

THE  
**WOMAN'S LEADER**

IN POLITICS                      IN INDUSTRY                      IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
IN THE HOME                      IN LITERATURE AND ART                      IN THE PROFESSIONS

AND  
**THE COMMON CAUSE**

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**NOTES AND NEWS**

**The Criminal Law Amendment Bill.**

On Friday, July 15th, this Bill received its second reading in the House of Commons, and since it has already passed through the House of Lords, and has the sincere backing of the Home Office, it has a chance of proceeding further this session. Several of the clauses in the Bill were objected to by members, the point of greatest controversy being the proposed removal of the defence that a man has " reasonable cause to believe " a girl older than she is, but no member had the effrontery to attack the whole Bill but Major Christopher Lowther. No doubt the old battles will have to be fought over again in the Committee Room of the House of Commons, but we are not much afraid of the result. Public opinion has set strongly in favour of this Bill, and the women voters are so well known to be behind it that those members who criticised it did so in fear and trembling. It is intolerable that the loopholes which have made the present law nugatory should not be stopped up, and, from every point of view, Clause 2 is by far the most useful one in the whole Bill. Among the excellent speeches made in favour of it, perhaps the best was that of Sir Ryland Adkins, but the whole debate is worth reading. It is contained in Hansard, Vol. 144, No. 99, to be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d.

**Police Widows' Pensions.**

In this same copy of Hansard is to be found a most remarkable debate on the subject of Police Widows' Pensions, which took place on the occasion of the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Police Pensions Bill. The technical question between the Lords and the Commons is interesting, and the methods of the Home Secretary received some sharp criticism, but the point of special interest to our readers is the way in which the House debated the question. The widows of policemen who joined the Force since September, 1918, are, under the Act, entitled to pensions : those who joined before that date are not. The Bill proposed to remove the anomaly, and to extend the pension to all widows of policemen, and the Government resisted it on the ground that if they admitted one new class of widows

they would sooner or later have to extend the privilege to all other widows of the servants of the State. Why not, indeed? We wish that the public finances made the introduction of a general measure for widows' pensions possible. It is a thing much needed and widely demanded by women all over the country. The fight put up for this special class was very determined ; but the Government put the Whips on, and won their division by 100 votes to 68. Why is it that they always seem to economise over the little expenditures which women care about, and never over the big ones they detest?

**Inadequate Sentences.**

It is well-known that cases of assault, especially those of which children are the victims, are frequently found, in the course of hearing, to be much more serious than was at first supposed, and, consequently, the maximum sentence possible in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction is quite inadequate as punishment. A Bill has been introduced in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, which will enable a Sheriff Court in Scotland to remit such cases to a higher court for sentence. This expedient will not, of course, entail the re-trial of the whole case. The Lord Chancellor, who has already shown much ingenuity and courage in reforming judicial procedure to the advantage of the inexperienced victim of violence or fraud, is to be congratulated on his Scottish Bill.

**Nationality Law.**

Possibly a little more pressure on the part of indefatigable Members like Lt.-Col. Hurst and Sir H. Brittain may eventually induce Mr. Lloyd George to do something about altering the law with regard to the nationality of British women married to aliens. At present the Prime Minister gets out of his difficulties by saying the Dominion Premiers have not time to consider the question, and that we cannot introduce legislation without consulting the Dominions on the subject. Still, the demand is growing, and something will have to be done soon. We are getting a little tired of the Prime Minister's habit of doing nothing until protests or demands force him to take action. He

may be suffering from war weariness, but so is everyone else, and we should have so much more energy for other things if we did not have to expend so much of our vitality in forcing the Government to do its duty.

#### The Washington Conventions.

It is interesting to note the measures taken by other countries with regard to the Washington Conventions. Roumania and Greece have ratified the Unemployment, Night-work of Women, Night-work of Young Persons, and Juvenile Employment Conventions. Acts dealing with these four Conventions have been passed by Germany and British Columbia, and on all but the Unemployment Convention by Belgium. Czecho-Slovakia has passed Acts in connection with the Night-work of Women and Juvenile Employment, and has introduced Bills dealing with Unemployment and Night-work of Young Persons. The Argentine, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, and Spain, have introduced Bills connected with all four Conventions; Poland for all except Juvenile Employment, and Portugal and Switzerland for all except Unemployment. India has introduced a Bill dealing with Juvenile Employment, Norway and Uruguay dealing with Unemployment, while Japan has passed an Unemployment Act. The British Government have "ratified" a Convention adopted at the Genoa Conference last year, fixing fourteen as the minimum age for the employment of children at sea. Bills to enforce it have also been introduced in Denmark, France, and Poland, and legislation is being drafted in Belgium.

#### Child Labour Legislation in the States.

Progress is slowly being made in the United States in the prevention of child labour. In most States the minimum age for work in factories is fourteen, while seven States have a minimum of fifteen or sixteen years of age. The eight-hour day for children under sixteen is recognised in twenty-nine States, and the majority prohibit night-work under sixteen. There is still, however, room for improvement. Two States still permit an eleven-hour day, with a weekly minimum of sixty hours; ten States allow boys of fourteen to work in the mines, and six have no minimum age for such work. Child labour in rural districts is more or less universal. Statistics for Colorado show that 3,000 children between the ages of six and fifteen are regularly employed in growing beetroot. In Oklahoma, children of five, who are said to be too young for school, pick ten, fifteen, and twenty pounds of cotton a day. One twelve-year-old girl picked two hundred pounds a day! California seems to take the lead in working babies, for the National Child Labour Committee state that children between the ages of four and six pick cotton regularly. This is really a disgrace to such a progressive nation, and we hope it will soon be remedied now that women vote.

#### The Deceased Brother's Widow.

The Deceased Brother's Widow's Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords, and now only awaits the King's Assent to become law. Lord Parmoor moved, and carried, an amendment reversing Viscount Haldane's amendment (which was agreed to in the Committee stage) that the Bill should provide for a substituted clergyman to be brought in if necessary, with the permission of the vicar, to proclaim the bans of marriage. We congratulate the supporters of the Bill on its speedy passage through Parliament. For a Private Member's Bill to go through at this pace in a session which is overburdened with legislative measures—mostly, it is true, the repeal of laws made last session—argues a concentrated demand and pressure from the country, which even this Government could not afford to overlook.

#### Divorce in New Zealand.

Our readers will remember that last year the New Zealand Divorce Law was amended, whereby the following grounds for divorce, within the discretion of the Supreme Court, were established: Separation for three years by decree, order, agreement, or mutual consent. The Court has given its first ruling under these conditions, and has stated that the continuance of a marriage is useless and mischievous when its essential purposes are frustrated by separation, but that to regard divorce as a right on such grounds is not consistent with the public interest. The Court must weigh the private gain to the parties against the possibility of public loss through a lessening of the general sense of responsibility with regard to marriage.

#### War Marriages.

Judicial statistics show that many couples who married in haste during the war have already repented, and that the possi-

bility of taking action for divorce under Poor Persons' rules has enabled a great many women and more men, who would hitherto have suffered without redress, to obtain release from the marriage tie. Poor Persons' suits greatly exceeded those of other kinds, and marriages of less than five years' duration formed twenty-four per cent. of the whole. It may be concluded that the large number of divorce cases, a circumstance deplored by all, is a temporary effect of disturbed social conditions. So far as the increase is due to equalising opportunities of release between different classes of the community, it is not to be regretted.

#### Too Bright and Good?

Mr. Mead, the police magistrate, too cautious to order the withdrawal of members of the Metropolitan Policewomen's Patrol from his Court, attained his object by protesting against their remaining to hear evidence in indecent cases. He did not make it clear how the "evil generated through listening to such matters" attacked police officials of one sex while avoiding the other. But if he has any grounds for supposing that the police patrols at his court are too young, too inexperienced, or too stupid to do the duties for which they are appointed, his right course is to apply to the proper authority for the appointment of competent women of suitable age and status. He sits for the administration of justice, and not to chaperon young officials of either sex.

#### Husband and Wife as J.Ps.

Mr. Montagu Sharpe, K.C., at the meeting of the Middlesex Justices, referred to the practice of a husband and wife sitting alone on the bench at a petty sessional court. Although correct in law, he did not think it a good thing, and he hoped justices would see that it did not occur again. We do not suppose it is a very common practice!

#### No Women Jurors in Germany.

It has been decided that Germany is to have no women jurors; the reason given is that they would make the administration of justice too soft. Other countries have at other times feared that women in the jury box might be vindictive in their attitude towards male prisoners. Practical experience furnishes no support of either conjecture, and one must hope that Germans, despite their love of *a priori* reasoning, will in time condescend to give their attention to facts.

