

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

So far, so good.

Early this week the Prime Minister left U.S.A. territory and crossed the undefended Canadian frontier, with the heartfelt applause of half a continent echoing behind him. He deserves our gratitude because he has carried through his strenuous task with a personal grace and tactfulness that few European statesmen could equal. Yet admittedly his was a thankful task. Mr. Baldwin had set his ball rolling. The Shearer jest was well timed by the President of the Immortals to discredit the U.S.A. big navy party. All the natural hospitality and exuberant kindness of the American people was on the boil, in readiness for the feast of international pacification. The table was set. Our Prime Minister made the most of a golden opportunity; and since, in diplomatic life, that feat is not always accomplished, we have reason to be proud of him. And now for the ungenial and thankless phase of his job which lies ahead. "There has been," he said on Saturday last, "an odd voice or two which is out of harmony with the general feelings of the world. I find that there is still that old leaven of diplomacy left in some quarters, mostly remote beyond the seas, so that if two statesmen get together, talking together, arranging things together, there must be something sinister in their hearts. The only remark I make to those people is this: that they are out of date." There has certainly been "an odd voice or two" sounding to this effect. And though it speaks sometimes in French and sometimes in Italian, we surmise that it is not the voice of France and Italy, but of the Paris Press and the Fascist Government. We hope that the voice of the Prime Minister will reach their understandings and that by next January, when the Five Power Naval Conference assembles in London, the conviction may have penetrated that an Anglo-American agreement represents something more than the consolidation of fighting forces in an English-speaking bloc. The limelight of publicity which has deliberately been allowed to play over all its processes should help to dispel this obstinate old-fashioned illusion.

Scottish Legislation.

There are two important points in which Scottish legislation for the protection of children lags behind the English. One is that Scotland so far has no act for the legalizing of the adoption of children. The other is with regard to the position of the illegitimate child. A father in Scotland can

claim custody of a child after the age of 7 in lieu of continued maintenance, while the maximum amount which can be allowed for an order of aliment is only 4s. 6d. In these two respects the law requires alteration, and the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for Scotland last week received two interesting deputations from women's organizations in connection with them. The first was from the Joint Committee on Legalized Child Adoption in Scotland—on which the Scottish Federation of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the Scottish Council of Women Citizens' Associations, the Scottish Standing Committee of the National Council of Women, and other organizations are represented—and dealt with the subject of the Child Adoption (Scotland) Bill, to which the Lord Advocate indicated that the Government would give sympathetic consideration. This was followed immediately by a deputation from the Legislation Committee of the Scottish Federation on the subject of the Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Bill. The Lord Advocate examined all the points of the Bill in a sympathetic manner and promised to consider with the Secretary of State for Scotland—who had been unable to receive the deputation owing to a Cabinet meeting—the possibility of introducing a Government measure.

Women and the Poor Law—as others see us.

In a letter to *The Times* Mr. Lovat Fraser, M.P. for Lichfield, asks if women are going to sit with folded hands during the process of excluding women from the work they have hitherto carried on so successfully in the administration of the Poor Law. He reminds us that important boroughs like Manchester and Sheffield have decided against co-option. We can assure Mr. Lovat Fraser that we have not submitted in silence. Perusal of these columns ever since the proposals for the transfer of Poor Law functions were first mooted gives ample proof that we have not been caught napping but realized from the first the implications of the changes so far as the services of women are concerned. Women's societies united in deputations; active Parliamentary lobbying (almost reminiscent of the suffrage campaign), during the stages of the Local Government Act, was carried on by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and resolutions were sent the late Minister of Health from all over the country. Whether this activity was emulated with sufficient energy locally or not we cannot say. In some places it undoubtedly was. In season and out of season we have implored women to study the schemes brought forward by the local authority and to bring pressure and secure adequate representation of women. Have they done so? Are they fully alive to the importance of this question at the approaching November elections. Mr. Lovat Fraser's timely reminder may reach where our importunity has failed to penetrate.

The Law and Sex Inequalities.

A special correspondent of the *Liverpool Post and Mercury* reports what is described as "a great triumph for the case for equal rights of women." At a meeting of the Institute of International Law now meeting in New York a resolution was carried which denied the right of any State to recognize distinctions of sex, race, language, or religion with regard to private or public rights, "especially the admission to institutions of public instruction and to the exercise of economic activities, professions, and industries." This equality is to be really effective, not, as has so often been the case, merely nominal; it is to exclude any form of discrimination whether direct or indirect. The official comment of the institute points out that while some States have recognized equality of nationals of different race, language, or religion, this is the first occasion on which equality between the sexes has been definitely covered.

The Barmaid Hardy Annual.

Readers may remember some discussion in these columns last year on that popular figure the barmaid, when Lady Balfour of Burleigh contributed an admirable and convincing article on the subject. She has reappeared on the stage, this time as a figure of international concern. One of the recommendations which is to come before the thirteenth session of the International Labour Conference, which opened at Geneva last week, suggested "prohibition of female attendants in places where strong drinks are served." This recommendation with others will be issued to governments with a view to the adoption of a draft recommendation. There is no need in these columns to defend any kind of woman worker from sex discrimination. The remedy for evils associated with the barmaid's work as with all professions and occupations lies in the improvement of the conditions under which it is carried on. We should like to see the name barmaid with its ugly associations abolished. As Lady Balfour pointed out there is a brighter prospect than ever before of ridding the nation of the private ownership of the drink trade with its consequent pushing of the sale of intoxicants and to close an avenue of employment to women, solely because drinks are served with other refreshments is an illogical and unjust solution to the problem.

Scottish Liquor Commission.

A separate Liquor Commission has been appointed for Scotland under the Chairmanship of Lord Mackay. The Royal Commission is "to investigate the whole field of legislation relating to the sale and supply of excisable liquor in Scotland, and to report what amendment in the law, if any, is desirable in the public interest." Two women are included among its members: Mrs. Forrester-Paton and Mrs. George Hardie.

Training for Moral Welfare Work.

