

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Put Peace First.

Lord Cecil's remarkable reply to a correspondent who has asked how to vote at the coming election appeared in full or in part in many papers last week, but as some of our readers may not have seen it and may wish to have it for purposes of the election campaign we reproduce it to-day as a leading article. Lord Cecil places personality before party. He believes that a vigorous and progressive Peace policy is the issue which "transcends in importance all ordinary political issues," and he urges his correspondent to "disregard party ties, to vote only for candidates who can be trusted to stand for such a policy". He further suggests tests to which their records must be submitted. If they pass these tests with equal success the voter must then consider the programmes and the records of the parties and their leaders. Last week, in this paper, before Lord Cecil's letter appeared, the writer of the "Letters to a new Voter" says "*Put peace first.* It is the greatest issue of our time. Industrial and social policies are small matters compared with it." And, like Lord Cecil, she suggests tests which will enable the voter to recognize the true "peacemaker". Thanks to the Leagues of Nations Union and the Women's Peace Crusade, these tests are being applied all over the country. Is each reader doing her share?

#### Disarmament.

All those interested in disarmament had their eyes fixed on Geneva and the United States this week. It is unfortunate that the Preparatory Commission has found itself unable to recommend any form of limitation of military armaments giving exact results. All that it was found possible to do at the moment was to recommend publicity of the military budgets of the various Governments. The contracting parties are to furnish annually to the Secretariat of the League a statement of the amount proposed to be expended on land, naval and air armaments for the current financial year. The resolution embodying these proposals represented an agreement between the delegates of France and the United States, and was supported by all other nations represented on the Commission with the exception of China and Russia, which definitely opposed it, and Germany (which abstained from voting). Although we are bound to assume that no further progress could be made this year, we devoutly hope that the problem of the limitation of material in service and in stock will yield further efforts, and that in the meantime publicity of the accounts may prove to have a restraining influence. A step forward was made last week with regard to methods of warfare, when Lord Cushendun announced that Great Britain and certain British Dominions were ratifying

the Geneva Protocol of 1925 against the use in warfare of asphyxiating and poisonous gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare.

#### Age of Marriage Bill—A Miracle.

Last week we foreshadowed the possibility of the Age of Marriage Bill passing through its stages in the House of Commons this session. The miracle was achieved, and on Friday, 3rd May, the Bill passed its second reading, committee and report stages, and third reading with no discussion whatever. The Bill was in charge of Mr. J. J. Withers, the Unionist Member for Cambridge University. Here once more is an example of legislation initiated by a women's organization—in this case the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship—which by dint of patience and hard work on the part of its promoters gained the support of all three parties, and has successfully reached the Statute Book at a time when the possibility of any new measure appeared to be wholly ruled out by circumstances. The grateful thanks of all women's organizations are due to Lord Buckmaster for his irresistible efforts on behalf of the Bill.

#### Looking Backwards.

The success of the above Bill calls to our minds the many other measures initiated by the National Union which have become law during the life of this Parliament, and which the Government deservedly and proudly advertises. Not only Equal Franchise itself, but the Guardianship of Infants Act and the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Act were first worked out by the National Union Headquarters. This was the first organization after the Women's Labour League to press for pensions for widows and orphans. The concession recently promised by the Government that the maternity benefit should include medical services in addition to the cash benefit has also been strongly urged by the National Union. The Legitimacy Act was due clearly to the pressure brought by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, and the Street Offences Committee was formed as a result of pressure from the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene. And yet there are those who say that the work of non-party organizations—and especially non-party women's organizations—is superfluous.

#### A Society for the Ministry of Women.

A new society is rather to be deprecated in these days of over-organization, but the Society for the Ministry of Women which was inaugurated at a meeting last week can hardly be called a new society. It is perhaps the natural outcome of the League of the Church Militant, whose premature demise (as we then thought) we regretted in these columns some months ago. The Society for the Ministry of Women, unlike the League of the Church Militant, will be entirely interdenominational. It will work solely for equal opportunities in training and service for women ministers in churches where the principle of equality has been already accepted, and it will work for the full ordination of formal recognition of women in churches which do not at present grant it. Though membership of any branch of the Christian Church is not demanded, this Society will be composed of men and women who do not regard this question primarily from the feminist angle as an important part of equality between the sexes, but from the Christian point of view which asks for opportunity of service in the Church from all who are called to offer it. We believe that such a society will gain strength from the fact that it speaks to a large extent from within the churches. The Ministry of Women in our opinion will never be reached until the conservative prejudices of both men and women within the churches have broken down, and it will rightly be the aim of this organization to work through groups of members of each denomination. Miss Maude Royden has been elected president, and no appointment could have been more acceptable to women of all shades of religious faith.

#### Women Admitted to the Congregational Ministry.

A very significant event took place last week at the meeting of the Congregational Union of Scotland in Glasgow when an amendment which made the word "Ministers" apply to women equally with men was carried by a large majority. Subsequently, when applications for admission to the ministry were submitted, Miss Vera Mary Muir Findlay, M.A., B.D., already minister of Partick Congregational Church, was admitted with no opposition. This is a great step forward, and the announcement made by a delegate from Glasgow at the conference described above gave a splendid send-off to the new movement.

#### Parliamentary Questionnaires.

A letter appeared in *The Times* of 6th May from Sir Richard Barnett, glorying in his refusal to answer any questionnaires, whether from within or without the constituency. He dubs the whole system as "an insidious attack upon the independence of the Member of Parliament" which "would reduce him to the status of a pledge-bound delegate". While we sympathize with Sir Richard in his objections to questionnaires from outside the constituency, we deplore his condemnation of the questionnaires sent by different groups of his constituents. With a huge electorate organization is necessary, and it is only in this manner that a Member of Parliament can be kept in touch with the opinions of different sections of his constituents. As to the constituents, it is their right to know the views of those who are claiming their suffrages on subjects in which they are interested.