#### Public Health.

Sir George Newman has published the annual report "On the State of the Public Health," in which he shows that there has been no decline from that steady improvement which the health of the people undisputably shows. There was a substantial rise in the birth-rate, which reached the figure of 25.4, as compared with 18.5 in 1919. The death-rate shows a steady decline at most ages. A section of the Report is devoted to maternity and child welfare. The fall in infant mortality is held to be due not so much to any one factor as to general enlightenment and the co-ordination of ameliorative agencies on behalf of the mother. Maternal deaths, however, show an increase during 1919 and 1920, and the need for more maternity homes and hospital accommodation is insisted upon. The total number of cases of tuberculosis notified is by far the lowest recorded since compulsory notification came into force. A substantial fall has also taken place in the number of deaths registered. The returns since 1847 are full of encouragement, and witness a steady conquest of the disease. Tuberculosis, however, remains one of the formidable enemies of the race, and the Report is right in saying that we "need a period of careful and constructive intensive work" before tuberculosis can be successfully overcome. The Report covers a number of other important functions of the Ministry of Health, and with regard to the future, Sir George Newman is insistent upon two points which may be taken as the basis of the present policy. "The watchword of our medical services should be for the moment the intensive culture of fields already tilled rather than the exploitation of fresh pastures." The second point is the need for strict economy. "Every pound expended on our medical services must be made to yield the full value of a pound."

#### Health and the Heat Wave.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, while rejoicing in the extraordinary improvement in infant mortality figures, points out that epidemics of infantile diarrhoea, fortunately absent of late years, may be expected to occur in hot summers. This frequently fatal disease seldom attacks children over five, and young infants when breast-fed are practically

## NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

Two solid and heavy days last week, July 12th and 13th, were devoted to the Safeguarding of Industries Bill. Like all debates under the guillotine, the discussion was excessively dull, and, owing to this and the tropical weather, the House was often nearly empty. A guillotine resolution always stifles interest in a debate, and tends to drive the conduct of affairs into the hands of those who obstruct by means of repetition. Thus is a vicious circle set up; for more talk leads to more restriction, and more restriction causes more talk. Opinion is setting steadily against the guillotine; and the belief is growing that it is the cause, more than the consequence, of obstruction.

On Thursday, July 14th, Dr. Addison appeared in a new rôle, that of critic of Mr. Lloyd George. Up to now Dr. Addison's career has been the result of Mr. Lloyd George's patronage. As Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Munitions, as Minister of Munitions, as Minister of Reconstruction, and, finally, as Minister of Health, Mr. Lloyd George's backing has assuredly been a more potent force than such merits as Dr. Addison possesses. When, on the failure of his Housing scheme—a failure the extent of which is even now not realised—he had to leave the Ministry of Health, it was Mr. Lloyd George who, at personal risk, found him the safe haven of the Ministry without Portfolio. And when circumstances were too strong even for the Prime Minister, and he had to bring this sinecure to an end, the cause was not his distrust of Dr. Addison. Now Dr. Addison feels himself entitled to charge Mr. Lloyd George with breach of faith, and intends to join his critics. Whether Parliament or the country will accept him in this rôle, each person must decide for himself. At the moment, as always happens in these cases, he is being hailed by the Opposition Press as a hero, a patriot, and a martyr. These also are somewhat exacting rôles to fill. The debate on his resignation will have taken place before these notes are read.

Earlier on the same day, Sir Alfred Mond had made his Housing statement. Sir Alfred Mond's position in the House is steadily improving, and he is reaping the reward which always comes to one who never plays for popularity. Granted that housing methods had to be reversed, no better man than he could be found to do the operation cleanly. There will be some outcry in the debate on Thursday, and the tragic feature is that a well-thought out scheme would undoubtedly have been successful, whilst now some such policy as Sir Alfred Mond's seems the only one possible. This is the punishment of unpractical idealism. The great vision of the Prime Minister will not be fulfilled.

On the same day, Thursday, July 14th, came the discussion on Mesopotamia. Mr. Churchill talked in his usual delightful fashion, and, on the whole, with the assent of the House. He elected to close the debate, and it was opened by Mr. Edward Wood, the Under-Secretary, who, in his first big speech as a Minister, acquitted himself extremely well. But the most notable feature of the debate was not the speech of either Minister, but that of Mr. Asquith. He fell upon the Mesopotamia adventure, and dealt it some heavy blows. No doubt many support him, in particular economists; but taking a general view, it is fair to say that most members are in favour of the great experiment of an Arab State in Mesopotamia. It is burdensome to set up, entailing heavy expense; it would be far simpler for us to clear out and let the different forces exterminate each other. But there is a strong strain of belief that to do so would be a failure of duty.

On Friday, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, the Bishop of London's Bill, already through the Lords, passed its second reading without a division. Its progress through Committee will be less smooth, but if it does not become law the cause will be want of time.

There is a less hopeful feeling over the Irish negotiations. Though they are private, a great deal is leaking out, and the difficulty is to reconcile Mr. De Valera's demand for a single Ireland with Sir James Craig's insistence on autonomy. This, indeed, is the eternal Irish difficulty. Though there is an intense desire for a settlement and the atmosphere is favourable, it cannot be said that anything has yet been done to overcome this central obstacle.

[The views expressed in this column are those of our Parliamentary correspondent, and are not our editorial opinion. Like so many other things in this paper they are expressly controversial, and comment upon them will be welcomed.—Ed.]

immune. The conditions of town life in hot weather are specially dangerous. Precautions advised by a circular of the Ministry of Health are destruction of rubbish, great care in domestic cleanliness, especially in the case of ashpits and sanitary conveniences, and destruction of flies, which are the chief agents in infecting food. Flies breed in rubbish, especially if it is moist and not exposed to the light, and one of the chief objects of spring cleaning should be to destroy their nurseries. If this has been neglected the flies which infest a house or yard should be kept off the children's food at all costs. If an epidemic should occur mothers should apply to local authorities for disinfectants and for instructions as to their use. If housekeepers are once convinced that flies are more to be dreaded than mad dogs, and realise that they are not a heaven-sent plague, but are hatched and reared on the premises, we shall soon hear the last of infantile epidemic diarrhoea.

#### The Children's International.

The International Conference on Child Welfare at Brussels has divided its subject matter under the headings of Child Offenders and Juvenile Courts; Abnormal Children; War Orphans, and Child Hygiene. In these fields Great Britain is well ahead, or at least abreast, of other countries. But we may learn a great deal from some of our neighbours on the responsibility of the State to the illegitimate child. Madame H. Levese Pierron, Advocate of the Court of Appeal of Paris, suggests measures for the protection of illegitimate children which assume that the mother cannot, unaided, make proper provision for her child. Our law has hardly got as far as this, and our administration of the law makes any help from the father or the State very hard to come by.

#### Women's Literary Successes.

The Comtesse de Noailles has been awarded the prize for literature given by the French Academy. Her best-known poems, "Les Eblouissements," "Les Vivants et les Morts," and "Les Forces Eternelles," are known and admired on this side of the Channel as in France. Our own Hawthenden Prize, the gift of a woman, has this year also been won by a woman, Miss Romer Wilson, for her remarkable novel, "The Death of Society." From South Africa comes the news that at the South African Eisteddfod in June, a competitor was, for the first time, adjudged worthy of the Bardic Chair. The successful Bard was a woman, Miss Mary Boyd, a mistress in the Port Elizabeth Collegiate School.

#### The Working Women's College.

The experimental two years of the Working Women's College at Beckenham are nearly over, and though the £2,000 which is needed to maintain it for a third year is not yet promised, the results obtained are so good that subscribers have guaranteed £500 towards the coming year, and the Secretary's salary for half that period. The college is now more than ever needed, for the competition for all educational opportunities is such that only the most fortunate can hope to enjoy a prolonged course of adult or even adolescent tuition. The small bursaries which make it possible for working women to attend Beckenham College are budgetted for in the £2,000 which is being asked for, and since the hardships of the present time fall with especial hardness upon wage-earning women of all classes, some little outside help is their due.

#### Women and Peace.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has finished its Vienna Congress. It has adopted resolutions calling for the revision of the Peace Treaties, the raising of existing boycotts against certain countries, the withdrawal of the sanctions against Germany, and has agreed in recommending as an essential policy an international strike of women against war, in which each section shall be entitled to use the means of resistance which appear suitable to it. As a means towards the maintenance of friendly international relations, the different sections demand of their respective Governments Free Trade and international co-operation in the production and distribution of goods.

*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 women'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.

## WOMEN POLICE.

In common with many other good things the Women Police Movement is suffering a set-back at the present moment. In spite of the wholly favourable report of the Home Office Committee (now nearly two years old) and the unmistakable success of the Metropolitan Police Patrols, local authorities are not employing them in new places, and they are even being discontinued in some of the towns (for example, Plymouth), in which they have already done good work. In Manchester the Chief Constable has issued an entirely adverse report, and the tendency all over the country seems to be to regard them as a luxury easily to be dispensed with.

That this assumption is false needs no proof in these columns, but if it did, the admirable reply of the twenty women's organisations in Manchester,\* the findings of the Conference of women's organisations which sat last week, or the Report of the Home Office Committee itself, provide ample proof.

The truth, as Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan said at the London Conference, is that it seems to be considered that the only direction in which anti-waste principles should be applied is the employment of women and the other causes they care about. The Conference, however, decided that every effort should be made to secure the enforcement of the Home Office Report and passed the following resolutions:—

(1) "That this Conference welcomes the recommendations of the Home Office Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Employment of Women on Police Duties to the effect that 'Women Police should make the declaration of a constable in the same form as the men, that they should be vested with the legal powers and status of a constable, that they should form an integral part of the Police Force,' and 'that they should be specially qualified, highly trained, and well paid.'"

(2) "That it is of the utmost importance that women of ability and experience be encouraged to enter the Police Service, and that they should be ensured a thorough training to enable them to serve the best interests of the community as members of Police Forces."