Training for social work presents special difficulties because of the innumerable forms of activities which are covered by the term, some of them highly specialized. In this country and in the United States different schemes of training have as a rule been linked together by the schools of Social Study established at most British Universities. Training for moral welfare is still in an experimental stage, and in view of the interest taken by our readers in the appointment of women police and probation officers we welcome the announcement of a new course of training offered by the Bristol Women's Aid Association extending over three months for students who have already had a general training or good experience. It occurs to us that not only young women desiring to take up police work professionally would profit by this training, but that experience of the work offered would be invaluable for women magistrates or members of local authorities. There is a tendency still to expect formal training and experience for the salaried worker while the honorary worker is supposed to know her duties by the light of nature.

Labour Women and Birth Control.

A group of leading Labour women, representing a wide group of Women's Sections and Co-operative Guilds, met at the National Labour Club in Westminster recently, under the auspices of the Workers' Birth Control Movement, to consider the next move towards urging the Government to allow birth-control information to be given at Welfare Centres. Mrs. Thurtle presided, and Mr. Fenner Brockway and Professor Laski were among the speakers. The meeting declared itself in favour of a national campaign on the subject, to be undertaken forthwith. Clearly, at the present juncture, such pressure is likely to be exercised with maximum effect. Both as representing a point of view sympathetic to the Government's general programme, and a class touched with peculiar first-hand intimacy by the present restrictions on the spread of knowledge, the labour women are likely to be effective campaigners.

The National Council of Women.

A successful start has been made to the annual meeting of the Council in Manchester this week, too late for a report in this issue. A full report will appear next week.

A Memorial to Emma Cons.

It was soon after Miss Cons' death in 1912 that a memorial was first mooted and it has now at last materialized. It will

take the form of an inscription outside "The Old Vic," a portrait and shelters for the waiting queues at the entrances to the pit and gallery. Our younger readers will hardly know the name of Emma Cons, and it is right that she should be remembered for her social and public work for South London, and above all for her conversion of the Victoria Tavern into "The Vic." The tablet will be unveiled by H.R.H. the Duchess of York at a special performance of the "Merchant of Venice" on Wednesday, 30th October.

Our Who's Who.

We have to introduce two new contributors to our readers. The Hon. W. W. Astor, son of Lord and Lady Astor, who is the youngest member of the British group to the Kyoto Conference, explains the scope of the third conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations meeting this month, and at which, for the first time, British women are represented. Mrs. Ayrton Gould, a member of the recently appointed Royal Commission on the Civil Service, contributes a report of the National Labour Party Conference. Next week Miss Edith Pye, President of the Midwives Institute, will discuss the findings of the report of the Committee on the Training and Employment of Midwives.

New Expectations.

The Westminster Coroner, commenting recently on the case of a taxi-driver who collapsed suddenly at the wheel while driving a young lady down the Brompton Road, said that it illustrated "the presence of mind of a young lady . . . who when her driver became unconscious, got on the running board, reached the brake, and stopped the cab, instead of shrieking and fainting as people did forty or fifty years ago." It was nice of Mr. Oddie to say that to a lady burdened with the memory of a very unhappy occurrence. But we look forward to a time when ordinary common sense will be so naturally expected of women, that its presence will not even evoke comparison with their Victorian predecessors.

Ourselves.

We propose to make a determined effort this winter to increase our circulation. In a fortnight Parliament will reassemble; next week's issue will give an outline of the heavy programme of legislation which is anticipated and our readers will be enabled to keep well informed and up to date, not only by our Parliamentary Notes, but by the weekly articles by "Cross Bench," which we are glad to announce, will be continued throughout the whole session. Though questions relating to the stated policy of this paper will naturally receive primary attention, matters dealing with International relations and great national problems, such for instance as unemployment, housing, will also be covered. In short, our aim will be to offer our readers a weekly survey of public affairs. Special attention in the coming months will be given to changes that are almost wholly unrealized taking place in the machinery of local government and in this we shall continue to have the expert knowledge of Miss Bertha Mason. As in the past the paper will continue to offer a platform for the appearance of new and controversial ideas. We remember with some pride that many subjects now discussed everywhere were first ventilated in these columns. We aim at a paper which will help the busy woman, whether her work lies outside or inside the home, and only this week a letter from one of the busiest and best-known women in the country has encouraged us to believe that we have to some extent succeeded. We hope during the coming Parliamentary session to redouble our efforts and we ask our readers to help us to double our circulation. Will our readers help us? Does your nearest Library take the paper? Does it lie on the table of your club? Do you know women engaged in public work, education, or social welfare who do not see it regularly?

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.

PRACTICAL MATTER OF EQUAL PAY.

Having still some surviving shred of faith in the sanctity of political and parliamentary pledges, we chose to assume last week that when the Royal Commission on the Civil Service gets to work on the problem of equal pay as between men and women, its discussions will be concerned with the methods of application rather than with the pros and cons of the principle itself. For the latter has, by a two-fold House of Commons decision, been long since conceded. Thus, the problem for the Commission to solve is: how, amid the intricate regulations which govern Civil Servants' pay, the principle is to be enforced.

The Federation of Women Civil Servants is ready with an answer to that question. In a lucid and emphatic little pamphlet entitled *Equal Pay for Equal Work in the Civil Service*, issued from 35 Marsham Street, S.W. 1, it puts forward precise suggestions reinforced by calculations of probable cost. Its proposal involves a gradual transference from the old conditions to the new. It is, briefly, that women should proceed by the normal increments of the men of their grades to the men's maxima, provided that no woman remains on a salary which is less than the man's minimum. Thus a woman clerical officer on a maximum of £180, instead of being increased at once to the corresponding male maximum of £250, would proceed to it by the normal male annual increments of £10.

It is pointed out that on such a basis the increased cost depends on the point in the salary scale reached by the woman. A fairly intricate calculation is therefore required for the different grades in question. According to the arithmetic of the Federation, making due allowance for bonus, it is assumed that the initial cost of a scheme of equal pay on the basis proposed would amount to round about £150,000 in the first year. But this is only the initial increase. The cost would inevitably roll up year by year until every woman Civil Servant had attained her new maximum. Thus we get, in the space of about a decade, a final additional cost, this time exclusive of bonus, of something like £490,000.

