

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The Berlin Congress.

We can release our attention from election activities to the prospect of the Congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, to be held at Berlin from 17th to 22nd June. Forty-three countries will send delegates this summer, as against eight or ten at the original congress in the same city twenty-five years ago. Then only New Zealand and Australia had complete suffrage. To-day the whole continent of North America, eighteen European States, India, Rhodesia, and Kenya grant the vote on equal terms to women and men. The programme is full of interest. International Committees open to the public will meet during the three or four days immediately preceding the opening day which will be marked by a final reception of the delegates by the German Government and by a luncheon given by the City of Berlin. It will be a disappointment to many if Mrs. Chapman Catt should be prevented from giving her promised survey of the progress of the quarter of a century covered by the history of the alliance. On Tuesday 18th June, business begins; reports are read and discussed and resolutions of the various committees brought before the congress. These include nationality of married women, equal moral standard, equal pay for equal work, women police, and family allowances. Public meetings occupy most of the evenings but interspersed with hard work, is a delightful programme of entertainments, including music such as only Germany can provide. The provisional list of delegates is given in another column, but there is no limit to the number of visitors, (except hotel accommodation), who will be cordially welcomed by the women of Berlin. We trust that the British contingent will be the largest from any country.

Distinguished Women at Berlin.

Several pioneer leaders of the International movement will make a welcome appearance at Berlin. Miss Furuhjelm, of Finland, the first woman M.P. in Finland, will be in her place among the expanding group of women Members of Parliament. Is it outside the region of possibility that one at least of the British delegation will join her in this capacity? Mrs. Kjelsberg, representing Norway, was the first woman to serve as leader of a delegation at the International Labour Conference. France sends, as we would expect, a brilliant company of delegates, including several well known woman barristers. Iceland will be represented by the Mrs. Asmundssen, "a true descendant of the Sagas." The United States will send, if her health permits, the distinguished founder of the Alliance, Mrs. Chapman Catt,

and turning to Great Britain, in addition to the President, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, whom we are proud to call "one of ourselves," Miss Maude Royden, who has won for herself an international name, will be among the delegates.

Election Results in Northern Ireland.

Those timorous souls who feared red ruin and the breaking up of laws from the admission of the younger women to the franchise should take heart of grace from the figures to hand of the election results in Northern Ireland, where young women are voting for the first time. Of the two women candidates, the unofficial Temperance candidate has been defeated. Of the Labour candidates, only one is elected, compared with three in the last Parliament. The Government of Lord Craigavon returns to power with an increased majority, and the advocates of things as they are may smile contented. A well known Unionist who stood as an Independent on the Local Option programme has also been defeated. Altogether it seems as if the established order was wonderfully safe in the hands of the women, who are the majority of the electorate. Granted careful provision in the abolition of P.R. and in the arrangement of electoral areas, all may go well, even under equal franchise. Feminists, who are accustomed to set backs, will set to work to organize for the next time. Meanwhile, a woman candidate in the municipal elections of February, defeated by a majority of six votes, petitioned on the grounds of personation, won her case, and is now a councillor. So much to the good.

Equal Pay and Unequal Work.

An Australian correspondent has forwarded to us an account of the interstate conference of representatives of Labour women's organizations held in Melbourne during March. After passing a resolution demanding a Commonwealth system of family endowment superimposed upon equal pay as between men and women, the Conference proceeded, somewhat illogically in our opinion, to pass an emphatic resolution in favour of unequal conditions of legislative protection, in the following terms: "That this Conference of Labour women of Australia registers its protest against those feminist organizations, which by their action and insistent opposition to protective legislation for women in industry constitute a menace to the welfare of millions of industrial women, organized and unorganized in all parts of the world." On the chance that our voice may reach to the Antipodes, we venture to urge the Labour women of Australia to be a little more discriminating in their legislative ideals—as are many of the "feminist organizations" which they so sweepingly condemn. The late Miss Mary Macarthur indicated sound lines of development for the Labour women of Great Britain when she urged a policy of constructive legislative standards for men and women alike, in opposition to the headlong prohibitions against women favoured by some of her male trade union colleagues. Mrs. Sidney Webb provided that policy with a convincing theoretical basis in her famous post-war report on the relation between men's and women's wages. And the U.S.A. Women's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labour has, in a publication recently reviewed in these columns, indicated some of the practical dangers connected with certain types of differential sex legislation in industry. In pondering these things, the Australian Labour women may find that a menace to their welfare comes not only from the feminist societies. Here in Great Britain, both the barmaids and the pit-brow women have at various times been conscious of menace from an opposite quarter, and have had occasion to thank feminist organizations for defending their right to earn their daily bread under conditions which were in effect a great deal less irksome than those prevailing in many generally approved "women's occupations".

Conditions of Labour in India.

Those who are haunted by the fear that conditions in factories in British India are not unlike those in this country before the passing of effective Factory Acts will be delighted at the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Conditions of Labour in India, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley. The wide terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:—"To inquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency, and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed, and to make recommendations." We are especially glad to welcome the appointment of Miss Beryl Power, Deputy Chief Inspector for the Trades Boards Division of the Ministry of Labour, who, having been in this department since 1918, has wide experience of wages questions in low paid industries. In view of the large numbers of women and children employed in Indian mills, we should like to have seen more women, but if only one were to be chosen no appointment could have been better.

The I.L.O.

The twelfth General Conference opens in Geneva on Thursday of this week. Once again no woman is included in the British delegation, though the subjects which are to be discussed include those which affect the woman worker, whether industrial or commercial, as well as the man. Norway, always to the front, shows an example to other countries in this respect. Fru Kjelberg, referred to above as one of the most distinguished delegates at the Congress in Berlin, has actually been appointed the leader of the Norwegian delegation. Fru Kjelberg is well qualified for this responsible post as a factory inspector of great experience. But we can point to women in this country with equally valuable inside experience of industrial problems. Perhaps the new Government will do things differently.