(3) "That this Conference is of opinion that Policewomen are needed in matters connected with women and children in small towns and country areas, and urges that a policewoman should always be present in every police court when cases connected with women and children are being heard."

(4) "That this Conference of Societies and Individuals, vitally interested in the movement to obtain Women Police, respectfully urges upon the Home Secretary and the Secretary for Scotland the appointment of the Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, as recommended in paragraphs 41 to 45 (inclusive) in the Report of the Committee on the Employment of Women on Police Duties."

Lord Astor brought before the Conference very forcibly the need for doing propaganda work, and making efforts for the appointment of women police in connection with Municipal elections, and the Conference, agreeing with his view, passed the following resolution:—

"This Conference urges all the Societies here represented to deal with this matter in their respective areas by bringing pressure to bear upon the Authorities to secure the appointment of specially qualified and trained women as an integral part of the Police Force."

In all the discussions upon this question, and all the pamphlets and publications concerning it, two points stand out as of first-class importance, and we wish to emphasise these once again. The first is that the employment of women police can only secure the object at which it aims if the women employed have proper authority and proper duties assigned to them, and if they are regarded as an integral part of the forces of law and order, and not as a mere excrescence.

The second is that the employment of women police must be so conducted that proper conditions, proper pay, and, above all, proper training are given to the women employed.

If these points are observed, it is absolutely beyond question that their employment will be enormously effective in the prevention of crime, in dealing with juvenile offenders and breaches of public decency, and that their presence in the police courts will help to carry out that humanising of the law which is so urgently needed.

\* *The Memorandum on Women Police*, published by the Manchester and Salford W.C.A., 7, Brazenose Street, Manchester, price 4d.

## MISS EMILY DAVIES.

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

In the passing of Miss Emily Davies the woman's movement loses a venerated pioneer, especially on the question of education. It was her work in the 'fifties and 'sixties of the last century, as leader and as stimulator and encourager of others, which laid down the lines and settled the foundations on which successive generations of architects and builders have erected the structure of the equal citizenship of women as we know it in Great Britain to-day. She had from the first a definite knowledge of what she wanted, and an equally definite determination to work for it: in those early years she was intolerant of those who deviated from the line of action which she had laid down as the only right one; but the gathered experience of later years broadened and softened her, and her old age became almost an ideal one, "serene and bright and lovely as a Lapland night." It was a joy to visit her, especially if one had any new step forward to record in the onward march of the woman's movement.

It is rather difficult for the younger generation even to imagine itself in the position she occupied in her earlier years. University education for women had not been dreamed of: the educational endowments for secondary schools were monopolised by boys; there was practically no public provision for the sound education of the girls and women of the country. The very existence of girls' schools was ignored by Parliament and other public authorities. If there were any endowment by happy accident still left for the training of girls, it was either diverted to increase the provision for boys, or concentrated on purely domestic training, calculated to turn out a few dozen girls each year fitted to take situations as kitchen or nursemaids. It was the life work of the little lady born in a vicarage in 1830 to change all this. She worked quietly but with faith, insight, tenacity, and unflinching courage. Her first success came when she induced the Government of the day, which appointed the Schools Inquiry Commission in the 'sixties, to include girls' schools in the scope of their investigations. The hubbub this created can hardly be realised now, for the inquiry was resented in many quarters as "inquisitorial."

This sort of thing, however amusing to look back upon, represented at the time a mass of dull, stupid opposition which it required all the courage and tenacity of Miss Davies and the little band of workers she gathered round her to overcome.

In 1865 she induced the University of Cambridge to open its local examinations to women. Oxford was asked to do the same, but refused. How the whirligig of time brings about its revenges! Girton was started at Hitchin in 1869; Newnham, upon which Miss Davies frowned, in 1870. The frown was caused by the authorities of Newnham not exacting precisely similar preliminary examinations from girls as the University exacted from young men. The "Little-go" was taboo with a great many educational reformers in Cambridge, Mr. Henry Sidgwick among them, and Newnham substituted for it special groups of the Higher Local examination which the University had recently set up.

It was several years before Miss Davies learned that Newnham College was a valuable ally and not a dangerous enemy to her life's work. But she did learn it, and learned to welcome its successes almost as generously as she did those of her own college. The degree examinations in Honours were thrown open to women by grace of the Senate in 1881. Titles of degrees were, however, refused in 1898 by a huge majority. But things outside the educational work moved on so far as women were concerned. We won the vote in 1918, and in 1920 the question of the position of women was voted on by both Oxford and Cambridge. It was no question now of titles of degrees but of full membership of the University. We all know what happened. Oxford, formerly in the second place as regards women, is now first, and has opened everything to women. Cambridge held back; the voting was 904 to 712, so the overwhelming majority against titles of degrees in 1898 was turned into a comparatively small majority against full degrees and membership. Even Cambridge, therefore, is not entirely dead in trespasses and sins, and the matter is to be voted upon again in October. We wish Emily Davies could have lived to see the triumph of her cause in the University she most loved and honoured. It was not to be: but she had as full a faith in the ultimate result as if she had actually witnessed it. It is only a few weeks since I was talking to her on this very subject, so I write of what I know. She has left a great record and a great inspiration.

## BURNING QUESTIONS.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that in the topical and controversial matters which we treat under the heading of "Burning Questions" we endeavour to present the principal views on each question held by differing groups of political thinkers. We do not ourselves express an editorial opinion, beyond this, that it is each woman's business first to be well-informed and then to come to her own opinion.

## INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

The days when a doctor was concerned solely with people sick in bed are gone for ever, and medical science is to some extent withdrawing its attention from the compulsorily idle invalid to the man or woman at work. The old notion of medicine had still something of the atmosphere of the magic which was to free the afflicted from a possession, and implied that once "cured" he required no care. In this stage the patient was willing to obey his deliverer, and to pay him. The newer idea of a doctor regards him as helping his patient to repel the invasion of sickness, mainly by the force of his own bodily and mental reactions. The sickness is not an enemy which must "run its course," but an interloper which may be detected and slain in its infancy before its host or any untrained person knows it is there. The doctor's problem is then to catch his patient while he is still leading his normal life. The patient now requires some persuasion before he allows himself to be examined, and seldom recognises any obligation to pay for protection from diseases of whose onset he has been unconscious. Who then should pay? The workman's employer, say some, because he profits by the fitness of the workman. Sometimes the employers accept this position, and may employ, at their own cost (as do Messrs. Rowntree) a full-time doctor, a dentist, and an ophthalmic surgeon to care for their workpeople, and reckon the expense at £2,000 on a wages bill of £1,250,000. The State, say others, because the workman could regard a State doctor, like the Factory Inspector, as a neutral person if not as his own ally. Other reformers advocate State compulsion on an employer to provide a doctor, much as though he were a mechanical safety device. Or the State should co-operate with the employer, or (as a counsel of perfection) the workman too might contribute his quota.

A Conference of Practitioners of Industrial Hygiene, and the simultaneous consideration of the subject by the Institute of Public Health, have given the public some grounds for deciding this question of method. Bound up with it is the question of scope. If the State or the employer provides a factory doctor, what should be his or her powers? The Guildhall Conference was illuminating on this point, and extraordinarily interesting as indicating the reactions and counteractions of the worker's health and his output.

Professor Edgar Collis said that the use of mechanical power had transformed the whole scheme of society, but material progress had made the craftsman a mere tender of machines. The community is asking why only 38 per cent. of her largely industrial population is Grade I., while Industry is beginning to wonder whether it is safe to trust Grade I. machinery to Grade III. workers. In investigating the effects of industrial conditions on health we may get information by classifying workers geographically, or by sex or age, but the most useful grouping is by occupation. Taking the death-rate of our general population as 1,000, the death-rate for agricultural labourers, badly housed, working long hours for low wages, is yet only 470. The costermonger's occupation is responsible for his death-rate of 1,500; the general labourer's is 2,200, the well-paid cotton operative 811. The health of workers in our great industries is clearly unsatisfactory. Industrial life may be divided into three stages—birth, or entry into occupation; life, or stay in occupation; and death, or cessation. Industrial birth is presided over by a foreman as a kind of Mrs. Gamp. No skilled attention is directed to the fitness of entrants for the work they undertake. Only factory workers, and those only if under sixteen, have to undergo a medical examination before taking up employment. This is as ineffective as it is ill-paid. Stay in occupation, a matter of great importance, is largely dependent on right placing in the first instance. Turnover from one occupation to another often reaches 400 per 1,000, but with a good scheme of selecting entrants it has been as low as 30 per 1,000. Even if the cost of changing a worker is less than the £5 usually estimated, the economic importance of the rate of turn-over is enormous. The

mental side of vocational selection is as essential as the physical.

The time of leaving industry varies extremely. Of 1,000 agricultural labourers, 225 are over fifty, but at this age only 121 builders, 98 metal workers, 75 coal-miners, and 75 cotton operatives remain at their trade. This wastage of experienced elderly men is serious for the welfare of the trade as well as for the individual worker. It can be checked by transferring the adult worker at need to a process suitable to lessened muscular power. The factory doctor, largely employed in America to prevent wastage by injudicious placing, by unsuitable turnover, and by conditions leading to the early leaving of employment, is a paying proposition. He is concerned in supervision of illumination, ventilation, cleanliness, and absence of dust and waste material, in the provision of what is necessary for personal hygiene and cleanliness. His help is needed in planning working-hours and rest-pauses, in advice as to food, and by watching for any marked increase in lost time, or drop in piece-work earnings, he may get early indications of a threatened break-down in health.

