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NOTES AND NEWS.

The Task before Parliament.

A heavy programme of legislation lies before Parliament, which reassembles this week, and which will resent any request to sit beyond the end of July. The Government is proposing to introduce the "Guillotine" for the further stages of the Finance Bill. The suggestion to make a time-table for the various clauses of the Bill will be strenuously opposed by the Opposition, on the grounds of the controversial nature of many of the clauses. After the Finance Bill, the most important subject requiring attention will undoubtedly be the Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, which is expected in a few days' time. It is highly probable that the Government will ask for adequate time to consider its recommendations, and that nothing in connection with Insurance will be done, except more money borrowed, before the autumn. The Bills that are expected to reach the Statute Book before the House adjourned are the Agricultural Marketing Bill, the Sunday Performances Bill, the Representation of the People Bill, the Town and Country Planning Bill, the London Passengers Transport Bill, and the Consumers' Council Bill.

The Birthday Honours.

Miss Sybil Thorndike and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Mair find well-won places in the Birthday Honours List as Dame Commanders of the British Empire. Our readers will recall Miss Mair's services in the cause of the enfranchisement of women, as well as to women's education in Edinburgh. Nursing is represented by Miss J. M. Cruikshank, late Matron in Chief, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, and Miss M. E. Medforth, Matron in Chief, Q.A.I.M.S.S. Other women included in the list well known to our readers are Dr. Kate Barratt, principal of Swanley Horticultural College, who becomes Commander of the British Empire; Miss Alice Franklin, Secretary of the Overseas Settlement for British Women, who receives the Order of the British Empire; Miss Grace Owen, joint Hon. Secretary of the Nursery Schools Association, and Miss Elizabeth Gladys Clarke, Principal of the National Training School of Cookery and Domestic Science. We write as we go to press, so that our selection of names is necessarily hurried, but we cannot omit the two new Companions of Honour—Mr. Albert Mansbridge, a pioneer of adult education, and Mr. B. S. Rowntree, whose work for industrial peace and welfare is so well known.

Women and the I.L.O.

The fifteenth International Labour Conference opened in Geneva last week. M. Sokal, formerly Minister of Labour in Poland, was elected President. The British delegation consists all told of twenty-seven persons of whom the Government delegates are Mr. Lawson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, and Mr. Shinwell, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department. The employers' delegate is Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson and the workers' delegate Mr. Hayday, M.P.—a very masculine group when one considers the set of problems which come under discussion, including, as our readers will remember, the minimum age of admission of children in non-industrial occupations, and the revision of the Convention concerning the employment of women at night. We understand that two women will attend in an advisory capacity—Miss Hilda Martindale, H.M. Deputy Inspector of Factories, from the Home Office, and Miss A. Loughlin, of the Tailors and Garment Workers Union, who will represent the Trades Union Council. It is impossible not to regret that Miss Bondfield has not found time herself to attend as Minister of Labour. She did so in 1930, and we wish she could have done so again in view, not only of her sex, but of her office and the importance of the subject on the agenda.

Women in the Ministry—in England—

We publish elsewhere an account of the deputation to the Archbishop of Canterbury from the Anglican group for the ordination of women in the priesthood. It certainly looks as if a real advance in this reform may shortly be taking place, in view of the statement made by the Archbishop that further study with regard to the theological and other aspects of the admission of women to the ministry of the Church of England, and with regard also to the order of deaconesses was called for. He added that he would consult with the other bishops as to the desirability of appointing a Commission to inquire into the matter in order that it may report to the next Lambeth Conference.

—and Scotland.

In Scotland, also, this issue is once more being raised. The appearance of the women petitioners before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on behalf of the admission of women to the Ministry and other offices has been described as a red letter day in the history of the Church. For the first time a group of women appeared at the Bar of the Assembly and stated their case. Their spokesman, as we stated last week, was Lady Aberdeen,¹ and the names of several of her fellow petitioners will be familiar to some of our readers—Miss Story, Miss Frances Simson, Mrs. Milne Robertson, Mrs. W. L. M'Kerrow, Miss Agnes Phimister and Mrs. J. T. S. Watson. We are glad to hear that they are pleased with the result. Certainly if the tense interest shown by the House and the very cordial reception which they received is any indication, their cause is already half won. Another most hopeful sign is the attitude of the Press. Both the *Scotsman* and *Glasgow Herald* refer to the incident in leading articles, the latter with caution, the former with unexpected warmth of approval. "It is probable," it says in an article entitled "Church and Modern Needs", "that an attempt will be made to fob women off with an improvement in the state of deaconesses, but that will be quite inadequate. The ghost of the petition would walk again." It was asked

¹ We are glad to announce that next week we intend to print Lady Aberdeen's speech at the Assembly.

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whether there were congregations in Scotland ready to complete the call of women to ordination as ministers. The way to find an answer to this question, says the *Scotsman*, is to give women the right to ordination, and leave the congregations to decide whether women are acceptable or not. The same article refers to the danger hinted at by Dr. White, that the admission of women would mean the dispossessing of an equivalent number of men. "But why," it asks, "if woman is the spiritual equal of man—which Dr. White does not deny—should men have so marked a preference." There can be no doubt that this event has brought the subject from obscurity into the limelight. It will now be discussed in church circles in every town and village. If the favourable impression produced by the "dignity and temperateness" of the petitioners, and the justice of their "desire and prayer" creates an atmosphere of approval throughout the country, the task of the committee to which the question has been submitted will be greatly lightened.

—In Ireland.

The Bill to admit women to the Synods of the Church was defeated last week by a majority of 92. The arguments of the majority were fairly familiar. Women are so determined to assert their right to equality in the Church that the concession proposed in the Bill would be but the "thin end of the wedge." Also women are in fact so indifferent to the whole question that no use would be made of the concession if granted. Colonel Traill, supporting the Bill, said that he was the son of Anthony Traill, and he was backing that Bill because he believed that his father would have backed it. Anthony Traill had Trinity College opened to women, and he believed that if Anthony Traill was there for the past few years the Bill would be law. He asked them to ask themselves and answer the following questions: (1) Do I know any women better fitted by ability, education and proved worth to represent the diocese than I am? (2) If I do not personally know such a woman, can such a one possibly exist? (3) If such a woman exists, have I any right to deprive this Church of her services? After answering these questions let them vote. One of the majority remarked pathetically, "If we reject this Bill it will come up again with that persistence which is characteristic of women." No other comment is needed.

—Abroad.