#### The Way to do it.

The best report so far—and some have been very good—which has reached us of a meeting of women voters to hear the views of the three candidates has reached us from Gillingham, Kent. "The spacious Pavilion was filled to its utmost capacity and many were unable to secure admission." This on a very wet night! The candidates drew lots for the order in which they spoke, and the newspaper report says "no detail of organization had been overlooked, even a press stewardess had been appointed." Organizers of similar or other meetings should note the press gratitude for this latter provision. But the main interest in the meeting for us lay in the fact that all three speakers replied to the questions and their replies were actually printed with the questions in the press report of the meeting. The League of Nations and International questions held the first place, and the other questions familiar to our readers followed. Many questions on other subjects were asked or sent in in writing. This is as it ought to be, especially in an election where women exceed the men. We "old voters" have a great responsibility—and anyone who has started canvassing will realize the extent of the responsibility—in the next three weeks. Such meetings as the above constitute the most labour-saving method of arousing intelligent interest.

#### The Women of China.

Readers who have been anxiously watching developments in China will be interested to know that among the forty nations represented last week at the International Council of Women, the National Council of Women in China had a place. A correspondent has sent us a report of the short speech at the opening reception by Lady Whyte, wife of Sir Frederick Whyte, who was recently appointed Advisor to the Nationalist Government in China, which we are glad to quote in full in another column. The women of China will find in Sir Frederick Whyte a staunch supporter of their aspirations. As a young Liberal Member of Parliament he was a convinced and practising suffragist; he carried his principles with him to India and now he is in a position to help the "common cause" in China.

#### Maintenance of Divorced Wives.

An interesting legal decision was made in the House of Lords on 30th April, in which it was laid down that where a wife agrees in a deed of separation not to claim further maintenance than she was allowed by the deed, she is none the less entitled, on being granted a divorce, to apply for maintenance in spite of the covenant. The House of Lords considered that the power of the Court to make provision for a wife on the dissolution of her marriage is a necessary incident of the power to grant a decree of divorce, and is conferred in the interests of the public as well as of the wife.

#### The London Lock Hospital.

It is some months now since the report of the Committee appointed by the Minister of Health to inquire into the organization of the London Lock Hospital was presented to the Minister, and yet Mr. Chamberlain is still unable to give an

assurance that the recommendations embodied in that report are, in fact, being carried out. The question was raised again in the House of Commons on 30th April, when Mr. Pethick-Lawrence pressed the Minister to make public the report in the interests of the Hospital. It is not necessary here to remind readers of the events which led up to the institution of this inquiry; it is sufficient to remind them that these were of such a nature as to indicate that something was very gravely wrong with the management. Mr. Chamberlain stated that the committee of inquiry was appointed on the understanding that it should be a private inquiry, and it is in these circumstances usual, though not invariable, not to publish the report. The Minister expressed himself confident that the Board of the Hospital desires to reform itself in its administration, and he was prepared to make public the report should these reforms not be carried out to his satisfaction. With Mr. Pethick-Lawrence and Mr. Greenwood, who supported him, we cannot help feeling that sufficient time has already been given for the Board to make clear its intention of reforming itself, and that as it apparently has not done so there should be no further delay in forcing its hand by publishing the report.

#### Mrs. Pankhurst's Statue.

A site has been found for the statue of Mrs. Pankhurst in the Victoria Tower Gardens. Whatever views of militancy they may hold, it must be a great satisfaction to all women who went through the suffrage campaign that one of the leaders of the movement should have this honour shown to the memory of her life and work. We may or may not care for statues in our public places, but they do at least help to keep fresh and green not only the memory of the figures of history whom they represent, but the causes to which they gave their lives, and the statue of Mrs. Pankhurst in a much-frequented garden close to the Houses of Parliament will recall to generations yet unborn the women's struggle to gain the vote.

#### Women Chairmen of Local Authorities.

Some Urban District Councils have appointed women chairmen. This has been the case at Mold, where Mrs. Mary Davies has been elected, and she is the first woman in North Wales to act in this capacity. Miss J. Dennistoun, a retired school teacher and the only woman councillor in South Holland, Lincolnshire, has been elected as chairman of the Long Sutton Council. At Chingford and Hebben Bridge Miss Mathieson and Mrs. Greenwood, J.P., have been elected respectively. Miss Mathieson was the first woman member of the Chingford Council, and has taken an active part on the Housing Committee; Mrs. Greenwood has had a wide experience of public work, and was the first woman to serve as a guardian and magistrate in the district. Women will also preside over the Edmonton, Kingsbury, and Knutsford Councils, and at Beaconsfield, Bebbington, Edmonton, and Wivenhoe women have been elected as Vice-Chairmen. The Birkenhead and Rotherham Boards of Guardians have elected Mrs. Birchall and Mrs. Moorhouse respectively. Mrs. Birchall has been a member of the Birkenhead Board for the past twenty years. The Fulham and Halifax Boards of Guardians have re-elected Miss Fulford and Mrs. Lightowler for a second term of office. Mrs. Mead has been elected as Vice-Chairman by the Battle Board of Guardians. Three women will also preside over the deliberations of Parish Councils, namely, at Byfleet (Surrey), Escomb and Great Sutton (Cheshire). Miss Dumbell, who has been elected at Great Sutton, has already taken up the question of proper sanitation and water supply.

#### Our Who's Who.

We have to introduce three new and "under-thirty" contributors to our readers. Miss Barbara Brew spoke at a mass meeting for city girls held in the Memorial Hall last November, and is speaking for the Conservative party all over the country. She is Vice-Chairman of the Junior Women's Branch of the City of London Conservative Association. Miss Nancy Samuel is the only daughter of Sir Herbert Samuel. She was educated at Somerville College and chosen to represent Oxford in the first women's University debating team which visited America in 1928. She afterwards studied industrial conditions at first hand by working in a glass and chinaware business, and later in a biscuit factory. She is a keen Liberal, and is her father's right hand in his contest at Darwen. Mrs. Winifred Toynbee is a young member of the Labour Party. She is a trade unionist and a member of the Workers' Educational Association. Each of our young contributors states why she votes for the party of her choice.

