

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

VOL. XV. No. 28.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 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.

**Contents :**

	PAGE		PAGE
A VOTE OF THANKS TO OUR WOMEN M.P.'S . . .	218	WOMEN CIVIL SERVANTS AND PARLIAMENT.	
NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER . . .	219	By One who "Lobbied" . . . . .	221
THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION. II: THE INTER-		SOME "OUT-OF-THE-WAY" BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY	
NATIONAL COMPLICATION. By M. D. Stocks . . .	219	READING . . . . .	222
A WOMAN HERPETOLOGIST. By Chrystabel Procter . . .	220	THE LAW AT WORK: THE HOWARD LEAGUE . . .	222
A SUMMER STOCKTAKING. By Eva M. Hubback . . .	221	CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS . . . . .	223

**NOTES AND NEWS**

**A Woman Delegate to the League Assembly.**

We congratulate Dame Edith Lyttleton on her appointment as substitute delegate to the League of Nations. Our readers will remember that Mrs. Coombe Tennant, who was substitute delegate last September, was the first woman to be appointed from Great Britain. Dame Edith Lyttleton has special qualifications for this important post. She knows America well, and visited the United States last year with Lady Astor. She is well known in France, and has had close associations with Belgium, as with Lady Lugard, she started the War Refugees' Committee. During the war she became deputy director of the Woman's Branch of the Board of Agriculture. Dame Edith is in close touch with woman's organizations of various kinds, and serves on some Trade Boards. In this connection, readers of this paper will be glad to think that Lord Robert Cecil who, though he has taken such a leading part in the business of past Assemblies, did not represent Great Britain, now becomes a British delegate.

**Affiliation Orders—Reciprocal Legislation.**

The Government has refused to bring the subject of enforcement of affiliation orders in the Dominions forward at the time of the Imperial Conference; the reason given being that there has not as yet been sufficient time to watch the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920, which forms a valuable precedent, but concerning which reciprocal legislation has only very recently been passed in most of the Dominions. Owing to the lack of uniformity in the laws of the various Canadian Provinces it is unlikely that Canada can pass reciprocal legislation until she has achieved at least some measure of uniformity in her own laws. We are assured that it will not be necessary to wait for another Imperial Conference, but that the matter can be raised at any time. We hope that Women's Organizations will not forget the imperative need for passing legislation in order to prevent the men, against whom Affiliation

Orders have been made, from escaping their responsibilities by leaving the country.

**International Federation of Working Women.**

The Biennial Congress of the Federation will be held at Schönbrunn Castle, near Vienna, from 14th to 18th August. A preliminary agenda has been issued, which contains many matters of interest to readers of this paper. Two open Conferences will be held, at which the subjects under discussion will be the Organization of Women in Trade Unions, Regulation of Wages of Home Workers, and Payment of Family Allowances in addition to Wages. This important International body was established in Geneva in October, 1921. Its objects are to promote trade union organization among women, to develop an international policy giving special attention to the needs of women and children, and to examine closely all projects of legislation proposed by the League of Nations, and thirdly to promote the appointment of women to represent organized working women on all organizations and committees dealing with questions affecting the welfare of the workers. Visitors will be admitted to the conferences and to some of the sittings of the Congress.

**Assaults on Children—a Suggestion.**

At a meeting of the Liverpool City Justices held last week it was urged that the punishments in cases of assaults against women and children should be made to fit the crime. Mr. Frodsham moved a resolution, which was carried, urging that the present law, which is scandalously inadequate, should be amended in such a way that such offences should be properly dealt with. He pointed out that the present limit of punishment is six months' imprisonment and said a man might be given such a sentence for stealing a pocket handkerchief. The Clerk to the Justices suggested that the matter might be dealt with in the Criminal Justice Bill now before Parliament.



### Women and Institution Management.

We have received an admirably drafted appeal for the Royal Earlswood Institution for Mental Defectives. The Institution is managed by a Board of "gentlemen." All persons subscribing half a guinea a year have the privileges of membership, and all subscribing ten guineas annually may become governors, but only "male members" are qualified for election to the Board of Management. We understand this pioneer institution, which, though founded in 1847, is run on the most approved modern scientific lines, provides for the care of women and children as well as men. Can any explanation be given of the deliberate exclusion of women from its Governing Board?

### Performing Animals.

An agreement was arrived at in Standing Committee between the promoters of the Performing Animals Bill and its opponents, and a considerably modified measure will return to the House of Commons during the Autumn Session. Certain clauses have been amended to ensure that only duly authorized persons have the right to investigate or institute proceedings. We hope to deal with this bill and others dealing with the protection of animals in these columns during the autumn.

### Women in the Wesleyan Ministry.

An interim report by a Special Committee dealing with the subject of women and the ordained Ministry was presented at the Wesleyan Conference at Bristol. The committee was reappointed for another year, so that the question was not debated at length. The Committee reports: First, the wide-spread changes in the work and status of women have created a new situation which demands the fresh consideration of the church as a whole; second, the committee was not aware of any function in the ordained ministry for which a woman is disqualified merely on the ground of her sex; third, Wesleyan organization and tradition interpose serious practical difficulties which may or may not be decisive against a proposal to admit women at present to the itinerant ministry.

## A VOTE OF THANKS TO OUR WOMEN M.P.'S.

It is not perhaps inappropriate in the first issue of a woman's paper after the House has risen to take the opportunity of expressing the thanks of women all over the country for the fine services that Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham have rendered to the causes which they have at heart. We do not wish to suggest that we have not deep cause for gratitude to many men Members of Parliament of all political parties, who in season and out of season have supported our reforms in the past months, but we feel that we owe a peculiar debt to our first two women Members, who not only ably represent their own constituencies, but who may be said to represent the women of the whole country. They are never too busy, never too tired, to confer with women's organizations, and are always willing to voice their wishes in Parliament.

Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham have never yielded to the temptation that might easily have assailed smaller minds to achieve a measure of cheap popularity with their men colleagues by a display of superiority to what are called women's questions. On the contrary, both of them, Lady Astor with the zeal and freshness of a newcomer, and Mrs. Wintringham with knowledge and experience gained in the constitutional suffrage movement, have taken upon themselves as their own special concern, with a width of outlook and devotion for which we cannot be too grateful, all aspects of the reforms for which this paper specially stands, as well as many other matters of primary interest to women.

There are special reasons why we wish at this time to extend to them our thanks and congratulations. Lady Astor has had the rare distinction of successfully piloting a private Member's Bill through the House of Commons, and after a calm passage in the House of Lords, under her husband's guidance, it received the Royal Assent last week. The reform embodied in the new Act is too well known to require repetition, but speaking here on behalf of the women citizens of the nation, whom we may claim to represent, we warmly congratulate Lady Astor, and cannot refrain from expressing our affection for and our pride in our first Woman Member.

As to Mrs. Wintringham, we congratulate her with equal warmth, admiration, and affection on her most valuable work

### Women Surveyors.

Two women, Miss Irene Martin and Miss Evelyn Parry, are now being employed as Surveyors by H.M. Office of Woods. They are working on that section of the Crown Estates which has for many years been under the receivership of Miss H. M. Jeffery, and they are the only two women who have as yet become members of the Surveyors' Institute. Their work covers an exceedingly crowded and poverty-stricken area in the Cumberland Market neighbourhood, to the north-east of Regent's Park, and involves the taking over of tenancies in an extreme state of delapidation; vermin-ridden, insanitary, and neglected.

### Next Week's Issue.

Until Parliament reassembles we hope to have space for news and articles hitherto crowded out by the pressure of Parliamentary activities. We are glad to be able to announce, however, in view of the critical position of many matters both at home and abroad, that our Parliamentary Correspondent will continue to deal week by week with current political events. Next week, Mrs. Stock's articles on "The Problem of Population" and Mary Evelyn's article "Concerning Cookery Books" will be continued. In addition, we will publish an article dealing with the provision of legal aid for "poor persons," a subject which has recently been referred to a special committee, as well as the first of a short series on "Modern Aspects of Social Work." Lists of "out of the way" books, from Mrs. Fawcett and others, will appear, and a review of Christabel Pankhurst's new book.

*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.

as a Member of more Parliamentary Committees than we like to think. We remember, long before there were any women in Parliament, hearing that a well known though by no means feminist Conservative statesman had expressed his view that women Members would be invaluable for Committee work. Mrs. Wintringham has proved the truth of this. She has, moreover, definite achievements to her credit, as, for instance, her successful amendment to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, which places a woman on each of the Statutory Commissions appointed by the Bill. Though she has not yet been two years in the House, she is rapidly becoming a wise and skilled Parliamentarian.

Mrs. Philipson has not had time to come prominently before the larger constituency of the women of the country. We consider her successful return one of the achievements of the woman's year, and we will watch her career in the House with sympathetic interest, not only for the sake of the causes for which we need her support, but in the hope that she will prove to be the type of colleague whose advent will lighten the burden of responsibility on her predecessors.

But our satisfaction with the records of our two first women Members of Parliament must not weaken, but strengthen, our determination to secure the return of more women to the House of Commons as well as legislation which will enable Lady Rhondda and other eligible peeresses to enter the second chamber. Three women, however able they may be, are not nearly sufficient for Parliamentary Committee work alone, not to speak of the multifarious duties of other kinds imposed on them. The urgent need for women in the Upper House has become even more apparent this session than ever, when two Bills affecting very closely the status of women were referred to Joint Select Committees of both Houses.

While recording a very sincere vote of thanks for the quantity and quality of the work of our first two women Members, let us register a vow to redouble our efforts in the coming autumn and winter to secure the return of more women to the House of Commons, and the admission of women who ought to be there already, to the House of Lords.

## NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Session came to an end on Thursday of last week in an atmosphere of gravity and uncertainty which recalls only too vividly the ominous last days of July nine years ago. The statement on the recent Allied negotiations, read simultaneously on that closing day in both Houses, told us something of what the Government had already done and practically nothing of what it intended to do. It left very little to debate about, although as a matter of fact in both places the matter was debated. Nor was any considerable divergence of opinion manifested as regards the policy so far pursued. Only from within the Conservative ranks did there come anything like a sharp challenge to the line taken by Mr. Baldwin in attempting to secure French and Belgian support for a re-examination of Germany's financial capacity. Colonel Gretton, the Unionist Member for Burton, voicing the lonely and vindictive policy of the *Daily Mail*, regretted that our Government was "drifting into a breach with France," and expressed the suspicion that "influences were at work, very largely financial, but to some extent political, to make things easy for Germany." The moral was, in his view, that the quickest way to end the crisis would be for Great Britain to co-operate with France in her exertion of "pressure" on Germany. It was not an interesting speech, but it provoked an interesting retort from Mr. Baldwin. And his plea that we should avoid such expressions as "pro-French" and "pro-German," or at least choose in preference a "pro-British attitude," immediately leapt into prominence as a "saying of the week." There is no doubt that his sharp rebuke to Colonel Gretton will sting the "die-hard" section among his followers. Conceivably it may add remoteness to our chances of seeing Mr. McKenna in charge of the next Conservative Budget. But for the moment this is all to the good. Taken together with the extraordinarily impressive speech with which Mr. Baldwin wound up Thursday's debate, it adds to our confidence in the single-mindedness and steadiness of the policy which Ministers will pursue through the difficult weeks that lie ahead of them.

