

WOMEN'S SERVICE
FILE COPY
NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER
AND THE COMMON CAUSE



TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILD
NUMBER

Price 2d.

Number 9.

June, 1931.

NEWS FROM GUILDS.

ALVASTON GUILD.

At the April meeting of the Alvaston Townswomen's Guild a glove-making demonstration was given by Mrs. Wells, Secretary of the Derby Suburban Guild. Mrs. Wells gave a demonstration in the methods of glove-making, but classes are really necessary before a successful pair of gloves can be accomplished; the demonstration may be followed by a series of classes. Mrs. Wells also judged a competition for "the best article made for 3d."; the prize was won by Mrs. Sims for a hanger made of "A pennyworth of hooks and a little ingenuity". The hanger was fitted to hold scissors, button-hooks, keys and other household necessities that are apt to get themselves lost if they are not in the right place.

AYLESHAM GUILD.

The Aylesham Townswomen's Guild was formed in February, 1930, and has had special difficulties to overcome, as it is in a new building area where the community spirit is not yet very strong and removals are frequent. Several interesting meetings have been arranged including demonstrations in stencilling, cork and bead mats, felt slippers, folk dancing, home dyeing and lectures on the League of Nations, the Life of a Guardsman, Gardening and Our Own District have been given. The Guild has approached the County Council with regard to some road improvements and other local difficulties. The members recently had a stall "Ye Tucke Shoppe" at the Community Fayre. This Guild is evidently serving a most useful purpose in forming a social centre for the new community.

BEACONSFIELD AND KNOTTY GREEN GUILD.

The Beaconsfield and Knotty Green Townswomen's Guild has been a healthy growing body from the beginning of its career, when it was formed in March, 1930. The membership is now 150, and there are others waiting to join when a larger room can be found for the meetings. The programme has been very varied and as a result of demonstrations, classes have been held in leather work, embroidery and millinery. There is also a country dancing class and a choir which is competing in the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Musical Festival. This Guild makes a special feature of members' birthdays; a collecting box is kept for the purpose, and each member on her birthday receives a bunch of flowers, to cost not more than 6d., and greetings from the Guild. A system of visiting members who are ill is now being organized. The Beaconsfield Guild is inviting some members from a town Guild to visit them in the summer.

BETHNAL GREEN GUILD.

The Bethnal Green Townswomen's Guild was born less than a year ago, but is already a healthy and vigorous infant. There have been meetings of various types, demonstrations on bulb-growing, home dyeing, milk cookery, lectures on housing and on the work of the Industrial Christian Fellowship, a "mystery" afternoon, and an American tea with music. The "mystery" afternoon proved an immense success. The Guild is already coming to be recognized as a body of women whose opinions matter. It was asked to send delegates to a big meeting of the local League of Nations, and since then to appoint a representative to its Executive Committee. The Bethnal Green Gardens Guild has also asked for a representative on its committee. Its relations with other Guilds are growing; it has accepted invitations from Harrow and Southall, and is in correspondence with its next-door neighbour, Hoxton. Besides the monthly meetings, a regular keen attendance has been maintained at the weekly classes of the local L.C.C. Women's Evening Institute, from the membership of which the Guild originally grew.

BUCKTON VALE GUILD.

The Buckton Vale Guild was formed last November and now has seventy-one members. They have already had lectures on sanitation, Women Police, League of Nations, and gardening, and demonstrations in sweet-making, embroidery, and stool weaving. A choral society has been formed, and has many enthusiastic members. At the April meeting there was a competition on the best Easter egg not to cost more than 6d.; many charming efforts were shown.

DERBY SUBURBAN GUILD.

The second monthly meeting of the Derby Suburban Townswomen's Guild was held on 27th April. Mrs. Henderson, President of the Alvaston Guild, gave a most interesting talk on "the work of a district nurse", and a competition on the best article made for 3d. was held. Twenty-one new members were enrolled, making the total membership of ninety-six.

DORKING GUILD.

At their March monthly meeting, the Dorking Townswomen's Guild had the pleasure of welcoming, for the second time, the Rev. A. W. Shaw (Rector of Peper Harrow), who at the request of many members who had heard him last year, spoke on "Bird Life in Surrey." After tea a competition took place on "something new from something old", the judging was by the vote of the members; the prize was won by Mrs. Attlee, who from one pair of worn-out stockings succeeded in making a baby's vest and a pair of dusting gloves.

EASTLEIGH GUILD.

The Eastleigh Townswomen's Guild is a healthy infant of just one year old and is noted for the high percentage of members present at each meeting. Various interesting talks have been arranged, they have ranged from Southampton to Rome, and from Stool-making to Fruit-Bottling. Community singing and games are popular features of the social half-hour.

ECCLES GUILD.

The Eccles, Lancs, Townswomen's Guild, which was formed in September, 1930, has had a most interesting series of lectures and demonstrations. The members organized a very successful Whist Drive and Dance, realizing £6 for the Guild funds. The original membership of thirty-five has been nearly doubled, as they have now sixty-seven members.

HARROW GUILD.

Although only formed three months ago, the Harrow Guild is growing rapidly and each meeting finds increased membership. Mrs. Corbett Ashby visited the Guild in April and spoke on "Women and Citizenship". The Guild took part in welcoming the Duke and Duchess of York when they visited Harrow in May to open the extension to the hospital.

HORSHAM GUILD.

