

THE  
**WOMAN'S LEADER**  
 AND  
**THE COMMON CAUSE**

VOL. XV. No. 30.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1923.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS:—BRITISH ISLES, 6/6; ABROAD, 8/8.

FROM

THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 15 DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

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**NOTES AND NEWS**

**More Women Members of Parliament?**

We are delighted to read in the *Daily Herald* that the National Executive of the I.L.P. has instructed divisional councils to encourage the nomination of women candidates for election to Parliament. Councillor Agnes Dollan, Mayor Ada Salter, and Mrs. M. A. Hamilton are suggested as additions to the list of Labour Party candidates. This paper stands for more women in Parliament of all political parties; the fact that, of the three women Members of Parliament, two belong to the Conservative Party and one is an Independent Liberal will surely stimulate divisional councils of the Labour Party to return a woman to Westminster at the earliest possible opportunity.

**National Council of Women—Annual Conference.**

The annual conference of the National Council of Women is an outstanding event in the woman's year. This autumn it will be held in Edinburgh from 16th to 22nd October, and the special subject selected is "The Call of the Children." Among the speakers are men and women who are admitted authorities, including, among others, Rt. Hon. Lord Murray on the Adoption of Children, Sir W. Leslie Mackenzie on the Health and Psychology of the Child, Dr. W. B. Drummond on the Mentally Deficient Child, Miss Cécile Matheson on Unemployment among Young People, and Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon on the Children's Act. Conference season tickets admitting to all ordinary Council and Conference meetings can be obtained for a very small sum, and entitle holders to return tickets to Edinburgh for a single fare and a third.

**Proportional Representation.**

The journal of the Proportional Representation Society, *Representation*, contains some articles of special interest to readers

of this paper. One of these deals with Proportional Representation at the forthcoming election of the Dáil Eireann (the House of Commons) and the Seanad Eireann (the Senate) in the Irish Free State, which will be a drastic test of the system, especially in view of the fact that the parties are in a state of transition. Another article of great political interest describes the proposed constitutional changes in Italy, which provide that the largest party, even if it only polls 25 per cent. of the votes, shall have two-thirds of the seats. The problem of the development of popular parties in Italy, due to extensions of the franchise and the probable consequences of the suggested changes, are ably discussed.

**Women Candidates in Ireland.**

There are fewer women candidates for Parliament than was expected. Only seven have been nominated, including Miss Mary McSwiney, Mrs. O'Callaghan, and the Countess Markievicz.

**Mrs. Fawcett's Reminiscences.**

We take a quite special satisfaction in making the following announcement. On 14th September will appear in this paper the first of a series of articles entitled "What I remember," written by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, J.P., L.L.D. During her long life, Mrs. Fawcett has been brought into contact with most of that which is best in the academic and political life of her time, and her recollections, which will extend back to her childhood's memories of the sea and its heroic lifeboat rescues and the outstanding personalities who influenced her, will have an interest for everybody, but most of all our readers, not only to those who for many years have regarded Mrs. Fawcett as their leader, but to the younger generation who has entered into the fruit of her labours.

## The Last Lap.

Perhaps we are too optimistic by temperament but we cannot help feeling that the WOMAN'S LEADER has at last turned the corner, and we think with gratitude of those who have borne the burden and heat of the last few years. Our readers will note below that we are now within £160 of the guarantee originally asked for. One further donation of £100 and fourteen of £5 each would bring our financial difficulties to an end. We think our generous guarantors will derive special satisfaction from the fact that it is thanks to their liberality, that the life of the WOMAN'S LEADER has been saved, when they hear that Mrs. Fawcett has agreed to publish the memories of her life in its columns. Will you send us a contribution to complete our guarantee fund in order that the issue of the first of Mrs. Fawcett's articles will find us for the first time relieved from harrassing anxieties about money?

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| Miss Bright, J.P. . . . .                 | 1   | 1  | 0  |
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## VACATION REFLECTIONS.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Not the east of the responsibilities which loom like angry storm-clouds over Mr. Baldwin's summer holiday is the necessity of getting well ahead with projects to meet the fourth winter of unemployment. And the past five weeks have revealed a very forcible and growing body of opinion, expressive of the belief that the projects so far determined upon by the Government are hopelessly inadequate. The curious and significant fact about this forcible body of opinion is that it represents for the first time in recent industrial history an extraordinarily (though not completely) harmonious alliance between employers and employed. Sir Alan Smith, of engineering lock-out fame, puts forward on behalf of the Industrial Group in the House of Commons certain comprehensive proposals for the treatment of unemployment by the Government. Mr. Clynes rapturously hails them as an embodiment of age-long Labour Party policy.

The black and cloudy background of the present controversy is, of course, the dawning conviction of the business world that the trade recovery anticipated at the beginning of this year is not, as a matter of fact, going to materialize. Such recovery, if it is to take place at all, must show its symptoms during the spring and summer months of the year. No such symptoms are, however, observable in the present case. On the contrary, the economic anarchy of the European situation, which, as everybody recognizes, must militate strongly against recovery at home, goes from bad to worse. The rush of orders which brought temporary relief to certain industries in this country as a result of the suspension of productivity in the Ruhr has played itself out. The Hamburg shipyards, which earlier in the year were replenishing their stocks of raw material from Middlesbrough are now totally or partially closed down as a result of currency and labour troubles. Even our coal industry, which perhaps landed the largest "fish" from these troubled waters, is feeling the paralysing effects of the world-wide disorganization of markets. There is, indeed, some truth in Mr. Baldwin's contention that the most efficacious line of attack against the menace of unemployment lies through the solution of the reparations problem.

