

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The King's Speech.

The King's Speech this year was exceptionally interesting in that it indicated the tasks the Labour Government proposed to set before itself until the end of 1930. There were few surprises. Practically all the important points in the Speech had been already anticipated; these included the signing of the Optional Clause; disarmament; consultation with America; schemes for dealing with unemployment; a factory bill; the ratification of the Washington Conventions of 1919 (which we conclude includes both the Eight Hours Convention and the Maternity Convention); inquiries into the conditions in the iron, steel, and cotton industries; slum clearance and the making of further provision for housing; the amending of the Contributory Pensions Act; and a measure "to remedy the situation created by the Trades Disputes and Trades Unions Act of 1927." The chief surprise was the announcement of an inquiry into the working of electoral law, especially as in his explanatory speech the Prime Minister said that the scope of this inquiry was to be as wide as the subject permitted, and would deal not only with questions such as party funds, plural voting, etc., but also with proportional representation and the alternative vote. It is also interesting that in referring to the reorganization of the coal industry, the Liberal plan of the nationalization of minerals only was foreshadowed—not nationalization of the mines themselves. The most startling of the omissions was that no hint was given of any intention to raise the school leaving age, although this was a measure demanded by educationalists and social reformers of all parties, and advocated by the Labour Party itself as one of the means of remedying unemployment. We ourselves are disappointed at seeing no mention of an inquiry into the conditions in the Civil Service, and no promise as yet of legislation to amend the National Health Insurance Acts, although a survey was promised. Of greater interest even than the Speech itself, however, was the friendly attitude shown by the Prime Minister to the other parties. "I wonder," said the Prime Minister, "how far it is possible without in any way abandoning any of the party positions . . . to consider ourselves more as a Council of State and less as arrayed regiments facing each other in battle." He proceeded to point out that the "dominating concerns" of this Government are first unemploy-

ment and social benefit, and next peace. As all parties agree on these general principles, and are only likely to disagree when more detailed proposals are put forward, the harmonious atmosphere of the House was maintained during the first day of the debate, and the session opened full of promise.

Lord Cecil and the League of Assembly.

When we first heard that the British Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations was to be appointed on non-party lines we surmised that it would include Lord Cecil, and we are delighted to see that this is confirmed and that it is understood that Lord Cecil has accepted the Government's invitation to become a member. It will be remembered that in 1924 a member of the Liberal Party, Professor Gilbert Murray, acted as a delegate on behalf of the Labour Government. This separation of the problems of International relationships from party politics will be warmly welcomed by readers of this paper. The best man or woman for the purpose is wanted not the best party man or woman.

The London County Council and Women Doctors.

A fine fight was made by the women members of all parties on the London County Council last week to give women doctors in the Council service the same status and opportunities as men doctors. At present these women doctors cannot rise beyond the position of fourth assistant medical officer. The discussion arose in connection with the recommendation concerning the reappointment of a woman medical officer at the Horton Mental Hospital who had been previously working experimentally. Her appointment, according to the Mental Hospital committee, had proved in every way satisfactory. The recommendation therefore came to the committee in the form that the office should be placed on an established basis with the basic scale rate of salary laid down for a fourth assistant medical officer. Miss Rickards moved back the reference of the recommendation and was supported by many other members, men and women. Dr. Adeline Roberts, Chairman of the Committee, stated that nobody was more ashamed of the recommendation than she was. At the same time she was anxious that this particular appointment should be confirmed and the fight renewed later. It was pointed out that it was only fairly recently that women were appointed as medical officers in Mental Hospitals at all. The Vice-Chairman fortunately was able to state that the whole question of women doctors in the Council's Mental Hospital was going to be considered shortly. Things move, but oh how slowly!

The "Joshua" of the Woman's Movement.

It was Mr. Baldwin who happily likened the late Home Secretary to Joshua, who was privileged to lead the people to the promised land. He has now entered "another and more tranquil sphere"—but a sphere to which some of the chosen people are still denied entrance. Here, again, a Joshua is needed, and perhaps he may yet be found in the person of Lord Brentford. As it was his privilege to lead the women of this country to electoral equality, it would be very fitting if he were to come forward as a leader in breaking down the walls which still exclude women peers from the gilded chamber. There were some who murmured that as Home Secretary the rôle of Joshua was thrust upon none too willing shoulders, so now is the opportunity for Lord Brentford to prove that he really believes in political equality.

'Keep fit on
cocoa'

BOURNVILLE
SEE THE "Cadbury" ON EVERY PIECE
NAME OF CHOCOLATE

Write
Cadbury, Bournville
about Gift Scheme

The Rehabilitation of Local Democracy.

There can be, we imagine, very few government critics who will resent the action of the new Minister of Health in terminating the appointment of the appointed Commissioners in the defaulting Poor Law Unions of Bedwellty, Chester-le-Street, and West Ham, and substituting boards consisting of members of local authorities in the three areas nominated not by the Ministry but by the local authorities concerned. It is true that this new move is of a purely temporary nature, since on 1st April, 1930, when Mr. Chamberlain's Local Government Act comes into force, the work of the new nominees, together with that of the elected Poor Law Guardians throughout the country, will automatically be transferred to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs. Nevertheless, in our view the practice of autonomous local administration is so excellent a thing, not merely as a means to good government but as an educational end in itself, that even a temporary suspension of it in three unions is a thing to be deplored. We are not venturing to suggest that Mr. Chamberlain's action in suspending it in these three cases was necessarily ill-judged. It was undertaken, we believe, with some reluctance on his part, in response to abnormal and desperate conditions, and certainly with striking results in the form of reduced expenditure. But those results having been attained, and we do not imagine that the new local commissioners are likely to effect a reversal of them, we are heartily glad to see this unhappy experiment in Whitehall bureaucracy brought to an unexpectedly timely end.

Women Candidates and Safe Seats?