The Horsham Townswomen's Guild has embarked upon a campaign to see that provision is made for urgent maternity cases. At the May meeting Mrs. Adrian Corbett, of the Headquarters Executive, spoke on "Maternal Mortality". The Hon. Secretary of the Guild reported that in response to a former resolution from the Guild, a reply has been received from the hospital authorities stating that as the hospital had only recently undertaken a large and expensive scheme for the provision of a Children's Ward, the authorities did not feel justified in making further provision of beds for maternity cases at the hospital at present. It was pointed out that urgent maternity cases had to be sent to Steyning or Brighton, and the following resolution was passed: "The Townswomen's Guild of Horsham is not satisfied with the letter received from the Committee of the hospital, and urges that a way be found to cope with maternity cases of particular urgency other than by sending patients such distances as from Horsham to Steyning."

MOULSECOOMB GUILD.

The Moulsecoomb Townswomen's Guild is now in its third year; the average attendance at the monthly meetings is about fifty, and steady progress is being maintained. Some months ago a handicraft section was formed, and lessons are now given in stool-making, wicker and raffia work, etc. In the course of the year competitions have been held in cake-making, potato growing, and garden produce. A choral society has recently been formed and a second prize was gained in one competition at the Brighton Musical Festival.

NEWHAVEN GUILD.

At a special meeting of the Newhaven Townswomen's Guild held in April a report was given of the Annual Council Meeting of the N.U.S.E.C. Resolutions were passed in regard to Nationality of Married Women and Testamentary Provision for Spouses and Minor Children. At the May meeting a demonstration was given on what to do with a piece of tin, and many useful articles were made from cocoa tins by using a pair of scissors, an oil lamp, and solder. There was a competition for the best short story of 200 words, and the choir gave several items, which were greatly appreciated.

ORMSKIRK GUILD.

At the last monthly meeting of the Ormskirk Townswomen's Guild, Mrs. Whiteley, a member of the Liverpool City Council, deputizing for Miss Rathbone, M.P., who was unable to be present, spoke on the work of Women Councillors. Mrs. Whiteley gave a most interesting talk on the work of the Liverpool City Council from a woman's point of view, and stressed the need for women to serve on the principal Committees and Sub-Committees, as there was so much they could do in the interests of women and children. A demonstration in stitchery was given by Mrs. Glover, members being provided with samplers of crash linen, needles and wool for the various stitches. A competition for the best home-made cake was most successful. This Guild has increased its membership from 23 to 160.

WICK GUILD.

A very successful meeting of the Wick Townswomen's Guild was held on Wednesday, 13th May. The Monthly Letter from Headquarters was read and several members volunteered to canvass the community for signatures to the National Declaration of World Disarmament. The Competition for the evening was something new from something old. Mr. A. Robertson, M.A., Rector, gave an inspiring lecture on the life of Florence Nightingale. The Guild has arranged an afternoon picnic to Latheronwheel Glen to take the place of their June meeting.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XXIII.

No. 19.

Twopence.

REGISTERED
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, June 12, 1931.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A NEW THREAT TO MARRIED WOMEN . . .	147
NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER. By Cross Bench . . .	147
THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S PETITION . . .	148
THE PEACE MEETING AT BELGRADE. By Ruth Morgan . . .	149
THE PRISON REPORT OF 1929. By Clara D. Rackham, J.P. . . .	149
REVIEW: A Young Lady's Travel Diaries. By I. B. O'Malley . . .	150
CORRESPONDENCE . . .	151

Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and
Abroad, 10/10.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 4 Great Smith Street,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Unemployment Insurance Report.

In our leading article we comment on the interim report issued by the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Although the main report cannot be expected for some time, the Committee had been asked to give its views as soon as possible on three points, the increasing indebtedness of the Unemployment Fund, the increasing cost of transitional benefit, and the suggestion that benefit is now being paid in circumstances that the scheme is not intended to cover. The Committee guards itself against the mistake made by its predecessor the Blanesburgh Committee, and has assumed that at any rate for some years to come, a live register of two and a half million must be expected. A majority and a minority report have been published, the minority being the work of Mrs. Rackham and Mr. W. Asbury. In addition, Mrs. Rackham has contributed notes, signed by herself alone, on the position of married women. The main recommendations of the majority report include: limiting the period of the insurance benefit to twenty-six weeks; increasing contributions of the employers, the employed, and the State; reducing the rates of benefit to all classes of workers; reducing the allowance of adult dependents from 9s. to 8s., and imposing special provisions for intermittent, casual, short-time workers, and for married women. With regard to married women, it is proposed that a married woman should be entitled to benefit only if she has satisfied the statutory authorities (a) that she has not abandoned insurable employment, and (b) that, having regard to her industrial experience and to the industrial circumstances of the district, she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment in the district in which she is residing.

The League in June.

Several League gatherings of exceptional importance and interest, as well as some of lesser import, are meeting in June. The month opened with two of these gatherings in progress. In the first place, there is the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations which began work on the 28th May and will remain in session during the best part of June. Then there is the International Conference on the Limitation of Narcotic Drugs which is being attended by delegates from fifty countries, including the United States of America, Russia, and Turkey. Important as both these gatherings undoubtedly are, they will be overshadowed by the meeting of the Permanent Court of International Justice which opens on 15th June, for the chief business before the Court is, of course, the question of the

legality of the Austro-German Customs Union, which is being considered by the Court at the request of the Council as a matter of urgency. The Court is to give an advisory opinion, not a judgment. Whatever the verdict, the whole issue will again come before the Council when it meets in September at the time of the Assembly. Next in importance to these gatherings may be placed the meetings of the Permanent Mandates Commission. Chief interest will undoubtedly centre round the presentation of Sir John Hope Simpson's report on land development in Palestine. Of the other League meetings this month, there may be mentioned a conference on Vitamins, to take place in London on 17th June, and a Conference on Rural Hygiene at Geneva on 29th June, whilst a meeting of the Permanent Standards Committee of the Health Committee is to meet on the 23rd of the month.

Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers) Bill.