As to the critical demands for definite, immediate, and isolated action for the reconstruction of Germany, which have been raised since last Thursday in certain sections of the Press—notably in that usually hard-headed organ of moderate Labour opinion, the *New Statesman*—they are so much "hot air." The "ulterior motives" which led France into the Ruhr last January, which have kept her there to this day in face of a steadily dwindling German capacity for payment—the "ulterior motives" to which Mr. Baldwin referred so gravely and so unequivocally in his speech last Thursday, are incompatible with any isolated attempt at German reconstruction on the part of this country or any other. There can be no economic salvation for Germany, and through Germany for Europe, with the French army running amok throughout her Western Provinces. It is through the conversion of France by friendly persuasion or threat of isolation

that salvation must come—and by no other channel. Fortunately, Mr. Baldwin knows it.

It is difficult to disengage one's mind from these black shadows in order to take stock of the Session which has just closed. And yet, quite apart from the international complications which have dominated it, the Session has been an extraordinarily important one. To begin with it has given us something like the old constitutional arena which we knew in pre-war days; with its focus of interest on the House of Commons and its swaying battle between a homogeneous party Government and a compact and organized opposition. This fact is well illustrated by the persistent crowding of the Strangers' Galleries, which has been a noticeable feature of the past nine months. And by a curious stroke of fate the Labour Party, under the skilful leadership of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, has played no small part in this resumption of constitutional tradition.

Meanwhile, reputations have been made and unmade with dramatic definition. Mr. Lloyd George's eclipse has been no less sweeping than the present Prime Minister's advent: the House no longer listens to "the man who won the war." Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has gone up. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, unassisted by a freakish fate and still a lonely law unto himself, has gone down. The leaders of both wings of the Liberal Party stand about where they stood in November last; no success has attended their efforts to rally Liberalism as a political force. We are beginning to suspect that it is not in the House of Commons at all that such a rallying of forces will be achieved, but outside in the world of journalism and business, where the economic case for a reformed and efficient capitalism is being worked out under the leadership of J. M. Keynes in the pages of the newly constituted *Nation*, and at innumerable week-end conferences and summer schools.

On the whole, in spite of the unfortunate happenings of those early Ministerial by-elections, in spite of the personal tragedy of Mr. Bonar Law's break-down in health, in spite of the seeming incompatibles whose presence on the Government benches and inside the Cabinet itself must have complicated the task of a somewhat inexperienced Prime Minister, in spite of all these troubles and many others, the Government now sits more firmly in the saddle than at any time since the General Election of November last. And much of the credit for this is due to the capacity of Mr. Baldwin. There has after all been an element of tranquillity about this first Session of a Conservative régime. As to its positive achievements—but there, positive achievement was no part of the general programme which Mr. Bonar Law put before the country last year. He promised us a "negative policy" and that is what we have had.

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

## THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION.

### II. THE INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION.

One troublesome thing about the optimum population, when once we begin to assume its existence, is the fact that it may, and probably does, vary from year to year, perhaps even from day to day. For every time some new technical invention is developed, every time some new method of industrial organization is perfected, we may find that a new and profitable channel has been opened up for the application of labour and capital to land. To revert to the imaginary peasant estate with which we played last week: the introduction of scientific manuring, or any other technical development, may raise the number of inhabitants who can be supported at a given standard of comfort. Or, to revert to the conditions of actual life, it may be assumed that in our own country the substitution of scientifically adjusted crop-rotation for the mediaeval practise of leaving one-third of the land fallow every year, raised the number of inhabitants that the agriculture of this country would support at maximum standard by several million souls. Given the agricultural methods of the mediaeval peasant the optimum population of this country may have been (at a wild guess) somewhere in the

neighbourhood of five million. Given the reformed agricultural conditions of the early nineteenth century it may have been somewhere in the neighbourhood of ten million. Given the industrial and commercial conditions of the early twentieth century, it was more probably in the neighbourhood of fifty million.

And this brings us to a new complication: the complication introduced by the possibilities of international exchange. Clearly, to revert to our hackneyed and hard-worked peasant estate analogy, if our imaginary group of inhabitants, having exhausted the possibilities of agricultural perfection and over-topped their optimum, succeed in turning their little tract of land into the site of, say a boot factory, the optimum may jump from half a dozen to perhaps a hundred souls. This, in effect, is what the United Kingdom did during the nineteenth century during the process of industrial and commercial expansion, which transformed her from a more or less self-sufficing agricultural community into "the workshop of the world," and incidentally into the creditor and financier of the world. A



population of forty-six million or so, engaged in the production of all its varying requirements on an area of something less than that number of acres, would achieve without a doubt a thin and pitiful standard of life. A population of the same number, however, highly specialized and concentrated as industrial and commercial populations can concentrate in small areas, working at jobs which require less elbow room than the cultivation of the earth's surface, might achieve, and has in fact achieved, a standard of life imagined by our agricultural forefathers and beyond the dreams of their avarice.

But the maintenance of an optimum population under these conditions presupposes three conditions. It pre-supposes the existence of other populations less dense to the acre than our own, able and willing to supply us with the raw materials of our industry and the food of our workers. It presupposes populations whose degree of skill does not precisely coincide with our own and who are able and willing to purchase the products of our industry and commerce, thus giving us the necessary purchasing power to command our raw materials. And it presupposes sufficiently peaceful relations, a sufficiently smooth running mechanism of exchange, to enable this co-operation between the industrial, commercial, and agricultural populations of the world to take place. Where these three conditions are present the optimum population of the United Kingdom may hover in the neighbourhood of forty to fifty million. If they are disturbed the optimum population (and this, be it noted, must not be confused with the actual population) may contract—the actual population remaining, temporarily at least, the same. If the three conditions were, in our own case, suddenly removed altogether, we might find ourselves with a new optimum population of between fifteen and twenty million, and an existing actual population of between forty and fifty million. And, as readers of the first of these articles may bear in mind, the wider the divergence between the optimum population and the actual population the less favourable, other things being equal, will be the material conditions of life. It is fairly safe to assert that since the outbreak of war, and in view of the disorganization of exchange machinery, and the dislocation of markets which has followed it, the optimum population of German-Austria has sunk more than proportionately to her actual population, with disastrous results to the general well being of the latter.