In a letter to *The Times* last week Miss Rachel Parsons suggests that in view of Lord Brentford's championship of the woman's vote it would be a fitting recognition of the work done for the party by women all over the country if a woman candidate were brought forward for his constituency, Twickenham. Miss Parsons points out that only eight Conservative women candidates stood at the General Election, and emphasizes the fact, of which we have always been only too well aware, that "it is not usually the comparatively safe constituencies or even those where there is a reasonable chance of success that are offered to women." We are afraid Miss Parsons' appeal will fall on deaf ears owing to the list of distinguished Parliamentarians who met unexpected reverses last month, some of whom are our very good friends whom we can ill spare. But we agree with Miss Parsons that the selection of a suitable woman for the safe seat vacated by the late Home Secretary would be a gracious tribute to the work of the women of the party.

The Public and the House of Commons.

A correspondent in one of the Sunday papers expressed the indignation which was burning in our breasts when present in the House of Commons recently, at the disgraceful accommodation reserved for the general public. As a rule the long galleries on each side of the House kept for Peers and distinguished visitors are practically empty, whereas apart from the small Speaker's and ladies' galleries, the whole of the rest of the public is herded together in a gallery from which it is impossible to gain any but a partial view of the Chamber itself and in which there is far too little room. Those waiting for places are only accommodated in the draughty outer lobby. There is no lavatory accommodation for women at all, and the restaurant is bad, expensive and closes after ten. It is to be hoped that a Labour Government will pay more attention to the comfort of the ordinary citizen anxious to know more about their doings.

Mrs. Sidney Webb.

Mrs. Webb's refusal to modify her name and title in response to Mr. Webb's accession to the peerage as Lord Passfield reflects a stout and logical feminism. She has already sacrificed one distinguished name to her husband, that of Beatrice Potter. It is intolerable that she should now be required to throw after it the even more lustrous name of Mrs. Sidney Webb. It is not she who has been elevated to the peerage, she obtains no vote in the Upper House, no modification of potential status in the Lower House. As the *Manchester Guardian* pointed out last week, should she commit a murder Lord Passfield's new status carries with it no contingent right for Lady Passfield to be tried by peers or peeresses of the realm. Very well, then—where the real status lies, there let the name lie also. In times to come Lord Passfield may find that his connection with Mrs. Sidney Webb is a useful mark of identification. And in the meanwhile the verbal expression of their essential unity will shine through

their speech and writings, since there is no reason why Lord Passfield and Mrs. Sidney Webb should not continue as heretofore to speak the language of editors and kings.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent.

Our readers will be sorry to hear that the vivid thumbnail sketches of Parliamentary happenings contributed under the pseudonym of Greenbench will no longer be an established feature of *THE WOMAN'S LEADER*, though we hope that his many duties will still permit Greenbench to write for us as often as possible. We have been fortunate in securing another correspondent, who has undertaken to write impressions of Parliament as seen from the Crossbenches, and who will, we trust, represent fitly the detached and impartial yet intimate and realistic attitude towards parliamentary affairs which we claim to be specially characteristic of this paper and the movement for which it stands. Crossbench's first impressions are given to-day, and we suggest that our readers who do not already file the paper ought now to begin to do so as these weekly sketches will provide a valuable record for future reference.

Resignation of Mr. C. P. Scott.

The resignation of Mr. Scott from the editorship of the *Manchester Guardian* brings to an end one of the most famous editorships of the last century. Both in length of years—Mr. Scott has been editor since 1872—and in influence over progressive opinion, Mr. Scott's record must be unique. Under him the *Manchester Guardian* has been famed for its fairness, its liberal ideas in the wide sense of the word, and its support of causes which it held to be right even when these were still unpopular with the public. The *Manchester Guardian's* consistent support of the suffrage movement in days when no other papers chronicled anything except the sensational doings of the suffragettes, will be remembered gratefully by all supporters of the woman's movement. In spite of his having passed his eightieth birthday some time ago, Mr. Scott has been editor in fact as well as in name, and as far as we are aware has continued to bicycle to his office all this time. It is good to know that he is still to remain a governing director. Mr. Scott hands over the editorship to his son, who has for many years been a leader writer of the paper, and it is safe to predict that he will carry on his father's tradition.

P.R. at Oxford University.

The way in which the Proportional Representation system has worked in the election of two Members of Parliament for Oxford has puzzled many people, and a word of explanation may be of interest. There were three candidates, and on the first count one Conservative Lord Hugh Cecil, headed the poll, followed by the Liberal, Professor Gilbert Murray, and with the second Conservative candidate, Sir Charles Oman, in the third place. On the final count following the transfer of Lord Hugh Cecil's surplus votes, the two Conservatives were declared elected, with the result that there have been many comments to the effect that Proportional Representation led to the defeat of Professor Gilbert Murray. These critics of Proportional Representation forget that under the system formerly in use in the Universities each elector had two votes, and if this had been the case there would have been a sweeping majority for the two Conservative candidates without any argument. The result of the election under Proportional Representation very properly secured the return of the two representatives of the majority who together outnumbered the Liberal candidate's total by more than two to one. At the same time the close finish showed that the minority had a fighting chance which would not have existed under the old system.

Widowhood in India.

Much interest has recently been aroused in Poona at the many cases of death by burning on the part of Hindu widows. This may be evidence that the practice of suttee is by no means stamped out. In the last few months, it is reported, one death from a so-called "accident" occurs in one hospital alone on an average every fortnight. Apparently there exists among certain of the more illiterate peasantry a horror of widowhood as great as in bygone generations, and widows still consider it a religious duty to sacrifice themselves in any manner that will not openly violate the law. Naturally the police find very great difficulty in obtaining the necessary evidence. The improvement in the widow's lot in India will in the end be the most, if not the only, effective way of stamping out this practice.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

I write before the publication of the King's Speech, so I cannot tell what will find its place there; but the policy of the Labour Party has been so consistently proclaimed and so ardently advocated that one may feel sure, broadly, of the line it will take. In foreign affairs, however, few decisions can be taken by one State alone and many can be made only by difficult and slow adjustments and compromises with other States. For the party of peace—let there be no mistake about it—must be the party of compromise.

