

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. 39.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1921.

PRICE 3D.  
Registered as a Newspaper.

Contents :

	PAGE		PAGE
THE OFFER OF SHAM DEGREES ... ..	491	THE GERMAN COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN	
NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER ... ..	491	COLOGNE ... ..	493
THE ADVOCACY OF LOW WAGES. By B. L.		THE WOMEN POLICE MOVEMENT ... ..	493
Hutchins ... ..	492	CORRESPONDENCE ... ..	494

## NOTES AND NEWS

### Geneva and Woman Suffrage.

It is depressing, although expected, news to hear that the Canton of Geneva has rejected the proposal to grant the vote to women by 14,166 votes to 6,629. The interest was not, we fear, intense, for only a little over half the electorate voted. Curiously enough it appears to be the fear of Bolshevism which has turned the scale. This bogey was put up by the women's opponents, though how they managed to prove that all women are Bolsheviks passes British understanding.

### The Grace for Titular Degrees.

In connection with the events at Cambridge, which are dealt with elsewhere this week, it becomes important to study the actual provisions of the Grace for titular degrees which was carried on the 20th inst. by a majority of 642. The Grace (which by the way it is proposed to make retrospective in its action) received the votes of many who also voted in favour of the larger "Compromise" scheme, and who, before doing so, can scarcely have thought the matter out properly or have adequately studied the wording of Grace II. This Grace seeks primarily to give the University of Cambridge power "to confer by diploma"—this is to mark inferiority of status—"Titles of Degrees"—thus distinguished from actual degrees to show further disfavour—"in any faculty upon students of a recognised institution for the higher education of women who have done all that is required of them by the Statutes and Ordinances of the University." Next comes a sentence which is evidently intended to suggest, if not actually to establish, a difference between the educational conditions of the two sexes. For "the University" is to "have power by Grace of the Senate to recognise for this purpose institutions for the higher education of women and to determine the periods and conditions of residence and other requirements to be satisfied by women students before their admission to Titles of Degrees." The Grace gives women no right to share in any other University advantages. Mark the next sentence, and especially its final phrase—"The University may also" (not "shall") "admit members of such recognised institutions to instruction in the University as well as to the use of its libraries, laboratories, and museums, and it shall have power to determine the numbers to whom and the conditions on which any or all of these privileges shall be granted." In short, if the Grace were to become a Statute (from which it is a long way off at

present) the University might close the lecture rooms, the University library, and the laboratories to the majority of women students or even to all of them.

### The Outrage on Newnham College.

Cambridge undergraduates showed themselves at their very worst on the evening of the poll. The instant the result of the voting on the two Graces was declared, over a thousand undergraduates rushed, evidently by pre-arrangement, from the Senate House towards Newnham College. They rushed quite unhindered by the University or municipal authorities. On reaching the beautiful iron gates, put up in memory of Miss A. J. Clough, the first principal, they proceeded to batter them in. Most of the lower portions of the gates and the beautiful scrollwork these hooligans smashed into fragments, and what remained of the gates was violently bent in by the driving force of the crowd. A considerable number of these honourable members of the University broke into the grounds and in one way or another contrived to do further damage. After the gates had been broken a few policemen began to march the men away. It is by no means the first time that undergraduates have exhibited their bullying spirit towards Newnham; and the authorities of the colleges and town must have been amply warned by experience. But the measures which they took to protect the non-graduate population were childish in their insufficiency. The undergraduates (it is often pleaded) bring money into the town; and the townsmen and women have the honour of paying for the outrages they commit. It is now reported that the Proctors are taking a very serious view of the case, and heavy penalties will be inflicted. Some of the undergraduates—probably those who did not take part—are raising a fund in order to repair the damage done.

### Woman Civil Service Commissioner.

The Treasury has shown great obstinacy, which is perhaps not amazing but is certainly deplorable, in the carrying out of the decisions of the House of Commons in regard to women in the Civil Service. Establishment officers, who are definitely demanded by Parliament, have not yet made their appearance, and the Woman Commissioner, whom Sir Robert Horne all but promised, has again receded into the distance. "The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury," we learn from a letter addressed to the Federation of Women Civil Servants,

" have to inform you that there is at present no vacancy among the Civil Service Commissioners, and that, after careful consideration, my Lords are not prepared at the present time to make an additional appointment to the grade." Parliament is now meeting, however, and our friends are on the spot. Perhaps my Lords will think again.