But neither the Industrial Group nor the Labour Party considers that a concentration of effort on the reparations problem is a sufficient answer to the distress which the coming winter

foreshadows. And the interim policy authorized by Sir Montague Barlow in the House of Commons on 1st August in no way contented them. Indeed, Sir Alan Smith, writing two days later on behalf of his group, went so far as to characterize it both as inadequate and misleading; while Mr. Sidney Webb, criticizing it from the floor of the House, pointed out that at best the schemes outlined would provide for something under 200,000 persons out of an estimated unemployed total approaching a million and a half. Both wings of the Government's critics are agreed that the existing attempt to shift the burden on to local authorities by encouraging them to submit schemes for approval and grant can have very little result, in view of the growing pressure on such authorities to avoid burdening the rates. Both wings are agreed that the railway companies, with their present abnormally large reserves, are playing and are being allowed to play an inadequate part in the general effort towards trade revival. Both wings are united in their support of certain large schemes for the development of productive resources put forward by the Industrial Group on the eve of Sir Montague Barlow's statement in the House. And both wings are united in their demand that the Government shall end its present indefinite policy with regard to Russia, and extend its export credit scheme to dealings with that country. Indeed, Sir Alan Smith has gone so far as to assert definitely that were such a policy pursued Russian orders would be placed in this country amounting to between two and three million sterling.

All said and done, it is a formidable combination of forces that Mr. Baldwin has to face; and he will find it difficult during the coming autumn to pursue the "negative" policy from which his predecessor anticipated such tranquillizing effects. Still more difficult will he find it to convince his stiff-necked colleague at the Foreign Office of the need for promoting trade dealings between God-fearing Britons and the "sans-culottes" of Moscow. However—Lord Curzon doesn't always get his own way.

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

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N.B.—In the last list published it should have been stated that Mrs. White Birch's donation was for one year only.

## "Where Shall She Live?"

Great interest has been shown by readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER in this pamphlet, which was referred to in last week's issue. It may be obtained (price 6d.) from the National Council of Women, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

**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.

## HOLIDAYS AND NO HOLIDAYS.

Country holidays are rapidly becoming more universal. We read with satisfaction that in many foreign countries holidays for workers are now covered by special legislation. In our own country the extension of holidays of at least a week in duration for all classes of the community has been very rapid. We hear that one of the results of Prohibition in the United States has been that classes of the community who formerly did not dream of travelling now move about freely, sometimes with their own Ford cars, and that the demand for holiday accommodation has greatly increased. But there must be still a large section of the community who seldom get more than a day at most away from their own home. We heard recently of a woman in a mining village in the county of Durham who had never left home for a night since her marriage twenty years ago. She had a large family and those old enough to work in the mines worked on different shifts, so that her work was literally never done. Possibly women, especially women no longer young, suffer more from lack of holidays than men. It is much harder for them to leave home; they have, it must be confessed, less enterprise if a holiday does fall to their lot; they can't jump on their bicycles and go off as men can. It is sometimes thought by the class who can indulge in lengthy holidays that the poor and illiterate do not appreciate the joys of beauty and solitude—that if they had the choice they would prefer the excitement of the "beanfeast" or the single day "out", crowded with noise and jollity. This may be so of some, but it is not so of all. We remember the quiet content of the mother of a large family who murmured as she looked at a view which to the experienced holiday maker was dull enough with more than a suspicion of factory chimneys in the near distance: "What a pity God made the world so beautiful when so few people can see it."

There is plenty of scope for ideas in the provision of holidays by the sea or in the country for those who cannot afford hotels or lodgings. We remember an interesting pre-war experiment in family holidays. Small unoccupied houses in suitable places

were taken for the summer, furnished with camp furniture at small expense, and let to families of the dock-labourer class. Two popular fallacies were exposed by this experiment. The first was that working-class mothers prefer holidays away from their children, and, indeed, away from their husbands. On the contrary, the very large demand for such houses was explained by the fact that "they *did* like to go away all together," and, strange as it may seem, the pleasure was heightened by the possibility of inviting a visitor to join them. The second fallacy was the often expressed theory that baths would not be used by women of this class. We have all heard of the baths in model dwellings utilized for coal, ducks, or storage accommodation! Here, again, the opposite proved to be the case, and the sole cause of friction was the fact that all the houses were not equipped with baths. Naturally such an experiment is quite impossible now, when there are no unoccupied houses, except perhaps the mansions of the rich, but it might perhaps be adapted to the use of huts. There are many admirable organizations at work in the provision of holidays for children, notably the Children's Country Holiday Fund, as well as for adults, and we hope that those at present enjoying their own holidays will subscribe their mite to one or other of these, but we think that the subject is one which needs much hard and original thinking out. Mushroom holiday communities which are springing up at popular resorts near large towns and causing some anxiety to the Health Authority have possibilities which might well be explored. We do not like to hear of thousands of people bedless on Bank Holidays, and we like still less to think of those who are condemned year after year to the same surroundings. We believe change of air and scene and the peace and beauty of the sea and country are as necessary to the mind and soul as food is to the body. This is a subject which the rich and benevolent may well take into their consideration, and it is a subject which neither women citizens or social workers can ignore.

## THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION.

## IV. THE RATE OF INCREASE.

In the preceding section of this series a brief description was given of Malthus' teaching and outlook upon the future. We saw him as a man haunted by the belief that human fecundity was always pressing and had always pressed upon the means of human subsistence. And among the checks continually operating to keep it within bounds he indicated a prudential effort of the human will, bolstered up by restrictive social institutions, as the only tolerable alternative to the positive checks of famine, pestilence, and war. It is interesting, with a hundred years or so of historical experience behind us, to consider how far the theories of Malthus have in fact been borne out, and even to allow our imaginations to play upon the idea of what comments Malthus himself would make upon our present phase of the problem were he to appear once more amongst us pen in hand.

The first fact which strikes us is the fact of the continuous and rapid increase of population which has taken place in this country since his time. During the half century or so which preceded the Industrial Revolution it remained almost stationary. The second half of the eighteenth century, however, which was marked by a tremendous expansion in mankind's wealth-producing capacity, was marked also by an equally spectacular increase in population; on the face of it a combination of circumstances which appears to illustrate Malthus' principle of population. During the nineteenth century the increase of population continued. The first census, taken in 1801, records a population of close on 8.9 million for England and Wales. By the middle of the century this figure had doubled itself. By the end of the century it had very nearly doubled itself again—not quite.

But, meanwhile, three other striking facts had emerged. In the first place statistical estimates of human productivity from period to period show that wealth increased during the century more than proportionately to population. The standard of living of the people, taken as a whole, rose. In other words, the increase of population did not as a matter of fact press upon, or even keep pace with, the increase in the means of subsistence.

In the second place, though population has continued to increase, it has, since the eighteen-seventies, increased at a

steadily diminishing rate. In 1876 the birth rate for England and Wales was 36.3 per 1,000—the highest ever recorded. After that it fell steadily year by year. In 1918 it had fallen to 17.7. And this movement, be it noted, corresponds roughly with the general movement of the birth rate throughout Western Europe. Were it not for an equally spectacular decline in the death rate, this decline in the birth rate would have had a greater effect on the actual rate of increase than it has had. In the third place, though the decline of the birth rate has been striking enough for the population taken as a whole, it has not been nearly so striking among the poorer classes. The decline has occurred mainly among the ranks of the more prosperous members of society. The birth rate of Hampstead has declined violently. The birth rate of Shoreditch has declined hardly at all. In fact, when we come to look closely at the decline and at the situation as it stands at present, we find that the higher we go up in the scale of material prosperity the more marked is the decline of the birth rate. And in 1911 comparative birth rate statistics revealed the fact that, to quote the verdict of the National Birth Rate Commission, "the birth rate falls as the income rises." And this characteristic, too, is in general paralleled by birth rate statistics throughout Western Europe.

Here, then, there appears to be a set of facts diametrically at variance with Malthus' famous principle of Population. Whereas, according to his principle, an increase in material resources should have the effect of increasing the fecundity of the persons dependent upon them, it has, in fact, had precisely the opposite effect. An increase in material resources appears almost invariably to occasion not an increase of population, but rather a slackening in its rate of increase. When, however, we come to examine the causes of the decline the honour of Malthus is to some extent vindicated. The preventive check indicated by him as the "way out" has, in fact, been operative. The tendency of human beings to become more solicitous about their own future and that of their actual or potential offspring as their standard of material comfort improves was noted by J. S. Mill at the end of the eighteenth-century, and it is a matter of common experience that

among the poorest and most degraded classes of the community we find on the whole the greatest measure of recklessness and improvidence regarding early marriages and large families. The whole question has, however, recently been examined in considerable detail by the National Birth Rate Commission, and its most important evidence on the subject is to be found in its first report published in 1917 under the title "Our Declining Birth Rate."

But undoubtedly a factor which during the nineteenth century has tremendously accentuated this tendency towards a decline progressively intensified as the standard of living rises has been the diffusion of knowledge with regard to methods of contraceptive birth-control. These methods, which require on the part of those who practice them a certain measure of foresight and self-control, spread more readily among educated people, who are in a position to acquire and act upon written information and expert advice. For the extent to which such methods are practised readers may be again referred to the first report of the National Birth Rate Commission. Suffice to say they constitute a "preventive check" of which Malthus took no account whatever and which he neither advocated nor foresaw; although, as Dr. Marie Stopes tells us in her recent book, a rather limited knowledge of them was being propagated in Malthus' own lifetime by Francis Place, the liberator of British trade unionism.

What, then, it may be asked, would Malthus say on behalf of his Population theory if by some miracle he could be brought to life and confronted with the facts of to-day. He might,

## HOW PSYCHOLOGY CAN AID IN THE CHOICE OF A CAREER.

By WINIFRED SPIELMAN, B.Sc.

Investigator to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology.

Individuals vary greatly as to their unborn capacities. Heredity—the modern counterpart of a fairy godmother—endows them with very different gifts for future use. Some of these capacities are easily recognizable, but others are difficult to discern, and it is one of the tragedies of life that many people never discover their capabilities, never realize in what positions they would excel, and so enter occupations in which their best capacities are wasted.

Vocational Diagnosis is a branch of Psychology which attempts to prevent this wastage. Scientific methods are applied to detect and measure the abilities which will enable an individual to succeed in one occupation rather than in another. It has two branches; Vocational Selection in which the most suitable man is found for a certain job, and Vocational Guidance in which the most suitable job is found for a certain man.