At the moment of writing, there can be no question that the various problems between us and the United States are going to take a very important place. But they will be approached in the same spirit as similar problems with other States. The Labour Party believes in co-operation, when possible; arbitration of one kind or another when necessary; drastic disarmament as soon as may be by common agreement.

Now we have the immense advantage that the acceptance of the Pact of Paris brings the United States into direct relations with all the other signatory Powers. A breach of the Pact by any Power would be, in fact, a breach of a treaty with the United States, and this puts a very different complexion on post-treaty negotiations in regard to sea-law and disarmament. The "Flying Scotsman," as Mr. Garvin happily nicknamed the Prime Minister, has dramatically shown that he gives first place to the improvement of our relations with America. There are not wanting people who are so afraid that we may do the wrong thing and who have such an exaggerated idea of American sensitiveness that, if we listened only to them, we should shiver into inertia. But, after all, President Hoover is a business man and a Quaker to boot and there can be no doubt concerning his will to agreement. There is the Senate, of course, but it is hard to believe that the Senate would respect a British Government which was merely negative on the great issues involved, and mutual respect is essential to understanding.

Therefore in the negotiations which will take place on the reduction of armaments (and President Hoover, with the American people, has made evident that reduction, not mere limitation,

NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

By Our Lobby Correspondent.

To the outward eye the past week in Parliament has been one of idleness, though as every one knows this apparent inactivity has only been arranged to permit of a greater activity behind the scenes among the leaders of the different parties.

Parliament met on June 25th to elect its Speaker, a function performed with traditional decorum and absence of party strife. The choice of Captain Fitzroy, Speaker in the last Parliament, was moved by Mr. Gillett, from the Government Benches, in a speech which quite successfully hit the right note of formal informality, compliment and humour being neatly blended. But in speeches of this order, Mr. Gillett cannot compete with his seconder from the Government side. To one listening for the first time, Lord Hugh Cecil's low-pitched voice and almost conversational tone might disguise for a moment the chiselled perfection of his phrasing and his knack of making points not formally platitudinous but really characteristic both of the speaker and his object. But just as to the connoisseur in wines the flavour of a rare old port or sherry is unmistakable even when poured from an unlabelled bottle, so any connoisseur in speeches unable to catch Lord Hugh Cecil's name or to see anything of him but the back of his head must have become quickly aware who it was that was speaking, so characteristic were his allusions to Queen Elizabeth and the revision of the Prayer Book and so completely happy—to those who are familiar with the late Home Secretary's cherubic countenance—his allusions to that popular statesman's translation to "another and more tranquil sphere, where we shall only gaze at him from the Bar, among the other angel faces in that chamber."

This function accomplished, there was nothing left for a Back Bencher to do during the remainder of the week but get himself sworn in, or "affirmed" if he happened to prefer, as an increasing number of Members are said to do, that simpler but no less binding method of recording his allegiance to King George. There may be some whose failure to record allegiance to a greater Potentate through the older formula of the oath is a symptom of scepticism, while in others it indicates rather a literal obedience to the command "Swear not at all."

This duty performed, the Back Bencher was free to wander through the precincts of the House and to make himself (or

is desired), we may expect the Labour Government to strive for reduction not only through the technical approach, which has proved so barren in the past, but by extensive and fundamental changes of policy.

Speaking at the Fifth Assembly, Mr. MacDonald declared that he believed security could be best attained by the absolute renunciation of war, the threat of war, and the fantastic armaments of the "civilized" world, coupled with the positive acceptance of the obligation to settle by some form of arbitration or conciliation all disputes not otherwise settled. Therefore steps will be taken to sign the "Optional Clause" of the Statute establishing the International Court and to sign the "General Act for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes" which was recommended by last year's Assembly. It may be that these steps will take a little time, since the Government will have to consult the Dominions; but one hopes the matter will be expedited. France and Germany would probably join us in the General Act and we should thus be able to offer to the United States the spectacle of a more co-operative continent than has ever been seen. With fresh negotiations on foot for the adherence of the United States to the International Court, one seems at last to see hope for a national settlement of the question of the freedom of the seas and consequent reduction of naval armaments.

The resumption of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. will not injure us with America and as a matter of fact, General Dawes' "Yardstick" has more in common with the proposals of M. Litvinoff than of Lord Cushenden.

We may hope that the new agreement on Reparations will allow of the total evacuation of the Rhineland this year; the Labour Party had already in October, 1928, pledged itself to "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops."

The strengthening of the League of Nations, Economic and Political Co-operation with all the world were also declared to be fundamental parts of the Labour programme.

H. M. SWANWICK.

herself) acquainted with those amenities which have justly earned it the title of "the best club in London." These amenities, in the shape of library, map room, writing rooms, rooms where smoking, talking, visitors are or are not permitted, rooms for dining, publicly or in private, tea room, post office, secretaries' rooms, etc., are so numerous and apparently so well-equipped for the purposes both of the serious student and the loungeur that the new-comer finds himself wondering whether they may not be to some degree responsible for the habitual emptiness of the House itself, on occasions when anything but a first-class debate is in progress. One finds oneself speculating whether in the days of Burke, Fox, and Pitt, or even of Disraeli and Gladstone, the armchairs were so numerous and well-padded and whether this trivial fact may not have something to do with the notorious decline in the quality of Parliamentary speaking. It must surely be hard for a new-comer to acquire either the faculty or the reputation of good Parliamentary speaking when his early efforts have to be addressed to benches sparsely filled with Members whose rapt hanging on his words obviously denotes merely an anxiety to anticipate the moment when he will sit down and give them a chance in their turn to catch the Speaker's eye and deliver their own carefully prepared oration. But doubtless in this as in other matters the opportunity comes to those who have the patience to await and the skill to seize it.

The State opening on Tuesday of this week was shorn of its usual splendour by the absence of His Majesty. The King's Speech has doubtless by this time been studied by most of your readers. The programme it outlines is large, but as speakers from the Opposition were quick to point out, so vaguely outlined in many of its particulars as to make detailed criticism difficult. By the time this is in print probably some of the outlines will have been partly filled in through the questioning to which Ministers will have been subjected. Already it is obvious that the promised Factories Bill, revision of the provisions of Insurance, amendment of the Widows', etc., Contributory Pensions Act, provision for slum clearance, will raise many questions of very special interest to the readers of this paper.