### LORD CECIL'S ADVICE TO THE VOTER.

You ask for my advice as to how you are to vote at this Election.

The natural reply would be to advise you to vote for the candidate of my party, since our Constitution as it now exists is based on the party system. That is what I should have said in normal times. But the times are not normal. As I see the situation, the country, nay civilization itself, is still threatened with an overwhelming catastrophe. If there is another war like the last, there is no ascertainable limit to the disasters which may ensue. There was not a great margin between us and destruction in 1918 when the Armistice was signed. Had the war gone on for another year or two it is doubtful if the economic system of the country would have survived, in spite of victory. Even as it is, the fact that we have more than a million unemployed shows how heavily we suffered. That is the material damage; the moral and religious injury to us and to the world was perhaps as great and infinitely more lamentable. In other nations which bore the full brunt of the war, men are as anxious for the future as they are or ought to be here. To me, then, the question which immeasurably transcends in importance all ordinary political issues is: Can we erect trustworthy barriers against war before it is too late? We have not unlimited time to accomplish the necessary work. If it is not done before the recollection of the realities of war has faded, it will not be done at all. A vigorous and progressive Peace policy is literally vital to every one of us.

Therefore my counsel is, disregarding all party ties, to vote

### LETTERS TO A NEW VOTER FROM AN OLD VOTER.—XIV.

DEAR MADAM,

I have said that international peace is the greatest and most fundamental issue of our time. But clearly the most-talked-about issue at the General Election is going to be Unemployment. Naturally, for unemployment is a spectre which haunts the daily lives of about three-quarters of the whole population, and under which about a million wage-earners, together with their wives and children, are at present actually suffering. So that any party which can convince the electors that it has a sound plan for the cure of unemployment is likely to gain a good many votes.

#### THE CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

It is not possible, of course, to discuss the cure of unemployment without discussing the cause of unemployment. But then, again, it is not possible to discuss the cause of unemployment in a single paragraph of a single letter! I must be content to point out, what you probably know very well already, that unemployment has a great many causes, but that the existence of a hard and fast number of jobs to be done and an excess of people to do them is not one of them. Unemployment is a disease of social *malaadjustment*. It is due to the expansions and contractions of business in response to changes of fashion, process, season, or financial credit. It is due to the unfortunate (perhaps necessary) habit which many industries have of keeping more people dangling round on the chance of a job than they can keep fully and continuously employed. It is due to those large changes of world economic development which made Great Britain the "workshop of the world" in the nineteenth century but gave the world other competing workshops in the twentieth. And of course it is still due in a large measure to the war, which sucked an abnormal number of people into certain industries to meet an abnormal demand but left them high and dry when that demand collapsed, and which dislocated foreign markets and impoverished foreign customers of British industry. For it must not be forgotten that, more than any other country in the civilized world, Great Britain is dependent upon foreign markets. Nearly 30 per cent. of our total material production is exported to pay for imports which comprise the bulk of our food and raw materials. This state of affairs, with all its insecurity and complexity, is the price we pay for being able to maintain a very dense population at a comparatively high standard of life. And it is the key to our unemployment situation, for, with the exception of building, the worst unemployment percentages are found in the big export industries such as mining, textiles, metal, and ship-building.

#### THE CURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

As the causes of unemployment are varied, so too are the cures which have been suggested. They range from the manipulation

only for candidates who can be trusted to stand for such a policy. In some cases the choice may not be easy. Perhaps the following indications may help. The personality of the candidate should count for much. Where one of them has rendered personal service to the cause of Peace, that would give him a strong claim. He may have been prominent in the activities of the League of Nations Union; he may have preached Peace in Parliament, on the platform, and in the press; he may even have worked at Geneva in the organs of the League. But in many constituencies so much may be said for none—or all—of the candidates. In that case, the political programme of each of them should be studied. Do they accept without reserve the Memorandum of Policy issued by the League of Nations Union? Are they wholeheartedly in favour of International Arbitration and Disarmament? Will they energetically support the League itself and the International Labour Office, and resist any attempt to hinder their usefulness by cutting off their supplies? Will they show the same conviction and devotion in the cause of Peace as our fellow-countrymen did in confronting war?

Finally, if all the candidates pass these tests equally, electors must consider and compare the programmes of the parties to which they belong and the records, professions, and personalities of their Leaders. It is on these principles that I recommend you to cast your vote, remembering that war is equally the enemy of stability and of progress and that without Peace the objects and ideals of Conservatism, of Labour, and of Liberalism are alike unattainable.

of bank credit as a stimulus to business enterprise to the pious hope that all persons of goodwill will make it convenient to employ a miner or two. What we are concerned with, as voters, are the programmes of the three parties here and now.

The *Conservatives* are in a somewhat difficult position, for most of them believe that the really scientific cure for unemployment is the protection of the home market from foreign competition and the concentration of a larger section of the population on industries which supply home needs. But this is a policy which they are not in a position to develop fully—for reasons which we shall have to consider next week. Meanwhile the Conservative Government believes rather in indirect methods: for instance, in relieving British industry of such financial burdens as local rates so that it may produce cheaper goods, sell more of them, and ultimately employ more people. This policy is expressed in the recent Conservative Derating Act. For the rest Mr. Baldwin has no very great faith in State action; and to judge from his speeches, and from the Conservative poster which says "Conservative policy is conquering unemployment," his view is that things are improving of their own accord, and all that industry wants is to be left in peace to get on with the job.

In sharp distinction, both the *Labour* and the *Liberal* programmes advocate immediate and drastic State action for the employment of large numbers of men on public works. *We can conquer unemployment*, says Mr. Lloyd George from a thousand hoardings. He goes further, and says that he can actually reduce it to normal proportions in a year! Both the *Labour* and the *Liberal* party say definitely what public work they intend to put in hand if they get the chance. They include housing, land-drainage and afforestation, road improvement, and the speeding up of electrical development, all of which they propose to finance mainly by Government loans. And they are both anxious to resume diplomatic relations with Russia in the hope of finding expanding markets in that country for British trade. The main difference between these two parties is that Mr. Lloyd George has put his Liberal proposals into the form of definite facts and figures. He says in effect: We will employ 586,000 men in the first year and 611,000 in the second, so many on this job, so many on that, at such and such a cost. In some ways this precision is a source of strength to the Liberal programme. It sounds more like a definite and considered plan and less like a pious aspiration. On the other hand, to some people it may sound like an over-rash promise, and the more concrete the terms of a programme the easier it is to pick holes in it. It may be sounder to settle the main lines of policy and not to tie it down to particular numbers and particular jobs in advance.

