

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

Equal Franchise and the General Election.

Whatever the reasons for the postponement of the General Election, this postponement is in one respect, at any rate, a very distinct advantage to the women of this country. Had the election been announced for next week there would have been no time for Parliament to have passed legislation giving equal franchise. Now there is still time, and no opportunity should be neglected to urge the Government to deal with this matter in the forthcoming session. When, in 1919 and 1920, the matter was brought up before the House of Commons in the Women's Emancipation Bill and the Representation of the People Bill respectively, the Government gave as a reason for not agreeing to the extension of the franchise at that time, that precedent demands that the enfranchisement of a large number of new voters should be followed by a General Election in order that the House of Commons should be thoroughly representative of public opinion. Even if an equal franchise measure should pass at the very beginning of the session, it may be too late for those so enfranchised to vote at the next election. It all depends, of course, upon whether there would have been time for the new names to be added to the register. If, however, an Equal Franchise Bill is not dealt with this session, it will probably mean that the attainment of this reform would be postponed for many years. It must be confessed that it is only recently that any very general interest has been taken in the whole question, but during the last few months or so, since by-elections have been so numerous, and since the General Election has cast its shadow before it, it is amazing to what a very great extent the interest of women, whether voters or not, has been aroused. It has, moreover, the whole-hearted support of the Labour Party, and of the Independent Liberal Party, and many members of the Coalition stand for it and are placing equal franchise in their election addresses. The N.U.S.E.C. has asked the Prime Minister to receive a deputation before Parliament opens, in order to present him with two memorials, one signed by a very large number of men and women's organisations, and the other by Members of Parliament, asking the Government to introduce legislation this session. Should the Prime Minister refuse to receive this deputation and to carry out its requests, the refusal

would constitute a very real breach of the famous 1918 election pledge, "to remove all existing inequalities in the law between men and women."

The Member for Springburn.

In view of the approach of the forthcoming session, we would draw the attention of our readers to the action of the Member for Springburn with regard to the Criminal Law Amendment (No. 2) Bill. As our readers will remember, this was an agreed Bill, and included the minimum reforms of the Societies interested. As a Private Member's Bill it had no chance of life unless absolutely non-controversial. Mr. Macquisten, who must have been well aware of this fact, wrecked the Bill with a subtle amendment concerning "acts of indecency by females." The practices to which he alludes are mercifully very uncommon, as even he himself allows, and would give unusual facilities for blackmail. By moving this amendment Mr. Macquisten had the satisfaction of wrecking the Bill. The subtlety of this lies in the fact that when questioned on the subject he justified his action on the grounds of equality between the sexes. By these tactics Mr. Macquisten has managed to postpone several much needed reforms in the protection of young girls, including the abolition of the defence that a man had reasonable cause to believe that the girl he assaulted was sixteen years of age; and the raising of the age of consent to sixteen. We shall be interested to see what attitude Springburn electors will adopt towards Mr. Macquisten at the next General Election.

A Woman Councillor and the Edinburgh Guildry.

Councillor Mrs. Millar sometime ago applied for admission as a Burgess and Guild Brother of Edinburgh, and the legal position as to the admission of women to the Guildry has, in the meantime, been the subject of inquiry. A sub-committee of the Lord Provost's Committee has now recommended, as there are no legal difficulties in the way, the admission of Mrs. Millar.

Woman Barrister's First Brief.

Miss F. C. Kyle, of Belfast, who with Miss A. K. Deverell, of Greystones, was recently called to the Irish Bar, has received her first brief in the High Court.

Women Censors for Cinemas.

Alberta is setting an example which should be followed by Boards of Censors over here. Up to now the Censor Board has been composed of one woman and two men, but now two women have been appointed, with one man, to the Alberta Moving Picture Censor Board. Mrs. Neville Harbottle and Mrs. James McCaig, the two women, are considered eminently fitted for the responsibility which devolves upon them. It is thought, in Alberta, that women are best qualified to judge as to the pictures suitable for exhibition in the province, and as to the influence of different types of pictures on the youth of the province.

Women in Turkey.

The Government of Angora is busy in the sphere of social matters, and their latest manifesto is decidedly reactionary. Referring to the Turkish women, the manifesto says: "They meet male foreigners, unveiled, at receptions and afternoon tea, sit at table with them, and, horrible to relate, even dance with them in private houses. Such conduct is obviously the result of foreign influences, but the guilty ladies are warned that an account will be demanded of them, and that chastisement awaits them in this world as well as in the next." Such a pronouncement from the Government seems curiously medieval to our ideas, and the effect of this manifesto will certainly be to annoy many Turkish Nationalist families in the capital. Unless we are greatly mistaken, it will deprive Turkey of some of its most efficient feminine propagandists.

The Stigma of Lunacy.

The conference on Lunacy Administration, summoned by the Board of Control, was attended by practically the whole of the medical superintendents of mental hospitals, and the treatment of early cases without certification was very fully discussed. The following conclusions were arrived at unanimously: That early treatment without certification should be legalised; that by early treatment very many cases would be prevented from suffering permanently from mental breakdown; that such early treatment should only be given in institutions or homes approved for the purpose by some Government department; and that the Government department upon whom the duty of supervising this work should be placed should be the Board of Control. It was agreed that no hard and fast line should be laid down as to where early treatment should be provided; the best arrangement possible in any area was the thing to aim at; and the law must be altered so as to allow of the reception of voluntary boarders in public mental hospitals. It was generally acknowledged that there should be women members on all visiting committees, but not unanimously agreed that every institution in which there were women patients should have women doctors on the staff. It was urged that the matron and nurses who occupy the more important posts should have had a full general hospital training as well as special training in the nursing of mental cases. It was suggested that the medical superintendent should be relieved of his non-medical duties as much as possible, and with regard to general improvements in lunacy administration it was urged that it would be advantageous to divide England and Wales into eight to ten areas, with an advisory committee acting for these areas for an interchange of ideas.

