

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

THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., 62, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

Vol. XIII. No. 33.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1921.

PRICE 3D.

Registered as a Newspaper.

Contents :

	PAGE		PAGE
A COUNTRY CONSTITUENCY	443	THE NURSING PROFESSION TO-DAY.—I.	445
AUSTRIAN DIVORCE LAWS	443	REVIEWS: "Impressions and Comments"	445
THE TRUE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION	444	CORRESPONDENCE	447

NOTES AND NEWS**Disarmament.**

From every part of the world comes the movement for a reduction of the burden of armaments. Not only at Washington and the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, but in all sorts of unexpected quarters the subject crops up; the British Association issued a warning to the world upon the subject of the use of poisonous gases which must be heeded; and the Methodist Conference spoke in no mild terms upon the imperative need for peace. Taken with the continued force of economic pressure, and the official steps already in hand for international co-operation, this flow of public opinion is really encouraging, and as Mrs. Catt in America points out, it will force the Washington Conference to remember "that the primary business of a disarmament conference is to find a way to disarm." The appointment of the American delegation is a matter of great interest, and the President's decision to send two delegates with twelve or fourteen advisers, of whom one shall represent organised labour and one the womanhood of the nation, is causing considerable satisfaction. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead is spoken of as the woman to be selected, and no better representative could be found. In view of this American decision it is interesting to wonder what our own Government will do.

The Women's Trade Union League.

At the Trade Union Congress last week, the formal absorption of the Women's Trade Union League into the Women's Group of the General Council of the Trade Union Movement was ratified, and Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, the President, received a presentation from the Congress. At an evening meeting the forty-sixth and last report of the League was presented, and, in looking back on the past, Miss Tuckwell was able to rejoice in the great progress made in the task of organising the women workers of the country. It is only in comparison with the past that any rejoicing is to be found, however, for as she pointed out, the position of women workers during this period of depression is extremely serious, and nothing but the Trade Boards Act stands between many of them and completely sweated conditions. Among the many achievements of the League during its forty-six years of life, the passing of that Act is probably the most solid, and the present reduction of its scope, which is being carried out by Dr. Macnamara in the name of economy, is one of the worst calamities which could fall upon wage-earning women.

The History of the League.

As we pointed out last week, the new amalgamation expresses the greatly increased attention which the organised Trade Union Movement now pays to women's trade affairs, and the fact that it does is due, in a large measure, to the efforts of the League and its friends. It was in 1876 that Congress first formally resolved "to promote the self-relying trade union movement among women," but it was many years before that resolution really began to take effect. In the year 1887 the League assumed its present form. Up to that date it had been a society whose objects may be described as the promotion of trade unionism among women. It then became a federation of trade unions. A scheme was presented by Lady Dilke, then a member of the committee, providing for the affiliation of bona-fide women's trade unions to the League "in the hope that such affiliation may possibly become the tie knitting all unions into which women are admitted into one large yet closely connected association." That hope, expressed so long ago, will this year be fulfilled by the action of the Trades Union Congress itself. At the same time, under the inspiration of Sir Charles and Lady Dilke, the League threw its strength into questions of remedial legislation, on which question Mona Wilson, secretary from 1897-1903, specialised. The Factory and Workshop Act of 1895 was due in large measure to the agitation carried on by the League, as was much Dangerous Trade Regulation, notably in the Potteries; continual agitation was carried on also for the improvement of the series of Shop Hours Acts; while the appointment of women factory inspectors may be said to be due to its efforts. Much has changed since the aims were first formulated. Always excepting the Lancashire Weavers' Associations, hardly any comparison is possible between the poor and weak organisations of forty years ago and the large, strong, and independent organisations of the present day. The need for some common means of expression, however, still remains, but this need will now be met by the action of the Trades Union Congress.

Women's Meeting at West Lewisham.

A meeting was held at St. John's Hall, under the auspices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Representatives were present from the London Society for Women's Service, the Women's Freedom League, the Six Point Group, the Proportional Representation Society, the League of Nations

Union, and the Lewisham Women's Municipal Society and Citizens' Association. Miss Macadam presided, and many well-known residents, including the Mayoress, Councillor Mrs. Allen, Councillor Miss Sheldon, Lady Polson, and others were present. The large hall was packed to its utmost capacity with a thoroughly interested audience, including a handful of men and a sprinkling of babies. The three candidates, Sir Philip Dawson, Mr. Raffety, and Lieutenant-Commander Windham, appeared in alphabetical order, and each spoke ten minutes before replying to questions. The questions, which came in a steady flow after each speaker had finished, did credit to the intelligence of the women of the constituency. Apart from the reforms on the immediate programme they dealt with such national and international issues as the League of Nations, Mesopotamia, Temperance, and Divorce Reform. So far as the Woman's Programme is concerned, there was remarkable unanimity of favourable opinion.

Bengal and Women's Franchise.

The Bengal Legislative Council has rejected, by fifty-six votes to thirty-seven, a resolution in favour of the enfranchisement of women. In regretting this step, we recall the too often forgotten fact that except where the purdah system obtains Indian women have from time immemorial had a share in the village government, which controls all the affairs that matter most to the rural Indian. The classes and communities which observe purdah fill a larger place in Western eyes than their numbers warrant. It must be remembered that for all the others the refusal of participation in public affairs to women is not the postponement of a Western reform, but the extinction of a traditional liberty.

Women Teachers in Saxony.

It is reported that the Government of the Republic of Saxony proposes to bring before the Diet a Bill to repeal the law which makes the dismissal of women teachers on marriage compulsory. We hope this Bill will become law, so that Saxony may set an example which will be followed, not only by all the other German States, but eventually by our own Government as well.

Social Work.

The visit of Miss Jane Addams to Toynbee Hall is renewing the interest taken in this country in the developments of social work in America, in which her own work in Chicago has so long been a pioneer. The so-called social work of twenty years ago is a very different thing from the developing and educating work now organised from Hull House, and things are done successfully to-day which would have been inconceivable when either that settlement or Toynbee Hall were founded. But the underlying problems of poverty and lack of opportunity remain the same. Slums and human misery, crime and disease, are still the plagues of our great cities, and social work remains to-day one of the great humanitarian opportunities. With the development of this work and its modern ideals Miss Jane Addams has had much to do. She is one of the "great men" of America, and her welcome here is assured. She comes to prepare for an international conference of settlement workers. Another social worker, distinguished along a rather different line, is Mrs. Bramwell Booth. She has just announced her intention of giving up her national work in the women's section of the Salvation Army in order to devote herself to the international work. This increasing development of internationalism is not only a sign of the times, but a very real hope of progress and peace. In every direction and every sphere of life it is to be found. But in this sphere it may well be the most useful of all. For all nations are healthy only by reason of their social conditions.