The study is still in its youth, but it is developing rapidly, and at the International Congress of Psychology held last month it was interesting to learn how firm a hold it has already obtained in most parts of Europe and America. The fear of the moment is that it will catch popular imagination too quickly, so that quacks will be encouraged to apply the methods without fully realizing the present limitations and imperfections.

Vocational Selection—choosing the best man for the job—is usually a simpler task than Vocational Guidance. The employer appeals to the psychologist for help in choosing the best out of a group of applicants for a position. In the case of a trained employee it is sometimes, though not always, sufficient to give a "trade test" to ascertain his standard of proficiency. It is in the selection of the apprentice, however, that the psychologist is most useful. Here his function is predictive. He has to analyse the particular occupation to find the fundamental capacities which are likely to lead to success in it and then devise tests to measure these capacities, standardizing them by trying them with men of known calibre.

Some firms are now using psychological methods of selection with satisfactory results and the Government also applies them in selecting entrants to the Air Force and to some branches of the Civil Service. The predictive power of the tests enables them to be used successfully as entrance examinations to trade and technical schools, for they pick out such pupils as are likely to benefit most from the training.

Some firms using the old haphazard methods of engaging employees have an enormous labour turnover, often more than 100 per cent. change of staff during the year. The use of vocational tests greatly reduces this and so prevents both the discouragement to the men turned off, and the waste of money spent in training them.

and with some element of truth, say: "I told you so. I said that the preventive check could be substituted for the positive check, given the will to prudence and a proper adjustment of social institutions—and it has been proved. Great Britain has remained in essentials an individualist nation; and the preventive check is operating throughout the country with ever-increasing force. Slowly but surely mankind is taking my advice."

And yet there are three obvious criticisms with which we might challenge any such complacency. In the first place Malthus underrated the extent to which the preventive check would operate automatically as a sort of unconscious reaction to improved economic conditions. He overstressed the necessity for a mobilization of public opinion and a deliberate adjustment of social conditions for the achievement of his end. In the second place he left out of account, as we have seen, a far more efficacious and far less burdensome "preventive check" than the abstention from marriage, which he recommends: one which does not require for its encouragement the same restrictive adjustment of social institutions. In the third place, feminism was a force with which he never reckoned. It is therefore not surprising that he failed to recognize its tremendous implication—the emergence of the point of view of a section of the population to whom the bearing and rearing of a family is less of a purely economic consideration than it is to the gentlemen who founded the science of political economy in the dawning era of British industrialism.

M. D. STOCKS.

In a short article such as this, it is difficult to make the procedure of vocational guidance sound anything but empirical; in reality, however, the individuality of every child prevents this from being the case. The function of the psychologist is of course only to give advice, not to persuade the child to accept it.

Much research is being conducted on these and similar problems both in the Psychological Departments of the various Universities and in the Vocational Diagnosis Department of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. Our knowledge and methods are still imperfect but we have already reached a stage at which both guidance and selection are being successfully applied.

If a person is fitted for his work, it will generally satisfy his natural aspirations. The spread of vocational diagnosis will result both in better work being done and happier workers doing it.

## MODERN ASPECTS OF SOCIAL WORK.<sup>1</sup>

### WHAT IS SOCIAL WORK?

The history of the development of social work in this country when it comes to be written will follow very closely the development of democratic ideas. A useful beginning in the study of comparative social ideals might be made by a comparison between *Pietas Londinensis*, published at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and its counterpart, *The Charities Register and Digest*, of modern times. The smug satisfaction of the charities register of nearly a century and a quarter ago is reflected in nineteenth century literature, especially in fiction of the order of Charlotte Yonge, who wrote in the fifties, and even later in novels of the Marcella type, when social service still consisted of "beneficence from the rich to the poor."

The evolution of a more critical and more democratic outlook has been summed up as "Philanthropy merging into Social Politics," by Kirkman Gray, the only writer so far to attempt a history of philanthropy, who unfortunately died too young to complete his work. In the constructive period of social legislation preceding the war, this metamorphosis was fairly complete. This period witnessed the growth of a remarkable series of public services, which have for convenience been characterized as social services.

An exact definition of such services is not easy, because compared with other forms of public work, they are anything but exact. They may, however, be said to cover activities for the general well-being of the community which have not yet become sufficiently crystallized as to be classified separately in some special category of their own. Their wide range may be indicated by the following types of activity, products of perhaps the most prolific era of social reform in our history—the modern operations of the Poor Law, improved almost out of knowledge, though not yet "reformed," Public Health and Housing, State Insurance, Employment Exchanges, Factory Inspection, Juvenile Employment, Child Welfare, Probation of Offenders. All these and many others offer new careers to men and women as salaried officials, as well as members of controlling bodies. But it must not be imagined that modern social work is confined to efforts undertaken by the State or Local Authority. Voluntary organizations were not entirely choked out of existence by the development of State activity, but, on the contrary, stimulated by the new standards of co-operation proposed by the reports of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws in 1909, took heart of grace and an increased demand arose for secretaries of social welfare societies of various kinds, friendly society officials, club managers, hospital almoners, and welfare workers in factories.