#### The Marriage Bar.

The St. Pancras Councillors have dismissed Dr. Miall-Smith, led by one of the Labour members, who asserted that he had behind him the Labour Party, the unemployed, and the ex-soldiers. If we were to believe this statement it would be a serious matter; but even he himself seemed to hedge somewhat, for he complained loudly that the protests arising over this case had not been heard when the Council dismissed the married charwomen. If he did not hear the protests then, it was because he did not listen. Miss Susan Lawrence made a splendid fight on their behalf on the L.C.C., and, locally, it would naturally be the Labour Councillors themselves to whom the charwomen would turn for help. But in any case that sort of argument proves nothing. Everyone who cares about married women's rights knows that one stand helps all other cases, whether it is a stand of charwomen or of doctors, and we repeat our desire to see this matter taken into Court. This case is, unfortunately, not an isolated one. Glasgow Corporation have passed a resolution that all married women whose husbands are in a position to support them shall be dismissed, and the decision affects three lady doctors. So the situation that seems to be developing is that women who take public medical appointments must either remain single or be prepared to sacrifice their posts. The latter course is a sheer waste of the training they have undergone and the skill they have acquired, and there is no post more suited to women than maternity and child welfare work. Marriage should increase rather than diminish their fitness for it.

#### Married Women's Property.

Marriage seems to be a very heavily penalised occupation. Not only is outside work cut off, but inside work seems to be disparaged also. A case is about to be heard in the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, on November 1st, which illustrates this very plainly. The case is *Meyer v. Meyer*, and the woman, who has devoted eleven years of her life to the exclusive work of a business carried on by herself and her husband, is claiming that the business is partly hers. The case is exceedingly interesting, both in the principles it involves, and the details of the particular example, and women who are interested in the status of married women would do well to attend the hearing. So far as we can see, the trouble is that married couples, when they act in a business which is a virtual partnership, often, for simplicity's sake, carry it on in the name of the husband alone. This apparently gives him the legal power to claim and keep the whole concern, capital, profits, and all. Certainly all this gives rise to serious thoughts about the institution of marriage.

#### The Guardianship of Infants Bill.

The Prime Minister's reply to Lady Astor's question about the possibility of passing the Guardianship of Infants Bill through its final stage this session was disappointing. Mr. Lloyd George reminded her of the definite assurance given by the Leader of the House last August that only unemployment should be dealt with during the present sittings. He could not even promise to bring it in next session. But he must be made to.

#### Maternal Mortality.

The increase of maternal mortality from 2,353 in 1918 to 4,144 in 1920, has roused the disquieted authorities to action. A careful investigation has been arranged for under the supervision of Dr. Janet Campbell, who is working in conjunction with the medical officers of health throughout the country. Inquiries into the circumstances of every maternal death connected with child-birth will start this month, and continue for some time, and boards of guardians have been asked to give all possible assistance.

#### The Milk Grant.

Lady Astor, Mr. Myers, and Captain Cooze all bombarded the Minister of Health with questions about the reduction of the Government grant for milk supplied to necessitous mothers. It was pointed out that splendid work had been done by the maternity and infant welfare services, and that the infantile death-rate had been reduced, but that the reduction of the grant would have an adverse effect on infant life. This contention has

been supported by women all over the kingdom, and Sir Alfred Mond, although trying to justify his decision, has had to give way. He now promises that the 50 per cent. grant shall be continued until the end of the financial year. Perhaps, when that time comes, we shall have reached better conditions. If not, the grant will have to be renewed again, for in a country where women vote, babies must not be left to be fed on sausages and beer.