A Woman as Crown Receiver.

The Woods and Forests Department has appointed Miss Jeffrey Crown Receiver for an estate near Regent's Park which houses, or will house, 4,000 tenants of the working classes. Miss Jeffrey, trained twenty years ago by Miss Octavia Hill, has managed working-men's flats for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and now has charge of 1,000 tenants. The Regent's Park estate, on which Cumberland Market stands, offers very special problems. The houses, which were built a century ago of bricks from demolished houses in Regent Street, will be rebuilt as soon as possible. But until this time they must be kept in habitable repair without excessive cost—a task that requires ability amounting to genius. Two of Miss Jeffrey's assistants have sanitary inspectors' certificates. No position is

more suitable for an adequately trained woman than that of manager of house property, and no one, except perhaps a hospital almoner, can do so much to ameliorate the hardships of town life for the poor.

The First Belgian Mayoress.

Mlle. Keignaerts, of Gheluvelt, is the first woman to be appointed to the office of burgomaster in Belgium. The appointment was confirmed by King Albert a few days ago and Gheluvelt, which Mlle. Keignaerts will administer, is a small village in the neighbourhood of Ypres, which was entirely destroyed during the war. We wish the first Mayoress every success in her new and responsible position.

Women in the Mining Industry.

From Japan comes the information that there are more women than men engaged in the mining industry in the Philippines. A woman-capitalist, Mrs. Maria Fernando, owns an iron mine in Pulacan Province, north of Manila, and devotes all her time to mining and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Another woman, owning a large number of sand and gravel pits, is one of the largest contractors in Manila, and has realised huge profits during the last few years on Government contracts, while there are numerous other women carrying on mining ventures in the various islands, or possessing a controlling interest in collieries. This is interesting news for in this country there are few women who have reached the "owner" stage in any but the dressmaking and millinery businesses.

Domestic Employment Association.

This Association, started for the mutual advantage of mistresses and maids, and to raise the standard of domestic service generally, has its headquarters at Roland House, Old Brompton, and proposes to institute country clubs which will work in co-operation with it. There is no booking fee—an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. for mistresses and 1s. for maids will place the resources of the Association at the disposal of those offering or requiring employment. All efforts to restore the popularity of what may be one of the most satisfactory employments for young women must be welcomed; and if one experiences a doubt as to the result on restless maids and pernickety mistresses of constant recourse to the registry office without laying out a penny, one observes with pleasure that good references are necessary for maids asking the help of the Association. If they are also necessary for mistresses the irreconcilables of both camps will be eliminated, and this reasonable Association will cater without hindrance for reasonable beings.

Messenger Boys.

The Postmaster General's decision that there shall be no assistant postmen will postpone the chance of messenger boys being promoted to superior positions in the service. They must now continue to act as telegraph messengers till they are eighteen. It will be remembered that boys were replaced by girls in the interior messenger service to prevent boys entering on a blind-alley occupation. It does not matter, apparently, when girls are attracted to blind-alley work; we are accustomed to this attitude from the Government in every department of life, and have almost ceased to complain of it. The grievance of the boys is not that they will be thrown out of employment, but that they must remain boys until they, in fact, become men, and have, at any rate, a prospect of a man's responsibilities and expenses. This is not a subject for regret, for the high wages obtained of late by young boys have done them no good, and have irritated grown men, who were receiving little more than these immature workers.

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.

A COUNTRY CONSTITUENCY.

Louth, and the country round it, is one of the agricultural centres of England, a district of wide meadows and fens, where the crops grow high and the cattle grow fat, and the land is rich and well tended. On market days the villagers drive their produce into the markets, and there is a great stir of buying and selling, and for the rest of the week the towns live quietly enough, and the workers are busy on their farms.

This is the constituency which is asked to return a woman member to Parliament, and the first question which jumps into every mind is, what can she know about farming? Can she, being a woman, really understand the problems of these broad acres, and the needs of those who till them? Is it possible for a country constituency to be represented by a woman?

The answers to these questions are easily given. Theoretically, of course, there is no difficulty: a woman, like a man, can understand any problem she has a mind to, if she has brains and common sense. But theory is not in question in this case, and need not be argued about. For Mrs. Wintringham, the candidate, does understand about farming, and has given plenty of proof of the fact. There is not an agricultural committee in the district of which she is not a member, from those of the Women's Institute movement to the County Agricultural Committee, to which the farmers themselves co-opted her a year ago. She knows, in fact, more about that sort of problem not only than her opponents—which would be easy—but than many a working farmer. For she knows first the thing itself, then how it applies in Parliament, and then how it applies in the home. Working, as she did, in the closest partnership with her husband, she learnt very fully how the House of Commons can help or hinder the farmer, and she has the political side of the job at her fingers' ends. And working, as she has for so many years, with her country neighbours, she has a knowledge of the life of the women of her constituency which few men could hope to secure. She knows the technicalities of their job, and can make butter and bottle fruits with the best, and, knowing these things, she is in a position to develop all those "side lines" of agriculture which mean so much to the comfort and prosperity of village life.

Last week we spoke, in this column, of the difficulties of the life which is led by the wives of working men. If in towns and industrial centres their lives are hard, how much more difficult are they in the little scattered cottages of a country place! Housing, deplorable in towns, is sometimes even worse in villages. Water has to be carried for long distances, drainage does not exist, and the picturesque thatch of the roofs conceals many and many a leak. And to add to the troubles of life there has been a six-shilling drop in wages only this week. Country troubles and town troubles are not the same; but in both places the poor man's wife works for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four for seven days in the week, and the only difference to be found is the greater loneliness and isolation of the woman who lives on the land. All this the woman candidate for Louth thoroughly understands, and she has already proved, by her Institute work, how much she cares for these problems. So much of the monotony and isolation, and so many of the hardships too, can be done away with by proper organisation. Life can be made much easier, and much better, by co-operation, by village industries, and by the development of such home trades as glove-making, bee-keeping, and so forth. Mrs. Wintringham is already working hard for these things, and, if she goes to Westminster for Louth, she will be able to give the whole movement for the advance of village life a great push forward.