This Bill passed its Third Reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday, 2nd June. Although the Bill is so non-controversial that any but the minimum of discussion has been necessary, this does not mean that we do not owe Miss Picton-Turbervill very hearty congratulations on her persistence and skill in overcoming the many difficulties involved in getting the Government to allow time for any Private Member's Bill at this time of the Session. We foresee an easy passage for the Bill through the House of Lords.

Women and the Priesthood.

At the Convocation of York which met last week in York, a resolution was moved by the Bishop of Manchester approving the functions of deaconesses as outlined by the Lambeth Conference. Even this mild step elicited a protest from the Bishop of Durham, who held that it might lead to the admission of women to the priesthood, and *probably the Episcopate*. He thought they were on a slippery slope, and advised his colleagues to learn a lesson from "secular experience," referring we can only suppose to the presence of women on the Front Benches. He appears, however, to be in a minority, for the House not only approved this resolution, but approved another moved by Dr. Herbert, the Bishop of Blackburn, urging the issue by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York of a statement of the theological principles governing the Church's development of the ministry of women. Our readers will remember that in replying to the deputation from "the Anglican group for the ordination of women to the priesthood," reported last week in our columns, the Archbishop of Canterbury took the view that the subject could not be left where the Lambeth Conference had placed it, and that he believed a fuller statement was called for before the next Conference.

The Peace Meeting at Belgrade.

We print to-day some extracts from a first-hand impression of the Peace Conference at Belgrade, written by Miss Ruth Morgan, Chairman of the Peace Committee of the Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship and Chairman of the Conference for the International Women's News. There is, as Miss Morgan points out, a dramatic interest attached to a women's peace meeting in Yugoslavia and evidently the gathering of women from so many countries created a favourable impression. For a fuller report, our readers are referred to the July number of the *International Women's News* (price 6d., 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1), which will be a special Belgrade Peace Conference issue. Apparently the League of Nations has taken notice of the intense desire of women of all countries for peace; a proposal which may come forward at the Assembly in September, to summon a conference of women, was reported to the Board of the Alliance at the recent Belgrade meeting. It seems improbable that this proposal will materialize, but it at least shows that the League recognizes the work that women are doing in the cause of peace.

The Next Congress of the International Alliance.

At the Belgrade meeting of the Board of International Alliance, referred to above, it was decided unanimously to accept the invitation from the Greek Auxiliary to go to Athens in 1932. A congress in Athens conjures up the most alluring possibilities, and, notwithstanding the distance, we believe Great Britain will send a large delegation. Next year will be a year of congresses, for the International Conference on Social Work will meet in Frankfurt in July. Athens must necessarily be much earlier, unfortunately for those who would like to combine the two.

Domestic Service from Two Angles.

The domestic worker always a favourite topic of discussion, is once again in the limelight. A charter for her protection was unanimously adopted at the National Conference of Labour Women, held at Blackpool last week, of which we hope to print a report next week. Her cause has also been espoused by Mr. Geoffrey Mander, M.P., who introduced a proposal for the formation of a Domestic Service Commission in the House of Commons on Tuesday, and in another column of this issue appears a brief report of a meeting arranged by the National Council of Women on the same subject. There is nothing particularly revolutionary in the so-called Labour Charter, nothing we have examined which would not be accepted by most good mistresses, except the "abolition of the servant's cap as a badge of servitude," which seems to us a fatuous objection unworthy of Labour women. The best antidote to this kind of snobbery is to be found in the training centres for unemployed women, of which the fifth was opened by Miss Margaret Bondfield last week. This centre, Appleton Hall, was described by Miss Bondfield as specially dedicated as a "college" for Lancashire and Cheshire for the assistance of that large body of women who were thrown out of employment by the depression in the cotton trade. She pointed out that Appleton Hall would open to women the entrance to a new, though equally skilled trade, and she urged those who entered it to do for domestic service what their mothers and grandmothers had done for the cotton trade in years gone by.

The Law-abiding Sex.

In the report of H.M. Prison Commissioners for England and Wales, which has just been issued for 1929, an interesting comparison is made between average figures for non-indictable offences for the four years before the War and 1929. A very marked decrease in cases of drunkenness, assaults, prostitution, begging, and sleeping out is revealed. The figures for drunkenness in 1929 are 57,839 as compared with an average of 193,354 before the War. The prison population has decreased from 18,155 to 10,861, and local prisons have decreased from 56 to 29. We commend to the attention of those who fulminate against the social services of post-War England the following sentences quoted from the report: "From these figures" (the figures for the above offences) "it is clear that an improvement in social conditions and social behaviour is one of the causes of the decline of the prison population." It must be admitted, however, that the report shows no diminution in "crime" in the sense of indictable offences, but the method of treatment of these offences has changed, and fines and probation take the place of the inevitable imprisonment of a past generation. Women are even better behaved than before; only fifteen women were sentenced to penal servitude, and there has been a decrease of 41 per cent of women sent to prison. We refer our readers to Mrs. Rackham's article on the Prison Report, which appears on page 149.

The Idle Sex.

At a joint conference of the British Hospitals Association and the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers, at Eastbourne, the question of the long waits inflicted on out-patients was discussed. One speaker, who wisely urged more attractive out-patient departments, pointed out that now that women are entering into industry the day was past when "female patients were quite willing and happy to wait three or four hours, provided a cup of tea and a neighbour for mutual gossip was available." We question whether there ever was such a day. Social workers whose experience dates some way back know well the hardships to the working mother involved by the long hours spent on the hard benches of the dismal odorous corridors designated as the out-patients' department. Probably some readers may remember that some weeks ago, 13th February to be exact, we discussed a successful experiment in the Manchester Jewish Hospital, which instituted appointments for out-patients. We suggested then that women's organizations

might take this matter up, and we understand that the matter has already been brought to the attention of the Townswomen's Guilds. The out-patients' department in many hospitals has already become a different place. The decoration of one recently visited was restful and really beautiful with refreshing cool tiles and colours. The same speaker above quoted referred to the magnetic effect on the children of the aviary in the centre of the waiting-room of the Eastman dental clinic of the Royal Free Hospital. The psychology of the waiting-room, whether in a great hospital or in Harley Street, is a subject that has so far received inadequate attention.