We agree with the Federation in thinking that it is not a formidable price to pay for a change which at long last honours an unequivocal pledge and sets at rest a bitter sense of discontent and inequity in the service of the State. But there is one dubious aspect about it. It is based on the assumption that only women in the same grades as men will be affected—the mixed classes—the large majority at present engaged in what is called "women's work" being left out of the picture, and it further assumes that there will be no striking increase in the proportion of women to men in the mixed grades. Indeed, we have always felt it to be an element of inadequacy in the popular presentation of the "Equal Pay" case that it should focus its limelight so exclusively on the points at which women and men are in actual competition, and neglect the need for an increase in the general level of earnings among women engaged in work demanding a similar intensity of effort, educational and social status, as though not precisely identical with that performed by men. But the Federation would doubtless point out that any such widening of scope, or indeed any considerable increase in the employment of women

PEACE AND THE PACIFIC.

By W. W. ASTOR.

The Institute of Pacific Relations, which is holding its third conference in Japan this month, is an organization that has grown up since the war to provide a means by which the vast problems of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean could be discussed authoritatively yet unofficially. From China, Japan, the United States, from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, from Korea, the Philippines, and from Great Britain groups of people are now travelling to Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, where the conference will be held. The discussions will be informal and private, and will be based on the many monographs, pamphlets, and statistics that have been compiled since the last conference in Honolulu two years ago by members of the various groups and by the small permanent Secretariat.

The subjects to be discussed will be China and her relations with foreign powers, including the railway problems of Manchuria, the government of Pacific dependencies, industrialization in the Far East, which includes many humanitarian questions, the question of population and food supply, which inevitably will include questions of immigration, and an expandable subject entitled "Diplomatic Relations in the Pacific," which includes the rôle of the League of Nations, the effect of the Kellogg Pact, the various Washington treaties and the possibilities of regional pacts in the Pacific, comparable to the Treaty of Locarno. The

work of the Institute is done in the main through round tables constituted to discuss some particular problem. The discussion is under the more or less strict guidance of a chairman, who puts the main questions to be discussed, calls upon representatives of different countries and of different schools of thought to give their opinions and sees that the ensuing discussion should be on constructive lines rather than on those of a debating society. The Press and general public are not admitted, no report is issued of the discussion, and no formal decisions are arrived at; an extraordinary degree of frankness is therefore obtained. Possible policies are discussed and members can thus get in a unique fashion some idea as to how a move of their country would affect and be interpreted by people with an entirely different psychology. In 1927 the British group had to devote its efforts to remove the tremendous distrust of British policy in China and to convince the Chinese of British goodwill. The misconceptions were such that it was no easy task, but it was done through a truthful exposition of Sir Austen Chamberlain's policy and one of the indirect results of the conference was that the leader of the British group, Sir Frederick Whyte, a former Liberal M.P., is now adviser to the Nationalist Government of China. The results of such an Institute as this are bound to be indirect, but are, nevertheless, real. Misconceptions and distrust

But need we accept it? We do not think so. There are, as we have often had occasion to point out in connection with the allied problem of "Equal Pay" in the teaching profession, two alternative applications. The first is a levelling down of the men's rates to meet the increased cost of a levelling up of the women's. Where women are in the majority as in the teaching profession this would involve a considerable levelling down. In the Civil Service the drop would of course be less. Nevertheless, we have no wish to waste any space on the implications of this alternative because it is not one in which we are interested. The Civil Service, like the Educational world, already has some difficulty in competing with the larger financial advantages of the business world, in the case of men who desire to incur the heavy expense of first-rate educational opportunities for a dependent family. To increase still more the stringency of professional family life would be to limit the range of recruitment among the best brains of the country.

There remains the second alternative, in our opinion the only logical and completely satisfactory alternative: a system of equal pay for equal work accompanied by a system of family allowances on at least as generous a basis as that now in force at the London School of Economics. It may appear at first sight an adventurous alternative, but a glance overseas at the Continent of Europe and beyond it to the Antipodes, reveals it as a well-established and popular device. By means of it the advantage of the foregoing alternative—the achievement of "equal pay" unaccompanied by a necessarily increased burden on the Exchequer—could be secured. The grave disadvantage, however, the increased economic stringency on the married man (or for that matter on the married woman Civil Servant) who has to discharge his family responsibilities at a standard set by the competing salaries of private industry, would be eliminated. It is sometimes urged that the economic security and pension rights of the Civil Service are an adequate compensation for the "shining prizes" of the business world. We suggest that if, to security of employment and a secured old age were added a new element of economic security, the guarantee of a fully developed and adequately provided family life, any small scaling down of the higher salaries would be more than compensated by solid benefits, scientifically adjusted to coincide, for men and women alike, with the high peaks of maximum need. Exactly what scaling down of the men and levelling up of the women would be necessary to produce the necessary family allowance fund, how far the scaling down should be mitigated by an increased salary contribution from the Exchequer, it will be left for the commission to elucidate. It is to be hoped that the Family Endowment Society will make as lucid and definite a contribution to its deliberations as the Federation of Women Civil Servants has already done.

on many questions are being gradually cleared away and problems, both political and economic, are being studied scientifically and constructively.

The British group to the Kyoto Conference is led by Lord Hailsham, and includes representatives of every party, thinkers on international affairs like Professors Toynbee and Webster and Mr. Lionel Curtis, and business men who are actively engaged in commerce in China and Japan. The women members are Dame Edith Lyttelton and Miss Eileen Power, both too well known to need any descriptive label. The Conference will also include observers from France and Russia, from the Secretariat of the League and from the International Labour Office.

PUBLIC CLEANSING IN LONDON.¹

Few people realize the large cost of public cleansing to the community and the figures given in the valuable Report prepared by Mr. J. C. Dawes, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., Inspector of Public Cleansing under the Ministry of Health, are illuminating. The Report embodies the result of an inquiry that Mr. Dawes has been making for the Ministry of Health for the past two years, and gives a complete account of the public cleansing service of London.