All this makes us think that, on her merits, Mrs. Wintringham is the ideal candidate for the seat. We support her, also, of course, because she is a good woman candidate, a firm believer in the causes for which we stand, an upholder of peace, a worker for social reform, and a good representative of her sex. But perhaps more than all this, we support her because she is a level-headed candidate, who knows what she is talking about and who means what she says. We trust that most of the men and women in the constituency will share our view: for it is, indeed, high time that we had a second woman in Parliament.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

AUSTRIAN DIVORCE LAWS.

By A. S. LEVETUS.

The Austrian law distinguishes between "Scheidung" (judicial separation) and "Trennung" (divorce). For Catholics there can only be judicial separation. Judicial separation may be granted for desertion, disorderly living, ill-treatment, incurable insanity, wilful extravagance, if either partner suffers from venereal disease, or if one or other is imprisoned for some criminal offence, regardless of the length of the sentence. The laws are the same for men and women. For Catholics a marriage may be declared null and void if the man is impotent, and if he was aware of it before entering into the married state; but not if he only becomes aware of this disability when the marriage is on the point of consummation. An unconsummated marriage then comes under the heading of judicial separation. In cases of adultery only a separation can be obtained; if the man is the guilty party he must pay alimony as far as his means allow; if the woman is the guilty party she loses all rights to any marriage settlement her husband may have made, or inheritance from him.

Since Austria became a Republic, the Chief of the District of Vienna (Bezirkshauptmann) may grant a dispensation which enables legally separated persons of the Catholic faith to remarry. At present this only holds good for Vienna, but the right of dispensation is to be introduced shortly into the Province of Carinthia. Formerly the difficulty was got over by the parties going to reside in Hungary for a time, and thereby becoming Hungarian citizens. But such marriages were not recognised in Austria.

All those professing a Christian faith other than Roman Catholics, may obtain divorce for the following causes: Adultery, any crime punished by a term of imprisonment of five years and over, wilful desertion, repeated ill-treatment, and incompatibility of temperament. In all such cases both husband and wife must consent to the dissolution of the marriage. Marriages may be declared null and void for the following reasons: Incurable insanity; continuous impotence of the husband if known before the marriage, or if it only occurs after the marriage; bigamous marriage; if persons marry who have been known to have committed adultery with one another previous to marriage, though there is difficulty here in proving the case; forced marriage or marriage brought about by fear; if a man seduces a girl by force or if he carries her off; if the husband after marriage finds his wife bearing a child of which he is not the father, and she has hidden her condition from him.

Jews can only be divorced by mutual consent, or the husband gives the wife what is known as "Get," which can only be done in cases when he can prove adultery on her part. The law is different for the woman whose husband has committed adultery, for she can only get a judicial separation.

The procedure in the case of judicial separation is very simple for all religions; the judge decides if there is sufficient reason for a public trial, or whether he himself can grant the separation. He first tries to persuade the pair to make it up, and, failing this, the separation is granted without further ado.

In the case of divorce, where the parties profess a Christian faith, the Court appoints a lawyer for the defence, besides the lawyer chosen on either side by the divorcing parties; this means that there are always two against one, even in cases of incompatibility of temperament. If the divorce is granted the "Ehebandsverteidiger" (King's Proctor) can step in. Even in cases where there is a public trial nobody, except those personally interested, attends it; it is only in the very rarest cases that the proceedings are published in the newspapers, and even then there is no publicity given to details. Besides the church marriages there are civil marriages, but these can only take place between people not professing a religion, or if a priest refuses to perform the ceremony for some reason not legally valid as, for instance, refusing to marry a Catholic to a Protestant.

In all cases of separation or divorce, it is the judge who decides which party is better able to take charge of the children—the fact of a parent having committed adultery being no valid reason why a mother should not be able to bring up her own children, boys and girls. This is the same for all religions.

One of the first things the Republic proposed was a reform of the marriage laws, but they were foiled in this by a majority of the German Nationalists and Christian Socialists.

BURNING QUESTIONS.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that in 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.

THE TRUE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

The True Temperance Association was formed in 1909, and its attitude is in strict accordance with its name. The word "temperance," as defined by any standard dictionary, means moderation, especially in regard to the appetites and passions. The Association's first aim is to create a healthy and reasonable public opinion on the subject of temperance in drinking. One of its principal aims is to encourage the development of the public-house in the direction of making it in the best sense a place for the present-day needs of the people—a very reasonable and proper aim.

This desire to bring our common public-house more into line with the hotel, where all may go *sans peur et sans reproche*, is, strange to say, opposed by fanatics of all sorts and conditions: by the State Purchaser, who wishes to press the Government to a Socialistic experiment of doubtful value, because the "trade is so dangerous"; by the teetotaler, who in his Local Veto guise gives no option of improvement but invites people to vote for no licence, reduction, or as you were; by the fanatical teetotaler, who will not hear of anything except prohibition. It is not unlikely that each of these three classes of objectors has the same goal in view, *viz.*, prohibition, but they are not all as honest as the rabid teetotaler.

It will be appreciated, therefore, that the True Temperance Association has had an uphill fight for the past eleven years, but its modest efforts in the direction of true reform—that is, reform from within in the strictest religious sense—are slowly but surely being crowned with success.

Despite the efforts of an excessively noisy minority, we know that the people of England—both men and women—are essentially opposed to radical changes in their personal habits. The quick-change American policy of leaping first and looking afterwards does not appeal to us; and it is certainly an unfortunate circumstance that the teetotal organisations here have found it necessary to send out an S.O.S. cry to "pussyfoots" across the "herring pond."