Social Insurance and the New Government.

The national conference on Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Pensions has recently put forward the following demands: (1) that uninsured persons should be given an opportunity of insuring on equal terms with the insured; (2) that the means test imposed under the Old Age Pension Act of 1908 should be abolished for all applicants for old age pensions over 70; (3) that wives and widows between 65 and 70 of insured men who were over 70 on 2nd January, 1928, should receive pensions. The Labour Party has agreed to all these demands. It is true that the Prime Minister states that with regard to the first point grave difficulties are involved, and he cannot pledge himself to their demand on account of the big expense which would be incurred. Still both Conservative and Labour parties promise that the maternity benefit shall be extended, so that the efforts of all insurance reformers in the next Parliament should bear at least some fruit.

Community of Knowledge.

An interesting letter has been published in the Press recently asking the electorate to draw the attention of candidates in their divisions to the need for allowing information on methods of birth control to be given at maternity and child welfare centres in receipt of Government grants. It is pointed out that "women of the well-to-do classes obtain by their wealth a scientific knowledge of methods of birth control which is denied to working-class wives by their poverty." The letter bears the signatures of influential women, including Lady Acland, Lady Denman, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, and Miss Maude Royden.

A Woman Deputy Chairman of Convocation.

Dr. Winifred Cullis has been elected deputy chairman of the Convocation of the University of London. No other woman has ever held this high position, for even in the newer universities, where complete equality between the sexes is established, only a few women hold chairs or take any leading part in administration. Dr. Cullis is Professor of Physiology in the University of London, and is head of the physiological department of the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine for Women. She is President of the British Federation of University Women and Vice-President of the International Federation, which owes much to her support and to her wide international outlook. The

appointment of such a woman to a prominent place in the Councils of the University of London is in accord with the best traditions of the University, which was the first in this country to open its doors to women students on the same terms as men.

The Sex Bar.

Equal Citizenship appeared in some form or other in many election addresses; sometimes its import to some extent camouflaged in vague phrases. But there was no mistake about the testimony of faith on the part of the Independent candidate for Exeter, by the time this paper reaches our readers no doubt the Independent Member for Exeter. Sir Robert Newman considers that "men and women should have equal citizen rights, and would support any proposal to remove any sex bar that may remain." In his speeches he fearlessly advocates the equality reforms for which we stand, and it would have warmed the heart of any feminist to have heard this gallant defender of the faith rouse an audience of 2,000 women to red-hot enthusiasm on the right of the married woman to work and the abolition of all sex distinctions.

The Education of the Young Voter—An End and a Beginning.

It is too soon to know all that has been attempted in the education of the young voter during the last few weeks. But some very interesting reports have reached us. The proprietress of a laundry in South-West London held a meeting of her young voters to hear Miss Helen Ward speak on the value of the vote acquired by women after such years of painful struggle, and many similar meetings have been held, some addressed by three candidates or representatives of the three parties. We are told that the demand has been much greater than the supply of speakers. But the General Election is not an end in itself. It is a beginning. Interest has been forced in hothouse political atmosphere. Many who were apathetic before are awakening to a vague consciousness that there is something in it after all. We believe that it will now be easier than ever before to get women to organize in non-party groups (for the discussion of international, national, and municipal political issues) in towns of any size all over the country.

Hospital Social Service and the Local Government Act.

The Institute of Hospital Almoners has issued a suggestive memorandum to those concerned in drawing up schemes of hospital administration under the Local Government Act, 1929, which will attract the attention of readers who are open to ideas and ready to act as their fertilizers. The memorandum points out the need for a great extension under the Act of the work of hospital almoners in all hospitals under public control. In other words, in order to avoid much waste of effort and money and unnecessary overlapping there should be attached to every hospital a well-equipped social service, which would undertake the collection and codification of necessary information relating to home environment, school, or occupation records and other economic and psychological factors in the personal life of the patient so essential to adequate treatment of either physical or mental disease. Such a service would further act in a liaison capacity between the hospital and other welfare agencies in touch with the patient, and not least important become responsible for the after-care, without which so much valuable effort is at present wholly wasted. At present only some hospitals under voluntary management have the advantage of such a system, and the expected unification of hospitals under one authority offers a unique opportunity for the introduction of this auxiliary service which has proved itself an integral part of the most successful hospital administration to hospitals under public control.

The John Stuart Mill Commemoration.

The Freedom League earns our gratitude by its never failing yearly tribute to the memory of John Stuart Mill. Even the pressure of election work did not deter its members from the usual birthday celebrations in Temple Gardens; and, indeed, the concurrence of this event with the General Election, at which women vote equally with men for the first time, gave the ceremony this year a new significance.

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.

HOW TO ABOLISH THE SLUMS.

In an attempt to summarize the party programmes recently we had occasion to refer to their respective housing policies. In each case we have found ourselves supporting the Liberal point of view, because the Liberal party has itself adopted points of the policy so ably put forward by Mr. E. D. Simon in his book *How to Abolish the Slums* (Longmans, 7s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.). We have also had occasion to draw attention to a recent report on *A Policy for the Slums*, issued by the National Housing and Town Planning Council (price 6d.). The similarity of the policies put forward by Mr. Simon, the National Housing and Town Planning Council, and the Liberal Party might be mysterious did we not see that Mr. Simon was Chairman of the special committee appointed by the National Council to draw up the report, and did we not know that he is one of the leading members of the Liberal Party.

It seems strange that it is only now that the problem of the slums should have been tackled in the systematic and, we feel, hopeful manner which is characteristic of both the book and the report. We presume that up to now all those interested in housing reform, whether in or out of Parliament, have thought that the provision of the million houses which have been built since the war would solve the problem, as even if slum dwellers were themselves not able to afford to occupy the new houses, at least there would be sufficient filtering up to lessen the pressure on the slums themselves. It is the realization that this has not happened, and that overcrowding is as bad, indeed worse, than it was ten years ago, that has made it necessary to re-examine the problem afresh.

