

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### The Town and Country Planning Bill.

All parties in the House will no doubt rejoice at the introduction of the long delayed Government's Town and Country Planning Bill, which has just been introduced. This is a Bill for which all those interested in the vital question of developing towns on proper lines, of developing garden cities, and in the adequate preservation of the countryside have long been waiting. It is impossible to refer at any length to the contents of the Bill here, containing as it does forty-four clauses and seven schedules. We hope to return to the subject again later, but it will here suffice to say that the Bill deals with schemes to be made in respect of any land, whether built on or not, and provides that the Minister of Health may himself make schemes where the local authorities fail to do so. It further provides that schemes with respect to buildings may include provisions prescribing the space about buildings, limiting their number, regulating their size, height, and for the first time, we are glad to note, their design and the material used in their construction. Provision is also made for compensation for property injuriously affected, and for recovering from owners a share in the increase in the value of property due to any scheme. Provisions for planning and financing garden cities are made, while other clauses provide for the preservation of buildings of historic interest. We hope this Bill will be carried very much as it stands. It is indeed a charter which should mark the beginning of a new epoch in the wise planning of our cities and countryside.

#### The Amendment of the Children Act.

The long awaited amending Bill to the Children Act has now been completed by the Home Office. It appears in two parts, the first part of which amends Part IV of the Children Act, 1908, dealing with the treatment of young offenders. The second regulates the employment of young persons between the ages of 14 and 18 in agriculture, railway, transport, and domestic service, as well as employment in offices, shops, or in building. This part follows the lines of the Bill introduced by Lord Astor in the House of Lords early this month which was not proceeded with owing to the Government's promise to bring in its own measure. We have not, of course, had an opportunity of studying the Bill as it has not yet been published, but it sounds rather a "mix-up," and there are important amendments to the Act of 1908 which do not appear to be dealt with. But

criticism is premature; the important thing is that time should be found for the introduction of a measure which is long overdue.

#### Miss Rathbone's Wills and Intestacies Bill.

It will be remembered that, on the occasion of this Bill receiving a second reading, the House of Commons moved that it be referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses. This was debated in the House of Lords and eventually agreed to. Six Members of the House of Commons have now been appointed to serve on this Select Committee, and we understand that the Peers are about to be appointed. The six members from the Lower House include, we are glad to note, two women—Miss Rathbone (Ind.) of course, whose Bill it is, and Lady Noel Buxton (Lab.). The four other members are Mr. Beaumont (C.), Mr. Arthur Henderson, Jun. (Lab.), Sir Gerald Hurst (C.), and Mr. Llewellyn Jones (Lib.) It was Mr. Henderson who very ably seconded Miss Rathbone when the Bill was up for its second reading.

#### A Vindication of the Right to Marry.

At an annual meeting held last week the Governors of the Birmingham General Hospital resumed a discussion begun in the preceding year on the eligibility of married women doctors for appointments on the medical staff. At last year's meeting it was decided that apart from "exceptional cases" married women should not be appointed and that any who married during their term of office should be dismissed. This decision came up for confirmation at last week's meeting. In the meantime, however, the women's organizations of Birmingham had been getting to work and the assembled Governors were not unaware of their hostile attitude to the proposal nor of the reasons for their hostility. After some discussion on the devastating possibility that married women doctors might have babies, and require on that account leave of absence—during which it was assumed by one speaker that "four months or more" might be required for the purpose—the Bishop of Birmingham entered the fray. He suggested that the true direction of the evolution of a modern community was that which used to the full the abilities not only of its men but of its women. He did not, he said, believe that a modern community would accept the principle that a woman should be dismissed from any position that she was qualified to hold solely because she had children following marriage. Absence from duty on the occasions referred to should be willingly granted. Eventually the Governors decided by a majority of 22 to 20 that it should be. The proposal handed forward from last year's meeting, therefore, lacks confirmation. The women doctors are safe.

#### When the "Dole" is a "Dole."

The Mayor of Stalybridge has again met with resistance in his efforts to secure unemployment pay for chronically unemployed mill girls who refuse to accept work in army canteens. Last week the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts gave his negative decision to a plea for restoration of benefit. Thus the decision of the Court of Referees to disallow benefit has been upheld. We find it difficult to bear with the arguments put forward on behalf of the girls on this occasion by the Secretary of the Ashton and District Weavers' Association. The canteen work was not, he argued, "suitable alternative employment" and even if it were a distance involving five or six hours' train journey was too far for the girls to return home in case of sickness. Finally, he suggested that the drastic change from their accustomed home life would seriously affect the girls' health. What passes our understanding is the fact that the girls in question are so far lost to a sense of independence and self-reliance that they can tolerate the parading of such arguments on their behalf. If this spirit—or absence of spirit—

is at all typical of the mentality of the Lancashire textile industry, then God help Lancashire!

#### A Woman Doctor of Divinity.

We congratulate the University of Glasgow on being the first British University to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on a woman, and we congratulate Miss Maude Royden, once, we remember with pride, Editor of this paper, on the fact that *she* is the woman. Only a few days ago she received from His Majesty the King the Companionship of Honour, but as a contributor points out in an appreciation of Miss Royden and her work, which we print in another column, the Glasgow degree will carry even greater pleasure to her friends as a recognition of the work to which she had dedicated her life.

#### Criticism of the B.B.C.

Last week in the House of Lords the B.B.C. emerged triumphantly, strong in the defence of three eminent Conservative peers, against the attack of a fourth Conservative peer upon its political impartiality. In Lord Radnor's view B.B.C. programmes "seemed to indicate a tendency on the part of those in charge of the B.B.C. to try to educate the people of this country towards Socialism and even towards Communism." He suggested that more direct ministerial responsibility for the conduct of the B.B.C. might provide the necessary public control. This suggestion was answered—and in our opinion devastatingly answered—by the Earl of Crawford, who played very prettily with the problem of what would happen if a Government Department were to get control of the broadcast and if every time some person objected to jazz music there were a question in Parliament. As regards the other matter raised by Lord Radnor (and ably refuted by Lord Astor and Lord Gainford with due reference to texts and figures) there are of course people for whom any expression of a view which is not their own constitutes illegitimate propaganda. It is, of course, impossible for anyone to listen continually to broadcast addresses without from time to time hearing opinions with which they disagree or statements of facts which they would prefer to hear presented otherwise. But the very universality of this painful experience is itself a vindication of the impartiality of the B.B.C. Therefore we say: Long may our ears continue to be subject to the stimulating friction of broadcast controversy. Without it the B.B.C. programmes would become insipid—unless perhaps their conduct were relegated to that private enterprise in the matter of entertainment which has given us our cinema trade.