By a big majority the Basle Calvinist Council has decided to admit women pastors in hospitals and asylums to baptize, perform marriages, administer holy communion, and preach. This decision follows an agitation by the women. A number of women theological students had obtained diplomas, but were not allowed to occupy pulpits in the Calvinist churches. Geneva has one woman pastor. The Canton of Grisons, owing to the scarcity of pastors, has licensed women clergy on the condition they remain unmarried. The women, however, demand that the law be altered to enable three married women pastors to take posts.

Women Police for Brighton.

By a majority of one, Brighton Town Council has carried a resolution in favour of the appointment of women police. The proposal was opposed by the Watch Committee and the Chief Constable, whose spokesmen urged that the experiment, when tried some years ago, was a dismal failure, that women police were less sympathetic and tactful than men, and less trustworthy and accurate on inquiry work. It was urged, on the other hand, that women police were needed to patrol the beach and principal thoroughfares during the excursion season.

Mental Hospital Accommodation.

Great hopes were raised last year among those interested in the welfare of the victims of mental diseases, by the passing of the Mental Treatment Act. Unless, however, local authorities provide adequate accommodation, many provisions of that Act are likely to remain a dead letter. The Board of Control on Lunacy and Mental Deficiency has just issued a circular to Local Authorities commenting on the shortage of mental hospital accommodation. The number of vacant beds in mental hospitals is almost negligible, which means that there is virtually no accommodation at all for the non-certificated patients, whom the new Act will allow to receive treatment. The Board suggests that this shortage could be met in either or both of two ways. First by the redistribution of patients, and secondly by the building of new hospitals. With regard to the redistribution it was pointed out that several possible courses are open, first that chronic senile or mental defective cases can be adequately provided for in Public Assistance Institutions or Mental Deficiency Colonies far more cheaply than in a mental hospital; secondly that more uses should be made of boarding out and leave of absence on trial to suitable patients; lastly that special buildings

for newly admitted and convalescent patients should be provided apart from the main building.

Peace in Our Time?

We draw our readers' attention to the National Disarmament Demonstration which, under the auspices of some sixty organizations, will be held on 11th July in the Albert Hall. A notable event is the appearance of the three party leaders—the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Lloyd George—upon the platform—the common platform of peace. The purpose of the demonstration is not only to rally public opinion for the limitation of armaments, but to prove to the world at large that Great Britain stands whole-heartedly behind the movement for world peace, and earnestly desires the success of the World Disarmament Conference, which, under the chairmanship of our own Foreign Secretary, will meet at Geneva in 1932. We urge our readers to support the meeting, and to make it indeed a national peace demonstration. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement on another page. In this connection we call our readers' attention to Miss Ward's article in this issue, describing the Disarmament Campaign.

The Golden Calf.

The descriptions given by the Press last Saturday of the final preparations in Dublin for the draw of the "Great Sweep" struck us as quite peculiarly repellent. "A remarkable procession of motor trucks," so the *Manchester Guardian* tells us, "conveying the millions of little 'slips of fortune' went from the headquarters of the Hospitals Trust to the Mansion House. It was escorted by squads of police, and on arrival at the Mansion House it was greeted by a guard of honour of girls who had been engaged throughout the day in mixing the counterfoils. They had assembled outside the Mansion House, and applauded enthusiastically as the boxes containing the counterfoils were taken in . . . Detectives were posted round the Mansion House all night, and a special staff of firemen with their apparatus are staying on duty in the room at the rear of the round room where the coupons are stored . . ." A great day in Dublin, a day of excitement rising to a crescendo of anticipation and lust for easy fortune—to be followed presumably by a series of speculative deals in the limelight of Press publicity which will centre round the drawers of lucky tickets. Indeed the whole thing induces in us a kind of Biblical mood, recalling a long forgotten picture of the children of Israel dancing with garlands and timbrels round their golden calf upraised on a kind of carnival car, while Moses, his forked beard flying in the wind, horns of forked lightning darting from his head, flings down the sober tables of the law in a fury of mortification and surprise at the unworthy and demoralizing worship of his Chosen People. But there was at least this much decency about the Children of Israel: they did not invoke the name of Charity to dignify their precious calf!

PARLIAMENTARY TIME-TABLE.

Parliament reassembled on Tuesday, 2nd June, after the Whitsun holiday. There is a very heavy list of Bills to be dealt with before the summer recess, which should begin at the end of July. The following are some of the Bills and the stages which they have reached so far. As the Government has, as is usual at this stage of the session, taken over Fridays and Wednesdays, which are normally free for Private Members' business, the chances of non-Government Bills being dealt with is very slight other than a few simple ones of a non-contentious nature, for which a few minutes may be found at the end of a day.

Government Bills.

Agricultural Land (Utilization). Brought in by Dr. Addison. Amendments made by the House of Lords are awaiting consideration by the House of Commons.

Consumers' Council. Brought in by Mr. William Graham. Awaiting consideration by Standing Committee.

Probation of Offenders (Scotland). Brought in by Mr. Adamson. Report of Standing Committee to be considered.

Representation of the People. Brought in by Mr. Clynes. Third Reading, Tuesday, 2nd June.

Town and Country Planning. Brought in by Mr. Greenwood. Being considered by a Standing Committee.

Private Members' Bills.

1. Adoption of Children (Scotland). Introduced by Mr. Matthers. Second Reading, 3rd June.

2. Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers). Introduced by Miss Picton-Turbervill, and given precedence by the Government. Passed the report stage and was read the third time.

3. Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance). Introduced in the House of Commons by Miss Rathbone and in the House of Lords by Lord Astor. Under consideration by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses.

TYPHOON.

For the Government, faced with a problem of unemployment which shows no sign of clearing, these present midsummer weeks must be a time of brooding and almost deadly suspense. There is in that suspense, something of the leaden ominous calm on a heavily rolling sea, which those familiar with Joseph Conrad's immortal description will recognize as the prelude to a typhoon in the China seas. For six months decisive action has hung suspended, captious criticism has been precariously held at bay, by the silent work of the Royal Commission appointed shortly before Christmas to delve into our system of National Unemployment Insurance. Nor is there any doubt that during these six months the Commission has in fact been working very hard indeed, working too on the rawest of raw material. And now, it seems, it is about to produce an interim report.