Sir Frederick Mills pointed out that the experience of firms like his own was not more than temporarily disheartening. From a time when skilled men received 2s. 6d. a day and beer, the Ebbw Vale Steel Company had progressed to the employment of five full-time medical men and the provision of almost every form of recreation and education. Yet never had output been so low, cost so high, or regard for the interests of the firm less than in the last six months. He believed this state of affairs to be temporary, and the result of war conditions where wages and dividends were safe whatever happened. His remedy, like the cause of the disease, was a psychological one; workmen should have an interest in the business, and that would allay industrial unrest.

Mrs. R. H. B. Adamson, M.B., speaking of her war-work in a factory where women were performing work hitherto done by men, furnished a valuable commentary on the value of medical supervision in choosing entrants to occupation and in transferring workers to processes specially suitable to them. She threw light on the workers' attitude towards a doctor provided by the employer. Dr. Adamson had stipulated that she should see the actual working processes, and that women found unsuitable were to be transferred to other processes and not dismissed. Candidates had usually no idea of what was expected of them. When they had recognised that passing the doctor was a method of ascertaining fitness for work they did not resent it. When they found that notification of pregnancy was followed by transference to suitable work with no night-shift they notified freely. The plan agreed upon between Dr. Adamson and the shop-stewards was that women worked till confinement at a living wage. No work done by women in this factory was as laborious as charwomen's work. No woman appeared to suffer from the work permitted to pre-maternity cases. Dismissals were rare, and transferences for causes other than pregnancy uncommon. It was clear that factory medical officers may obtain the confidence of the employees even when paid by the firm, that they can assist in retaining workers in employment, and that factory work under supervision compares well with ill-rewarded heavy household labour even in the case of the expectant mother.

The necessity for industrial medical officers is proved; their exact status is debatable. Some experts, like Sir James Mackenzie, dread the influence of the specialist; others trust him as a person who has received special training. A State medical officer need not necessarily be a specialist, but he is likely to become one. If his employers are in a large way of business he will be a full time specialist; if they are a small firm he will be a general practitioner working part time. The important thing is that the industrial worker, handicapped by his surroundings, shall have, before he is a "lying-down case," a medical man or woman whose care will give him as near as may be the chance of life of an agricultural labourer.

## THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

The Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union, at their meeting on January 13th, 1921 (Minute 343), decided to appoint a Committee to investigate the possibility of the limitation of armaments. The following were the terms of reference:—

1. Comparison of the military and naval requirements of 1914 and 1921. Comparison of the British Budgets for those two years.
2. Comparison of the military, naval, and air forces maintained at present by the principal Allied and Associated Powers with those allowed by the Treaty to ex-enemy States.
3. Inquiry into the feasibility of a system of effecting reduction of armaments by reducing Budgets.
4. Comparison of the report on the use of poison in war by the League's Permanent Commission on Armaments and the actual measures being taken by our own and other Governments.
5. Inquiry into the disposal of surplus armament of the War Stocks in Great Britain and other countries, including failure to carry out Arms Traffic Convention.
7. Inquiry into the possibility of limiting the nature of armaments by abolishing all modern developments.
8. Inquiry into the possibility of a League force to supersede to a great extent national armies and navies.
9. Other matters relevant.

The Committee was constituted as follows:—Major-General the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (Chairman), Charles Roberts, Esq. (Vice-Chairman), Professor Leonard Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S., David Davies, Esq., M.P., J. C. Maxwell Garnett, Esq., C.B.E. (General Secretary of the League of Nations Union), Lt.-Gen. Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Wilson Harris, Esq., Rear-Admiral R. A. Hopwood, C.B., Archibald Hurd, Esq., Harold G. Judd, Esq., C.B.E., C.A., J. Maynard Keynes, Esq., C.B., Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B., Oswald Mosley, Esq., M.P., Andreas C. Michalopoulos, Esq., O.B.E. (Secretary to the Committee).

The Committee on the Limitation of Armaments submitted the following Report:—

### I.

1. The Committee are of opinion that the spirit of Article VIII. of the Covenant is that reduction of armaments should take place by mutual agreement between the Members of the League, and that, therefore, it is of the first importance to facilitate the conclusion of such agreement. In the opinion of the Committee the basis of the agreement for the reduction of armaments by land can best be approached by separately considering the need for armaments under the following headings\* :—

(H) Preserving order at home.

(C) Preserving order in colonies and overseas dependencies and protecting these territories from invasion by uncivilised neighbours (but not from aggression by hostile civilised States); and

(F) Protecting the country and its overseas dependencies from external aggression by foreign States, including international police duty (the enforcement by common action of international obligations in accordance with Article VIII. of the Covenant).

2. The Committee are of opinion that no analysis of Army estimates would enable them to decide what armaments would be required by any particular State under each of these three

\* Note added by the Executive Committee.

A budgetary basis has been suggested, but the fact that in the year 1914 Japan was able to maintain an army of 250,000 men for the sum of £8,000,000 while in the same year the cost to America of 265,000 men was £20,000,000 is sufficient evidence that reduction of armaments by budgets would be unequal.

heads. But the Committee point out that, under Article VIII. of the Covenant, the States Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments. In the inquiry which the Assembly of the League at Geneva agreed to make from the Members of the League, attention should be drawn to this classification, each Member being asked whether it is prepared to state what armaments it requires under any or each of these heads—(H), (C), and (F).

3. The Committee further suggest that the attention of the States to whom the questionnaire is addressed should be called to the fact that the Versailles Peace Treaty has determined in detail what armaments Germany requires under the first head, namely, for preserving order at home. It will be noted that Article 160 of the Treaty expressly states that this "army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory, and to the control of the frontiers." The detail of "the effectives and cadres of the German army" is set out in Part V. of the Treaty ("Military, Naval, and Air Clauses"). The exact establishment of an Infantry and Cavalry Division for Germany is specified, together with armament establishment and maximum stocks authorised. This limitation is specifically imposed on Germany "in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations" (Preamble to Part V. of the Treaty).

4. European States in general will not regard their population as more lawless than the German nation after its defeat, and will hardly claim for themselves, on the ground of geographical circumstances or otherwise, a larger army in proportion to population for the purpose of preserving order at home. The practicability of the distinction between forces for home defence and for all other purposes is demonstrated by the fact that such a distinction has been drawn for Germany and sanctioned under the supervision of the Allies.

Each State should be allowed as a basic minimum for its army for the maintenance of internal order, an establishment proportionate to the figure prescribed for Germany for the same purpose, together with the force required for the security of its overseas territory, and its quota of any international police force that the League may hereafter establish. Any excess above this would require special justification.

5. The armaments required for the protection of a country and its overseas dependencies from external aggression by rival States depend mainly upon the surplus forces of those rival States after they have made provision for their needs under the first (H) head (preserving order at home) and under the second (C) head (preserving order in overseas dependencies). It follows that every State's estimate of the armaments required under the third (F) head (protecting the country and its overseas dependencies from external aggression by foreign States, including international police duty—the enforcement by common action of international obligations in accordance with Article VIII. of the Covenant), will depend mainly upon the armaments possessed under the same head by its possible enemies. The Committee, therefore, anticipate that it should be possible to obtain by negotiation very considerable reduction in the original estimates submitted under the third (F) head.

6. It must be recognised that certain European States cannot be expected to complete the reduction of their armaments until the observation of the terms of the Treaties of Peace as regards armaments is more assured than it is at present.

7. In short, the Committee propose that the Members of the League be asked to say what armaments they require for (H), having regard to the figures for (H) fixed in the Peace Treaty in the case of Germany, and separately for (C) and (F). And the Committee foresee the probability, subject to the limitations aforesaid, of then obtaining an agreement among all Members of the League to effect large simultaneous reductions in their armaments required for the third (F) purpose: that of protecting the country and its overseas dependencies from aggression and that of international police duty.

(To be continued.)

## "INEDUCABLE" CHILDREN.

It is generally thought that in these days the State makes itself responsible for the education of all its children, and it is not known that there is one class in our community which no official aid reaches, the children who, from some cause at present inexplicable, are born "idiot," or who, from ill-treatment or accident in their infancy, are so backward in mental development that the State decides that they are "ineducable," excluding them even from the schools formed for those children, who, though mentally defective, are not sufficiently abnormal to be taken from their homes and sent to institutions. For this class nothing is officially done. Their training is left wholly to their mothers—usually devoted to a degree almost incomprehensible to an outsider, but busy, much occupied perhaps with younger children and others attending school, or possibly out at work. Their homes are often small and crowded, the streets are dangerous playgrounds, and their feeble brains are incapable of finding healthy occupation unaided.