#### Another Economy Committee.

After consultation with the leaders of the two other parties the Government has appointed an independent Committee of seven business men to make recommendations for economies in national expenditure. The terms of reference of this new Committee are practically the same as those of the Geddes "Axe" Committee of a similar campaign in the past. For once we are inclined to congratulate ourselves that no woman finds a place on a Committee with such an unenviable and hopeless task. True economy in national expenditure cannot be dictated by a committee of outside financial experts, and there is every fear that the new axe will fall, as did its famous predecessor, on the services that appear superfluous to those who know more about figures than human lives. We have heard of economy campaigns in the home which saved electric light or gas at the expense of broken limbs, or fuel at the expense of doctors' bills and national economy campaigns are usually not less futile.

#### African Children.

The Save the Children International Union has undertaken a piece of work which should be supported by all who are interested in child welfare in other countries as well as their own. It has organized a conference on African children which will be held in Geneva from 22nd to 25th June. In the preliminary announcement recently issued it is stated that the international movement for child protection has up to the present been too little concerned with the children of Africa, though the conditions of their lives deserve the closest study. The proposed conference which is to rectify this neglect is the result of two years' study of this subject during which a committee of experts has had the assistance of Government officials, missionaries, and others who have first-hand knowledge of Africa. The programme will include the questions of still-birth and infant mortality and of education with special reference to child labour in industry and agriculture. We understand that admirable arrangements for travel and accommodation have been made, and we cordially

commend the scheme especially to those of our readers who are authorities in questions of child welfare or concerned about the future of that great continent for parts of which we are not free from grave responsibility. (Full particulars may be had from the British Committee, 26, Gordon Street, W.C. 1.)

#### The Unmarried Mother.

It is disquieting to learn that there is a small increase in the number of girls under sixteen who have applied for aid to the National Council of the Unmarried Mother and her Child. The Council is working untiringly on the problem of the men who emigrate and leave the unmarried mothers of their children behind without any means of redress. At present there is no legal machinery to secure or enforce an affiliation order against the English father when he leaves his own country, or in the case of Indian students when they return to their own. A bastardy summons issued in England or Wales cannot even be served in Ireland or Scotland. Legislation is urgently required to secure the most elementary rights of the deserted wife and illegitimate child.

#### A Police Blunder.

If more evidence were necessary in support of the Public Places (Order) Bill, it could be supplied by the case of a Mitcham woman, Mrs. Brennar, who was recently arrested for "insulting behaviour" and locked in a cell at Bow Street. Mrs. Brennar, to avoid the peril of standing still in a bitter wind and freezing temperature actually dared to "walk up and down," while waiting in the Strand to meet her husband! This seems to have been enough to convince the police that she was a woman of loose morals and she was taken into custody. In spite of her protests she was not discharged until brought before a magistrate.

#### Birth Control in the U.S.A.

The federated American Protestant Churches, covering an aggregate membership of some 23,000,000 persons, have now adopted an attitude to birth control comparable to that adopted by the Anglican Bishops at the recent Lambeth Conference. By a majority their representatives have sanctioned the "careful and restrained" adoption of birth control. This conclusion is the outcome of a majority report based on several years' study by a *Marriage and Home Committee*.

#### The April Townswomen's Guild Supplement.

Next week is the monthly special Townswomen's Guild number, and we remind our usual readers that for one shilling they can receive extra copies of the paper with the twelve green supplement covers for a year. The April issue will contain an article by Mrs. Corbett Ashby on the women's programme for the coming year, and a review by Mrs. Rackham, J.P., of Mrs. Margaret Wilson's good—if not "best seller"—*The Crime of Punishment*. Special interest will be taken in a report from a correspondent from New Delhi of the recent All Asian Women's Conference in India, and for lighter reading Ann Pope gives a racy "rediscovery of England" from the point of view of a cook.

#### Ourselves.

We call the attention of our readers to our new address, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1, where we are glad to find ourselves once again under the hospitable roof of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Though we leave our quarters in Tufton Street with their distinctive flavour of old Westminster with reluctance, we knew our tenancy would at best be only temporary, and it seemed advisable to make the change at once. We hope readers will make allowances for any temporary disorganization of correspondence resulting from the move. Our telephone number remains as before *Victoria 6188*.

### THE KEY OF PROGRESS

A Survey of the Status and Conditions of Women in India

By SEVERAL CONTRIBUTORS

With a Foreword by H.E. THE LADY IRWIN  
Edited by A. R. CATON

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### PRESS AND POLITICS.

The St. George's by-election has come and gone, and though many of those who heave a sigh of relief at its outcome will doubtless regret that the occasion of such relief should ever have arisen, we are not ourselves among their number. We believe that it is for many reasons a good thing that the most powerful section of the British syndicated Press should have measured itself against public opinion and secured a verdict which can be measured in figures. And some people may perhaps welcome an occasion which forces Mr. Baldwin into "a last ditch" which as *The Times* aptly remarks, is "his spiritual home." It is on such occasions that the worth of Mr. Baldwin flares up for all to see, and his attack last week upon the Beaverbrook-Rothermere confraternity will be to many of us a joy for ever. But above and beyond these temporary satisfactions is the greater satisfaction that events in St. George's, coming fast on the heels of events in Paddington and Islington, have inclined the more thoughtful sections of the public to contemplate and analyse the relationship of politics and Press, and the quality of those sections of the Press which appear at the moment to be playing a more direct and militant part than usual in the political arena.

For this analysis Messrs. George Allen & Unwin have provided during the past year the heaven-sent text-book in the shape of Mr. Hamilton Fyfe's *Life of Lord Northcliffe*. We have already reviewed it at some length in these columns. Let us, however, repeat what we wrote on an earlier occasion: That those who want to understand the nature and tendencies of the popular Press in its present phase would be well advised to read this illuminating book. For the *Daily Mail* and its allied newspapers is, after all, the personality of Lord Northcliffe precipitated into a later decade. Its technique of the "talking point" developing into the "stunt" and all directed to the sales index,

is the Northcliffe technique; though it is only fair to add that the existing subordination of the whole to the exigencies of advertisement revenue is a result which—however logically inevitable—Lord Northcliffe neither contemplated nor enjoyed when it came to pass. And who could more suitably or more consistently carry forward and develop the work of Lord Northcliffe than the present proprietor of the *Daily Mail*, his brother and trusted fellow-worker, Lord Rothermere.