It is interesting to observe the swing of opinion with regard to the attainment of the optimum, and nowhere, perhaps, is this more vividly described than in the second chapter of J. M. Keynes' *Economic Consequences of the Peace*. John Stuart Mill, writing at the end of the "eighteen forties," was convinced that although it had not before his time been exceeded, it was, as a matter of fact, just about to be reached. He did not, of course, use this particular phraseology; he said that the Law of Diminishing Returns would probably in the near future make itself felt. The fact was that he and his contemporaries, lacking imagination to foresee the tremendous technical and transport developments of three succeeding generations, underrated the extent to which industrial and commercial concentration could take place on the soil of this country.

To-day, however, when we allow our imagination to play the dangerous game of economic prophecy, it carries us in a different direction. We see our own country suddenly becoming overpopulated, not as a result of an increase in aggregate numbers, nor as the result of any technical failure of our capacity to produce, but as the result of some violent political interference with these three precarious conditions above mentioned, upon which the maintenance of our present towering optimum depends.

M. D. STOCKS.

### DR. FLORA MURRAY'S FUNERAL.

One who was present at Dr. Flora Murray's funeral, on 1st August, writes:—

"The coffin was covered by the Union Jack and her cap and gown and one wreath at the head. During the service in the Church one of her Endell Street nurses stood at the foot, and at the grave the Last Post was played by a very good bugler. Then Dr. L. Garrett Anderson threw into the grave a large sprig of rosemary, and the bells pealed out. It was a lovely sunny, windy day, and the little churchyard and the whole setting was so lovely, so joyful and happy, and really Christian."

## A WOMAN HERPETOLOGIST.

By CHRYSTABEL PROCTER.

Entomology and other branches of zoology can be, and often are, begun comparatively late in life, but the herpetologist is born a herpetologist.

As soon as she was old enough to express her thoughts, my sister (Joan B. Procter) announced that she intended to spend her life in the study of reptiles, and until now she certainly has kept her word.

From ten to eighteen, she was educated at St. Paul's Girls' School, where her ambition was treated sympathetically, though I do not think anyone took it very seriously. She was taught no biology—zoology was not included in the curriculum until the term after she left—but she was allowed in the higher forms to specialize in Geology, Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics. Out of school, almost the whole of her time was spent in studying zoology.

She kept a large collection of reptile pets, from the time she was a small child, and has always had the knack of taming them very quickly. She believes she is safe with snakes, because she has no fear of them. It is fear, she says, that makes the danger. Young children are not, as a rule, afraid of reptiles until made afraid by adults. At eighteen, her scientific education began at the Natural History Museum, where she had the amazing good luck to be trained for three years by Dr. G. A. Boulenger. No other training could have fitted her so well for the work she is doing now. I have heard her say many times that she owes all her success to his patience and kindness. Dr. Boulenger was the greatest living authority on reptiles, batrachians, and fish; and in recent years has become a distinguished botanist.

My sister first met him when, as a child, she took a small pet crocodile to the Museum to be named correctly. Other visits followed and, when she left school, she went to work under his supervision. Besides teaching her science, he encouraged her to do independent research work, and instructed her in the routine work of the Museum. She read papers before the Zoological Society—the first when she was nineteen—and she had much practice in the working out and naming of collections from foreign museums.

When Dr. Boulenger retired in 1920, he arranged that she should carry on his work, and this she has done ever since.

Her duties have included routine work such as the writing up of reports, registers, and catalogues; the answering of letters from all over the world on the subject of reptiles and batrachians; the naming of museum and private collections; the describing of new species, and the general supervision of students of herpetology.

Some 3,000 specimens have passed through her hands; she has published many scientific papers and compiled the Zoological Record (Reptiles and Batrachians) for 1920 and 1921.

She is a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London, the Linnean Society, and the Bombay Natural History Society.

At home she has kept a private collection of living creatures, which has latterly included rare and delicate batrachians from collectors abroad.

Her work as Curator of Reptiles at the Zoological Gardens will commence in November, and will include care of the living collection and research. She is looking forward to it very much. It is not usual in England for a woman to be offered such a post, or to have enjoyed such training, and my sister feels herself to be unusually fortunate. Abroad, however—especially in America—there is more scope for women. A Miss Dickerson was for some time head of the Department of Herpetology in the New York Museum, and Dr. Nelly de Rooij now holds a similar position in Leiden.

My sister is at present engaged in designing the rockwork for the tanks in the new Aquarium, under the Mappin Terraces, at the Zoo. This has, of course, nothing whatever to do with her herpetological work. There are to be about sixty tanks, all different, and each one geologically correct and suited to the habits of the creatures which are to live in it. The designs include studies in many kinds of natural rock. My sister makes small models, scale two inches to the foot, and these are copied by craftsmen.

## A SUMMER STOCKTAKING.

Before dispersing for the holidays a pleasant glow of satisfaction is felt by those interested in legislation specially affecting women and children, when a glance back over what has already been achieved this session before the adjournment and forward to what is likely to be achieved before the session ends shows that more will have been attained this year than during any year since the franchise was granted. This is all the more astonishing in that the legislative gains have been almost without exception Private Member's Bills—which Bills have in the past been usually regarded as little more than pegs for propaganda. Whether this is due to better organization among women citizens or to a change in the spirit of the times or to good luck or to all three causes is difficult to say. What has already been gained? First and foremost we have to place three Acts whose parliamentary history has for some months past been familiar to readers of this paper, viz. "The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1923," "The Bastardy Act (England and Wales), 1923," and "The Intoxicating Liquor (Sale to Persons under Eighteen) Act, 1923."

