

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER

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

AND
THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS

The Lytton Report.

The Third Interim Report of the Lytton Committee, which contains the bulk of the proposals with regard to the substitution and employment of ex-service men in the Civil Service, has been presented to the Treasury. The function of the Committee has been to adjust to actual conditions the policy of the Government, which is to give employment to the maximum number of these men; but, in carrying out this task, it has had to weigh the conflicting claims of the permanent staff, male and female, the temporary civilian staff, and the young boys and girls who ought normally to be entering the service every year. The proposals, which show evident signs of compromises, are not entirely satisfactory to any section; but it is an official maxim that to say this is to praise. As regards women, we note with satisfaction (qualified by regret that it is not better) that "hardship" cases among the women temporaries are to be exempt from substitution so long as new ex-service men are being taken in from outside; that married women divorced or separated from their husbands are to rank as widows; that the pledge that the Pensions Issue Office is to remain mainly a woman's branch is upheld, and that, in consequence, substitution in that Ministry is limited; that women holding temporary superclerical posts are only to be liable to a 50 per cent. substitution until an opportunity for competing for permanent superclerical posts has been given to them; and that an early opportunity is to be offered to them of competing for permanent clerical posts without prejudice to their chances of later competition. The salary concessions to temporary ex-service men who take permanent work of a lower grade are generous, and the same concessions are extended to the temporary civilian staff, men and women. The date by which the absorption of qualified candidates from the last clerical examinations has also been further extended, which should ensure the establishment of practically all who have qualified, and we can certainly say that the report might have been worse—although, of course, we are profoundly dissatisfied with the policy of the Government, the administration of the Treasury, and the whole cruel business of substitution.

The Civil Service Debate.

The day for the Parliamentary discussion of the position of women in the Civil Service is drawing near. In answer to persistent questioning from Major Hills and others, Mr. Chamberlain made a somewhat less sticky answer on Monday last, and this, taken with the welcome announcement of Sir Donald Maclean at the successful public meeting held by the Joint Committee on Women in the Civil Service last week, makes this coming of the debate a certainty. Sir Donald promised that he would, if necessary, exert the full strength of the Opposition to secure the day; and this, together with the absolutely binding pledge of Mr. Bonar Law that it should be given, ought to make it safe. The next step, therefore, is to secure that when the opportunity comes, full advantage is taken of it. Every reader of this paper who cares about the economic equality of men and women, should remind her own Member that this debate will be a test. Full information of the present position can be obtained from the Secretary of the Joint Committee, 56, Victoria Street, London.

Women Jurors and Women Teachers.

At the same public meeting at which Sir Donald Maclean made his announcement, the question of women jurors was well treated. Major Hills, M.P., Captain Walter Elliot, M.P., Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, J.P., and Miss Lilian Barker, O.B.E., all urged the necessity of regarding jury service as a public duty from which women must not be excused. Their arguments were irrefutable, only unfortunately, it is not argument but prejudice that has to be met in this matter. In the case of the teachers it seems to be neither argument nor prejudice, but sheer self-interest against which the women fight. Miss Froude, speaking at this same meeting, showed clearly that the position of women teachers had actually grown worse since the passing of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act. Her exposition of the double answers with which the Board of Education met the questions and demands of the women was all too familiar to all who have dealt with any Government Departments. It is unavoidable, but what a pity it is that we have to spend our time "protesting"!

Women in the Church.

The League of the Church Militant has sent a deputation to the Bishop of London, protesting against his attitude towards the lay ministrations of women, and urging that duly qualified women shall be permitted to preach in consecrated buildings to mixed audiences. It is understood that the Bishop's reluctance to advocate this not very sensational advance, which has been sanctioned by the Lambeth Conference, is due to strong adverse opinion in his diocese, and that the restrictive amendment he moved in the Upper House of Canterbury Convocation, was designed to placate this opposition, while still giving women some little extension of powers and usefulness in the Church. If this is so, and the Bishop's speech on the following day went to confirm this opinion, we must regret that the National Church should thus acquiesce in its own weakness. The public worship of the Established Church is the Bishop's especial charge, and the equality of all souls before God is one of the tenets of our faith.

Women in the Church in Norway.

The question of how far women shall be allowed to preach at an ordinary service and from the pulpit has now taken on a practical form quite unexpectedly in Norway. An elderly rector of one of the Christiania churches determined to cut the knot of theological discussion, and invited Fru Martha Steinsvik, whom he knew to be a true Christian, an unusually gifted speaker, and a theological student, to preach from his pulpit. His action has aroused much discussion. The legality of it is questioned, and he takes his stand on a proviso that states that theological students shall be permitted to preach; this proviso being many centuries old, no reservation as to sex was attached to it. The authorities are now taking up the question, and the battle for and against is in full swing, but the fact remains that a woman *has* preached, and the courageous rector declares that he will extend his invitation to others. He has had the idea in mind since the days when he himself was a student, forty years ago, and supported the equality of women with men in the Church. The Norwegian Women's National Council had recently sent a petition to the Government asking that the pulpit might be open to women, but no one had foreseen this development.

Traffic in Women and Children.

The League of Nations Conference on this subject, to which we refer in another column, arrived at a number of concrete decisions, besides that for establishing a permanent Commission. It passed certain proposals for extradition, which will, if approved by the League of Nations, be recommended to all nations for embodiment in legislation. It also considered the answers to the questionnaire previously sent out to all Governments. These answers, which were daily coming in while the Conference was in session, showed complete readiness on the part of the Governments concerned to give their information, but they showed also, as so frequently happens with Government replies, a large measure of self-complacency. One Middle Eastern State, in reply to the question whether it took any steps to watch the ports and railway stations, replied that in its case no such steps were necessary, and almost all seemed singularly unaware of their own shortcomings. The Conference, urged by the Dutch representative, emphasised in particular the responsibility of European countries for the White Slave Traffic in their Colonial possessions, and decided that the proper description of the Traffic was not the White Slave Traffic, since it is by no means confined to white women, but instead, that it should be called the Traffic in Women and Children.

State Regulation.

The discussion at this Conference on State Regulation was precipitated by Mr. de Graaf, who was the official Dutch representative and also President of the International Abolitionist Association. His resolution which, in effect, condemned this system, was not carried by the three-quarter majority which would make it operative, but it secured more support than has ever been gained in previous International Conferences on the subject. The main opposition to it came, as is to be expected, from the unfranchised countries of Italy and France. It is worth noticing, however, that the recent Conference of Northern Nations held last month in Copenhagen, passed a very strong resolution objecting to the official toleration of professional prostitution, declaring it useless as a check on the spread of

disease and harmful as giving official sanction to a vicious traffic. Opinion is moving in the right direction, and it seems to follow the geographical distribution of women's suffrage.

Child Life in Germany.

A resolution of a terrible and striking kind has been passed by a women's welfare association of Frankfurt on the Oder (Verein Frauenwohl), which reveals the tragedy to which a section of child life has been reduced in Germany through the long suffering and moral disaster of the war. Needless to say, the resolution will not be passed by, and probably will not even be presented to, the Reichstag, but it is significant as revealing a condition and a state of mind in the presence of which the civilised world cannot stand idle. The following is a translation of the resolution: "The Women's Welfare Association of Frankfurt a/O. requests the National League of German Women's Clubs to present the following proposal to the Reichstag and to support it: It is established that syphilis and tuberculosis prevail amongst the children to a terrible degree, and that many cases are incurable. For this reason we make the proposal that newly born children, who are proved to be unfit to live because of syphilis or tuberculosis, be destroyed, as being a danger for the whole of our people. Reason: The institutions in which these children have been kept up to now have been closed for lack of money, and the sick children have been brought back to their families, who, therefore, have become badly infected, as has been stated. We come to this tragic decision from the great misery of the time and from the deepest solicitude for the welfare of our entire people."

Lunacy and Divorce.

Mr. Rendall, M.P., must have been to see Clemence Dane's "A Bill of Divorcement," for in the House the other day he asked the Home Secretary how many married persons there are in the lunatic asylums in England and Wales, and how many of these people had been certified for more than five years. He also urged the Government to promote legislation to carry into effect the recommendation of the majority of the Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce, which was that certified lunacy of five years and upwards should be a ground for divorce. Mr. Shortt, of course, could give no figures, and said the Government was too busy to contemplate adding to its legislative programme this session. There are some people not yet in lunatic asylums who would be in place there.

Unequal Sentences.