Both in Mr. Simon's book and in the report it is made clear that filtering up has not occurred both because rents of the houses occupied are too high, because landlords have very often refused to take slum families, especially those with children, and because the slum dwellers themselves have been loath to move. This being so both Mr. Simon and the report examine the present position. They come to the conclusion that a sufficient number of houses have been built to satisfy the needs of those who can afford either to buy a house or to pay more than 10s. a week, including rates; but in view of the fact that few authorities have been able to built at a lower rate, the needs of the slum dweller have not been satisfied. Although the number of those who are debarred from moving out of the slums because they cannot afford to pay a higher rental is not accurately known, and the report therefore demands in the first instance a survey of the need for new houses, an estimate is attempted in the report which shows that the number of houses built for the next ten years needs to be about one and a half million; Mr. Simon himself suggests an even higher figure. The need for these houses is based on the recognition that the

BLACKS AND WHITES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The relation between blacks and whites in South Africa is in a critical stage. There has been a policy of quietly allowing the natives to use such opportunities as they could find to acquire civilization, subject to some restrictions which were partly survivals and partly rule-of-thumb devices for meeting particular difficulties. This has not been ideal, because, in the social and economic upheaval through which the natives are passing, and which is a hundred times more acute than similar revolutions in our own history, the natives needed many well-considered safeguards quite as much as our labouring classes needed factory and other social legislation. But the great merit of this policy was that, by avoiding the creation of explicit colour bars, it did not prejudice the future relations between blacks and whites. The position remained elastic and capable of developing according to experience.

The native is not always treated justly, for the temptation to exploit the weaker race is almost overwhelming and has to be constantly struggled against. But the standard of public opinion towards natives has been steadily rising, and the increasing numbers of educated and civilized natives are having an effect on people's minds.

In consequence, fears have been aroused among those whose instincts towards the natives are repressive, and who are determined to preserve the unqualified domination of class and race. Such people wish to cut short not only the present native movement towards economic and cultural improvement, and

slum problem cannot be solved in the slums themselves. As the report states: "The evacuation and effective abolition of the slums depends on the provision of an adequate number of houses at rents which the working classes can pay."

In both instances the cost of building a minimum standard house, with three bedrooms and a superficial area of not less than 760 square feet, is carefully gone into, and the calculation is arrived at that if a rent of less than 10s. a week is to be charged, an additional subsidy would have to be given to those whom it is especially desired to move out of the slums, to wit, the low-paid labourer with several small children. We have frequently drawn attention to the need for these children's rent allowances in these pages, and beyond paying a tribute to Mr. Simon for first putting this forward, we need no longer argue the case in their support. We regret, however, that the report itself, while rightly refusing to pin its faith to any definite scheme, is unduly modest in its requirements, and proposes that children's rent allowances should be limited to families with a total weekly income of 55s. and with three or more children. It is reckoned that with the help of these allowances poorer paid workers would be called upon to pay the same amount of rent as they are paying in the slums, and could therefore afford to move out, provided at the same time the cost of transport is cheap. A decrease in the cost of building would, of course, help matters, but in the opinion of Mr. Simon and the report, it is not likely to happen to any considerable extent during the next ten years.

He deals also with the problem of slum clearance. It is recognized that the present powers with regard to reconditioning are probably adequate, and that therefore legislation is only required firstly to make town planning schemes relating to the whole district compulsory; and secondly, that the Government's share in the loss of slum clearance should be increased from one-half to two-thirds. It is interesting that the importance of appointing women house property managers is emphasized.

Mr. Simon has a further proposal to make which was apparently not considered by the committee drawing up the report. That is, that all houses in urban areas up to and including a minimum standard house, should be assessed at a flat rate, and the rates of new houses should not be, as they are at present, in proportion to the rents. He points out that a family moved from a slum into a new house costs the community no more than in the slum, but that at present such a move means not only an increase of rent, but also of rates, which makes it prohibitive to the slum dweller. We commend this and the other points raised, both in the report and the book, to the attention of our new Government, as we firmly believe that only on these lines can the slum problem be solved.

approximation towards white standards, but also all hope of co-operation between black and white in a common state.

In this view, because (as it is said) Nature debars the native from rising to the civilization of a white man, therefore legislations should prevent him from trying to do so; and because he is different from a white man, therefore no matter how civilized he may seem to be he must not have the same vote that a white man has. The arguments are so exactly like what we heard when women were excluded from education, professions, and the vote that we naturally discount them when we hear them used about natives.

It is difficult to the white peoples of South Africa to tolerate the idea of even educated natives voting on equal terms with themselves. In the Cape Province, but not in the rest of the Union, natives have this right. The present Government has proposed to deprive them of it and to institute a highly fancy scheme of limited and selected franchise for the Union at large, which the natives are far too acute to accept in exchange and which no observer could expect them to accept. General Smuts and his party have opposed the Government's Bills on the general ground of method, maintaining that questions profoundly affecting the relations between blacks and whites should be dealt with on lines of conciliation and co-operation, i.e. by Commission or Convention and not by party procedure through the majority of a moment.

The Government, defeated on these Bills in the recent session because the constitution requires a two-thirds vote of both Houses sitting together, is making its policy of repression and dictation the chief question of the approaching election. This

¹ Contributed by The Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

leads to the beating of the drums of fear and panic and hatred in order to rouse whites against blacks, just as these passions are worked up to provoke war between nations. The electorate is being warned that white civilization is endangered unless, before the blacks have advanced too far along the road of progress, rigid limits are drawn within which natives are to be for ever confined, in order to make South Africa safe for the white man.

The Government, at the instance of the Labour Party, by alliance with which it came into power, has already tried to secure privilege and protection for skilled labour by enacting the colour bar in industry. Although its very supporters claim that this act is not enforced—which suggests some sense of shame—the Act is said to have had both a depressing and a disquieting effect on the natives, who recognize the intention of economic tyranny conveyed in it.