Mental Defectives in Industry.

From America comes a report on some experiments to determine the possibilities of subnormal and mentally deficient girls in factory work. It has been proved there that it is possible to employ these girls in certain of the monotonous processes. The experiments were tried in a large rubber factory, a special class being started for the purpose of training the girls in simple work which required very little skill or thought. Each girl had to be treated as an individual problem, which makes employment under normal trade conditions difficult. The girls were classified under two headings; first, the imbecile group, whose mental age ranged from five to seven; and the second group, whose age mentally was from eight to eleven. The work given to the first group was of the simplest nature, and, once trained, they required little supervision, and became contented and faithful workers. The second group was not so easy. They could do work which necessitated a moderate amount of skill and mentality, and as a rule maintained about two-thirds of the standard rate of production. They required constant super-

vision, both in their work and their conduct, and the report describes them as a "menace to the community," but decides that the best thing that can be done for them is to give them occupation under correct conditions.

Poor Law Conference.

The Central Poor Law Conference will be opened by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall on February 14th. Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health, will speak, and delegates from all the Poor Law districts of England and Wales will attend. Mr. C. H. Leach, Clerk of the Darlington Board of Guardians, will speak on the treatment of distress arising from unemployment, and on the following day Mrs. Eustace Lipscomb, of St. Albans, will speak on the use of Poor Law Hospitals and the Training of Nurses. Admittance will only be by ticket.

Women Teachers and Education.

The National Union of Women Teachers is, as our readers know, doing everything in its power to oppose curtailment of educational opportunities for the children in the nation's schools. As part of this campaign an appeal is made to enlightened members of the public to sign a petition to the Prime Minister. It may be signed at the Union's Headquarters, 39, Gordon Square, W.C. 1, or copies may be obtained by post on application to the Secretary.

Protection of Juvenile Vendors.

In view of the recent and prospective severe weather conditions, it is interesting to note that the French authorities are giving special attention to the welfare of young people working at outdoor stalls. It appears that, though they have not always been rigorously observed, there exist in France a number of legal Decrees regulating the employment of this class of worker. Within the last few days the French Minister of Labour has drawn the attention of all shopkeepers to their legal obligations under these regulations. A Decree, dated June 21st, 1913, fixes the minimum age for this class of worker at fourteen for boys and sixteen for girls, and provides that up to the age of eighteen the maximum hours of work a day shall be six, divided into periods of not more than two hours, separated by intervals of at least one hour. The employment of children under eighteen, and of women of all ages, at open-air stalls is totally prohibited after eight o'clock in the evening, or when the temperature is below zero Centigrade. By a Decree of September 22nd, 1913, stalls outside shops shall only be allowed if provided with shelters or other means of protecting the workers engaged there against stress of weather.

Careers for Boys.

There is a little known but extraordinarily useful committee known as the Headmasters' Employment Committee at the Howard Hotel, Norfolk Street, Strand, which advises parents and boys on all matters concerning the choice of careers, and disseminates information to schools with regard to openings which occur in various trades and professions. It deals with all boys who have been at secondary schools in London and the Home Counties, and has been most successful. There are at present about 400 boys who have passed the usual public examinations waiting to be placed.

Ourselves.

We never grow tired of thanking the generous readers who help us, and we never shall until the happy day dawns when we are entirely self-supporting. Miss Lamport's second donation of £25 is such a substantial help that we must mention it particularly. Who will follow her splendid example?

	SEVENTH LIST.	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	...	144	13	0
Miss Evelyn Lamport (2nd don.)	...	25	0	0
Mrs. Raleigh	...	0	10	6
Dr. and Mrs. Tennant	...	0	5	0
		£170	8	6

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.

WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

An interesting meeting was held in London last week by the Women's Local Government Society to promote the interest of women in local affairs, and in particular their candidature for local governing bodies. At this meeting, and in the many circulars and exhortations now being put out in view of the County Council elections in March, a very interesting field of work is opened up, and we unquestionably endorse the view that more, and still more, women should enter upon this task.

We cannot pretend, however, that it is an easy or a primrose path. It is often described, by those who urge women to go into it, as "housekeeping on a large scale." This phrase is usually meant to give women confidence, but we imagine that instead it gives a notion of the difficulties of the job. It is, however, not a strictly accurate description, for one of the most striking features of modern local government activity is the infinite complexity of the interrelation of one body to another.

Overlapping authorities is a popular cry, in which we do not propose at this moment to join; but interlocking authorities—which is what our local system ought to be—is quite complex enough. The woman who becomes a Poor Law Guardian (a task which is heroic in these miserable months of unemployment) has to deal mostly with the actual applicants for relief, but as the hierarchy of appointments goes up, the touch with individuals or with concrete matters becomes less, until, on such a body as the London County Council, the councillors seem to be absorbed almost wholly in policy and legal discussions, interspersed with frequent doses of highly technical finance.

We do not say this with any desire to discourage the entry of what people so flatteringly call "the ordinary woman" into these fields. On the contrary, we think she is especially needed to counteract the theorising, legalising, departmentalising, and inter-departmentalising tendency which is now so strong. But we think, also, that women should realise that local government is a stiff job, requiring to be learnt and understood, and that women cannot expect to walk without preparation into the top jobs.

People who are not closely connected with the working of county councils often talk most enthusiastically about the good that women can do when they are members of these bodies. We do not for one moment deny that women can do, and will do, a great deal of good, but it is no use to imagine that a dozen, or even two dozen, women can all at a blow root out the cumbersome system which has grown up; nor is it sensible to hope that they will be able, in the twinkling of an eye, to break down that rigid party system which at present stultifies so much of the good which ought to be done. The electors do not know enough about it all: their representatives, we sometimes think, know too much.