CROSSBENCH.

SOME MORE IMPRESSIONS OF THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

By a Delegate.

Before the events of the great Anniversary Congress fade into a fragrant memory a few characteristic features call for special comment. The arrangements from first to last were a marvel of organization. The portfolio of papers which met us on arrival was the first proof of this. Delegates found not only the effective and admirable handbook of the Congress itself, but a useful booklet giving a survey of women's organizations in Berlin and a publication of outstanding merit, a historical sketch of the woman's movement in Germany, written by Dr. Elsa Wex, the Chairman of the Berlin Society for Equal Citizenship. With *echt Deutsch* thoroughness the delegates who were fortunate enough to join the expedition to Potsdam were provided with charmingly got up pocket guides in the three official languages, and the guests at the luncheon at the Rathaus referred to last week took away with them valuable mementoes in the shape of a Berliner Kalendar, truly a thing of beauty which will be cherished by many delegates when the echoes of the Congress itself have died away.

VISITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

It is difficult to find words to praise the arrangements for visits to social institutions. Each delegate was the recipient of a block of invitations to visit places of interest, and though the attendance at the sessions of the Congress was uniformly good, many were able to steal a few hours for this laudable purpose. Such visits gave the other side of the picture. Berlin poured generous hospitality on its women guests, and in the bright June sunshine the city seemed all gaiety and prosperity. But those who took the trouble to look behind the scenes saw something of the poverty and suffering that still remain. Social workers found much to admire in the spirit in which post-war social problems have been dealt with, and we hope in subsequent articles to give some personal impressions.

"THE PIONEERS."

Not the least delightful of the social functions of the Congress took place on the Sunday evening before the Congress began, when delegates gathered in force for the opening reception in the great hall of the Kaiserhof. A worthy representative of musical German sang, and the pioneers of the world's suffrage movement were introduced one by one and presented with small souvenirs of the twenty-fifth anniversary. Among these veterans, some of them looking surprisingly young, were Fru Furuholm, M.P., of Finland, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Holland, Helene Lange, and Frau Lindeman, of Germany, Mrs. Asmundsson, of Iceland, and other distinguished women. But there were empty places. The absence of Mrs. Chapman Catt was universally regretted and the leader of the delegation from the United States was asked to convey to her a small gift with the greetings of the Congress and its best wishes for her speedy recovery. A similar greeting was sent to Dame Millicent Fawcett. Unfortunately, Mrs. Corbett, the mother of the President, did not arrive until the following day. Mrs. Corbett was a delegate at the Congress twenty-five years ago, and then had with her her young daughter, Margery, now its honoured President. When Mrs. Corbett stood on the platform with her two daughters, the President and Mrs. Corbett Fisher, one of the British delegates, and her little granddaughter, Jenifer Corbett Fisher, there were rounds of admiring applause.

THE FUTURE.

No dramatic change has taken place, but the position of the Alliance has unquestionably been strengthened. The officers remain the same, but the Board has been strengthened by the election of Miss Belle Sherwin, of U.S.A., Miss Ingeborg Hanson, of Denmark, and Miss Alison Neilans. The fact that Miss Neilans was elected when standing for the first time is a tribute to the impression she made when she addressed the Congress on moral equality during the session devoted to twenty-five years of work and progress. During the coming three years the future relations with the International Council of Women will be under discussion, and while amalgamation has been ruled out we hope that some scheme of closer co-operation will be arrived at. The programme remains very much the same, the reports showing that there is still much work to be done. The chairmen of the various committees are likely to be reappointed and are in every case experts on these subjects.

British readers may naturally ask what part was played by British delegates and among brilliant delegations composed of the leading women of many lands Great Britain, we think we may say with all modesty, held its own, though we yield the palm to other nations for real eloquence and linguistic ability. Miss Rathbone's appearance at the Reichstag meeting was referred to last week. Miss Alison Neilans' impressive speech is mentioned above. Miss Courtney, already well known outside her own country, gained the ear of the Congress when she described the recent Women's Peace Crusade. Mrs. Stocks, a comparative newcomer, won well-deserved compliments for her lucid presentation of the report on family allowances. Mrs. Laughton Mathews, of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, introduced the resolution on child marriage by an able and very well-informed speech. This paper has already paid testimony to Mrs. Corbett Ashby's untiring charm and able guidance, and we would add one word of appreciation of the International Treasurer, one of our own most honoured suffrage workers, Miss Frances Sterling, and the gifted secretary, Mrs. Bompus. But at this great Congress one forgot to think of nationality; personality was what counted, and the woman's movement has reason to be proud of its personalities both among the pioneers so-called who still remain in harness and the younger generations of women who are growing up around them.

YOUTH TRIUMPHANT.

By VERA LAUGHTON MATHEWS.

No one who was in Berlin last month for the International Woman Suffrage Congress could have failed to be impressed by the glowing vitality of the young German girls. They stewarded the Congress most efficiently; they crowded the public galleries of the Congress; they packed into the evening public meetings to such an extent that one expected at any moment to see them hanging like flies from the ceiling. One met them in the streets, in the trams and buses, sunburnt faces, bare heads, bare arms, everywhere eager, alive and intelligent. A friend, writing from Italy recently, said, "There is a tug-of-war going on between the Churches and the young women on account of short sleeves and skirts—as far as we can see the young women are scoring." Certainly one would be sorry for anyone who tried a tug-of-war with the young women of Germany on the subject of their personal freedom—judging by appearances the young women would score every time.

On the occasion of the big reception to delegates by the Foreign Minister and Home Secretary, one feature of the evening was a display by girl students from the Sports Academy. Clad only in pale blue costumes of the dimensions of regulation bathing costumes, they gave an amazing display of agility, strength and grace. Then on the last evening of the Congress there was a special programme by the young people, "Youth's Call to Youth," in the open-air Stadium. The programme included physical exercises and games, folk dancing, folk songs, speeches and a torchlight dance with a primitive musical accompaniment of cymbals and drums.