#### Women and World Problems.

The importance of the expert advice of women in regard to world questions which come particularly within their province, is realised from a study of the lists of delegates from the various countries, numbering about fifty, which will be represented at the International Labour Conference which opens its third annual session at Geneva this week. From the constitution of the International Labour Organisation by the Peace Treaty in 1919, the value of the women's point of view has been recognised. By the articles of the treaty, each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, and "when questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman." It is further laid down that an adviser can act and vote if appointed as a deputy by the delegate, so that women have the direct power of deciding on world questions affecting themselves. At the first Conference, held at Washington, valuable work was done by Miss Margaret Bondfield and the late Miss Mary McArthur as workers' representatives on the Commissions which dealt respectively with child labour and maternity, and Miss Constance Smith replaced the Government delegate on the latter Commission. Miss Bondfield will again be a workers' adviser at the Geneva Conference, together with Miss Livesley of the General Union of Textile Workers, while Miss I. Sloane will attend as a Government adviser from the Ministry of Labour. A woman adviser is even coming from Japan on behalf of the Government in the person of Mrs. Moto Matsumoto. Among the subjects of particular interest to women are the protection of women and children in agriculture, the living-in conditions of agricultural workers, and the compulsory examination of all children employed on board ship.

#### Women in the League of Nations.

Two interesting Conferences were called last week by the Committee for Securing the Representation of Women on the League of Nations, at which Miss Royden, Lord Robert Cecil, Dr. Nitobé, and Mr. John Harris spoke of various aspects of the League's work, with particular reference to the part which women could play in helping it. Dr. Nitobé's paper upon the human and humanitarian aspect of the League's work showed an aspect of it which is not always emphasised, while Mr. Harris brought out very clearly the difficulties and complexities of the Middle Eastern situation. Miss Royden's speech on the need for women within the League was, as she said, reminiscent of pre-suffrage speeches, but it was none the less delightful for that; and Lord Robert Cecil, who described some of the actual achievements of the Second Assembly, gave his hearers much valuable information. The Conferences over which Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon presided were a notable success, and the receptions which followed them were very well attended. The Committee is to be congratulated on its propaganda, and we hope soon on its achievement also.

#### Dame Adelaide Anderson.

The dinner given by Lady Rhondda and others to testify the honour in which all public-spirited women hold Dame Adelaide Anderson and her work took place last Friday. The company included several ex-Home Secretaries, as well as the women prominent in every form of social work, and it was quite evident, not only from the formal speeches but from the whole spirit of the gathering, that it was genuine admiration and affection which brought them together. A cheque for £1,000 was presented to Dame Adelaide, whose response, recalling as it did the early difficulties and the pioneer work of the women factory inspectors, was listened to with delight.

**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.

## THE OFFER OF SHAM DEGREES.

Cambridge has been asked for bread and has offered a stone. It has rejected the "Compromise" scheme which would have given to women students university matriculation and to women graduates almost all that graduation now carries with it, save membership of the Senate and full eligibility for the Council. The scheme was an intrinsically weak one and based upon a parlous foundation. But what the University is trying to thrust upon women in its stead is infinitely worse—not so much by reason of the injury which it strives to inflict on women, but because of the ignominy which it must bring upon the University itself.

Every argument which women's Cambridge enemies have employed to carry Grace II.—the Grace for establishing "titular" degrees for women only—has served to disparage all Cambridge degrees. The Professor, whose waggeries are so much enjoyed on the "anti" side, spoke of his wish that women might be "plastered with degrees from head to foot"—thus implying that degrees are cheap and within easy reach of the vulgar. Cambridge degrees, according to such men, are valueless; and, therefore, just good enough for women. That by declarations of this kind the currency of academic values is debased, such men do not know. The deeper truths are hidden from their eyes.

Grace I., which offered women less than equality, was rejected by a slightly larger majority than was Scheme A in December last, which proposed equality. The result should be a grave lesson to the men responsible for the creation and fostering of the compromise project. A fairly large number of resident voters who voted against Scheme A in December, 1920, were, for various obscure reasons, out of sympathy with the venerable negativists amongst whom they found themselves. A forward motion seemed better suited to their temperament and aspirations. If they could abandon the stick-in-the-mud position to their elders and join the progressives, they were ready to do so. But there must be give and take. There must even perhaps be some more serious abandonments. And so the transaction bore an air of possible settlement as far as a majority of the resident voters were concerned. But even amongst the residents the settlement was only superficial. It was an exterior agreement without unity of heart or soul. The loyalists—the true equality party—could not work with fervour for a scheme which gave less than equality. They could not urge poor and busy men to come up from a distance to vote for a scheme whose genesis was of this mongrel nature. They would vote for it themselves because the Girton and Newnham authorities were willing to accept the scheme, and because many women perceived that it offered a valuable instalment. But not a few of them voted reluctantly; and even among the women there were those who said they would shed no tears if the Compromise were defeated. Outside the University and among the non-resident voters the matter was seen in much rougher outline. The non-residents are for the most part either in favour of sex-equality at the Universities or they are dead against it; and they vote accordingly. If they think a compromise really is a compromise, they love it platonically and stay at home. If they are "Antis" and think with the Master of Clare that it is not a compromise but a surrender, they hurry up to Cambridge to vote *non-placet*. These are some of the lessons drawn from the voting on Grace I.—which is a corpse.