It is to help these children that a small class has been opened for five afternoons a week at Toynbee Hall, and here come a dozen to twenty children, boys and girls, to have two hours at least of happy occupation. Happiness is, indeed, the chief characteristic of the class, a more remarkable result than the work produced. Yet it is wonderful what the little fingers under patient guidance can do—they thread beads, they knit, they make rugs and mats and gay coloured bags. As much variety as possible is given the children, and new experiments are constantly being made to awaken their interest and intelligence. On some days they busy themselves with brooms, brushes, and dusters, and polish and sweep their schoolroom; on some they attempt the apparatus in the gymnasium—nearly every afternoon they drill to music and play games and sing.

The experiment has been running for only a few months as yet, and the attendance is necessarily irregular, but everyone who has seen them is astonished to note how much more bright

and alert the children seem. If the experiment can be carried on for two years successfully, it may prove that, contrary to the present official opinion, it is worth while to try and train these feeble folk, to make them less of a burden to the community, and to give them greater happiness in their lives. If so, the State may take up the matter and provide Schools, or give grants in aid of the upkeep of such classes as that at Toynbee Hall, and from this small experiment a difference may ultimately be made to hundreds of lives.

In the meantime, the experiment can only be carried on by private enterprise, and a small voluntary Committee has made itself responsible for the effort. The expense is relatively very small, most of the work is done by people who give their services voluntarily, and Toynbee Hall gives rooms and lighting without charge; but for such special work one trained teacher at least is necessary, whose salary must be paid, and even the simplest apparatus—wool, canvas, &c.—costs money. If there were more voluntary helpers and a little more money, much more could be done. We need helpers who will undertake to fetch the children from their homes, and take them back after the class. It is not easy to find people who can give up all their afternoons, but if five people would make themselves responsible each for one afternoon a week, it would make a very great difference to the class. If anyone is interested, and would like to see the class we should be very glad to show it to them any afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, between the hours of 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. Toynbee Hall is easy of access, omnibuses Nos. 10, 40, 15, 23, 42, and 96, pass within two minutes of the door; the stations Aldgate East, Aldgate and Liverpool Street are within five to eight minutes' walk.

Subscriptions and gifts of odds and ends of wool, canvas, beads, &c., should be sent to the Secretary of the Toynbee Hall Occupation Centre, who will be very glad to answer any inquiries about the work.

A. M. ADAMS.

## THE DIARY OF A WOMAN IN THE HOME.

July 12th, 1921.

Food is, of course, the heaviest and most necessary expense of all, though not the most inflexible. With regard to this as with regard to service, we have had five or six years' practice in reducing our wants. In some respects the food standards of the professional classes have undoubtedly been lowered. How far we can economise now without prejudice to the health of ourselves and our children depends a good deal on how far we have economised already. To many economically minded women during the war it was a glorious discovery that if you brought forth margarine in a lordly dish, you might call it butter and force it upon your children, servants, and guests. But "marge" does not really take the place of butter, nor "sach." of sugar, and if some people's ailments can be attributed to over-eating, or to ancestors who over-ate, I cannot help thinking that those of others are the direct result of necessary abstention from important foodstuffs during the war, and from a habit of abstention since. No arranging or exquisite cooking will keep children well and enable them to develop as they should unless their diet includes plenty of milk and butter, fresh fruit and vegetables, and sugar, not as a sweetener of other foods only, but in the form of palatable sweets. Luckily the prices of many of these necessities are going down, and children have not, as a rule, got the corrupted taste which craves for things out of season, and for the most expensive form of every food. They like oranges in winter and strawberries in summer, and often prefer barley sugar to marrons glacés or the most expensive Parisian sweets. But this does not prevent food from taking the largest place in our budgets, and from threatening to eat up the whole of our incomes if they get much smaller than they were before!

Service in the home is another of our former "necessities" about which we have learned to reduce our wants. Unlike food, it is not a real necessity in the sense that we should die if we had to do without it. Many middle-class women have discovered that fact in the last six years. At the present time, the scarcity of efficient servants, the higher scale of wages demanded, and the higher cost of board, are all considerations which make us anxious to continue to do with as few servants as possible. How few we do with, or whether we can do without any at all, depends partly on our own capacity and training, and

on that of other members of the family living at home, partly on the amount that we are giving to our children besides physical care, and largely on the other work that we have undertaken or mean to undertake. I suppose that at this moment many educated women, with homes depending or partly depending upon them, are asking themselves whether it is either justifiable or bearable to give up the whole of the unpaid public work they have done before. Most of them had to give up some of it, since conditions in homes became so strenuous and incomes so undependable. Must the last little committee go too? It is a question every individual must decide for herself. There is more public work than ever to be done; our responsibility as citizens is more unquestionable since we have votes; Lord Robert Cecil has told us, and we know, in our hearts, that the peace of the world depends on the use women make of their present opportunity: can we give up all duties on the other side of our own thresholds? On the other hand, charity begins at home; our children have the first claim; and it is scarcely justice to our creditors to pay away this money in wages while we do voluntary work. The choice is a nice one. My own opinion is that every woman (and, for the matter of that, every man) has a right to give up her whole energies during a part of her life and part of her energies during the whole of her life to the support and comfort of her family, the rest is due to the community in which she lives, and to mankind.

"For all humanity doth owe a debt  
To all humanity, until the end."

But the proportions between these debts, the times and the seasons when each is to be paid, these are matters we must each decide for ourselves as we go along. If the work whose claims we are balancing against those of domestic labour is paid work, the problem is different. We have then to consider whether we earn, or are even likely to earn, by it as much as the wages and keep of an efficient servant, and whether, if we give it up, we can do the work of efficient servants ourselves. As most of us do only a few things passably, we have to decide whether the harsh goddess Economy will be best satisfied by our doing what we do best, or by our doing what most needs doing; and her satisfaction, it seems, depends chiefly on the respective rates of pay. What soldiers of fortune we become!

MARGARET CLARE.

## REVIEWS.

## THE WESTERN WORLD.

**World Revolution: The Plot against Civilisation.** By Nesta H. Webster. (Constable, 18s.)

**The World in Revolt: A Psychological Study of our Times.** By Gustave le Bon. (Fisher Unwin, 12s. 6d.)

**In Days to Come.** (Von Kommenden Dingen.) By Walter Rathenau. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. (Allen & Unwin, 12s. 6d.)

Three books have reached us simultaneously. That, together with the fact that all profess to deal with the problem of European civilisation in general, is our only excuse for reviewing them together. For the rest, they have nothing in common, not even nationality.

The first is by Mrs. Webster. It consists of 328 pages of proof that all revolutionary or "subversive" movements since 1776 are the work of a continuous German-Jewish conspiracy having its roots in the Bavarian Society of Illuminati. An immense amount of research has been devoted to this task, which the author evidently regards as being well justified by positive results. She has, in fact, found a wonderful, though sinister, parallelism between the utterances of socialists and revolutionaries from age to age. But, we are tempted to ask, why does she begin in 1776? Why does she not render her case overpowering by the inclusion of all recorded history? After all, it was a Jewess who, exactly nineteen hundred and twenty-one years ago, indulged in the most "subversive" utterances about putting down the mighty from their seats and exalting the humble and meek. Clearly we have here a thinly veiled version of the "dictatorship of the proletariat." And if we move further back still, to the first recorded case of industrial "ca' canny," we find an equally uncomfortable similarity between the protests of certain Jewish builders' labourers against the withdrawal of their straw supply, and the repeated complaints of our modern cotton pickers and spinners against defective material. Obviously, Mrs. Webster has not really got to the root of the matter. We strongly urge her to complete her task; equally strongly do we urge her not to publish any more books until she has done so.

The second of our books, Dr. Le Bon's "World in Revolt," is less interesting than Mrs. Webster's. It is also more disappointing—because its author is a man of some academic repute. Dr. Le Bon professes to give us an analysis of post-war European social psychology. In reality, however, his psychology does not carry us an inch beyond that of the average newspaper leader writer. The painful shallowness of his work is typified by his treatment of the Marxian materialistic interpretation of history—against which he opposes the statement that "if we attentively follow the course of history we see that men allow themselves to be killed far more readily for ideas than for needs." But what historical materialist has ever denied this? Either Dr. Le Bon has not understood the Marxian philosophy—in which case he has no right to talk about it, or else he is wilfully misrepresenting it—in which case he is guilty of a worse crime than stupidity. We are among those who believe that the serious study of psychology has hitherto received insufficient attention; and, therefore, we are all the more regretful when we see material of this kind presented to the public under a veneer of technical phraseology and in the guise of real learning.

With our third book we enter the upper air of serious thought. Indeed, we should hardly have dared to expect anything else from a man of Walter Rathenau's calibre. In the academic world he is a threefold doctor—of medicine, law, and philosophy. In the world of business he is a magnate of the stature of a Stinnes or a Thyssen—head, indeed, of the gigantic Allgemeine Electricitäts-gesellschaft. In the world of politics he has recently loomed into the European consciousness as German Minister of Reconstruction—the man who has given a new element of stability to international affairs by staking his political honour on the proposition that Germany can and will discharge her indemnity obligations.

"In Days to Come" was written just two years after the outbreak of war. It is the most widely read of Rathenau's many books, and its subject is the problem of human society in general. The table of contents indicates clearly the arrangement of its material: I. Introductory; II. The Goal; III. The Way—(1) The Way of Economics, (2) The Way of Morals, (3) The Way of the Will. Its approach, therefore, is threefold: economic, ethical, and political.