Concerning the nature of that report we will not venture to prophesy, though prophecies have not, during recent weeks, been absent from the daily Press. Yes—on second thoughts we will venture to prophesy, though our prophecies shall be directed to the evidence rather than to the concrete recommendations that the report is likely to contain. We prophesy that the Commission will not have hit upon any widespread abuse of unemployment benefits by individuals in receipt of them, either in the case of covenanted benefits to which unemployed persons are duly entitled by virtue of their contributions, or of transitional benefits paid to them because of a kind of national compunction. We do not, in fact, believe that the Commission will find any of that large-scale demoralization of the unemployed which many middle-class papers delight to presuppose as an easy first condition of reform. For after all it would be an easy first condition of reform. If the unemployed are demoralized by the conditions of unemployment benefit, and if the present load of unproductive national expenditure on maintenance is vastly swollen by such demoralization, then how simple to diminish the burden and stop the rot of demoralization by stiffening up the conditions of benefit! But no—we return to our prophecy that the Commission will not feel itself led by any large body of evidence to so simple a verdict, not even in the much-discussed case of the married women whom as a matter of fact courts of referees up and down the country seem already to have combed out pretty drastically in the matter of disallowance.

But to suggest that the unemployed as individuals are not yet badly demoralized by a system of enforced intermittence (and sometimes prolonged) idleness on inadequate maintenance, is not to say that there is no demoralization anywhere. We presume that the members of the Commission will have heard a multitude of queer tales concerning the carefully planned distribution of short time and periodic stoppages by firms intelligently awake to the possibility of securing the maximum benefits of a system which allows them to maintain a convenient reserve of labour at the partial expense of the community. While doubting whether the Commission will find much evidence of individual demoralization we suspect that it may find considerable evidence of a kind of corporate demoralization of

industry as a whole, such as was hinted at by Sir William Beveridge in his latest edition of *Unemployment*. Here then may lie a case for drastic revision of the terms of benefit.

But alas—revision of the terms of benefit means hardship—almost intolerable hardship—for the unemployed themselves. And the present Government is in a most unhappy position of political dependence upon large organized bodies of labour whose members stand personally under the shadow of such hardship. It is for this reason that the Government may be said to repose upon the swelling bosom of the calm which heralds the typhoon.

If the Commission makes no recommendation for a reorganization of unemployment insurance such as will re-establish it on an actuarial basis, involving the separate treatment, presumably on relief lines, of those who are excluded from covenanted benefits, then it is in fact decreeing the perpetuation of an intolerable financial situation. Miss Bondfield, clothed in that stark uncompromising honesty which is the admiration of friends and foes alike, must continue to come periodically before the House of Commons with her insatiable demands for Exchequer contributions and borrowing powers. What she has unhappily named "the rake's progress" must continue. This will happen if no drastic recommendation for reform is made by the Commission, but it will happen with vastly magnified unpleasantness if such a recommendation is made by the Commission and deliberately rejected by the Government. On the other hand, if it is made and subsequently embodied in legislation, the wind will rage from a different quarter, but it will rage no less destructively. The Trade Unions have shown by the nature of the evidence they have already submitted that they will have no part in a "realist" solution. They have in fact deliberately kept their hands free for a ruthless scrap with the Government—a Government returned to power by their votes and dependent for its majorities upon their elected representatives—in the event of proposals being made for a large-scale transfer of unemployed persons from insurance benefits to relief allowances, either national or local.

Meanwhile, for readers of this paper there is an aspect of the matter which sharpens the disgust of those who support the present Government and blunts the satisfaction of those who desire its speedy downfall. In the autumn of 1929 a chivalrous Labour M.P. remarked to a friend that it was unfortunate that the first woman Cabinet Minister should have been given of all departments, the Ministry of Labour. It was under the circumstances, he said, the most thankless, stormy, and difficult rough and tumble office she could have had. He knew, of course, both the temper of trade unionism and the nature of the problem. We felt at the time that on the contrary there was more honour than misfortune in the choice—and we feel that still, after two years have justified all that he said concerning the thanklessness of the office. Thus, in gathering cloud and ominously muttering wind, we offer good wishes, sympathy, and salutation, to the truculent chief of the Ministry of Labour who may, or may not, weather the storm.

THE BURDEN AND HEAT OF THE DAY, AND ITS GREAT REWARD.

"We who are left, how shall we look again
Happily on the sun or feel the rain
Without remembering how they who went
Ungrudgingly and spent
Their lives for us loved, too, the sun and rain?"

How is the great Disarmament Campaign faring? There were many who, when the year was young, pledged themselves to do and dare what in them lay so that this country should do its part worthily in preparing for the International Disarmament Conference announced for February of next year. Since last January there has been much to discourage the workers. But much also to encourage them. Yet the battle between the forces of peace and goodwill and the terribly powerful forces which make for wars and rumours of wars still rages, and grows hotter, more desperate, as the year of opportunity wears on. It seemed as if the time has come to range ourselves with a clear consciousness of the cost, once more on the side of right. And Wilfred Gibson's words quoted above may give the necessary courage to do this, for they recall all that the "great war" meant both of grief and of undying heroism. The beginning and the ending of any enterprise have certain dramatic elements associated with them which brace the spirit and the imagination, but the middle of an enterprise is the time when the burden and heat hangs

heavily upon us, and we are tempted to ask whether there is real hope of success and whether it is all worth while. The Disarmament Campaign, in which thousands of men and women in this and in some forty other countries are engaged, has reached just that turning of the ways when the whole future depends on the decision of each individual whether he or she will fight on or will give up. But to give up is unthinkable in the face of the really wonderful things which have happened to put new heart into people. One old lady over seventy has, herself alone, collected fourteen hundred signatures to the disarmament declaration by house to house visiting. At a May Day meeting in Aston Park, Birmingham, thirteen hundred signatures were got and over eight thousand at the local "Peace Shop", including those of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. The National Council of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union passed a resolution on 7th May pledging itself to co-operate in the campaign and in obtaining signatures to the declaration. At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Institutes, held in the Albert Hall, London, over three thousand signatures to the declaration were obtained, over one hundred thousand signatures have been sent in to a great London "daily" which is making a special point of getting them, the declaration will be made a special feature at the Brotherhood Movement Conference

at Folkestone during June. And so on. These crumbs of comfort are picked up just at random, no doubt each worker in the campaign could supply others.