In 1918 the executive committee of the True Temperance Association drafted a Bill to carry out the proposals of the True Temperance Conference. The Bill, with somewhat extensive amendments, passed through the House of Lords, but, lacking Government facilities, was unable to make headway in the House of Commons, where it was introduced as a new Bill. It was reintroduced in 1920, but without any better result. The Bill is too long to quote here *in extenso*, but it proposes that houses which are airy, with proper seating and sanitary accommodation, with provision for suitable recreation, and which are not merely places for the consumption of intoxicating liquors, should receive a certificate to the effect that the place is "an improved public-house." The licensing justices shall not be entitled to refuse a licensee permission to improve his premises, because this would give increased facilities. (It may be news to some that a few licensing magistrates of "pussyfoot" tendencies actually prefer to leave a house in a disreputable condition in order that later on it may be possible to get the licence cancelled altogether.) An improved public-house holder is to be deemed to hold the necessary licences for musical and similar entertainments, and for dancing, provided good order and public morals are not endangered. Children are to be permitted on licensed premises which have earned an "improved public-house certificate," unless owing to special circumstances the licensing justices think that a specific part of such premises should be reserved for adults.

It will be seen that the passage of this Bill would bring about a state of affairs similar to that practised on the Continent, where a man may go with his wife and family to enjoy music under cover in winter, or in the open-air in summer, accompanying that enjoyment by the consumption of fermented beverages, which are rarely in such circumstances taken to excess. Slowly, very slowly, the public-house is improving, despite the frantic

efforts of "pussyfoots" to keep it in an unsatisfactory condition.

Temperance is an individual virtue, and, therefore, can only be practised in conditions of individual freedom. The State as a coercive institution is entitled to institute punitive measures against public and disorderly drunkenness, and this represents in normal times the extent of the State's function. In the last resort each person settles for himself what he shall drink and eat, and how he shall amuse himself. But conditions can also be created which will encourage temperance—the improved public-house, for example—and this brings us to the essentially Christian character of the True Temperance Association.

Christianity and teetotalism are incompatible. That is to say, teetotalism as a doctrine. There is no objection to a Christian abstaining from fermented beverages if he wishes to do so. But the only attempts to foist general teetotalism upon Christians have been made by heretics, as, for example, the Manichees, with whose doctrine modern teetotalism has a curious affinity. Our Lord's teaching by example is emphatic. His first miracle was the provision of wine to a wedding party at which the supply had run short. By way of contrast it may be recalled that Mohammedanism, the great and bloody foe of Christianity in the East, a religion noted for the cruel and debased tenets which characterise it, *does* make teetotalism one of its doctrines.

Enough has been said to indicate that the True Temperance Association stands almost alone among societies in its steadfast efforts to respect the rights of our populace with regard to such a personal matter as its drinking habits. At the same time it recognises that human nature is apt to live up to its surroundings; hence the Association's efforts to secure an improved public-house.

Other aims of the Association are to promote justice and commonsense in dealing with the problem of intemperance; to promote inquiry into the physiological effects of the component parts of alcoholic beverages, and to assist all efforts for securing the wholesomeness of beverages.

The True Temperance Association, with its non-fanatical objects, naturally makes its greatest appeal to educated people in the broadest sense—those people whose knowledge of the world tells them that human beings exercise their own judgment when it comes to a question of personal habits. The only way that these are regulated is through an appeal to the higher nature. It is right to be moderate; it is also commonsense, since it conduces to well-being.

Legislation on moral matters always fails. Examples are legion. Take two. Have the Gaming Acts stopped betting? No; the law is evaded. Has the Prohibition Act in the United States stopped the consumption of alcoholic beverages? Emphatically not. These two examples both refer to personal habits, and the reader will doubtless think of many others. Restrictive legislation of this kind simply creates law violators.

Reforms in the domain of moral conduct are matters for the public conscience. For instance, no law was passed forbidding a nobleman to roll drunk under the table after dinner, but although it was quite correct not so very long ago, it is now decidedly "not done." This spontaneous improvement in manners permeated to the lower orders, and despite what our teetotal faddists may say, steady progress is going on; this improvement is, and will be, fostered by the efforts of the True Temperance Association along the lines of the great laws of the universe, which are ever building up, improving, and evolving, not tearing down, restricting, and forbidding.

Perhaps this little sketch of the True Temperance Association may be useful in interesting some women to assist its efforts to develop, in a natural way, from the materials at hand, an improved public-house on the lines already indicated.

M. M. WHITON.

THE NURSING PROFESSION TO-DAY.—I.

Although almost every paid occupation for educated women is full to overflowing at the present time, the nursing profession shares the comparative unpopularity of domestic service; and from innumerable hospitals the cry goes up: "We could introduce this or that reform, we could arrange shorter hours or easier conditions of work, but we are so short of staff."

In some cases, to be sure, this may be merely a plausible excuse. In their present anomalous and unsatisfactory economic position, the majority of hospitals are forced to exercise pretty drastic control over expenditure; often they cannot afford to employ the proper number of nurses, often they have no accommodation for them—especially where new wards have been opened without a corresponding increase in the nurses' quarters. But even so, the fact remains that a great many young women possessing all the latent qualities that go to make a first-class nurse—young women who would find the profession infinitely more interesting and congenial than secretarial or Civil Service work—are shy of entering it from a very natural dread of the unknown hardships and worries they may encounter. Yet here, as in most other occupations, the hypothetical horrors so dear to popular imagination are vastly and ludicrously exaggerated; it is just the little every-day trials and restrictions, unguessed at by the general public, that go to make the nurse's lot so much more trying than it need be. In the words of the ancient Cockney philosopher: "It isn't the 'opping over the 'edges as 'urts the 'orse's 'ooofs; it's the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard 'igh road."

Easier hours and conditions of work, and the removal or adaptation of the more irksome rules and regulations to which hospital nurses must submit, would be beneficial to the profession as a whole, no less than to the individual members of it.

At present, the first and foremost thing demanded of every probationer is a high degree of physical strength and endurance; necessarily so, when she has an eleven-hour day, and must be on her feet for the whole of the eleven hours. But physical heftiness is not always combined with those qualities of imagination, sympathy, and gentleness which are so infinitely desirable in anyone attending upon sick people, and, consequently, the very best nurses are just those indomitable spirits whose duties can only be carried out at a very heavy cost to themselves, involving much premature exhaustion and ill-health in later life. This *ought not to be*.