We now have to do with the stony Grace II., and we shall have plenty to do. Grace II. would create a new degree—a degree which would be neither a degree of honest graduation, carrying with it the customary rights and responsibilities, nor an honorary degree. Rather would it be a degree of intentional dishonour, created expressly by Cambridge men to mark the inferiority to themselves which they strive to inflict on women who, by their own academic tests, may be otherwise their equals or superiors. It is an attempt to flout alike the Representation of the People Act, and the Sex Disqualification Removal Act. This Grace for the conferment of bogus degrees on the women of this country is not law yet. To become valid it must be embodied in a Statute which must lie on the table of the House of Commons and be submitted for approval to the King in Council. It must come, in short, before the tribunal of national opinion. Meantime, the Universities Commission will have its say. There have, as our opponents in Cambridge complain, been "sudden and insistent demands for equality" ever since women won the vote. What if the Commission should add another and more imperative demand for equality?

MARGARET HEITLAND.

## NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

#### By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The atmosphere of hope which has hitherto surrounded the Irish Conference has been rudely shattered, and it is not too much to say that opinion in the House of Commons is pessimistic in the extreme. So surely, indeed, do Members anticipate a breakdown, that General Election talk is very rife, and Members are looking anxiously towards their constituencies.

In the House itself the usual flow of questions is kept up, and, indeed, the months which have intervened since the House last sat have been fruitful in grievances wanting an airing. The asking of questions is one of the things which is an undubitably useful function in M.P.'s, but it can certainly be abused, and there are some Members of the present House who go to the extreme limit, and beyond it. For those who wish to get a vivid notion of the tangles and complexities of political life, a study of the green papers issued daily by the Vote Office proves very useful.

The proceedings in Parliament last week were, on the whole, uninteresting. The debate on Thursday was, however, enlivened by a most violent attack upon the housing policy of the Government, delivered with fire and fury and almost with tears by Dr. Addison. Much that he said was very just; to spend on slums 1½d. and on armaments 13s. 4d. is a serious disproportion. But why, one wondered, did he not say this when he himself was responsible for the policy? Sir Alfred Mond's reply was exceedingly clever. No one can push the attack back into the enemy's camp so well as he, when he is so minded. But he could not dispose of the obstinate facts all the same. Our housing policy has been a disastrous muddle; no one is satisfied, and many people are ruined; and, worse than all, thousands of our people are living in dwellings not fit for human habitation, and other thousands are all but homeless. No amount of Parliamentary recrimination can turn our eyes away from these facts, for they are the stuff of which modern discontent is made.

On the same day the House listened to a plea from Lord Robert Cecil for the starving peoples of Russia. To say that the House was unmoved by his appeal would be untrue; but yet nothing happens. It is a bad business. Lord Robert Cecil said, and it was news to many Members, that one of the difficulties in the way of famine relief was now definitely removed, since the assurances that supplies from outside really would reach the famine area were proved to be reliable. Both the British Red Cross and the Imperial War Relief Fund of this country are now completely satisfied on this point, and the reports of the Friends' Relief Mission show that only one-half per cent. of their supplies are lost. This being so, as Lord Robert said, it is economic folly, to say nothing more, to allow one of the best potential markets for our goods to be destroyed. He is not, however, really at home with such arguments, and it was when he broke into an appeal on humanitarian grounds that he spoke with most effect. As always, his moral fervour shone out very clearly, and the House came back with a severe bump when his sincerity was followed by the cynicism of Sir John Rees.