The number of women who are taking their share in this very arduous and unrewarded work is increasingly satisfactory. Since the passing of the new franchise laws for local elections, many more women candidates have come forward for all the various local bodies, and at present they are to be found scattered in small numbers in almost every capacity. We need, however, many more, and it is interesting and very good to note that the official parties for the London County Council contest on March 2nd have adopted women in fairly large numbers. There are two women aldermen who do not seek re-election till 1925, namely, Miss Kate Wallas and Lady St. Helier. In addition to them, the women so far officially adopted as candidates are:—Municipal Reform—Lady Trustram Eve, L.C.C. (North Hackney), Mrs. Dunn Gardner, J.P. (West Norwood), Mrs. Hopkins, L.C.C. (South-East St. Pancras), Dr. Barrie Lambert (Bow and Bromley), Mrs. Lankester (Limehouse), Mrs. Hudson Lyall, L.C.C. (East Fulham), Dr. Adeline Roberts (St. Marylebone), Miss Rachel Parsons (Finsbury), Miss Rosamond Smith (North Islington), Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan (North Camberwell). Progressive—Miss Adler, J.P., L.C.C. (Central Hackney), Mrs. Glen McCarthy (Deptford). Labour—Miss Susan Lawrence, L.C.C. (South Poplar), Mrs. Lowe, J.P. (West Bermondsey), Miss Margaret Macmillan, J.P., L.C.C. (Deptford), Miss Lilian Dawson (Westminster Abbey Division), Mrs. Miall Smith (North Islington). Independent—Mrs. Lamartine Yates (North Lambeth). We cannot wish them all luck, because some are standing against each other. We wish this were not happening just yet, for we want women on public bodies so much. But at any rate it proves that the notion of a woman's party is the bogey we always considered it.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

Although the General Election has receded into the dim distance, the state of politics remains highly exciting. Last week's Coalition-Liberal Conference was a remarkable gathering, and the receptions and social functions which accompanied it were in their way more remarkable still; and both testified to Lloyd George's great power of inspiring personal devotion and admiration.

Of the speeches at the Conference everything possible has been said in the general Press. They do not leave us with any clearer view of the Coalition. It is obvious that the attempt to build up a new National Liberal Party under Lloyd George and Churchill is very seriously undermined by the Independent Liberal counter-blast of Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey; and nobody really knows how much strength in the country is to be found behind each of these groups. When the election comes we may find out—although, of course, by that time everything may have changed again.

The revival of the polemics of party politics is decidedly refreshing to the jaded politician, and the old controversial bitterness and the mutual accusations of ignorance and time-serving which many of these speeches revealed, carry one back to the good old days before all this cloak of unity was thrown over the divergencies of English men and women. When we find Lord Grey accusing Lloyd George of being remote from facts, and Lloyd George retaliating, through his Press, that Lord Grey hears merely the dim reverberations at third-hand of actual events, we can fancy we are back in 1910—but that in those days Lord Grey and Lloyd George were on the same side.

Both gatherings, however, in spite of their fighting character, have left a rather unsatisfactory impression upon many minds. The lack of constructive policies is all too evident, and there seems almost nothing for the ordinary voter to catch hold of. The truth is, of course, that when we really were in 1910, constructive policies were as easy as simple equations. We had only ourselves to consider; and we were able to look upon the House of Lords as an issue of first-class importance. To-day everything is very different, and try as they may, no one can find the House of Lords very important. When we have to consider not only ourselves but every other country on the habitable globe, and when every conceivable policy depends more upon the co-operation of other countries than upon our own decisions, it is no easy matter to produce a constructive policy. And so everyone finds. Politicians move about nowadays in a fog of uncertainties, and though they seem to remain very cheerful and upish, it is a wonder that they manage to keep going at all.

Parliament is not to meet until February 7th, which leaves time for a little more constituency agitation. There has been rather a lull in the adoption of candidates for the future, but another woman has come forward, namely, Miss Allen, of the Women's Auxiliary Service, who has announced her intention to contest the St. George's Division of Westminster in the Liberal interest. Apparently she is neither an official Independent Liberal nor a Coalition Liberal, but relies largely upon her excellent record of police work in the district.

The share taken by women in the political conferences of this year seems likely to be considerably greater than the share taken by them last year, and that in itself was almost unbelievably advanced over pre-war politics. The position, in fact, seems to be almost reversed, and whereas formerly women were of no account in their political associations, they are made so much of to-day, and are so eagerly clamoured for upon local associations, that the scales are almost being weighted in their favour. It is true that they are still outside the real inner ring of politics everywhere, but the number of show places and front seats now offered to them exceeds the number of women whose experience would entitle them to them if they were men. Pendulums have a way of swinging, however, and certainly every sensible man and woman hopes that before very long we may all be treated on our merits, and not otherwise, both in the matter of show seats and of working positions also.

The death of Lord Bryce removes a very eminent man from public affairs. He was a consistent and very powerful opponent of Women's Suffrage; but women will not fail to recognise that he was, nevertheless, a very able man who did much good in his lifetime.

[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.]

PREVENTIVE DETENTION AT WORK.*

By F. E. WINTLE,

Governor of H.M. Preventive Detention Prison, Camp Hill, I-O-W.

"Preventive Detention" is an accessory sentence to penal servitude, passed on men who are habitual criminals within the meaning of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908. All offenders sentenced to Preventive Detention must first serve a sentence of at least three years' penal servitude. The minimum sentence of Preventive Detention is five years, the maximum ten, but release on licence may take place, and such licensing is freely used.