Throughout the war the demand for social workers exceeded the supply, but unfortunately during the unduly prolonged period of dislocation after the war, many forms of social work have been cut down as "luxuries" both in public administration and in voluntary organizations. There are, however, signs that the time is not far distant when Government departments such as the

<sup>1</sup> This subject will be dealt with in a series of four short articles which will appear within the next six weeks. 1. What is Social Work? 2. The Training of the Social Worker. 3. A Home Library for the Social Worker. 4. The Ethics of Voluntary Work. They will be followed in the autumn by articles by well-known authorities on different branches of social work.

Home Office, the Board of Education, the Ministries of Health and Pensions, and the Board of Trade will recognize the claims of branches of their work which may be described as social, and that there will be a steadily increasing demand for men and women trained for such work. At first sight the salaries of such officials suggest unnecessary expenditure, but the community is slowly beginning to realize that money spent on prevention is better than money spent on belated attempts at cure. Recent reports have impressed on us, for instance, the value of properly qualified probation officers for the care of the young or first offender as the best possible preventive of crime. The work of the Care Committees of the London County Council has shown what can be done in connexion with child welfare by voluntary work organized by trained organizers. The ill-fated Education Act was full of possibilities along the line of the development of a school social service, and though unfortunately they were frustrated by the Economy Axe, better councils will ultimately prevail, and trained social work will be regarded as an essential auxiliary to our educational system, and, indeed, an integral part of all our public services.

ELIZABETH MACADAM.

## THE EDUCATION OF THE PARTY WOMAN.

Conservative women who are active supporters of the social reforms advocated by the N.U.S.E.C. must feel a growing sense of responsibility towards the women voters of their own political faith, and the problem of how to educate them on questions of such vital importance to themselves and their children must be grappled with.

Women to-day are being vigorously canvassed by all parties and are responding in ever-increasing numbers to the appeal to join the party associations. What are the results? They may be summed up under three heads:—

1. Women who previously belonged to such organizations as the N.U.S.E.C. are now dropping out of them and becoming more engrossed in the activities of their own party.

2. Women who have never taken any interest in such societies and are only just beginning to develop a sense of citizenship have no desire to become members of a non-party organization, their mental energies being fully absorbed in battling with the complications of party politics.

3. The hardened politically minded women who were, and to a certain extent still are, "anti" at heart, keep severely aloof from such non-party organizations and have a deep-rooted suspicion of them.

The question therefore arises, how are we to deal with these various types of party women and make them active supporters of reforms that will bring about many desirable changes in the social life of the country?

Speaking from my own experience, there is only one way—to become a member—and a genuinely active member of one's own party association. By this means one can advocate the discussion of various women's Bills before Parliament and proposed reforms—social and economic.

Speeches on one of these subjects at the monthly meetings of the various local branches of the Women's Unionist Association are invaluable. Interest is aroused, frequently resolutions are passed in support of Bills before the House, and propaganda work done that would be quite impossible to accomplish if left entirely to a non-party society.

There must be many Conservative women who, because they have non-party reforms so much at heart, hold aloof from giving their support to the local branch of the Women's Unionist Association.

If they once joined they would find ample scope for their propaganda activities, and far more for the cause they are so anxious to promote than by staying outside. We must face facts. If the mountain refuses to go to Mahomet, then Mahomet must go to the mountain. We have a gospel to preach, let us neglect no legitimate means by which we may spread it among women voters of all parties.

EVELYN DEARIN.

THE LAW AT WORK.<sup>1</sup>

## PIONEERS OF PROBATION.

Under the title of "When Mercy Seasons Justice", the Church of England Temperance Society has published an account of its work in the Police Courts during nearly 50 years. It began in 1876 on the initiative of a working printer who was distressed by the fact that when a man's foot had once slipped "offence after offence and sentence after sentence appeared to be his inevitable lot", and sent 5s. to start some definite Police Court work. Since then the Agents and Missionaries of the Society who attend the courts have grown to over 160, working in upwards of 400 courts.

The efforts of Police Court Missionaries have been largely directed at the reclamation of drunkards. Great as the evil of drunkenness is to-day it was infinitely greater 50 years ago. In 1877 in Liverpool there were no less than 115 children under ten years of age arrested for being drunk and incapable, while in the case of young persons between 18 and 21 the figures ran into several thousands. Besides dealing with intemperance, the Agents have devoted considerable attention to the unhappy matrimonial disputes which come into the Police Courts and have been instrumental in bringing together many couples who had intended to separate. When one reads that, out of 1,449 couples who appealed to the magistrate for a Separation Order in London in 1921, no fewer than 720, after having been interviewed by the Missionary, left the court "reconciled and determined to try again", one wonders whether some of them may not have been overpersuaded against the better judgment of at any rate one of the parties to continue a situation which was really intolerable.

But it is as pioneers of the Probation system that Police Court Missionaries have left their chief mark. In early days the fact that the Missionary was present in court no doubt induced many magistrates to let a first offender off with the knowledge that the Missionary would do what he could to help the delinquent and to prevent him or her appearing in court again. By the year 1889 Bishop Temple summed up the situation in these words: "In many cases the Magistrates find that they are able to trust the Police Court Missionaries from the beginning, and, instead of sending the poor creatures to prison, they defer judgment, and let the Missionary try his best; and it happens again and again that, before judgment is passed, the unhappy prisoner has completely changed, and the magistrate inflicts no punishment."