The present contest is momentous, not only for South Africa, but beyond: for in South Africa it must be proved whether white civilization can raise the black man with it or whether it will itself crumble away into effectness through exploiting the weaker race which it has kept beneath its feet.

Whether General Smuts succeeds or fails, he will at least have shown the natives that one party in the State is ready to deal with them on the basis of co-operation, not dictation, of sympathy, not repression.

M. C. GILLET.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTES.

OVEN TESTED BY WOMAN COUNCILLOR.

The Penrith Rural District Council having for some time received continuous complaints respecting the deficiencies of the oven in one of their new houses, Miss Dorothy Hasell, a member of the Council, undertook to test the oven. Accompanied by a woman neighbour, who had the reputation of being a good bread-maker, the oven was tested, and a report presented to the Council at the next meeting. It was found that the oven and flues were in a dirty condition and when cleaned baked bread excellently.

LLANELLY W.L.G.A.

The Llanelly Town Council at their last meeting considered a request from the local Women's Local Government Association that provision for women should be made in the new convenience which was being built in Murray Street. The Surveyor stated that it was intended to make only provision for men as the premises could only be rented on a yearly tenancy and the site would be wanted by the Corporation in a few years for other purposes. If conveniences were also provided for women, it would be necessary to spend another £400 to £500. The Council decided that it would be unwise to spend that sum on a temporary building, but when a more permanent one was contemplated the women's request might be considered.

WOMAN ALDERMAN.

Miss Mary E. Short, the first woman member to serve on the Eye Council, has been elected as an alderman of the borough. She is also a member of the East Suffolk County Council.

REVIEWS.

THE CONSERVATIVE OUTLOOK,¹ THE LIBERAL OUTLOOK,² THE LABOUR OUTLOOK.³

These useful handbooks will be most appreciated by those whose fate it has been during the last few weeks to wrestle with party literature, which is inevitably scrappy and incomplete. Here they will find unofficial, but doubtless authoritative, accounts of their respective party's programme, ideals and general point of view. We hope we shall not be accused of any kind of party feeling if we state that whereas the Liberal and Labour Parties have carried out their tasks carefully and moderately, spending far more space on their own party's programme than on abusing "the other fellow," Sir R. Mitchell Banks' is on a lower level, in that it is full of cheap criticism of his opponents, and he presents his case with more of an appeal to prejudice than to reason.

¹ *The Conservative Outlook*, by Sir Mitchell Banks, M.P.

² *The Liberal Outlook*, by Hubert Phillips.

³ *The Labour Outlook*, by Arthur Greenwood, M.P. (Chapman and Hall. 5s.)

THE LADY OF LAWS.¹

On the jacket of this story of Olimpia di Porta Ravegnana, the Bolognese Lady of Laws, stand some appreciative words by Lion Feuchtwanger, who seems to be so much impressed by the prose and the powerful rendering of men and things in the tale, that "one turns back again and again to the title page to see whether it is really a woman's name that stands there." We did not turn back again and again to see this, because the book itself interested us, we accepted Susanne Trautwein and we are rarely astonished at anything at all that a woman either can, or does do.

The Lady of Laws, translated from *Die Schöne Richterin* (Potsdam, Kieperhauer Verlag, 1927) is a fine book. The style, matter, characterization, suit the historical period, which is fourteenth century Bologna with her university, her civil struggles, war outside, and inside violence, fraud, treachery—all those things which lead citizens straight to the place where the Curé of Cucugnan in dream saw all his parishioners!

Ravegnana first meets the eye of Lambertazzi, the party leader, on the day she was consecrated Instructress of Laws, in the Square of San Petronio. Now Lambertazzi has views as to a woman's right place:—

"First of all it's in the house, in a well-regulated man's house like my Mona Clarice.

"Secondly, it's in a cloister. Think of my sister Donna Perpetua.

"Thirdly," well, at that point, Lambertazzi seemed to be looking through the floor into the bowels of the earth, at the same time smiling fiercely and darkly as he thought about Donna Luys, his war-wife. Anyway, he ended with:—

"What does a woman want with a professorial chair?" And from his vantage point on the flat roof-room of the pleasure house, he caught and threw upon Ravegnana in the Square from his glistening goblet, a beam of sunlight to follow and distress her during the ceremony. "I am glad that someone was there to play the fool in it," said he.

Lambertazzi, swarthy, square, and cruel, is to beset and vex the Lady of Laws more than once during her days. Chance and opportunity make him the father of her child; and it is his unwarrantable demand upon her and the parting forced between mother and son that bring Ravegnana, peaceful, reasoning, silent, to eat the bread of the Franciscan monk and to enter the plague huts.

Some of Susanne Trautwein's personages are well touched. Mona Clarice with her eternal "But, Muzio! . . ."

"For two years since the birth of her child she had been unwell. But it was almost opportune, for she was very domesticated and phlegmatic in society. What could draw her into society? She had her husband, her house, and child, a bed behind curtains for rest, servants to scold and praise, a praying desk. . . ."

There is the new Magnificus, that person with dingy grey hair, spying eyes and a slack mouth, his aloof life revealed in his colourless expressionless face. There is beautiful Maddalena too, whom her husband, Siga, punished according to the old-time two-fold moral standard. They experimented first on the black cat of my lord's war-wife:—

"Well, it gave a stretch and died. A right sign! The devil's own poison! we said. All the hairs of the animal fell out afterwards, you clutched and got a handful."

Thus reports Stefano, the agent absolved, but still a little uncomfortable. He had need to be uncomfortable, even from a point of view not too finical.

Ravegnana one sees in her blue dress and red robe, now at grips with the mob and its banner, now on the college rostrum (sometimes it was not so inconvenient her "I have a lecture!"), now with her naked child wet and frolicking by the river—the boy who found in Ovid the answer as to who had fathered him. Ravegnana, *la donna*, is very simple, very dignified, humane and loyal. She has more care for the hunchback and his feelings, and for the burnt moth, than she has for the poetaster who wrote a sirvente about her, the poet, "who must live an attenuated life." If we cannot do anything important we decorate. To him she cries, and do we not know the cry, "Messer, can't you take your hands off the human soul! That is the best service you will do it!"