Or again, it may after all be sounder to take the Conservativ

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## WHY I SHALL VOTE CONSERVATIVE.

By BARBARA G. BREW.

By giving votes to young women of twenty-one, Mr. Baldwin set the modern girl a by no means easy task; a task which often perplexes the minds of experienced political students, and one, moreover, that, on account of its very intricacy, is gladly shunned by the irresponsible. Some there will be among the new electors who will undoubtedly follow the latter course, either through ignorance or laziness, but it is to be hoped that the vast majority will prove their wisdom by grasping the opportunity that the Polls present of carving out a future for themselves in progressive and well-advised legislation. In the years that lie ahead the great British public will be answerable for its own fate; it is for the separate atoms that compose the mass to examine carefully the diverse political roads they are asked to tread.

On 30th May the nation will stand at the cross-roads of history: a General Election will be in progress; it will be for the two and a quarter million surplus women voters to decide upon which of the three routes the country shall travel. On the left there will stretch a road, broad and pleasant, sloping downhill until it is lost to view. The sign-post will tell us that it leads to the Socialists' Paradise, but it will not add that the gentle, downward slope, once out of sight, becomes a precipice, over which whoever falls is hurtled to his death. In the centre there will be another road similar to the first, but with this difference, that the downward slope is quickly hidden by tortuous bends that, could we only follow them, would lead us into the old road where it abuts on to the precipice. We shall see, if we look on the sign-post, that the word "Liberalism" has been partly erased to be substituted by that of "Lloyd George" in lettering curiously reminiscent of a tombstone. There will be no hesitation, however, about the direction on the third arm of the sign-post. In bold characters for all to see: "Constitutionalism *via* Conservatism" will arrest, even as it indicates. It will not be easy to make a mistake; the road is dead straight all the way, it is paved with hard, matter-of-fact stones beaten down in to their proper place, but at the top of the hill, if you will go so far, a sunny prosperous land will await you, stretching into the blue distance and beyond.

Only at peace with itself and others can a nation prosper, and in this belief the Conservative Party are doing their utmost to promote peace at home and abroad. The passage of the Trades Disputes Act, the setting up of the Melchett-Turner Conference which has opened the way to the wider discussions between the Employers' Federations and General Council of the Trades Unions, have all assisted to create a spirit of co-operation in industry that is stamping itself for all time upon the relations between masters and men. The last two years have been the most peaceful on record and, as a result, trade is regaining its lost prosperity.

All that a Government can do to lighten the burdens upon industry the Conservative Party have done during the last five years and will continue to do, for by this means alone can we hope to restore the right of permanent livelihood to the unemployed in our midst. By the Derating Scheme and the application of the Safeguarding of the Industry Act to industries which are handicapped by unfair competition from abroad, costs of production are being reduced, sales are increasing, and already, despite the disaster of the General Strike, six hundred thousand more people are in insurable employment than when the Conservatives took office in 1924. This policy, coupled with an ever-growing desire to trade with and develop the Empire by means of Imperial Preference, emigration, capital investment and co-operation, offers the one sure and practical means of alleviating the sufferings of a people whose poverty springs from the economic consequences of every great war, loss of markets and shortage of capital. In the evidence of returning trade we have an indication that the Conservative Party is successfully grappling with unemployment.

Abroad, thanks to such remarkable milestones on the road of universal peace as the Locarno Treaty, the entry of Germany into the League, the Kellogg Pact and our own Foreign Secretary's constant attendances at Geneva, Great Britain has proved herself a powerful supporter of the League of Nations. With our present expenditure on armaments reduced by seven and a half million pounds in the life of the present Government, the growth of the cost of our greatly extended social services stands in worthy contrast. No Party has better earned the claim to be a National Party, working for the good of all sections of the community, but above all that of the "under dog", than the Conservative Party. Their work for social reform in the past, by the granting

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## WHY I SHALL VOTE LIBERAL.

By NANCY SAMUEL.

I have been asked to answer this question as a representative of the "Under Thirties" of the Liberal Party. I shall do so to the best of my ability, but at the same time I hope that my readers will realize that what I write is nothing but what I myself think and is by no means an "authorized version" of the Liberal attitude.

I shall vote, in the first place, for two rather trivial reasons. The first is that other people will be voting, and that the excitement of polling day will be sufficient in itself to make me follow their example. The second reason is that it has never occurred to me not to vote. For the last six months or so, in discussing political matters, I have always supposed that I should vote, and this supposition also would be enough to take me to the polling station.

But, besides these two considerations, I shall vote because I am very anxious to see a Liberal Government in power. I believe that the Liberal Party have far more to offer for the benefit of the country than either of the other two parties; and I believe too that they have both the capacity and the energy to carry through the policy which they have already laid before the country.

Anyone who takes the trouble to read the more serious publications of the Liberal Party will realize that its policy is by no means built on sand. On the contrary, it has as its foundations a quantity of facts, figures, and conclusions which have been collected and organized by some of the most valuable and best-trained minds of the country. This policy is so wide that it is impossible to consider it in any detail here, but one or two of its aspects might perhaps be mentioned.

In the first place, the Liberal Party has a very definite contribution to make towards the re-establishment of the industries of the country. It has its plans ready for the reorganization of the mines, for agriculture, and for the relief and assistance of commerce. But while these plans are being put into operation the Liberals do not intend that the million and a quarter men at present idle shall remain idle. They do not intend that the country shall go on spending millions of pounds a year in perpetuating a situation which is not only infinitely wasteful and unprofitable, but which is also producing a sum of misery which few of us can even imagine. The Liberal policy is to bring together the work that needs to be done and the men that need employment and to concentrate these schemes of national development within the next two or three years—those years which would otherwise offer little hope of additional employment.