The Government's unemployment proposal to make an extra levy of 2d. from male workers and 1d. from female and juvenile workers in insured trades, in order to redistribute the money to the wives and families of the unemployed man has met with some severe criticism, especially from the Labour Party, but the Bill passed its second reading by a very substantial majority. Readers of this paper will probably note with interest that the proposal continues the "separation allowance" principle, or perhaps, more strictly, begins the wage to dependents principle. This aspect of the Bill has not been widely canvassed in the House: but it is a very important matter. Labour criticism was concentrated upon the injustice of taxing afresh the working population, at a moment when wages are dropping very nearly below subsistence level: but, as always happens in such disputes, much eloquence produced little outcome. The House is too uneasy about unemployment to refuse to try any palliative the Government may suggest.

A renewed outburst of activity among ex-Service men's associations is going on, with particular reference to the dismissals from Government service owing to reductions of staff. The associations are demanding the immediate dismissal of all women to make room for the redundant ex-Service men: but so extravagant a claim gets little practical recognition. If they would content themselves with asking for a fair application of the Lytton report they would be on better ground; for that report, which is now the Government's policy, holds a very just balance among conflicting claims.

## 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 ADVOCACY OF LOW WAGES.

By B. L. HUTCHINS.

We hear a great deal, and read a great deal in some of the papers, about the necessity of reducing wages because of the present slackness of trade, which has produced a crisis of unemployment unexampled in our history. The idea underlying this aspiration appears to be that German workers are undercutting ours by working very hard for low wages, and that in order to counteract this policy of theirs (which it is fashionable to regard as extremely noble from their own point of view, and very fiendish and hostile from ours), we ought to reduce wages, of course in a very much larger proportion, in order to meet the disparity of the exchange, and then we should be able to "compete," and "capture" the markets now "captured" by Germans. Now the rate of exchange is a thorny subject, consequently any remarks I make will be based on assumptions considerably on the safe side. *The Times*, on the day of writing, reveals the fact that the German mark exchanges at the rate of 465 against one pound of our money. In order to simplify calculations, let us take 400, a convenient round number and well within the mark. Four hundred marks to a pound means twenty marks to a shilling. So that workers who really wish to compete with Germany on these lines would have to take a shilling where now they take a pound, and sixpence where now they take ten shillings. Is the work of a steel smelter, or miner, or engineer to be done on such wages as this would mean? Or, to come to the workers with whom *THE WOMAN'S LEADER* is more immediately concerned, i.e., the women. According to Mrs. Barton's recent paper in the *Statistical Journal*, the minimum wage for women in less skilled processes, in trades under Trade Boards, is usually between 34s. and 37s. If the women become animated by the desire to undercut German women workers they would be reduced to somewhere about 1s. 10d. a week. This does not, however, really expose the situation, for the tribute levied as an indemnity on Germany takes the form of free goods, so that really to compete, patriotic English workers should accept nothing at all!

But what is to become of the product if everyone's wages are to be thus cut down to nothing, or to a very low minimum? The countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe are so desperately poor that they cannot buy from us—that is one great cause of unemployment here. Will there be any gain in reducing the purchasing power of English workers till they reach the level of poverty or even destitution in those other countries? Already, such is the irony of commercial methods, one hears rumours of "over-production." Most people, except the "new rich," are going rather short, some very short. Yet goods are rotting unsold in warehouses. "Oh," but I am told, "that is because wages are too high and the price correspondingly is too high." But if the wages were reduced the purchasing power of workers—the largest class of customers—would also be reduced, and if the price of the goods were reduced only in the same, or, what is more likely, a smaller proportion, there is no increased demand as far as these workers are concerned. In such a case, no doubt, the classes living on fixed incomes would benefit, but not the industrial workers, save remotely and problematically. It is the industrial workers who, by reason of numbers, form the majority of consumers of ordinary necessary articles; if they are impoverished the market fails.