The two following cases will illustrate the very great differences in the sentences which are passed for analogous crimes by magistrates. We do not believe in a stereotyped punishment for each type of law-breaking, and we agree with the practice which takes environment and mentality into account before deciding what the punishment is to be, but the cases in question show an altogether unfairly harsh sentence on the woman in comparison with the man offender. A domestic servant, twenty-four years of age, was found guilty of stealing articles from the house of her employer. In her defence she said that the temptation to steal had proved too strong for her, although she had tried hard to resist it. "If I had not lost my baby son it would not have happened," was her cry. The other case is that of a baker's roundsman, aged forty-five, who concocted an elaborate story of a mysterious stranger who attacked and robbed him. He was found guilty of embezzling £11 belonging to his employer, the baker. The servant girl was sentenced to *twelve months' hard labour*, the baker's roundsman to *two months' imprisonment*. We often come across instances of the harsh treatment of women by magistrates, and the following example will convince our readers that public opinion must be aroused. A woman recently applied for a separation order from her husband, who for years had treated her cruelly and had brutally assaulted her. The magistrates gave her the order, but with it only 5s. a week as maintenance for herself and her child. The award of this utterly inadequate sum is a travesty of justice.

An Insulting Punishment.

In a successful appeal against his conviction for assaulting a disobedient schoolboy, Mr. Herman Wilkinson, headmaster of Christ Church Schools, Bradford-on-Avon, stated that the boy was rebuked for talking, and, as a punishment, *was put among the girls*. We are not discussing whether the subsequent caning for further disobedience was justified or not, but we do feel very strongly that such an attitude in a headmaster is an insult to every girl in the school, and a moral injury to the boys, and should be condemned.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

Before these notes are read the Irish Peace Conference will have taken place. The feeling in the House is more hopeful than it has been at any time in recent memory. It is known that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been the prime mover for a settlement, which in itself is of the greatest significance. And there is believed to be an equal readiness on the side of Mr. de Valera. The atmosphere is expectant and optimistic.

Peace, indeed, is in the air. The settlement of the Pacific, the great controversial question of the second quarter of this century, is about to be begun. Some few weeks ago, on a Friday afternoon, General Sir John Davidson told the House of some of the dangers—dangers of which the ordinary man is profoundly ignorant. They are to be tackled in time.

But to come to the business of the week. On Monday and Tuesday the Government, in the raggedest of white sheets, persuaded the House of Commons to reverse completely their considered policy of eleven months ago, and to repeal the Corn Production Act. It is amazing that such a request should have been granted without an upheaval, but such is the case. A good many Coalitionists, it is true, voted against the repeal, but the Second Reading was carried by considerably more than two to one. For a Government whose quick changes get such ready acceptance, any possibilities are open.

The actual Debate took place on Monday and Tuesday, July 4th and 5th, and was by no means on a low level. Sir Arthur Boscawen, on whom fell the unpleasant task of contradicting himself, showed considerable adroitness. On the whole, as has been said, the repeal is accepted. Farmers are willing to abandon the guaranteed price if they can escape from the Wages Boards. It was on these that the battle raged, nor was the defence of a minimum wage for agricultural labourers confined to the Labour Party. Vague promises were made that something should be set up to take their place, and, indeed, unless this is done, wages will slip back to the pre-war level. The two days' Debate was the funeral of an idea which, great in conception, was faulty in execution. If practical idealism is the hall-mark of efficient statesmanship, idealism unlinked with reality leads to the abyss.

Wednesday, July 6th, saw a very different scene—the crisis in the fate of the Railways Bill. For some five weeks a Grand Committee has been ploughing through this complicated measure, and it had become obvious that unless some short cut could be found it would not pass by August 15th. On August 15th control and the Government guarantee cease, and unless the Bill is passed chaos will ensue. The Government, therefore, propose a new and drastic way of hastening the result. The Bill is to be cut in two and sent to two different Committees. This is not entirely novel, for Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Act of ten years ago was similarly divided. But the Government's proposal aroused a storm of opposition, and Wednesday saw an exciting debate. It was interesting because the two sides argued on parallel lines which never met. On the one hand, the Government and some supporters said that the Bill must pass or there would be a financial crisis, and it could only pass under closure; on the other, the constitutionalists thundered that anything was better than restriction of debate, which was the destruction of Parliament. Between these two contradictions the House, following the Government, and, on the whole, wanting the Bill, decided in its favour by a substantial majority.

On Thursday, July 7th, the delayed debate on the Coal Settlement took place, and there was a rambling, heated, and inconclusive discussion. On Friday, Mr. Macpherson introduced his War Pensions Bill, which was received without enthusiasm.

Now that the trouble of the Railways Bill is settled, it is certain that the House will rise in August; and, except for one possibility, certain that there will be no Autumn Session. This one possibility is Ireland. If a settlement is reached, the Home Rule Act, that inconclusive jumble of contradictions, must be amended, and the amendment must be speedy; for thoughts work quickly in Ireland. It is difficult to see how it can be put off. On the other hand, with general agreement an amending Bill could be carried before the end of August, if the Key Industries Bill were dropped, which nobody wants. This is quite a possibility.

[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.]

Drink Hours.

The new rules for the sale of intoxicating liquors will provide for an eight-hour day of opening for public-houses. The earliest opening hour is to be eleven, the closing hour not later than ten, unless the local Justices, to suit local conditions, permit houses to remain open till 11 p.m. in London or 10.30 in the country. There must be two hours' closing in the afternoon. These rules were arrived at by agreement between the members of a Round Table conference, and will be embodied in a non-contentious Bill, which is expected to pass this session. We are glad to see that early morning drinking, perhaps the most harmful form of alcoholic indulgence, will be swept away entirely. The Bill introduced in the House of Lords by the Bishop of Oxford is not expected to result in legislation, but aims at testing the possibility of a form of local option, which should admit of the choice of State purchase and management instead of the limitation of licences which has had so negligible a result under the Scottish Act. The interesting and novel parts of the Bishop's Bill are the State purchase clauses, and the discussions upon them should be of importance. It provides for a four-yearly vote on the three options of no change, State purchase, and no licence, and offers compensation in the last two cases. All who are interested in this most vital question should obtain the Bill, and the excellent official summary published with it, and examine its provisions for themselves.

Unemployment Insurance.

"When is a servant not a servant?" is the riddle that is being asked of Mr. Justice Roche by persons who employ domestic servants in clubs and the residential quarters of drapers' shops and similar buildings. The Junior Carlton obtained a decision that they need not insure their domestic staff, while Messrs. Woodland's employees in hostels and staff rooms were held to be insurable persons under the Act. It is desirable that judicial decisions should enable employers and employed to learn without delay where they stand. The Carlton Club case was remarkable for an extraordinary appeal by the counsel for the Ministry of Labour, which was, one is rejoiced to see, disregarded by the judge. Counsel asked that the formal judgment, whatever it was, should be postponed until after the Long Vacation, "as it would be very inconvenient for the Ministry otherwise." Judges fortunately consider the requirements of justice rather than the ease of Government Departments, but who shall say whether that will be true when counsel now employed by Government are raised to the Bench?

Unhealthy Areas.

The Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to advise on plans of dealing with unhealthy and overcrowded areas sees the real remedy not in piecemeal demolitions and rebuildings, but in a considered scheme taking into account the housing and industrial needs of a whole town or district. Unfortunately, no large scheme of reconstruction can be attempted while the housing shortage is acute, and the country's financial position unsatisfactory, but plans should at once be prepared for clearance schemes to be undertaken in conjunction with the provision of new houses. The Committee's recommendation that plans for "the reconstruction of London and the surrounding districts" should be immediately prepared are unnecessarily grandiose and unlikely to have any practical result; something less ambitious would be welcome. As something to be going on with, the Committee would approve the compulsory purchase by local authorities of unhealthy areas and the management of these estates on the Octavia Hill system.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

As we go to press we hear that the Government, largely, we understand, owing to representations made by Lady Astor, has definitely promised that the Debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill will be taken to-day, the 15th. This is only one more proof of the value of women in Parliament.

POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the women's movement, but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN: WOMEN'S PART IN THE CONFERENCE.

This Conference, which has just finished its sessions in Geneva, marks a decided step forward in the International organisation for the suppression of what has been known as the White Slave Traffic. Thirty-four nations took part, and, in addition, fourteen International organisations dealing with the subject attended the Conference in order to watch the proceedings, and the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic sent an official delegate.

The actual number of women in the Conference was not at first sight impressive. Of the official delegates two were women—Lady Phyllis Ponsonby representing South Africa, and Frouke Forchhammer representing Denmark. France, Norway, and Sweden sent women technical advisers in Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, Miss Elise Sen, and Mrs. Wicksell. The International Bureau sent Miss Baker, and of the representatives of the organisations, five out of thirteen were women.

While the Conference was being arranged, many people felt that the position of the organisations which were invited to watch the proceedings was most unsatisfactory, and that it would have been better had their delegates been invited to be present in an official capacity. This principle has apparently been recognised by the Conference itself, for in its recommendation to the Assembly of the League of Nations "that a permanent Committee should be set up," it advises the inclusion on that Committee of representatives of the I.C.W., the I.W.S.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Jewish Associations for the Protection of Girls and Women, the International Catholic Association for the Protection of Young Girls, and the Federation of National Unions of Young Girls' Friendly Societies. Such a Commission, if set up by the authority and backing of the League of Nations, would carry great weight.