"Two at Least Shall be Women."

In a letter to *The Times*, Mr. Henry Strauss, M.P., complains that the Government has not got rid of its sex complex because the new Consumers' Council Bill provides that the Council shall consist of seven members to be appointed by the Board of Trade "of whom two at least shall be women." Mr. Strauss is young and an idealist, THE WOMAN'S LEADER is old and realist. He takes the view lately expressed by Miss Susan Lawrence, and lauded in these columns, that in selecting the personnel for important bodies sex is irrelevant. He asks why not leave the Board of Trade free to choose the most competent persons, irrespective of sex. Does he not realize that the Board of Trade consists for practical purposes of officials not popularly elected and male, and therefore not to be trusted to secure the representation of a sex for whom they still entertain a considerable though perhaps subconscious jealousy? Perhaps if the appointment of members were the result of an examination in, say, elementary economics (his third amendment is to omit the words "of whom two at least shall be women" and substitute therefor "of whom not more than three shall be ignorant of elementary economics") statutory provision of a number of women would no longer be necessary. But he forgets that housewifery is an occupation, and that housewives have as good a right on a Consumers' Council as miners to decide on the issues of the mining industry.

Women and the Scottish Church.

We print to-day Lady Aberdeen's speech at the Bar of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The appointment of the Committee to consider and report on the petition looks like business. The ten women appointed (a third of the total number), are Lady Aberdeen herself, Mrs. W. H. Buist, Mrs. J. T. Cox, Miss Alison Harvey, Mrs. A. R. S. Kennedy, Miss Lamond, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. W. L. Reid, Mrs. Strachan, and Mrs. J. T. S. Watson. The Convenor and the Vice-Convenor are both popular appointments, Professor Archibald Main and Mrs. Watson, who is President of the Women's Foreign Missionary Association. We hope great things from this Committee.

An Interesting Point.

The Departmental Committee which has been set up to inquire into matters dealing with Friendly Societies has been asked to receive a deputation by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship in order that the question may be raised of the voting rights of the women members of the great friendly societies. In some of these, such, for instance, as the Royal Liver Friendly Society, with its two million women policy holders out of a total of some 4 million, only men are allowed to vote. At present the Chief Registrar cannot refuse to register such a rule, and there can be no doubt that sex differentiation in this matter should be removed.

Where Shall we Play?

We have every sympathy with the principle underlying the Foundling Site appeal which has appeared many times in the Press. It seems to us, however, unlikely that the promoters will succeed in obtaining the £400,000 which is needed to make up the £525,000, which is the purchase price asked. The Appeal is based on the fact that there are 13,000 children under fourteen in the Foundling Site area who have no other playground. Over half a million pounds would be a very long price to pay to achieve a children's playground, even if there were no alternative. Just next to the site, however, is Mecklenburgh Square, with its green lawns and beautiful trees, and only a few minutes away are Russell Square, Bedford Square, Tavistock Square, Queen's Square, and Gordon Square. Why should not these squares be thrown open to the children of the neighbourhoods? Frequently they stand with gates tight locked, unoccupied by a single person. The time is indeed ripe for legislation to throw open the squares of London to its inhabitants.

A NEW THREAT TO MARRIED WOMEN.

It was a queer coincidence which brought the interim report of the Unemployment Insurance Commission blazing into the daily Press, on the day when our last issue appeared containing a belated forecast of what it was likely to contain—or omit. And it might have been, from our point of view, a very distressing coincidence! But as a matter of fact, it was not. We had walked cautiously and were, in the main, not so far out in our surmises—except in one important respect—the married women. We had surmised that the main change of abuse would lie not with particular classes of individual beneficiaries, but with industrial organization as a whole; even we ventured to add, "in the much discussed case of the married women." Events have proved that we were in this respect over optimistic. We had, perhaps, momentarily forgotten the force and ubiquity of popular feeling against a married woman's right to compete as an economic unit in the industrial or professional field. At any rate we have no excuse for forgetting it now. It breathes through the Commission's interim report from page to page, and through almost all the subsequent commentaries of Press and public.

Concerning the recommendations for general reductions of benefit, it is hardly necessary to say very much. They play a large part in the scheme put forward by the majority of the Commission, and financially they account for more than half of the total economies which aim at bringing the insurance scheme some degrees nearer solvency. But they are unlikely to play a large part in subsequent legislation because the Government has clearly no intention of carrying them through. It is over the proposed new conditions for the receipt of benefit, and particularly of transitional benefit, that the battle is likely to rage. And it is here that the attack upon the married woman beneficiary is centred. To begin with transitional benefit, it is proposed that conditions with regard to previous contributions and with regard to the acceptance of alternative employment should be stiffened up in such a way as to diminish the numbers eligible for transitional benefit. It is further proposed—and here we get the most spectacular recommendation of the report—that certain classes of workers should be given transitional benefit only after an enquiry into their means and subject to possible reductions of scale in respect of those means. In other words, it is proposed that for certain classes transitional benefits shall be paid on a relief basis under conditions somewhat resembling those governing public assistance in cash. There is this much to be said for such a proposal: The surprisingly large number of persons who, when deprived of insurance benefits do not in fact seek relief suggests the possibility of a considerable saving of public money. On the other hand it must be remembered that the deeply rooted prejudice which in the public consciousness differentiates insurance benefits from public assistance is a potent and valuable psychological factor in the present situation. An insurance benefit which approximates to the nature of relief may, with disastrous sociological results, bridge that wholesome gap in the public consciousness, and in so doing finally defeat its own economical ends. But that is by the way. To return to the classes of insured workers selected for special treatment:—

They comprise three groups, (1) Single persons, widows or widowers residing with relatives to whom they may reasonably look for support; (2) Married women with husbands in employment—and, it is added, "a similar limitation should also be applied to married men whose wives are in employment"; (3) Persons in receipt of pensions other than for War disability, or fixed income other than from saving.