Now, it must be admitted that measured by the standards usually applied to business enterprise and popular entertainment, there is much to admire in the powerful organism which the combined Harmsworth genius has produced, and in the lesser organisms which by force of example in a competitive world have as it were adopted the Harmsworth technique. But seen in relation to current politics and to the wider question of political education, that technique has grim dangers. Mr. Baldwin has dealt with their results. Mr. Fyfe unconsciously analyses their causes. Politics are inevitably the handmaid of circulation. To an increasing extent they are becoming the handmaid of the advertisement revenues. And with the concentration of power in the hands of a powerful Press proprietor, politics may become also the handmaid of that proprietor's megalomania. Lord Northcliffe used the Versailles Peace Conference as a pawn in his personal vendetta against Lloyd George, who had refused to send him to Paris as an accredited British representative. It would seem as though to-day Lord Rothermere is using India as a pawn in his personal vendetta against Mr. Baldwin who, on an earlier occasion, refused to allow him to nominate the Cabinet. In such hands politics become fundamentally insincere, and insincere politics are the beginning of the end of democracy because they destroy the people's faith.

MARY STOCKS.

### NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

If the Government has not reached "port after stormy seas" with any of their Bills during the past week, they and the House with them have at least enjoyed an interval of calm. In Parliament it may, however, be doubted whether "calm" is not rather a boring than an enjoyable condition. Anyway, the mariners invariably take the opportunity of leaving the deck to gossip or quarrel in hidden corners. Cross Bench, not being admitted to these secret conclaves, can only judge from rumblings and mutterings what goes on in them, but before these lines appear in print some of the results will doubtless be publicly known.

The most interesting debate of the week has been that of the House of Lords on India. This House, both in externals and in psychological atmosphere, has a character suited to its traditions and distinctively different from that of the Lower House. Its decorations are much richer; the pace of debate slower and more stately. Yet in a sense there is more informality. The famous Woolsack so much resembles the fashionable "pouf" thrown carelessly before the domestic hearth, that the Lord Chancellor always looks as though he had settled down on it by chance and when a colleague wants to consult him he sits down confidentially by his side. Ministers from the other House concerned in the subject under discussion seat themselves on a humble sort of penitents' bench immediately below the throne. Peers stroll in and out and rank and file M.P.s cluster at the Bar and can establish their women friends near them in comfortable seats on the level of the Chamber, instead of having to immure them in a distant gallery far above their heads.

Lord Sankey, who spoke on the Government's behalf, did so with weight and self-assurance and ready command of the phrase that kindles the imagination—qualities of speech which are denied to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who when dealing with India has always the air of being so overwhelmed by his sense of the pitfalls round him that he only wants to say nothing that can possibly offend or be misinterpreted by anyone and so achieves saying nothing that can possibly bring reassurance or illumination to anyone. One was left with the sense that so far as the draftsmanship of the new Indian constitution is in the Lord Chancellor's hands, it is in the hands of a man who not only visualizes his job clearly, but who sees his way to putting it through. "India was watching a dream that was coming to birth... it is perfectly possible to draft a Federal Constitution which will be fair and just to everybody, and the combined

wisdom of the East and the West can and will do so." As to the alternatives, "Do you desire an India companioned by content or do you desire an India seething with sedition? Whichever you select you will have to make some sacrifice. If you choose conciliation you will gain nearly all you wish and you will lose but little. If you resort to repression, your military expenditure will go up, your revenue returns and your trading receipts will go down, and your difficulties will increase and multiply." And so on. He was well backed up by Lord Peel and Lord Reading, though the former made a neat attempt to relieve his Party of the charge of "non-cooperation." "We were a sort of gate-crashers at St. James's," in the teeth of a Government that wanted to keep the whole affair of the Round Table Conference to themselves. After these three heavy-weights, Lord Lloyd made but little impression. Considering his previous experience he looked surprisingly young and read his carefully prepared and moderately expressed speech with an air of creditable diffidence.

The most interesting debate in the Commons has been that on the London Traffic Bill. It was Mr. Herbert Morrison's first appearance as a Cabinet Minister and his speech justified his promotion. He has great self-confidence and evidently sees himself—with some grounds—as a realist, a practical man of business who rather despises the tactics of party politics and is determined to face facts and make the best of them. His opening exposition was clear and forcible, but he enjoyed himself most and so did the House when he had finished with his notes and was able to let himself go on the subject of the Opposition amendment. I seemed to hear an echo of a certain famous speech by Mr. Lloyd George, when Mr. Morrison set himself to prove that the Conservatives were claiming a monopoly of Socialistic legislation: Who nationalized the telephones? The Tory Party (though they had been grumbling at getting the wrong number ever since). Who made the water undertakings of London a public concern? The Tory Party. Who established the Central Electricity Board? The Tory Party. Who turned the B.B.C. into a public corporation? The Tory Party. It was a good way of pulling the Conservative hind legs of the Parliamentary dog, but incidentally it caused visible twitches in the Socialist front legs. One saw rueful faces all round and Mr. E. T. Wise was busy jotting down points, probably to help in future quotations to prove out of the mouths of

(Continued at foot of page 60.)

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

## AFTER THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

*A Straight Talk to Women Electors.*

During the past few weeks much has been written, not only in the Press generally, but also in THE WOMAN'S LEADER, concerning the far-reaching and ever-increasing duties of County Councils and the civic responsibilities of local government electors. The importance of the triennial County Council elections in the first week in March of this year was emphasized. Appeals were made to electors to do their duty at the polls.

The elections are over. Returns from all parts of the country are before us as we write. We are now in a position to review quietly the situation in the country and to give a considered opinion thereon.

Can we congratulate ourselves upon the results of the elections?

*Two points of view.*

The answer mainly depends upon the angle from which we view the situation as it stands revealed to-day. There are two points of view—the one, party-political, the other non-party-political. In other words, the citizen's point of view.