Bologna of the *trecento*, was not an easy town for daily living, and this book shows us in a truthful, detached manner, some

(Continued on next page.)

¹ *The Lady of Laws*, by Susanne Trautwein. (Martin Secker. 7s. 6d.)

CLASH.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson is a trade union official, an active M.P., and a speaker in much demand up and down the country. And now, on the top of all that, she has produced a novel.¹ A lively, vigorous, human work, dealing with the clash of personal love and public spirit, against the background of the General Strike of 1926. But perhaps it is misleading to describe the general strike as a background to her story. It is more in the nature of a framework, into which particular human destinies are woven. And it is, incidentally, the best part of the book. We are moved to commend it to those of our Capitalist friends who saw in that disastrous industrial upheaval the thwarted outcome of a planned revolutionary movement. The drift which initiated it, the muddle which succeeded it, the honest bewilderment which characterized it, the humane and loyal commonsense which prevented it from developing into violent resistance, are all drawn by Miss Wilkinson in a manner which carries conviction. What her heroine saw was what happened. With considerable literary skill and human perspicacity, Miss Wilkinson has "got it taped". Her book is to this extent a valuable historical document.

Whether she has "taped" with comparable accuracy the social link which binds certain sections of the Labour movement to "the Bloomsbury set" we hesitate to say, being here on less familiar ground. It may be that "dear heart" and "fair lady" are familiar modes of address in these circles. It may be that the humour of their young men expresses itself in baby language. It may be that they are as free with their physical caresses and as conscious of simple personal reactions as Miss Wilkinson suggests. But we are surprised that it should be so. We are, however, less surprised, and in a way somewhat reassured, by their healthy preoccupation with food. It is almost possible to trace, from page to page of this book, what Miss Wilkinson's vehement heroine had for breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner. There was, for instance, that first crucial day of her London adventures: For breakfast she had bacon, and toast, and coffee. For lunch she had omelette (Spanish) and sherry—her own choice, winding up with two helpings of coffee. For tea—just tea. Supper was difficult, owing to pressure of business. It consisted of "oranges, nuts, and dates in little packets, and some chocolate from a Fleet Street fruit stall". But later there was a proper sit-down supper at a restaurant, and here unfortunately detailed information is lacking, for another lady ordered it "without bothering people who didn't care what they ate". We feel, however, that this other lady did not know our heroine as we had by that time learned to know her! A healthy preoccupation, we repeat, and one which Miss Wilkinson exploits with gusto.

But even stripped of these revealing physical accessories to sentient life, Miss Wilkinson's Joan would be alive enough. Her doubts and conflicts ring true, and truest of all her semi-conscious assumption of power and prestige as organizer of relief work among the working women of a Yorkshire mining community. There is considerable psychological insight in the portrayal of this phase of her career which suggests that Miss Wilkinson can, if she chooses, bring to bear upon the development of a personality the same acumen that she can bring to bear upon the development of a political situation. It is sheer inadvertence, or perhaps pressure of political duties, which occasionally impels her to borrow the psychological technique of Miss Ethel Dell and her school for the cementing or the dénouement of a personal relationship. M. D. S.

THE LADY OF LAWS.—(Continued from preceding page.)

dark places. The population was kept within bounds by fighting, by famine, by pestilence, and Bologna was frequently black with bodies, crimson with bloodshed. But we read of beauty too; blue flowers, and cherry trees, precious stones and gold embroidery, and a book which Ravegnana took thither from Siga in Poggio. It was a book of verse, rhymed Tuscan, and the lines grouped in threes, after the Latin fashion of Brunetto. The author had died some years before in Ravenna. This book was often in Ravegnana's hand. And Ravegnana herself, who had wished to be beautiful, was beautiful; brave and diligent, calm and compassionate, "there was no cursing on that woman's face."

It is worth while to make the acquaintance of the Lady of Laws, and the translation would seem accurate, although certain clumsy words and expressions do not always give the best impression of our own language. T. OUPPE.

¹ *Clash*, by Ellen Wilkinson. (Harrap & Co. 7s. 6d.)

THE NURSERY SCHOOL.²

Entrancing photographs of children engaged in all sorts of happy activities form the illustrations of this book. The book itself is an account of a Nursery School for eight American children whose daily life is recorded to the minutest detail. We are told of their physical habits, of their reactions to the adults, to each other, to their meals and occupations, and from these records we are given wise suggestions as to how to introduce little children to "social contacts", to their environment, to language and to rhythm. "Kiddy Kars," large and coloured blocks, all sorts of right and alluring material were provided for the children and there were three expert adults devoted to their care and to taking full records of their progress in every direction.

Fascinating it is to us, and fortunate must have been these babes (ranging from fourteen months old) who were given this marvellous opportunity for free development. The children were taken chiefly from the professional classes and were chosen as being children of parents likely to give intelligent co-operation with the work of the school.

But fully to appreciate this record of careful investigation a predominantly scientific mind was needed. For those of us who approach the subject from its practical side it is hard not to wish that all this skill and money might be used for more and poorer children. It is infinitely encouraging that the Prime Minister has considered Nursery Schools sufficiently important to mention in his forecast of the work before the next Government. But need we lose so much time in deliberation? There are certain things that have been agreed upon by all who have studied the subject and are longing for opportunities to practise. We know that Nursery Schools are needed especially in poor and crowded districts where the mother has neither the space nor leisure nor knowledge to provide the best opportunities of growth for her pre-school children. We know that these children need air and freedom, to run about and to experiment with material of all kinds—clay, sand and water. We know that these opportunities must be provided close at hand and in small groups because the younger the child the more individual it usually is. We know the importance of freedom and of reducing the interference of the adult to the minimum. We know the importance of a regular life and wise dietry. Where can we obtain the opportunity of giving our children these things?