Is it not the root of the matter, then, that we need to view trade as exchange, as co-operation, and to get rid of the old, senseless myths and symbols which describe it in military terms? "Capturing" a market may not be an inappropriate term for an

expedition exploring savage countries, and, in the traditional method, bartering little toys for the food or materials the savages have to exchange. The trader may or may not hold a pistol to the savage's head, but anyhow the pistol is there ready, in case the "market" seems unwilling to be "captured." But it is absurd to conceive of ordinary international trade on similar lines. In the present crisis, what is wrong is the failure of effective demand. The trouble is due, Mr. Hobson told us at the Economic Conference, even more to the post-war policy than to the effects of war itself. The attempt to extract excessive indemnities from Germany sends the exchange still further down, still further depresses the power of German workers to buy from us, and at the same time throws upon the market quantities of goods which deprive our workers of employment. This situation has been created by the ignorance and folly of those who are in command of the so-called Great Powers (which, in this connection, show neither strength nor greatness). It is disastrous enough for the working classes in any case, but what shall we say of those who use it as an argument to induce them deliberately to lower their standard of life, the effect of which must be still further to restrict the market? There is a quaint bit in one of Newman's books, telling the story of a young man of monastic leanings and deplorably unstable digestion, of whom it is related that the sight of a clergyman's wife affected him as if a cross-channel passenger were too suddenly confronted with a pork chop. That is the kind of effect produced on the present writer by the "vicarious asceticism" of persons not themselves subject to the fluctuations and uncertainties of industrial wages, who ignore the real causes of the present crisis, the inflation of currency, excessive claims on the vanquished enemy, &c., and try to set the working class of one country on the desperate expedient of competing against another by starvation. The English working class as a whole is not likely, I think, to accept this advice, though, obviously, individuals or sections may be driven by force of circumstances to act upon it. But more and more, the workers (brain as well as manual) will, I think, come to understand that under modern conditions trade is not the waging of war, that (again to quote Mr. Hobson) the world must be economically one, and any attempt to treat it as many must be disastrous. Our workers suffer for the poverty of German workers, and if the wages of English workers are depressed, those of Germans will be driven still further down.

## Feminist League

Miss Abadam will lecture at the Mortimer Hall, Mortimer Street, Upper Regent Street (Oxford Circus Buses and Tube), at 6.30 (Music at 6), on the following Tuesdays:—

- Oct. 25.—"The New Era: Reversal of Accepted Ideas." "Value of the League," "France and Spain."  
 Nov. 1.—"Link between Feminism and Reincarnation." "Woman's Longer Past."  
 "8.—"Revelations of Modern Science."  
 "15.—"Has any Religion its full chance under Male Administration?"  
 "22.—"Future Reform of Marriage Conditions." "Recent Sex Heresies." "Surplus Women."  
 "29.—"Evolution and Parthenogenesis."  
 Dec. 6.—"Secrets of Power." "Responsibility of Magnetic People." "Triumph of the Spirit."

All Women Welcome. Free Admission. Collection for Expenses.

## THE GERMAN COUNCIL OF WOMEN AT COLOGNE.

By DR. ELIZABETH ALTMANN-GOTTHEINER.

The German Council of Women opened its Biennial Meeting of 1921 on October 5th by a public meeting of welcome to the delegates and friends from all parts of Germany, in the beautiful hall of the "Guerzenich," the famous concert hall of Cologne, put at their disposal by the city authorities. There was a crowded attendance, beautiful music, and a series of addresses by the women of Cologne, the President of the District, the Mayor of Cologne, the Rector of Cologne University, guests from Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and others, and a vote of thanks given in the name of the German Council by its Vice-President, Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, member of the German Reichstag.

In every respect the city of Cologne fully sustained her reputation for open-handed hospitality. Her gigantic Cathedral, and the other "sights" of the town were a great attraction to those who did not attend all the business meetings. But, on the whole, the latter proved an even greater attraction and were fully attended from beginning to end.

On October 6th the first part of the proceedings was devoted to questions of women's education, and of their training for trades and professions. There was keen opposition to the fact that even now girl's schools in Germany are mostly ordered along the lines of masculine thought, and the necessity for women headmasters was strongly urged. For co-educational schools, which are becoming more and more frequent, a staff of men and women teachers of about equal numbers was considered to be the best thing. Part of the morning was given to the problem of training in citizenship, a question of particular importance in a democratic State where women enjoy equal rights of citizenship, and where women as well as men must be educated so as to be able to fulfil the new duties laid upon their shoulders. It was not considered that this could be done by any special lessons, but only by permeating school life as a whole with the ideals of citizenship and of responsibility. It is in fact more a question of the teacher than of the teaching.