From 1922 the Ministry received an increased number of complaints from both local authorities and individuals in regard to the dumping of London's refuse in areas outside the county boundary, and in 1925 a deputation from the L.C.C. waited on the Ministry "to urge the need for investigation of the question of the disposal of house and other refuse." It had been found that many dumps, and in particular those at South Horncastle, were a constant source of annoyance and a menace to the health of people living on the Becontree Housing Estate. The County Council had urged that no further refuse should be deposited in the neighbourhood of Becontree and their representations were supported by the Urban District Councils of Dagenham and Hornchurch and the Romford Rural District Council. The Report is illustrated by many interesting plates showing methods prevailing in the collection and disposal of London's refuse, and there are several showing the two large dumps at South Horncastle. The price of the Report is, unfortunately, 15s., and this will probably prevent it being widely-read outside official circles.

In London Public Cleansing is carried on by 29 authorities, namely, the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs and the City Corporation. The inquiry shows that there is a great difference in "the methods employed and in the quality of the work done." As a rule, Public Cleansing is considered under three heads, viz. :-

- (a) The collection of house and trade refuse.
- (b) The disposal of house and trade refuse.
- (c) The cleansing of the streets.

The cost of these services in the County of London amounts approximately to £2,200,000 a year and 8,500 people are regularly employed. In nineteen boroughs all three services are under the direction of the Borough Engineer; in four boroughs there are separate cleansing departments directed by special cleansing officers. In Finsbury the work of refuse collection and disposal is done by contract, and in Holborn the Medical Officer of Health is the officer responsible for refuse collection and disposal, the work being done by contract; street cleansing is under the direction of the Borough Engineer. Hackney is also an instance of divided control, the refuse being collected under the direction of the Borough Engineer and the Borough Electrical Engineer being responsible for its disposal.

Expenditure varies in the different boroughs, but as the records relating to collection and disposal of refuse and also to street cleansing are not complete, it is impossible for the cost to be checked. The writer of the Report, however, considers that the cost is excessive and in "some cases very excessive." There is much overlapping of services in the adjacent boroughs owing to different administration, and in Chancery Lane, Tottenham Court Road and City Road refuse from different properties is collected by three boroughs. In many boundary roads it is a common sight to see vehicles owned by two different local authorities engaged in collecting the refuse on each side of the road, and refuse often collected from one side is taken to the eastward of London and from the other to the north and south. The figures given for 1925-6 show that the cost of collecting amounted to £660,460, or nearly 11s. a ton. The cost of disposing

¹ Report of an Investigation into the Public Cleansing Service in the Administrative County of London, by J. C. Dawes, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E. (H.M. Stationery Office. Net price, 15s.)

of it was £448,809, or about 7s. 6d. per ton. When we learn that the whole amount of the refuse collected yearly would, if evenly distributed, cover the 93 acres of St. James' Park to a depth of 27 feet, the problems connected with its ultimate disposal are realized. House refuse forms 94 per cent of the refuse collected, the remaining 6 per cent being trade refuse. Mr. Dawes considers that "these proportions are open to very serious doubt as a result of difficulties arising out of the present legal interpretation of trade refuse." House refuse must be collected at a charge to the rates, but trade refuse can be collected at the cost of the owner or producer. Four boroughs make no charge for the collection of trade refuse; in some office and shop refuse is considered as house refuse; in others a charge is made. Non-saleable refuse from hotels and restaurants is usually collected free of charge, and in one central borough over 300 tons is collected weekly, the cost to the rates with disposal being £10,000 in the year—double the cost of the refuse collection in Stoke Newington. At one hotel 70 bins are put out for free collection daily. The occupiers of adjacent shops and stores have to pay for their comparatively small amount of refuse as do also the proprietors of a coffee or market stall.

Interesting details are given as to the methods prevailing in respect to the disposal of refuse and we find in its crude state it is dumped in Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Sussex, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire. Incinerating plants are operating in certain boroughs but several of these are not up to date; new plants were established in Bermondsey and Greenwich in 1926. Two large pulverization plants are at work in London, but there is no complete modern large scale separation plant. Modifications of the separation process are used at five disposal works. St. Marylebone, the pioneer borough to instal a separation plant, provides the "ashes" and "breeze" for the West Middlesex and Buckinghamshire brickfields.

As a result of his investigations Mr. Dawes has come to the conclusion that, if effective disposal arrangements are to be made for London, a central cleansing organization should be established. No definite suggestions are made as to the composition of such a body beyond that it would include representatives of all local authorities concerned. In the first place it is proposed that the new body should deal only with the collection and disposal of refuse and that after five or ten years the work of street cleansing should also be taken over. A special Committee to consider the Report has been appointed by the Ministry of Health.

MARIAN BERRY.

EVA GORE BOOTH.¹

Eva Gore Booth, born in 1870, was one of the many women of her generation who was drawn away from literature and the contemplative life by the pressing needs of this struggling world.

She was by nature a mystic and a poet, and the Atlantic waves that sounded round her birthplace, Lissadell, in the West of Ireland, continued to echo in her mind, while she was toiling at suffrage propaganda and other social causes among Manchester cotton spinners, and afterwards when she was resting in Hampstead. Her body was a fragile one, and was worn out long before she could see all her visions brought to pass on earth, or even find words in which to express her longings. This mattered the less because she was so perfectly certain that her life here was only one stage in real life. She was never disappointed, even when social reform seemed to be making little headway, or to fail in the expected results, or when the efforts to put her ideas into words was, as she herself put it, "like trying to build the New Jerusalem out of very bad and cheap children's bricks." To many people who already know many of the poems, the most interesting part of this book will not be the hitherto unpublished ones that are added, but the memoir and the letters. The former is all too brief and the latter are all too few. To her close friend and fellow worker, Miss Roper, Miss Gore Booth wrote hardly at all; for the very simple reason that after they once became intimate they were scarcely ever separated. The letters given here were written to later friends and in the last years of Miss Gore Booth's life on earth.

They show her bright spirit, poised as it were between two worlds, responding with equal readiness and sweetness to the calls of temporal relations and to those of the life eternal. It was in June, 1926, that she took flight.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

¹ Poems of Eva Gore Booth, with Inner Life of a Child. Letters and Biographical Introduction, by Esther Roper. (Longmans. 3s. 6d. net.)

SELF AND SUPERMAN.¹

Dr. Jane Walker, in her recent address to the women medical students, put her finger on one of the causes of the female inferiority complex, when she said that women doctors had so few opportunities of contemplating medical women in exalted positions; and Mr. Eeman, in his challenging book, attributes failure in general to the inability of the human species to visualize itself as actively evolving to a higher form of life.