The Youth Movement of Germany is quite a definite movement for a free, simple, healthy mode of life started by the young people themselves, and now a great union of all the various youth organizations in the country. The pioneers of the movement were boys and girls of about eighteen or nineteen years of age who in 1898 started a revolt against the strict discipline of the schools and of their social life. Before this time it was usual for middle class people to spend their free time sitting in beer gardens and drinking beer, and the young people demanded a more vital form of recreation. They wanted to dance and sing and express themselves in simple and natural ways.

Before the youthful revolt it was not possible for boys and girls to go about together and this was one of the first startling innovations of the young rebels. Together they hiked through Germany, and by persuading the old folk in the villages to dance and sing, they learnt the old folk dances and folk songs at the source, and started a real revival of these arts.

In 1910 the young pioneers organized a big public meeting at which Cabinet Ministers were present to hear youth's demand for help. Their appeal had practical results, and soon recreation centres and sports grounds were opened in various parts. Another very important piece of help that was forthcoming was the opening of Juvenile Homes or Clubs in country places, where for a nominal sum young people can spend the night when out hiking. The State has taken over old castles and old houses and fitted them up as camp centres. The biggest one of the kind

THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

The Annual Council Meeting of the League of Nations Union took place in the weird surroundings of the Pavilion at Brighton last week, Professor Gilbert Murray being in the chair.

As usual the business was conducted in such a surprisingly free and easy way that it is somewhat difficult accurately to gauge the opinions of the representatives present. One occurrence of interest to those who are sticklers for democratic method, was the unprecedented courage with which the delegates adhered to their own views on a certain small financial matter, to wit, the rate of subscription which should entitle a member to *Headway*. The vote was decisive in spite of the very strong and reiterated persuasion of the platform towards the adoption of a contrary opinion. Neither the delegates nor anyone who cares for the League would desire to cause the Union Executive needless embarrassment, but this vote is of value because it is evident that the Council is gradually coming to realize that upon it rests the ultimate responsibility for the Union's affairs. Some considerable readjustment of arrangements is, however, necessary before the Council can become altogether worthy of so important a Society.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES BY THE LEADERS.

Turning from these domestic matters to those of larger interest, it is satisfactory that once again some of the most distinguished among the leaders of international thought were present. Not only Dr. Gilbert Murray, but also Lord Cecil, Mr. Philip Kerr, and Lord Lytton were among them. Lord Cecil moved in a characteristically lucid and statesmanlike way the adoption of the series of reasoned statements put forward by the Executive on the Effective Outlawry of War, with the reduction and limitation of armaments, and, in particular, the summoning at an early date of the World Conference on Disarmament. Mr. Kerr, who has an intimate knowledge of America, spoke of the deep significance of the Kellogg Pact and of our responsibility in making it effective. Lord Lytton dealt with the immediate situation in regard to the Washington Eight Hours Convention, a subject he has made specially his own. The Government announcement that it intends to ratify the Convention (giving due weight to the London Agreement of 1926), has allowed of the revival of long-deferred hope. Not only in this matter but in all those which the Union has most at heart the sympathy of the Government has been made known unequivocally.

EQUAL PAY AND THE I.L.O.

The following statement incorporated in the Report for 1928 of the League of Nations Union will be of interest to those of our readers who have followed the long drawn out negotiations within the Union of which this pronouncement is the outcome:—

"Both the Industrial Advisory Committee and the Women's Advisory Council have carefully considered the question of possible action by the Union in regard to the Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention and Equal Pay. After considering the report of these bodies the Executive Committee recommends the General Council to ask His Majesty's Government to ratify the Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention adopted at Geneva in 1928, at the same time calling attention to the fact that no explicit mention of equal pay is made therein, and, therefore, urges that the British Government should be asked to promulgate a Convention which shall implement the principle in Article 427 of the Treaty of Versailles, the principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. Also, the Executive Committee is of the opinion that a Convention should further be promulgated in order to obtain for men and women of all nations a wage which represents a reasonable standard of life as it is understood in their time and country."

"AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORDER."

The statements presented by Lord Cecil were in substance the same as those approved at the recent International Conference of League of Nations voluntary societies at Madrid. They included a significant paragraph (adopted at Madrid after considerable discussion) to the effect that "technical experts be not allowed to dominate policy" at the World Disarmament Conference. They also included a paragraph calling on the Government "seriously to consider . . . whether it would not be possible to internationalize the whole or a proportion of national air forces as an instrument for the defence of international order." Exception to this was taken in one or two parts of the hall, but Lord Cecil disallowed objections and, the Council having become

(Continued in previous column.)

is Die Jugendburg Hohnstein in Saxony which has slept as many as 1,200 in one night and often serves 5,000 dinners on a Sunday. A castle of ancient days, it stands on a hilltop overlooking a beautiful pine-clad valley. There are about 2,000 homes of the kind in Germany, but some are on quite a small scale.

Wherever one goes in Germany one sees parties of boys and girls in the garb of the youth movement with packs on their backs and often carrying a flag and musical instruments. The boys wear a dress rather like the Boy Scout uniform, the girls simple dresses in bright colours with short, full skirts and round necks and short sleeves. There is no definite uniform; the aim is simplicity and freedom and no bondage to the fashion of the moment. For special occasions the boys wear black shorts, black short coats, and white Schiller collars.

The movement is definitely the young people's own affair. They may join at about 12 or 14 years, but must leave at about the age of 22, or earlier if they do not live according to the rules. These vary according to the different organizations, but none of the members either drink or smoke. All the political parties have their own juvenile organization, but on the basis of the youth movement they all join together on friendly terms, for one of the chief aims of the movement is comradeship and co-operation, and that there shall be no "party" differences among youth.

The Youth Movement has broken down barriers of sex, class and party among the young people of Germany. There is one thing that it has not been able to tackle, for it is a national movement only, unlike the Scout and Guide movements, which are world-wide and have a great international appeal. Comradeship and co-operation must be made to include the youth of all nations, for it is the young people who hold the future peace of the world in their keeping.

TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS.