We refer, in another column, to the actual decisions of the Conference. Here we wish only to stress the influence upon it of women and their special organisations, which is for the first time officially coming into play. It was noticeable throughout the proceedings, but by far the most striking example of it was the memorandum drawn up jointly by the International women's organisations and presented by Mme. de Witt Schlumberger. The occasion was the proposal brought forward by Great Britain and Canada that the passport regulations when discontinued for men should be continued for women up to the age of twenty-three. This was at once strongly objected to by Denmark, and the women's societies, meeting over night, presented the following statement the next morning:—

"The Women's International Associations, which were asked to take part in the Conference on the traffic in women and children, wish to make a general statement of principle to the Conference, with a view to future Conferences or to any national or international legislation which may be introduced in future.

"All thinking women, and all women who are interested in moral welfare, are naturally ardently interested in the struggle against the traffic in women, and are desirous of seeing this abominable traffic completely suppressed. They are, moreover, convinced that if international goodwill and accord are forthcoming, one should be able to suppress this traffic.

"They desire that all possible protection should be accorded to women and to young girls, but long experience in the past has shown them that protection sometimes comes to be a hidden form of slavery, a masked tyranny inspired by the best of intentions—a form of protection, therefore, which is to be mistrusted.

"When the protection which is afforded affects the dignity or the freedom of the individual, the remedy is worse than the evil. The Women's Associations are, therefore, much touched and profoundly grateful for any form of protection which is really well thought out and well applied, but they would state—and this is the particular object of this manifesto—that it is their formal and principal wish that in no country should any law or special regulation be either instituted or allowed to subsist which does not apply equally and legally to the male sex. They think that such a guarantee would be sufficient.

"Women ask to be always governed by the common law, in view of the fact that in all civilised countries common law should apply to all members of any one nation. It should be sufficient to defend on all occasions the cause of order, of morality, of justice, and of right."

The good sense of this memorial is beyond dispute, and it proves once again how necessary it is to consult women. We have always known that the co-operation of men and women has only to be tried to be proved valuable. And true as this is in every aspect of life, it is especially striking in such a matter as the attempt to suppress the Traffic in Women and Children.

WOMEN JURORS IN MORALITY CASES.

By HOLFORD KNIGHT (Barrister-at-Law).

As experience of jury service by women lengthens, it becomes increasingly clear that the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act requires to be amended. The limitations it imposes on women are seen already not to be in accord with public policy. This is shown particularly in the exclusion of women from a class of case in which their assistance as jurors would be inestimable. I refer, of course, to cases where offences in respect of women and children are concerned. Accordingly, those who believe (as I do) that the administration of justice is thereby weakened must devise some practicable plan for the amendment of the existing statute. To proffer a suggestion is my present purpose.

Two special difficulties under the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act have to be surmounted. The first is the discretion vested in the judge to dispense with women jurors. The second is the ancient right of challenge to the jury which the prisoner has hitherto enjoyed. Can these forms, which at present operate to the exclusion of women from the jury, be so circumscribed as to promote the public interest while preserving the reasonable privilege of the individual citizen?

I happen to know that the attitude of some of the present judges is misunderstood. They are thought to be averse from employing women on a jury, whereas they feel compelled to exclude women in certain cases because of the repugnance shown by women jurors, and because, as the law stands, they have no option but to accept the challenge to women jurors made by counsel. I am in a position to say that some of the judges would welcome an amendment of the law which ensured the presence of women on the jury in cases affecting women and children. They appreciate, none better, the valuable assistance which women can give in these matters.

Similarly, the right of challenge to the jury is a feature of our administration of justice which we ought to retain. It is a splendid example of fairness to permit an accused person to exercise a choice, within reasonable limits, of the jury who are to weigh his plea of innocence. While preserving this admirable right, we are entitled to protect society from its abuse. I entertain no doubt that this right of challenge has been abused since the admission of women to jury service. Women, as women, have been excluded from the jury in cases where their presence was obviously feared. There are counsel who object to appearing before women. But the personal difficulties of individual counsel are not sufficient to warrant a resort to jury challenge, nor was the right ever so intended to be employed. How can these two difficulties be avoided?

I suggest an amendment of the operative clause of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act by the enactment of these (or some such) words: *In all cases of offences against women and children, women shall be included in the jury.* These words are quite explicit, and, in my view, sufficient. The cases contemplated are exactly defined, and the inclusion of at least two women in the jury is assured. We shall find, as everyone concerned becomes familiar with jurywomen in such cases, that any sex discrimination will be abandoned. It is better, I think, to ensure at least two jurywomen than to insert a specific number in the statute. Such mischief as remains will, I feel sure, become cured by experience.

The amendment I suggest overcomes the two difficulties mentioned. The judges are relieved of a discretion which should not be placed upon them in such cases. Moreover, their experience will demonstrate that this inclusion of women is in pursuance of public policy. Further, the right to jury challenge is preserved as it was intended to be exercised. Men, as men, were not excluded by challenge from the jury. Otherwise, the prisoner could have prevented the empanelling of the jury. The objection was, and is, to individual men as jurors—the challenge can remain to individual women also. It does not, and should not, apply to women as women. Women objected to as jurors should be replaced by other women: the proposed amendment ensures this.

It will have been observed that I do not suggest any interference with the proviso in the statute which enables the judge to exempt a woman (on her application) from jury service "by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given." By retaining this privilege, opposition will be diminished, and the right of the individual citizen secured.

We must hope for the day when all women will welcome their new civic duties. That is why I applaud the work of the Women's Citizens' Associations, for they are performing a task which must be fulfilled before the full benefits of woman's aid in the State can be assured.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

SCHOOLS FOR SOCIAL WORK IN GERMANY.

By DR. ELISABETH ALTMANN-GOITHEINER.

The history of the German Schools for Social Work dates back to irregular classes on social work and social science which the Berlin Society for Social Work organised for its members in the 'nineties of the nineteenth century. These classes were started in the hope that they would raise the standard of qualifications and usefulness throughout the field of charitable work in Berlin. Yet they could not lay claim to any systematic plan, or any definite relation to the special branches of work in which the first students were particularly interested. For many years case work was considered to be far more important than theoretical training, and it was very difficult to find anybody interested enough to attend the classes regularly. But in the course of time, when the number of women taking active part in the charitable work of Berlin rapidly increased, the leading spirits of the movement recognised more and more clearly that it was advisable to adapt the training to the particular needs of the students. Thus classes on political economy, on labour problems, on social ethics were started, which were attended by two utterly different groups of women, by young girls who hoped to get a first introduction to social problems and their possible solution, and by workers of some experience who felt the need of a theoretical foundation for their practical voluntary work.

By 1908 the need for a professional training for social work had become so evident that Dr. Alice Salomon, who had organised most of the afore-mentioned classes, opened the Berlin School for Social Work, the aim of which was (1) to introduce girls to their special duties within their home circle, and to the different fields of charitable work, and (2) to train women for professional and voluntary social work. There were courses in political economy, public administration, social ethics, educational science, social literature, the method of social case work, theory and practice of the poor law, child welfare, &c.

While this development was going on in Berlin, the Protestant Union of German Women had quietly opened a similar school on a religious basis in Hanover, which proved very attractive to those social workers who believe that their particular work can only be accomplished if founded on religious faith. Later on, several Roman Catholic schools sprang up on a like basis.

The Great War and its social and economic consequences gave a great impetus to social work in Germany. New branches of work cropped up and developed. It seemed probable that the years to come would bring an even greater demand for qualified welfare workers, since the privations the population had undergone during the war and armistice had created new demands for welfare work. So it was only natural that during the war a good many more schools for social work were founded, in Hamburg, Breslau, Munich, Mannheim, and Düsseldorf, not to mention a number of minor ones.

In most of these schools the programmes are so arranged as to include practical case work and theoretical training. The latter aims at recognising the essential unity of all social work, and includes a scientific study of its problems, the range and complexity of which have become more and more apparent. At the same time the various types of welfare work have tended to group themselves in certain ways, which growing experience recognised as most convenient. Each group represents a specialisation for which a different training is necessary, and which is given during the second year of the theoretical course. The three groups now recognised are: Social Hygiene, Child Welfare, and Community Work.

The first year's work and a considerable part of the second year's course are not specialised, but consist of courses in political economy, philosophy, and administration, as well as of the fundamental principles of the specialised groups which are essential to all welfare workers regardless of their future work.

A high school education, or an equivalent preparation, is supposed to be the desirable basis for the work at the Social School. The age of eighteen, in some schools of twenty-one, is the usual age of admission. On the whole there is a tendency not to admit girls who are too young for the very serious work expected of them. Some schools do not admit women over thirty-five.

Including the training through practical experience, the courses of the different social schools extend over three or four years. This is a long professional training for a calling which is mainly taken up by members of the middle classes among whom the "new poor" abound, a class which is larger in Germany than in most other countries, with the exception perhaps of Austria.