He believes and advances cogent reasons for his faith that Christ's words "All things are possible to him that believeth," mean precisely what they say; that his acts of healing and other apparent miracles were a fulfilment and not a breach of the natural law; and that we are now advancing to the point at which the working of the law of life has been discovered by a few, and will shortly be understood and applied by all mankind, and that evolution will thus be consciously speeded up. The discovery of wireless has been of vital importance in explaining the workings of the law, and the author describes some startling experiments which he asks his readers to perform for themselves before accepting his deductions. Those which the present writer has attempted, have been invariably successful, and the author's bio-electrical treatment of disease demands the closest investigation. His views as to the present necessity for reproduction and of the eventual sublimation of sex being borne out by facts as we know them are particularly interesting, and his insistence that the Kingdom of God is to be on earth is in agreement with much that is valuable in modern thought. This is a book of the greatest importance, and omission to read it is bound to be regretted in the near future.

C. U. F.

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

The Labour Party Conference, which took place at Brighton this year, was one of the most interesting that has been held for many years.

The chief questions under discussion were :-

- Unemployment, Unemployment Insurance, and Family Endowment;
- Disarmament;
- Finance, and the Bank Rate; and
- The new Labour Party Constitution.

On the first day there was a lively discussion on Unemployment Insurance, and it was stated by successive speakers that the position now was as bad as it was under the last Government. Miss Margaret Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, was unfortunately unable to be present at the Conference, owing to her recent accident, so that Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, replied on her behalf, pointing out that the Morris Committee, which had been set up to deal with "not genuinely seeking work," the chief bone of contention, would report very shortly, and he promised that the Government would immediately take action on their report.

The next question which aroused a discussion was Family Allowances. In the Annual Report of the Labour Party, under this section, it is stated that after the Birmingham Conference last year a summary and questionnaire were prepared by the Joint Committee of the Labour Party and Trade Union Congress, which were circulated to the Trade Unions. The questionnaire asked if the Unions were in favour of further financial provision being made for children; if so, whether in the form of a weekly cash allowance to the mother, to be paid in respect of each child from birth to school-leaving age, or, alternatively, to have the social services extended so as to include cash payments during the first year or two of the child's life and during the extension of school-leaving age. The answers showed an almost equal division of the Unions, who replied definitely. Fifty-five Unions were in favour, and fifty-three Unions opposed, and in both cases the Unions represented a membership of over two millions. The Joint Committee, therefore, reported that while in favour of Family Allowances by means of a cash payment, they were not in a position to make any recommendation on the matter, owing to the inability of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to express a definite opinion on behalf of the Trade Union Movement. An interesting discussion followed, in which the whole question of Family Allowances was exhaustively dealt with.

¹ Self and Superman. The Technique of Conscious Evolution, by L. E. Eeman. (Christophers. 7s. 6d.)

The Independent Labour Party put up a splendid case for Family Allowances, but the Trade Unions, with the exception of the Miners' Federation, appeared all to be in favour of delay. Ultimately the proposal to refer back to the section of the Report was dropped, and the previous question was carried—1,253,000 to 866,000.

Three members of the Cabinet spoke on their special work on successive days; this was a new departure for a Labour Party Conference.

Mr. J. H. Thomas gave a graphic description of his tour in Canada, which he undertook in order to arrange an exchange of commodities with this country, which should ensure work for the unemployed and cheaper food. His speech was followed by a lively discussion on the whole question of unemployment, which was answered by Mr. George Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, who undertook that the new Executive Committee should give this burning question their immediate attention.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, made a magnificent speech when he described to the Conference the great achievements of the Foreign Office since the Labour Party came into office four short months ago. He spoke of one success after another, each one a definite step towards permanent peace: first the Iraq settlement; then the Egyptian negotiations; next the successful conversations with the Russian representative, which were to lead to an agreement that would bring the two countries together as they had not been for many years past. He went on to speak of the complete evacuation of the Rhineland, for which our Government was responsible, and finally to the signing of the Optional Clause. Lastly, he urged that this year should be made a "Disarmament Year." His speech was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, and such cheering and applause as there had not been in any conference for many years.

The next day the Chancellor of the Exchequer dealt with the question of the rise of the Bank Rate, and he undertook to set up a Committee of Inquiry to deal with the matter. He intimated that the inquiry would have very wide terms of reference, enabling it to explore thoroughly all the issues involved.

The new Constitution was passed almost as it stood on the agenda. One measure, however, was firmly rejected. The draft proposals included a new category of membership, namely that of National Associate Members who were to be elected at the discretion of the Executive Committee; the Conference, however, would have nothing to do with this proposal.

In future the Annual Conferences will be smaller, since there will only be one delegate for every 5,000 members of each constituency Labour Party or part thereof, and only an additional woman delegate when the women's membership exceeds 2,500; hitherto there has been a delegate to represent every thousand members or part thereof, and an additional woman delegate for every 500 women. Another important change is that in future there will be five women members of the Executive Committee, instead of only four; they will be elected by the whole Conference as at present. Otherwise the new Constitution only differs in minor details from the old one.

The newly elected Executive Committee met at the end of the Conference, and unanimously elected Miss Susan Lawrence, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, as the new chairman of the Labour Party. Miss Susan Lawrence is the first woman chairman of the Labour Party Executive Committee.

BARBARA AYRTON GOULD.

CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITY.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby recently returned from the Hague, where the Dutch League of Women Voters at their annual meeting was deeply interested in the plan of a demonstration by women at the time of the Codification Conference, and promised their support.

The conference will probably last from 13th March for about a month or five weeks. The sub-commissions on the three subjects to be discussed will probably sit simultaneously. Of these the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship is concerned with Nationality, and hopes to get the woman's view represented directly by a memorandum it will be sending in, and indirectly by women lawyers in the national delegations.

Miss Chrystal Macmillan, president of the Nationality Commission of the Alliance, will be ably seconded on the spot by the well-known lawyer Mrs. Beekker Nort, whose countrywomen would dearly like to see her as national delegate.

CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

While never for a moment losing consciousness of the fact that the problem of unemployment stands in the forefront of all political endeavour, and while instigating an inquiry into the whole problem of poverty amongst unorganized labour, including the great army of domestic workers—it was primarily in the constitutional and not in the economic sphere that the arena for the discussion of the resolutions lay. The Party emerges from its deliberations once more as the champion of democracy.

This was emphasized first in a statement by Sir Herbert Samuel that the Liberal Party was responsible to the electors alone, receiving no support nor jurisdiction from any class or sectional interests. Secondly, it was expressed in a resolution urging the need for a method of electoral reform that shall give just representation with an addendum declaring that "the only system or method which will secure fair representation to all Parties in accordance with their voting strength is Proportional Representation." Sir Donald Maclean believed that the Three-Party System in our country had come to stay, and that each of the Parties had a definite and distinct political creed. He deplored the implication that any third party should be forced to join "the ignoble army of pendulum swingers." In a resolution on organization moved by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the principle of democracy was carried into the organization of the Party itself, rendering the Liberal Associations in future as nearly as possible self-supporting and independent of the central fund for their finances.

But with Parties democratically organized, with a Parliament democratically elected, free from the pressure of sectional interests, even then democracy will be impotent so long as the Government, supported by an artificial majority, has the power to deprive the representatives of the people in Parliament of their free right to be the supreme legislative authority. It was to assert this final principle of democracy that a resolution was moved by Mr. Ramsay Muir and passed by the Council, affirming the belief of the Federation in the constitutional necessity for the existence of a third party if a free representative Parliament is to be restored. Under a condition of balanced Parties a Government representing a minority in the country will no longer be able to impose exactly what it likes on the nation. Mr. Muir pointed out that with a balance of Parties the Government is bound to ascertain the greatest common measure of the opinion of Parliament and obliged to obtain the support of a real majority in Parliament which will represent a real majority in the country. The resolution further declares that—

"The efficient conduct of Government is not only practicable in a condition of balanced parties, but that the prestige and authority of Parliament can be restored if the conduct of Parliamentary business is governed by the understandings that:—

"(1) The opposition should no longer regard the ousting of the Government as its primary end, but should do everything to facilitate the conduct of public affairs without foregoing the right of free and reasonable criticism . . .

"(2) The Government ought not to resign or threaten to resign on anything but a major issue.

"(3) When a Government is called upon to resign it should not have the right to demand a dissolution until every alternative means of carrying on the Government has been tried."

It must be for many that in this resolution the vital interest of the Conference lies. In the refutation of the "pestilent doctrine" that the chief duty of the opposition is to oppose, the Liberal Party must surely offer a powerful appeal to all those of the electorate who are not strictly Party-men, to the many women for whom the ends to be attained are all important, and equally important, by whatsoever Party they be attained; to all those who have listened so often with cynical impatience to clever men turned imbecile in laboured speeches contrived to carry out their purpose of opposition and wastage of time in a dreary chamber deprived by the threat of dissolution of all reality of debate or freedom of thought; and to the many of the younger generation who can give no Party allegiance so long as they find that in that allegiance the distinction between righteousness and all unrighteousness must strictly follow the narrow boundary lines of Party discriminations. To these it must appear more reasonable, even more patriotic that so long as the action of the Government does not run contrary to its principles, the opposition should by the exercise of free criticism not hamper, but help, not frustrate, but further the ends of all good Government.

The National Liberal Federation may possibly be called to face the criticism that it has concerned itself primarily with abstract constitutional questions in an age when economics hold the field and unemployment is the crying issue. Mr. Ronald Walker, seconding the resolution, gave the Council its answer: Put first principles first; let the constitution be fair, and as Widows' Pensions followed the extension of the franchise to women, so always, give the people the power to do what they want and they will attain their ends.

ALINE MACKINNON.

SCOTTISH WEEK-END SCHOOL.

From a Correspondent.

Beautiful weather, gorgeous scenery, a comfortable hotel, and a most interesting programme ensured the success of the Week-end School organized for the Scottish Federation of Societies affiliated to the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and Glasgow Women Citizens' Association (amalgamated) at the Alan Water Hotel, Bridge of Allan. The delegates were warmly welcomed by Mrs. James Taylor, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship and Glasgow Women Citizens' Association (amalgamated).

The subject of the "School" was "Problems of Population." At the opening session Mr. James Cunison, M.A., Lecturer of Social Economics at the University of Glasgow, discussed the extent and rate of growth of the population, the decline of the birth-rate, and the survival rate. At the next lecture we were carried a step further by a lecture from Mr. John A. Buyers, M.A., Lecturer on Political Economy, University of Glasgow, on the theory of population, including the "Optimum" population and the Malthusian theory. The social problems of population covered: (1) Housing, a general survey of which was given by Miss Margaret Davies, M.A., while Mrs. Mott spoke on Rent Rebates, the solution suggested by Mr. E. D. Simon in his book *How to Abolish the Slums*; (2) Limitation of Families, which was treated by Mrs. Mott and Dr. Maeve Marwick; and (3) Wages and Family Endowment, which was explained by Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Mr. A. K. White, M.A., Lecturer on Political Philosophy, spoke in his lecture on the international aspect of Population with regard to the non-economic, military, and religious factors in population, and of the effects of emigration and immigration.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby dwelt on the international aspect of Social Problems of Population, including the racial clash of standards, the work of the International Labour Office, and on the point of view of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship on such questions as Insurance, Health, and Industry.

The School closed with a graphic account of the Congress of the International Alliance of Woman for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, which was greatly enjoyed.

The large and representative attendance at the "School" testified to the keen interest the subject had aroused, and the numerous and pointed questions showed a real desire for further enlightenment.

The Bristol Women's Aid Association has been for some time considering the advisability of offering to students, anxious to take up social work, a practical training in order to pass on the valuable experience gained by their officers in the Bristol Police Court.

Mrs. Young is Probation Officer for Women and Girls, as well as agent for the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and the Church of England Temperance Society, Women's Branch. She and her staff undertake all the affiliation work for the Bristol Board of Guardians, besides the many independent cases which come to the offices of the Association. From the latest report it will be seen that last year £3,488 11s. 5d. was collected for separation work, and/or from the fathers of illegitimate children for payment to mothers and foster-mothers, and while some of these latter cases were settled by private agreement in the office, many were taken through court, this entailing an amount of preparation and collecting of evidence which can only be successfully done after long experience.

