WOMAN'S LEADER AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Wills, Intestacies, Family Maintenance Bill.

This Bill, which will be coming up for its second reading in charge of Miss Eleanor Rathbone (Independent Member for the Combined English Universities), on Friday, February 20, is being backed by Members of Parliament of all Parties, including several lawyers. A considerable body of support of the principles embodied in the Bill has been made evident both in the Press, among associations of lawyers, and among Members of Parliament. Both the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George, on previous occasions, have expressed their support. The Bill, it will be remembered, provides that a Testator must leave the interest of one-third of his property where there are children, and one-half where there are no children, to the surviving spouse, provided that in no case that a share shall bring in an income of more than $\pounds 2,000$ a year of the spouse. The Bill further provides that one-third of the life-interest of the estate where there is a surviving spouse, and one-half where there is none, shall be left to the dependent children, that is to say, children for two years after they leave off having a full time education, or are physically or mentally incapable of earning a living. In any case, however, the share for one child is not to exceed $\pounds 300$ a year. All those interested are urged to ask their Members to be in their place on the day—as our readers will appreciate that the danger to a Private Member's Bill during a second reading is absence rather

The Registrar-General's Report.

The Annual Report of the Registrar-General for 1929 has just been published, and contains many points of extreme interest. Thus, in 1929 the marriage-rate was higher than at any time since 1921, and was even higher than the general level of pre-war days. At the same time the average age of marriage is rising, which is, of course, one of the factors accounted for in the birth-rate, which, at 16:3 per 1,000 of the population is '4 per 1,000 less than has ever been recorded. The Registrar himself gives expression to the opinion that we have reached the bottom of the trough as regards the birth-rate. We see no reason to share this view, in that we know only too well that a considerable section of the married women of the country are still not possessed of effective knowledge on contraception. Infant mortality had risen to 74 per 1,000 from the record figure of 65 in the year before. This was undoubtedly accounted for by the influenza epidemic of last February, when that disease was followed in so many instances by pneumonia and many other troubles. This epidemic is the chief single factor accounting for the increase in the death-rate on the previous year. The rise in the average age of the population is shown by the increase in the death of numbers of people over 70; in fact, during 1929, nearly 100 centenarians diad

Living Wage Bill.

On Friday, 6th February, Mr. Maxton moved the second reading of the Living Wage Bill, which provides for the payment of a minimum wage to all workers. The Bill, which was extremely vague and obviously only introduced for purposes of propaganda, would have allowed a far more valuable discussion if it had been couched in more definite terms. Thus, as was pointed out by Miss Rathbone, no mention was made in the definition of a minimum wage as to how many the wage was to support. She proceeded to show along lines familiar to supporters of Family Allowances that a minimum wage sufficiently large to support a big family could not be paid to all workers out of the present National Income; that it was essential, therefore, that the children of the workers should be provided for by allowances, leaving any minimum wage that might be arranged to cover the needs of a man and his wife only. Although Miss Rathbone, along these lines, and other speakers using other arguments, tried to bring the discussion down to solid earth, they did not succeed, and it was felt that those who desired to raise the standard of living of the workers by this method, missed a valuable opportunity of more effective propaganda.

Thunder on the Left-

Storms continue to play round the unbowed head of the Minister for Labour. Stalybridge, it appears, is still unconvinced that it is not the business of the National Exchequer to confer perpetual pensions upon young women who do not wish to leave home when suitable work is available outside their own area and none is available within it. Accordingly the Mayor, strongly supported by the local Council of Christian Congregations, has repeated his objections to the stoppage of unemployment benefit to women who are unwilling to accept canteen work; nor does the unanimous verdict of a committee of independent women investigators that such work is eminently suitable, shake his faith in the right of young women to remain at home, if need be, at the Government's expense. Nobody, of course, has questioned their right to remain at home at their own or their parent's expense. In her reply to such representations, Miss Bondfield expresses the view that it is "a matter for regret that only two young women out of fifty in Stalybridge, for whom there is little prospect of further employment in their own occupations, should have been prepared to make the journey to Manchester at no cost to themselves in order to consider with representatives of the institutes the possibility of obtaining agreeable and eminently suitable employment." We must confess that we, too, find it "a matter for regret." There was a time when Lancashire mill girls boasted a certain independence of character. It is strange that they should now share the view of the Stathbridge Compil of Christian Computing the test of the Stalybridge Council of Christian Congregations that the moral dangers of economic independence outside the locality of their birth, require that they shall be kept at home in enforced idleness at the public expense.

-and Thunder on the Right.

Meanwhile, in her efforts on behalf of overworked and underpaid employees in the catering trades, Miss Bondfield has met with an unexpected check from the Judiciary. Last week the King's Bench Divisional Court upheld the objections made by certain catering firms and employers' organizations to her TO

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in that trade. In giving judgment on behalf of the employers, the Lord Chief Justice held that the Minister had, in her draft Order, "created a trade by definition," and that it was not within her competence under the Act to do this. In the draft Order the catering trade was defined as "all work performed in or in connection with a catering establishment." In other words whatever might be the occupation of the individual employed, he came within the Order if he performed work in connection with a catering establishment. But even if it be assumed that there was a trade called the catering trade, this draft Order offended in two respects, because it did not refer to the whole of the catering trade, but only to certain parts, and secondly, that it might include much that was not catering at all. To the outsider, this legal objection to the Minister's definition of the catering trade may appear to be strangely inconsistent with the acceptance of certain industrial categories to which trade board machinery has already been applied. That varying views may be held even by those who are not outsiders is demonstrated by the determination of the Minister-acting presumably with the support of the Ministry's legal advisers-to appeal against this judgment. We shall follow the fortunes of this appeal with the deepest interest, for the health and happiness of many hundreds of inarticulate women workers hangs upon its result.

proposed Order under the Trade Boards Act, to regulate wages

Death Penalty and the Expectant Mother.