In Victorian days, when "delicacy of frame" was held to imply an actual social distinction, and robust health, in a woman, was held to be the somewhat vulgar monopoly of the working classes, the well-bred, well-educated girl who took up nursing as a career was apt to be regarded by her friends and relatives very much as a modern University graduate would be if she announced that she was about to become a charwoman. Even the romantic glamour which that exceedingly hard-headed lady, Miss Florence Nightingale, unwittingly contrived to cast around her profession, did not prevent a widely read little textbook for nurses, published in the 'seventies, from opening with the emphatic and indisputable axiom that "a nurse should be sober." Nowadays, our hospitals are no longer staffed alternately by descendants of Sairey Gamp, and ardent young social workers who welcome the hardships of their lot as an earnest young novice might welcome the restrictions of her convent.

REVIEWS.

Impressions and Comments. By Havelock Ellis. Second Series. (Constable. 12s.)

These reflections are like the soul of a diary. It seems that each of them must have arisen from some event in the writer's own life, or in the world outside; but he tells us little of either. Sometimes he does just mention where he has been, at other times he leaves us to find out for ourselves. In a paragraph headed only "March 31st," he writes:—

"I wandered through the Palazzo Davanzati delighted with the picture it presents of a reconstituted fourteenth-century Florentine house."

On the next page, under the heading April 2nd, we find a beautiful little bit of description written in Ravenna:—

"This skilfully restored Mausoleum of Galla Placidia surely remains one of the supreme jewels of art. In this dim little chamber we seem to see the finest moment in the development of mosaic, by no means the latest, for the later mosaics of the monumental church of Vitale close by are far less beautiful. Here the mosaic is simple and free and

There has been a general levelling-up, and that is all to the good; but to get the best results we want a much more general levelling-up. It should be possible for an intelligent woman of average physique to enter a hospital without saying good-bye to all her interests and pleasures in the outside world; without being too dead-beat at the end of each day to think of anything but bed; and without having, as the rule rather than the exception, to put up with restraints upon her personal liberty which no modern mistress would dare to impose upon a general servant.

Again, in order to combine the qualities of physical endurance and amenability to discipline, the hospital authorities prefer to catch their probationers young. No one is accepted over the age of thirty-three, and very few over the age of thirty. But a doctor in attendance upon a private patient does not select, from amongst the patient's friends, the youngest girl to act as his attendant; he considers that an older woman will be more conscientious, more careful, and will probably have a greater sense of responsibility. And the majority of hospital patients, especially middle-aged men and women drawn from that very sensitive and independent section of the community, the respectable working-class, would, as a rule, very much prefer *not* to be nursed by "a slip of a girl." If hospital duties were made a little less arduous, and if hospital nurses were treated, in their off-duty times, a little less like small schoolgirls, it would be possible to raise the age of entrance, say, to forty, and to attract a very good type of capable and motherly woman, eminently well suited for work which, after all, is not by any means child's play.

It is, of course, the fact that the nursing profession originated amongst members of the various religious orders, and is still carried on by them in many parts of the world, that gives the faintly conventual flavour to the nurse's life even to-day and in England. She must state her religion upon her application form; and though a confessed free-thinker is not actually ruled out upon that score alone, if otherwise eligible, attendance at daily prayers remains compulsory for everyone; and non-attendance at chapel—where a hospital chapel exists—would certainly be unfavourably noticed. The nurse's uniform, again, however bright and becoming it may appear in the eyes of an onlooker, is a mortification to the flesh, and as horribly ill-adapted to its real purpose as the voluminous robes of a lay sister. A light, soft, loose-fitting overall costume, so easy and inexpensive to wash that it could be renewed daily, is obviously what is required; but no hospital dares to break the established tradition by introducing it.

And before we exclaim against these traditions, let us consider how far they are reinforced by unthinking popular prejudice. We do not consider it an unbecoming thing for a school teacher, or clerk, or journalist to be seen playing tennis, going to a music-hall, or resting upon a sofa and enjoying a harmless novel and a harmless cigarette when her day's work is done. Yet if we detect a nurse engaged in one of these innocent recreations, involuntarily we assume a disparaging expression; we think of her as a creature apart—her soul consecrated to her vocation—far above our trivial human appetites—that is all. It is very hard luck for her!

MADGE MEARS.

altogether lovely. There is an immortal serenity in the blue and starry dome which slowly grows clearly visible in the soft light diffused through the golden window slabs. See, above the entrance, the young shepherd Christ and His sheep; the lyrical beauty and grace of that vision can nowhere be surpassed in this Ravenna whose old church walls are haunted by shadowy processions of solemn mosaic figures. Here is one of the shrines of our Western world."

So then he was travelling in Italy. But where was he on June 17th, when he wrote:—

"There is no human soul in sight on this large expanse of brickland, nor likely to be all day long; far away, indeed, one faintly discerns here and there a human habitation but no indication of human life. So here among luxurious elastic hillocks we choose our place of repose. Here we may spread our simple meal, here we may discourse of the whole universe or read from the books we have brought, Yang Chew's 'Garden of Pleasure' and 'Les Cents Nouvelles Nouvelles,' books which seem to harmonise with each other and with our mood of the moment. . . . It is a warm day but soft. The warmth of the sun and the coolness of the air seem at this delicately poised moment of the year to alternate

rhythmically in delicious harmony. Afar from the eyes of men, we are free to open our garments and so far as we will to fling them off, so that the sun and air alike may play deliciously on our flesh. Here is the atmosphere of Giorgione's Concert. Here is the Wilderness of Omar Khayyam. Yet still it is England, and our jug of wine is ale and the larks furnish our music.

"In a few days, among the crowds of London streets, this day will seem to both of us a dream that was never lived in this world."

"Both of us," but he does not say who his companion was. The diary does not record human converse any more than events. It is the very antithesis of the celebrated diaries which give the public news of the day, mixed up with impressions of well-known people and gossip about all the rest. It is almost equally far away from the diaries, more common in fiction than in real life, which record the emotional history of an individual in his relation to other individuals.