Possibly some readers may be saying to themselves: "What exactly is the 'declaration' to which such frequent reference is made? And, even, what is the disarmament campaign? Surely Great Britain is not going to give up all her arms while the rest of the world goes armed!" No, that is not the present proposal. The Conference next year will be attended by nearly all the nations of the world, and whatever limitations and reductions are adopted will be adopted by all equally and together. The disarmament campaign in this country is one of a large number of similar campaigns now being carried on in other countries, to prepare and educate and organize the public opinion of the world, so that the International Conference may meet in a happy atmosphere. The "Disarmament Declaration" referred to is in support of world disarmament. It was the noble idea of women, and there should be no women who has not signed it. But not only women are working for the great ideal. The League of Nations Union, one of the largest societies for the purpose of promoting international goodwill, is composed, as is well known, of men and women, and many of the foremost men of all parties and of all creeds are members of it. It is leading in the organization of a "monster" mass meeting at the Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, 11th July, in which sixty societies are co-operating and at which the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George are to speak on the same platform. Those women who took part in the woman suffrage movement will remember how the great demonstrations were the occasions not only for imparting information and educating opinion, but first and foremost as spectacular displays of solidarity in a great cause. They were occasions when a kind of magnetism was in the air, when great thoughts and great ideals seem to fill the very air, and of them it might almost be said that they showed the possibility of a very heaven upon earth if only the human race would but be worthy of the high vocation to which it is called. Such an occasion, with its processions, its overflows, its broadcast to the world, will be the gathering on 11th July. Groups of seats are still available so that organizations may be represented in full strength. It will be an occasion which may go down to history. For what this country says the world will say. Upon this country is laid the awful responsibility, as Lord Cecil has pointed out, of being the country to which the world is looking for a lead. Truly there has been no opportunity in her history greater than this opportunity. She will be worthy of it; this we believe and to this end we will continue to labour while there is still time.

A. HELEN WARD.

"Arms and the People"
NATIONAL DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATION
 11th July, at 3.30
 ROYAL ALBERT HALL, S.W.

Speakers: The Prime Minister,
 Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.
 Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P.

The purpose of the Demonstration, besides the rallying of national opinion for the limitation and reduction of armaments, is to bring about international repercussions, so that other countries may realize that Great Britain is whole-heartedly behind the movement, and earnestly desires the success of the World Disarmament Conference in 1932.

Tickets: 10/- 5/- and 2/6.
 Groups of 12 Tickets or more can obtain reserved seats at 1/-.
 Apply at once to:
 Secretary, League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

The ENGLISH FOLK COOKERY ASSOCIATION
 will be glad to receive information respecting Scottish, English, Irish and Welsh food and cookery customs, ceremonial dishes, and cakes (local and traditional). 2s. 6d. weekly will be given for the best received written on a post card addressed Miss White, E.F.C.A., care of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith St., Westminster, London, S.W.1.

WOMEN AND THE PRIESTHOOD.

DEPUTATION TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

From a Correspondent.

The Archbishop of Canterbury recently received a Deputation from "The Anglican Group for the Ordination of Women to the Priesthood." A "Memorandum on Women and Priesthood" had been presented by the Group to the last Lambeth Conference. It is now possible to make known that this document, published as by an anonymous group by Longmans Green & Co., had the support of some of the foremost theologians of the day as well as the support of a number of men and women, both clerical and lay, who were engaged in educational and pastoral work for the Church. Among the signatories were the Bishop of Bradford, the Bishop of Middleton, the Bishop of Croydon, Bishop Welldon, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of Bradford, Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dr. C. E. Raven, Dr. B. H. Streeter, Canon Guy Rogers, Canon L. S. Hunter, the Principal of Ridley Hall, Rev. F. M. Green, Rev. C. H. Maxwell, Rev. W. C. Roberts, Rev. A. E. N. Simms, Rev. H. C. Fort, also the Master of Pembroke College, and a number of other lay supporters, both men and women.

The Deputation was composed of the Bishop of Middleton, Canon Guy Rogers, Lady Barrett, Mrs. Marston Acres (hon. secretary to the Group), Mrs. F. R. Barry, Mrs. W. C. Roberts, Miss Shewell Cooper, Miss Sandbach Marshall, Miss M. E. J. Taylor. The Bishop of Middleton introduced the Deputation, pointing out that they were representative of a larger body, as shown by the list of signatories to the letter already received by his Grace, and by the list of supporters in the Memorandum submitted to the Lambeth Conference. They had reason to believe that the general body of women workers were interested in thinking out the underlying theological principles which should guide the development of women's work in the Church; and that some within the Order of Deaconesses were troubled and puzzled by certain statements in the Lambeth Report. It might seem that the Conference had closed the door to the possibility of any further discussion. Yet it was said in the Report that the committee concerned would welcome a further statement. Its reference to certain "theological objections," not defined, was causing some bewilderment.

Those for whom the Deputation spoke were anxious that there should be unbiased consideration of the principles involved and that the findings of competent theologians should be made known to the Church. Some had felt that these principles not only affected the future development of the Ministry itself, but were intimately concerned with the Church's presentation of the Christian doctrine of God; also that to leave the Lambeth statement unexplained might have a deleterious effect in so far as it might seem to suggest that women were morally inferior to men. It was noteworthy that young women of ability and education could find in service to the community a wide field and open career for work outside the Church, but within its Ministry there was neither the open career, nor that independence and autonomy under which their best work could be done. Also the position of the Order of Deaconesses still needed definition and explanation. The Bishop emphasized the fact that in the work of the Group it had been made quite clear that support had been forthcoming from all schools of thought in the Church and that there was a real feeling of thwarted and frustrated vocation among women because of the present limitations and uncertainties. The Deputation therefore came to ask his Grace if he would consider the appointment of a Commission to study the problem. They would rejoice if the terms of reference were not too narrowly theological.

Mrs. F. R. Barry spoke of the feeling amongst the women undergraduates at Oxford, with whom her husband's work brought her in intimate contact. She said that there were a group of able women there who were thinking seriously of offering themselves for the Ministry as outlined in the Lambeth Report, but there was a feeling among them that the ideas there put forward were inadequate and unworkable, since the functions of the ordained women were so severely limited. She believed that a number of well-qualified girls would gladly enter the Order of Deaconesses if they could feel that there was a prospect, after the experiment had proved itself, that the Church would be willing to confer the priesthood either upon them or their successors.

Canon Rogers associated himself with the expression of gratitude made by the Bishop of Middleton to his Grace for receiving the deputation. He thought that three things were on trial: The view taken by the Church of the nature of God;

the fundamental doctrine of the spiritual equality of men and women; and the elasticity of the Church to meet modern needs and to respond to a new sense of vocation. Mrs. Barry had set forth the case for the aspirants to the priesthood, dealing especially with young women, but he would like to add that other women with long experience of life were also knocking at the door. Either this was a legitimate or an illegitimate desire, but it was certainly impossible to say that a Deaconess Order satisfied the fullest desires of women. He thought also, that there were a number of clergy who would welcome the assistance of women priests, and that parochial life would be made more effective by the full co-operation of men and women in the Sacred Ministry. The Deputation hoped that the terms of reference might be wide enough to allow the Commission, if appointed, to go a further step, and if it found the theological objections not insuperable, to suggest for the consideration of the next Lambeth Conference the ways and means of dealing with the practical difficulties, in which all recognized there were serious questions of adjustment to be solved.