Miss Picton-Turbervill introduced a Bill on Wednesday, the 4th, under the Ten Minutes' Rule, in order to abolish the passing of the death sentence on expectant mothers convicted of murder. Miss Picton-Turbervill pointed out that under the present law the expectant mother so convicted cannot be hanged until after the child is born, and that in point of fact her sentence is practically always commuted to that of imprisonment for life; the death sentence in such a case having not been carried out for seventy years. Miss Picton-Turbervill based her plea mainly on the shock to the mother and on the possible harm to the unborn child. The Bill was passed unanimously, and there is every hope that it will pass into law. While we share the hope that this will happen, we feel that this Bill only deals with one small aspect of the question of the abolition of capital punishment. There are many arguments, as our readers know, in support of the abolition of the death penalty in a multitude of cases, of which the expectant mother's is one. Should, however, the smaller reform be carried out, and the larger one be delayed, the law would be open to the charge of inviting any woman who wished to commit murder and not to pay the ultimate penalty, to become pregnant. We hope soon to publish an article on the whole question of capital nishment, but in the meantime we would congratulate Miss Picton-Turbervill on her having seized the psychological moment to ensure the success of her Bill.

The Case of Mrs. Wise.

In the meantime we hear that Mrs. Wise, the murder of whose child was the occasion of Miss Picton-Turbervill's Bill, has given birth to twins. In the various morals which have been drawn from her pitiable case we have never seen reference to what appears to us the most important of all, viz., the curious fact that no question appears to have been raised as to why her husband and the father of the murdered child were not contributing to the support of the children. Surely if ever a responsibility for a crime rested on shoulders other than those of the one who perpetrated it, it is in a case like this where the woman was left to struggle single-handed with the problem of the support of her

Women Candidates.

We watch with great interest the fight at East Islington. The fact that there are two women candidates makes it fairly possible that one will be returned. Both have had experience of public work, Mrs. Manning as President of the National Union of Teachers, and Miss Cazalet as a member of the London County Council. Both are interested in many of the causes for which this paper stands. What calls for comment, however, is the fact that not once in the Press relating to this by-election have we seen reference made to the sex of the candidates. This, indeed, means that the presence in Parliament of women as Members of Parliament is now accepted, and that the candidates will, no doubt, be judged on the merits of their respective policies, and that they will neither lose nor gain votes on account of being women

Birmingham Women Police.

The report of the activities of the Birmingham Women Police was presented at a meeting of the Watch Committee last week,

when many tributes to their work were paid. The report stated that of the six police women, one was a full-time Court matron, and another was the relief matron at the lock-up ; of the others, they had helped with over 4,000 cases, either visiting girls on complaints of their parents or friends ; finding work for women and girls and taking people who were ill and destitute to institutions; providing food and clothing; finding missing girls, and in general, giving much wise advice. How excellent it would be if the Birmingham Chief Magistrate could convince the Home Office Police Council, who are at present holding up the appointment of women police being made compulsory, of the need for their activities

Woman Hours.

All those who care for the well-being of working mothers will follow with interest and sympathy the experiment of the Manchester Jewish Hospital in organizing a system of appointment bookings for out-patients. Perhaps because it money valuation, the time of the working mother is habitually treated as a negligible factor, and the number of fruitless and tedious "woman hours" spent in the waiting-rooms of out-patient departments has never yet been seriously regarded as an element of national waste. But the Manchester Jewish Hospital has, at any rate, decided so to regard it, and last year, largely we understand, on the initiative of Mr. F. Barnes, the General Superintendent, a system of booking was instituted. It involves the organization of an appointments bureau, by which tickets are issued, in accordance with a booking plan based on the estimated speed at which patients will be dealt with. A Manchester Guardian correspondent reports that the system is working with unqualified success, that time spent by patients in waiting their turn is being saved at the rate of over 200,000 hours a year, and that if the system could be extended to all hospitals in the Manchester area alone, an annual saving of something like 2,500,000 hours might be effected. Clearly here is a matter on which women's organizations might take up arms; for the worst sufferer from out-patient department delays is, as a matter of fact, the working mother, who is often airily invited to go herself, or take a child for treatment, with little or no reference to what may happen to her work at home during her absence.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Equality in Holland.

Dutch women are to be heartily congratulated on having succeeded in getting their Parliament to pass a Bill by which wives are entitled legally to a proportion of their husband's earnings for the upkeep of the household. The status of women in Holland has thereby been considerably improved, and English wives who still have to register themselves as of "no occupation or "married" may well envy their Dutch sisters who can count themselves among the number of those professionally occupied.

Votes for Women in Japan.

We are glad to note that national suffrage for Japanese women appears to be in sight. The Government has introduced a Bill to grant women of 25 years of age equal rights with men in elections for the city, town, and village assemblies, and its speedy passage into law is expected.

Medal for Miss Johnson.

Miss Amy Johnson has been awarded the president's Gold Medal by the Society of Engineers for her paper entitled "The attention that I gave to Jason's engines during my flight."

Resignation of Mdlle Bonnevie.

We regret to note that Mdlle Bonnevie, who had represented Norway at the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations since 1922, has resigned, which leaves Madame Curie the only woman on the Committee.

Amanda in Real Life.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has familiarized us with the idea of a woman Postmaster-General in the nineteen-sixties, but in the present year of grace we hear that a Turkish Woman, Madame Server Ali Hanom, has been appointed Directress of the post offices of Stamboul. She is the first woman in the world to occupy such a position.

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 woman'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.

A significant resolution stands on the agenda paper of the forthcoming Council of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. It stands in the name of the Executive Committee, and takes the place of the resolution which in previous years has called upon the Minister of Health to allow local authorities to give advice on birth control to married women whose health renders it desirable. This year, however, the Executive proposes that the Council shall "note with satisfaction the change in the policy of the Minister of Health . . . " and urges affiliated Societies of the Union to "bring pressure to bear on their local authorities to make use of their powers and to send up suitable

schemes The resolution refers, of course, to Memo. 153, M.C.W., issued last July, in which the Ministry of Health outlines the conditions under which it is prepared to sanction schemes for the provision of birth control advice by local authorities. The point is, of course, that now at long last it is prepared to sanction The discreet but persistent agitation by women's organizations, both party and non-party, during the past few years, has done its work. A step forward has been made, and once again a familiar resolution drops from the agenda paper of the N.U.S.E.C. for the best possible reason : that its purpose has been served.