These Acts have travelled by very different routes before coming to port. *The Matrimonial Causes Act*, promoted by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and taken charge of by Major Entwistle, the sole object of which was to give to a woman the same grounds of divorce as has a man, was introduced at the psychological moment. The Prime Minister had declared in favour of the principle, and both the Labour and Liberal Parties were pledged to equality in the law between men and women. The luck of the ballot went with it, but not even the most optimistic of its supporters could have foretold the overwhelming majorities it received in both Houses and the forbearance shown in the end by Lord Birkenhead in refraining from attempting to widen its scope and thereby to wreck the Bill.

*Lady Astor's Act* had behind it not only her own indomitable energy but the considered opinion of Teachers' Organizations and of others interested in young people. Even this did not prove sufficient to prevail against the strength of her small but determined opposition, and Government time had to be allowed in order that she might prevail in the end. The Bill in its Committee stage was weakened in some directions but strengthened in others. It now provides that no intoxicating liquor shall be "knowingly" sold to any persons under 18 for consumption on licenced premises except in the case of beer, etc., taken with a meal. The treating of young persons is forbidden.

*The Bastardy Act*, promoted by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, which contains useful clauses incorporated from the Children of Unmarried Parents' Bill of earlier Sessions, the most important of which raises the maximum amount which can be given under an affiliation order from 10s. to 20s., is of a completely non-contentious character. It was ably handled by Captain Bowyer and welcomed by all.

What else is likely to reach the Statute Book this session? Two more Bills at least, one of which is "The Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill" and the other "The Legitimacy Bill." Of these the former, also promoted by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, which passed its third reading last week, provides for a reform long overdue in the law dealing with Separation and Maintenance Orders in the Police Courts. It has passed through its Parliamentary career in the House of Commons in about a quarter of an hour all told! No place was gained for it in the Private Members' Ballot, and it had therefore to be made completely non-contentious. The Home Office has been anxious for its passage into law, and its second and third readings have therefore been purely formal affairs, taken after 11 o'clock, while its Committee stage took exactly ten minutes. Lord Astor has agreed to take charge of it in the House of Lords, and it should be assured of ultimate success.

*The Legitimacy Bill*, promoted by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, which also embodies a principle provided in the early Bills for the legitimation of a child on the subsequent marriage of its parents has passed its two readings in the House of Lords. A virtual promise of time for its later stages in the autumn has been given by the Government. Provision for the abolition of the Presumption of Coercion as a defence for married women and the appointment of women on the Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums has been provided for in "The Government's Criminal Justice Administration Bill" and the "Mental Treatment Bill" respectively—Bills

which one may safely predict will be placed on the Statute Book during the autumn.

So much for the successes—what about the failures or the uncertainties?

The attempt made to secure specific provision for the admission of women to membership to Cambridge University in *The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill* failed, but by a majority of 25 only, and the chances of this reform being carried out eventually have been greatly increased by the adoption by the Government of an amendment moved by Mrs. Wintringham and promoted by the N.U.S.E.C. that a woman should be placed on the Statutory Commission of each University set up by the Bill.

*The Guardianship of Infants Bill*, 1923, also promoted by the N.U.S.E.C., to give to fathers and mothers equal rights and responsibilities over their children to impose on both parents the need of supporting their children according to their means (which is becoming almost a hardy annual), was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Astor. In Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, to which it was sent, its strong points and its weaknesses have been exposed with a ruthless thoroughness. The result is inconclusive in that the Committee has adjourned till the Autumn to draw up a Report.

*The British Nationality (Married Women's) Bill*, promoted by the National Council of Women, which provides that a married woman should have the same right to retain or to change her nationality as a man, has also been considered by a Joint Committee. No Report has been issued in this case—as the Lords and Commons on the Committee failed to agree and nothing more can be done in the matter this session.

*The Women's Enfranchisement Bill*, drafted by the N.U.S.E.C. and introduced by Mr. Foot, extending the franchise to women on the same terms as men, passed its first reading under the ten minutes' rule without a division. Needless to say, such a Bill is only useful for propaganda purposes, and got no further. A memorial to the Prime Minister asking for Equal Franchise has been promoted by the N.U.S.E.C., and has been signed by nearly 250 Members of Parliament.

Apart from legislation, 1923 has so far two administrative achievements to record, though in neither case did women get all they wished. In January, the Metropolitan Women Police Patrols, though not increased in number and receiving unequal pay, were promoted to the status of Constable with the same powers as the men, and in August the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton was appointed as substitute delegate for this country to the Assembly of the League of Nations. We welcome Mrs. Lyttleton's appointment, but regret that she was not made full delegate.

EVA M. HUBBACK.

## WOMEN CIVIL SERVANTS AND PARLIAMENT.

On Monday, the 30th July, passers down Whitehall at about 8 o'clock in the evening were surprised to see a long queue of women stretching from the House of Commons towards Westminster Station. Members of Parliament were equally surprised to find the lobbies overflowing with women of all ages, the total number of women inside and outside the House being something like 400. Policemen on duty stated that they had never seen so numerous a number of orderly visitors to the House at the same time, and complained that none of them were able to get off duty for supper that night owing to the amount of work they had to do in marshalling the visitors and in passing cards along to Members of Parliament. The queue only began to diminish at about 10 p.m., when practically every Member who was in the House had been interviewed by constituents regarding the grievances of some of the worst-paid Women Civil Servants.

Features of the demonstration were that a considerable number of those in the lobbies were commercial and other women clerical workers who were supporting their Civil Service colleagues, and the fact that the machinery through which the demonstration was arranged was that of a "mixed" organization which has been handling the case of the women concerned throughout—the Civil Service Clerical Association. Many men, branch secretaries and other officers of the organization, mainly ex-Service, were within the precincts of the House giving a helping hand and both this and the large number of women taking the purely constitutional action of interviewing their Members of Parliament on questions affecting the economic position of women are very healthy signs for the future of Women Civil Servants.