Now, on the face of it, this would seem in effect to apply a

means test to the whole class of transitional beneficiaries with the proviso that incomes from War disability pensions and savings are not to be taken into account, and that married persons are not to be expected to subsist at the expense of relatives other than their spouses. It does not, as a bare recommendation, appear to embody any particular animus against married women claimants. But it is followed by a group of recommendations for dealing with what the report calls "unreasonable claims", both in respect of benefits proper and of transitional benefits. It is here laid down that a married woman shall be entitled to benefit only if she has satisfied the authorities that she has not abandoned insurable employment and can "reasonably expect" to get such employment in the district in which she resides. This may seem reasonable enough on the bare face of it, though the words "reasonably expect" are obviously capable of unreasonable interpretation, but the sting lies in the fact that the reader of the report is referred back to a group of paragraphs (117-120), in which it is argued that "industrial employment cannot be regarded as a normal condition for married women", and that the recent increase of insured married women shows that they have, in fact, secured benefits to which they are not properly entitled.

Now this is not *evidence*, properly speaking, it is *inference*. It may, in view of evidence to which the Commission has had access, be correct inference, but the reader is given no means of judging whether it is or not. Meanwhile, in the view of Mrs. Rackham, the one woman member of the Commission, who has naturally had access to all the evidence seen by her colleagues, it is not correct inference. In the contrary view which she embodies in a minority report, she asserts that "the figures do not support the suggestion that married women are to any extent misusing the Fund". They are being forced back into industry by financial stringency in the home, at the same time they are the type of employees most readily dismissed when staff reductions have to be made. In a hard hit area what "reasonable expectation" is there for either sex of getting work? Why then should married women *qua* married women be penalized by a special requirement? For dealing with really unreasonable claims by married women, there is, in Mrs. Rackham's view, already adequate machinery in the reviewing of claims and interviewing of claimants. There is, in fine, no case to be made out for the treatment of married women as a special class to whom special conditions should be applied, a course of action which would, she reminds us, constitute a grave departure from the principles of the Unemployment Insurance Acts which have never since their beginnings in 1911 comprised "any discrimination against any claimant for benefit on the ground of sex or marriage".

If Mrs. Rackham's view is to prevail, the women's organizations will have to be prepared for a fight, for they are up against a very deep-rooted manifestation of the "Turk complex", with its ready acceptance of the view that married women *are*, in fact, a class apart, to be treated for ever and ever with reference to the position of economic dependence which they occupy in respect to their husbands. Moreover, the fight is going to be a "mental fight", requiring for its jumping-off place, a real grasp of the administrative and economic structure of a complex unemployment insurance system. Its weapons will be facts and figures as well as platitudes and principles.

Meanwhile, pending that fight, which cannot be very long delayed, let us thank whatever higher power is responsible that there was at least one woman on the Commission and that the one woman was an ex-Suffragist!

NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

The first week of Parliament since the Whitsuntide recess has been a shortened week, because we reassembled on 4th June. The first day was given to the concluding stages of the Electoral Reform Bill. One might expect a general discussion on a "Representation of the People Bill" to be an important and interesting occasion. But, in fact, a Third Reading debate is seldom this and was not so on the present occasion. All the best arguments have been used up in the earlier stages of discussion and what is left is a kind of Resurrection Pie. Members who have spoken already say the same thing in slightly different words, with the added spice of personal criticisms of opponents and a few back-benchers who have been passed over before because they had the least claim to be heard, manage to get in their previously prepared speeches with little reference to the

fact that everything they have to say has been said a dozen times already. Moreover, the heart of the Government has never been in this Bill, designed (so Miss Rathbone declared) to complete the "dictatorship of the proletariat." Its effectiveness for that purpose has been considerably impaired by the concessions which the Government has been compelled to make, such as the retention of the University franchise and the much enfeebled limitations on the use of motor-cars. In the latter respect there are some even on the Opposition benches who believe that too much has been conceded. Candidates in scattered rural constituencies may now use motor-cars to the fullest extent which their possession of wealthy friends makes possible, and with the ingratitude for favours received which is so much part of the parliamentary game that no one seriously resents it, the

Opposition made full play with the anomalies arising out of the concession. An effective speech on these lines was that of Mr. Butler, one of the younger Conservatives who is always worth listening to. But the most amusing contribution was, as usual, that of Mr. Winston Churchill. Readers of this paper will scarcely agree with his proposal that the head of each household should have an additional vote, so as to draw

"The true distinction which should be drawn between those wage-earners who are really bearing the burden and their grown-up children or dependents who live in the same dwelling."

If some fairy could turn Mr. Churchill, just for a week, into a working-class housewife it would perhaps change his opinion as to who really "bears the burden" of these households. But disagreement never spoils our enjoyment of his happy hits, such as his description of the Ministry as "standing on a trap-door with the halter of public displeasure round their necks" with the Prime Minister holding the lever; or again, his comparison of the Prime Minister to an aeroplane pilot, forced to come down in a short time, anxiously hovering till he finds some better landing-ground before the petrol is exhausted. Anyhow, the labouring Mountain of the Commons is now delivered of its ridiculous mouse (the allusion here is Captain Bourne's) and will see no more of it till it emerges, either dead or still further attenuated, from the womb of the Lords.