There is a controversy raging among the schools whether the practical training ought to precede or to follow the theoretical course. Some schools maintain that the students must have some practice in social work in order to understand the theoretical instruction; others say that only after having fathomed the fundamental principles of social and political theory can case work be done with any claim to efficiency. Generally, either way is open to the students. The younger ones usually begin by taking the theoretical courses, the older ones often possess some practical experience before entering the school, where they hope to acquire a thorough theoretical training for their work.

In Prussia a diploma is awarded on the satisfactory completion of two academic years, and the necessary practical training for the particular branch of work chosen by the student. The diploma is signed by Government officials and the examination is thereby raised to an official standard. Baden, and probably some of the other German States, will follow suit.

It may seem strange that the German Schools for Social Work without exception admit women only, while in U.S.A. these schools are mostly co-educational, and in England, where the diverse settlements have taken upon themselves to train their own workers, there are a good many more settlements for men than for women. Dr. Alix Westerkamp, who is a competent judge of both German and American conditions, explains the lack of social training colleges for men in Germany by the fact that social work is not considered to be a "full weight" profession in Germany, and that, much less than in America, it serves as a stepping-stone to influential positions in public life.

The fact that men and women who do welfare work in Germany have had an absolutely different training, is, of course, rather detrimental to their co-operation. The men have generally gone through a long course of local government work, and are apt to be a little over-bureaucratic in their views and methods, the women are often lacking in the technique of the work, but have larger views and a deeper insight into the causes of the social evils they are trying to combat.

As to the positions open to the students after having got their diploma, they are of a various nature. In the branch of "Social Hygiene," the most important work is the care of mothers and babies, the care of crippled children, of school-children, the work for anti-tuberculosis Societies, &c. In the "Child Welfare" branch the opportunities for employment occur in the care of children in their own homes by probation officers, the care of children away from home in institutions or families, the work in boys' and girls' clubs, &c. In the third group, which we have called that of "Community Work," the field is very large. There are opportunities of work offered by Charity Organisation Societies and similar agencies, public and private, which try to adjust disorganised family life, public service such as the superintendence of employment bureaus or centralised employment departments. There is also the great field of private endeavour in the direction of the improvement of social and industrial conditions by the various trade unions, the work for consumers' leagues or other organisations working for the reform of social conditions, for the solution of the housing problem or similar purposes.

Unfortunately the financial position of Germany is such that she will be unable to pay all the welfare workers necessary to fight the evils originated by long years of suffering. All the more is it to be hoped that those who go into the work, whether it be voluntarily or professionally, will be not only well-trained but cut out for it. The number of such people is not large in any country, for nobody is able to help others who is not willing to take their sufferings upon himself. And whoever takes up social work, not as a bureaucrat but as a human being, ought to know that he will not be able to achieve more than he is willing to sacrifice.

BURNING QUESTIONS.

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

THE DEFEAT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Sir German Sims Woodhead made, at the Conference of the Institute of Public Health, a grave indictment against the existing machinery for combating tuberculosis in the United Kingdom. Where we are right it is in matters of detail, the main lines of our campaign, classification of cases and their allotment to appropriate institutions with varying methods of treatment are all wrong. The opposite view is very strongly held by authorities of no less eminence, and was forcibly put by Sir Robert Philip, Professor of Tuberculosis in the University of Edinburgh. Sir Robert does not believe that our existing system has failed, his view is that it is in its infancy, and that we should endeavour to develop rather than scrap it. The Sanatorium system is only beginning to be fairly tried. The modern system of classifying cases, so far from being useless, has brought order out of the confusion which prevailed when Sanatoria were dumping grounds for all kinds of cases from incipient attacks to late and hopeless stages. The long waiting lists, disappointment, waste of money and time which are complained of, resulted from the neglect of classification. Many defects of the existing system would have been swept away but for the crippling of tuberculosis work by war conditions, yet in its imperfect state, though in some districts its machinery is hardly more than sketched, mortality from tuberculosis is falling, and falling at an accelerated rate.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, which was put by the Commission of 1912 in the forefront of its campaign, has indeed existed since 1887, but it did not attempt to treat individual cases. It was manifestly inadequate if it stood alone, and the provision of Sanatoria was essential to its action. The Sanatorium which supplemented the Dispensary was not suitable for the treatment of all forms of the disease, and other residential institutions, advanced case wards, farm colonies, village settlements, and open-air schools arose, not to supersede but to complement it. These were the second line of defence against the enemy; they are not mistaken methods of attacking the problem, but as specially trained students become available, yet further specialised institutions for residential treatment will be founded.

Not only is the death-rate from tuberculosis falling, but the type of disease met with has remarkably changed—the advanced intractable cases are seldom seen. If this is so, and Sir Robert Philip is, by his attainments and his position, a witness whose opinion carries weight, the cry that the Sanatorium has failed is unjustified. It does cure, it does segregate patients until they have trained themselves not to be a danger to their neighbours, it does not crush out of existence farm colonies and other alternative accommodation for persons stricken with tuberculosis, and, moreover, its example is successfully followed by patients who are treated by sanatorium methods in their own homes.

Professor Lyle Cummins again, made no claim for perfection in our present machinery, but he too, appears to believe that we are developing on the right lines. He complains that the general public is not sufficiently instructed, and says that so long as, through the inarticulacy of the medical profession or other causes, people disbelieve in the infective nature of tuberculosis, they will fail to co-operate in stamping out the disease. He believes that tuberculosis officers all over the kingdom are doing their best, but they are too few, and the supply of intensively trained men is too small to fill up vacancies. But this fault is being remedied. Edinburgh has a special course for students of tuberculosis. "In the treatment and control of the disease Great Britain is well ahead of other countries," says Professor Cummins, and he is also convinced that research is being carried on with great success, particularly by the Medical Research Council. Admitting that treatment is not yet available for all, he points out that our system is still developing. Meeting the criticism that the best method of treatment is not available for all, he shows that this is not the result of negligence, but because the best method is not yet determined. We have curative measures but no specific cure, though there is hope of this in the fact that Sir Leonard Rogers has discovered a specific against the bacillus of leprosy, which has an affinity

with the germ of tubercle. Other handicaps to our progress are economic; patients leave Sanatoria before they are cured, from anxiety about their dependent families, and many people who might be cured at an early stage by rest and good nourishment, can rest only if they are content to starve. Professor Cummins' comments on our system are not unmixed eulogy, but he desires that it should be developed and not scrapped. If, as he says, we are well ahead of other nations, to say that the Sanatorium and Dispensary system is imperfect is not to say that it has failed.

The remainder of the speakers at the Conference all took for granted the general efficacy of our methods, while they suggested improvements in them. Dr. Jane Walker emphasised such points as the importance of retaining patients in Sanatoria as long as the superintendent thought necessary, the desirability for more care in choosing medical officers to superintend sanatoria, the importance of graduated work as a curative agent, the desirability of using leisure spent in a Sanatorium to strengthen the patients' intelligence and will-power. Dr. Walker said that the decline in tuberculosis is part of the general amelioration of the health of the world, and this, though not a tribute to the Sanatorium, is inconsistent with a condemnation of our system.

Dr. Coutts and Dr. Sanderson, attached respectively to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Pensions, agreed that too little attention was paid to the mental side of tuberculosis. Dr. Sutherland pointed out that resistance to the disease was increased by making the conditions of civilised life as much like those of nature as possible. He complained that our dispensaries were seldom equipped with facilities for X-ray and biological tests, though these were necessary to reinforce diagnoses. His testimony to the position of the Marylebone Infirmary as affording its patients diet and attention unequalled in the general hospitals, might perhaps, by a pessimist, be regarded as a reflection on other residential institutions. His warning against reliance on specific treatments was certainly not aimed at a Government scheme which backs none of them.

Dr. Walters said that Sanatorium treatment should be continued for eighteen months or two years instead of the three months to which it was usually restricted. He complained that dispensaries could not train their patients for return to wage-earning by graduated work, because Approved Societies withdrew benefit from a patient who did paid work. Graduated exercise is much less efficacious than progressive work. He advocated working colonies, for though they are costly, they are effectual, and the State does get some return from the patients' labour. Finally, Dr. Price drew attention to the lack of accommodation for advanced cases.

It is, I think, fair to conclude that this conference of experts looked hopefully upon the future of our present system of dealing with tuberculosis. There is no reason to suppose that the speakers were exceptionally biased. Some of the most experienced may perhaps have been too old to satisfy reformers who believe that vision is confined to the unlearned, but many were young. It was noticeable that no one but Sir German Woodhead compared our system adversely with that of any other country, and he gave no particulars of the superior arrangements he had noted in Rome. It was clear that no speaker considered our system as sacrosanct; everyone criticised it. But, judging by their comments, what was lacking was due to its youth, which had not permitted of the training of sufficient executive officers; to its lack of a specific panacea, which is the defect of the general scientific knowledge of the world, and cannot be laid at the door of our excellent organisations for research; or to the inadequate accommodation for special forms of the disease, which are lacking because money for their construction and upkeep has been and is still lacking. If we condemn the present system now we scrap it before it has been fairly tried. And we are to put in its place, what? The malcontents cannot agree among themselves. They are almost purely destructive.