But although Mr. Havelock Ellis tells us nothing about his personal relations, and is never in the least autobiographical, it would be a mistake to suppose that he tells us nothing about himself. A reader who did not know him, or any of his other writings, could acquire from this volume a more than superficial knowledge of his attitude to life. It is, indeed, more fully expressed here than it could be in any other kind of book, except perhaps a volume of lyrics. Many of the paragraphs are very like lyrics, and though opinions are given or indicated on various aspects of morality, theology, ritual, archaeology and psychology, these are not, I think, the most characteristic passages in the book.

On August 14th, 1914, the writer recorded the beginning of the Great War in the following words:—

"The sky is a cloudless blue, and the breeze murmurs pleasantly through the leaves overhead, and the butterflies chase one another idly, and the doves coo at intervals, and the stream pressed by the water lilies is almost too languid to move beneath the heat. Perfect peace seems to rule the world, and the reign of heaven begun on earth. I note these things, and I note them only with sadness. For to-day, it is said, five nations are beginning to fight the greatest battle in the history of the world, and over the whole cradle of human civilisation the Powers of Hell are let loose. *Vae victis! Vae victoribus!*"

Later he writes:—

"My bells are jangled and fall silent. I am sorry. Yet I would not have it otherwise. They are not hung in an ivory tower. By day and night I think of the Great War. But I never have any wish to write about it. If I could I would forget it. In the Peninsular War, it is said, one of Wellington's generals was guilty of a flagrant act of insubordination, and Wellington, who in little matters was so hard a disciplinarian, took no notice. They asked him later how it was. 'By God,' he replied, 'it was too serious.' This war seems to me to be the most flagrant act of insubordination committed by man against civilisation and humanity. It is too serious for the lash of discipline to touch. We must leave it at that."

And he does not write of it, though he does write of militarism, refer to the emotions excited by the destruction of Rheims, and even describe an air-raid.

I should like to end by quoting such beautiful and characteristic passages as the one on poppies, or the ones headed "In Cælo Juris" or "An Emerald." They would, I think, prove my point that the diary is really a collection of lyrics. But I have quoted enough to show what it is like, and I must now refer readers to its own pages.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

Telephone: Museum 6910.

LOUTH BY-ELECTION.

Work in this division, in support of Mrs. Wintringham, is in full swing, and women canvassers and speakers of all political parties are coming to our non-party, all-party standard, to urge the electors to put another woman into the House. Our Grimbsy Society is giving us energetic help, and the London Society for Women's Service and the Liverpool and Newport Societies are sending voluntary workers. Stalls in the market place at Louth, Caistor, and Market Rasen have been set up, and open-air meetings at Immingham are in full swing. But perhaps the most valuable work is the personal visits paid in the little scattered villages which make up the bulk of the constituency.

Voluntary workers, with or without motor cars and bicycles, are still wanted, as any number can be used.

It is very encouraging to find how much interest is taken by the women in the candidature of another woman; and Mrs. Wintringham is so well known locally that her own merits disarm a great many prejudices about "the proper place of women." We must spare no effort to get her in.

WEST LEWISHAM BY-ELECTION.

The results of the somewhat amusing campaign will be known by the time these notes are read by our members. A brief account of the very successful meeting for women voters, organised by Miss Auld at Forest Hill, appears in another column. Much to the disappointment of the Press, it was entirely inconsistent with our election policy to give what it called a "lead" to the women of the constituency in the selection of their candidate in this by-election. The three candidates have all promised to give us their support to secure the objects on our programme, each with some reservations; in such a case the duty of the N.U.S.E.C. is simply to give the women on the electorate an opportunity of hearing the candidates' views on the questions for which we stand, and to use the unique opportunity such an occasion presents for energetic propaganda work.

GLASGOW S.E.C.

AUTUMN WEEK-END SCHOOL, OCTOBER 7TH TO 10TH. In the midst of by-election excitements it is pleasant to think of the peaceful atmosphere of an autumn school, arranged by the Glasgow Society, at Largs, on the Firth of Clyde. The choice

of place, apart from the most interesting Syllabus of Lectures on the programme of the National Union, should ensure the success of this School. The principal lecturers include Mrs. Abbott, Miss Helen Fraser, Mrs. Paisley, Miss Frances Melville, B.D., J.P., and Miss M. A. Snodgrass, Town Councillor, Glasgow. The fees are very reasonable.

Full information may be had from the Glasgow Society, 202, Hope Street, Glasgow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PAMPHLETS.

"Women and the League of Nations." By A. Helen Ward. 3d.

"The Case for Equal Franchise." By Elizabeth Macadam. 3d.

Miss Ward's suggestive pamphlet should have a wide sale on the bookstalls of our Societies; it will certainly stimulate study on the League. The pamphlet on Equal Franchise appears at an opportune moment. At by-elections and in preparation for a general election the public must be enlightened on this subject, and the answers to arguments against the extension of the franchise are here given in convenient form.

LEAFLETS.

"Women in Parliament. Why?" is a thousand copies. Suitable for any constituency.

"Women Voters! Have I a Vote?" is a thousand copies. Miss Macmillan's pamphlet condensed.

"THE WOMAN'S LEADER"

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION { BRITISH ISLES 17s. 4d. ABROAD 17s. 4d.

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. 1d. per word each insertion. 6d. extra if replies are received at office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMPULSORY RESCUE OF GIRLS UNDER EIGHTEEN.

MADAM,—In her interesting article of September 2nd, Miss Neilans would seem to have accused me of plagiarism, although I do not think she intended to do so. I know, of course, that the Association which she represents favoured educational as a substitute for penal methods, but was not aware that it had adopted any such outline for a scheme as that put forward in my papers. These papers were not written without the consultation of many persons whose opinions are infinitely more worth having than my own, and if the same solution to the problem has been arrived at by more than one association and thinker, so much the better for the cause in hand.

I cannot plead guilty to forgetting the Association's constitutional disapproval of treating prostitutes "differently from other people," since I opened my first article with the definite statement that Clause 3 had been opposed from a disapproval of the "Penalisation of Prostitution." My whole object was not to refute this principle, but to show that the methods it entailed were inapplicable to immature persons. I still contend that as a method of legislating for a new classification of offenders—"Adolescents" (I am making use of Miss Neilans' own term)—the Clause merited greater consideration than it received. I do not agree that if Clause 3 had been passed "as it stood" (which, by the way, I never advocated) men could have seduced girls between sixteen and eighteen, because I cannot conceive that public opinion could have accepted Clause 3, and, at the same time, have rejected the Bishop of London's original Bill, with its punishment for the defilement of girls under eighteen. Neither do I consider that the provision of Clause 3, that a woman must be convicted of prostitution before she can be punished for "solicitation," can be "advisedly" set aside. If this provision is sometimes abused, it is not invariably so, and constitutes a foundation for, and an additional proof of, the suspicion of "mere solicitation," which, if punishable in itself, would be liable to incessant abuse.