As our readers are probably aware, we belong to the latter school of thought—we are of opinion that party-politics as such have no place in the administrative work of local government.

This is not to say that we cannot recognize and do not appreciate the devoted and admirable work in the field of local government carried on by the men and women who are found at election time fighting under party-political labels. We can and we do.

But, viewing the results of the recent elections simply and solely from a citizen's platform, we cannot endorse the view of the friends who "feel they have good reason for satisfaction with the way in which the elections have gone" in London and, with few exceptions, in the provinces. On the contrary, we see cause for grave concern and anxiety.

Two examples in support of our contention, taken from a score of similar cases, must suffice.

*How London Voted.*

The London County Council is concerned with the welfare and good government of between four and five millions of people. The revenue at the disposal of the Council, derived from rates, is estimated "at £20,000,000." The expenditure annually controlled by the Council is officially stated "to equal that of the Governments of Northern Ireland and the Irish Free States combined."

In view of these facts and the enormous and important duties devolving upon the Council, we should expect to hear of "great electoral activity," "heavy polls," and keen interest in connection with a London County Council election.

That is what we might reasonably expect.

What are the actual facts?

Statistics of the voting at the recent election issued by the London Municipal Society show that:—

The total electorate was 2,108,309, the majority being women. In five constituencies containing 152,440 electors there were no contests. The number of electors entitled to vote was, therefore, 1,955,896. The total number of votes cast was 541,067. The estimated percentage voting was 28.

In other words, only 28 out of every 100 electors entitled to vote took the trouble to go to the poll.

Among other disquieting features of the election may be noted the decline in the number of candidates (in women as well as men); the electoral indolence; the neglect of civic responsibility, and the general lack of interest.

*The Indifference of Lancashire.*

The administrative county of Lancaster has a population of about 2,000,000. Its annual expenditure on administrative services of one kind or another exceeds £6,500,000.

In importance and status the Lancashire County Council ranks second only to London. (If truth were told, "second rank" is not admitted, and with justice, by Lancashire!)

Party distinctions are practically unknown. Again, we should expect to find at election times, "keen interest" and "electoral activity." What are the facts?

In the words of a *Manchester Guardian* correspondent, "practically little or no interest is taken in County Council affairs in Lancashire." "It is significant of the slight public interest in the recent election," writes another, "that out of the 105 electoral divisions there were contests in just over a score only."

Percentage of voting, though higher than in London, was small. "The recent election excited as little interest as previous elections."

*Are We Satisfied?*

The examples given are typical of the position, with little exception, throughout England and Wales. We could fill the present issue of THE WOMAN'S LEADER from the material before us. It would be melancholy reading.

No, we cannot regard the position shown in the returns as "satisfactory" or as creditable to the vast body of electors upon whom rests the responsibility of electing the Council.

*Why this Apathy?*

Is it that the rate-payers are so satisfied with the manner in which their county affairs are managed, that they desire no change?

If so, a 28 per cent poll is surely a strange way of expressing gratitude for service rendered!

Is it that the County Councils from the nature of their constitution are out of sight and touch of the ordinary elector? Or—is it that the electors have no sense of civic responsibility and do not care?

We have opinions, but the space allotted to us is already overdrawn, and we must leave reasons, suggestions, and remedies for a future article.

At the present moment, the one practical suggestion we can offer is summed up in the advice so often given by mothers and nurses at the conclusion of little homilies on sins of omission—advice so applicable to the present situation that we make no apology for reproducing it and asking our readers to circulate it in their respective counties, "See that it does not happen again!"

## URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The feature of the Urban District Council elections is the number of contests. Our information shows that 203 women have been nominated and that at Bebington, Wem and Witham women candidates were returned unopposed.

## WOMEN COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

The final returns of the County Council elections are now available and, including aldermen, 189 women are serving on County Councils. This is an increase of twenty-nine on the number before the triennial elections. The Isles of Ely and Wight, Leicestershire, Montgomeryshire, Pembrokehire, and Westmorland have no women among their members, and the following counties have only one, although Rutland and the Isle of Wight are the only counties where the membership falls below forty: Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire (Holland and Lindsey), Northants, Soke of Peterborough, Shropshire, Radnorshire, and Rutland. While gratified to hear of even a small increase in the number of women county councillors, we feel that the general apathy is a matter of very grave concern. In our next issue we print some reflections on this subject from Mrs. How Martyn, who was herself a candidate at the last election.

Notes from Westminster.—Continued from page 59.

Ministers themselves that they are but half-hearted exponents of "Labour and the Nation." Nevertheless, there is no doubt that Mr. Morrison's kind of Socialism is the only brand that the present House of Commons could be made to swallow and that in accepting it, we are proceeding on the truly British plan of reforms by homeopathic doses, and be hanged to logic.

It has been pointed out to me that in my Notes of last week I find I referred to Sir Ernest Gowers as Sir Harry Gower, and called him a mining expert. He was, in fact, the head of the Inland Revenue Department, but had previous experience in the Mines Department and was admitted by the Opposition to have exceptional qualifications for his new post as Chairman of the Reorganization Commission in connection with the mining industry.

CROSS BENCH.

## THE WOMAN VAGRANT.

By A. M. ALEXANDER.

In a recent number of THE WOMAN'S LEADER a short account was given of the opening of the Fourth Cecil House for Women. It was stated that the Prime Minister had appealed for help to equip more Cecil Houses, and that he had said that if there were double the present number, the needs of homeless women in London would not be adequately met. The comment with which the paragraph concluded was "We wonder if this is really so."

As I look back over many years of experience as a Poor Law Guardian, I have vivid memories of a district honeycomb with low Common Lodging Houses and abounding in degraded furnished rooms let by the night, of casual wards near-by for both men and women, and of a system of keeping an attendant on duty all night to admit wandering women and children at any hour to the receiving ward of the Workhouse. This state of things went on till questions began to be asked. As soon as inquiries began to be made, conditions began to change, and the changes were entirely for the better.

Since this time immense improvements have taken place, the supervision of Common Lodging Houses was undertaken by the L.C.C., and the herding in them of men, women and children has become a thing of the past. Women casuals have disappeared, and the admission of a woman during the night to the Institution is a most rare occurrence. The Common Lodging House population diminished rapidly, and housing reform gained ground under the direct inspiration of Miss Octavia Hill.