E. M. G.

MORE EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A WOMAN IN THE HOME.

July 5th, 1921.

During the ups and downs of the last fortnight, which have included, of course, the quarter-day bills and arrangements for the children's holidays, my mind has kept returning to the question, how middle-class women in the home are meeting the reduction in the standard of living which so many of them have to face.

In most cases I suppose that superfluities, recognised as such, have gone long ago. The question now is which necessities are really necessary, and how much that is necessary can one do without. I am taking for granted that the aim is still not bare existence, but some kind of good life. I suppose one cannot remember too often, however, that we and our little struggles take place on a slope above a great pit, in which masses of human beings are struggling not to live comfortably, but to live at all. This ought at least to make us ashamed of any loss of courage, and of any selfishness and greediness we may be tempted to show. It ought not, I think, to make us abandon our ideals for our own children, because what we want is a higher standard for all, and, at present, at any rate, it does not seem likely that we shall get that by lowering our own. We must try to be willing to share things equally, whenever and however that becomes possible; but, in the meantime, we should not, I think, let go of any real good unless it is to give it to someone else. There is too much danger that in the present chaos some of what is best may be lost altogether.

Facing this economy question with the resolution that we are not going to lower our standards for ourselves and our children more than is absolutely necessary, what is it best to do? Considering this, I began to turn over my account books, as I suppose many another woman is doing at the present time, and to examine the items arranged under various headings in the light of their comparative rigidity or adaptability to present circumstances. Taxes, rates, fuel, lighting, food, service, cleaning, clothes, locomotion, holidays, medical expenses, education, amusement, which of these can we reduce or do without?

The first is obviously the most rigid. Taxes none of us can escape, and though we are voters now, it does not seem that we can influence them very much. Perhaps we can a little by taking part in the political campaign for economy. Many of us are doing that. Many others, however, are half-hearted because it seems that the difficulty of economising in the right things, and not lowering the standard of life in the wrong places, is even greater in public than in private affairs. We feel, many of us, that we have so little faith in those who are at present administering our public money, that we are almost as much afraid of urging them to save, as of urging them to spend. They are dangerous either way; their extravagance makes us rage, but their economies break our hearts! Meanwhile, we pay our taxes.

Rates used to be more within our control than taxes, because they depended on our rent, but now that rent itself is a rigid item, we can only influence them in the way we can taxes by political agitation, and the same doubts occur. In the eight years that I have been living in this house, my rates have been doubled, and this although my rent has not yet gone up. I suppose most people have had the same experience.

There is nothing in which the inflexibility of the present conditions is more manifest than in this question of rent. In the old days, the first and most obvious resource of those who had suffered a change of fortune was to go away and live in a small house. Now, we cannot do that for the simple reason that there are no small houses to be had. Any change of residence in the neighbourhood in which we live is, for most of us, out of the question. We are only too thankful to have roofs over our children's heads, and to have the right to keep them there. If we are not tied to any particular neighbourhood by work or education, we may possibly move with advantage, but there is such a premium on houseroom everywhere, and moving itself is such a desperately expensive business now, and there is such a danger that our worn-out household goods will drop to pieces in the process of getting them from one place to another that sitting quite still seems to be the safest thing one can do. At least that is my own experience so far. Another method of economising has however presented itself to the dwellers in towns. If they cannot leave their big houses they can at least share them with others, and so save a part of the rent. It is extraordinary to see how many have done so, either by letting off some of their rooms or by taking paying guests. Extraordinary, because in doing it they have had to conquer that

passion for privacy and family seclusion which was so deeply rooted in the English middle-class. Looking at the rows and rows and rows of hideous little houses that branch out from our great towns and crowd in on our ancient villages, we see how hard English families have fought not to have to meet members of other families on the stairs. They are beaten now, first the working class, then the middle class have had to give in. I do not think we like it, any of us, but perhaps it is good for us; there is very little to be said for family secretiveness, though much to be said for the desire for solitude. Our children, at any rate, will not suffer from it, so long as they have enough air to breathe and enough space to play in, and to carry on their separate occupations without disturbing each other too much. Even with the present restrictions, they probably enjoy more space and comfort than middle-class children of previous generations. Our grandmothers not only had larger families, they had a lower idea of the needs and rights of children, as compared with those of grown-up people. Even in my own childhood I can remember that in large families the children were often crowded together in some of the least good rooms of the house, and confined to them. The Victorian drawing-room was not a family sitting-room, such as we have now, but a kind of sanctuary into which the children only penetrated between five and seven. The best bedroom was often reserved for a spare room. If we look at the schoolrooms and nurseries of old London houses, we are only less scandalised than by the servants' rooms. Our children at least share the best rooms we have, and if they also have to share them with strangers, they will be none the worse for learning in their youth that spirit of social accommodation which has been so conspicuously lacking in middle-class English people up to the present time.

I think then there is a resource for people living in towns who find that their houseroom is more than they actually need, and that their rent, when it is raised next quarter, will take up an undue proportion of their income. I wonder what middle-class people living in the country are doing. I suppose more of them own their houses, and that for some of them a move is more possible than for town dwellers.

One cannot think about houseroom without also thinking about fuel and light. One great advantage of using fewer rooms is that it is easier to warm and light them. I do not know what coal cost in the days of our grandmothers; when I began house-keeping it cost, in the place in which we then lived, eighteen shillings a ton. Now a ton costs six pounds, and although this excessive price is, we hope, temporary, and due to the coal strike, we shall still have to pay a great deal. It is true that the coal strike has taught us how little we could do with: the arts of cooking on gas-rings and washing children perfectly clean with small kettles-full of hot water instead of big baths-full, have been learnt in many middle-class homes. In respect of the hot water we have only returned to the customs of a generation which was not so spoiled in this respect as we have been. In respect of the gas we have been more fortunate than they were, though they probably always had plenty of other fuel except when they were really destitute. But, of course, the real reason that women in the home have borne the coal strike cheerfully is, that it happened in summer. We are not, as a race and a generation, at all tolerant of cold, and we do not at all believe in "hardening" our children. Also, we have learned to expect (and taught them to expect) to sit and sleep in rooms which have all the windows open and yet are tolerably warm. A combination of warmth and fresh air is an essential part of our modern idea of hygiene, and I do not see how we are to give it up. We must then live in fewer rooms. Also, if we live in the country, we must rely more and more on the less intense heat given by wood, and, if we live in towns on the less pleasant heat given by gas. Perhaps this sounds rather like meeting a bread shortage by eating toast. But gas really is more economical than coal for the simple reason that one can turn the fires on and off according to one's needs. At least, that is the principal reason; there are others which the gas companies tell us about in their interesting and persuasive advertisements. May we hope that next winter they will be a little more accommodating in hiring us stoves?

As for light, I think the very greatest advantage which modern town houses have over those of thirty years ago is electric light; and although its price does go up, it seems to me that like the mental light of education it still costs less than other less valuable things. We all know how to economise it by turning it out everywhere except in the immediate vicinity of our occupation, and by burning the right kind of bulbs. I do not think there is much else we can do except, as I said before, to crowd together into fewer rooms.

MARGARET CLARE.

REVIEWS.

MANY NOVELS.

The Dragon in Shallow Waters. By V. Sackville-West. (Collins. 7s. 6d.)

Kimono. By John Paris. (Collins. 7s. 6d.)

A Servant when He Reigneth. By John Travers. (Hodder & Stoughton. 8s. 6d.)

Blind. By Ernest Poole. (Macmillan. 8s. 6d.)

Simon called Peter. By Robert Keable. (Constable. 8s. 6d.)

Martha and Mary. By Olive Salter. (Collins. 7s. 6d.)

A Green Crass Widow. By Jane Findlater. (Murray. 7s. 6d.)

The Indignant Spinsters. By Winifred Boggs. (Herbert Jenkins. 7s. 6d.)

Whispering Windows. By Thomas Burke. (Grant Richards. 8s. 6d.)

Syrens. By Dot Allan. (Heinemann. 7s.)

"The Dragon in Shallow Waters" is a terrifying book. If Miss Sackville-West's object was to make her readers thoroughly uncomfortable, and at the same time to fill them with involuntary admiration, I think she has succeeded. The story begins and ends in a great soap factory in the fen country. The sensitive reader guesses, from the moment he is introduced to those horrible soap vats, moving uneasily "with the motion of an evil quicksand," that the history of some of the unhappy persons about whom he is to be told will end in that viscid, evil-smelling, yellow slime. But first they have to complete their little circles in the fog outside. Miss Sackville-West makes us feel that in that country there is a perpetual fog, and that it penetrates the minds and hearts of those who live there. Her descriptions of it are wonderful, and some of them so beautiful that they redeem the horror of the book, as, for instance, this one, which may, however, be said to owe its beauty not to the fog alone, but to the contrast between it and the world above it.