The Archbishop welcomed the Deputation, and commented on the lucid and temperate manner in which the case had been stated. He said that he was aware that there were others who were a good deal concerned with the present position of the problem, and that even among the Deaconesses there was still some difficulty in their minds as to the exact nature of the Ministry with which they had been entrusted. He therefore was not at all surprised that the Deputation should wish the matter to receive further study. His Grace pointed out that the words to which special reference had been made and which had given rise to a good deal of apprehension were the words only of a majority of the sub-committee dealing with this matter, and must not be taken as representing the view even of the Committee itself. The Committee itself said "We think a fuller answer is needed on the theological side than that given in 1920, and we should welcome such a statement." He agreed that it would be unfortunate to limit any such study purely and expressly to the theological aspect. As far as he himself was concerned, in justice to the weight of the important opinion represented by the Deputation, and in view of the importance of the subject, he felt it was impossible to leave the matter where the Lambeth Conference had left it, and he associated himself with the Committee in considering that a fuller statement was called for. Consideration would have to be given to the personnel of such a Commission, also to the terms of reference, so that they be not too exclusive, nor on the other hand too wide. For these reasons he would not do more than say that he would consult his brother Bishops as to the desirability of appointing such a Commission, as to which he had already expressed his personal view, and he would certainly undertake to do this without delay.

He would add that on a matter of this importance, the ultimate decision, even so far as the Church of England was concerned, would have to be a decision of the Anglican Commission as a whole. It would not be possible for the Church of England by itself, without reference to the whole community of Anglican Churches, to take the responsibility of framing its own rules, and therefore he did not see how anything decisive could be reached until the next Lambeth Conference, but it was important that when the next Conference met it should be seized of the grave importance of the whole matter and be compelled to make a full and thorough study of it. The work of such a Commission would be of the utmost importance in opening the mind of the Church to the whole problem. He thought it very important that before the next Conference took place, not only the Bishops but the whole Church should have material before it which would compel its serious consideration of the matter in a manner worthy of its importance and the great amount of desire, thought and aspiration which was represented by those for whom the Deputation was authorized to speak.

(Continued from next column.)

will make mayonnaise sauce for you if you clip a 1s. 6d. oil dropper on to the side of the basin. This also can be adjusted to regulate the slowness or quickness of the drops from single ones to a thin or rapid stream of oil.

Now I shall get scolded for taking up too much space, but I must tell you that in April after I had sent in my article for May, more letters and recipes came in and they were so good that I sent off nine more half-crowns, and although only two weeks of May have gone I have sent out four more for such good work and some of my first friends have sent more information—heaps!—and have said "We don't want any more money, Ann." They are all "puffick" angels and I thank them with all my heart and soul.

POT CRANES AND GAS STOVES.

By ANN POPE (F. White).

"There's no connection between Pot Cranes and Gas Stoves. Ann, don't be silly," some reader will say when she reads my title this week. Well! I can't help that; I had to have some sort of heading, and people are waking up to the fact that there's more in this Folk Cookery movement than meets the eye.

One of my most valued correspondents writing from Lancashire says, "If you are considering cookery from the evolutionary standpoint, the kind of grate affects it, this dawn on me, thinking it over. Bar-less grates, gas-rings, bungalow grates leave no room for Dutch ovens producing a delicious form of cookery, and a queer thing I used to see on Sundays at home was a 'hastener' with a jack wound up like a clock, the joint hung in this tin house, sheltered from outside and exposed to the fire."

And a B.B.C. correspondent asks how she can raise yeast bread with a gas-stove; she says the makers of it can't tell her, and can only suggest a coal fire!

Oh! my dears! life isn't long enough for all the interesting topics connected with cookery. Its history is the history of civilization, and we to-day are living and continuing this history, that's why I founded the English Folk Cookery Association to work out this new subject and need all your help and am so grateful for it. I only wish someone would endow me with £2 a week for life so that I might give the whole of my time to it; as it is I have to earn my living and can give only about half of it.

"This question of grates is most fascinating." A pot crane is an apparatus by means of which a cooking-pot or kettle may be hung over a fire and removed at pleasure by swinging round the crane. Such cranes are usually furnished with an adjustment for the purpose of raising and lowering the cooking vessel when above the fire, so that any desired amount of heat may be applied according to the quantity of fuel burning at the time. The ingenuity exhibited in the mechanical contrivances of pot cranes is often considerable, and they also afford scope for the display of artistic taste in the design of the wrought iron-work involved in their construction. Much of the picturesque effect of old farmhouse interiors is due to the numerous domestic appliances which tell of the daily life led by the inhabitants. Some of these appliances, such as the meat jack, the pot crane, the cheese press, the locks and latches of the doors, etc., are really machines; and it is therefore probable that many mechanical problems were first solved whilst endeavouring to provide for household requirements.

The question is how to keep or restore what is good in traditional cookery suited to our climate and physical constitutions, and prepare it with the equipment with which modern scientific discoveries have provided us. This is one of the things we try to work out in "Mary Evelyn's Experiment Kitchen," and to-day I can give you the result of a series of experiments in three directions:—

(1) We make and bake yeast bread and Dr. Oliver's biscuits (also raised with yeast) by means of a Junior New-World cooker (you know those with a regulator for adjusting the heat of the oven?). The "baking" is easy; it was "raising" the dough that presented difficulties. But it is quite easy to do this by placing the sponge or dough in the warm pan covered by a warm cloth in front of the gas oven in which the gas is still alight and has been used for some time to cook something else. Then when this has risen sufficiently and has been kneaded and made into loaves or biscuits these can be "proved" before baking by placing them on the top of the oven under the griller and gas rings which should not, of course, be alight at the time.

(2) We make (i.e. cook) every kind of Singin' Hinnie, girdle cake, pikelet or pyfflets (as they are called in Leicestershire) on a Scotch girdle over a gas ring; and bread toasts beautifully on it also, much better than under the griller and less gas is used.

(3) We make the delicious cakes our great-great-grandmothers made. You know: those for which they had to beat the eggs half an hour. They are still beaten for half an hour (or two or three hours if you like) in our modern "Mary Evelyn's Kitchen," but they are beaten by electricity! We have a small contraption called a "Mixer-Beater" that will beat up one yolk or white, or six or more, because it has two different sized basins. All we have to do is to put the egg to be beaten in one of the basins, drop the winged whisk in, adjust the time regulator to "slow," "moderate," or "fast" whisking, put the plug into the power fitting, and then you can sit down and read a book or do something else for the length of time required to beat the eggs. This electric gadget does the work for you. It costs £5 19s. 6d. It

(Continued in previous column.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

LITTER-STREWERS.