When the Probation of Offenders Act became law in 1907, practically the whole staff of 143 Missionaries were appointed Probation Officers. In making these appointments the Justices knew that they were obtaining officers who had experience of Police Court work, and were obtaining them very cheaply, a small salary (or a small fee for each case) being paid through the parent society in return for the Missionaries' services. No one would wish for a moment to under-value these services, but the fact remains that, partly no doubt as a result of this curious blending of voluntary and official effort, after 16 years Probation is very unequally administered throughout the country. In 20 per cent. of the Courts there is no Probation Officer at all, and at least half the remainder are insufficiently served. It is felt by many reformers that the time has come when the devoted labours of the C.E.T.S. in Probation, both as pioneers before the Act was passed and since the Act in largely financing the system, should give place to a definite service of full-time Probation Officers, adequately paid, pensionable, appointed by the Justices and responsible to them alone. This is not to say that voluntary societies and voluntary workers are no longer needed. They are and always will be. But, if we are to have a complete Probation system at work in every Police Court in the kingdom, voluntary effort must (after having in this, as in so many departments of public life, led the way) now take its place as supplementary to the work of the trained official.

<sup>1</sup> Under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crofts, M.A., LL.B., as Hon. Solicitor.

## "FRESH WOODS AND PASTURES NEW."

Although tied to London my thoughts absolutely refuse to be anchored to mechanical labour-savers, etc. They fly off to the Welsh marches and to a glorious tramp from Hereford to Abergavenny (with a diversion up the Golden Valley), thence through Usk to Monmouth (with another diversion to Welsh Newton) and back by the Wye Valley, past Symonds Yat, through Ross to Hereford. A memory of gold and green under an inverted bowl of blue.

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,  
But to be young was very heaven!

"Joan shivered with delight at the caressing softness of the flower-laden breeze. Her heart beat time to the quick music behind her; and her spirit danced in memory of the moments when she had moved on air through that shining, joyous scene. She was in love with motion, in love with music, in love with life, in love with love."<sup>2</sup>

It is evening on Warton Crag (just past Carnforth); silence and solitude succeed crashes of thunder and flashes of lightning, the clouds break, and the setting sun is revealed in all its splendour irradiating the sands of Morecambe Bay, from which the tide has receded leaving purple pools and gleaming stretches of gold, iridescent with all the colours of the rainbow.

The Palace of Time holds lovelier and more vivid pictures than any cinematograph.

A Windermere steamer from Bowness to Waterhead may be the prelude to a priceless possession; a tramp through Ambleside, Clappersgate, by Elterwater, through Little Langdale, and further on to the valley where the Ruskin industry removed, and back over Ox Fell and along the Conistone Road.

Or there is Keswick, with Derwentwater, and some way out a wonder lane, banked on both sides with treasures of fern and flower, and lines of crimson foxgloves, the latter forming a stately guard of honour for the fairies that dance gaily down the lane in the moonlight to a fairy cove covered with water-lilies.

These lovely cup-like blossoms on their shiny green leaves, in their turn carry the dreamer far away to the road to Mandalay leading to Theebaw's splendid but barbaric palace of teak; a symphony in brown, red, and gold, with its placid moat covered with a different kind of lily, the delicate pink and blue lotus flower of the mystic East.

Back once more to the North Country, to spin along the road from Skipton Castle, past Ingleborough through the lovely Lune Valley, by Kirby Lonsdale and Kirby Stephen to Brough and Appleby Castles, all three more or less built by that famous home-maker and politician Anne Clifford. The road itself one of the finest and loveliest in lovely England. A road no varying weather can mar; almost more beautiful on misty and stormy days than in blazing sunshine, and at its best when the rain gives over, the clouds break, and the sun shines through.

And Anne is so real here! It is almost possible to hear her say firmly, as she did years ago: "Your man shall not stand!" Don't tell me "sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things." Sorrow's crown would be to have no happy things to remember; and there is always the wind on the heath, murmuring beads, whose secrets can be learnt with ear close to earth; and in the cities the sun, moon, stars, and clouds.

O world, as God has made it, all is beauty,  
And knowing this is love, and love is duty.

Take Joy home and make a shrine there for her, for ever, and the servant difficulty will speedily resolve itself.

ANN POPE.

## NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

Vacation Reflections by our Parliamentary Correspondent will be continued. The second of the short series on Modern Aspects of Social Work will deal with Training. Mrs. Stocks will finish her series on Population with an article on "The Rate of Increase." Lists of Out-of-the-way Books are again unavoidably held over.

<sup>2</sup> The Commandment of Moses, by Stephen McKenna, 1923.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Victoria 6188.

## OUR AUTUMN PLANS.

We give below a brief summary of a few of our plans for the autumn and winter. To carry out effectively they require money. Send us as large a subscription or donation as you can afford. If you cannot afford money begin to work or collect articles for the sale to be held in London in November.

## LEGISLATION.

Campaigns in favour of Equal Guardianship, Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill, and the Illegitimacy Bill, all before Parliament, and a deputation to the Prime Minister to present him with the memorials on Equal Franchise.

## RESEARCH.

1. To work out a new scheme of Widows' Pensions, which will require smaller expenditure than that outlined in 1920.
2. To continue the inquiry as to which of the existing disabilities of married women are suitable as subjects of legislation next session.
3. To establish a Parliamentary Committee in connection with our Scottish Societies to initiate special legislation necessitated by disabilities and inequalities still existing in Scottish law.