The first batch of men, numbering eight, were received at Camp Hill Preventive Detention Prison on March 5th, 1912, and at intervals men were received until the high-water mark of 286 was reached in August, 1915—but during the war period men were released on licence voluntarily to serve in the Navy or Army. Since then the numbers have considerably diminished for several reasons, e.g., by ex-prisoners doing well, those killed in the war, men not being sentenced to Preventive Detention in the same proportion, &c.

Having already completed his sentence of penal servitude, carried out in one of the convict prisons, the man arrives at Camp Hill, perhaps not in the best of moods, contemplating a yet longer time ahead of him. He is handed over by the escort to the Reception Officer, and takes the first step in his new life by changing into working clothes of blue dungaree, consisting of cap and blouse, blue cloth jacket and drab cord trousers, and boots. He is also given his Sunday suit of brown cloth of the Norfolk pattern, and shoes—an innovation in English prisons and peculiar to this prison—together with his bedding. The broad arrow, so conspicuous in other prisons, is not in evidence.

The average convict is the most conservative of men, perhaps having spent a considerable portion of his life in prison under the same conditions day by day, and he is not fond of changes. At Camp Hill he is made to think. First, come the new clothes, then, on passing through the gates he finds that his future home is bright with flowers, and the officers sympathetic. He now comes to my office—no orderly room with iron bars and many warders. He is just shown in, very often only myself being present.

I explain carefully the whole scheme—that its object is not to degrade, but to elevate him, not to jump on a man's chest but to uplift. I urge him to put his past life behind him, and look forward to a good future, pointing out that we are all ready to help if he will meet us half-way.

He is now in the Ordinary Grade, and by good conduct and industry he can earn the privileges of the various grades and will be seen by the Advisory Committee from time to time. When at a later date they are led to believe by their own observations that there is a reasonable probability that he will abstain from crime, and are satisfied that he will lead a useful, industrious life, the Committee will recommend his case to the Secretary of State for licence.

The causative factors of his downfall are gone into as far as possible, but it is often too early to go into his past history. Trust, confidence, and patient sympathy can bring this out later.

One question I always ask a man on reception, "Do you smoke?" It may appear a small thing, but it counts, it breaks the ice. It is good to see their faces light up when I tell them that they can obtain tobacco to a limited amount, both pipes and cigarettes, from the canteen.

The man is then consulted about the work he is most suited for, and if it is found possible to teach him a trade he is detailed to a party to commence work the next day. All men on reception are put to some useful work which, as far as possible, is likely to help them on discharge. Many failures in the past have undoubtedly been due to a prisoner having a smattering of many trades and being master of none.

At present many men lack confidence on discharge, and as soon as they are "chipped" by their fellow workmen at not knowing some part of their trade they "chuck up their job" and eventually go on the "crook." "Light labour" is also a very big handicap to a man on discharge; and it is a noticeable fact that the greatest number of return (licence revoked) cases is among those who have been on "light labour."

The halls, having accommodation for fifty men, are all detached and are small and airy. The cells have ordinary sliding sash windows in place of the usual little panes of glass and numerous iron bars. The flowers which will meet his eyes for some time to come have a soothing influence. Each cell

contains a strip of carpet, spring bed, looking-glass, and a wooden chair in place of the hard cell stool, together with a cupboard for his comforts when he has earned them.

The weekly edition of a well-known paper is supplied to each man in the Ordinary Grade. The schoolmaster-clerk shows the new man where the catalogue of books can be obtained, and will go into the kind of reading which most interests him. He will be told he is entitled to write and receive a letter, and a visit, once a month, or if the distance is too far for his friends or relations to visit him, he may have a letter instead.

A prisoner may be awarded id., 2d., or 3d. for every working day, according to the nature of the work and the skill and industry he displays. A man who idles away his time (I have had no cases of this kind), or incurs a report for misconduct, or who is under punishment, is awarded no gratuity.

After six months passed with exemplary conduct in the Ordinary Grade, a man who has shown zeal and industry in his work may be awarded a certificate, signed by me, and given to the prisoner to keep. The privileges attached to these certificates are as follows:—

- 1st Certificate. A gratuity of 5s.
- 2nd Certificate. A gratuity of 5s. and admittance to Association in the evenings as well as at meals, the use of bound periodicals and permission to play games in Association, such as draughts, dominoes, &c.
- 3rd Certificate. A gratuity of 5s. and the use of an allotment garden.
- 4th Certificate. Promotion to the Special Grade, which brings a man under the special consideration of the Advisory Committee. A daily paper and an increase in tobacco are allowed in this grade.

Association rooms are attached to each ward, or two to each hall. They are large, lofty rooms, well heated, and kept clean by an orderly, who also lays the table, generally made bright with flowers, ready for the men at "Cease Labour." During Association in the evenings the men smoke, play draughts, and dominoes. An officer is not present in the Association Room, but keeps supervision from a small room adjoining. There is no general searching of the men such as takes place at convict prisons.

At the first bell in the morning the men dress and wash, not in their cells, but at the lavatory basins in the halls. These are supplied with hot and cold water. This is an influence for good, and it is interesting to see what a large percentage of men wash their hands after labour and before meals.

The men now "fall in" for labour and move off to their work. If fit for hard labour, men on reception are put to some useful work likely to benefit them on discharge, e.g., building, reclaiming land and putting it into cultivation, general labouring, gardening in all its branches, shoemaking, carpentry, cooking and baking, painting, blacksmithing, plumbing, and bookbinding. Men unfit for hard labour are employed at sewing, tailoring, knitting, and light painting. The trades are under the supervision of trade instructors, and the men have done much good work.

On return from labour at 11.40 a.m. the men go to dinner. Afternoon labour commences at 1 p.m., and labour ceases for the day at 4.40. The daily round is varied by bathing. Each prisoner bathes once a week, and the bath house is the envy of many visitors. The men's hair is cut only to the length worn in everyday life.