Herr Rathenau opens his task with an analysis of what he calls "mechanisation"; and by "mechanisation" he means that complex of industrialised life which Graham Wallas has christened "The Great Society." "Upon the spiritual strength of the members of this community will it depend," says Rathenau, "whether they are subordinated to the obscure will of the mechanism, or whether they master its compulsion." The words vividly recall that first brilliant chapter of Wallas's "Great Society."

On the whole, Rathenau thinks, we shall master the mechanism. In the sphere of economics, the State must rise supreme, gathering into its hands the ultimate control of production and distribution, directing the flow of capital, levelling up opportunity, above all, levelling down luxury. This is the way of economics. But behind the State (which will be a "people's State," united as never before by the free service of its members—according to the way of the will) must gather the forces of the human character "anchored in the transcendental and the absolute." The economic stage must be illumined by light from another realm, "a transcendental realm which is no longer the domain of the intellect, one whose entry is to be forced only by the spiritual power of man's soul. And this—as we understand it—is the way of morals."

And yet there is something about Herr Rathenau's transcendentalism which leaves us a little cold. There is something which we miss here, and which we do not miss in the reverent agnosticism of Graham Wallas. It is something more than the absence of life's eternal lubricant: a sense of humour. It is something which causes us to pause and wonder when the word "love" finds its way into his phraseology. It may be that he does not love humanity as it is, but only his dream of humanity as it might be. There is certainly a terrible austerity about him.

But, in urging our readers to procure this book and read it from cover to cover, and having done so, to re-read it and discuss it, and re-read it again, we would add a word of warning. It is very difficult—at least it is very difficult for persons who, like ourselves, are unaccustomed to the obscure ways of philosophers and metaphysicians. This may be due to the fact that it is highly concentrated; it may also be due to the fact that much of its argument is amplified and completed by the author in his other books. We suspect, for instance, that his great philosophic work, "Zur Mechanik des Geistes," would throw much light upon the section which deals with "The Way of Morals." Nevertheless, the game is worth the candle, for here, in this age of short cuts to hope and knowledge, are 286 pages of hard, constructive thought.

**The Problem of Foreign Policy.** By Gilbert Murray. (Allen & Unwin, 4s. 6d.)

Professor Gilbert Murray's book on foreign policy is a short and very general survey. In the course of 121 pages he outlines the main developments of international politics since November, 1918, dealing in turn with "Germany and France," "The East," "Russia and its Borders." His language is moderate and unrhettorical; at no point are nations personified as saints or devils. Neither does he show any trace of prejudice, either anti-German or anti-British. But for all that, it is a shattering work—shattering to British self-respect and to the illusions which still tempt a handful of us to believe that the war was not fought in vain.

To France and Germany, Professor Murray sees that the "Peace" has brought a perpetuation of the old battledore and shuttlecock campaign of humiliation and revenge. East of Suez he sees the old tradition of a faithful and uncorrupt British Empire broken by a series of blunders and betrayals. In and around Russia he sees an unending series of ferocious cruelties, whose very causes are fostered by the interference of foreign powers. And everywhere he sees brute force, corruption, and waste triumphant, after the long strain of a war which "confusing our ideas of good and evil, and at times centring our hopes upon things which a normal civilised man regards with loathing, has resulted in a widespread degradation of political conduct." In our own country he believes that the election of 1918 marked the decisive turning-point. The Prime Minister was faced with "an opportunity so glorious that one can scarcely speak of it except in the language of religion." "It was for him to choose plain good or plain evil. And he chose

deliberately evil. He dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country in a General Election on a programme of frantic war passion, coupled with promises which he knew to be false. . . ."

The most disturbing section of Professor Murray's book is, of course, the chapter on France and Germany. It is fearsome not merely because it forces us to look fairly and squarely at our own very doubtful honesty in the matter of the Fourteen Points, but because it shows with relentless logic, the inevitability of Franco-German hatred under existing European arrangements. There is, in fact, only one solution, and it lies in the hands of the League of Nations. But even the League of Nations, Professor Murray believes, may not be able to give France that immediate and certain military security which is the first condition for a sane attitude towards Germany; and he advocates the maintenance of a defensive military alliance between France, America, and England, outside the machinery of the League, but standing in a definite relation to it.

In conclusion, and at the risk of appearing impertinent, we should like to add a word of confirmation to Professor Murray's analysis of the Franco-German situation. Coming fresh from

German territory, we know that what he says is true; the danger is, if anything, understated. "A fearful hate"—to use the words of a German acquaintance—is being generated daily and hourly by the parading of black troops in the Rhineland, by the shifts and oppressions of Upper Silesia, by the stream of dispossessed Alsatian refugees who have wandered Eastward from the old Reichsland, and by the recent openly expressed thirst of the French Government for fresh invasions. Of the many Germans with whom we discussed the broken fortunes of Europe, one, and only one, had a glimmer of faith in the League of Nations, and his was less faith than a forlorn hope. The phrase, "We have no illusions," still rings in our ears. We heard it repeated over and over again. To the German of to-day, humiliated but impenitent, robbed of his old national pride, yet strangely conscious that his Kultur has overcome the world, a League of Nations, dominated by France and England, seems to offer little hope. Slowly but surely he is turning his eyes in another direction. In bookshops and railway stalls you may see displayed a book which bears the title "Der Niedergang Frankreichs, 1935."

M. D. S.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

## ECONOMY AND SOCIAL REFORM.

MADAM,—In your issue of the 1st inst. Penal Reform is classed as one of those measures of Social Reform which in the name of economy we may be compelled to "do without." Far from this being the case, sane reform in dealing with offenders can effect immediate and great economies. To take one instance: in many parts of the country the Probation System is a dead letter and juvenile delinquents are, in consequence, haled off to reformatories and local prisons at enormous expense, instead of being allowed to remain in their own homes under the supervision of a Probation Officer and earn their own living.

Cecil Leeson, in "The Magistrate and Child Offenders," gives the following figures:—

1. Every child placed on Probation costs about £3.
  2. Every child committed to an Industrial or Reformatory School costs between £200 and £300, half paid by ratepayers and half by taxpayers.
- Another authority gives the cost of each inmate of a prison as about twenty-five shillings per week.
- And the irony of the thing is that the cheaper system is the sound one!

Public opinion has been recently shocked by the suicide of a boy awaiting trial for weeks in prison, leaving behind him a pitiful little human document written on his slate and beginning "Dear Mum." At the inquest his father stated that "his mother could do anything with him." And a few days ago an educated woman, the widow of an officer, was fined for "kidnapping" her son, aged eight, from a Reformatory or Industrial School, to which he had been committed for a long term of years! No evidence to prove that his mother was an unsuitable person to have charge of her child would appear to have been forthcoming.

A woman magistrate has experiences which give her mightily to think.

WINIFRED COOMBE TENNANT.

Chairman, Penal Reform Section, Welsh School of Social Service.

## THE LEAGUE AND AFRICA.

MADAM,—In his letter in your issue of July 8th Mr. Leonard Woolf repeats: "It is true that British agents usually paid a bottle of rum or a piece of cloth as the price of Empire," and insists that the statement is "absolutely accurate." He says that if I wish "to begin to learn something about this subject," I should read Parliamentary Papers, Africa No. 4 (1884), No. 5 (1884), and No. 4 (1892). I have referred to these papers and to my amazement find that two out of three have no bearing whatever on the price of Empire in Africa paid by British agents! Africa No. 4 (1884) concerns French and Portuguese Africa; Africa No. 5 (1884) concerns Portugal and the then infant Congo Free State, in none of which territories have British agents any concern.

When I found that Africa No. 4 (1892) contained treaties between British agents on the one part and the Sultan of Zanzibar and his subordinate chiefs on the other part, I felt that I might be getting nearer to that bottle of rum. But I did not find it. The lowest payment of which I found any record was that of ten rupees per month to the younger son of a minor chief. I, next, at Mr. Woolf's suggestion, tried to track that bottle of rum through the thirteen hundred pages of Hertslet's "Map of Africa by Treaty." Still it eluded me. The lowest payment I found was (p. 147) six pieces of cloth per annum (the word *piece* being, of course, the technical word for the manufacturer's unit of measurement—roughly, about a hundred yards) made to each of nineteen petty chiefs. Other payments ranged between (p. 128) fifty bags of cowries—value (p. 94) £35—per annum to 3,000 bags of cowries—value £2,100—per annum. It must be realised that both cowries and cloth were recognised currency when the treaties were made. The extent of the land over which each chief claimed sovereignty was very vague. In most cases it was small. Taking this into consideration, together with insecurity of tenure and doubtful validity of title in a country where tribes constantly migrated through the incidence of famine or tribal wars, even such small payments as six pieces of cloth

per annum was not wholly contemptible. It was offered and received in lieu of the treaty-making chiefs' annual revenue. In any case, the difference between an annual payment of six pieces of cloth and one single, capital payment of a bottle of rum is considerable.

Mr. Woolf quotes "a bottle of rum or a piece of cloth" as the price usually paid. I cannot find in any of the authorities he quotes that it was ever paid. Mr. Woolf says that his statement is "absolutely accurate." It seems to me fantastically and unscrupulously inaccurate. I must admit that I did not search for the bottle of rum in the typical example of a treaty quoted by Mr. Woolf on page 239 of his own book. By the time I had waded unsuccessfully through the four hundred and sixty-two treaties which he specifically mentioned I had lost heart.