## PROPAGANDA.

A public meeting will be held on Monday, 12th November, on the inequalities of the Marriage Service, and conferences will be organized in London and other parts of the country on the Married Women's Income Tax and on the special subjects of research.

## THE SUMMER SCHOOL.—Portinscale, September 21st-28th.

Those who hope to attend the Summer School will be glad to know that Mrs. Marshall, formerly Hon. Secretary of our Keswick Society, and Miss Catharine Marshall, formerly Parliamentary Secretary of the National Union, will be in Keswick at the time of the School, and have very kindly invited its members to their house on Derwentwater. The organizers of the School have been fortunate enough to secure Mr. J. L. Stocks, of St. John's College, Oxford, to lecture and lead the discussions in the section, "The Voice of the People," dealing with problems of the Franchise, Public Opinion, etc.

## A GENEROUS RATION.

At a recent meeting of the Dartmouth and Kingswear W.C.A., held by kind invitation of Mrs. Cawnter, the Priory, Kingswear, which was addressed by Miss Calmady Hamlyn, J.P., it was decided to send Headquarters half of the contributions received from friends of the Society on that occasion.

## LADY ASTOR'S LETTER.

The following letter has been received in reply to a letter of congratulation on the success of the Intoxicating Liquor (Persons under Eighteen) Act, sent to Lady Astor on behalf of the N.U.S.E.C.:-

DEAR MISS MACADAM:-

I very greatly appreciate the congratulations of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Personally, I think it is a great encouragement in two ways, partly because it establishes a useful principle in itself, and also because it shows in a really remarkable way the strength of the women's vote. I am perfectly certain that the Bill had the overwhelming support of women of all, and of no parties, and that nothing else contributed so much to the remarkable majority in the House of Commons.

It seems to me to be a very cheering foretaste of what we can do if we make up our minds to pull together.

Yours sincerely,  
NANCY ASTOR.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

## "CONTROVERSY IS THE SALT OF LIFE."

MADAM.—I have for years past been intensely interested in the political and economic emancipation of women, and I feel that I must protest at the articles written by your Political Correspondent; they certainly will estrange any fair-minded people from reading and supporting your paper. The articles seem to assume that all women are practically Pacifists.

If we would be pro-British, as Mr. Baldwin recommends, we should believe the Government have greater knowledge and reason for their judgments than journalists, who appear to have a very close horizon.

Personally, I object to women being credited with thinking alike, and it is not fair that the WOMAN'S LEADER should express such decided opinions.

The desirability of Mr. McKenna deserting his political creed or of giving help to the Germans to the detriment of the French cannot be decided by what is supposed to be a "mutual journal," and it is very deplorable that at this critical time the LEADER should assume that they are to dictate to women, instead of simply mentioning facts of the present situation and leaving it to each woman to take the view that her opportunity of knowledge and her character lead her to think are the best.

F. E. B.

[Our correspondent has surely overlooked the note which appears after every contribution from our Political Correspondent stating that his views are not necessarily those of the WOMAN'S LEADER, which has no policy except that indicated in its well-known formula. A Political Correspondent who expressed no positive views about anything and merely stated facts would be hard to find, and we think that, if found, our readers would consider his articles very insipid reading. After all, controversy is the salt of life.—Ed.]

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

International House Club, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1, will open again on Monday, 3rd September, and the first weekly "Club Supper" of the autumn season will be held on Thursday, 6th, at 7 p.m., when it is hoped that the guest of the evening will be Miss Pye, who will just have returned from a visit to the Ruhr. These weekly (Thursday) "Club Suppers," followed by debate or discussion, are a feature of International House, and give an opportunity to its members of meeting the W.I.L. Executive (British Section) and the leading visitors to our country from the other National sections. Members (men and women) may introduce guests, the fee for membership of the club is 7s. 6d. per annum; and visitors to this country may join for a quarter (fee 2s. 6d.). Mrs. Mackay (manager) is willing to arrange for private supper parties on any night of the week, and the rooms can be hired by other organizations for afternoon or evening gatherings (accommodation for 80) with tea, supper, or light refreshments provided.

THE  
WOMAN'S LEADER

Every Friday. One Penny.

On 14th September will appear the first of a Series of Articles by Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D. which will extend throughout the Autumn and Winter months, entitled

## "WHAT I REMEMBER"

Send 6/6 to the office of the paper, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, and you will receive THE WOMAN'S LEADER every week for a year.

## COMING EVENTS.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AUG. Polebrady, Czecho-Slovakia, Summer School. Subject: "Social Peace."

## N.U.S.E.C.

SEPT. 21-28. Portinscale, near Keswick, Summer School.