In accordance with our custom at this season of the year, we raise our voice in conjunction with others in an earnest appeal to holiday makers not only to keep the country tidy, but to protect the beauty of the country-side.

We note with deep regret that the Manchester Parks Committee have recently been compelled to enforce a by-law which they have long possessed, but which they have been reluctant to use, which gives them power to take legal proceedings against strewers of litter. Peaceful persuasion, appeal after appeal, have, it is stated, failed to stir the public conscience. "What is worse," says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, "is that the litterers have not only ignored peaceful persuasion, they have actually defied it." Remonstrances and warnings on the part of the park-keepers have been met by the reply, "You are here to keep the place tidy." This view, we may say in passing, that some persons exist for the purpose of clearing up the mess made by others, is not peculiar to Manchester.

The present writer well remembers how a park-keeper speaking of the difficulty he had in keeping a beautiful common free from litter and clean, told her that the reply to a word of warning and appeal to litter-strewers was more often than not, "what business is it of yours what we do." "This is our Common!" For behaviour of this kind there is and can be no shadow of excuse. Granted that in the majority of cases, and this we believe to be the fact, lack of thought, lack of imagination, lack of consideration for the feelings of others, "whose common it also is," are mainly responsible for the evil habit of littering, and that a word spoken in season is often all that is necessary to put a stop to the practice. There are, however, still many people apparently who deliberately turn a deaf ear to warning and appeal, asserting their right to do as they like with what they are pleased to call "their own." We cannot blame local authorities who, after years of patient appeal, find it necessary to deal with such hardened sinners by means of other and more drastic methods.

Another Phase.

There is a phase of this question more distressing, more reprehensible even than the scattering of banana skins, orange peel, empty cigarettes, etc., to which we wish in this article to call attention. Every one of our readers must surely have seen at one time or another, and noted with distress, roads littered with wild flowers which have been ruthlessly gathered, often plucked up by the roots, then carelessly flung away and left to wilt and die.

Fury of Destruction.

A vivid picture of this vandalism was presented in an article which appeared in a recent number of *The New Statesman*. The writer describes how he drove many miles along country roads and lanes on one of the few bright Sundays of the present spring. "Never have I seen," he says, "such a fury of destruction on the part of men, women, and children, among the flowers." Some of them had come with towels and were uprooting plants with feverish frenzy. Others were stripping the borders of the roads and the woods, quite regardless of the "Trespassers prosecuted" notices, of every flower in sight. Bluebells were torn from their shady retreats almost before they had blossomed. Enough cowslips were heaped into a car of a single family to decorate every room in a West End Hotel—primrose and violet, campion, and Star of Bethlehem. "A stranger to earth might have reasonably concluded that human beings hated flowers, so great was the havoc wrought by them." The writer is of opinion that the motor-car has much to answer for. "It has brought into existence a new race of human beings who go into the country not because they love the country but because it is a pleasure to them to cover miles of road in a car." It is such people who will strip a bank of its flowers and will leave an empty ginger beer bottle and other litter in their place."

How Nature Protests.

"If", continues the writer, "we do not protect Nature in some fashion, Nature will protect herself."

It is a matter of sincere regret that lack of space prevents us from commenting on the ingenious and novel method by which, in the opinion of the writer, Nature has protected herself this

(Continued on next page.)

MARRIED WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT.

We reprint the following letter from *The Times* of 1st June:—

MARRIED WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT.

To the Editor of *The Times*.

SIR,—We are gravely concerned at the growing attacks, from certain quarters, on the right of the married women to engage in paid work, professional or industrial. To that attack has recently been added the suggestion that the married woman shall be deprived of the benefits of unemployment insurance. We are not here concerned with abuses of the Unemployment Fund; we all deplore such abuses by any individual or any section of the community, men or women, and proved abuses should be vigorously dealt with. What we are concerned with is the reactionary attitude towards all married women, and their penalization as earners.

In the case of the industrial married woman the success of such a campaign of repression would mean that she will be put in a position of dependence but little less complete than before the passing of the Married Woman's Property Acts.

The situation of the professional woman worker is as bad. If the professional woman is to be penalized as an earner, if the choice between marriage and paid employment is made the universal rule, the effect on the status, education, and training of all women will be disastrous. Much that women have gained in the educational field during the past sixty or seventy years will be lost to them. This is striking a blow not only at education, but at the institution of marriage itself.

As an example of the length to which the campaign against the married woman worker is being pushed, we instance the insulting questionnaire issued by the West Ham Council to all its woman employees—officers, teachers, nurses, attendants, cleaners—asking them to declare whether they are single, married, widowed, separated, or divorced, their husband's position and earnings, the number of children and their earnings, their private income (if any), their separation allowance (if any), their alimony (if any), and, if married, their reason for desiring to remain in paid employment. No such impertinent and irrelevant questions are asked of male employees, whether married or single.

Apart from the penalization of women and of marriage which such courses involve, another aspect is apt to be overlooked. At no time has our country stood in greater need of citizens imbued with the spirit of independence, responsibility and initiative; and with a high standard of education and training. The present attitude towards the married woman as a worker, whether industrial or professional, is cutting at the root of these civic virtues in more than half the community. We believe that the arbitrary curtailment of the married woman's right to earn is not only unjust, it is economically futile and will prove to be a profound social mistake.

The Married Woman's Property Acts gave the married woman the right to her own earnings. If she is forbidden to earn she is put in a position of personal, social, and economic subjection similar to that which made the passage of the Married Woman's Property Acts necessary.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. M. CASWELL, President, Association of Assistant Mistresses in Secondary Schools; M. CHAVE COLLISON, Hon. Organizing Secretary, British Commonwealth League; IDA SMEDLEY MACLEAN, President, British Federation of University Women; FRANCES H. SIMSON, M.A., President, Edinburgh Society for Equal Citizenship; RHONDDA, Chairman, Equal Rights Committee; V. APPLEBY, Hon. Secretary, Federation of Women Civil Servants; W. J. PINCOMBE, General Secretary, London Teachers' Association; M. J. BELL RICHARDS, President, National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester Women's Branch; ANGUS ROBERTS, President, National Union of Teachers; MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY, President, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship; GRACE I. COTTELL, President, National Union of Women Teachers; C. HARGREAVES, Secretary, Nelson and District Weavers Association; ELIZABETH ABBOTT, Chairman, Open Door Council; HELEN DOUGLAS-IRVINE, Chairman, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance; FLORA DRUMMOND, Chairman, Six Point Group; EMMELINE PETHICK-LAWRENCE, President, Women's Freedom League; ELEANOR ACLAND, President, Women's National Liberal Federation.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. VAN GRUISEN. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. RYLAND.
General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.
Offices: 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The Local Government Committee, of which Mrs. Hornabrook has again been elected Chairman, and Miss Caton has been elected Vice-Chairman, is at the moment concerning itself particularly with means of encouraging those Societies concerned to secure the adoption of suitable women as candidates for the forthcoming November Town Council elections. Nor are these the only Societies who should be on the look-out for women candidates, for all Societies should be ready at any time to seize the opportunity offered by by-elections to try to get more women on to local authorities.