In the matter of the willingness of the African native to work for the Government, Mr. Woolf merely repeats his former statement without adducing any proof of it. He explains that he was referring, not to Africans in general, but only to the inhabitants of British East Africa—as one stating that Europeans are lazy might, on being challenged, say that he meant Neapolitans. His concession, however, goes far towards bringing us into agreement.

My letter in your issue of July 1st has caused Mr. Woolf very considerably to modify another of his statements. He said originally, "the native is supplied with gin, but not with education." I pointed out that in the greater part of British Africa the sale of liquor to natives is illegal. Mr. Woolf now reduces his statement, with regard to these parts of Africa, to a charge against the whites of illicitly supplying liquor to the natives. He bases the charge on a quotation from Mr. Macdonald's "Trade, Politics, and Christianity in Africa," "the restrictions have been largely nullified by the exemption of white men through whom it reaches the natives." This is one of the very few statements that Mr. Macdonald makes without quoting unimpeachable authority. My own personal experience of Africa, which includes Nyassaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, and Natal, is that public opinion in these countries is very strongly against the gift or sale of liquor to natives and anyone who cares to read Mr. Macdonald's admirable book—it should be read by everyone who has the interest of the African at heart—will find that the bulk of his evidence supports me in this opinion.

One last point. Mr. Woolf says that the native is not supplied with education. If we do not educate the natives in what script did Sir Apolo Kagwa, Prime Minister of Uganda, write a history of his own people? A native Sesuto, named Molema, has written a book on the Bantu in which he quotes from a hundred and fifteen different standard authors, including Herodotus, Haeckel, Kant, Buckle, Nietzsche, Gibbon, and John Richard Green. Surely Molema did not teach himself to read without assistance! Lastly, in the Wellcome Research Laboratory, which is attached to the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, natives are trained to use the microscope in the greatest of all crusades—that against tropical disease. I traverse Mr. Woolf's statements in the interests not of the English but of the African. As I have said, the African cannot have too many champions. But those of us who fight on his side must be careful to use legitimate weapons. Wildly inaccurate and misleading statements made on his behalf—however picturesque they may be—defeat their own object—no matter how laudable the spirit in which they are made—and must, in the long run, inevitably do more harm than good.

RALPH DURAND.

## BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—I am writing to express to you the regret which my Society—the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society—feels at finding THE WOMAN'S LEADER week after week giving space to the advertisements of Dr. Marie Stopes's Clinic and the Malthusian League; because by so doing you are clearly assisting in the spread of their immoral doctrines. We have hitherto believed that your paper stood for raising and purifying the tone of society, and are much disappointed at its present position.

In the current number I see two letters in support of birth control, both of which claim that those who follow their teaching are acting in accordance with the law of Nature. There is no doubt that many persons

(Continued on page 379.)

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices: Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Telephone: Museum 6910.

### MISS EMILY DAVIES, LL.D.

A Resolution recording the gratitude of the National Union for the work of the late Miss Emily Davies in connection with the enfranchisement of women, was passed at the Executive Committee on Thursday, July 14th, and at the Conference on the Position of Women in the Police Service organised by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the following resolution was moved from the Chair by Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone, C.C., J.P.:

"That this Conference of Women's Societies, met together to discuss the need for Women Police, has learned with deep concern of the death of Miss Emily Davies. They recognise that in Miss Davies they have lost one of the ablest and most devoted pioneers of the cause of women's enfranchisement and of the cause of the higher education of women. In the name of their own Societies and of all who desire to secure the fuller use of women's capacities in the service of the community, they desire to record their profound gratitude to Miss Davies for all that she did for women and through women for the nation."

### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

Interesting reports have been received from Edinburgh S.E.C., Bolton, and Chester, which are held over until next week.

### THE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

In spite of the great heat the Officers' Conference was fairly well attended on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. On Friday afternoon our President presided, and Mrs. Fawcett (described by Miss Rathbone as "spiritually still our President") added greatly to the interest of the occasion by her unexpected appearance during the meeting. The following members of the Executive Committee were present on either Friday or Saturday: Miss Beaumont, Mrs. Bethune-Baker, Mr. Cross, Miss Macadam (Honorary Secretary), Mrs. Paisley, Mrs. Soddy (Honorary Treasurer), Mrs. Strachey, Miss Helen Ward, and the following Societies were represented: Bangor, Bolton, Brighton, Bristol, Camberley, Cambridge, Canning Town, Dunfermline, Farnham, Glasgow, Godalming, Golders Green and Hendon, Horsham, Kensington, Liverpool, Leeds, London Society for Women's Service, Maidstone (Local Correspondent), Newport, Norwood, Royal Holloway College, Sutton Coldfield, Yorkshire Council.

In addition to these we were glad to welcome representatives from the L.C.C. Women Teachers' Union, the Women's Local Government Society, and the Women's Political and Industrial League.

At the beginning of the Conference a resolution recording the great services rendered by the late Miss Emily Davies—one of the pioneers of the N.U.W.S.S.—to the cause of women's education and to the enfranchisement of women, was moved by Mrs. Paisley, who spoke as a former Girton student, and seconded by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, who had worked with Miss Davies in connection with the London Society. Mrs. Strachey described how Miss Davies, then approaching her ninetieth year, had had the joy of using her vote in the last General Election.

The resolution was put to the Conference and carried in silence, everyone present standing.

After the Hon. Secretary had called the attention of the meeting to the new map of Parliamentary constituencies, dotted with flags representing the affiliated societies of the N.U.S.E.C., Mrs. Strachey, late Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, opened the discussion on Parliamentary work. Mrs. Strachey emphasised the importance of work in the constituencies; she urged our Societies to make themselves familiar with other Societies likely to be interested in the reforms of our programme, of all shades of opinion, in view of the urgency of receiving the maximum weight of local opinion on any questions on which pressure is desired. She reminded us that M.P.s know fairly accurately the numerical strength of, and what line of action to expect from, organised bodies such as our own, but they do not know what the great unorganised mass of voters are thinking. From this she pressed home the importance of collecting expressions of opinion from "variegated and assorted" groups of constituents, "from the charwoman to the clergyman," in order to suggest the widespread nature of the interest aroused in any Parliamentary measure. She advised Societies to study the constituency well and know who the specialists are on each public question under discussion. She advocated tact, and advised Societies to beware of the constituency bore who comes forward on every occasion to offer his services.

A useful discussion followed, in which representatives of different Societies gave their experience and brought forward their difficulties. The most interesting points which emerged were perhaps the following:

1. The useful work which is carried on by Glasgow and Bolton Societies in connection with registration of voters (see Headquarters' page, last week's issue, for report).
2. The experiment which had been tried by Leeds, Newport, and other Societies for stimulating the apathetic voter to practical action by circulating letters, resolutions already prepared to Societies, individuals, and others likely to be roused to interest.
3. The desire of Societies unable to read Hansard regularly to have detailed reports of debates in the House of Commons on subjects of current interest. Mrs. Strachey undertook to give information in THE WOMAN'S LEADER as to the dates of important debates, and the Parliamentary Secretary suggested that the Head Office might revise a former arrangement by which Societies were supplied with Hansard reports.

### GENERAL ORGANISATION.

On Saturday morning the Hon. Secretary presided. She summed up the essentials of a strong Society:—

- (1) Ready response to Headquarters' communications.
- (2) Active local work in regard to reforms on our programme, independently and through the medium of other organisations.
- (3) Regular contributions to the local Press.

She stated that in the coming months the card index and files of all affiliated Societies will be subjected to a rigid scrutiny, as she is determined to present to the Council in March, 1922, a "live index," consisting only of active and keen Societies.

Mrs. PAISLEY explained the recent development with regard to the regrouping of Societies in Scotland, and announced a week-end school to be held at Largs in October.

Miss HARTOP described work in the North-Eastern areas, and urged the revival of the more vivid and picturesque methods of propaganda of suffrage days. She gave an interesting account of the recent successful week-end Summer School at Cloughton, when members of the N.U.S.E.C. in the North had an opportunity of meeting and discussing our programme and methods of work. Her report of the by-election campaign at Heywood and Radcliffe showed how much interest in our objects is ready waiting to be tapped.

Miss PARRY reported on the interest that had been aroused both in Liverpool and in the surrounding Societies by the recent week-end conference held in a spacious army hut in a large field. Representatives of thirteen Societies in the North-Western area had attended, and it had been decided to form an area group with Mrs. Abraham, of Birkenhead, as Chairman. All the meetings had been well attended.

Miss RATHBONE, in this connection, stated that she considered these group conferences, such as had been held so successfully at Cloughton, Liverpool, and Chester, of the utmost value, as it is impossible to expect people to pay fares to come to London. The Hon. Secretary announced that in addition to the conferences arranged by Glasgow, two or three in other parts of the country were under consideration for the autumn.

Mrs. TANNER, from Bristol, who was warmly welcomed, spoke of possible developments in the Western Counties.

Miss MAGER, Hon. Secretary of our Holloway College Society, described the work undertaken by that Society. Miss Mager's remarks led to some discussion as to how to secure the interest of women at the universities.