"On the higher ground beyond the marshes the air was clear from fog. Here were knolls surmounted by clumps of beechwood, the ground beneath the trees rusty with last year's leaves, and the trunks of the beeches themselves bare, lofty and processional, their clubbed heads shaven against the winter sky. From these knolls one looked down over the brown mirror of the floods, that surrounded the block of the village with the factory and the ancient abbey, and that were crossed until the eye lost it in distance by the great dyke carrying the road and the perspective of stark telegraph poles. But this was only when the fog had lifted. When the fog lay heavy, one looked down upon a white plain of cloud, blackened by a great smear and a fading trail, where the smoke of the factory chimneys rose to mix with it (the chimneys whose summits sometimes reared themselves through the fog like three giant fingers), and concealing beneath it who could tell what stress and labour, what hope or suffering, what secrecy of purpose, what web of mingled and obscurely tending lives?"

The life that takes the central place in the web of this story is that of Silas Dene, a man blind from birth and abnormal, coming from a tainted family. In the dark distorted world of his mind Silas saw himself as more abnormal than he was really, or even than he appeared to his neighbours in the world of fog outside. He pictured himself as a strange and fearful giant, incapable of human emotion, terrifying and crushing other creatures. But three human emotions came to him and shattered the image, he felt sexual attraction, he felt fear, and, at last, he felt compassion. The task Miss Sackville-West has set herself in describing how these feelings gleamed through his dark mind, and the effect they had on it, is so difficult that a doubt whether she has quite succeeded, hardly lessens one's admiration. There is glory in the attempt. The doubt arises from the very originality of the conception which gives the reader some difficulty in grasping it: Silas's creator does not quite make one feel, I think, that he *was*, and he *was thus*, and no otherwise could he have been. But the glorious fact remains that she has attempted and achieved something new, and something strange and impressive to the imagination. She has, moreover, been content to keep silence for two years while she was producing this restrained and finished piece of art. There are not many young writers who would have the strength to do that, and perhaps there are not many whose imagination would have the strength to survive it. Miss Sackville-West's has. It seems to have strength enough for anything, and one cannot help wanting to know whether it would keep its power, if the light of it were

turned on to more ordinary and normal lives. But perhaps this desire is as absurd as that of G. H. Lewes, who wanted Charlotte Brontë to write like Jane Austen!

"Kimono" is the story of a marriage between a typical conventional young Englishman and a Japanese girl. Asako had been educated in Europe and by Europeans, but when she and her husband, Captain Geoffrey Barrington, travelled to Japan, the influence of her own heredity reasserted itself, and tragedy began. The description of the Japanese life in this book is extremely unattractive. The author represents it as a horrible mixture of ancient, native superstition and crude, imported materialism, thinly over-laid with picturesque sentiment. The presentation, whether true to life or not, is skilfully done, and the story is very interesting. It would, I think, have been still more interesting if the author had been content to base the whole tragedy on racial difference. Instead of that, the sundering of Geoffrey and Asako is made to arise partly from that and partly from the tainted source of Asako's wealth. But there is no fundamental and inevitable connection between being Japanese and having a fortune made by a traffic in girls. The author of the book evidently thinks that the Japanese are an immoral people, or at any rate that their morality is quite different from ours. This may be true, but not even the most prejudiced person can maintain that all wealthy Japanese have enriched themselves by organised vice, or that money is not made in this way in places much nearer home than Japan. In thinking about this terrible problem, we are rather led away from the one that artistically ought to be dominant in the book: the question whether the difficulties inherent in the married state are so increased by a difference of race, that an inter-racial marriage can hardly escape disaster. One does not expect to have such a question answered in a novel, but one would like to have it presented in naked simplicity, especially when the writer who deals with it is as able as John Paris.

"A Servant when He Reigneth" is another story of East and West, and of the clash of races. Turks, Jews, and Infidels, as well as Christians, Armenians, and British pass through it. Most of the story passes in Mesopotamia and India, but the heroine begins as a British schoolgirl at a British school, and though far removed from the school, she remains in all essentials a schoolgirl to the end. The author shows in her book how great a field for work amongst the native women there is for thoughtful and enthusiastic Englishwomen.

"Blind" is an American war novel. It is true that nearly half the book is taken up with the writer's life in America before the war, but the most important part of it, or at any rate the part which will interest the English reader most, is that which deals with war experiences in Europe. The canvas is a vast one, and the book is written confusedly and without much sense of style. The author, like the hero of the book, is probably a journalist. His descriptions are picturesque but ill-written, his psychology is crude but not unconvincing. He is sentimental, but not so distressingly sentimental as many American writers. He is evidently quite sincere. The book is difficult to read through, but there is much that is interesting in it.

The same can hardly be said for "Simon called Peter," which is also a "war novel." It purports to relate the story of a young British chaplain in a base camp. There "Peter" spends his time with other young officers, and a sprinkling of young women, British and French, eating a good deal, smoking more, drinking most and willing away the intervals with indecent conversation and what one can only call romps. The picture is an unpleasant one. Two points relieve readers by throwing a doubt on its authenticity: one is the recollection that even in France during the Great War most people had some work to do; the other is a doubt whether even the most abandoned French women habitually address British officers as "ma chérie." The book is offensive, especially the end, where the indecency is mixed with sentiment about "love" and "religion." One wonders a little what the author means, when he says that Julie gave Peter up to God, but something may be gleaned from the fact that the latter had just made some astounding discoveries about the Church of Rome, and had come to the conclusion that its doctrine was "colossal." It is to be hoped that whatever Church he joins he will not be allowed "to be a chaplain in the next war."

"Martha and Mary" is another unpleasant and unconvincing novel about sex relations. There is no characterisation

whatever, and nothing to distinguish the two hysterical heroines from each other except that one was apparently fat and the other thin. Of the hero it can only be said that he was worthy of either or of both.

It is a relief to turn from this kind of thing to Miss Findlater's quaint and characteristic stories of Highland poor people during the war. Her children are specially well described, and one story about a little girl's disappointment makes one quite miserable.

"The Indignant Spinsters" is the lightest of light comedies, and a little vulgar. "My Three Husbands" is more than a little vulgar, and one may be pardoned a passing doubt as to the sex of the author.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

MARRIAGE AND NATIONALITY.

MADAM,—May I call your attention to the hard position of Englishwomen married to Bulgarians?

For some reason, not divulged, England, and England alone of the Great Powers, is insisting upon a rigorous interpretation of the Treaty of Neuilly, by which the uttermost that can be exacted is being wrung out of Bulgaria. As a Bulgarian said to me lately, "It is as if we were mortgaged, we can call nothing our own, not our clothes, not even the food on our children's plates." France, who is a far bigger creditor, has renounced her treaty rights, and Italy has also waived hers, but Great Britain is insisting on her pound of flesh; and to obtain it is confiscating (as a first step) the property of Bulgarians over here, and of Englishwomen married to Bulgarians.

It is hard, on the face of it, to see why Bulgaria should be more rigorously treated than, for instance, Germany, but it seems to be the case. Ever since the war, Bulgaria has been working hard to pay her debts; during the war money was steadily put by to pay principal and interest where it was due, at the end; and as for our prisoners, it has been authoritatively stated that in no enemy country were our men better treated. But if our treatment of Bulgaria is in itself a puzzle, it is certainly one of the curiosities of the Treaty of Neuilly, that it set a British Government to work to strip Englishwomen of their share of their own family inheritance.

E. M. GARRETT.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (BISHOP OF LONDON'S) BILL.

MADAM,—The four societies signing this letter on behalf of fifty-eight national organisations appeal for your support of our plea that the Government should find time this Session to pass into law the Bishop of London's Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which has been passed by the House of Lords without division. The alterations it will make in the law have long been overdue, and have the unanimous support of practically every women's and religious organisation in the country, irrespective of creed or party.

The Bill contains nothing that has not already been proposed and approved by the Government.

The points of the Bill are five in number: 1.—It makes acts of indecency illegal with young persons between the ages of 13 and 16. 2.—It abolishes, as a full defence, the plea now open to a man who seduces a girl under 16 that he had "reasonable cause to believe" that she was over that age. 3.—It extends from 6 to 12 months the limit of time for taking proceedings against men who seduce girls within the age of protection. 4.—It increases the very inadequate penalties at present in force for brothel keeping. 5.—It repeals the provision that cases of incest must be tried "in camera."

Items 1, 2, 3, and 4 were included (1) in the Government Bill introduced in the House of Commons in 1917 and accepted by the Standing Committee to which that Bill was referred; (2) in the Government Bill introduced in the House of Lords in 1918 and referred to a Joint Select Committee; (3) amongst the Recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in its report of 1920; and supported in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor and the representative of the Home Office. Item 5 was introduced into the Bill in the House of Lords on the motion of the Lord Chancellor on behalf of the Government.