## THE DEBATE.

Following on the women's night out, Mr. J. H. Hayes and Mr. G. Middleton raised the question of their grievances during the debate on the Consolidated Fund vote the next day. Mr. Middleton dealt in the main with what was regarded as a failure on the part of the Government to keep its promise that classes of Clerical Officers would not be excluded from consideration by the Southborough Committee on purely "technical" grounds. This promise had been given during the debate on the starting-pay of ex-temporary entrants into the Clerical Class which had resulted in a Government defeat earlier in the session.

Practically all entrants through special examinations, etc. in which men were in no way involved, had been excluded by the Treasury from benefit under the Southborough award. The largest number of those affected were women who passed an examination for the clerical class in 1919, open to ex-Service women, ex-temporary women clerks, and established women in grades below the clerical class. These women now find themselves financially worse off than those who failed in 1919, and consequently were able to sit again in 1920, with better luck, although the former had now several years' more established service and no less average temporary service.

Mr. Hayes dealt with the grievances of writing assistants in regard to their rates of pay, but he also touched upon the wider issues of the status of the class, and the work upon which they are employed.

## GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS.

The result of the debate was as follows: The Solicitor-General, while very naturally deploring lobbying as a method of obtaining settlement of Civil Service questions (especially those affecting women no doubt!), promised that the official side of the Writing Assistants' Committee would have an immediate meeting to consider the request of the staff side that the official side should put forward alternative proposals to those regarded by it as excessive—a complete reversal of previous policy. On the question of the "abnormal" women entrants into the clerical class who have hitherto been excluded from the benefits of the Southborough Committee, the Solicitor-General promised further investigation. Subsequently the Financial Secretary to the Treasury gave an undertaking that the official representatives would make every effort to facilitate a settlement of the issues being dealt with.

In view of the fact that the women concerned and their organization had only three days in which to prepare for the issue to be raised in the House from the date when the Treasury finally rejected the staff side claims, this degree of concession may well be regarded as a triumph. Although decisions following fresh investigation to be undertaken by the Treasury are not yet known, it must be quite clear to the Government that if these are not satisfactory the matter will not be dropped when the House meets again in November.

BY ONE WHO "LOBBIED."

## SOME "OUT-OF-THE-WAY" BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY READING.

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Good reading for those who have ambitions they cannot achieve and including an account of the literary work of the novelist's mother, Frances Trollope, started at the age of 52.

HOW TO LIVE ON TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY. Arnold Bennett. Specially suitable for people who think they are busier than anyone else.

THIS IS THE END. Stella Benson.

An ideal holiday book full of humour, imagination, and poetry.

CECILIA DE NOËL. Lanoe Falconer.

The most beautiful of ghost stories.

LETTERS TO WOMEN. Fénelon.

Many of these remarkably human letters might have been written to women in "society" or public work to-day.

SOME DELIGHTFUL OLD LETTERS AND MEMOIRS: Recollections of a Highland Lady, edited by Lady Strachey. Letters and Memoirs of Lady Susan Lennox. The Guineys of Earlham (should be followed by Earlham, by Percy Lennox).

These three fascinating books remind us of the independent-minded and brilliant women who lived before the days of the woman's movement.

Like E. F. R., I am writing away from a library, but I hope the titles are sufficiently correct for identification.

C. E.

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

## THE HOWARD LEAGUE.

The Annual Report of this Society is of more interest than is usual with such documents, as it aims at gathering together the fruits of the year in Penal Reform rather than attempting to gauge exactly what has been the result of the League's activities. The Report itself must be read by those who desire to know the whole progress that has been made in the year, but a few of the leading events may usefully be summarized here.

It is important to note that a Parliamentary Committee of Members interested in Penal Reform has now been formed. It is to be hoped that as a result some of the legislation so earnestly desired by Women Magistrates may shortly be introduced. The most urgent matters are a National System of Probation, Poor Prisoners' Defence in the lower courts, and better provision and treatment for mentally unstable offenders.

As regards the vexed question of capital punishment the members of the League have been asked to vote as to whether the League should work for its abolition or not. They have decided to do so by a large majority. The great difficulty is to keep the cause of abolition before the public for any length of time. Interest is aroused by some particular case, perhaps of a woman or a lad, and then dies down as soon as the latest victim has been forgotten. In the Howard League we have at any rate one Society which will work consistently for the abolition of the death penalty.

The only Bill actually before Parliament mentioned in the Report as affecting Penal Reform is the Criminal Justice Bill. This is an omnibus measure containing some valuable provisions aimed at shortening the time that accused persons must await their trial, besides others which (as readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER know) are of a doubtful or even dangerous character. In so far as the period of awaiting trial is shortened by sending the prisoner sooner to Assizes or Quarter Sessions nothing but good can result, but when to achieve the same end the power of magistrates to deal with cases summarily is extended to a new list of offences the result is not so simple. Even though the consent of the accused to be dealt with summarily is required, there is a possibility of his not understanding the proceedings and so losing his chance to a trial by a jury. It is felt by some that this same right to trial by jury is endangered and the Administration of Justice Bill which is also before Parliament. Both these Bills have now been deferred to the autumn session.

As regards the Prison Commissioner's Report, we not only have lengthy quotations from that most important publication but some interesting figures are worked out to show what some people fail to realise, namely, how small a proportion of offenders between 16 and 21 receive Borstal treatment as compared with the number who are sent to prison. The actual figures for 1921 are 571 to Borstal and over 3,000 to prison. The statements as to the use of mechanical restraints for violent prisoners are also elaborated to show that the great majority of cases of the use of restraint occur in a small proportion of prisons.