The Bristol Magistrates are very sympathetic with the work, and the officials from the Home Office speak in high praise of Mrs. Young's methods, and gave it as their opinion that in starting the proposed training scheme the Association would be rendering a valuable service.

The fee for training will be five guineas for a course of three months. This course would only be long enough if the student had already some training or experience, and wished to specialize. Longer periods will be arranged.

A copy of the Report, and full particulars of the course can be obtained from—

Miss I. Stirling, Hon. Sec., B.W.A.A.
5 The Paragon,
Clifton, Bristol.

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.

RECEPTION TO WOMEN DELEGATES AT THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 25th October, at 4.30 p.m.

The reception to the women delegates to Geneva, which is to be held on Friday, 25th October, at 4.30 p.m., at 50 Porchester Terrace, W. 2 (by kind permission of the Hon. Mrs. Franklin), promises to be particularly interesting. Mrs. Swanwick and Mrs. Hamilton, M.P., will speak on those aspects of the work of the League of Nations most directly concerning the women's movement. It is hoped that Dr. Jull, one of the Australian delegates, may also be present. Those who wish to attend should apply to the Secretary, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1, for tickets (price 2s. 6d.).

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

ANNUAL MEETING: MANCHESTER.

14th to 18th October.

The delegates from the N.U.S.E.C. to the National Council of Women annual meeting at Manchester this week were the following: Miss Blincoe, Mrs. Frankenburg, Mrs. Hornabrook, Miss Lee, Mrs. Mott, Miss Rathbone, Mrs. Stocks, and Mrs. Wharton, the delegation being led by Mrs. Stocks. Mrs. Blanco-White and Mrs. Van Gruisen had also hoped to represent the National Union, but at the last moment were prevented from doing so, but Miss Hall and Mrs. Sankey very kindly took their places at short notice.

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING, 1930.

Secretaries of Societies may find it useful to know the dates of the next Council meeting. This will be held from 5th to 8th March, 1930, at King George's Hall, Caroline Street, London, W.C. 1.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

CARDIFF W.C.A.

The Autumn session opened well on 8th October, when Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher delighted a large audience with a speech on "Women and Democratic Government." Having pointed out that democracy rests on the willingness of the ordinary citizen to serve the community, she showed that such public service was becoming more and more onerous and expressed the hope that women would be allowed to take an increasing share in it. The chair was taken by Miss Sanders, the Deputy Lady Mayoress, and a vote of thanks was proposed by Alderman Thompson, Chairman of the Education Committee, and seconded by Mrs. J. T. Richards.

TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS IN SUSSEX.

With a view to furthering the formation of more Townswomen's Guilds in Sussex, a most successful meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, 26th September, at Balcombe Place, Sussex (by kind permission of Lady Denman), at which Lady Cynthia Colville (President of the Townswomen's Guild Appeal Committee) presided. Prominent residents from all parts of Sussex were present, and showed their great interest by subscribing generously to the appeal for funds to further the movement in the county. After interesting speeches by Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Mrs. Clowes, and a vote of thanks to Lady Denman for the use of her delightful garden, the company was entertained to tea.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"LOCAL OPTION."

MADAM,—May I be allowed through the medium of your paper to reassure Miss Phillips that in my article of 2nd August in support of Local Option I did not suggest "any hasty, ill-considered legislation" to deal with the great problem of drink. Local Option, which has not only been discussed, but has been in operation in Scotland for many years, can hardly come under such a heading. Miss Phillips knows that in civil society, no one can do as he likes, the right of determining what is or is not a social injury must rest with society. Blackstone has said: "Every man when he enters into society gives up a part of his natural liberty; and in consideration of receiving the advantages of mutual convenience, obliges himself to conform to these laws which the community has thought proper to establish."

Miss Phillips's second point, that the sale of drink must be run, whether publicly or privately, either at a loss or a profit, is true—but why should she presume that a loss would throw an added burden on the taxpayer? At present out of every pound spent in liquor, the revenue gets 8s. 6d. and the trafficker 11s. 6d., and if the Exchequer got less than now, this would indicate that the money spent on drink was less or, in other words, that for every loss to the revenue the people are gaining an increased proportional benefit. As a matter of fact, in the report of the Committee on the Disinterested Management of Public Houses, we read: "We are of opinion that the Trust movement has done good service to the community by the provision of improved public houses conducted under *disinterested management*" (the italics are our own). The Public House Trust movement had its origin in the efforts of a group of social reformers to place the management of the liquor trade in this country under the control of public companies authorized for the purpose. In other words, they supply, but do not create a demand for the sole purpose of building up private profit.

I agree with Miss Phillips, it is not practicable to shield people by Act of Parliament "from every possible source of temptation," though at the present time thousands of the most drunken part of the population are constantly being made sober by Act of Parliament—confined in prison, where they are unable to obtain drink; force of circumstances make them sober. The so-called restraints created through the operation of disinterested management would not operate upon the individual by locking him up and so keeping him sober, but they will aid him in his effort for self-control by reducing his temptation to drink. Temptations which are now created by the Trade to meet the demands for private profit.

In conclusion may I be allowed to associate myself with the Bishop of St. Albans when he says: "There is only one justification for interference with individual liberty, and that is that by the interference with the liberty of the individual you will gain a greater liberty for the whole body corporate."

MONICA WHATELY.

31 Brookfield,
West Hill, N. 6.

TRAPPED RABBITS.

MADAM,—The interesting letter from the Secretary of the Anti-Steel Trap Committee in your last issue reminds me of some recent correspondence in the *Spectator* on the subject of trapping animals for furs. Ghastly accounts of the sufferings of animals, caught in traps for days in Canada, were described in the *Spectator* of 15th June. Furs are worn in greater quantities every year, and it is high time that we knew more about the way they are obtained in order that the boycotting of those which involve great cruelty may become possible. For the benefit of those as ignorant of the matter as myself, I should be grateful if your correspondent would tell us what means have been taken (other than the petition to Parliament mentioned in her letter) to obtain legislation in this country, and what she knows of similar movements in other countries from which furs are obtained.