We are very grateful to Miss Johnson's skilful and loving labour in working out how we may start in the best possible way.

C. M. STYER

² *Children in the Nursery School*, by Harriet Johnson. (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 12s. 6d.)

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL STUDY AND TRAINING, GLASGOW.

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

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

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

SERVICE of INTERCESSION for WORLD PEACE.

Richmond Free Church (Unitarian), Ormond Road, Hill Street, SUNDAY, 2ND JUNE, 11.15 A.M.

PREACHER - - - MRS. H. M. SWANWICK, M.A.

DIETETICS AND HEALTH.

By ANN POPE.

The fact that the highest branch of cookery—dietetics—was recognized by the King's physicians when they put the control of his food and its preparation into the hands of a nurse who is a trained dietitian, and that a fortnight later a bulletin stated—

"The King continues to make slow progress. The amount of nourishment taken is now satisfactory, and the general strength is improving," makes 19th January, when it was issued, a red-letter day in the calendar of those who have given their lives to raising the status of all whose work lies in the home.

Their aim has been to raise household administration and work to professional level. This has now been achieved. For the kitchen is the pivot on which the health and happiness of the home turns, and preparation of food for the table is its occupation. And the home is the unit of the nation.

Once this is recognized it will be only the work of time to bring all subsidiary occupations into line.

Many of us have been misunderstood; we have been between the devil and the deep sea, and it has been difficult indeed for us to keep our feet—and our heads!—and earn a living.

On the one hand, we have been suspected by our intellectual peers of a sneaking desire to return to Victorian ways; on the other hand, those who clung to these same "good old ways" distrusted our progressive ideas.

The present is a good time to make our aims clear. Those who desire to raise the status of domestic service as Florence Nightingale raised sick nursing from Sairey Gampism to its present high position have only one desire, and that is an economic proposition: to create out of the service connected with the home a profession that will rank with the Army, Navy, and Civil Services. In each of these there are different grades; in each it is possible for anyone to rise from the ranks and achieve the highest position. It should be possible for a little girl of fourteen entering domestic service to feel and know that she also is a member of a fine profession in which she may rise to the highest grade. This can of course only be done by the co-operation of her mistress and the educational authorities; she must be a half-timer. From eight o'clock to one she must be employed—but not overworked—in paid domestic work; from two o'clock to nine o'clock she should be a student in some continuation school or polytechnic where not only can her education be continued but where she has companionship in recreation as well as lessons. In this way she can dance, sing, play, as well as work, and her life will be full of interest.

When we have achieved this there will be no more tragic stories of brilliant young women breaking down under the care of home and children because of the impossibility of getting proper help. There will be plenty of help because domestic service will be once more popular.

Its great drawbacks up to now have been the fact that it was regarded as a blind-alley occupation, and that teachers as well as girls said, "Only the girls who can't do anything else go in for it." They can say that no longer.

The conditions have been slowly changing, and the future is promising; all that is needed now is the co-operation of the housewife.

London University is doing wonderful work; its Household and Social Science Department at Campden Hill has done valiant pioneer service for over 20 years; in 1920 the B.Sc. degree in Household and Social Science was instituted. Much remains to be done, the movement is barely out of its infancy; but already graduates in Household and Social Science are Heads of two of the three Training Colleges for Teachers in Domestic Science in London; Bristol University and Gloucester School of Cookery are working together on university lines. Wonderful work has been achieved in other directions connected with diet and health, but I have no space to speak of this; I want to devote my last lines to the qualifications of a dietitian.

She must be skilled in the technique and understand the principles of elementary cookery processes; she must have good health herself and keep herself in good condition; her general education must reach matriculation standard, and her degree course include chemistry, physics, physiology, psychology, sociology, economics, botany, and languages. When she has completed her university course she must get practical instruction by doing the actual work under the direction of trained dietitians.

At present the London hospitals can only train sufficient for their own needs: five years ago Sister Simmonds, the King's

nurse-dietitian, had to go to America for her three years' training, then she returned to St. Thomas's, and for two years did valuable social service as dietitian to the out-patients' department.

I should like to conclude by reminding readers that THE WOMAN'S LEADER also did pioneer service by throwing open its pages to a free ventilation of domestic matters at a time when they were most unpopular. From the beginning of 1923 for over a year they generously gave one column of their limited space each week, and I know for a fact that the information contained therein found its way into other papers not only in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but all over the world.

A VALUABLE BEQUEST.

An important stimulus to the higher education of women has been given by the late Canon Gamble, whose will was proved on 18th April. With the exception of certain legacies, Canon Gamble has left the whole of his estate upon trust "to apply the same for the promotion and encouragement of the higher education of women (meaning thereby the education of female students in the subjects, or some of the subjects, which for the time being and from time to time may compose or form part of the curriculum of undergraduates of any University in the United Kingdom) in manner hereinafter appearing." The trustees are empowered to apply the fund for the benefit of existing institutions, provided that they work in co-operation with Universities or have higher education for their main object, and are not run for profit. The trustees may also found institutions of the kind described, provide scholarships, teacherships and professorships, or buildings. It is by such bequests that women may in the future make up some part of the educational lee-way brought about by centuries of concentration upon the educational needs of men.

WOMEN COUNCILLORS IN TURKEY.

It is probable that women will soon have the right to vote and stand for municipal bodies in Turkey. After prolonged discussions it has been decided to place a measure before the Grand National Assembly which will enable "every Turk having attained majority" to vote and serve on local government authorities, and if this is passed women will not only have the right to vote but to act as councillors.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL & SOCIAL HYGIENE.
(Founded by JOSEPHINE BUTLER.)

ANNUAL MEETING

AT

CAXTON HALL (Westminster),

TUESDAY, 11th JUNE, 1929,
at 5.15 p.m.