Later still several old lodging houses for women came into the market, they were bought by a Housing Association and converted into tenements. In 1928 I was able to acquire the ownership of the larger of the three which remained, and since this time I have naturally been in very close touch with the lodgers and with the life of the district.

The house which I bought was of a most degraded type; I had to close and alter it, perhaps, indeed it should have been rebuilt. As, however, the future looked very uncertain and it seemed more than probably that the opening of a Cecil House not far off might have an effect on the number of its lodgers, it was furnished as inexpensively as possible—even the mattresses and lockers being home-made. Since this time, in spite of many vicissitudes and notwithstanding the fact that the beds are not fully occupied, it has paid its way and shown about the same net profit as is made by adjoining houses under Octavia Hill management.

The old system of keeping the house open all day has never been altered. It adds immensely to the difficulty of cleaning and of supervision, but for the sake of all the lodgers, whether they are old age pensioners, often infirm, street sellers, or laundry women, servants out of work and generally out of health, or mothers with babies, and above all, girls who are in difficulties, it is to my mind essential that such a house should in some sense represent a home and not become merely a night shelter. The house in fact closes nominally at 10.15 p.m., and I do not believe that in this rough district a later hour is necessary or desirable.

On the whole the lodgers themselves have responded in a marvellous way to the opportunity which has been given them of living more as ordinary citizens, and the present tone of the house itself has, I believe, helped to raise the general standard of the street in which it is situated.

In conclusion I should like to make the following suggestions for the consideration of your readers.

(1) That it is desirable that the old type of Common Lodging House, whether for men or for women, which is run entirely for profit without due consideration for the good of the lodgers and of the community, should be superseded and that this question should be studied in connection with that of slum clearance.

(2) That to substitute night refuges for Common Lodging Houses does not meet the needs of homeless men and women, and that there are grave drawbacks to the provision of such shelters encouraging the leading of a wandering and irresponsible life and more especially in the case of women and girls.

(3) That as it has been proved that a Common Lodging House for women carried on under great difficulties with regard to the premises and situation can be made to pay a small percentage on capital outlay, it should be possible with careful planning to establish simple hostels under good management without the necessity of having to appeal for help to voluntary charity.

The worst feature of the old Common Lodging House for women undoubtedly has been that it has offered facilities for women of bad character and no principle to obtain ascendancy over girls and younger women, and to a certain extent to control their lives.

It would be deplorable if any voluntary movement should be misled by partial or superficial knowledge of facts to take any steps which may add to the recruiting of the class which is satisfied to live by any other means than that of honourable and steady work.

## THE THIEVING SEX.

We most of us enjoy reading about crime. And best of all do we enjoy it when the crimes we read about have really and truly been committed. Most of us—not, of course, all of us. Therefore, it is safe to say that Mrs. Cecil Chesterton's latest book, *Women of the Underworld*,<sup>1</sup> will please a wide public and experience a quick sale. The more so as her earlier book, *In Darkest London*, provoked widespread discussion and precipitated a fine outburst of philanthropic effort on behalf of homeless women. But there are indications that her new book is, as it were, parasitic on her first. Its material—unco-ordinated scraps of information about the practices of female criminals and multitudinous anecdotes of individual wicked women—suggests an interesting by-product of her earlier researches, a residue of notes and comments just too good, in view of popular taste, to throw away. And all things considered, it is a pity that she could not have frankly presented it as such, instead of attempting to string her beads of information upon the thread of generalization. For her generalization is a peculiarly unfortunate one. It is that women are the dishonest sex, the acquisitive sex, the speculative sex. "Everyone of us," she says, "as a child must, I suppose, have taken a school-fellow's pencil, paints, or sweets. As grown women we have coveted at some time a friend's special possession, and many of us by flattery, depreciation, or sheer greed have acquired it." Or again, "No woman is really surprised if another steals, and is often only too ready to suspect without sufficient evidence." Or again, "Sex plays a bigger part in the psychology of crime among women than with men." Or yet again, "Are we not all potential fences? Remember the flowering plants presented in exchange for our husband's old clothes!"

Now, it is admitted that Mrs. Chesterton has done extraordinary valuable work among a very unhappy class of women. But that need not blind her to the fact that had her researches been directed over the field of masculine crime and vagrancy she would have had a much larger, a much more dangerous, and a much more unpleasant field to cover. It is only necessary to sit for one week in a police court to get a general idea of the relative size and nastiness of the two fields. But for those who do not wish to spend so much time over the job, a few minutes' perusal of our social statistics with special reference to the sex incidence of crime and suicide will tell with perhaps greater precision the same story. It is, in fact, men and not women who are, in quite spectacular preponderance, the thieving sex, the violent sex, the sex-ridden sex, and the speculating and drinking sex, the constitutionally delicate sex, and on top of it all the suicidal sex.

M. D. S.

## ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

Miss Helen Douglas Irvine, M.A., was elected as Chairman at the twentieth annual meeting of St. Joan's S.P.A. A number of resolutions were passed in support of (1) the demand that peeresses in their own right should have a seat and vote in the House of Lords, (2) the equal moral standard, (3) equal pay and opportunities. Other subjects on which the political parties were asked to promote various reforms were: Slavery, maternal mortality, women police, income tax of married persons, agriculture, unemployment, and Catholic education. The resolution on birth control was as follows: St. Joan's S.P.A. deprecates the change in the policy of the Ministry of Health in allowing in certain cases information on artificial birth control to be given at centres maintained out of public funds, thus contravening the pledge of the Ministry without any reference to Parliament. It urges its members to watch the matter in their local Councils.

<sup>1</sup> *Women of the Underworld*, by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton. (Stanley Paul, 5s.)