This is but a small part of the Liberal policy. The rest is easily accessible. But the Liberal programme as a whole seems to me a very sufficient reason for the casting of a Liberal vote. Conservatism does not profess to offer anything but safeguarding and extended education. Socialism, on the other hand, offers the same aims as Liberalism, but neglects to expound the means by which it hopes to attain them. And so—comparing and contrasting the policies of the three parties—I shall unhesitatingly vote Liberal.

But, apart from their policy, I should give my support to the Liberal Party because I consider that they have the soundest "attitude of mind." Liberalism is concerned, first and last, with the realization of the evils of the time, the scientific discovery of their causes, and the prompt and careful application of those remedies which are found to be necessary. That is the Liberal "attitude of mind."

The Conservative attitude of mind has often been expressed in the words "Let well alone." If this were indeed the case, Conservatism might perhaps be permissible. But when the quotation runs—as it does to-day—"let ill alone," then I for one can find neither reason nor value in the Conservative attitude of mind.

The Socialist attitude of mind is again—in my opinion—of a less valuable type than that of Liberalism. It is an attitude of mind at once sincere, progressive, and courageous. But it is not a political attitude of mind. The Socialists themselves have proved by their own election manifesto the impossibility of converting emotions—however genuine—into the form of a practical political programme.

I have been asked why I shall vote. I answer—because of the force of example and the force of training. I answer too—because there must be a Liberal Government in power. I know that the Liberal Party has the most solid and comprehensive policy. I believe that they have the will and the ability to put that policy into practice. And I maintain, too, that their attitude of mind—at once idealist and practical—is one of the most valuable political assets of the nation.

## WHY I SHALL VOTE LABOUR.

By WINIFRED TOYNBEE.

I shall vote Labour at the General Election because I believe the Labour Party is the only party with the faith and the will to grapple with the appalling state of our country to-day. It is not so much a political party as the political expression of a wide movement. There is a religion of Labour. No one has ever heard of a religion of Conservatism or a religion of Liberalism.

Moreover, the Labour Party has always fought for equal franchise, recognizing that women, on equal terms with men, should have a voice in the management of their country; and it is the insistence of the Labour Party upon this equality that has compelled the other parties to give it a reluctant recognition.

The Conservative Party has been the party of the landlords; the Liberal Party the party of the manufacturers. The Labour Party serves no particular interest: it is the people's party. It will deal immediately and practically with the problem of unemployment. It has definite plans ready. The Tories have shuffled with Safeguarding for five years, and now they can announce, with comparative cheerfulness, that "a million of our fellow countrymen are needing food and clothing!" What of the women who have to face this existence? I should be conniving at their betrayal if I did not vote Labour.

Upon women, and especially upon mothers of families, fall most of the difficulties of bad housing. Not only are there not enough houses, but the houses that do exist are not properly equipped. How can the nation expect cheerful mothers and healthy children when it allows them to live in "rooms" without washing accommodation, to say nothing of slums and tenements shut away from sun and air?—when, in short, it permits property-owners to put overwhelming obstacles in the way of ordinary decency? The health of a people is a national responsibility. What estimate of health has a Government which, on the plea of economy, reduces grants to necessitous mothers?

Labour will tackle the housing problem by reducing the cost of building. It will break the building materials rings, and will put up houses which can be let at reasonable rents. But health problems do not end in housing. The Statute Books are full of "permissive" Acts which say that local authorities may undertake certain health services. The Labour Party will end this hypocrisy by passing laws which must be obeyed. In particular, it will increase the health protection of the Factory Acts, and the provision of Maternity and Child Welfare centres.

Most mothers want their children to be well educated. Yet in thousands of cases that is impossible, because parents cannot afford to keep children at school. Children start work at 14, often attending evening schools and taxing tired bodies and minds in the effort to learn what they ought to be learning during the day. The Labour Party is largely made up of people who have struggled against these odds, and it will both raise the school-leaving age and make maintenance grants sufficient to enable parents to keep their children at school.

All these necessities are at present available to comparatively few people. They should be available to everybody. We are all of a community, and the workers who keep the wheels of the machine, civilization, going round must have a fair share of what that machine produces. They are not a class apart.

I am one of them, and I demand that these inequalities be removed. The Labour Party will remove them because it believes in the essential equality of all men and women. The system of inequality which we call Capitalism has been tried and found wanting. How else can we account for the unemployment and poverty which surround us to-day?

Finally, we must have Peace. In war our men are compelled to fight men who have the same hopes and desires as they, but whose homes happen to be in different countries. The only way to avoid war for England is to give her the only Government that refuses to accept war as a means of settlement—the Labour Government, the Government which, in 1924, placed BRITAIN FIRST in the ranks of Peace.

*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 opinion expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

## WOMEN CANDIDATES IN 1929.

MRS. RUNCIMAN, M.P.

*Prospective Liberal Candidate for Tavistock.*

Mrs. Runciman is another of the woman graduates who have been returned to Parliament. She was a scholar at Girton College, Cambridge, and gained a first-class in the Historical Tripos. She began her public work as the first woman member on the Newcastle-on-Tyne School Board and later was co-opted a member of the Northumberland County Education Committee. Her name was included in the first list of woman magistrates and she is a Justice of the Peace both for London and Northumberland. She was Chairman of the Westminster Housing Association until recently, and is closely identified with many social and philanthropic organizations. She is a member of the Executive of the League of Nations Union and is on the governing body of Girton College. Her Parliamentary career was successfully inaugurated at a bye-election at St. Ives, and during her year in the House of Commons she has both spoken and asked questions on subjects of special interest to women voters. Though not in close touch with feminist organizations, Mrs. Runciman is in favour of the general principle of equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. She and Mrs. Wintringham are so far the only two women who have found seats on the Liberal benches, unfortunately singly, and the results of polling day should see them together with other colleagues of the same political faith.

MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P.

*Prospective Labour Candidate for Middlesbrough E.*

Miss Ellen Wilkinson is another woman graduate who has found her way to Parliament. She took a History Honours Degree at Manchester University and after leaving College became an organizer for the National Union of Societies for Women's Suffrage. Later she was appointed an official of the Distributive Workers' Union. She was Manchester's youngest City Councillor from 1923 to 1926, and was elected to Parliament for Middlesbrough East at the General Election in 1924. Miss Wilkinson is, of course, a strong party woman, but she is also a stout feminist and has invariably given support to questions in which readers of this paper are specially concerned. Her speeches and her questions in Parliament are always telling, and she is also a popular speaker on all party platforms. She has introduced legislation or discussion on some of the reforms in which this paper is specially interested, among others the nationality of married women and better conditions in City offices. Her recent novel, *Clash*, to be shortly reviewed in these columns, has been very well received. It has for its background the tense days of the General Strike, but perhaps its main interest to our readers is its vindication of the right of a woman to continue her career after marriage. Women of all parties hope for her successful return.

MRS. BARBARA AYRTON GOULD.

*Prospective Labour Candidate for Northwich.*

Mrs. Ayrton Gould was educated at University College, London. She married Gerald Gould, the well-known poet and journalist. Before the war she was engaged in active suffrage work, and after the vote was secured joined for a time the Committee of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and is in full sympathy with its object and programme. She was for a time Hon. Secretary of the Women's International League, and as a member of the Fight the Famine Fund helped to organize relief for starving children in Central Europe. Her public work is now almost entirely on party lines, and readers who stand for the principles of the Labour Party and at the same time staunch feminism or who accept the latter in whatever party it may be found, will hope for Mrs. Ayrton's Gould's successful return to Parliament.

MRS. HORNABROOK

*Prospective Liberal Candidate, Deritend, Birmingham.*

Mrs. Hornabrook was educated and brought up in Birmingham, where she now stands as a candidate for Parliament in the Liberal interest. She knows the city well, having for many years worked in the poorest areas. Her apprenticeship to Parliament has been served in many different forms of social and public work. She was for some time a Poor Law Guardian and a member of the Plymouth Town Council, and has gained wide experience in modern problems connected with housing, child welfare, and provision for maternity and infancy. Mrs. Hornabrook

has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Plymouth Women Citizens' Association, and was recently elected to the Executive Committee of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. She both speaks and works for the objects with which this paper is identified. Women voters in Deritend have an opportunity of electing a woman with admirable qualifications in the candidature of Mrs. Hornabrook.

#### MISS D. JEWSON

*Prospective Labour Candidate for Norwich.*

Miss Jewson was elected at the General Election in 1923, but unfortunately lost her seat a year later. Though her activities lie for the most part in the regions of Party politics, she has given distinguished service to the cause of feminism. During her short time at Westminster she did what lay in her power for Equal Franchise, to which great hopes were entertained in a Labour Government, and seconded the second reading of Mr. Adamson's Bill, for which she was one of the tellers "for". Miss Jewson was a former Suffragist, and for a short time a member of the Executive Committee of the National Union for Equal Citizenship, and is in warm sympathy with its programme. She is a good fighter, and is not afraid of unpopular causes. We should like to see Miss Jewson one of the group of Labour women in the House after the General Election.

#### MISS ELEANOR F. RATHBONE, J.P., C.C., M.A.

*Prospective Independent Candidate for the Combined English Universities.*

At Somerville College Miss Rathbone's main studies were on the abstract theme of philosophy, but she had no sooner left Oxford, than she plunged straight into a multitude of sternly practical activities, becoming honorary secretary simultaneously of the Suffrage Society and the Women's Industrial Council of her native city. This combination of work for feminism with economic research she has pursued ever since. She was one of the first women to become a city councillor and one of the first women Justices of the Peace to be appointed. During the war she organized the work of the Liverpool Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, but found time to take a very active part in the concluding stages of the struggle for the vote. In 1919, when Dame Millicent Fawcett retired from the Presidency of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, Miss Rathbone was accepted as her natural successor and held the office for the last ten years. Having successfully fought three Municipal Elections as an independent in 1923 she undertook the more formidable task of contesting as an independent a Parliamentary seat in Liverpool against a popular Conservative sitting member, backed by one of the strongest political organizations in Great Britain. She was unsuccessful, but succeeded in polling 10,000 votes. Her present candidature for the combined English Universities has the backing of a large and distinguished body of supporters from all the eight universities concerned, and including in their ranks men and women of all three parties, who unite in believing in the words of their manifesto: "That a University candidate, at least, should be free to approach political questions otherwise than as the pledged advocate of a pre-determined policy."

#### MISS MONICA WHATELY

*Prospective Labour Candidate for St. Albans.*

Miss Whately was an active suffragist and a former member of the Executive of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and is now chairman of the St. Pancras Society for Equal Citizenship. She is a great great niece of Archbishop Whately, the celebrated Archbishop of Dublin and is an active member of the Labour Party. During the war she did famine relief and visited Austria, Hungary, Poland, the frontiers of Russia and Germany. Since the war she has visited the United States in order to study prohibition and its effect on the standards of living. She is in substantial agreement with all the reforms for which we stand and has, we understand, placed some of them on her election address. St. Albans has the opportunity of returning a valuable woman to the next House of Commons.

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S HAIRDRESSER  
**MADAME EDYTHE,**  
118 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1. (Private Entrance.)  
TEL.: VIC 2389.  
PERSONAL ATTENTION. MODERATE CHARGES.