But what next? The new resolution answers that question in the only possible way. The Ministry of Health was asked to take certain action in order that local authorities should be free to act. Well-now they are free to act, and it is up to the organizations which demanded that freedom, to see that it is used. The struggle has been transferred, as it were, from the national front to several hundred local fronts. Moreover, it has become more concrete. Operating on the local front it is not merely a question of propaganda and general argument in favour of the desirability of making certain advice available to certain people-though that may still be necessary where local authorities are reluctant to move-it is also a question of considering administrative possibilities and framing definite schemes within the somewhat vague terms of Memo. 153. Shall the information be given through the machinery of the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, " at a separate session and under conditions such as will not disturb the normal and primary work of the Centre? " Or shall it be given under the Public Health Acts, which empower local authorities "to provide clinics at which medical advice and treatment would be available for women suffering from gynæcological conditions?

It appears that different local authorities have different views on this administrative question—views which are doubtless governed by different local conditions and personnel. But the fact remains, that already a surprisingly large number of local authorities are getting to work on the matter, and have at any rate determined to do something. The danger is, of course, that unless there is a well-informed and active body of opinion in their area, it may stop at that, and practical administrative problems may never be seriously tackled. Hence the urgency of the N.U.S.E.C.'s call to its constituent societies. Meanwhile, among those authorities which have taken, at any rate, a

Agriculture not only should be a tranquil subject. It is a tranquil subject-in Parliament, nowadays. I suppose that in the stormy days of the Corn Laws it may have been otherwise. But now, notwithstanding dumped cereals and Danish butter and the "diabolical fertility of the Chinese hen," something of the atmosphere of the English countryside seems to diffuse itself over the House of Commons when it settles down, as it has done for most of the days of this week, to discuss the closing stages of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill or the opening stages of the Agricultural Marketing Bill. Whether this is due to the genial personality of the Minister (Dr. Christopher Addison). with his usually smiling countenance and thatch of thick silver hair, or to the nature of the subject, I do not know ; but even the names of the Members who take part seem to fit their rural constituencies as though Anthony Trollope had invented them for the purpose. I open at random my Hansard of a day's agricultural debate and there I see the Arcadian reflections of Colonel Lane-Fox, Sir J. Lamb, Sir E. Shepperson, Mr. Perry, Mr. Alpass, Colonel Ruggles-Brise and so forth. The very humour becomes bucolic. There is one of these county gentlemen who has a way of pronouncing " beer " (" Bee-ah ") which

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preliminary decision, we find Bethnal Green, Brighton, Gillingham, Edmonton, Leicester, Lincoln, Oldham, Poplar, Portsmouth, Rotherham, Salford, Shoreditch, Warwickshire, and Worthing. But the list is not complete, for every day new decisions are being taken and new plans laid. And one such decision, taken on Wednesday of last week, seems peculiarly worthy of note, for it concerns one of the largest county borough areas in the United Kingdom, and is notable first for the practical precision of its terms, and secondly for the crushing force of opinion by which it was endorsed. We refer to the adoption by the Manchester City Council, with a majority of 71 votes to 18, of a report drafted by the Medical Officer of Health recommending the establishment of two birth control clinics under the auspices of the Health Committee. The report definitely rejects the possibility of doing this work through the machinery of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres on the ground that it would expose them to adverse criticism. It is admitted that such criticism may not be justified, but " uninformed criticism would be as detrimental as intelligent opposition." The M.O.H. therefore, recommends that such work be done by the obstetrical and gynæcological departments of two large hospitals administered by the Health Committee under the Local Government Act, 1929. The "provision now recommended will thus not stand out definitely as a birth control clinic, but will be a proper and integral part of the medical aid at these hospitals." The clinics thus established would, the report adds, "be fed from the maternity and child welfare centres and the maternity and child welfare department generally, and also from general medical sources-practitioners and hospitals.' But here follows a limitation about which we feel certain qualms. "No patient would be dealt with who did not come from medical sources." It is true—at least experience at a voluntary birth control clinic in the Manchester area suggests that it is true-that, in fact, most women seeking birth control information on medical grounds do in fact come from medical sources. But not all. There are some who come on their own initiative, suspecting that all is not well with their health. Others have been treated by doctors or midwives, who by reason of ignorance or conscientious objections (the two are often strangely confused) would be unlikely to give such a medical recommendation. It would be defeating the ends of the Manchester M.O.H. if such cases were to elude the scheme. Therefore, we feel that this particular limitation is redundant. It should be for the medical officer at the municipal clinic to determine whether or no a particular married woman is suitable for treatment, irrespective of how that woman manages to find her way to the source of expert and disinterested advice. For it must always be remembered that in so doing she has in all probability run the gauntlet of much advice which is neither expert nor disinterested, but which is readily open to her if other channels are closed.

But it is perhaps invidious to mingle a note of criticism with our cordial acclamation of a bold and business-like scheme. May we venture to hope that what Manchester thought last week, Birmingham, and many another timorous local authority, may think the day after to-morrow.

NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

has taken the fancy of the Labour Members and in the smallest hours of Wednesday's all-night sitting they could be heard chanting the name of this favourite or of another whom they have dubbed "the Ploughboy ", till the Speaker gave in to their desire. I rather like the House when it is in this rollicking mood, though I suppose it would shock a serious critic of Parlia-

ment. It has something of *l'adorable jeunesse* about it. On Friday the green benches were more thickly populated than is usual on Private Members' days to hear James Maxton propound his Living Wage Bill. Nothing bucolic about him, no plodding over homely mother earth ; rather a beating of dark wings against a stormy sky. The Bill presented by his group seems a gallant attempt to assert the right of the workers to a decent standard of life as a first charge on the national income. It can be, and was, supported by many respectable economic arguments and if it flung a defiance in the teeth of Treasury experts, it could claim the authority of some leaders in all parties as well as of some economist experts for the view that the difficulty of the moment and the chief source of unemployment is to be found in lack of spending power in the hands of the people, rather than in lack of capital available for enterprise. Mr. Maxton

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made this point well and Mr. Wise also put the economic case. But Mr. David Kirkwood, who seconded Maxton, did not help to give it solidity by urging that there was no difficulty about money, since the Government controlled the Mint. It was merely a matter of printing so many more Bradburies, or if Bradbury had disappeared, then Snowden or any other name would do as well ! Does this really represent the economics of the group? Miss Rathbone pointed out another hidden rock on which, she pro-

phesied, the Bill would split, if it ever came to be implemented. did not say whether the standard proposed was to be that of the worker or of a family unit. If the former, was the fate of the children to be left to a distant measure giving family allowances which the T.U.C. had repudiated ? Or if the Bill was to be based on an imaginary standard family, what about the figures which showed that the amount required would be impossibly great, and what about the children of families in excess of the standard To these queries no real answer was given, so that the plea of Miss Bondfield, speaking for the Government, that the Bill asked for something which had been shown to be impracticable seemed to possess greater weight than it would have had if the I.L.P. group had shown in their Bill the whole basis of their demand and not merely the trunk with only one leg. Nevertheless, the Bill secured a second reading, with the certainty that nothing further would come of it in Parliament-for the present.

So the actual gleanings of the week consist of a measure which, if it passes the Lords, should do something to encourage small-holdings and large-scale scientific farming ; also, of the early stages of another measure to ensure better marketing. Meantime, the air of the lobbies is thick with the rumblings of the storm that will break when the Standing Committee that is considering the Trades' Disputes Bill upstairs presents its report and of the remoter but still more formidable storm which menaces the conclusions of the Committee on Unemployment Insurance.

CROSS BENCH.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

We reprint here from Hansard extracts from a speech given by Miss Eleanor Rathbone in the debate on 26th January on the results of the Round Table Conference, because it deals with a question which seems to demand the serious consideration of those women who feel that the women's movement of this country, strongly organized and with a wealth of political experience behind it, should use all its influence to ensure to Indian women as part of the new constitution the rights that we have successfully secured for ourselves. MISS RATHBONE : I want to draw attention to an aspect of the

work of the Round Table Conference which has been touched upon only very lightly to-day, namely, its bearing on the future status of women in the Constitution of India. That subject was not altogether ignored by the Conference, though it received much less attention than its importance deserves. It was touched upon in the reports of two sub-committees in three respects. In the first place, the Franchise Sub-Committee definitely acknowledged that :

Under the existing franchise, the number of women voters is infinitesimal compared with that of men. No system of franchise can be considered as satisfactory or as likely to lead good government, where such a great disparity exists between the voting strength of the two sexes.'

They went on to recommend that the Franchise Commission which has to work out the details of franchise proposals should prescribe special qualifications for women voters so as to remedy this disparity, and then the report of the Minorities Sub-Committee, which was debarred, by failure to arrive at an agreement between the religious communities, from making definite recommendations, at least notes the general agreement that women should continue to be eligible for election to legislative bodies on the same footing as men, and that, in addition, at least for the first three elections, 5 per cent of the seats should be reserved for women, to be filled, perhaps, by proportional representa-tion, by those already elected. Lastly, the Minorities Sub-Committee notes that :

'One of the chief proposals brought before the subcommittee was the inclusion in the Constitution of a declaration of fundamental rights, safeguarding the cultural and religious life of the various communities, and securing to every individual, without discrimination as to race, caste, creed or sex, the free exercise of economic, social, and civil rights.' If these proposals are implemented, they will do much to safeguard the future of women in India. We owe them partly,

I think, to the presence at the Conference of the two Indian women delegates who alone represented their sex in a Conference of nearly 100 men, and who by general consent put forward the claims of women with restrained but moving eloquence. There are, however, factors which make anxious those who care, not only for the future welfare of women in India, but for the good name of this country.

It is rather perturbing to find that, when the Prime Minister made his speech in the Conference, he gave a promise on behalf of his Government that such a safeguard as that proposed by the Minorities Sub-Committee should be introduced into the constitution, but that it should be a safeguard based upon discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, sect, or caste. May I ask him specifically was it by accident or by design that he changed the word "sex" in the recommendations of the minorities Sub-Committee to the word "sect," a superfluous word since the word religion had already been used.

THE PRIME MINISTER: I can answer that straight away. There was no change in the word at all. It was "sect

Since this debate, we understand it to be admitted that the word used in the report circulated to and passed by the Minorities Sub-Committee was "sex", not "sect", though that used in the Prime Minister's concluding official statement was "sect".]

MISS RATHBONE : I regret it very much. I hoped the misprint was the other way. Considering, as the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Spen Valley (Sir J. Simon) reminded us, how much importance India attaches to declara-tions of principle, would it not have been reasonable that the safeguarding of constitutional rights should have safeguarded women in a country where women have been for centuries in a condition of subjection against discrimination on the ground of sex ? After all, what safeguard have we, what hope can we have for the future of women in the constitution of India, when these questions are transferred to India itself, unless we have some assurance that the voice of Indian women themselves will be heard and heard in reasonable numbers ? Can we put our trust in the present Government of India? Of all the documents that we have had an opportunity of studying before the Conference met, the report of the Statutory Commission, the report of the Indian Central Committee, the reports of Provincial Legislative Committees appointed to aid the Statutory Commission, by far the most reactionary, where women were concerned, was the dispatch of the Government of India itself. In one passage it alluded, without endorsing, and with what I may be wrong in fancying was a sneer, to the declaration of the Statutory Commission that the women's movement held the key of progress and that from it there might develop incalculable results to India. It went on to criticize and to disagree with all the proposals of the Statutory Commission with regard to a greatly extended franchise for women, summarizing the unfavourable elements of Indian opinion and ignoring completely the far greater body of favourable evidence. Can there be any wonder, if that is the message of the Government of India to these women. few perhaps in number but fervent in their purpose and rapidly increasing in number, that they are being driven into the arms of the Congress party, giving as their reason, as one of them put it quite explicitly, that

"The British Government has been adopting a policy of utter indifference, neutrality, and sometimes direct opposition, to all our social reform measures. Hence even we women have come to realize that a foreign Government has no sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people.