From a Correspondent.

The Conference on the Formation of Townswomen's Guilds was held, through the kindness of Mrs. Adrian Corbett, at Pembroke Lodge from 28th June to 1st July. On Saturday the weather was kind and the morning and afternoon sessions were held under the trees in the garden.

The historical foundation was laid on Friday evening by Miss Rathbone and Mrs. Ryland, who gave the histories of the women's movement and the Women's Institutes. The next morning Mrs. Barrow helped us to realize the place of handicrafts, art and beauty in the development of self-expression and training of the mind, while Miss Macnamara (British Drama League) showed how acting, music, dancing, etc., taught co-operation and the community spirit. In the afternoon Local Government, by Miss Macadam, and the Parliamentary Work of the N.U.S.E.C., by Mrs. Hubback, suggested the practical direction of the awakened consciousness of citizenship, and the day ended with a model meeting of a Townswomen's Guild under the able guidance of Mrs. Godman, Chairman of the Haywards Heath Guild.

The sessions on Sunday were devoted to the questions of organization, programme-planning, etc., while Mrs. Watt, the founder of the Women's Institutes, made one feel how essential was the part the new Guilds would play in filling the gap which the woman in the small town felt, and in giving her the opportunity of making her best contribution to the common good.

(Continued from next column.)

somewhat fatigued, cried without more ado "Agreed, agreed!" Nevertheless, this question of an international force has not yet received the serious attention of the Union and is one on which much difference of opinion, and also much ignorance, exists.

If it were possible to take these important matters of international policy while the Council was still fresh it would be more possible to deal with them more deliberately.

A. H. W.

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.

SHORT OR LONG SENTENCES.

It is a platitude to-day to deplore short sentences of imprisonment. When important people make speeches to magistrates they constantly upbraid them for inflicting sentences of a few days or even of one or two weeks, and urge that if an offender is sent to prison at all it should be for a period of reasonable length. This advice may be given for two different reasons (both, no doubt, often present at the same time in the mind of the speaker). In the first place to impose a short sentence for some trifling offence which could be perfectly well dealt with by dismissal with a caution or by a small fine or by binding the offender over is not only a waste of public money, it involves police and prison officials in a great deal of trouble and is likely at the same time to harden and degrade the offender. There cannot be two opinions as to the futility and worse of such procedure.

A second point of view is also present in the minds of many people who protest against short sentences. They regard a short sentence as useless and ineffective; they urge that sentences should be longer so that they may be reformatory, and the offender may have a chance of gaining some benefit from his imprisonment. What is there in the prison regime to-day to justify us in the view that (apart from the question of punishment or deterrence) a long sentence is likely to be more beneficial than a short one?

The answer depends to some extent on the prisoner. If a man or woman has been drinking hard or is half starved or has been "sleeping rough" there is no doubt that his or her physical condition will be more improved by a long period of abstinence from alcohol or of regular food and dry shelter than it would by a short period of a few days. For a person who has led an ordinary life it is difficult to believe that prison conditions are conducive to good health. The small amount of time spent in the open air, the limited and dreary exercise, the close atmosphere inside the buildings, the soft and monotonous diet with its absence of fresh vegetables; none of these things may be actually harmful but there cannot be any benefit in prolonging them. To turn to the mental and moral side it is to be supposed that the long sentence is advocated because the prisoner can then attend one or more of the educational classes, and can pass through the various stages and so obtain more privileges. It may also be more worth while for him to be put to more interesting and important work than in the case of a prisoner who is here to-day and gone to-morrow. Some would also urge that a prisoner with a long sentence has the benefit of the ministrations of the prison chaplain and the good advice and good influence which the governor and the officials can bring to bear upon him.

But when we visualize prison life do we feel this to be very convincing? Surely it has many features which are likely to have a deleterious effect on the inmates, and the greater length of time that these are prolonged the more harmful they are likely to be. More hours are passed in a dark and solitary cell than can commonly be consumed in sleep, and sleeplessness is a common trouble in prisons. To eat alone and to sit alone for considerable periods leads to mental detriment if not to actual moral evil. Prison visitors have commented on the fact that the first shock of finding himself within prison walls and the time given him for reflection may have a very sobering effect on an ill-doer. He has had a sharp pull up and is in the mood to consider the error of his ways. As the months go by he becomes accustomed to his surroundings and acquires the hardened and cynical tone of the establishment. The silence, the repressive atmosphere, the simplicity and monotony of the work, and absence of mental effort may all lead to a brooding habit of mind, to a loss of initiative, and even to some loss of memory. It is difficult to see how a weekly attendance at a class, however capable and generous the teacher, can go so far to compensate for all of this as to make prison reformatory.

It is well known that one or two experiments are being made in the prison system with the object of at least mitigating some of the evils here described. But these are very tentative and have not affected the bulk of the prison population. As long as the system is what it is to-day and the prisoner takes so small a part in his own reformation, as long as he is merely the passive subject of a discipline imposed from above—a cog in a machine which is perpetually creating its own raw material—it is impossible to concur in the idea that (apart from other considerations) a long sentence is more beneficial than a short one.

CLARA D. RACKHAM.

MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE, LL.D.

Three years ago Miss Sybil Thorndike became an honorary doctor of Manchester University. On Friday of last week she was similarly honoured by the University of Edinburgh, to the great delight of a large gathering of students who assembled to witness her presentation. There is a peculiar fitness in the selection of Miss Thorndike for this type of academic tribute by reason of the outstanding quality of her work. Of her, more than of the overwhelming majority of her eminent contemporaries, may it be truly said that her acting is the product of ingenuity rather than the exploitation of personality. There is no such thing as a Thorndike part, in the sense that there is a Vanburgh part, a Trevelyan part, or for that matter an Ellen Terry part. Her genius demands a wide range of contrast for its fulfilment, from the rollicking absurdities of April, the film star, to the tongue-tied sublimity of Edith Cavell. And the external critic can easily conceive of the intellectual spring, with which Miss Thorndike's mind leaps, to the goal of a new and difficult problem of interpretation. Her problems are not always solved. Like her colleagues of Manchester and Edinburgh Universities, she is doubtless well aware that error as well as trial is part and parcel of the evolution of thought. But in her case, the astonishing thing is the number of occasions on which she hits her difficult mark, and in so doing, opens new windows of understanding to the wide spaces and dark corners of human personality. She is undoubtedly the most interesting and enterprising actress of our age, and Edinburgh University is to be congratulated upon her acquisition as an Honorary Doctor of Laws.

