Someone to share year's subscription for WOMAN'S LEADER from June.—Address, Mrs. Long, Sherwood Cottage, St. Joseph's Road, Weston-super-Mare.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

DRESS.

GOWNS well cut and fitted by experienced dressmaker. Terms from 2/- . Ladies' own materials made up. Renovations a speciality.—Grace Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. Phone: Park 2943. Appointments.

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Expert advice on Openings and Trainings for professional women; interviews 10-1 (except Saturdays) or by appointment.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 26th May, 6.30, Maude Royden.

CHEAP HOLIDAY PARTIES for BERLIN.—MISS CHAVE COLLISSON has consented to arrange two parties for Berlin, June 10th-17th. The parties are intended to provide pleasant society, German-speaking conductor, and cheap tickets. They are open only to members of established women's societies. One is already nearly full. BOOK NOW.—Apply, Miss Chave Collisson, British Commonwealth League, 17 Buckingham Street, W.C.

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

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NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES
FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

15 DEAN'S YARD, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Edward Wright & Cavendish
Bentinck Lending Libraries.

These two libraries contain some three thousand volumes, including sections on current political, economic and social matters of special interest to women as citizens, as well as a historical section of the Women's Movement, which dates back to the 15th Century. Boxes containing approximately 20 books are available for Societies, Study Circles, etc.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

For individuals, 10s. 6d. per annum for two volumes per week, or 3d. per volume per week. Book-boxes 5s. per one month.

For Societies of the N.U.S.E.C., 15s. per annum or 5s. per book-box per three months.

For Societies other than those of the N.U.S.E.C., 25s. per annum, or 7s. 6d. per book-box per three months.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Librarian, at the above address.

N.B.—Carriage both ways to be paid by the subscribers.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. including postage. Send 10/10 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1 (Telephone Victoria 6188), 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 10/10.

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