In these circumstances we submit that for all practical purposes the Bill is a Government Bill, and seeing there has already been four years' delay, it should now be adopted by the Government to ensure its passage into law this Session.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE; THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN; THE NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP; THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—Sincere conviction based on evidence and reason is always welcome, but dogmatic denunciation is a different matter. Why does your correspondent, A. S. Musson, single out Birth Control as a violation of natural law, when the whole of civilisation, including surgery, is an effort of mankind to conquer injurious natural laws? There is no warrant for declaring it to be contrary to Divine Law. The injunction to increase

"Whispering Windows" contains stories of "Chinks" and Britishers in East London, with a good deal of horror of the *Grand Guignol* kind.

"Syrens" is a harmless, but not remarkable story of shops and ships. The hero is a Scot, and the scene laid mostly in Glasgow.

After perusing all these books, it is difficult to help feeling that too many novels are published, and that if more of our would-be novelists put their "vocation" to the test to which Miss Sackville-West has subjected hers, it would be better for them, better for the reviewers, and better, above all, for the reading public.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

B. I. DRYSDALE,

Hon. Secretary, Malthusian League.

MADAM,—Your correspondent, A. S. Musson, under the above title in a recent issue asserts that "the principles" of Birth Control "are against the natural law and the Divine Law." She is absolutely incorrect: the principles of this teaching are *in line* with both natural law and Divine Law. Her whole letter is based on the widespread but pernicious mistake that physical union between true lovers of opposite sexes is a lower state than "voluntary continence." Birth Control by continence within marriage which she advocates necessitates long-continued or life-long denial of the primary objects, both physiological and spiritual, for which marriage exists; this denial constitutes a secret but *de facto* and illegal divorce within marriage, a state of affairs which, in the majority of circumstances, is profoundly wrong.

MARIE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

MADAM,—May we ask you to insert the following letter in your valuable paper?

In *THE WOMAN'S LEADER* of June 10th, under "Notes and News," there appeared a note headed "Juvenile Delinquents." In this it said: "The number of juvenile delinquents in gaol at present is somewhat abnormal owing to unemployment."

The Probation Officers for the Juvenile Courts feel that this statement is not quite correct.

Delinquent boys and girls under sixteen years of age are brought into the Juvenile Courts. When they have passed that age they are no longer "Juveniles" in the eye of the law, and are dealt with in the adult courts. It is the rarest thing in the Metropolis at least, for juveniles to be sent to gaol. They are generally dealt with according to the gravity of the offence in the following ways. They may be: (1) discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act; (2) bound over in their own and their parents' sureties, and put on probation for the period of one to three years; (3) if over fourteen years of age sent to an Industrial School until sixteen; if over fourteen years and under sixteen years sent to a Reformatory School until eighteen or nineteen years of age; (4) birched—a punishment rarely given.

B. M. STEAD,

Chairman of Committee of Officers for Juvenile Courts.

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS' COMPETITION.

To the ordinary man or woman there is something ominous in the title of an Industrial or Reformatory School, and when it is further explained that children are committed to these schools by Magistrates the awe and mystery deepen.

At a time when Women Magistrates are beginning to deal with delinquent children, it is important that these special schools should be rightly appreciated and fully understood. In order to know the schools every woman magistrate ought to make herself familiar with the life and routine of the schools for boys and girls in her neighbourhood. Superintendents of the schools are most willing to welcome interested visitors, and particularly men or women magistrates who come to see the children whom they have committed to the school.

Of late years the schools have made great advances on the lines of modern ideals in the bringing up of children. The education is carefully given, and the continued education of boys and girls over fourteen years

(Continued on page 367.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: MISS ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

Hon. Secretary: Miss Macadam.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Soddy.

Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. Hubback.

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

Telegraphic Address: Voiceless, Phone, London.

Telephone: Museum 6910.

OBJECT.

To obtain all such reforms as are necessary to secure a real equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME OF REFORMS FOR WHICH THE N.U.S.E.C. IS WORKING.

1. The Enfranchisement of Women on the same terms as men.
2. An Equal Moral Standard between men and women.
3. Women in Parliament.
4. Equal Pay for Equal Work and Equality in Industry and the Professions as between men and women.
5. (a) State Pensions for Widows with Dependent Children.
(b) Equal Guardianship of Children.
6. The League of Nations and the practical application of the principle of Equal Opportunity for men and women within it.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS—A SUGGESTION TO SOCIETIES.

The following paragraph, received from one of our affiliated Societies, contains a useful suggestion to Societies which have not yet undertaken this work. Any questions relating to this should be addressed to Headquarters.

After the passing of the Franchise Act in 1918, the Women Citizens' Association made application to the Town Clerk to be placed on an equal footing with the party organisations with regard to registration. This request was acceded to, and since that time the Society has been supplied with one free copy of the Spring and Autumn Lists and Registers. Claim forms to be placed on the register are also supplied to the Society, so that anyone entitled to a vote may consult the lists at their office and have their claims sent in to the Town Clerk from there. The Town Clerk also notifies the Society of the date when the Revision Court will be held, and one of our representatives attends in an official capacity. Advertisements to remind intending claimants are placed in the local Press ten days before the latest date for making claims to be placed on the Spring and Autumn Register each year, and help and advice given to the claimant at the office of the Society.

CHESTER WEEK-END CONFERENCE.

A most successful week-end Conference was held at Chester from July 1st to July 4th. Miss Helen Ward represented the Executive Committee, and her lectures and help were greatly appreciated. Miss Beavan, until recently a member of the Executive Committee, and formerly hon. Secretary for the Cheshire, Lancashire and North Wales Federation, was fortunately, also able to be present. Representatives from Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, Warrington, Buckley, and other places attended, and all the meetings, which were well supported by the Chester public, were stimulating and enthusiastic.

At a Conference on organisation, an area group of Societies in and near Chester, working for the objects of the N.U.S.E.C., with headquarters at Chester, was formed, with Mrs. Beckett, Upton Lodge, as Hon. Secretary.

"New Times, New Methods," is a very good motto for social and political organisations, and we hope great things from these small informal groups of Societies working for the same end which are taking place in different parts of the country.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

The Board of Officers of the I.W.S.A., which, it will be remembered, met last November in London, is meeting this week in Geneva. Miss Macmillan, second Vice-President, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Hon. Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Abbott, editor of "Jus Suffragii," have left London to attend this meeting.

PERSONAL.

We regret that the name of Miss K. D. Courtney, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was omitted from the list of speakers on the National Union Platform at the recent Demonstration in Hyde Park on the League of Nations.

Miss Courtney, who has been engaged in relief work in Vienna, spoke with first hand knowledge of the conditions in Austria. She has recently returned to Vienna to be present at the third Congress of the International Women's League, but we hope that she will be back in London next Winter.

CONFERENCE OF OFFICERS.

We hope next week to give a summary of the discussions at this Conference this week, for the benefit of those who are unable to attend.

EDWARD WRIGHT AND CAVENDISH BENTINCK LIBRARY.

Those members of our Societies who may get more time for reading during the holidays than at other times of the year, are reminded that the Library makes special arrangements for them to take a large quantity of books if there is any special subject they are wishing to study. The following books have been added recently: "The Psychology of Industry" (Drever); "Payment of Wages" (W. Graham); "History of Newnham College" (Miss A. Gardner); "Educational Experiments in England" (Alice Woods); "The Industrial State" (Mrs. Stocks); "The Mother and the Infant" (Edith Eckhard); "The Sickness of an Acquisitive Society" (R. H. Tawney).

The Meaning of Family Endowment. By M. D. Stocks.

The above book by Mrs. Stocks can be obtained from the Library, and is stocked in the Literature Department, price 1s. In view of the fact that at the last Annual Council Meeting our Societies were recommended to study the question of Family Endowment, this book supplies a real need. Those of our members who have had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Stocks speak on this subject, have the assurance that her book is as interesting and clear as her lectures. The book has the advantage of containing an account of the most recent schemes and experiments in Family Endowment.

NEW PUBLICATION—"WOMEN POLICE."

A new leaflet, entitled "Women Police" (single copy, price 1d.; dozen copies, 9d.), which will be of special interest in view of the forthcoming Conference on Women in the Police Service, has just been issued. This leaflet summarises the principal recommendation of the Report of the Home Office Committee on the Employment of Women in Police Duties.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

YORKSHIRE COUNCIL FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Miss Dorothy Courtney has been appointed Hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Yorkshire Council.

ILKLEY S.E.C.

This Society has sent a generous donation of £10 towards Headquarters' Funds.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

The Annual Report of this organisation has just reached us. Its pages show a large membership, and an interesting record of active work. Two important sub-Committees deal respectively with Local Government and Parliamentary work.

REPORTS.

(Continued from page 365.)

of age which was recommended by the new Education Act has been almost universally adopted in the schools. Sports and games, the annual camp, pocket money, and a prefect system all tend to train up boys and girls to be healthy, wide-awake, and useful citizens.