With regard to the equity of the equal treatment of the sexes, I have not disputed it. I consider that the first-hand experience of social workers amongst boys ought to have been more in evidence before Clause 3 was "scrapped."

As to the somewhat misinterpreted term, "compulsory rescue," my own experience tends to show that, just as compulsory education (not opposed by Miss Neilans) is the training of the mind which, if left to the misconceptions of youth, would remain unbalanced, so "compulsory rescue," rightly applied, may frequently be the support of a girl's own weakened will, and not the violation of it. But extended education and control would solve these problems and may be the outcome of all discussions, if women will stand together and propose a workable scheme before the next Parliamentary Session.

M. FRIDA HARTLEY.

COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

SEPTEMBER 17.
At Sutton Coldfield, Town Hall Grounds, 4 p.m. Speakers: H. Wilson Fox, Esq., M.P., Rev. G. A. Studdart Kennedy.

SEPTEMBER 18.
At Devises, Brotherhood, 3 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Whitehead, C.B.E.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE STATE PURCHASE AND CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.
SEPTEMBER 20.
At Harringay, Women's Co-operative Guild, 3 p.m. Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Miss F. L. Carre.
At Wealdstone, Women's Co-operative Guild, 7.30 p.m. Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

SEPTEMBER 21.
At Balham, Women's Adult School, 8 p.m. Subject: "State Purchase, the Solution of the Drink Problem." Speaker: Miss F. L. Carre.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN APPOINTMENT has been made by the Civic Worth Society to Mr. D'Arcy Denny, D.D., to entertain at the Garrett Studios, adjoining Warren St. Station, on the First Wednesdays. Consultations, 3-6 p.m. One Guinea (one or more persons). Popular Lecture and Demonstration, 6-7.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. (one shilling before the day). Dr. C. W. Withinshaw in the Chair. Dance, 7.30-10 (special ventilation), 2s. 6d. (one shilling before the day). Some of the Lecture-Titles are below, and in addition there will be something on Drawing, Speaking, Originality, and Personality. "Thriving on a Low Food Cost." "Less Food Cost and More Brain Power." "Neither Illness nor Premature Old Age." "Harnessing the Germ." "Choosing Staff and Partners." "Controlling Weight." "Painless Childbirth." "Complexion." "Difficult Children." "Thought Control." "Matrimonial Problems." "The Natural Logic of Man's Food." "Simple Life Holidays at 1s. per day, 17 miles from Westminster."

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 6.30, Miss Maude Royden.

THE ORTHODOXY OF TO-DAY.—Unitarian Booklets given post free.—Miss Barmby, Mount Pleasant, Sidmouth.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Subscription: London Members, £2 2s., Country Members, £1 5s. (Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10s. 6d.) per annum. Entrance fee, one guinea. Excellent catering; Luncheons and Dinners à la Carte.—All particulars, Secretary, Tel.: Mayfair 332.

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

C B C THE SOCIETY FOR Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress.

Established at the Inaugural Meeting held on Tuesday, 16th August, in the Hotel Cecil.

President: Marie Carmichael Stopes, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Vice-Presidents: William Archer, Esq., Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A., Sir James Barr, C.B.E., M.D., Edward Carpenter, Esq., The Rev. Dr. H. Corner, M.A., Harold Cox, Esq., M.A., The Lady Glenconner, Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, M.A., Councillor E. King, J.P. (Mayor of Islington), Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., C.B., M.B., Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, The Lady Constance Lytton, A. Baldwin Raper, Esq., M.P., Sir Archdald Reid, K.B.E., F.R.S., Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, J.P., M.P., Mrs. Alec Tweedie, F.R.G.S., H. G. Wells, Esq., B.Sc., J.P., J. Havelock Wilson, Esq., C.B.E., M.P.

Hon. Secretary: Councillor H. V. Roe.

Hon. Treasurer: Aylmer Maude, Esq.

Hon. Solicitors: Messrs. Braby & Waller, Dacre House, Arundel St., Strand.

A General Executive Committee, and Special Committees are formed.

TEMPORARY OFFICE, at the Mothers' Clinic for Constructive Birth Control, 61, MARLBOROUGH ROAD, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.19.

MEMBERSHIP: Shall be open to all who approve of the objects and subscribe to its funds, without regard to Nationality, Religion or Politics.

Apply for Membership Forms to the Hon. Secretary, at above address.

PROFESSIONAL.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN, Social Workers, Approved Society. Deposit Contributors; Exemptions; New entrants cordially welcomed.—Secretary, 10, Curzon-road, London, N. 10.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. Phone, Central 6048.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN at Ileden College, Kingstone, near Canterbury. Gardening year begins mid-September.—For illustrated prospectus apply Secretary.

ENGLISH LADY IN SAN REMO wishes Lady Partner with small capital, thorough knowledge cake, sweetmaking, to work with her in starting Tea Shop.—D. Fuller's, 99, New Bond-street, W. 1.

EARN SHORT CUTS to housework from Miss Gwynne Howell, household engineer and labour-saving specialist; consultations, personal or written.—6, Redcliffe-road, S.W. 10.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING combined with practical office work; fees according to subjects taken.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

POLITICAL WOMAN, well known, will coach others desiring to undertake organising as a career or understand municipal, parliamentary, and other work.—Apply Politicus, c/o WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

POSTS VACANT OR WANTED.

ABLE WOMAN ORGANISER, experienced in all political work, seeks employment. Would act as Organising Secretary to M.P. or Parliamentary Candidate.—Box 829, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W. 1.

VOLUNTARY WORKER OR WORKERS WANTED; Girls' Club Leader (one or two evenings). Clerical work at Baby Centre (two hours Wednesday). Expenses paid.—Rector, 59, Kennington Park-road, S.E. 11.

SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED.