**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.

## MAUDE ROYDEN.

"You cannot convey religious ideas through prose only," so said Dr. Dearmer some years ago, and the words give the keynote of Maude Royden's life. One of her books of sermons is called *Beauty in Religion*, and beauty is at all times very close to her heart. As a young woman she became convinced that all was not right with a social system in which some have so much of beauty and some hardly anything but ugliness in their lives. One pouring wet day, it is told of her, she looked out of the drawing-room window at her Cheshire home and saw callers arriving in a brougham (the closed carriage in which Victorians paid their calls), and upon the box the coachman and footman buffeted by the torrential rain. This started her upon a train of thought, and with her to think is to act. After taking her Tripos at Oxford she went to the Victoria University Settlement in Liverpool, and after a year had overworked herself. Then it was that her friends Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Shaw asked her to live with them in a tiny Midland country rectory, and the rector invited her to become what he calls "a sort of quasi-curate." Of this time he has written: "I recall her class for young girls at the Rectory in *As You Like It*, and the peals of laughter that filled the old house as never before"; and, again, "With the mothers she had an extraordinary influence. I have discovered in my life only one true democrat as whole-hearted almost in the faith as St. Francis of Assisi himself, and that is Miss Maude Royden. She loved the poor folk and never disdained her cottage visiting, entering easily and unaffectedly into all the simplicities and the trials of the women of the village and always helpful to them. They remember her still with affection." This love of simple people (as well as of those less simple) and this championship of women has been one of the motive forces of her life. It led her to join the suffrage movement (at one time she edited *The Common Cause*) and to fight for the woman's movement as a whole throughout her varied life; it led her to join the Labour Party when it was not fashionable; it caused her to live among the poor in Poplar during the war; it caused her to study practical nursing in Dr. McCall's Maternity Hospital at Clapham. She believes that goodness and beauty are closely allied and always desires that her friends shall have a chance of learning what beauty can teach them of good. Her own special gift is beauty of language—the spoken and the written word. Her choice of words, her enunciation of them, her wealth of illustration, the wide range of musical notes in her voice, her remarkable knowledge of the English classics, her memory enabling her to say whole poems, almost whole plays from Shakespeare or Milton or Shelley, as well as her brilliance as an amateur actor,—these things would have conferred distinction upon her in many spheres. In fact, again through that best friend of the woman's cause, Mr. Hudson Shaw, she became the first woman staff lecturer under the Oxford University Extension scheme, having, during the four years she gave to this work, an "unbroken and extraordinary success." Then she left what had seemed her natural sphere to answer the call to devote her life to the suffrage movement (as a "law abider") with Mrs. Fawcett. The movement's great orator, she became in demand for almost every important meeting throughout the country: yet she did not disdain to chalk pavements or speak to one or two children, with a dog, at a street corner. Early in the War, after a great Queens Hall meeting on "The Spiritual Aspects of the Woman's Movement," at which she was the chief woman speaker, she realized her final vocation, that vocation the reality of which in a woman is as yet denied by her Church, the vocation to the ministry of religion. In 1917 the authorities of the City Temple honoured themselves and her by asking her to become a joint minister or preacher, without prejudice to her membership of the Church of England. Here, in a building holding two thousand, she preached each Sunday evening during the height of the war, many hundreds being unable to obtain admission. After two years she felt the time had come to establish her own centre, and in 1919, in co-operation with Dr. Dearmer and Mr. Martin Shaw, she founded the Fellowship Services, first for a year at Kensington Town Hall, and then at the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, where at the present time she conducts service and preaches every week, and, assisted by a very large body of helpers of every kind, carries on a surprising variety of "activities." Though no longer officially connected, Dr. Dearmer is a constant friend and, notably during Miss Royden's enforced year of rest in 1930, gives substantial help. Maude Royden's speaking and preaching tours have made her name familiar throughout the civilized world, and her friends from

U.S.A. and Australia and Canada and New Zealand often visit the Guildhouse.

Miss Royden deals willingly with controversial matters: Modern scientific Biblical criticism, family endowment, the birth control problem, prohibition, faith healing, spiritualism, christian science—all should, she says, receive the "hospitality of our minds" so that we can "try the spirits."

About eighteen months ago Miss Royden was offered the Companionship of Honour, and this was conferred upon her a few weeks ago by the King. This recognition of her social work was welcomed by a wide circle of admirers, but the honour which has just been offered by Glasgow University has caused even deeper rejoicing, for it is a direct recognition of her life work as a minister of religion and teacher of theology, namely, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity—the D.D. It is, so far as can be ascertained, the first time a University has conferred this honorary D.D. upon a woman. It is reported that she is to go to Glasgow to receive it in June, after which date we shall have the satisfaction of addressing her as Dr. Royden, while she is still in the midst of the battle. Yet, with an inconspicuous obstinacy, she will remain to us just Maude Royden whose greatest honour must always be the grateful affection of the thousands throughout the world whom she has helped.

A. H. W.

## WOMEN IN CHURCH MINISTRY.

By D. M. NORTHCROFT.

A Conference of members of the Society for the Ministry of Women (Interdenominational) met in London on 7th March to discuss the Lambeth Report as it affects the Ministry of Women. Miss Maude Royden (President), who presided, said that although the attitude of official Anglicanism towards this important subject was more timid than in 1920, when the last Lambeth Conference was held, public opinion on the other hand was more favourable. She also explained her recent resignation from membership of the Modern Churchmen's Union as due to the purely opportunist attitude of this organization towards the Ministry of Women.

The Rev. A. E. N. Simms, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, London, reminded the meeting of the length of time it took to establish the Copernican theory, and said that, religiously speaking, a great many people still believed the sun went round the earth. There was no doubt the position of women in Church ministry would assume much greater importance by 1940, when the next Lambeth Conference was due. At present the various sex discriminations inserted in the Report reduced the Order of Deaconess to the same status as lay-reader. The "Theological Principles" which the Bishops maintained were an insuperable barrier to the full ordination of women, Mr. Simms contended might more truthfully be translated as "Fear of Change!"

The Rev. Claud M. Coltman, Joint Minister with the Rev. Constance Coltman, of Cowley Road Congregational Church, Oxford, speaking on the Free Church view of the Lambeth Report as it affected the ministry of women, criticized the lack of mention in the Lambeth Report of the training of Anglican women for the ministry. The Free Churches not only stipulated for at least five years' training, and expected a University Degree, but the standard was constantly rising because of the progress of science and the necessity for re-stating theological beliefs. Were Anglican women prepared to undergo this necessary academic grind? The Free Churches, Mr. Coltman concluded, would never countenance any proposals for reunion which excluded women from the ministry.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, 19th March.

## WOMEN POLICE.

Mr. Hacking asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department the present number of women police in the Metropolitan area engaged in outdoor work, how this figure compares with twelve months ago, and whether it is his intention to further increase the number.