Wednesday was a Scottish day, chiefly devoted to the subject of fisheries. It requires courage, as Sir Herbert Samuel remarked, for an English Member to intervene in a Scottish debate. But several representatives of fishing towns did venture. The rest of us, when we did not absent ourselves, were rewarded by learning some interesting facts, such as that kippers can only be properly cured by a fire of oak chips and that many of the kippers on the market were dyed. We had heard of pine dyed to look like oak, but the idea of a faked kipper was news to us.

Thursday was devoted to the guillotine motion on the Finance Bill. In the eyes of many experienced Parliamentarians there is a peculiar sacredness about a Finance Bill and a daring and dangerous innovation—though one confessedly with several precedents—is the proposal to subject it to the guillotine. The prosaic but (to my mind) convincing defence of the Attorney-General was that the Finance Bill must be got through by 5th August at latest and that unlimited discussion (alias obstruction) might frustrate that necessity. To those not deeply dyed in the Parliamentary tradition, there seems moreover something rather fictitious about the assumption that unlimited time for debate is any guarantee for greater adequacy of examination. Too often the very length and multiplicity of speeches seems merely to result in the wood being obscured by the reeds. The debates grow so wearisome that Members more and more absent themselves and it becomes harder than ever for a Member rushing late into the Lobby to take part in a division to obtain any answer to his question, "What are we voting about?" except "I haven't the least idea." I have often put that question to half a dozen Members in succession without obtaining any different answer.

Friday was a day of odds and ends—and rather dull ones at that. On Monday we settled down to the Committee Stage of the Finance Bill, the first day being devoted to some of its least contentious clauses, on which nevertheless no less than sixty amendments had been set down. With plaintive reiteration the Prime Minister kept calling attention to those sixty amendments as another justification for the application of the guillotine.

Having slipped away from Parliament for an hour to see and hear on the films Mr. Gandhi being interviewed by an American journalist, the reflection occurred to me how much more interesting Parliamentary debates would be if we were all not merely clad as lightly as Mr. Gandhi, but had as little flesh on our bones. Clothes and flesh are great aids to concealing the emotions of the human heart. Now when that American journalist put to Mr. Gandhi the question, "Would you be prepared, Mr. Gandhi, to die in prison for your country?" one had only to watch the heavings of Mr. Gandhi's diaphragm in order to read his real answer, "You are an impertinent bouncer," at least thirty seconds before the words "That is a bad question" issued in low, hesitating and foreign accents from his moving lips.

CROSS BENCH.

THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S PETITION.¹

Speaking on behalf of those who have signed the Petition which we now desire to bring before this Assembly, I wish to express our deep appreciation of the permission given to state our case for ourselves.

May I also say that I feel an added personal responsibility in taking advantage of this permission, inasmuch as I cannot but realize that I am taking the place of a devoted daughter of the Church² with whose name mine happened to be associated at the head of this Petition, and the absence of whose familiar figure at the sittings of this Assembly has created, I am sure, a sense of loss and blank. I cannot emulate her impassioned eloquence, but I represent, as she did, a generation of women members and Church workers which is fast passing away.

We have seen in our own lifetime an amazing change in the position held by women in all departments of everyday avocation, whether in connection with education, business, or public service, and in all positions of civic and national responsibility. In two professions alone there has been no change—the Army and the Church. We have no ambition to become officers in the Army, but the young women who are training in our Universities, and who are considering for what career they should qualify, find that the profession which most appeals to their highest ideals is barred against them, with no opportunity to take a share in the direction of Church affairs, even as voluntary social workers.

Fathers and brethren, you are calling the people of Scotland to support you in your sacred endeavours to make the re-united Church of Scotland truly the Church of the people, anointed with the power to inspire the restless eager life of the youth of to-day with the desire to devote themselves to the service of our Lord and Master. You are depending on the women members of the Church to respond to that call, and there is plainly discernible a disposition so to do. But we beg you to consider whether it would not be in keeping with the attitude of the great Head of the Church in His recognition and encouragement of the ministry of women to Himself if you were to invite duly qualified women to share with you the duties and responsibilities of Church government and work on equal terms with yourselves.

The Presbyterian Churches of England and Ireland are taking long steps in this direction, and other Churches have gone even further.

Perhaps these Churches may have thought that had St. Paul been amongst us to-day he might well have recommended for the eldership Priscilla and Lois and Eunice, and notably Phœbe, "the succourer of many" and "of himself also", and whom he selected to carry from Corinth his wonderful letter to the Romans.

May we also call your attention to the fact that Glasgow University is about to confer the degree of D.D. on England's leading woman minister, Miss Maude Royden.

We older women, who pray that we may yet see our beloved Church of Scotland rising to the fullness of its opportunity in fashioning the future life and spirit of Scotland, entreat you not to discourage those who hear the call to a high and holy vocation, but who feel that in order to use that vocation aright it must be exercised where there are no sex barriers. And are we not taught that in the Christian Church "there is neither male or female", but that "all are one in Christ Jesus!"

Moderator, we place this petition for the privilege of full service to the Church in your hands.

AN INTERNATIONAL GARDEN PARTY.

Attention was drawn in our issue of 8th May to an International Garden Party to be held this month at Aubrey House, Campden Hill, under the auspices of the Kensington branches of the Women's International League and the League of Nations Union. Will readers please note that the date has been changed to *Tuesday, 23rd June, 3-7 p.m.*

¹ Lady Aberdeen's speech at the bar of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

² Lady Frances Balfour.