THE MATRIARCH.¹

Miss Stern's play, "The Matriarch", adapted from her novel *Tents of Israel*, represents a period in the life of a large, rich, and prominent Jewish family, the dominating force of which is Anastasia Rakonitz, the "Matriarch." To Anastasia, "the family" is a god to be worshipped, and the play deals with her determination to maintain its unity and tradition, and the struggles of some of the younger members of the family to escape.

The story centres round Toni, the granddaughter of the "Matriarch," and Danny, who, it ultimately transpires, is not really one of the family at all. He is the adopted son of Sophie Maitland, a daughter of Anastasia, who has represented him to be her own in order to gain her mother's respect and affection. This partly explains why Danny scoffs at the family conferences and refuses to enter the family business, the merchandising of precious stones. He definitely refuses to be a Rakonitz in spirit, although he is, as he supposes, a Rakonitz by birth.

Toni, on the other hand, has always been keenly interested in the ramifications and fortunes of the Rakonitz tribe. She is immensely proud of belonging to the family, and of her grandmother, Anastasia, with whom she is a favourite. When the family loses most of its money through the clever "salting" of a sapphire mine, Toni shoulders the burden of paying off a big debt owing to Isaac Cohen, a friend of the Rakonitz's, whom Ludovic, her uncle, has robbed. Thus we get the first glimpse of Toni's matriarchal qualities.

Her fierce and proud feeling for the family also compels her to refuse to marry Danny, believing him to be her first cousin.

But Danny accidentally meets his father, who reveals to Danny the fact that Sophie was not his mother, and that he is not a Rakonitz. As a slight compensation, perhaps for the loss of his name, Oliver gives Danny a cheque for £200. There is now no bar to his marriage to Toni, but with the family honour still uppermost in her mind, Toni claims the £200 to help to repay the old debt to Isaac Cohen. Danny, seeing the strong hold "the family" has on Toni—that she is in fact the new "Matriarch"—renounces her, realizing that, if he marries her, he will inevitably be dragged back under the influence of the Rakonitz family, from which he has spent his life trying to escape.

A final glimpse of Toni shows her preparing to make a home for the Matriarch, and the surviving members of the Rakonitz family.

The play is essentially a one character study, and as such gives a setting for the magnificent acting of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, whose brilliant performance was its outstanding and memorable

(Continued in column two, page 175.)

¹ The Matriarch, by G. B. Stern. Royalty Theatre.

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.

CONFERENCE ON ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS.

This Conference, of which a brief report appears in another column, was held during the week-end at Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke Gardens (by kind permission of Mrs. Adrian Corbett), and was attended by about 20 delegates. All who attended found it extremely useful, and it is hoped that short reports of some of the Sessions, at least, may be published later for the use of Societies.

LUNCHEON TO WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, our first woman Cabinet Minister, will be one of the principal speakers at this luncheon, which is to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday, 18th July, at 1 o'clock. Lady Astor hopes that her engagements will allow her to attend; Miss Rathbone and Miss Lloyd George will also speak. Tickets are going rapidly, and all who intend to be present are reminded that seats are allocated in strict order of application. We would, therefore, urge readers to write to Headquarters immediately if they wish to attend. (Tickets price 6s.)

BERLIN CONGRESS.

TEA PARTY, CROSBY HALL, 18TH JULY, 4.15 P.M.

The British Delegation has now returned from the Berlin Congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. In order that those in this country who are interested in the Congress may have an opportunity of hearing at first hand accounts of the very successful activities of the Congress, the N.U.S.E.C. is arranging a tea party to be held at Crosby Hall, on Thursday, 18th July, at 4.15 p.m., to which all those interested are invited. Mrs. Corbett Ashby will preside. Tickets (price 2s.) can be obtained on application to Headquarters.

FACTORIES BILL.

In view of the fact that the Government is proposing to introduce the Factories Bill, the N.U.S.E.C. has approached the Home Secretary asking him to receive a deputation, in order that representatives of women's organizations may lay before him the view that all provisions proposed in the Bill should be based on the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEW FORM OF ART.

MADAM,—Is it still true that a prophet is not without honour save in her own country?

Just as I was leaving the States, a friend who knows the admiration in which Miss Dorothea Spinney is held all through America, sent me a criticism published in THE WOMAN'S LEADER on a Recital held in London at Rudolph Steiner Hall. Knowing well the bigness and beauty of Miss Spinney's portrayals of Greek Plays, may I register in the same magazine the opinion held by her many American friends, which is exactly the opposite of the opinion expressed in that article?

Theoretically one would say it would be impossible for any one person to attempt to create the variety of characters found in the Greek dramas were it not for the fact that, time and again, Miss Spinney has done the impossible and made these characters live. So vividly that the entire group comes before your eyes in a living procession. A slight change of a drapery accompanied by a wide range in a carefully modulated voice, the masterful control of a body in both repose and action governed by a fine sense of discrimination as to life's true values, all combine to enable Miss Spinney to recreate those age-old tragedies in living pictures which profoundly move a thinking audience even in this age of shifting and rapid change of sensations.

The quality of Miss Spinney's art has given her the entrée to many of our Stadium audiences and Literary Societies. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, the University of California have gladly opened their doors to her and The Drama League of New York, a society formed for the furtherance of the true values of the drama have more than once invited her to give her Plays at their annual meeting at Belasco Theatre, where she has played to packed but carefully invited audiences. Even Miss Ruth Draper,

whom we Americans all love and to whose art you contrast Miss Spinney, does not let an opportunity pass of hearing these inimitable portrayals of Euripides Plays. Surely we must credit generously an Art so real that it can satisfy a finely critical standard.