LOCAL SURVEYS.

All the affiliated Societies in England and Wales have been asked to co-operate in a scheme to collect information on the work of Local Authorities as it specially concerns women. For this purpose a set of suggested questions has been drawn up and any readers who would be interested to read it, and who might possibly undertake such a survey locally, or at any rate part of it, are invited to purchase copies from Headquarters (price 4d. each, post free). This is the direct outcome of the Conference on Local Government held at the time of the Annual Council meeting, and is based on the draft survey outlined to that Conference by Miss Caton (author with Miss Berry, our Local Government Secretary, of *Civic Health and Welfare*): it incorporates the suggestions made at that Conference and elaborated by those delegates who very generously gave another afternoon to discussing the whole matter in detail.

PERSONAL.

All those Societies to whom Mrs. E. D. Simon is known will be particularly glad to hear that she has been appointed to serve on the Central Committee for the Employment and Training of Women. Mrs. Simon will be able to make a very valuable contribution to the work of this Committee, especially after her Chairmanship of the special Committee of Women that investigated the conditions of work for girls in Army Canteens.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WOMEN POLICE.

MADAM,—I am glad you have been able to insert the letter from Mr. Clynes re Women Police, an advance copy of which I gave to Lady Cusendun for *THE WOMAN'S LEADER*. I regret, however, that no mention is made either in the preface to the letter or in the note on page 135 of the fact that the concessions granted by the Home Secretary are chiefly due to the work of the *National Council of Women*. The Conference of Members in the House and the subsequent deputation introduced by Miss Picton-Turbervill were arranged at the request of the Women Police Committee of the *N.C.W.*, and Miss Tancred, its Convener, accompanied the deputation as its technical adviser. I hope you will be able to mention these facts in your next issue.

NORAH E. GREEN,
General Secretary.

National Council of Women.

[We regret that we omitted to mention that Miss Picton-Turbervill's deputation was arranged by the National Council of Women, and we congratulate them on its success. No doubt, however, the National Council would be the first to admit that the concessions were given not as a result of one deputation alone, but as a result of the combined pressure of women's organizations, and of women Members of Parliament during the last few years.—ED.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS—(Continued from page 142.)

spring. But, we say with others, this vandalism must be stopped and quickly. The difficulty is by what means? Legislation to prevent reasonable picking of a few wild flowers is not desirable, and if enacted would be difficult, well nigh impossible, to enforce.

A Practical Suggestion.

Last month the Albert Hall was filled to overflowing with country-women representing the members of 4,700 Women's Institutes in our English and Welsh villages, and representing also one of the most remarkable movements of our day.

"If women only cared enough," someone once said, "They could stop war." This we believe, and not only war, but many other evil things also.

We believe that the solution of the litter problem lies in the hands of the Women's Institutes and Townswomen's Guilds; we believe they realize with us that the solution of this problem lies in their hands and that they "care enough" to carry it through.

OBITUARY.

We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the Duchess of Atholl on the death of her sister, Mrs. Butler, widow of the late Master of Trinity. Miss Agneta Ramsay, when herself a student at Girton, had the unique distinction of being the only student placed in the first division of the first class of the Classical Tripos, thus beating all the other students, both men and women, and becoming Senior Classic of the year. The following year Miss Ramsay married the Master of Trinity, and reigned as hostess at Trinity Lodge for thirty years. One of her sons, Mr. J. R. M. Butler, at one time Member of Parliament for Cambridge University, will be well remembered by our readers for the efforts he made—alas! in vain—when the Oxford and Cambridge University Act was before Parliament, to provide that women should be made members of Cambridge University.

ST. JOAN.

The celebrations in honour of the fifth centenary of the death of St. Joan of Arc at Rouen were concluded on 31st May. A great religious ceremony was held in Rouen Cathedral, attended by Cardinal Bourne, and other church dignities, while military, civil, and diplomatic representatives did honour to the memory of the Maid. Among them were Marshals Pétain and Lyautey, Generals Weygand and Gouraud, Lady Haig and Lord Tyrrell. English delegates carrying a banner bearing on one side the figure of St. Joan and on the other the words "Homage to St. Joan from England," walked in the great procession through the streets of Rouen to the foot of the statue, which stands in the market place. The banner, which is the property of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, and has figured in many suffrage processions through London streets, was carried by Miss Jeffrey, founder of the Alliance. Soldiers, sailors, religious, educational, and sporting associations marched in the processions, and were followed by members of the Church, Cardinals and Archbishops and ex-Service men. Lady Haig revived the flame on the site of the stake in the Place Vieux Marché, and presented the Mayor of Rouen with £5,000 collected in England towards the erection of a permanent monument.

MORE BABIES.

During the first quarter of 1931 there was a decrease in the population, owing, no doubt, to the heavy toll taken by influenza. There was a slight increase in births over the corresponding quarter last year, but a very much greater increase in deaths at all ages. The proportion of boys born to girls was 1,051 to 1,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

By an Order of Council, women over 30 years of age who possess the necessary qualifications, will be eligible for election to the Legislative Council of St. Vincent and Grenada, West Indies.

The Brazilian "Feminine Federation," under Dr. Bertha Luisi, pleaded for the inclusion of women on juries during the last congress on Penal and Penitentiary Laws in Rio de Janeiro. Women have served on juries for some time in the State of Rio Grande de Norte.

Women are to be admitted to the luncheons of the Oxford Luncheon Club. They are not allowed to sit down at table, but only to listen to the speeches.

By a majority vote of three to one, the Reform Club has now decided to admit women. They are to have their own entrance, however.

The Court of Aldermen have appointed Miss June Buck as woman probation officer.

Crewe Corporation has decided not to employ married women, as a "contribution to the relief of unemployment."

Miss Bertha Dickinson, of Dublin, is the first woman to pass the examination of the Irish branch of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.

Mrs. Pickup, of Birmingham, has been appointed chairwoman of the Birmingham Court of Referees, which makes decisions on the payment of insurance benefit to unemployed women. She was the first woman in Birmingham, and one of the first in the country, to qualify as a solicitor.