A. R. CATON.

THE EDITH PALLISER MEMORIAL.

Friends and old comrades of the late Miss Edith Palliser, who died in November, 1927, will rejoice to hear that a memorial to her is shortly to be put up in the maternity unit of the Royal Free Hospital. It will take the form of a tablet and the endowment of one of the eight beds in the ward, which together will form the memorial to the units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, founded to serve our Allies in the Great War by Dr. Elsie Inglis, of revered memory. Miss Palliser was intimately associated with the S.W.H. organization, being Chairman of the London Committee, into whose work she threw herself heart and soul, with characteristic vigour. Later she became Vice-Chairman of the Scottish Women's Hospitals' Association, founded in 1921 to organize this memorial and retained that office till 1925. It is surely fitting that her devoted service in this cause should be permanently recorded. Readers of this journal will recollect Miss Palliser's valuable services in the suffrage movement. She was Organizing Secretary of the N.U.W.S.S. from 1907-9, a member of its Executive from 1910-15 and Hon. Parliamentary Secretary for two years. The funds for her memorial are partly in hand and the ceremony of presenting the tablet and endowment will take place on 3rd December, at 4 p.m., at the Royal Free Hospital, when H.R.H. The Duchess of York will attend the annual meeting of the Scottish Women's Hospitals' Association, of which Her Royal Highness is President. The memorial to the Serbian Units of the S.W.H. will be dedicated at the same time. Contributions to the memorial, which will cost £1,000 each, should be forwarded to the Organizing Secretary, S.W.H.A., 24 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. 1, where tickets for the meeting may be procured.

WOMEN STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

The growth of women students in the German Universities has of late years been phenomenal, having increased almost two-fold since 1925. They now number one-ninth of the whole membership of the Universities.

COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.
Monday, 14th October. 10.45-11 a.m., "Common Sense in Household Work: Mrs. R. O. Raphael: "After the Meal is Over."
Wednesday, 23rd October. 10.45-11 a.m., "A Woman's Commentary," Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.
23rd October. 7 p.m. 46 Kensington Court. Social with films of electrical interest.

FORUM CLUB (Women's Institute Section).
21st October. 2.30 p.m. Mrs. Hubback, "The Local Government Act."

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.
61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
18th October. 8 p.m. R. C. Davison: "Unemployment."
25th October. 8 p.m. Dr. G. P. Gooch: "Germany." Chair: The German Ambassador.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.
25th October. 4.30 p.m. Reception to Women Delegates to the League of Nations Assembly, 50 Porchester Terrace, W. 2 (by kind permission of Hon. Mrs. Franklin).

Acton W.C.A.—25th October. 3 p.m. Committee Room, Municipal Offices, Winchester Street, W. 3. Miss James (British Housewives' Association): "The Control of Food Prices."

Coulsdon, Kenley, and Purley W.C.A.—30th October. 3 p.m. Mrs. Rackham: "Modern Methods of Penal Reform."

Edinburgh W.C.A. 18th October. 8 p.m. Garshore Hall, 116 George Street. Conference on the Educational Work, Social and Political, of Women's Societies. Speakers: Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Ryland, Miss N. Brown. Chair: Sir A. Stevenson, Lord Provost.

Preston W.C.A.—22nd October. 7.30. Orient Café, Friargate. Mrs. Gates: "The Local Government Act, 1929." Chair, Miss Marsden.

Sutton W.L.G. and W.C.A.—24th October. 3 p.m. Throwley Hall. Mrs. A. R. Marshall: "Bills before Parliament."

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.
22nd-28th October. The Art Gallery, Leeds. Exhibition of Home Crafts.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN TEACHERS.
18th October. 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. Public meeting on Equal Pay. Speakers: Miss W. Holtby, F. Horrabin, M.P., E. Wise, M.P., Miss E. Froud. Chair: Miss Kenyon (President N.U.W.T.). Admission free.

SCOTTISH FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES.
Aberdeen W.C.A.—23rd October. 8 p.m. B.W.I.A. Rooms, Union Street. Mrs. Corbett Ashby: "The International Women's Congress. Chair: Mrs. Trail.

Dundee S.E.C. Group.—21st October. 4 p.m. W.C.A. Rooms, Nethergate. Mrs. Corbett Ashby: "The International Women's Congress."

Forfar W.C.A.—21st October. 8.15 p.m. Moffan Hall. Mrs. Corbett Ashby: "The International Women's Congress."

St. Andrew's W.C.A.—22nd October. 8 p.m. Christian Institute. Mrs. Corbett Ashby: "The International Women's Congress."

Tayport W.C.A.—22nd October. 3 p.m. St. Margaret Hall. Mrs. Corbett Ashby: "The International Women's Congress."

SIX POINT GROUP.
22nd October. 5 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Mrs. Pollard: "Feminism in the Church."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.
24th October. 4.30 p.m. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Miss Agnes Dawson, L.C.C.: "Women under the new Local Government Act."

TYPEWRITING.

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UNFURNISHED, quiet, attractive single rooms; gas fires; kitchen, bath; moderate rent.—Telephone: Primrose Hill 4565 between 5.30 and 6.30 p.m.

TO LET, Herts. A charming little House, beautiful garden; two living, three bedrooms, one 20 by 13 ft.; bath geyser; ideal home; main drainage.—Dewse, Petersholm, Knebworth. £80 ann.

UNFURNISHED Rooms, newly decorated. Gas fires and rings; geyser baths; from 15s. a week including electric light. Quiet neighbourhood. References required. Telephone: Primrose 0176.—4 Crossfield Road, Eton Avenue, N.W. 3.

TO LET, Old Westminster, attractive bed-sittingroom in quiet house; breakfast and bath; 2 guineas weekly; telephone, gas-fire.—Box 1,569, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

POST WANTED.

UNIVERSITY Woman, experienced teacher, desires private daily work; could coach backward or delicate child.—Miss Rammell, 38 Holly Lodge Mansions, Highgate, N. 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.

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.

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. 6d. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 20th October, 6.30 p.m. The Rev. P. T. Kirk.

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