MARION B. B. LANGZETTEL.

112 East 71st Street,
New York City, U.S.A.

[This interesting correspondence must now cease.—Ed.]

A MESSAGE OF THANKS.

MADAM,—Will you allow me through the columns of your paper to thank all those who, at the Berlin Congress, supported me in my attempt to help the unfortunate Englishwoman, Mrs. Buckingham, who has been left in Berlin, lying seriously ill, under tragic circumstances.

The responsibility for searching for Mrs. Buckingham and the arrangements for her welfare naturally fell upon myself, but the burden of anxiety and fatigue and the practical difficulties were enormously lightened by the ready response of those women delegates of the English-speaking races, who also felt a measure of moral responsibility to support me under very trying circumstances.

I cannot write to them individually, but I should like to thank them here.

If any individual is interested in the detail of the gift given as a token of sympathy, I shall be glad to let them know the disposition of this fund in detail, or if necessary answer any inquiries. But so far I have not had time to prepare a balance sheet.

M. CHAVE COLLISON.

British Commonwealth League,
17 Buckingham Street, W.C.

[In answer to inquiries we wish to state that Mrs. Buckingham was not a member of the British Delegation, but a visitor to the Congress. We are sure that more help will be forthcoming if required.—Ed.]

A WOMAN GOVERNOR OF A PRISON.

The first woman governor of a prison not only in Prussia but in the whole of Germany is Frau Rosa Helfers, of the Barnimstrasse Prison, Berlin. Although she has only held the appointment for a few months as yet, she has inaugurated a new system throughout the prison, a system which augurs well for the future, though it is still too early to judge by results. Her whole aim is to try and rebuild the self-respect of the residents—she will not call them prisoners and addresses them as Mrs. or Miss. Formerly they were employed on dirty and useless work, but now every effort is used to give them work which they like, and particularly work which is useful and necessary. They also have lessons and can be taught languages, while there are regular classes in the various branches of housecraft. Frau Helfers is a woman of about forty years of age and of magnetic personality; she is of massive build and height with a strength and vitality which would lead one to pass her as teacher of physical culture. When one visitor to the prison inquired how hysterical prisoners were dealt with, the answer was that the Governor herself would take such a prisoner and administer a bath. One felt that however strong or unruly the prisoner the Governor would have no difficulty in tackling her. And yet with this physical strength there is a kindness, a genuine sympathy for suffering humanity which augurs well for the poor women who have come under her charge. Frau Helfers started her career as a kindergarten teacher and afterwards took up voluntary social work in prisons, which led to her being appointed as Governor when the State decided to appoint a woman. She is a Labour Member in the Prussian Parliament, the Landtag, which gives her a unique opportunity of gaining her prison reforms.

THE MATRIARCH. (Continued from page 174.)

feature. In the character of Anastasia Rakonitz, the Matriarch—with her forceful, though lovable, character, her energy and her extreme volubility—she swirls through the scenes, sweeping all before her. We are grateful for the opportunity of seeing Mrs. Patrick Campbell at her very best.

There is little to say of the other members of the company, whose acting was necessarily overshadowed by that of Mrs. Campbell. Miss Beatrix Thomson made a charming and quite convincing Toni, and Mr. Hugh Williams was adequate in the part of Danny. Mr. Abraham Sofaer's impersonation of Isaac Cohen was sincere and kindly.

L. A.

COMING EVENTS.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.

10th-12th July. Annual Conference, Newcastle. Full particulars from E.A.W. Headquarters, 46 Kensington Court, W. 8.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

18th July. 1 p.m., Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, W.C. Luncheon to Women Members of Parliament. Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

8th July. 6 p.m. St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square. Open Meeting "Feminism the World Over." Speakers: Councillor Mrs. Crauford, Mrs. Laughton Mathews, M.B.E. Chair: Miss C. Gordon.

1928 GROUP.

6th July, 3.30 p.m. Annual Meeting, 56 Leigham Court Road, S.W. 16 (by kind permission of Mrs. Mortimer).

TYPEWRITING.

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TO LET AND WANTED.

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.

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

WANTED.—Small Country House from 14th July to 14th August; boating and fishing; to hire or to exchange for house in Sussex.—Write, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, 53 Marsham Street, Westminster.

NORTH DEVON.—Delightful old-world village, unspoilt; moors, river; modern guest house; August 3 guineas, July, September, 2½.—Mrs. Hamilton, Hatherleigh.

TO Let, Westminster, first floor Flat; one bedroom, one sittingroom, kitchenette, geyser bath; large balcony; rent 83 p.a.—Box 1,551, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LADY and two daughters (adults) returning from South Africa middle July require Furnished Rooms London; one single, one double bedroom, or bedroom and bed-sittingroom; board by arrangement.—Write, Saner, c/o Barclays Bank (D.C.U.D.), Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.

FURNISHED s.c. third floor Flat, two good rooms, bathroom, gas fires, telephone; July-October, or by month, 35s. to 2 guineas.—S., 36 Blandford Square, N.W. 1.

HOME in Country, restful week-end, 15s.; weekly, 2 guineas; lady's cottage in rural district; refs.—"Paloma," Woodley, Reading.

POSTS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED ORGANIZER (University Woman) requires post, September, where can drive own car. Practised speaker, keen, energetic, accustomed travelling.—Write, Box 1,549, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

HOLIDAY POSTS wanted by women students and others. Care of children, coaching, and light housework.—Educated Home Helps Bureau, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1. Tel.: Vict. 5940. Fees: Registration, employers 2s. 6d., workers 1s.; Suiting, employers 10s. 6d., workers 2s. 6d.

LADY wishes to accompany lady or family for holiday during August; offers light services, not cooking or children, in return for expenses, near Catholic Church.—Box 1,550, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

DRESS.

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

SHOES, recovered, satin, brocade, or velvet, 13s. 6d.; ladies' and gents' hats cleaned and re-blocked; new hats made to sketch; furs re-lined.—The Hat Doctor, 52 James' Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau. Interviews 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 7th July, 6.30. The Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, Mo.

EDUCATED 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. (Victoria 5940).

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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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