Miss Hat Che Hanum is the first woman to be appointed to an important administrative post in the Turkish Banque d'Affaires.

COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.

Monday, 15th June. 7 p.m. "New Books." Miss V. Sackville-West.
Wednesdays, 10.45. 10th June. Mrs. Oliver Strachey, "A Woman's
Commentary."

Tuesdays, 7.25. 9th June. Sir William Beveridge, "Unemployment"
(4).

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

8th June. 3-6 p.m. Novelty Tea at 33 Upper Richmond Road, S.W. 15,
by permission of Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Tea, Bridge, Croquet, Side-shows,
etc. Tickets (2s. 6d.) from 17 Buckingham Street, Strand.

23rd June, 9 p.m. Reception at Suffolk Galleries. Guests include
Right Hon. M. Bondfield, Lady Astor, Lady Iveagh, Miss Ellen Wilkinson,
Miss Lloyd George, Miss Maude Royden, and many others.

24th-25th June. 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Conference on "Union and Unity
within the British Commonwealth of Nations" at Institute of Journalists,
4 Tudor Street, E.C. Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Tickets and particulars
from 17 Buckingham Street, W.C.

COUNCIL FOR REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

25th June, 8 p.m. Café Royal. Dinner in honour of Dame Rachel
Crowdy. Speakers include: The Foreign Secretary, Dame Rachel
Crowdy, Miss Maude Royden, and others. Chair: Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN CHILDREN.

22nd-25th June. Geneva. Particulars from 26 Gordon Street, W.C. 1,
or 31 Quai du Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

To 6th June. New Burlington Galleries. Paintings and Drawings by
the late George J. Coates. Admission free.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

15th-20th June. Aberdeen. Annual Conference.

NATIONAL DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATION.

11th July. 3.30. Albert Hall, S.W. Speakers include the Prime
Minister, Mr. Baldwin, M.P., and Mr. Lloyd George, M.P. Tickets (10s. 6d.,
5s., 2s. 6d. and 1s.) from the Secretary, League of Nations Union, 15
Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Acton W.C.A.

11th June. 3 p.m. Y.W.C.A., East Acton Lane, W. 3. Miss D. Elliott:
"Women in the Catering Trade."

Kensington Road S.E.C.

15th June, 5.15. 5 Inverness Gardens, W. 8 (by kind permission of
Lady Hartog). Mr. G. Currie: "The London Housing Problem";
and Dr. Hislop: "Health and Housing." Chair: Mrs. Houston.

Petersfield S.E.C.

9th June. 3.30. Hanger Hill, Bell Hill. Sale and Entertainment.

SIX POINT GROUP.

9th June. 4 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. House-warming party
in New Offices. Guest: Mrs. Littlejohn (Australia). Chair: Mrs.
Drummond.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

11th June. 4.30. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Mrs. Pollard:
"The New Egypt."

TYPEWRITING.

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

MISS HOBBS, 121 Beaufort Street, Chelsea,
S.W. 3.—Typewriting, Shorthand, and
Longhand Service; visiting, with or without
machine; arrangement by correspondence.

TO LET AND WANTED.

LARGE, well-furnished bed-sittingroom with
full attendance; gas fire and ring (sep.
meter), electric light, bath (Ideal boiler);
partial board if required. Quiet house near
G.W.R. and buses for town. Suit business lady
or teacher. References exchanged.—9 Golden
Manor, Hanwell, W. 7.

WESTMINSTER.—To Let, single office;
quiet, very central; electric lighting and
heating; moderate, inclusive rent.—Apply,
Box 1635, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great
Smith Street, S.W. 1.

LONDON, W. 2.—X.Y.Z. Residential Club
for Ladies; long or short periods; central,
quiet; moderate charges.—3 Leinster Square.

24 HARCOURT TERRACE, South Kensing-
ton. Large, bright, semi-basement.
Bed-sittingroom and Kitchen, to be let for
four months; newly furnished and decorated;
every convenience; phone No.: Flaxman
8031; terms 35s. per week inclusive.

TO Let, Furnished Flat (1st July-12th
September); two bedrooms (three beds),
large airy sittingroom and dining-room,
kitchen (Eucha gas-cooker), bathroom (geyser);
piano; beautiful sunny aspect, close Hampstead
Heath, tube (Golders Green) and buses; maid
left if desired.—Mrs. C. Shipman, West Flat,
The Institute, Central Square, N.W. 11.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

VEGETARIAN Guest House; ½ hour by tram
from centre of Bath; central heating;
large garden; fine views; boating and bathing
in River Avon.—Misses Tollemache, Bathaston,
Bath.

WENSLEYDALE.—Board - Residence, com-
fortable Georgian house; near Aysgarth
Falls; centre unspoilt scenery; sunny garden,
own vegetables; garage; annexe to let as bed-
sittingroom; motor-coach or rail to Aysgarth.
—Smith, Warnford, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks.

TO Let, furnished, for long or short period;
Charming Detached House; 3 bed, 2
reception, lounge hall, kitchen, bathroom,
2 w.c.s, electric light; Sentry boiler, gas cooker;
good garden, fruit trees, garage; bathing tent
Joss Bay, good sands, bathing, 5 minutes North
Foreland Golf Club; 1 minute trams, buses;
close shops. "Waysmeet," Beacon Road,
St. Peters, Broadstairs.—Mrs. F. J. Errock,
50 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
Telephone: Richmond 1102.

WELSH Mountain Spa.—Furnished Flat to
let, 1-3 months. Three guineas per
week. Parlour, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, bath-
room. Golf, tennis; near garage.—Professor
Foxley, White Heather, Llandrindod Wells,
Radnor.

LAKE DISTRICT.—Comfortable; good
cooking; inside sanitation; electric
light; very moderate terms; highly recom-
mended; excellent centre.—Davies, Priory
Boarding House, Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands.

NORTH DEVON.—Lady offers room, board,
25s. weekly; lovely outlook; near town
and buses.

PAYING Guest taken in private house over-
looking Falmouth Harbour; terms
moderate.—Apply, Mrs. Lester, 1 Stratton Place,
Falmouth.

POSTS WANTED.

LADY, disengaged, would be glad of part-time
work; secretarial or accountancy.—Box
1,634, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith
Street, S.W. 1.

EXPERIENCED Secretary (Oxford degree)
seeks post; shorthand, typing, accounts,
French, German.—Box 1,636, THE WOMAN'S
LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy
for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, under-
clothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and
children's clothing of every description; parcels
sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—
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