#### MRS. PENNINGTON: IN REMEMBRANCE.

I gladly add a few lines to the many notices which have appeared in the general press in memory of my dear old friend, Mrs. Pennington. She had a remarkably strong personality, mentally as well as physically. Her husband, Mr. Frederick Pennington, often told me of the scene which first awakened his admiration and affection for her. In the early years of railway travelling he was journeying by train from one Lancashire town to another when, at one of the intermediate stations, a vigorous and handsome young woman entered his carriage. She was carrying on her arm a basket of apples, which she presently dipped into and began to eat its contents. Apple after apple disappeared, and she showed no sign of leaving off. At length he felt impelled to make a remark, and asked her if she was sure she was not undermining her constitution by eating so many apples. She laughingly replied: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." "Yes," he returned, "an apple, but not twenty apples." This broke the ice between them as strangers, and he was glad when he found that her destination was the same as his own. In a short time he was in love with her, and their happy marriage followed in a few months. In the later decades of her great age she had a droll way of regarding it. She saw the fun of it so to speak; for instance, in conversation with a friend about twenty years her junior, she said: "I'll tell you something about growing old," and then lowering her voice to a note of mystery she added, "It isn't half so bad."

One of her special gifts was to form real friendship with her servants of both sexes. Thomas, the butler, was not merely a butler but a real friend and sympathizing companion. When old age came creeping on and Thomas lost some of the physical vigour of his youth, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington had a friendly talk with him which ended in their giving him a pension; it being well understood on both sides that though leaving their service Thomas would lend a hand as a friend if household exigencies ever rendered it desirable. He settled himself in the country and never failed to come up for a friendly talk and a mutual comparison of experiences two or three times in each year. He was always welcomed as a friend not only by Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, but by their friends. When in my husband's lifetime we ventured on humble little dinner parties we could ask for the loan of Thomas for the occasion, which was, I think I may say, pleasurable to all concerned. It was all perfectly rational and perfectly friendly. Mrs. Pennington had a genius for friendship.

It was a joy to me to take Mrs. O. Strachey to see her last November, and to watch the interest with which Mrs. Pennington recalled her own work in the opening years of the Women's movement.

#### THE PRIZE COMPETITION.

The results of the competition have been disappointing so far as numbers are concerned and no paper has been received of sufficient merit to warrant the second prize. The writer of our "Letters to New Voters" acted as judge, and in her opinion the paper sent by Miss M. Rosamund Taylor, of Blomfield, Bolton, Lancs, is "incomparably the best". We have much pleasure therefore in awarding Miss Taylor the first prize of £2 2s. There were no entries for the second group. The need for education for citizenship will not cease when the General Election is over, and we hope to continue our efforts to interest young voters, believing that it only needs time and patience to arouse interest especially in societies recently recruited by younger women.

**WHY I SHALL VOTE CONSERVATIVE.**—(continued from page 108)—of Trades Unions to the workers, improved Health services, free and compulsory education, workmen's compensation and factory acts, has been further extended by the provision of widows' orphans' and old age pensions, better and cheaper houses, improved school buildings, smaller classes, a drop in the cost of living equal to an increase of two hundred millions in wages, and a fairer and more efficient system of local government.

"By a man's deeds he shall be judged." After an unbiassed examination of the Conservative record in the last five years, of promises kept in the letter and in the spirit, I am one of a legion, composed of men and women from all ranks in this country, who by supporting them at the Polls, will bid Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues go forward in the magnificent task that they have set themselves of bringing prosperity and happiness to the peoples of the British Empire.

#### 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.

#### THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

WORKERS WANTED FOR WOMAN CANDIDATES.

Offers of help are reaching us but requests for help out-number. *Cavassers* and *Cars* are in urgent demand. Arrangements are made to help new or inexperienced workers, and informal classes on election methods will be held if numbers justify them. Please send in your name at once, stating what form of help you can give, and when. We are already collecting offers of cars for polling day.

WORK IN THE CONSTITUENCIES.

The next three weeks will be filled with meetings and deputations to candidates. We ask Secretaries of Societies or others who are helping us to send us reports of these, either taken from the local press or written by the secretary (preferably both, as the press often omit interesting points) as soon as possible. We particularly ask that replies to such questions on the questionnaire as have been answered should be forwarded to us for filing at headquarters. We would point out in answer to inquiries that the agreement reached by the three parties with regard to questionnaires only applies to questions sent from headquarters' organizations, not to questions asked by *bona fide* constituents.

THE ELECTION QUESTIONNAIRE.

We need hardly remind our members that one question may, miraculously as it seems, be deleted from the questionnaire—that relating to the age of marriage.

ELECTION LITERATURE.

Useful election literature is advertised in another column.

THE GILLINGHAM CANDIDATES' MEETING.

We warmly congratulate Mrs. Kenyon, Hon. Secretary of the Gillingham W.C.A., on the success of the admirably organized candidates' meeting alluded to elsewhere in this issue. All three candidates—Sir Robert Gower, M.P. (Conservative), Colonel R. Tyser (Liberal), and Mr. G. P. Blizard (Labour)—were in favour of legislation to promote an equal moral standard, nationality of married women, equal pay for work, extension of women police, and the work of the League of Nations, though this question drew out certain modifications on the need of armaments and a strong British navy from the Conservative candidate.

#### PRIZE COMPETITION FOR NEW VOTERS.

We extend our hearty congratulations to Miss Taylor, one of the Officers of the Junior Branch of the Bolton W.C.A., who, as reported elsewhere, has been presented with the first prize in the WOMAN'S LEADER Prize Competition for New Voters. We understand from the judge that her essay was "incomparably the best" of those submitted.

#### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

GLASGOW S.E.C. AND W.C.A.—NEW VOTER'S CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the G.S.E.C. and G.W.C.A. (amalgamated) entertained some of the new voters at a Supper Party held in the Ca'doro Restaurant on the evening of Wednesday, 1st May. The guests were drawn from different Parliamentary divisions in Glasgow and from among the members in the area outside Glasgow. The new voters were welcomed by Mrs. Taylor, Chairman of the Executive Committee, after which the Chair was taken by Miss Stewart, one of the new voters. Miss Stewart gave a survey of the Suffrage Movement from 1867 to 1928, after which followed three-minute speeches by eight of the new voters. Those present agreed to form a New Voters' Club next autumn for the purpose of gaining an informed opinion on questions of current and political interest by means of debates, short speeches, hat nights, etc. Many were provided with groups of questions which they promised to put to candidates in their Parliamentary constituencies at meetings before the general Election.