Visits are held in a room until lately used by the officers as a library. Here are no iron cages or bars, or warden sitting between the prisoner and his visitor. They shake hands, kiss, and sit down and have thirty minutes' conversation, occasionally extended for another ten minutes. This shows the visitor—maybe the prisoner's mother, wife, or friend—that confidence is placed in the men.

Complaints, grievances, or applications may be made to me daily, and it is at these interviews that the greatest tact and patience has to be exercised. By giving every attention to these applications I find that only the needy come before me, and that frivolous complaints are few and far between. The prisoner can put his name down to see the visiting magistrates, who visit the prison at frequent intervals and deal with any complaints. It is noticeable that should I be on leave, or away from the prison, a man will withdraw his name rather than say anything behind my back.

(To be continued.)

* From a paper read before the Howard League for Penal Reform on June 3rd, 1921, and reprinted, by kind permission, from the "Howard Journal."

WOMEN AND THE CHURCHES: THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.

By The Rev. CONSTANCE COLTMAN.

The entrance of women into the ministry of the Christian Church is of the profoundest significance, both for the Church and for the women; for the Church because the Mind of Christ needs women as well as men for its full interpretation, and for women because spiritual equality is the basis and sanction for all social and political justice. The last citadel of sex prejudice will not be overthrown until there are women in every branch of the Church of Christ exercising the full ministry of both Word and Sacrament. Meanwhile, the Free Churches must take the lead in recognising women as equal citizens of the City of God. It is not widely known that as far as the Free Churches are concerned this highest service of all is actually open to women if they would but come forward. In no Nonconformist denomination is there any theoretical objection to the Ministry of Women. Women are now training in both Congregational and Baptist Colleges, but in Methodism and Presbyterianism it is still uncertain whether women would be admitted to their training colleges, simply because no woman has yet come forward to make her application for admission a test case. Since most Church work is actually done by women, it is impossible to believe that no women have received this supreme vocation. They hold back because they do not realise that the door is actually open. I should be delighted to furnish particulars of training to any interested; but, in brief, it may be said that tuition at a theological college is usually free, and that other expenses can be met by scholarships. With regard to posts after training—well, no sane person, man or woman, would enter the Church in order to make a fortune, but I should like to remove the impression that under present conditions a woman with a theological training is likely to find it impossible to gain a bare livelihood. The ministry is probably the only profession in which the supply of male candidates does not equal the demand, but apart from

ministerial work, there is increasing scope for women qualified to give theological instruction in schools and colleges.

It is, of course, important that women should be admitted to the ministry in their own right, and not as mere adjuncts of their husbands. My own husband and I, in order to emphasise this, were ordained before and not after our marriage. Yet the ministry of a woman in sole charge of a church would normally be as one-sided an arrangement as the masculine pastorates of the past. Every child has the right to two parents, and the children of the Household of Faith need both a Father and a Mother in God. The ideal association is doubtless that of husband and wife, themselves the living proof that in Christ there is neither male nor female, for both are one in Him. (The number of medical partnerships between husband and wife suggests that a similar association in the ministry will not prove so uncommon as the *Daily Telegraph* imagines.) But in other cases there is no reason why a man and woman should not work alongside each other in the oversight of Christ's flock. It may be objected that only large Churches like the City Temple could allow of such an arrangement. But there will certainly be greater specialisation in the ministry of the future. The minister who is expected to be priest and business organiser, prophet and district visitor, is attempting an impossible task. As the relations between the different denominations grow more friendly, we shall probably witness a grouping of the smaller Churches, and each group will possess several ministers, one a preacher, another an educationalist, and perhaps another a psycho-analyst! Here there will be a great opportunity for women with their special gifts for certain branches of Church work.

A learned writer has said: "Ministry of women to the Church to an extent adequate to the idea of Christianity, and even to early Church practice, is still a thing of the future. It may mark a fresh era in the spiritualisation of humanity." Are there not women willing to help to usher in that new era?

THE CALL OF THE EAST.

Educated girls are wanted in China! This is no fairy tale, but simple, genuine fact. I know it will be a positive relief to many of the middle and upper-middle classes to hear there is a chance for their daughters to make a living, and at the same time to be able to put money by for their old age, a thing impossible for the majority of women workers in England to-day. Life for an English girl who works out in China is the height of luxury compared with that of her sister in overcrowded London. There one can enjoy life, for work is done under easier conditions and for far more profit. Those who think of it seriously must be fairly young and strong women, for the climate of Shanghai, for instance, is somewhat trying. They must also be adaptable, for work in the Orient is done by completely different methods from those to which we are accustomed in England.

There are most congenial positions for hospital nurses. If they enter, let us say, the service of the Shanghai Municipal Council they will receive Tls. 90 per mensem, which, roughly worked out, is about £200 a year, with far better food and lodging than is usual in any large provincial or London hospitals, where they earn from £40 to £60 a year. Out of this Chinese salary money can be saved. There is also a superannuation scheme which, after fifteen years of service, gives a pension that would be a comfort in old age. There is more freedom, fewer irksome rules and regulations, and ex-patients often prove valuable and generous friends. Thus there is a chance to make friends and to keep them. Four weeks' holiday annually; and, after five years' service, there is the well-deserved seven to eight months' furlough, passage being paid both ways and full pay all the time. There is no menial work in the professional duties of a hospital nurse in China. The salary of a private nurse comes to about the same sum, for there would be a series of cases, then a turn of idleness as at home; but sick nursing in China is carried on under the most favourable conditions.

Women stenographers can make a very good income in China, for they practically possess a monopoly; they can earn from Tls. 175 to Tls. 200 per mensem. The hours are from nine to twelve and two to five, so this leaves plenty of time for rest and recreation. Contracts are not undertaken locally in this work. A month's notice on either side is the general rule. The yearly vacation varies from two, three to four weeks, with the addition of all English and Chinese national holidays.