Speaking of the past, as one who has had to judge by documentary evidence, I say that that charge, broadly speaking, is true, and that the attitude of the Government of India towards those terrible social evils which have weighed upon the women of India has been one of timidity amounting to cowardice and of frigid indifference. Out of sight has indeed been out of mind. Their attitude has always seemed to me rather like that of a stepfather who is always saving to his wife. "They are your daughters, my dear. Send them to school or not as you like. Marry them to whom you like and as early as you like. Their treatment in disease, the safeguarding of their health, is entirely your affair. Do as you like, providing you do not cause a scandal, and spend as little money as possible.

If anyone thinks that is an exaggerated charge, I challenge him to study the evidence himself as to the terrible social evils that weigh upon women in India, and to study the evidence of the attitude of the Government of India throughout the greater part of its history towards those evils. The sands are rapidly running out. I entreat Members of the Government to use

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their influence so far as possible to show that they are not less ready than their Indian colleagues and friends to ensure that the voice of women shall be heard upon their own claims, and their own needs, by every consultative body that is set up to complete the terms of the constitution, or, when the constitution is framed, to work it during those formative and momentous years when the life of India will be flowing into fresh channels and forming new moulds.

THE LEAGUE CONSULTS WOMEN. By M. I. CORBETT ASHBY.

Our readers will remember that the Hague Convention on Nationality in March, 1930, agreed to the removal of certain hardships from which married women suffer through being in many countries compelled to follow their husband's nationality No State having ratified the convention when it met, the Assembly very sensibly resolved to adjourn the question to its next meeting (1931, September), and requested the Council to invite all States, members or non-members of the League, to send in their observations on the whole question of the progressive codification of international law. Annexed to the circular letter which will be sent round are the resolutions put forward by the representatives of different states.

When the Council met in January in Geneva it formally agreed to the above request, but in addition adopted the following important draft resolution put forward by the three reprentatives of Guatemala, Peru, and Venezuela. The warm thanks of all women are due to these champions of women's personality. QUESTION OF THE NATIONALITY OF THE WIFE.

Proposal submitted by the Representatives of Guatemala, Peru, and Venezuela to the Council of the League.

C. 125, 1931, V. Geneva.

23rd January, 1931.

'The Council will remember that the question of the nationality of the wife was discussed at length at the Conference for the Codification of International Law held at the Hague in March and April, 1930. The discussions did not result in an international settlement of this question. The States were, in particular, recommended to study the question whether it would not be possible (1) to introduce into their law the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality, taking particularly into consideration the interests of the children, and 2) especially to decide that in principle the nationality of the wife should henceforth not be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband

It is to be noted that there is a clear movement of opinion throughout the world in favour of a suitable settlement of this question.

Various members of the Council have received petitions from women's organizations urging the Council to appoint a committee of women to consider the question of the nationality of the wife and submit a report on the subject to the 1931 Assembly We venture to propose the adoption by the Council of the

following resolution :-

The Council

Decides to place on the agenda of the next session of the Assembly the question of the continued study of the nationality of the wife, and

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report on the question after consultation of the following organizations which have been specially concerned with the nationality of the wife .

- The International Council of Women,
- The International Women's Suffrage Alliance, The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
- The Inter-American Commission of Women,
- The Equal Rights International,
- The World Women's Union
- The All-Asian Congress of Women,
- The International Federation of University Women.
- "The Young Women's Christian Association.

"The Secretary-General might, if he thinks fit, request the above-named organizations to set up a committee consisting of two representatives of each organization with the task of formulating joint proposals to be attached to the report to be submitted to the Assembly.'

Our warm thanks are due to the indefatigable work of Miss Alice Paul, of the United States, Mrs. Van der Schulk and Mrs. Bakker

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van Bosse, of Holland, Mrs. Meller, of Hungary, and others who, as representing women's international organizations, worked hard to convince members of the Council of the justice of such a consultation with women's organizations. Already a joint nationality committee is in existence under the chairmanshir of Miss Macmillan, representing six of the above nine organizations.

The organizations concerned are now getting into close touch in order that the joint report may be adequately prepared. If anyone is interested in the question there is an entirely admirable imphlet entitled "The Nationality of Married Women," by Miss Chrystal Macmillan, price 2d., to be obtained at 15 Dean's Yard, which gives a clear summary of the laws in different countries, the wonderful progress since the world war, and the programme on which the great international women's organizations are agreed.

In view of the helpless attitude of the Government and the Imperial Conference on the subject, international action is likely to be the best line of advance.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS. By BERTHA MASON.

THE COMING COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Date.-Elections, which are triennial, for the sixty-two County Councils in England and Wales will take place throughout the country between 1st and 8th March, 1931.

Women and men serve on equal terms.

Candidates.-Candidates for election must be twenty-one years of age, and qualified as local government electors, or, as owners of property within the county, or, as persons who have resided within the county for twelve months previous to the election. Voters at County Council Elections.—Men and women who are

duly qualified Local Government electors and the wives of Local Government electors. Local Government Franchise Qualification .- Both men and

women, married or single, who are twenty-one years of age, who are not disgualified as aliens or subject to any legal incapacity. are entitled to be placed on the Local Government Register of Electors, provided thay are, or have been, owners or tenants of land or premises within the electoral area for the qualifying period, i.e. for the three months ending on the 1st of June. Definition of Terms.

Tenants include persons who :---

(a) Occupy, whether as owners or tenants, singly or jointly, land or premises.

(b) Occupy unfurnished rooms as lodgers.

(c) Inhabit a house, by reason of any office, service, or employment; provided that the employer does not live in the

Married women of 21 years of age, who are not disqualified as aliens, etc., are entitled to be registered as Local Government electors by reason of their husband's business or premises and vice versa.