WANTED, GENTLEWOMAN, cook's duties; under 40; other gentewomen in household.—Mrs. Turner, 6, Kingsburgh-road, Edinburgh.

WANTED SITUATIONS for unmarried mothers and their babies, as generals or mother's helps; good references.—Write N.C.U.M.C., 20, Berkeley-street, W. 1.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FURNISHED HOUSE, near Maidstone, 2 sitting, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, h. and c.; gas cooker and lights; plate, linen; October till March; moderate rent.—S. 95, Shirland Gardens, London, W. 9.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED ROOM, near Great Central Station, for occasional occupation only; very moderate rent; end September, year or longer; Miss D. Courtney, 4, Frogmal Mansions, N.W. 3.

DRESS.

SMART CUT AND
PERFECT TAILOR-
ING AT MODERATE
PRICES

Th. Melissen,

Ladies'
Tailor.

PERSONAL ATTENTION.

62, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

CORSETTIERE.—Thoroughly experienced. Highly recommended. Perfect fit. Corsets of former and latest models, also Surgical and Maternity.—Margaret Madden, 62, Great Portland-street, W.1.

MEDICAL, Etc.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist.
FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Years
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—4, Chapel Walks, Manchester.
Tel.: 3402 City.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

THE MISSES NEAL and TUCKER undertake every description of Typewriting and Secretarial work; reporting meetings, &c.; first-class training for ladies as secretaries.—Walter House, 52, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2 (Gerrard 1472).

EDUCATIONAL.

LADY AND GENTLEMAN, having comfortable house in country, near Glasgow, in bracing and beautiful district, are prepared to board a limited number of children to attend a neighbouring high-class co-educational school, with own family as day-pupils; the house is of modern construction; central heating; southern exposure; large garden; references exchanged.—Box 823, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

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 ½ mile. Board residence, 47s. 6d. to 63s. 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 Windsor.

A PERFECT PLACE FOR CAMPERS.—1s. per night per person, with room free if desired, and every necessity. Store near. Only 17 miles London.—Box 823, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL BUTTERMERE, Gem of Lakeland. Best Rambling and Climbing Centre. **VICTORIA HOTEL.** Private and comfortable. Write for booklet. Finest Autumn Holiday.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's-court-square, S.W.5 (Warwick-road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; write or call for tariff; strictly inclusive terms; unequalled for comfort and attention; own private garage. B. and B., 7s. 6d. Tel.: Western 344.

ROOMS and breakfast (Gentlewomen only): temporary or permanent; gas stoves.—Miss Kemp, 10, Endsleigh-street, W.C.1.

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 1d. a WORD, 6d. EXTRA FOR BOX NUMBER.

Printed by LOXLEY BROTHERS LIMITED, Whitefriars House, Carmelite Street, London, E.C.4, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., and Published by BRITISH PERIODICALS LTD., 170, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED, Large Double Room and Single Room; redecorated; gas fires; electric light; restaurant; phone; terms, 1 gn.; Hampstead; 3 minutes Swiss Cottage.—Box 831, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

TO LET AND WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Hampstead; seven bedrooms, dining-room, two sitting-rooms; geyser, bath; telephone; electric light; seven guineas a week.—Apply Mrs. Oliver Strachey, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Fernhurst, Nr. Haslemere; four bedrooms, kitchen, living room; 7 acres of ground; from now to April 1st; two and a-half guineas a week.—Apply Mrs. Oliver Strachey, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET, near Holland Park (Tube) Station; three rooms, kitchen and bathroom; quiet, airy, and sunny; electric light, gas cooker; telephone; tradesman's lift; three guineas for six months or longer.—Mrs. Edmund Garrett, 13, Crescent Mansions, Elgin Crescent, London, W.11.

SMALL UNFURNISHED ROOM, N.W.; pleasant private house; geyser; telephone; attendance is. an hour; 10s. 6d. weekly; share sitting-room by arrangement; frequent buses and trains 4 minutes.—Box 830, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGE, SUFFOLK.—5 bedrooms, 3 sitting-rooms; ¾ acres; garden produce; good water; stabling; station ¼ mile; cook-housekeeper; 2½ guineas week.—Geikie-Cobb, 40, Cathcart-road, S.W.10.

ITALY, San Remo.—To Let for winter months or longer, small, well-furnished, self-contained flat; excellent position; write only.—D. Fuller's, 99, New Bond-street, W.1.

WANTED, Small Flat or Maisonette, unfurnished; 2 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, and bathroom; Fulham Road, Earl's Court, Notting Hill Gate, or other accessible district; strictly moderate rent.—Apply C. R. Wilson, Abbey Mill House, Coggeshall, Essex.

WANTED, October 20th, Unfurnished Flat, London, for one lady; two good-sized rooms, and, if possible, one small, kitchen, bathroom; rent not exceeding £85 per annum.—Box 827, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

TO LET.—Two or three unfurnished rooms; geyser; electric light, gas; suit business woman; near station.—Letter first, "E.", 9, Elm-road, High Barnet.

CHELSEA.—Bed-sitting-room in small flat; suitable for lady; breakfast given.—Write M., 4, Holbein Place, S.W.1.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from November, for some months; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; 2 miles Sunningdale station; £2 a week; less for long period.—Miss Ingram, 1, Stanley Place, Fentiman-road, S.W.8.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

IRISH DAMASK TABLECLOTHS.—Beautiful floral designs, fine quality, slightly imperfect, size 70 by 70 ins., 10s. 9d.; 70 by 86 in., 15s. 3d.; 70 by 106 in., 16s. 6d. Also bundles of Damask Tablecloths, slightly imperfect, for Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c., four cloths in a bundle, sizes about 13 to 2 yards, 32s. 6d. per bundle. Write for this month's free Bargain List. Safe delivery of parcels guaranteed.—HUTTON'S, 41, Main-street, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATHEENIC Scotch Woven UNDERWEAR. All sizes supplied in finest Wool, Silk and Wool, and Merino. Guaranteed UNSHRINKABLE. Write makers DIRECT for patterns and prices.—Dept. 10, Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS, also Fruit and Iced Layer Cakes; large quantities at reduced prices for Bazaars, &c.; price list on application.—Miss Martin, 93, Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge-road, S.W.1.