Miss TOOKE, Hon. Secretary of the Headquarters' Officers Group, consisting mainly of young members of the N.U.S.E.C. staff, explained the reasons for the constitution of this group, which aimed at thereby being a Society.

The Conference then proceeded to discuss special problems of organisation under the following headings:—

#### PRESS WORK.

Miss ATKINSON, formerly Hon. Secretary, suggested that short stories which had secured prizes in THE COMMON CAUSE on subjects on our programme, might be given space in local papers.

Mr. CROSS advocated personal touch with editors of papers of different parties. Mrs. Badger reported that editors of different papers had taken part at a mock election, which had caused a great deal of amusement.

Mrs. HASLAM, Chairman of the Bolton Society, reported on the useful work carried on at its central office, and active and regular Press work. It was reported that several Societies were now appointing Press Secretaries.

#### THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

THE HON. SECRETARY urged the Societies to support THE WOMAN'S LEADER, and stated that she had recently met a member of a committee of one of our Societies who had not heard of THE WOMAN'S LEADER. Each Society should make itself responsible for a good circulation locally.

#### LITERATURE.

Mrs. HUBBACK appealed to Societies to do propaganda through the publications of the N.U.S.E.C. It was reported that Sutton Coldfield and some other Societies had appointed Literature Secretaries, who devoted their time to the bookstall and to the sale of literature.

#### HOW TO INTEREST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Two interesting experiments were described in Bolton and Liverpool on forming branches of young people, and this matter was fully discussed.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

Mock elections, mock trials, mock canvasses, tableaux, informal gatherings in halls, drawing-rooms, small houses, garden meetings in summer, were all suggested as methods of increasing membership.

#### FINANCE.

Time did not permit much discussing of this perennial difficulty. An appeal was, however, made by the Hon. Treasurer for hand-made articles (to be made in the summer holidays!) for an autumn sale of Christmas gifts, and the President begged Societies to remember the claims of Headquarters, and asked each to make some special effort specially earmarked for Headquarters.

THE PRESIDENT, in a few remarks, thanked all those who had taken the trouble to attend, in some cases at considerable expense at this season of the year, and the Conference closed.

This brief account would, however, be incomplete without some mention of the informal gathering of representatives for tea at the Plane Tree Restaurant on Friday afternoon, when Mrs. Fawcett gave a delightful account of her recent visit to Palestine.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

(Continued from page 377.)

do now believe they are doing this in practising birth control, because there is, unfortunately, nothing easier than for those who have no fixed standard of morality outside themselves to become so deluded by the various and contradictory views that they hear advocated all round them as to forget the instinctive horror with which they first heard such as these of birth control. Those teachers who "put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter" are as numerous and as plausible now as when God's prophet first spoke these warning words.

We Catholics believe very strongly in helping forward those measures that are proposed, or are being actually carried out, for the relief of necessitous mothers—such as Maternity Homes, where expectant mothers can go for their confinements, and the provision of midwives or "Home Helps," when mothers are confined in their own houses. We work also for better housing conditions, and look forward confidently to the provision in the near future of some form of family allowances, when the birth of a child will bring with it a grant in aid of its support. Such measures as these for the poorer classes, and a return to a simpler and more serious way of looking at life for the richer, will tend to make the birth of a child what it should be—a joyful event.

ISABEL WILLIS,

Hon. Press Secretary, Catholic Women's Suffrage Society.

MADAM,—With reference to the letters of Dr. Marie Stopes and B. I. Drysdale in this week's issue of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, may I point out that in my letter re "Birth Control," I said: "The only legitimate form of birth control is mutual and voluntary continence." I in no way advocated perpetual continence in marriage, nor did I mean to suggest that physical union of married people is lower than continence. I consider the policy of allowing the columns of THE WOMAN'S LEADER to be used for purposes of propaganda of birth control by other means a very great mistake, and, as a constant reader of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, I wish to protest against this policy.

A. J. MUSSON.

### CONFERENCE ON THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN THE POLICE SERVICE.

A Conference called by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship was held at the Caxton Hall on July 15th, at 10.30 a.m. Forty Societies were represented.

Miss Rathbone, C.C., J.P., President of the N.U.S.E.C., was in the Chair, and the proceedings were opened by a resolution regretting the death of Miss Emily Davies, LL.D. The principal speakers were: Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., Lord Astor, Commandant Allen (Women's Auxiliary Service), Miss Cowlin (Liverpool and District Women Patrols Centre and Training School for Women Police), Miss F. C. Joseph (Bristol Federated Training School for Policewomen and Patrols, and Somerset Association for the Welfare of Women and Girls), and Mrs. R. K. Hannay, O.B.E. (Scottish Training School for Policewomen and Patrols).

Lord Astor called attention to the need for propaganda on the subject, and expressed the hope that further literature of a popular kind would be published. An account of the resolutions passed will be found on page 372.

### WHO IS A STATE CHILD?

At the annual meeting of the State Children's Association, held on the 14th inst. at 18, Carlton House Terrace, by the kind invitation of Major Astor and Lady Violet Astor, Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Association, explained that it was so called because it concerned itself with promoting reforms in the treatment of those children who came under the care of the Ministry of Health and the Home Office—namely, Poor Law children and Juvenile Offenders.

Thanks in no small degree to the propaganda of the Association, said Lord Lytton, the number of healthy children over three years of age maintained in workhouses was, on January 1st last, only 2,553; 2,553 too many, but still a pleasing decrease on the figures of recent years. But for the war and the consequent housing difficulty, all such children would have been removed in 1915.

## COMING EVENTS.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

JULY 22 to 23.

At Oxford, Balliol College. Speakers: (22nd) 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Dr. Inoze Nitobe; 11.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., Professor Gilbert Murray; 8 p.m., Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P., M. Albert Thomas; (23rd) 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Sir George Paish; 11.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., Froken Hennl Forchhammer; (24th) 8 p.m., Rev. Bishop Gore; (25th) 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Dame Rachel Crowley, D.B.E.; 11.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., Professor Gilbert Murray; 8 p.m., Lord Phillimore; (26th) 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Brig.-Gen. H. O. Mance, C.M.G., D.S.O.; 11.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., Professor Gilbert Murray; 8 p.m., Major the Hon. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.; (27th) 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.M.G.; 11.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., Professor Gilbert Murray; 8 p.m., Professor Gilbert Murray; (28th) 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Reginald Berkeley, Esq.; 11.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., Professor Gilbert Murray.

### WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE STATE PURCHASE AND CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

JULY 26.

At Belvedere, Women's Co-operative Guild, 2.30 p.m. Subject: "Public Ownership of the Drink Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell.

JULY 26.

At Stratford Co-operative Guild, 7.30 p.m. Subject: "Public Ownership of the Drink Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell.

JULY 27.

At Kilburn Women's Adult School, 8 p.m. Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE WOMAN'S LEADER when ordering goods.

## PROPOSED SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL AND RACIAL PROGRESS.

This Society is now being organised and a number of distinguished men and women have already signified their intention of joining. A Meeting will be held in the summer to constitute the Society in preparation for the Session's work beginning next October. Those who would like to join the Society, please fill in the following:—

I should like to join a SOCIETY for CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL and RACIAL PROGRESS when it is organised, and would pay a yearly subscription of at least 1s.

Name (in capital letters) .....

Address .....

Date .....

All communications should be addressed to Dr. Marie Stopes at the Mothers' Clinic, 61, Marlborough Road, Holloway, N.

### FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys. A Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up) Fifty Rooms. Five acres, pretty grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls, Billiards. Motor excursions. Garage. Golf within 2 miles. Board residence, 47s. 6d. to 65s. Prospectus.—Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

LAKE DISTRICT.—Victoria Hotel, Buttermere. (Quiet and unlicensed). Wildest scenery. Best climbing centre. Heart of Lakeland. Trout fishing free. Boating. Sketching. Unconventional bathing. Vegetarians catered for. Guidebook sent gratis. Coaches from Keswick. Motor Bus from Cockermouth. Garage.—Miss Winsdor.

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UNFURNISHED HOUSE Accommodation for Women Workers—Holland Park, Bloomsbury, Victoria. Investments necessary.—Apply Women's Pioneer Housing, 32, Victoria-street.

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WANTED, September, Small Flat; two professional women; West or South-West.—Brown, 11, Upper Addison Gardens, W. 14.

HAMPSTEAD, Large Unfurnished Room to let; working gentleman preferred; telephone; all conveniences.—Write only Fuller's Agency, 93, New Bond-street, W. 1.

WANTED in Manchester, near centre and R.C. Church, Rooms or Board Residence for Woman Worker.—Write only R., c/o Fuller, 93, New Bond street, W. 1.

PERMANENT HOME.—A widow wishes, in October, to share her home with a married couple; non-flesh eaters preferred; two private south rooms and one-third acre of garden for fowls, bees, &c.—Mrs. Hayne Smith, Foxhill Gulmptin, Brixham.

### SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED.

WANTED for young girl, 15½, situation as nursery maid; preferably in London; some experience; girl well brought up and belongs to very nice family; known to Miss Eckhard and Miss Courtney.—Apply Mrs. Pete, 13e, Chapter-street, S.W. 1.

CAN ANYONE RECOMMEND a Young Housemaid-waitress? Cook general kept; family, 3; lady would train superior girl.—Apply Mrs. Taylor, 96, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

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