With regard to the position of women in trades and professions, it was shown what a great mistake it is to believe that equal rights must necessarily mean equal opportunities. Though the new German Constitution makes no difference between men and women citizens, in many professions women are still restricted to the lower grades, and very often to lower salaries. It would be a way out of the difficulty if professions were more strictly subdivided into those suitable for men and those particularly adapted to the female sex. In any case, it seems absolutely necessary that women should be trained for their future professional career in exactly the same efficient way in which men are trained. They must also be won over to the idea of trade-unionism, which, though it has made great progress among women, is still not sufficiently recognised by them as the powerful weapon it might become in their hands. Great stress was laid on the choice of the right profession, and efficient advice was agreed upon to be the best means of professional selection.

The rest of the Biennial Meeting was devoted to the discussion of the claims of the Council with regard to the proposed reform of the Civil Code. It was necessary to consider from a woman's point of view all the sections which deal principally or exclusively with women, or which treat women differently from men. This is especially the case with regard to the marriage laws, and the laws concerning the rights of mothers. A Committee of women lawyers had carefully prepared a series of proposals which resulted in a long and very interesting debate, at times becoming very passionate, as the individual speakers told of their own personal experiences. It is to be hoped that in future the legal position of women in Germany will be similar to that of the Swedish women in their new Civil Code.

Though the party system in Germany has had the effect of awakening great political differences, which also make themselves felt in the ranks of the woman's movement, the Congress was an expression of female solidarity which proved stronger than all party differences, so that all members of the Council returned to their individual work with the conviction that they remain united by their common belief in those aims and ideals that concern the position of women.

## THE WOMEN POLICE MOVEMENT.

By ISOBEL GOLDINGHAM, M.B.E.

In the editorial foreword to the article on the "Rise and Growth of the Movement for Women Police," in your issue of October 7th, you advance the opinion that "it is each woman's business first to be well-informed, and then to come to her own opinion." In the hope of rendering this more possible to your readers I will ask leave to introduce some facts in connection with the Women Police Movement, which appear to have escaped the writer of this article. After describing the origin and work of the Women Patrols (and here I would like to say that the terms "Women Patrols" and "Women Police" are in no way interchangeable, and should never be employed to describe two entirely distinct activities), almost in the concluding paragraph of the article the writer finds space to allude to Miss Damer Dawson as being "one of Miss Boyle's principal helpers," and in a few lines gives a passing reference to the work of the Women Police Service.

Miss Damer Dawson was Chief Officer of the Women Police Volunteers, with Miss Nina Boyle as Deputy Chief. It was Miss Damer Dawson who obtained permission from the Commissioner (Sir Edward Henry) to form a Corps of Policewomen and work them in the Metropolitan area in uniform. She designed the first uniform ever worn by policewomen, which uniform has now become the basis of the accepted model. She obtained valuable concessions from the Home Office facilitating the employment of women in the provinces; brought the required influence to bear, enabling these provincial policewomen to draw their salaries from the same funds as the male members of the Force (Police, &c., Miscellaneous Provisions Act), and, in addition to the work of the Service in training and equipping over 1,000 women to serve as police, she individually addressed more meetings on the subject of Women Police than, perhaps, any other worker in the Movement. She continued these untiring efforts from September, 1914, actually until the day of her death, May, 1920.

It cannot be too clearly stated that the history of Women Patrols is not that of Women Police. The two Organisations concerned started with different work, aims, and ideals, and are as distinct to-day as they were when first organised.

No account of the Women Police Movement is complete without credit being given to the individual women who were the first to work as policewomen in the provincial towns, and upon whose success the practical side of the movement largely depended.

Your correspondent appears to consider that with the establishment of the Metropolitan Women Police Patrols the question and the status of the official policewoman in London has been thoroughly and satisfactorily settled, but all those who have an intimate acquaintance with the true policewoman know that this is far from being the case.