From this brief outline emerges this outstanding fact :-In less than three weeks time millions of local government electors whose names are on the Register, women as well as men (and in many areas, women are in the majority), will have the opportunity and the *duty* of electing the men and the women ose hands will be for the next three years the administration of the Local Government of their respective counties, and the spending of the ratepayers' money

This fact demands the earnest attention of all who have the well-being of their country at heart.

The functions of County Councils .- The powers and duties of County Councillors are important, varied, and ever increasing. They are concerned, amongst other matters, with :

Public Health, including the establishment of hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases, the sanatoria treatment and after-care of tuberculous persons; the registration and inspection of nursing homes; adequate sanitation and drainage; removal of dirt and refuse, cleansing of streets, etc.

With Education, including the provision and staffing of all State schools, elementary, secondary, technical.

With Maternity and Child Welfare, including the provision of ante-natal clinics and the after-care of mothers and infants; supervision and inspection of midwives, inspection of nursing homes etc.

With the care of the mentally deficient and insane, including the provision and maintenance of mental homes and institutions. With housing, town-planning and slum clearance in their many and varied aspects.

With the administration of the Old Age Pensions Acts, the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, and the care of the blind.

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County Councillors are also responsible for the licensing of motor cars and drivers, music and dancing and cinematograph premises, employment agencies, and massage establishments; for the control of the police, for public recreation and amenities, in the form of playing fields, public libraries, and museums; for the prohibition of unsightly advertisements and litter. They have duties also in connection with food, milk, water supply, prevention of fire, weights and measures, and parking.

Public Assistance.—A new responsibility of supreme importance which has recently devolved upon County Councillors calls for more than a mere passing reference. The administration of Public Assistance, hitherto carried out by 20,000 Poor Law Guardians elected for the purpose, is now in the hands of County Councillors and County Borough Councillors, who are responsible for the institutional and home care and relief of the aged, the children, the sick, the mentally and physically afflicted, and the ablebodied who are destitute. Of this number, 75 per cent it is estimated are women and children.

The changes introduced by the Local Government Act, 1930, have led to a deplorable reduction in the number of directly elected women engaged in the all-important work of relieving those who are aged, sick, and in trouble

If the work of Public Assistance is to be satisfactorily carried on, women suitable for, and with some practical and sympathetic understanding and experience of, the work, must be elected in greater numbers to the Councils which are now responsible for the administration of that work. No County Council should be without women members.

The brief summary of facts set out above show clearly that :-(a) The work entrusted to County Councillors closely affects the homes, the happiness, and the well-being of the community in general, and in particular.

The care, the comfort, the welfare of the aged, the sick and afflicted, and the children, who are destitute and dependent on others for relief, and for the sympathy so needed and

appreciated by those in trouble; (c) The work calls for the co-operation of suitable women in greatly increased numbers.

We appeal to our readers to take the facts here set out and ponder them in their hearts.

'The Duty of the Elector'' will form the subject of the next article.

(To be continued.) OBITUARY.

THE REV. JOYCE DAPLYN, B.A.

The woman's movement is immeasurably poorer by the lamented death (as it was the richer by her life) on 2nd February last of the Rev. Joyce Daplyn, B.A. Hons., formerly of Manchester College, Oxford, at the early age of 30. The younger daughter of the Rev. Edgar Daplyn, F.R.S.L., minister of the beautiful Free Church of All Souls, Golder's Green, Joyce Daplyn indicated from her earliest years that her whole heart and mind were dedicated to God and to His service here below, in that definite and consecrated way which can only develop its full expression in an ordained religious ministry.

After taking an honours degree at Bedford College, she underwent a full course of theological training at Manchester College, Oxford, in which she achieved distinction, culminating in her formal ordination as a minister of the Unitarian denomination at her father's church. Father and daughter served side by side in a memorable ministry, terminated only by the weakening health of both, and some two years ago the Rev. E. Daplyn and his daughter retired-it was hoped temporarily-to their beautiful home at Storrington, in the hope that rest would enable both to return. Joyce Daplyn will never return in the flesh, but her spirit will not die, nor be forgotten for many a long day.

Above and beyond her academic career her personality triumphed through an unselfish, devoted gentleness. She was never known to utter an unkind remark, nor did she ever seem to harbour a thought that was not beautiful and sweet. sympathy, patience, and reasonableness were almost incredible. Young, yet made perfect," is the only phrase to describe her.

Apart from being in her own person the very embodiment of what a woman minister could and should be, she gave out of her slender store of physical strength more particularized service to the woman's movement in that she was a founding member of the now defunct Union of Women Voters, a body whose main purpose was to do certain definite work and then wind up. Its idea was to group professional women as yet ungrouped, and in one respect, the one nearest to Joyce Daplyn's heart and being, great success was, in fact, achieved, for as a direct result of a conference of women ministers she called and organized, there now exists the Interdenominational Group for complete opening of the Ministry of Religion to Women. Other groups were in formation when the Union terminated its existence, largely because Joyce Daplyn, laid aside only by increasing physical weakness, proved utterly irreplaceable as its devoted and ideal Hon. Secretary.

Her outlook on life was noble, her life serene, and to all those who knew and loved her dearly the marvel is not that she has been taken so soon, but that this plane of existence was high enough to hold her for her brief thirty years.

HELENA NORMANTON.

FEBRUARY 13, 1931.

EDMUND NEW.

The death of Edmund New at Oxford last week recalls stirring pre-war years when certain men worked actively for women's suffrage in the days before it was a popular cause. Edmund New was one of these men. Those who remember the great suffrage processions which marched through London in those far off days, will remember also the gasp of pleasure with which London crowds, suffragist and anti-suffragist alike, used to greet the astonishing beauty of the Oxford Society's banner, with its golden portrayal of that city's galaxy of towers and spires. That banner was designed by Edmund New, and it was one of the finest works of a fine artist. He must have enjoyed seeing the advocates of a cause for which he cared march to certain victory under his own lovely banner. Like many members of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, he combined bold views with a singular gentleness of demeanour.

M. D. S.

PEACE IN OUR TIME?

REPORTS.