Mr. Clynes: The present number is 46, there being 4 vacancies. The number employed a year ago was 47, the vacancies then being 3. It is proposed to increase the strength by approximately 50.

## 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.

## OUR NEW OFFICES.

When this reaches our readers we shall be installed in our new premises at 4 Great Smith Street. While we are naturally sad at leaving the very attractive vicinity of Dean's Yard, we realize that it is wiser that we should economize on rent as much as possible. Our new offices provide us with actually more accommodation than we have possessed in recent years, and although we shall no longer be within the precincts of the Abbey, the bungalow has a distinct character of its own and we believe it will prove a not unworthy home for the headquarters of the National Union. We feel sure that members will understand that, on account of the removal, there may be some unavoidable delay for a few days in dealing with correspondence. Every effort, of course, will be made not to cause any inconvenience. It should be noted that there will be no change in our telephone number, which will remain *Victoria 6188* (2 lines).

## NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

## MILL HILL W.C.A.

At a meeting of this Association on Tuesday, 25th February, an interesting and very informative address on the position of Indian women was given by Miss Caton. As Editor of the *Key of Progress* and having herself travelled in India, Miss Caton was able to bring a wealth of material to her lecture. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Weaver.

## NEWPORT (MON.) AND DISTRICT W.C.A.

In accordance with the custom of this Association, the Mayoress has become President. To greet Mrs. Crowther as a member of the Association, a reception was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, 18th March, when the Chairman, Dr. Tasker Smith, extended a welcome on behalf of the members. Reports of the N.U.S.E.C. annual Council meeting were given by the Association's four delegates—Mrs. Brinsmead Williams, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Robathan, and Miss Jones.

## EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The office will be closed from 5.30 on Wednesday, 1st April, to 9.30 on Wednesday, 8th April.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE NATIONAL BIRTH CONTROL COUNCIL.

MADAM,—I think that many of your readers will be interested to hear of the establishment of the National Birth Control Council which has been founded in order to form a connecting link between the various Associations working for the Birth Control movement. Work which is directed by a central organization, able to concentrate activity where it is most needed, is a valuable supplement to scattered effort and if the Council can focus the full powers of sympathy which it believes to exist, its full effect on public opinion will necessarily be greater than that of the separate groups whom it combines.

The Council has received the support of leading representatives of birth control organizations, and has been able to form a Governing Body and list of Vice-Presidents, including such well-known names as Lady Acland, Dr. Burgin, M.P., Professor Carr-Saunders, the Earl of Cromer, Rev. Herbert Gray, Lord Hanworth, Lady Horsley, Mrs. Eva Hubback, Mr. J. Maynard Keynes, Professor H. J. Laski, Mrs. Ryland, Sir Squire Sprigge, Mrs. Stocks, J.P., the Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., Professor Sir J. Arthur Thompson, Mr. E. Thurtle, M.P., and Mr. Harold Wright. This small selection from some sixty names will show that the Council represents those who hold widely differing views on many other matters.

The object of the Council is "to advocate and to promote the provision of facilities for scientific contraception so that married people may space or limit their families and thus mitigate the evils of ill-health and poverty". One of its first demands is the provision of birth control advice under medical supervision as an essential part of local Public Health work throughout the kingdom; with this end in view, it is concentrating at present on work connected with the recent Memorandum of the Ministry of Health which sets out the conditions on which contraceptive advice may be given by Local Authorities to certain classes of women for whom further pregnancy would be detrimental to health; a pamphlet relating to the Memorandum will be sent to anyone who is interested in this aspect of the work.

The Council is now anxious to obtain widespread support and to establish itself, by means of a big membership, on a sound financial

basis. Full membership is one guinea per annum, Associate membership 2s. 6d. per annum; particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, National Birth Control Council, 26 Eccleston Street, Victoria, S.W. 1. (Telephone, Sloane 7846.)

M. A. PYKE,  
Secretary.

## "FROM LAMBETH TO ROME."

MADAM,—“C. F. D.” who writes from the Jesuit College, in your issue of the 20th March says that the “safe period” is not a method of birth control! He is evidently ignorant of the literature on the subject, which, of course, on simple scientific grounds naturally includes the use of the “safe period” when detailing the various means of birth control. He is also presumptuous to say that I am “trying to throw dust in the eyes” of the public by stating calmly a scientific truth, and this calls for an apology from him.

As he may mislead some of your readers, it is necessary owing to his confusion of physiological facts to define terms: “Birth control” is the use of the marital act (that is sex union between a man and a woman) while taking any steps to hinder consequent pregnancy arising therefrom.

Thus the use of the “safe period” is quite obviously a method of birth control, and is, moreover, a very widely known and practised method of family limitation.

MARIE C. STOPES.

[This correspondence must now cease.—ED.]

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

## Tribute to Jane Addams, LL.D.

The University of Chicago has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Law upon Jane Addams, with the following notable tribute: “In grateful homage to a courageous pioneer in the field of social welfare, whose achievements have received world-wide recognition and especially in appreciation of forty years of inspiring service as founder and head resident of Hull House.”

## Woman Deputy Assistant Attorney-General.

A Catholic lawyer of New York, Miss Dorothy Smith, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Attorney-General in the New York State Bureau of Securities.

## Another Woman Councillor in Jedburgh.

Mrs. S. W. H. White was sworn in at the last meeting of the Jedburgh Town Council to fill the vacancy caused by one of its men members. Her woman colleague is Miss T. Blair, who was elected eighteen months ago.

## Free Church Federation Elects Woman President.

The first woman President of the Bristol Free Church Federation, Mrs. Louise B. Swann, recently commenced her duties at a business meeting of the Federation.

## Legion of Honour Conferred on a Poetess.

For the first time the French order of Commander of the Legion of Honour has been conferred on a woman. Its recipient is the Countess de Noailles, a celebrated poetess.

## The "Hamburg-Amerika Post."

One of the first women to be appointed to a German University readership in law is editor of the *Hamburg-Amerika Post*. It is issued monthly in German and English, and gives news of German life in the spheres of politics, science, technical progress, natural history, and personalities. Women are playing an active part in Hamburg in promoting international understanding.

## A Motor Saleswoman.

Miss Phyllis Deacon, M.T.M.T., has just joined a big organization as a manufacturer's saleswoman. Although only 23, she has had six years' experience in the motor trade, and she expects to build up a special clientele of women who often buy cars more readily from an understanding seller of their own sex.