THE RIGHT HON. THE

Lord Balfour of Burleigh

WILL SPEAK ON

"The Policy and Principles of the Association for Moral
and Social Hygiene in Work at Home and Abroad."

The Rev. William Paton

(International Missionary Council)

WILL SPEAK ON

"Abolitionist Progress in India."

CHAIR - - MISS J. E. HIGSON

ADMISSION FREE. Reserved Seats, 1s. Tickets and all information from the
Secretary, A.M.S.H., Orchard House, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1.NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR
EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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Telephone: Victoria 6188.

TRIENNIAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP, BERLIN,
17th-22nd June, 1929.

This Congress, coming so soon after the granting of equal franchise in this country, and being held in a country where Women's Suffrage has been in operation for some years, will be of particular interest. It is also a quarter of a century since the Alliance was founded, and is meeting in the City of its foundation. The N.U.S.E.C. is to be represented by: Miss Courtney, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Miss Margesson, Miss Rathbone, Miss Maude Roydon, Mrs. Stocks, Miss Picton-Turbervill, Mrs. Wintringham, together with the following alternative delegates: Miss Bury, Miss Clegg, Mrs. Corbett-Fisher, Miss Cornwall, Miss Macadam, Miss Alison Neilans, and two others.

WEEK-END SCHOOL ON ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSWOMEN'S
GUILDS—28th June-1st July.

The week-end school which is being arranged in order that an opportunity may be given for full discussion as to the best means of starting non-party Women's Societies, should prove particularly attractive to those who realize the necessity for the organization of women now that they have become enfranchised, in order that they may make the best use of their enfranchisement. The school will be held at a private house in London, and it is hoped that the weather will be such as to allow the meetings to be held out of doors. As previously indicated, the programme will include discussions on the following: (1) Methods of forming new societies; (2) activities of such societies—political, civic, educational, and recreational; (3) programme planning; (4) links with headquarters.

The main object of this conference is to interest members of our affiliated societies in the development of Townswomen's Guilds, and that from the members of the school volunteers may be found able to assist locally in the starting of such Guilds. Officers of already existing societies who find difficulty in arousing the enthusiasm of their members, should find the school really helpful in giving them new ideas in organization and programme planning. Those wishing to attend should apply to the Secretary at Headquarters at once.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Space does not permit us to give more than the brief summary below of some of the reports we have received of the many excellent meetings held by our Societies in connection with the General Election.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

Meetings at which two or more candidates dealt with questions on our programme were convened by the following Societies:—

BOLTON W.C.A.

The doors of the Albert Hall, Bolton, had to be closed 45 minutes before the meeting organized by the Bolton W.C.A., and addressed by five candidates, was timed to begin. The candidates dealt with questions including international peace, equal pay and opportunities, the equal moral standard, etc.

DULWICH W.C.A.

In the East Dulwich division the Liberal and Socialist candidates, Mr. Cook Taylor and Dr. Smith, attended a crowded meeting organized by the W.C.A., and spoke on a number of the points on the N.U.S.E.C. questionnaire. Most discussion arose on the question of equal pay and opportunities, both candidates expressing themselves in favour of this principle, supplemented by a system of family allowances.

FORFAR W.C.A.

This Association organized a large gathering which was addressed by Sir Robert Hutchison (Liberal) and Bailie Irwin (Socialist), who indicated their support of many of the reforms on the programme of the National Union.

HOLT W.C.A.

There was a large attendance of women voters at the Holt Co-operative Hall, when all three candidates, one of them a woman, replied in detail to the questions on the programme of the National Union. Mr. Buxton (Labour), Mr. Cook (Conservative), and Mrs. Hoffman (Liberal) each took the opportunity of addressing the audience on their general attitude towards women's questions. The candidates went into some detail on the question of the equal moral standard.

PRESTON W.C.A.

The four candidates in the Preston division replied to most of the questions on the N.U.S.E.C. questionnaire at the meeting organized by the

Preston W.C.A. on 16th May. Contrary to the results at most similar meetings, the question involving most difference between the candidates was that relating to arbitration and disarmament.

ST. ANDREWS W.C.A.

Another crowded meeting, at which all three candidates spoke, was held on 16th May, half an hour being allotted to each candidate to deal with the questions on the N.U.S.E.C. questionnaire.

SUTTON COLDFIELD W.C.A.

A packed meeting was held in the Church House on 21st May, when Mr. Horwill (Labour) and Sir Edward Iliffe (Conservative) spoke on the points on the programme of the National Union.

Other meetings recently held include the following:—

ABERTILLERY W.C.A.

A meeting on the responsibility of the vote was organized by this Association on 7th May, when Miss Patricia Hall spoke on "Why I value my Vote." Speaking from a non-party point of view, she stressed those subjects of most interest to the younger voters.

CARDIFF W.C.A.—AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

At the Annual Meeting of the Cardiff Women Citizens' Association there was an interesting exhibition of relics of the old Suffrage days. Banners which had been carried in many a procession, old posters and portraits adorned the walls, while easels and stalls showed many articles of interest to those who had taken part in the struggle for Equal Franchise. The oldest exhibit was the photograph of a memorial, dated May, 1870, presented to Mr. Disraeli, as leader of the Conservative Party, asking him to support a Bill introduced by Mr. Bright, of Manchester, for removing the electoral disabilities of women. The memorial says:—

"We have a grateful remembrance of the fact that you were the first member of the House of Commons to declare within its walls your assent to the justice of the claim of women to representation, and we hold that it would be a fitting and graceful sequel that you who were a pioneer of our cause should bring, as we believe that you have power to bring, such aid as would crown it with success."

The speech referred to was made by Mr. Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield, in 1866. The memorial was signed by such prominent women of the day as Harriet Martineau, Florence Nightingale, and Josephine Butler. The Cardiff Association was indebted to Miss Collin, Chairman of the Committee, who has been its leader and its inspiration since its foundation, for conceiving and carrying out this unique exhibition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WOMEN MINE WORKERS IN INDIA.