Very few women can make more than Tls. 250 per mensem at this work, except perhaps in the few cases of a private secretary, for they cannot enter the real commercial life of China. They cannot do men's work among the Orientals, neither can they be put in charge of departments where Englishmen and natives are employed, nor can they be members of "The Club." This is a rule of the Medes and Persians, but the outlook for an ambitious woman is better in China than in England.

The prospects of women teachers are fairly good, they have better conditions, also privileges, holidays, and superannuations, very much on the same scale as hospital nurses. For teachers of English in purely Chinese institutions, Government and other schools, there are certainly chances, but the pay is not very high. This profession all the world over is the worst paid, and the inrush of clever linguists in the shape of Russians and Poles has overstocked this particular market in China.

Nursery governesses and children's nurses are worth their weight in gold in China, if thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Children, after a certain age, are sent home for educational purposes, so highly trained governesses are not often required, but these others are sure of a good home, consideration, and return passage paid when their contract expires.

No woman or girl should go to China on her own, unless she has experience and sufficient money to tide her over for some months after arrival. She must have first-class references and introductions; her qualifications must be assured; she must also always remember she is a representative of the British Empire, and must uphold its honour and its dignity as well as her own. Prudence and discretion are two very valuable assets for any woman in a foreign land, and cannot be lightly disregarded in China.

Shanghai is a great open port with large English and French settlements. It has enormous trade, foreign and native, that is re-exported abroad to and from other Chinese trade centres. England has immense stakes in the country.

The chief employers in Shanghai are the Shanghai Municipal Council, who bring out nurses, teachers, and stenographers, &c., from home, in appreciable numbers. Their agents in London are Messrs. John Pook & Co., 68, Fenchurch Street, E.C., who advertise from time to time in the London Press. This would be contract work.

EVELYN MILLER.

LITTLE ANNE.

We were in despair! It was two months since Eliza had left us, and Eliza's place was still unfilled. Three registry offices and as many newspaper advertisements had brought us nothing except a swarm of "dailies" anxious "to oblige" us during the interval—a lady who was clearly within sight of the Old Age Pension, and a young thing who could neither cook a potato nor wash a tray-cloth, but who was willing to start at £1 a week, with a rise at the end of the month.

"But where are the girls?" I asked one registry keeper. "There are supposed to be hundreds out of work."

"I can't imagine," she answered, "except that they tell me they would rather go into the workhouse than to service."

And then fate relented towards us; Little Anne saw our advertisement in the paper and came to call. She was just twenty and looked less, and as she sat before us we perceived that she was not very far removed from tears. What she was removed from, we perceived with equal clearness, was the ordinary servant class. Part of the tale she told us herself, the rest we heard from her aunt and guardian a day or two later. Three years before, the exigencies of war had propelled Little Anne into a Government office: at the end of that period the claims of an ex-Service man had propelled her out again. She had been educated at a better class Council school, and had made one or two spasmodic attempts to learn shorthand and typing. But she was not clever, and she had practically no chance of obtaining clerical work at a living wage in a market already overcrowded with competitors with far better qualifications. There are hundreds like her, of course; where Little Anne differed from type was that she faced the situation squarely and admitted it. She had to get her own living, and only two alternatives seemed to offer themselves to her. She could go into an infirmary as a probationer, or she could take up domestic work, of which she had learned something in her own home. She decided on the latter and offered herself to us.

Now even the troubles and trials of life since Eliza left us could not blind us to the possible difficulties of this tempting

suggestion. Did she fully realise, we questioned, that it would mean much rough work; was she really prepared to do floors and grates, and even the front? Above all, was she really ready to "sleep in"? And Little Anne clasped her gloved hands and said "Yes." So she came to us, and loyally has she stood by her undertaking.

On our side we make concessions. She is always called a "help," and we made small preparations for her coming—new rugs on her bedroom floor, a crimson cloth for the kitchen table in the evenings. We urge her to go out every day, if only to the free library to change her book or look at the magazines; during the sales we took her to Barker's, to buy some wool for a jumper; nor do we forget that the pictures provide welcome relief to a humdrum life. The question of meals had troubled us in anticipation, for our position was simply that of multitudes of middle-class people. During the day the family was busy and scattered: round the table it united and talked freely and carelessly. The presence of an outsider—any outsider—was bound to make a difference. Little Anne realises that it is this, and not snobbishness, which makes us ask her to have her meals in the kitchen as a general rule. But whenever we have a charwoman working it is understood that Little Anne joins us in the dining-room, and on Christmas Day the family was unanimous that she must not be allowed to eat her Christmas dinner alone. Of course, there are small *contretemps*. We have lost our most "superior" charwoman because she took Little Anne's dining with ourselves as a personal insult to herself, and dropped us without a word. But our friends are beginning to look with increasing envy at Little Anne, and to ask where we got her from. Best of all, Little Anne is beginning to be fond of us, which simply proves that we are succeeding in our attempt always to remember that it is a very human little girl, and not a mechanical Jane, who is doing so much to make the wheels of domestic life go round.

HELEN NIGHTINGALE.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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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.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER ON EQUAL FRANCHISE.

The Prime Minister has been asked to receive a deputation consisting of representatives of the Members of Parliament who have signed the Equal Franchise Memorial, and of the following Societies:—

WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS WHO HAVE SIGNED THE EQUAL FRANCHISE MEMORIAL.