The Report concludes with a section on Probation. The Howard League has always made this subject its own, pressing not only for an extension of its use but also for its improvement and for the standard of the more backward courts to be brought up to that of the more progressive. It is disappointing that not more is done by the Home Office to achieve this end; Probation is still too much regarded as something only suitable for children; the first official report of the system has just appeared though fifteen years have passed since the Probation of Offenders Act became law, and it now only appears as part of the Report of the Children's Branch, while the Advisory Committee on Probation appointed by the Home Office has met very infrequently and does not seem in a hurry to achieve anything very substantial. Only those who have made the patient and detailed investigation of this subject that has been made by the Howard League have any idea of its urgency and how disastrous is the delay in dealing adequately with it.

<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.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

Telephone: Victoria 6188.

## A REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY WORK.

We wish to call the special attention of members of our Societies to Mrs. Hubbard's article in this paper, as it gives a valuable summary of the work of the Parliamentary session just terminated for the summer vacation. We have not much time to spare in looking back, but we cannot refrain from a feeling of satisfaction that there is some solid achievement to record. We are already busy at Headquarters with plans for the autumn campaign before the House reassembles, and anticipate an autumn and winter of unusual activity and productivity.

## OUR FINANCES.

A further list of donations will appear in a few weeks. In the meantime we appeal to those who have not yet sent us anything. Relieved of the anxieties and labours of sub-letting on a considerable scale, encouraged by the generous recognition our Parliamentary work has received, stimulated by a measure of success, and, not least, installed in easily-run quarters close to the House and the offices of our co-operating societies, we seem to have secured a new lease of life. A famous Frenchman once said: "Show me a sound policy and I will find the money." We think we can claim to show not only a sound policy, but solid constructive work, and we ask our friends who stand behind us and support us to find the money.

## A HOLIDAY SUGGESTION—PLEASE HELP.

For the purpose of raising funds essential for carrying on the work for the N.U.S.E.C., it is proposed to organize a Sale of Work about the second week of November. Stalls for jumpers of all kinds, lingerie, dairy produce, jams, etc., useful Christmas presents, china and glass, will be arranged for.

The Entertainments Committee urgently appeal to all Members to start at once to provide material for any or all of these Stalls. Secretaries of the Branches are asked to bring this appeal for contributions before their Members with as little delay as possible, especially those whose Branches are not organizing any money-raising effort of their own for the Central funds. It is essential to raise at least £2,000 before the end of the Financial Year. This is a splendid chance for Members by individual effort and small cost to contribute towards the funds.

## NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

## DARTMOUTH AND KINGSWEAR W.C.A.

On Wednesday, 18th July, about sixty people availed themselves of Mrs. Caunter's kind invitation to hear about the need for Women Justices and their work. Miss Calmady Hamlyn, J.P., in an inspiring address, spoke of the valuable service Women Justices can often give by offering a fresh point of view, and by pressing for the use of probation or Borstal treatment instead of ordinary imprisonment. This responsible service had been opened to women since, and because of, the war; women have a very distinctive contribution to render to the nation, and neither modesty nor cowardice should prevent them doing their part for the country for which their nearest and dearest have suffered and fought. The objects of the Dartmouth and Kingswear W.C.A. were explained, and the non-party nature emphasized.

## BARNSELY S.E.C.

Members and friends of the Society had a very pleasant gathering on 21st July in Mrs. Willis' garden. Tea was kindly provided by Mrs. Saville, and was followed by Recitals by Mrs. Willis and the Misses Bedford and Gascoigne, and conjuring feats by Mr. Saville. Side-shows provided by the Misses Vaughan, McCloy, and Micholson gave much amusement. The sum of 3 guineas out of the proceeds was forwarded to Headquarters towards their removal expenses.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

## PLAIN SPEAKING.

MADAM,—In your issue of 3rd August, B. S. Watkins writes, à propos of my article on "Plain Speaking":—"That any authority should dictate to husband and wife when and how that limitation should be effected is surely an unwarrantable intrusion. . . . Married women desiring to find the right solution of the problem of birth-control must seek help elsewhere than from the celibates of either sex."

May I venture to correct a misunderstanding which, no doubt, is due to me? The celibate clergy do not profess or wish to intrude. They simply profess that they have no authority. Far from claiming, they disclaim power or authority over the indissolubility or duties of married life; although it would probably be to their worldly interest to claim what they now disclaim. In a hundred ways they are denounced by Capitalist and Communist alike because they will not claim the power to set aside the fundamental right of every human being to own some property. It is, therefore, not intrusion but the opposite of intrusion that compels them not to assert authority to dispense married men and women from their duties towards neo-malthusian birth-control.

To defend women from this degradation the celibate priesthood has fought and will go on fighting.

VINCENT M. NABB.

## NORTH-WESTERN FEDERATION. N.U.S.E.C.

## BIRKENHEAD W.C.A.

An inquiry is being instituted in one of the largest wards in the town in order to find out the number of women who would be added to the register if the Franchise were granted to women on the same terms as men. In addition to this it is hoped that much valuable information will be obtained on other subjects of interest to citizens. The ward chosen, though large, is compact, easily accessible, and includes all classes of property. A small number of houses is given to each visitor in order that there may be no hurry, but that as much information may be obtained as possible. The importance of reporting frequently to the office is also insisted on. As this is one of the questions which most frequently arises in any discussion of the extension of the Franchise, the result of the inquiry should give useful figures.