The Women's International League is to be congratulated upon the very successful Disarmament Demonstration organized at the beginning of the week. A large audience filled the Queen's Hall, and the speakers, including the Foreign Secretary, Professor Gilbert Murray, Madame Drevet, and Mrs. Zangwill were enthusiastically received. Miss Maude Royden acted as chairman in place of Miss K. D. Courtney. Mr. Henderson declared that Disarmament was the first question in international politics to-day. Disarmament by collective agreement-by world action-was vital to the human race, and in the draft Convention which will be laid before the World Conference at Geneva next year we have the basis from which to start. The Foreign Secretary appealed to men and women in all countries to join in the campaign, and to mobilize public opinion in the next twelve months in favour of this unique opportunity for world peace. The difficulties and development of the peace movement in Europe were dwelt on by the other speakers. A message from Germany referred to the strong sense of disappointment over the lack of concrete results in bringing about Disarmament, and stressed the feeling that German reparation money goes to help armaments in other countries. Germany looks to Great Britain for support in developing the true spirit of peace. The Women's International League is collecting signatures in all parts of the world to an International Declaration on World Disarmament, which will ultimately be presented to the World Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations in February, 1932. This disarmament campaign was launched simultaneously in fifty different countries, and it was announced at the meeting that the British section has already obtained over 268,000 signatures. Copies of the Declaration form can be obtained by those interested from the Secretary, Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

COUNCIL FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

May we draw the attention of our readers to the fact that this Council, consisting of representatives of many women's organizations, including the N.U.S.E.C., welcomes women individually as Associates. When elected, Associates are asked to pay an annual subscription of 2s. 6d. They are invited to meetings arranged by the Council, and receive reports. Names for submission to the Executive Committee of the Council may be sent either through the Secretary of the National Union, or direct to Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, President of the Council, 32 Hanover Gate Mansions, N.W. 1. The main work of the Council consists in watching the activities of the League of Nations and organizing concerted action when necessary to secure adequate opportunities for the full co-operation of women in the work of the League, either as members of Commissions and Committees, or among the staff. The Annual Report for 1929-30, which has recently been published, gives an interesting account of the Council's activities during the last year.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. VAN GRUISEN. Hon Secretary: Mrs. RVLAND, General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON. Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING. 11th-13th March.

Great interest is being aroused in the Council Meeting this year. The preliminary agenda, to which reference was made last week, indicates that there will certainly be some interestingand possibly exciting-debates. Many members of the Council will be coming for the first time as delegates of their new Townswomen's Guilds. For the last two years the numbers of delegates attending the Council have been large, due in part to the assistance given to the more distant societies by the pooling of one delegate's fare from each society represented at the Annual Meeting. This system is therefore again being put into operation this year.

Hospitality.-We have already had a most encouraging result of our request, published in this column, for offers of hospitality for delegates to the Council Meeting. But the demands for hospitality are coming in in greater numbers than usual-the number of affiliated societies having nearly doubled in two years. As many of the Societies are situated in districts specially badly hit by the present trade depression, it is naturally difficult for them to find the necessary funds to send their delegations to the Council. It would therefore be an immense help if we could be in a position to provide hospitality for as many as possible of these. In previous years some of our hostesses who have not been able to take guests into their own homes, have very kindly in lieu of private hospitality, met the expenses of bed and break fast (and/or supper) at one of the Bloomsbury hotels. If any of our readers feel able to meet our request in this way we shall be immensely grateful for such offers

COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

We make no apology for reminding readers yet again of all the very useful literature which at the instigation of our specialist Local Government Committee, has been published, particularly that which is most directly concerned with the first local elections of the year that are due to take place in the first week of next month. In some places where no one is already standing, there may still be time to put forward a woman candidate : in the choice of such a candidate "Suggestions for the Return of a Woman Candidate at Local Government Elections," first published in THE WOMAN'S LEADER, has been printed as a leaflet (price 1d. per copy or 2s. per hundred, post free). " County Councils—Their Powers and Duties " and " London County Council-Its Powers and Duties" (each price 1d. per copy or 6d. per doz., post free) set out in a very simple manner the various functions of these bodies, indicating clearly what duties they must perform, and what they may do if they so choose Every elector in districts affected by County Councils should possess a copy of the appropriate leaflet. Application for these should be made to the Secretary, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, London, S.W. 1.

PERSONAL.

MRS. JOHN STENSON.

We extend our hearty congratulations and good wishes to Mrs. Stenson on the birth of her daughter. Mrs. Stenson, who grew up herself in a suffrage atmosphere, is Honorary Secretary of the Kensington and Paddington S.E.C., so that we look to her daughter as a certain recruit to the feminist ranks.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE WOMEN CITIZENS AGAIN TO THE FORE

Next week readers will find a short account of an exceptionally interesting meeting organized recently by the Ashton-under-Lyne W.C.A. in connection with the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the suitability of Army canteen work r girls. This Society deserves very special congratulations on thus twice in a very short space executing a real public duty by providing opportunities for the expression of opinion on subjects that-in Stalybridge at any rate-are the cause of much controversy. As will be remembered, on the previous occasion the Society made emphatic protest against the refusal of the Library Committee to consider the applications of qualified women for the post of Librarian.

BARNSLEY S.E.C.

BARNSLEY S.E.C. The Society for Equal Citizenship was addressed on Wednesday evening, 21st January, 1931, by Miss C. Nina Boyle, on "Slavery under our Flag." Miss Boyle, having lived for many years in Rhodesia, Kenya, and other of our Colonies, was able to give first-hand information as to the lives of the native women. Miss Boyle had her audience enthralled for over an hour with her graphic descriptions of native customs. Miss Nuttall's breezy remarks from the chair were much appreciated, and Mrs. G. F. Wood, J.P., and Miss England voiced the thanks of the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REFORM OF THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

MADAM,—A ground for divorce, which appears to have been overlooked in the proposed resolution on that subject of the Societies of Equal Citizenship, is that of degeneracy. A degenerate is usually, in the physical sense, guilty of desertion, or of cruelty, or of both, and would be, by some authorities, classed as a lumatic. as a lunatic

The intention of the writer of your article may, of course, be to include such offenders under one of these headings, but it would seem desirable to make this point clear, by the addition of the word which signifies this special form of immorality.