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

**M.** McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—4 Chapel Walks, Manchester. Tel.: 3402 City.**E**XPERT TYPEWRITING and Visiting Secretarial Work; meetings reported verbatim; Stencilling, etc.; Ladies trained as Private Secretaries, Journalists, and Short Story Writers.—The Misses Neal & Tucker, 52 Bedford St., Strand, W.C. 2.TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.  
SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

## WHERE TO LIVE.

**T**HE GREEN CROSS CLUB FOR BUSINESS GIRLS, 68 and 69 Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Spacious accommodation for resident and non-resident members; large dining, common, library, and smoking-rooms; excellent meals at moderate prices; hockey, gymnastic classes dancing, tennis, etc.; annual subscription £1.**H**OSTEL FOR VISITORS AND WORKERS; terms from 4s. 6d. per night, or from 18s. 6d. per week, room and breakfast.—Mrs. K. Wilkinson, 59 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.**L**ADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers single bedrooms to residents between the ages of 18 and 40. Frequent vacancies for visitors also. Excellent catering, unlimited hot water. Airy sitting-room. Only 2 min. from Tube and Underground. Rooms with partial board, 33s. to 38s. weekly.—Apply, 15 Trebovir Road, Earls Court.**C**OMFORTABLE BOARD RESIDENCE (gas-fires, phone, etc.). Single or double rooms at moderate terms; convenient for all parts.—19 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.**B**IRMINGHAM.—MAYFIELD RESIDENTIAL CLUB, for Professional Women and Students (affiliated to National Council of Women), 60 Harborne Road, Edgbaston. Common and silence rooms; open-air shelter; music; tennis clubs; convenient centre for meetings and holidays. Terms: permanent residents from 38s. (partial board). Vegetarians catered for.

## FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

**L**OW GREEN HOUSE, Thorally, Aysgarth, Yorks.—Paying guests received; good centre for walks, charabanc to Hawes.—Particulars from Miss Smith.**Y**ORKSHIRE HILLS, Farmhouse Apartments.—Mrs. Kevill, Ralphs Farm, Denshaw, near Oldham.**L**OVELY HEREFORDSHIRE.—Guests received in Country House; tennis and garage.—Terms, Marsh Court, Leominster.**H**UT, suitable for holiday quarters, available in beautiful country, about an hour from London; semi-furnished, comfortable, very reasonable rent.—Apply, WOMAN'S LEADER Office, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

**T**O LET, Furnished BED-SITTING-ROOM in flat; central position, pleasant outlook.—Box 1011, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.**F**LAT £66; larger £88; service 1s. hour. Marlborough Road Station 4 minutes.—Box 1010, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.**F**URNISHED ROOMS or small flat, month of September; N.W. preferred.—Miss J. Levet, High Wiggell, Bodiam, Sussex.**H**ARLEY STREET (adjoining)—Bedroom, breakfast or partial board; also unfurnished room; very quiet private house; quiet tenants desired.—Box 1009, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**"MORE MONEY TO SPEND"** (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C. 2. Phone, Central 6049. Estab'd 1908.**L**EARN TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.—There are especially good lessons in book-keeping at Miss Blakeney's School of Typewriting and Shorthand, Wentworth House, Mauresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3. "I learnt more there in a week," says an old pupil, "than I learnt elsewhere in a month." Pupils prepared for every kind of secretarial post.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

**L**INEN-FINISHED COTTON PILLOW-CASES.—White linen-finished cotton pillow-cases, good reliable quality which we can recommend. Size 20 x 30 ins., 4 cases for 8s. 6d. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 421 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.**P**URE HOME-MADE JAM AND BOTTLED FRUIT.—Orders taken at the House Assistants' Centre for 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb. or 7 lb. jars. Single small jars can be bought at the Centre. Write and enclose stamped addressed envelope for price list.**U**NCRUSHABLE DRESS LINEN for Summer wear, all pure linen, dyed perfectly fast colours in Sky, Azuline, Sapphire, Butcher, Marine, Navy, Shell Pink, Rose Pink, Coral, Old Rose, Tangerine, White, Ivory, Cream, Lemon, Gold, Orange, Flame, Biscuit, Beige, Rust, Brick, Cerise, Cherry, Tabac, Tan, Nut Brown, Coffee, Nigger, Jade, Emerald, Reseda, Myrtle, Grey, Mole, Helio, Lavender, Fuchsia, Pansy, and Black. 26 inches wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. To-day's value, 5s. 6d. per yard. These lovely dress linens will be very largely worn this year. Patterns Free. For all orders under 20s. add 6d. for postage.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.**S**ECOND-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.

## DRESS.

**K**NITTED CORSETS.—Avoid chills, no pressure. List free.—Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

## COOKING.

**M**ISTRESSES can have their SERVANTS INSTRUCTED in any branch of cooking or household work at the Chelsea Polytechnic, Mauresa Road, S.W. 3.**F**INISHING lessons in HIGH-CLASS COOKERY can be had at Marshall's School of Cookery, 32 Mortimer Street, W. 1.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**L**ONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Secretary, Miss Philippa Strachey. Change of Address: Wellington House, Buckingham Gate. Enquiries: Room 6, 3rd floor.**T**HE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place. Town Members £55s.; Country and Professional Members £44s. Entrance fee in abeyance (*pro. tem.*).**T**HE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 26th August, 7.0, Maude Royden: Four Great Novels. IV.—"Crime and Punishment."**A**LLEVIATE LONELINESS by forming Congenial Friendships, home or abroad.—For particulars write, Secretary, U.C.C., 16 L, Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.**J**OIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Lunches, and Teas in the Cafeteria and in the garden. Thursday Club Suppers and Discussion Meetings re-open in September. Club closes 11th August until 3rd September. Opening Social, Thursday, 6th September, 8.15 p.m. Miss Marion Fox, who will just have returned from Frankfurt.

## THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE,

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(Near Edith Grove.)

During August Ann Pope will only be at the office by appointment, but her secretary will be there daily from 10.30 to 1.0 p.m., and every afternoon from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. except Thursday afternoons.

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