To illustrate this point we have only to turn to the evidence presented by Patrol-Sergeant Lilian Wyles before the Committee appointed by the Home Office. When asked whether a person whom they wished to arrest might not escape, she replied—"Yes, because we have to find a constable. You have to rush up and down . . . if a girl is at one end of the Strand, the constable who would do the work might be at the other. Then he has to follow her up, and it makes a lot of work." This action of "rushing up and down to find a constable" may be meritorious for the voluntary patrol, but when undertaken by a member of a Force having status, authority, and defined powers, it becomes undignified, if not ludicrous.

In our view it is through the disinterested and untiring efforts of the two pioneers in Women Police work—Miss Damer Dawson and Miss Allen—that the Movement is still able to make its way, and hold a place in the affairs of the community.



**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.

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR** successfully treated by Electrolysis; medical references; strict privacy; consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 12a, London-street, Paddington. Telephone: Padd. 3307.

**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).

**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 1 mile. Board residence, 47s. 6d. to 63s. Prospectus.—Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

**SILVERDALE, LANCS.—RESTHAVEN.** Beautifully situated; near sea and golf links; ideal for holidays or rest; autumn tints; terms moderate.

**BRITTANY.**—Comfortable Pension, opportunities for improving French, specially suitable for girls finishing education; good climate; terms moderate.—Mademoiselle Sanson, Pension Ste Marguerite, Parame.

**EASTBOURNE.—VEGETARIAN** Guest House, 2, Jevington Gardens. Best locality, central. Very pleasant, sheltered position. Special winter terms.—Mrs. Rogers (cookery diploma).

**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.

**COMFORTABLE HOME** offered one or two paying guests, in cosy cottage facing South; water and gas, bathroom; private sitting-room if required.—Miss Curteis, Ridgwell Cottage, Little Missenden, Bucks.

**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.

**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.

**TO LET FURNISHED,** from October to end of March, Bungalow near Sevenoaks; 2 sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms (7 beds); bathroom; kitchen; central heating; electric light; 3½ guineas per week; lovely views; due south.—Box 832, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

**RESIDENTIAL CLUB** for Men and Women, 24, Porchester-square, W.2.—Furnished bed-sitting rooms, attendance, cooking, use of dining room for meals and sitting room; from 15s. to 2½ guineas weekly.—Apply Secretary.

**TO LET FURNISHED,** 3 or 4 rooms in ladies' cottage; 20 mins. from station, Church, post; stamp.—Particulars, Miss Yolland, Buxted, Sussex.

**SERVICE ROOMS** (Unfur.), Primrose-hill and Bayswater.—Write Chester, 7, Ormonde-terrace, N.W.8.

**TO LET** furnished, lady's private house; bed-sitting room, small kitchen-parlour, gas stove, electric light, use bathroom; near Warwick-avenue Tube; no attendance; 30s. to 35s.—Box 851, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

**FOR SALE AND WANTED.**

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

**HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES and SWEETS.**—Large quantities at reduced prices for Bazaars. Lessons given; price list sent.—Miss Martin, 93, Chelsea-gardens, Chelsea Bridge-road, S.W.1.

**DRESS.**

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

**CORSETS** made to order. Shetland Underclothing and Jumpers from 25s. Emilie Wiggins, 63, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

**COSTUMES,** coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings wanted. Specially good prices given.—Hélène, 361, New-King's-road, Fulham, S.W.6.

SMART CUT AND  
 PERFECT TAILOR-  
 ING AT MODERATE  
 " PRICES "

*B. Melissen,*

Ladies'  
 Tailor.

PERSONAL ATTENTION.

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

**PROFESSIONAL.**

**LEARN 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, 38, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

**PROFESSIONAL WOMEN,** Social Workers, Approved Society. Deposit Contributors; Exemptions; New entrants cordially welcomed.—Secretary, 16, Curzon-road, London, N.10.

**GARDENING.**

**GARDENING FOR WOMEN** at Ileden College, Kingstone, near Canterbury. 300ft. up. Practical comprehensive training, individual consideration. Gardening year begins mid-September.—For illustrated prospectus apply Secretary.

**TO GENTLEWOMEN:** Courses in PRACTICAL Gardening, Poultry Management, Dairy Work. Beautiful old Manor House and grounds N. Devon. Expert Teachers.—Apply Principal, Lee House Training Centre, Marwood, Barnstaple.