[The question of the ground of divorce on the ground of moral degeneracy was not specifically referred to among the grounds I suggested, as I had confined myself to those which had been recommended by the Royal Commission on Matrimonial Causes in 1912. I agree, however, that it was highly probable that any spouse who was a moral degenerate would give cause for divorce on the grounds of either adultery, cruelty, desertion or lunacy.—ED.]

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

MADAM,—I am entitled to vote alternatively in Cambridge and in London Universities, so am doubly interested. I have read impressive arguments as to the superior judgment in political matters acquired by students at Universities, but when I reflect upon the

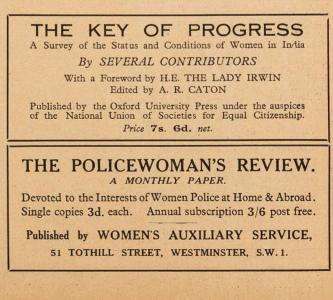
evidence of such superiority in my two Universities I have my doubts. The great male majority of electors at Cambridge has not yet a sense of justice so fully developed as to permit it to extend to the women of the University equality within its walls. Why should these electors be expected to value justice in the world without ? present representatives have not furnished me with evidence I have asked of them that they have plead for the removal of this injustice within the University, for all their friendliness to women

elsewhere. Yet justice is a prime necessity. Turning to London University, I look for the freedom from local and party bias, and find that at the last election a man of inter-national repute and exceptional experience in matters economic was rejected, the chief issue being, apparently, domestic policy— this at a time of acute international economic stress. Economic ignorance may be the undoing of our civilization.

It would be nice to think that our Universities really were places of general enlightenment and freedom of thought, and not mainly devoted to swotting for specialist examinations and careers, but the facts seem to be against us, especially us women, for whom com-petition for places has long been severe. And so I have my doubts, widely shared, as to a special value for University voters or representatives.

HELEN G. THOMPSON.

Elrick, Manor Way, South Croydon.



THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

B.B.C.

Tuesdays: 10.45-11 a.m. "Family Budgets," by representative Housewives. 17th February: A Professional Woman.

Wednesdays: 10.45-11 a.m. 18th February. The Week in Westminster, Miss Lloyd George.

Wednesdays: 7.25 p.m. The Health of the Worker. Fridays: 6 p.m. "Yesterdays and To-days."

Fridays : 6 p.m. Mrs. Creighton, 13th February :

Fridays: 8.30 p.m. "The Treasures of Persia." 13th February: Leigh Ashton. Saturdays: 10.45-11 a.m. Mrs. Oliver Strachey: "Books about

People.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

25th February. 5.15 p.m. 50 Porchester Terrace, W. 2 (by permission of Hon. Mrs. Franklin), Mrs. Underhill (Mrs. Starr): "Medical Work in Kashmir, Lesser Tibet, and Afghan Frontier." Lantern lecture. Tickets from 17 Buckingham Street, W. C. LITTLE THEATRE.

8.30 p.m. "Happy and Glorious," a Suffrage play.

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. "Science To-day and To-morrow." 17th February. 8 p.m. Joseph Needham, Esq.: "Biology."

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

19th February. 5.15 p.m. 11 Chandos Street, W. 1. Professor Marcault : "Psychology of Education."

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COMFORTABLE Accommodation; bed and breakfast, 5s. 6d. and 6s.; proprietress member Townswomen's Guild and Women's Institute; also Superior Accommodation at 5 Upper Bedford Place: 6s. 6d. and 7s.; weekly terms by arrangement; recommended.—Mrs. Spate, "The Gresham," 15 Woburn Place, W.C. 1. Telephone: Terminus 5550.

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WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA. — Premier Hotel (Mrs. Farnsworth), 114 Court Road. Highly recommended.

BLOOMSBURY.—Furnished or Unfurnished Bed-Sittingroom or Suite of three Rooms; service and partial board if required.—Box 1,614, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

SUPERIOR Bed-Sittingrooms, with full or partial board; good cooking, comfort, cleanliness; phone, bath; Notting Hill dis-trict.—Write, Box 1,615, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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COMFORTABLE Apartments near sea; sheltered valley; every convenience.-Gregory, "Lynwood," Combe Martin, Devon. CORNISH COAST.-To let for Easter holidays, charming modern house facing sea; charming modern house, facing magnificent charming modern house, facing magnificent sea view; 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, bath, w.c.; rent £5 5s. weekly (including plate and linen).—Box 1,618, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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POST WANTED.

AU Pair.—Mrs. Corbett Ashby would like to hear of English family willing to take French girl (18) for three months (June-August); Professor's daughter; anxious to learn English; French in exchange.—Write, Mme Professeur Laville, Lycée Perier, Boule-vard Perier, Marseille.

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 SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, under-clothes, 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.) FEBRUARY 13, 1931.

COMING EVENTS.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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Friday, 13th March. 10 a.m. -12.45 p.m., Business Session. 1 p.m., Public Luncheon, Criterion Restaurant. 3 p.m.-5 p.m., Townswomen's Guild Conference. Tickets from 15 Dean's Yard. All sessions open to the public.

Edinburgh W.C.A.

18th February. 8 p.m. 116 George Street. Miss Spence Allan: " Social Insurance and What it Means."

Kensington and Paddington S.E.C. 19th February. 4 p.m. Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke Gardens, W.8. Lady Trustram Eve : "Work of the L.C.C."

Petersfield S.E.C. 24th February. 7 p.m. Sandylea, Heath Road. Miss Nina Boyle:

PERSIAN ART EXHIBITION.

To 28th February. 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Royal Academy.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

19th February. 4.30 p.m. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Miss Grace lison : "The Awakening of the Jugo-Slav Woman." Ellison :

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

L ONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 27 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey, Members' Library, Centre, and Restaurant. Bedrooms obtainable at reasonable charges. Advisory Bureau open to non-members. Minimum house subscription £1 ls. per annum.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 15th February: Miss Maude Royden.

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

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