THE PEACE MEETING AT BELGRADE.¹

The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship held a conference under the auspices of its Peace Committee from 17th to 19th May in Belgrade. The Alliance believes that courage and energy are necessary to-day as never before for the solution of two great problems—Peace and Prosperity. It believes that these two problems are linked together with a third; the profound conviction that women can contribute to both. Its recent meetings in Yugoslavia were evidence of that conviction.

In the very heart of this new kingdom, the Alliance went to discuss the problems of War and Peace with a full realization that it was at the spot where old quarrels culminated in the World War. Old enmities and present difficulties were alike forgotten in the expression of the sincere desire for international co-operation, and a genuine advance towards disarmament; and one of the most pleasant features was the specially warm welcome given to the Turkish delegate and the little contingent of Bulgarian women, intent on taking their share in the common work. Besides, there were leading feminists from the other Balkan countries, Greece, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and from France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, the U.S.A., and Uruguay, to talk to each other of "the things which belonged unto their Peace." Above all, it was the coming Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations which commanded their attention. They were wholly bent on furthering international disarmament and especially by means of signed declarations by women in each country demanding real disarmament. Had we forgotten the great petition of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom? Not at all; this effort was to add strength to the movement, to show the union of all women in the cause of disarmament. And how did the women of Yugoslavia further the cause? With a warmth of cordial greeting, with a generosity and cordiality impossible to describe. If one thing can be found wanting in the reception accorded to us, it would be a genuine surprise to the present writer. I had the honour to preside at this Conference, and I can bear testimony.

At the opening meeting the representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Mayor of Belgrade joined with the women's organizations and the University in welcoming us. In a row on the platform sat the women representatives of fourteen countries and a man delegate from Italy and from the League of Nations, who were presented to the vast audience by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the Alliance. In a great first row of gilded chairs sat the first Lady-in-waiting to the Queen, the Archbishop of the Orthodox Church, and representatives of the Ministry for the Army, the Foreign Office, and the Diplomatic Corps.

We were honoured by an invitation from the Queen to tea at the Palace, where members of the Board and the delegates were presented to Her Majesty. Many of them had also the opportunity of personal conversation with her. The President du Conseil gave an interview to our representatives, and listened very sympathetically to the feminist doctrine of suffrage and Equality in Civil Rights and in the public services. The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave us a magnificent luncheon at the Foreign Office in a beautiful suite of apartments dedicated to the purpose, and made a speech of welcome and sympathy with the cause of Disarmament. The Vice-Mayor, who seems equally at home whether he speaks his own language or French or German, entertained us royally. The National Council of Women gave a delightful reception in the Art Gallery, where we listened enchanted to singers from the Opera, to a choir of delightful school girls, and to an exquisite programme of national and other songs by the Women's Musical Society of Belgrade. There was a gala performance at the Opera, where a fine single-act opera, composed and conducted by the last of the noble Dalmatian family, with which it deals, was followed by a brilliant and amusing ballet with a delightful mixture of fantasy and many-coloured peasant costumes, chosen as significant of local tradition. Zenski Pokret gave us a luncheon in its own "Home"—the Zenski Klub, where we had the great pleasure of being introduced to those who had been doing the heavy work of organization. An exhibition of women's work made all our mouths water with the desire to take home masses of the exquisite embroideries and beautiful carpets so enticingly displayed.

In all this brilliant hospitality were the great underlying aims of the Conference forgotten? By no means. The delegates

¹ Extract from an article in *The International Women's News*, June, 1931. By kind permission of the Editor.

pursued a genuine purpose through every meeting. They appreciated the eloquent information on the Disarmament Conference brought them by distinguished speakers from the League of Nations and the League of Nations Societies. They considered the difficult problem of security, presented by the former Foreign Secretary, Monsieur Minchitch, and they remained long after the allotted time to discuss with Monsieur Delaisi, of France, and Dr. Ulich-Beil, of Germany, the world economic crisis, and Monsieur Briand's proposal for the reconstruction of Central Europe.

There was only one cloud on the Conference, and that was a black one indeed. The day before the Conference was to begin, our dear Rosa Manus, the indefatigable secretary of the Peace Committee, in whose hands the threads of the organization were held together, was taken seriously ill and had to go into a nursing home. We are glad to say that she is recovering steadily, but we all felt the loss of her presence at every turn. All our sympathy goes out to her.

RUTH MORGAN,
Chairman of the Peace Committee and
Member of the Alliance Board.

THE PRISON REPORT FOR 1929.

The most cheerful feature in the Prison Report is the fact that the number of prisoners received on conviction is the "lowest ever", namely, 36,942. This may be compared with 186,569, the last pre-war figure, or with 40,449 in 1928. The decrease is marked both among convicts and local prisoners, and among men and women. In the last seven years the imprisonments of women have decreased by 41 per cent. There has also been a slight fall as compared with the previous year in the number of debtors sent to prison. It was 12,860 in 1929 and 13,483 in 1928. It will be seen that debtors compose more than one-third of our total prison population. The number of debtors committed by County Courts continues to decrease, while the number sent by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction for failure to comply with Wife Maintenance and Affiliation Orders has shown of recent years (until last year) a large increase. There were 11,599 cases of imprisonment in default of fines, and in only 4,034 had time to pay been allowed. The number of short sentences (that is, not exceeding a fortnight) remains very high—11,465. No less than 41 per cent of all the receptions of women prisoners were "short" in this sense. It is largely drunkenness which is the cause of this high proportion. Of all the women prisoners, 49 per cent are accounted for by drunkenness.