The Association for the Promotion of Inter-School Competitions among certified Schools for Girls was formed in 1914, with the cordial support of the late Mr. Russell, Chief Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools. His main object was to provide that *esprit de corps* amongst the girls which the various competitions in connection with the boys' schools had undoubtedly created. The subjects for the first annual competitions were netball, swimming, dancing, singing, recitation, and needlework. The work of the Association continued steadily through the war in spite of difficulties, and in 1920 mothercraft was added as a competition subject for senior girls.

The seventh annual meeting was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on July 4th. During the afternoon competitions in recitation, singing, and dancing were held, about ten schools competing. All the exhibits were of a very high standard, especially the dancing, which included folk and pastoral dances. There was a very interesting display of needlework, consisting of exhibits sent in by seventeen schools.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mary arrived, while the dancing competitions were in progress, to distribute the Challenge Cups, and had a very enthusiastic welcome. The Right Hon. Edward Shortt, M.P., who accompanied Princess Mary, referred in a short speech to the generosity of all the members of the Royal Family, and said that whenever anything wanted doing, one of them could always be relied on.

WOMEN'S LABOUR COUNCIL.

The following Resolution was proposed, seconded, and passed unanimously at a meeting of the Women's Labour Council on Monday, July 4th:

"This Council strongly urges that during the negotiations between England and Ireland an immediate truce be called."

We rejoice with the Women's Labour Council that a truce has at last been called.

MISS MAUD ROYDEN.

Miss Maude Royden, whose throat has benefited from her recent operation, is now ordered a complete holiday, and went abroad on Monday, July 11th, where she will be until the middle of September. Letters will not be forwarded.

COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

JULY 15.
At Maidenshead, Town Hall, 8.30 p.m. Speakers: Lt. Gen. Sir Hubert de la Poer O'Connell, G.O.A.G., Frederick Whelen, Esq.

JULY 16.
At Ealing, Garden of Matrices Hubert, Ingleside, Edgemoor Road, W. 13, 5.30 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Basil Bealieu, O.B.E., B.A.

JULY 17.
At Rhosyllen, Tabernacle Chapel, 8 p.m. Speakers: W. R. Williams, Esq., Rev. D. C. Davies.
At Carshalton Park, 3 p.m. Speaker: Oswald Mosley, Esq.

JULY 21.
At Oxford, Balliol College, 8 p.m. Speaker: F. S. Marvin, Esq., M.A.
At Bournemouth, Winter Gardens, evening. Speaker: Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.

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

JULY 18.
At Winchester, Women Citizens' Association, 7.30 p.m. Subject: "The Future Public House." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

JULY 21.
At Leyton, Women's Co-operative Guild, 2.45 p.m. Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

JULY 18-21.
The Belgian Government is organising the Second International Congress on Child Welfare, which will take place in Brussels in the week beginning July 18th. A representative Committee has been formed to organise the British section of the Congress. Local Authorities and Voluntary Organisations who wish to send delegates to Brussels, and anyone who desires to have further information, should write to the secretary, British Committee, Belgian Embassy, 35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

THE MALTHUSIAN LEAGUE.

JULY 18-21.
Open-air meetings will be held in Walworth, at 8 p.m., at the following places: Monday, Wansey Street; Tuesday, Penton Place; Wednesday, East Street; Thursday, Elephant Road.

Indoor meetings for women only will be held on Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 p.m., and a public meeting for adults on Wednesday, at 8 p.m., at The Socialist Hall, Browning Street, Walworth.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF CIVICS, GUILDFORD.

JULY 30—AUGUST 13.
Lectures on Civics, Sociology, and Socialism will be given. Speakers include: Mr. G. H. Green, B.Sc., B.Litt., Miss Nora March, B.Sc., Miss E. M. White, Miss E. Bright Ashford, B.A., Capt. J. H. Menzies, Mr. Alexander Farquharson, M.A., Mr. Morris Ginsberg, M.A. The fee for the whole period will be £2 2s. Accommodation is being arranged for students by the Committee. Charges, which will be as moderate as possible, will be stated on application to Miss Margaret Takon, Sec., S. S. of Civics, Leplay House, 65, Belgrave Road, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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PROPOSED SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL AND RACIAL PROGRESS.

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

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

Name (in capital letters)

Address

Date

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

TO LET AND WANTED.

TO LET, furnished, in Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W. 1, second floor, consisting of two rooms (17 by 15 feet; 12 by 14 feet), with own bath; gas cooker; electric light; gas or electric fire, as preferred; meals and service by arrangement; rent, two guineas weekly.—Apply Allens, Plaxton, Kent.

TO PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OR WOMEN STUDENTS.—To let in lady's house at Highgate, well-furnished sitting-room and bedroom communicating; rent 25s. weekly; good air; easy reach of Tube; references required.—Write Box 809, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W. 1

LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM TO LET, suit lady artist or professional woman worker; telephone, E. L.—Write Rochford, 4, Upper Park-road, N.W. 3.

LADY'S FURNISHED FLAT TO LET, with attendance, and use of dining-room, from August 22nd to September 30th.—Apply Miss Farrant, 35, Chelmsford Chambers, London, W.C. 1.

LADY out all day requires for occupation end of July, bedroom and sitting-room or large bed-sitting-room; attendance preferred; use of bath; in replying describe fully and state terms.—Box 810, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

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

SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED.

WANTED for young girl, 15½, situation as nursery maid; preferably in London; some experience; girl well brought up and belongs to very nice family; known to Miss Eckhard and Miss Courtney.—Apply Mrs. Pete, 18c, Chapter-street, S.W. 1.

WANTED, General Maid or Domestic Help for family of two, where lady assists; good wages and every consideration.—Mrs. Snapp, Maycroft, Elm Park, Pinner.

WANTED, a homely woman as housekeeper to elderly widower, to share comfortable home near Colchester, Essex, in return for her services and small wage if necessary. Can anyone recommend?—Apply P., 98, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

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

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

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB.—Rooms; breakfast, dinner; baths; from 35s.; airy sitting-rooms; two minutes from Tube and Underground stations.—Apply Miss Day, 15, Trebovir-road, Earl's Court.

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys. A Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up); Fifty Rooms. Five acres, pretty grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls, Billiards. Motor excursions. Garage. Golf within 3 mile. Board residence, 47s. 6d. to 63s. Prospectus.—Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

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

SILVERDALE, LANCs.—RESTHAVEN. Beautifully Situated. Near Sea and Golf Links. Ideal for Holidays or Rest. Terms moderate. Board Optional.

LE TOUQUET.—Golf, tennis, casino; double room from 5 guineas each; excellent cuisine.—Meakin, 54, rue de Montreuil, Paris-Plage.

GHEENT (Belgium).—The city of flowers and old monuments. "Home pour Dames," 7, rue de l'Omelette. Terms: bed, breakfast, dinner, and supper, from 10 francs daily (about 4s.)

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA.—Board residence or apartments for 2 or 3; pleasant bungalow; open surroundings; one minute sea; bathing; easy access Brighton, Worthing, South Downs; suit quiet people.—"Aurora," Old Fort-road, Shoreham-by-Sea.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

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.

COSETS and Blouses made to order, or lady's patterns copied from £1 1s.—Emilie Wiggins, 63, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, S.W. 1.

UNCRUNSHABLE DRESS LINEN.—Uncrushable Dress Linen for Summer wear. We offer a large variety of shades in this beautiful fabric for ladies and children's wear. It is made from all pure flax, dyed perfectly fast colours. We can supply it in the following shades:—White, Ivory, Cream, Tussock, Pink, Cerise, Strawberry, Reseda, Myrtle, Saxe, Navy, Black, Grey, Helio, and Mauve. 36 inches wide, 4s. per yard. To-day's value, 6s. 6d. Safe delivery of parcels guaranteed.—HUTTONS, 41, Main-street, Larne, Ireland.

REMNANT BUNDLES white art linen, for drawn thread and embroidery work. for Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Duchesse covers and mats; 11s. 9d. per bundle, postage 9d. extra. Safe delivery of parcels guaranteed.—HUTTONS, 41, Main-street, Larne, Ireland.

MANDOLIN, excellent condition, in case complete, for sale; benefit of Women's Service; 50s., or offer; on view.—Miss Strachey, 56, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

MISS GWYNNE-HOWELL, labour-saving specialist, gives advice on all household problems; consultations personal or written.—6, Redcliffe-road, S.W. 10.

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

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

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. Phone, Central 6049.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 6.30, Dr. Percy Dearmer, "What has Changed in Religion?"

LADY'S CAR FOR HIRE; any period or distance at moderate fee.—Miss Lewis, ex-Motor Transport Officer in the French Army, 23, Mount-avenue, Ealing, W. 5. Phone: Ealing 158.

THE PIONEER CLUB has re-opened at 12, Cavendish Place, W. Entrance fee in abeyance (*pro. tem.*). Town Members, £5 5s. Country and Professional, £4 4s.

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