MADAM,—Further to your paragraph on women in the mines of India, it was stated in the House recently, that there were 31,850 of them, but that after 1st July next a regulation passed by the Indian Government would come into force abolishing their employment in mines, except in certain ones exempt from this Regulation. Mr. Snell, about a week later, asked how many were employed in these exempt mines, and the answer was 28,393, so that the women who will be relieved of this employment number only 3,457 of India's teeming millions! This is what we call progress!

STELLA WOLFE MURRAY.

21 Ashburham Mansions, S.W. 10.

RENTS AND OVERCROWDING.

MADAM,—I am not quite clear why Lady Selborne makes a reference to me in your issue of 24th May. With her comments on the abuses of the Restriction Acts (permitted by the late Government to go practically unchecked) I am in complete agreement. Lady Selborne is undeniably right that the "one cure for overcrowding is a plentiful provision of houses." Unfortunately houses of the right type are far from plentiful in many places. Hence the problem at all.

The remaining point touched on by Lady Selborne is perforce hypothetical, but I am not concerned to differ from her view that had we had no restrictive legislation "high rents would certainly have been asked . . ." I merely say high or higher rents were not ten years ago, nor are they now, to be desired. It is cheaper rents we wish—rents within the reasonable capacity of tenants.

I hope—and from Lady Selborne's letter I infer—that she is in agreement with my view that, if and when restriction is repealed, speculative "scoops" on the Stock Exchange by enterprising operators are things to discourage. The history of slum dealing as a whole shows that bad landlordism is bad business. It should not be impossible to find evidence that good landlordism often turns out to be thoroughly good business. In my view it can succeed without repeal for the present; but much depends on the building policy of the Ministry of Health. Unemployment in the building trade is becoming very serious indeed.

G. W. CURRIE.

83 Cadogan Place, S.W.1.

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S HAIRDRESSER

MADAME EDYTHE,

118 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1. (Private Entrance.)
TEL.: VIC 2389.

PERSONAL ATTENTION. MODERATE CHARGES.

COMING EVENTS.

ASSOCIATION OF HEADMISTRESSES.

14th-15th June. Leeds Girls High School. 55th Annual Conference.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

4th June. 9 p.m. Suffolk Galleries. Reception. Guests: Lady Bailey, Miss Royden, Miss J. I. Howard.

5th-6th June. 10 a.m.-2.30 p.m. Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. Conference on "Women and the Future." Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Speakers from different parts of the British Commonwealth. Tickets 3s. 6d. from 17 Buckingham Street, W.C.

7th June. 1 p.m. Criterion Restaurant. Luncheon. Guests: Lady Simon and others.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN ALLIANCE SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

12th-14th June. International Congress, Berlin. Particulars from the Secretary, I.W.C.A., 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Gillingham W.C.A.—3rd June. 7.30 p.m. Arden Street. Mrs. Kennies-Betty: "The Elements of a Picture."

WORLD PEACE.

A Service of Intercession will be held on 2nd June, at 11.15 a.m., at Richmond Free Church, Ormond Road, Mill Rise. Preacher: Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, M.A.

TYPEWRITING.

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

TO LET AND WANTED.

RECOMMENDED by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Swiss family receives paying guests. Large comfortable house and garden near Lake of Geneva. Terms £10 monthly. French lessons arranged if desired. Mlle Reitzel, le Prieuré, Tour-de-Peilz (Vevey).

BOARD AND LODGING. Quiet home at moderate terms. Bed-sittingroom and service for lady or gentleman at Cheam. Pleasant country in easy reach of London.—Apply, Mrs. Bampton, Puttsboro', Alberta Avenue, Cheam.

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

FURNISHED COTTAGE to Let, July or August; sleep 5, garage, croquet, tennis; near buses and post; station, 1 mile.—Whitten, "Winona," Stroud, Petersfield, Hants.

THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS.—The Croft, near Stroud, Gloucestershire; situated in picturesque village; good walking centre; bus, Cheltenham, Stroud. Terms, £2 14s. 6d.

FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—To let, furnished, 30th July, for 6 weeks, modern non-basement house. Five bed, 3 sitting-rooms, all modern conveniences. Telephone, piano, garden, open-air dining and sleeping accommodation; use of tennis court; 7 minutes tube and buses. 5 guineas.—Box 1,544, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TO LET, furnished, July to middle October, s.c. Top-floor Flat, private house, N.W. 1. Bedroom, sitting-room, bathroom; telephone; gas fires and cooker. Daily woman available. Suit one or two ladies. 35s. to 2 guineas.—Box 1,545, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

POST WANTED.

LADY N. recommends visiting Dressmaker, Renovator, Mender, Upholstress; one day a week engagement, 5s. and meals; faithful, middle-aged, clever, economical.—Box 1,543, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.—Someone to share year's subscription for WOMAN'S LEADER from June.—Address, Mrs. Long, Sherwood Cottage, St. Joseph's Road, Weston-super-Mare.

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 21/-. Ladies' own materials made up. Renovations a speciality.—Grace Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. Phone: Park 2943. Appointments.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned, and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,141, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Expert advice on what to do with your girls. Addresses to schools and societies in London and Provinces by arrangement.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 2nd June, 6.30, Maude Royden.

CHEAP HOLIDAY PARTIES for BERLIN.—MISS CHAVE COLLISON has consented to arrange two parties for Berlin, June 10th-15th. The parties are intended to provide pleasant society, German-speaking conductor, and cheap tickets. They are open only to members of established women's societies. One is already nearly full. **BOOK NOW.**—Apply, Miss Chave Collison, British Commonwealth League, 17 Buckingham Street, W.C.

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

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NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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Edward Wright & Cavendish Bentinck Lending Libraries.

These two libraries contain some three thousand volumes, including sections on current political, economic and social matters of special interest to women as citizens, as well as a historical section of the Women's Movement, which dates back to the 15th Century. Boxes containing approximately 20 books are available for Societies, Study Circles, etc.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

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