## BOLTON W.C.A.

Owing to heavy rain the Garden Fête and American Tea held on July 28th was hastily transferred to a schoolroom near by. Amongst the many interesting events of the afternoon was an election held on novel and humorous lines. Six Candidates sought election to the House of Unfulfilled Promises; each candidate addressed the meeting, and showed originality and daring in their propositions. One promised to introduce legislation whereby a wife should receive her husband's wages direct from the firm, and should decide on a suitable allowance for her husband. Another promised a smokeless town, and would legislate for men to talk less as half of it ended in smoke. Pensions for all members of W.C.A. over 30, six months' holiday, with free travel on the Continent, free trains with breakfasts served on the top deck for those who had overslept (this candidate-headed the poll), and freedom to stay in bed as long as desired were among the promises made. Votes were sold at one penny each, and placed in a ballot-box, and the total takings for the Fête amounted to £78. Preliminary arrangements for the autumn are in preparation with a view to arousing women to a sense of their responsibility as citizens, and to focus attention on the need of non-party organizations as well as party until sex disabilities are removed.

## CHESTER W.C.A.

This Association was well pleased to note that their local M.P. (Sir Charles Cawsey) kept their interests in view in his question in the House on the desirability of an alteration to the law which allows a wife's savings to be taken from her either by the husband or by the Official Receiver. It is felt that the present law gives little encouragement in this respect to a married woman's foresight or sense of responsibility.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM OF SOCIAL PEACE.

This knotty problem is being tackled by the *Woman's International League* at its Summer School at Poděbrady, near Prague, 16th to 29th August.

The internal difficulties of many nations will come under discussion, and the schemes for an ideal social organization emanating from the best brains throughout the world will be reviewed. A few of the striking lectures in our fascinating programme which the Secretary at 55 Gower Street will send you on application are:—

Lecture by Professor V. Tille (Prague University), "Chelickiy and his Scheme for Internationalism."

M. Pierre Hamp (France), "The Dignity of Labour."

Miss Vida Scudder (Wellesley College, U.S.A.), "The Quest for Social Peace by English Poets."

Professor Bulgachov (Russia), "Tolstoy."

Erh. Dr. M. Vaertung (Germany), "Equality of the Sexes as the basis of Social Justice."

Mr. E. W. Wilton (Britain), "Guild Socialism."

Professor Rudolf Goldscheud (Austria), Editor of *Die Friedenswarte*, "Violence or Pacifism."

Edouard Dujardin (France), "Co-operation on the Basis of Mysticism."

Professor Hodza (Minister for Czecho-Slovakia), "The Question of Land Reform."

The party from England leaves on 14th August.



## COMING EVENTS.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

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

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

SEPT. 21-23. Portinscale, near Keswick, Summer School.

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

EXPERT TYPEWRITING and Visiting Secretarial Work; meetings reported verbatim; Stencilling, etc.; Ladies trained as Private Secretaries, Journalists, and Short Story Writers.—The Misses Neal &amp; Tucker, 52 Bedford St., Strand, W.C. 2.

## TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

## WHERE TO LIVE.

THE 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.

HOSTEL 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.

LADIES' 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.

COMFORTABLE BOARD RESIDENCE (gas-fires, phone, etc.). Single or double rooms at moderate terms; convenient for all parts.—19 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.

## FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

LOW GREEN HOUSE, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks.—Paying guests received; good centre for walks, charabanc to Hawes.—Particulars from Miss Smith.

A BEAUTIFUL CAMP SITE, Sale or Let. Bungalow, per 12 ft. by 12 ft. room, £25. Freehold land £25. Stores near; water laid. Write for free advice. Caravan, sleeps three, £10 for agreed period.—Diogenes, "Aonia," Sunningvale, Cudham.

LOVELY HEREFORDSHIRE.—Guests received in Country House; tennis and garage.—Terms, Marsh Court, Leominster.

HUT, 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.

## 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.

LEARN 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.

DAMASK TABLECLOTHS.—Special offer of 800 white Irish damask tablecloths at almost half-price; good useful quality, for breakfast and supper cloths, in handsome floral and conventional designs. We can recommend these cloths for everyday use. Size 58 x 58, 6s. each; 58 x 70, 7s.; 70 x 70, 8s.; 66 x 82, 10s.; 70 x 86, 11s.; 70 x 106, 14s. 6d. Special lot of extra strong durable all-linen Irish damask tablecloths, floral and conventional designs, slightly imperfect, size 2 x 2 yards, 18s.; 2 x 2½ yards, 22s. 6d.; 2 x 3 yards, 26s. 6d. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 421 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

PURE 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.

UNCRUNSHABLE 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. 36 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.

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.

£1,400 will buy a first-class Boarding House in West Central District, taking £1,350 per annum.—Write Box 1,007, WOMAN'S LEADER Office, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## DRESS.

KNITTED CORSETS.—Avoid chills, no pressure. List free.—Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

## COOKING.

MISTRESSES can have their SERVANTS INSTRUCTED in any branch of cooking or household work at the Chelsea Polytechnic, Mauresa Road, S.W. 3.

FINISHING lessons in HIGH-CLASS COOKERY can be had at Marshall's School of Cookery, 32 Mortimer Street, W. 1.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Secretary, Miss Philippa Strachey. Change of Address: After 21st June, address Wellington House, Buckingham Gate. Enquiries: Room 6, 3rd floor.

THE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place. Town Members £5 5s.; Country and Professional Members £4 4s. Entrance fee in abeyance (pro tem.).

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 12th August, 7.0, Maude Royden: Four Great Novels. II.—"Vanity Fair."

ALLEVIATE LONELINESS by forming Congenial Friendships, home or abroad.—For particulars write, Secretary, U.C.C., 16 L, Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, 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, Wednesday, 5th September.

"SOME FALLACIES OF ARTIFICIAL BIRTH CONTROL." Price 1s., postage rd. Presents the fallacies convincingly and without bitterness.—S. Carlyle Potter, Bookseller, Marchwood, Southampton.

## THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE,

(Licensed annually by the L.C.C.)

510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.

(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.

Letters will receive prompt attention, and employers and workers can be suited either personally or by letter.

## DOUBLE YOUR MONEY and buy for 1½d. what is worth 3d. !

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for 1½d. including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1, and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 6/6.

Name .....

Address .....

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