Councillor Miss Gertrude Walters, head mistress of Conway Road Infants' School, Plumstead, is the first woman Mayor of Woolwich.

Mrs. Winifred Hill, matron of Erdington House, and Miss Margaret Keeling, welfare supervisor, have been nominated to serve on the Employer's Panel of Women Assessors of the Birmingham Court of Referees.

The founder of the Women's Guild, Mrs. Walter Smith, has just been elected as deacon of the English Congregation Church at Cefn Mawr.

Baths for women employes have been included in the pithead baths installed at the Maypole Colliery at Wigan, which were opened last week by Lord Crawford. This is the first time women have been provided for in such schemes.

## COMING EVENTS.

## B.B.C.

Monday, 6th April. 7 p.m. Miss V. Sackville-West, "New Books."  
Wednesdays: 10.45-11 a.m. 1st April: The Week in Westminster.  
Miss Megan Lloyd George.  
Saturday, 28th March. 7 p.m. Miss Megan Lloyd George: "The Month in Wales."

## ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.

17th April. Annual Conference, Park Lane Hotel.  
11.30 a.m. Morning Session.  
1 p.m. Luncheon. Speaker: Sir John Brooke, C.B., Sir Douglas  
Newton, M.P., Mrs. Wintringham. Chair, Mrs. Wilfred Ashley.  
3 p.m. Afternoon session.  
9 p.m. Ball (in aid of new premises fund), Park Lane Hotel.

## MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

28th March. 3-11 p.m. 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. "Open Day." All invited. Concert, dramatic performances, etc.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Acton W.C.A.  
27th March, 8 p.m. Schoolroom, Baptist Church, Newton Avenue.  
Social evening.

## Cardiff W.C.A.

30th March, 8 p.m. Public Meeting, Cory Hall. Viscountess Astor, M.P. "Women Police." Chair, Lady Bennett.

## NEW IDEALS IN EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

6th-11th April. Somerville College, Oxford. Particulars from the Secretary, Fairacre, Wiltshire Lane, Eastcote, Middlesex.

## PEDESTRIANS' ASSOCIATION.

28th March. 3 p.m. Westminster Cafe, Holborn. Annual General Meeting. Chair: Viscount Cecil.

## SWEDISH EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

To 22nd April. 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Dorland House, 121 Lower Regent Street. Admission, 1s. 6d.

## 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.

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SUPERIOR Bed-Sittingrooms, with full or  
partial board; good cooking, comfort,  
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trict.—Write, Box 1,615, THE WOMAN'S LEADER,  
4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

OPPOSITE OLYMPIA.—To let, furnished;  
short or long period; convenient sunny  
flat; wide outlook; 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms,  
gas fires throughout.—Box 1,621, THE WOMAN'S  
LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster,  
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BED-SITTINGROOMS, with convenience for  
light cooking, from 20s. weekly; others  
with kitchenettes from 30s.; ideal business or  
student ladies; two can share any room.—29,  
Brunswick Square (Russell Square), W.C. 1.

UNFURNISHED Residential Chambers in  
detached house; partial service; common  
dining-room; owner first class cookery diplomée.  
—19 Thurlow Road, Hampstead.

UNFURNISHED or partly furnished rooms;  
excellent part St. John's Wood; small select  
house opening end March; 16s. to 35s. weekly;  
meals and service obtainable.—Box 1,625,  
THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street,  
Westminster, S.W. 1.

UNFURNISHED, attractive small room,  
well appointed house for ladies, Hampstead,  
W. 3; 16s. weekly inclusive; electric light  
and constant hot water; meals and service  
obtainable.—Box 1,626, THE WOMAN'S LEADER,  
4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

GRADUATE would let furnished bed-sitting-  
room in own house; gas, central heating;  
garden; 15 minutes Piccadilly; 32s. 6d. with  
breakfast.—Pedler, 16 Randolph Road, W. 9.

## HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

VEGETARIAN Guest House; ¼ hour by tram  
from centre of Bath; central heating;  
large garden; fine views; boating and bathing  
in River Avon.—Misses Tollemache, Bath-  
easton, Bath.

ENGLISHWOMAN offers ideal home in charm-  
ing country villa; every comfort; central  
heating and English fires; large garden  
and park; terms moderate; excellent references.  
—Villa "La Fauvette", Petit Saconnex,  
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CORNISH COAST.—To let for Easter holidays,  
charming modern house, facing magnificent  
sea view; 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, bath,  
w.c.; rent £5 5s. weekly (including plate and  
linen).—Box 1,618, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4  
Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

MRS. HUBBACK recommends furnished  
house, beautiful part Skye coast; 5 bed-  
rooms, 2 sittingrooms; bathing, fishing,  
walking; very low rent.—Write Campbell, Table  
View, Ardmore, Harloch, Dunvegan, Skye.

WIESBADEN, Germany.—German family  
takes paying guests; comfortable rooms;  
£2 15s. per week; German lessons arranged.  
—Apply, Frau Stoehr, Schlichterstrasse 18.  
References, Rev. F. Freese, 43 Princes' Gardens,  
London; Rev. J. McConnachie, 23 Windsor  
Street, Dundee.

## POST VACANT.

WANTED, assistant worker for children's  
moral welfare work. Some social training  
essential. Age 28-35. Salary commencing  
£150.—Apply, letter only, Miss Smith-Rewse,  
17 Crompton Terrace, Upper Street, N. 1.

## POST WANTED.

MAN and wife together. She cook, he useful  
indoors or out. Now in Paris. He a Scot.  
—Apply, Mrs. Cobb, Wealdstone House, Harrow.

## 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, under-  
clothes, 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.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

VACANCY for pupil in small Restaurant;  
thorough training by experienced teacher;  
cake-making, cooking, etc.; premium, 6 months.  
—The Green Bay, 80 Ebury Street, S.W. 1.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR  
WOMEN'S SERVICE, 27 Marsham Street,  
Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey,  
Members' Library, books on Suffrage, Sociology,  
and Economics, Hansard, latest Government  
Publications, Periodicals, News cuttings. In-  
formation given to non-members 10-8 (except  
Saturdays).

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse,  
Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 29th  
March: Miss Maude Royden.

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