Recidivism is still an unhappy feature of our prison system. Out of the total of 36,942 persons sent to prison, 19,456 had been in prison before, and of these 40 per cent had had more than five previous sentences. Nearly 2,000 persons had been in prison for more than twenty times. These figures illustrate the failure of the prison system either to reform or deter as far as a large part of the prison population is concerned. It is also stated that 1,042 had been previously detained in Borstal Institutions.

It is unfortunate that no less than twenty-three boys and three girls under sixteen were received into prison under the rules relating to "unruliness" or "depravity", besides seven others who gave a wrong age in Court. It is difficult to believe that imprisonment at this early age has any result except that of further hardening these children, and that the time has not come when the imprisonment of children under sixteen should be altogether forbidden.

It is deplorable that the number of floggings inflicted in local prisons is the highest since 1911, namely fifteen. The number in convict prisons was two. The grounds for the sentence are given in each case in the usual conventional language. It is significant that ten of the floggings were inflicted in one prison, Wandsworth, while in twenty-six local prisons there was no case of corporal punishment at all during the year. The fact that one prison should have such an unenviable record and that in so many prisons there was no need for flogging at all is still further evidence that this savage and degrading penalty should be abolished from the statute book.

It is good news that a new Borstal Institution is being built, as the existing ones all contain more inmates than they should—and one is seriously overfull. No less than 730 offenders (679 males and 51 females) were sentenced to Borstal detention during the year. A most unfortunate consequence of the present overcrowding of the Institutions is that the lads have to wait for months in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison before they can be

COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.

Monday, 15th June. 7 p.m. "New Books." Miss V. Sackville-West.
Wednesdays, 10.45. 17th June. "The Week in Westminster," Miss
Picton-Turbervill, M.P.
Tuesdays, 7.25. 16th June. Sir William Beveridge, "Unemploy-
ment" (5).

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

23rd June, 9 p.m. Reception at Suffolk Galleries. Guests include
Right Hon. M. Bondfield, Lady Astor, Lady Iveagh, Miss Ellen Wilkinson,
Miss Lloyd George, Miss Maude Royden, and many others.
24th-25th June. 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Conference on "Union and Unity
within the British Commonwealth of Nations" at Institute of Journalists,
4 Tudor Street, E.C. Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Tickets and particulars
from 17 Buckingham Street, W.C.

COUNCIL FOR REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

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

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN CHILDREN.

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

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

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

NATIONAL DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATION.

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

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Acton W.C.A.

26th June, 8 p.m. Y.W.C.A., East Acton Lane, W. Miss M. Gilbert
(Librarian and Curator), "Life and the Public Library."

Kensington and Paddington S.E.C.

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

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

18th June, 4.30. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Percy A. Harris
M.P., L.C.C., "The Importance of Local Government."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE AND LEAGUE OF
NATIONS UNION.

23rd June, 3-7 p.m. International Garden Party at Aubrey House
Campden Hill, W. 8 (by permission of Misses Alexander).

TYPEWRITING.

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

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

TO LET AND WANTED.

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

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

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

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

NEAR Baker St.—Comfortable, quiet Bed-
Sittingroom in professional woman's flat;
gas fire, geyser, electric light; board as
required; terms moderate.—Box 1,633, THE
WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

NEAR Hampstead Heath, Belsize Park
Station; in lady artist's new studio house,
charming sunny bed-sittingroom (furnished);
gas fire, ring, fitted lavatory basin, electric
light; bathroom; attractive garden; some
attendance; extra bedrooms optional. Prim.
3876.—28 Glenilly Road, N.W. 3.

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.

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

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

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

NORTH DEVON.—Lady offers room, board,
25s. weekly; lovely outlook; near town
and buses.—Box 1,637, THE WOMAN'S LEADER,
4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR
WOMEN'S SERVICE, 27 Marsham Street,
Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey,
Members' Library, Centre, and Restaurant.
Bedrooms obtainable at reasonable charges.
Advisory Bureau open to non-members.
Minimum house subscription £1 ls. per annum.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse,
Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 14th
June, 6.30: Miss Maude Royden, "Tempta-
tion."

THE DUNFORD HOUSE (COBDEN
MEMORIAL) ASSOCIATION.—Dunford
House is now open to receive Guests; it is
situated at the foot of the South Downs in
beautiful wooded country, within easy access of
Cowdray Park and Ruins, Goodwood, Chichester,
Arundel, Petworth, and Bognor (golf and tennis).
—Apply to Mrs. Hanman, Dunford House,
Heyshott, near Midhurst, Sussex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BABY Girl, seven months old, gentle birth,
to be adopted; mother (married) died
childbirth, father abroad; attractive, pretty
healthy child; to be brought up C. of E.;
all particulars available.—Box 1,638, THE
WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Charges for Prepaid Classified Advertisements

	INSERTION.			
	One s. d.	Three s. d.	Six s. d.	Thirteen s. d.
12 Words . . .	1 0	2 0	3 6	7 0
18 " . . .	1 6	3 0	5 3	10 6
24 " . . .	2 0	4 0	7 0	14 0
30 " . . .	2 6	5 0	8 9	17 6

Additional words at 1d. per word.

Payment may be made by postage stamps.
Postal Orders and Cheques should be drawn to The
Common Cause Publishing Co., and crossed.

If a copy of the paper is required, postage should
be sent.

Persons using a Box Office Number and requiring
replies to be forwarded by post must send sixpence
to cover expenses.

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.)

MARY EVELYN'S Experiment.—A home
hand-canner (never used) for sale; cost over
£3, will sell for £2, three dozen new cans
included; also two dinner services, and other
surplus glass and china bought to stage press
photographs.—Box 1,639, THE WOMAN'S
LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for 2½d. including
postage. Send 10/10 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1 (Telephone
Victoria 6188), and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your
friends to do the same.

Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 10/10.

Name

Address