**LETTERS TO A NEW VOTER** (continued from page 107).  
view, turn your back on the drastic experiment of large-scale public works and wait for industry to recover itself in its own way. Mr. Baldwin says that he stands for "safety first." But whose safety? That is one of the questions which you will have to turn over in your mind between now and May 30th.

Greeting to you, from  
AN OLD VOTER.

#### THE WOMEN OF CHINA TO-DAY.

A correspondent writes: At the opening reception of delegates to the International Council of Women, Lady Whyte, wife of Sir Frederick Whyte, who was recently appointed Advisor to the Nationalist Government of China, in offering the greetings of the National Council of Women in China, said: "I am happy to be the bearer of greetings from the National Council of Women in China. About six weeks ago, in Shanghai, I met the Executive Committee. They bade me assure your President that they were beginning to find themselves again, after a time of great uncertainty and perplexity; that they were of good courage and full of plans for the future. And so, indeed, is everyone in China to-day; in spite of a clearer realization that the ambition to make of China a modern state is not one of easy fulfilment, that the task which lies to hand is difficult—bewilderingly difficult—whether looked at from the political, economic, or social standpoint: one that requires courage and, what is still more difficult, patience. "I think that what struck me most in young China was the calibre, the quality of her women. They have poise; they have vision; they are practical and determined. I suppose it must always have been so, for all through the centuries the Chinese woman has been trained in the idea of responsibility. Was not each one of them the potential mother-in-law, the autocratic director of the family and its affairs? Quite naturally, therefore to-day they are taking their share of the stupendous task which China has set herself. Interested certainly in the political, in the economic reconstruction—women hold high posts in the Government to-day, but with their hearts in Social Reform. What they want most at the moment is contact with those women in other countries who have faced, and are facing, problems such as theirs.

"Hence they turn, Lady Aberdeen, to your great international organization, and I am sure that no one of your forty National Councils looks for the sympathy and the help that they need with more confidence and hope than does the National Council of Women in China."

#### SCHOOL OF SOCIAL STUDY AND TRAINING, GLASGOW.

Autumn Term begins in October. Two years' course of study and practical work qualifying for a Diploma, suitable for those interested in social conditions, or undertaking different branches of public and social service—Welfare Supervisors, Teachers, Hospital Almoners, Police-women, Health Visitors, Secretaries, Poor Law and Employment Exchange Officials, and others.

A Special Course for the Health Visitors' Probation Certificate will begin in October, if a sufficient number enrol. Applications to be in by 1st June. Course covers six months. Practical work is arranged in connection with Queen Margaret College Settlement.

For further information, apply to Miss Helen Story, Hon. Sec., Queen Margaret Settlement, 77, Port Street, Anderston.

#### 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.

TO MEN AND WOMEN VOTERS—SEND BACK ANOTHER WOMAN. A useful handbill in support of women candidates.

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.

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.

## C.B.C.

30th May. 8 p.m. Essex Hall, Strand. General Meeting. Dr. Mather Thomson: "Sterilization of the Unfit." Chair: Dr. Marie Stopes.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

10th May. 3 p.m. 27 Grosvenor Square (by permission of Mrs. Robert Fleming). Tea Party to meet Miss Edith Evans, Captain Berkeley, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, and others who will speak on "The Lady with a Lamp." Tickets 5s. from 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Bolton W.C.A.—17th May. 7.30. Albert Hall. Public Meeting addressed by the five Parliamentary Candidates. Chair: Miss Rosamund Taylor, M.A.

Edinburgh W.C.A.—14th May. 7.30. St. Bernard's School, Dean Park Street. The Parliamentary Candidates for the West Division. Chair: Lady L. Mackenzie. Questions and Discussion.

16th May. 7.30 p.m. Tollcross School, Ponton Street. The Parliamentary Candidates for the Central Division. Chair: Miss Grace Drysdale. Questions and Discussion.

20th May. 8 p.m. Canonmill School, Bellevue. The Parliamentary Candidates for the North Division. Chair: Dr. Kennedy-Fraser, C.B.E. Questions and Discussion.

Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A.—13th May. 7 p.m. Rouken Glen Mansion House. General Election Supper Party. Representatives of the three Parties will speak on "Why You Should Vote for My Party."

## SIX POINT GROUP.

14th and 15th May. 2-7 p.m.: 11-7 p.m. 92 Victoria Street. White Elephant and Jumble Sale. Admission Free.

## THE GUILDHOUSE.

11th May, 3 p.m. Scientific Conversazione. Lectures, exhibits, experiments, showing the influence of Science on Modern Thought.

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

## TYPEWRITING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWAM—  
TYPISTS.—4 Chapel Walk, Manchester.  
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## 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.

UNFURNISHED s.c. Flat in W. 1, N.W. 1, or S.W. 1 district, required by two ladies. Possession any time before end May. Moderate rent.—Box 1,539, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED Flat to Let, May, June. sitting-room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. Maida Vale district. 2½ guineas.—Write, Miss Williamson-Jones, Ratchliffe Settlement, Stepney, E.

TO LET, top floor private house, furnished, 2 rooms; water, electricity, gas, wireless; no attendance, moderate rent; north London.—Box 1,540, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

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.

## POST WANTED.

MRS. ELIZABETH ABBOTT highly recommends Daily Worker or Caretaker (London). Housework, housekeeping, cooking; any position of trust.—Apply, Mrs. E. Green, 18 Parsons Green Lane, Fulham, S.W. 6.

## 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.

COWNS well cut and fitted by experienced dressmaker. Terms from 21/-. Ladies' own materials made up. Renovations a speciality.—Grace Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. Phone: Park 2943. Appointments.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Members' Library, Books on Suffrage, Sociology, and Economics, Hansard, latest Government Publications, Periodicals, Newscuttings. 10-8 (except Saturdays).

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 12th May, 6.30, Maude Royden.

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.

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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.

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

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

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