Association of Headmistresses, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, British Federation of University Women, British Women's Temperance Association, Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, Fabian Society (Women's Group), Federation of Women Civil Servants, League of the Church Militant, London Society for Women's Service, National Council of Women, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, National Union of Trained Nurses, National Union of Women Teachers, National Women Citizens' Association, Salvation Army (Women's Social Work Dept.), Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, Union of Jewish Women, Women's Auxiliary Service, Women's Co-operative Guild, Women's Freedom League, Women's International League, Women's National Liberal Federation, Women's Political and Industrial League, Young Women's Christian Association.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union, General Union of Textile Workers, Miners' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, National Hosiery Federation, National Stove and Grate Workers' Union, National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers, National Union of General Workers, National Union of General Workers (Women's Section), National Union of Vehicle Workers, United Order of General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland, Independent Liberal Party, Labour Party.

In addition to these there are 117 signatures of local S.E.C.'s, W.C.A.'s, Women's Co-operative Guilds, &c.

The Prime Minister has not yet answered, but, in view of this evidence of the great mass of public opinion behind this reform, it is hoped that the deputation will be received.

CONFERENCE ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Representatives of Societies are reminded that this Conference will be held on Thursday, February 2nd, at 5 p.m., in the Council Chamber of the Caxton Hall, Westminster. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Rackham, and the principal speakers are Lady Barrett, M.D., and Miss Froud (N.U.W.T.).

THE STANSFELD LECTURES, 1921-22.

Mr. Arthur Underhill, LL.D., will lecture on: "The Position of Women, as Compared with Men, Under the Law of England," at University College, London, on Friday, February 10th, 1922, at 5.30 p.m. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

DONATIONS.

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Mrs. Henry Fawcett	...	25	0	0

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

GLASGOW S.E.C.

At the fourth of the monthly "At Homes," held on 19th inst. (Mrs. Edmund Toms presiding), "Equality in Professions and Industry" was the subject. Mrs. Cecil R. Norrie, M.B., Ch.B., ex-Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Child Welfare) of the Corporation of Glasgow, in introducing the subject "Equality in Professions," said that if boys and girls got an equal education parents had a right to expect that they should have equal opportunities. Referring particularly to the medical professions, she said that as women had to pass exactly the same examinations they were entitled to the same remuneration as men. In connection with the dismissal of married women from two Corporations in the country, Dr. Norrie emphasised the fact that the important point in the struggle for equality, whether in the professions or in industry, was that work done, whether by women or men, should only be judged by its efficiency, and not by the sex or private circumstances of the worker. In the absence through illness of Councillor Mrs. Barbour, the discussion on "Equality in Industry" was led by Mrs. T. Paisley.

CATHCART CONSTITUENCY COMMITTEE.

The first drawing-room meeting of a series of six arranged by the Cathcart Constituency Committee for the spring of 1922 was held at Mrs. Thomas's, 31, Moray-place, Strathbungo, when Mrs. T. Paisley presided.

The subject was "Work of Women as Justices of the Peace," and Mrs. Beardmore was the speaker. The subject was particularly interesting as Mrs. Beardmore spoke from her personal experiences as an English Justice of the Peace, thus bringing clearly before the audience the difference between English and Scottish J.P.s—differences which sometimes lead to confusion in discussion. At the close of the meeting tea was served by the kindness of Mrs. Thomas.

NEWPORT, ESSEX, S.E.C.

A small but very representative group of women met at Belmont House on Monday, January 9th, for the purpose of forming a local Society in connection with the N.U.S.E.C. Mrs. Hubback came to explain the Programme and methods of the Union, and at the close of the meeting a number of names were given in for membership of the Newport Society.

LEEDS S.E.C.

The first of an interesting series of "Tea and Talk" was held at the rooms of the Society on Tuesday last. Mrs. Parrish spoke to a large gathering of members and friends on Women and Police Work. Mrs. Parrish was for three years police officer in Leeds, and the story of her pioneer work was followed with keen interest. She urged the need for the appointment of more women police in the City, and showed how necessary it was that women police officers should have fuller powers.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

MARGARET ASHTON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

MADAM.—A Committee has been formed to arrange the best method of showing appreciation of the public work of Miss Margaret Ashton. For nearly forty-five years she has devoted herself to the good of the community, in ways too many to be mentioned, but it is as the first woman councillor on the Manchester City Council that she will be specially remembered. Miss Ashton has just resigned her seat after thirteen years of strenuous labour, and we feel sure that all women who know her would wish that there should be some permanent recognition of her splendid work. It is suggested that the testimonial should take the form of a portrait, and that a bursary, called by her name, should be founded. The sum of £165 has already been promised by a few friends, in sums varying from 10s. to £25. Subscriptions from 1s. upwards should be sent to Miss O. B. Schill, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Croston Towers, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Councillor CAROLINE HERFORD, Miss O. HERTZ, Mrs. W. H. JOHNSON (Chairman), SIR HENRY MIERS, C. P. SCOTT, Esq., Mrs. E. D. SIMON, Miss O. B. SCHILL (Hon. Sec. and Treas.).

MRS. ADAM.

We publish the following letter with apologies to Mrs. Adam:—
MADAM.—It is not true that I have been asked by the Board of Classical Studies at Cambridge to deliver any lectures. I was invited by a small group of lecturers on classical philosophy to provide an unofficial course on Aristotle generally (not Greek literature), in place of the course which would have been given by the late Dr. Henry Jackson, O.M., because neither the new Professor of Greek nor any member of the group had time to undertake the work. I accepted the invitation, but the lectures are not in any way recognised by the University; they are simply a private venture on the part of Girton College and myself.

My daughter, Mrs. Wootton (not Wotton), does not lecture on classics. Her lectures on Economics are recognised by the Special Board for Economics and Politics, and by the General Board of Studies; but the number of undergraduates attending them is about half the 150 mentioned in your paragraph of January 20th.

I hope that you will be able to find space for these corrections.

ADELA MARION ADAM.

WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

A meeting was held last week in the Caxton Hall by the Women's Local Government Society to promote the candidature of women at the forthcoming L.C.C. elections.

Among other speakers who laid stress on the importance of women

taking a share in local government was Miss Adler, member both of the Housing and Education Committees of the L.C.C. Two hundred and forty thousand of the children in London schools, she said, were taught in classes of not less than fifty, which meant that they could not receive proper individual attention or be properly classified. People did not understand that education in this country was now absolutely stagnant. Germany, the United States and Japan were going ahead with their educational schemes, but the circular issued last year by the Board of Education had put a stop to any new development here. The Board of Education had turned down every proposal for building and every proposed new development. The result was that hundreds of children who were knocking at the door of secondary education could not secure an entrance for lack of accommodation. "Hands off education" should be the cry of all women at the municipal elections. If people would unite in this they could prevent a great disaster to the children of this generation.

Other speakers included Dr. Adeline Roberts, and Miss Margaret McMillan gave a most stirring address on the need for nursery schools. Brief speeches were made by the following women candidates:—Mrs. Dunn Gardner, City Councillor Westminster, J.P., M.R. (West Norwood), Miss Lilian Dawson, Lab. (Westminster Abbey), Miss Rosamond Smith, M.R. (N. Islington), Dr. Barrie Lambert, M.R. (Bow and Bromley).

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COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

JAN. 27. Crofton Park, St. Hilda's Church Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker: J. H. Clynes, Esq.

IKLEY, Riddings Road Lecture Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. R. S. Dover, M.A.

JAN. 29. Leeds, Theosophical Hall, Queen Square, 7 p.m. Speaker: Frederick Whelen, Esq.

JAN. 30. Bradford, Horton Lane Chapel, 7.30 p.m. Speaker: Col. D. Borden Turner.

JAN. 31. North Kensington, Women's Co-operative Guild. Speaker: F. Maddison, Esq.

FEB. 1. Berkhamsted, School Sessions Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker: Raymond Unwin, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

FEB. 2. Berwick-on-Tweed, Corn Exchange, 8 p.m. Speakers: Sir Francis Blake, M.P., Frederick Whelen, Esq., Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, Hilton Phillipson, Esq.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

JAN. 20. Morley Hall, George Street, Hanover Square. Conference on the Unemployment among Women. 10.30 a.m.—1 p.m. Survey of the Facts of Unemployment. 2 p.m.—6 p.m. Resolutions on the Problem of Unemployment. Chair: Viscountess Astor, M.P. Tickets, 1s., from Sec. 5, York Buildings, Adelphi, Strand.

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

JAN. 30. Whetstone, St. John's Church Literary Society, 8 p.m. Debate: "State Purchase v. Prohibition." Speaker for State Purchase: Miss M. Cotterell.

Bristol, Venture Club, 5.30 p.m. "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

JAN. 31. Burham, National Council of Women, 7.30 p.m. Debate. Speaker for S. P.: Mrs. Renton.

Maidenhead, Women's Co-operative Guild, 6.30 p.m. "Public Ownership of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell.

FEB. 1. Wolverhampton, Women's Co-operative Guild, 7.30 p.m. "Public Ownership of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

Neasden, Women's Co-operative Guild, 3 p.m. "Public Ownership of a Solution of the Drink Problem." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell.

FEB. 2. St. Albans, National Council of Women, 3 p.m. Debate: "State Purchase v. Prohibition." Speakers: Miss M. Cotterell v. Miss Hessel.

KENSINGTON S.E.C.

FEB. 8. 15, Upper Phillimore Gardens, Annual Meeting. Business Meeting, for members only, 3 p.m. Open Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Chair: Miss Crystal Macmillan, M.A., B.Sc. Speakers: Mrs. Hubback and Miss Lillian Barker, O.B.E., on "Women Jurors and Suggested Improvements in their Status."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

JAN. 30. Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn, 8 p.m. "Freedom of Responsibility." Speaker: Mr. F. Thoresby. Chair: Miss E. W. Kirby.

EMERSON CLUB.

FEB. 1. 8.15 p.m. "The Future of Education." Speaker: Miss Cicely Hamilton. Chair: Mrs. Abbott.

N.U.S.E.C.

FEB. 2. Caxton Hall, 5 p.m. Conference on Employment of Married Women.

CIVIC EDUCATION LEAGUE.

FEB. 2. At Lopley House, 55, Belgrave Road, S.W.1, 8.15 p.m. "Psychological Analysis in Relation to Civics." Speaker: Miss Barbara Low, B.Sc. Chair: Mr. A. F. Shand.

PIONEER CLUB.

JAN. 31. 8.15 p.m. "General Views." Discussion opened by Mrs. Kendal. Chair: Miss Cooke.

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB.

FEB. 1. 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, 8.15 p.m. Subject: "The Composing and Solving of Double Acrostics." Speaker: Mr. Herbert Jacobs (Barrister-at-Law). Chair: Mr. J. Wells Thatcher (Barrister-at-Law).

FELLOWSHIP GUILD.

JAN. 30. Eccleston Square, Guild House (entrance Berwick Street, Victoria), 2.30 p.m. To consider starting a Women Citizens' Society, under the Presidency of Miss Maude Royden. Speakers: Lady Barrett, M.D., M.S., Miss Hartill, Mrs. H. B. Irving (if possible). Chair: Miss Helen Ward. Music. Tea.

RELIEF FOR CHILDREN IN THE FAMINE AREAS.

FEB. 11. Chelsea Town Hall, 8 till 12 p.m. A Dance in aid of the above. Jazz Band. Tickets, 2s. 6d., to be obtained from Miss Tooke, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG WOMEN. Monday, January 30th. Morley Hall, George Street, Hanover Square, W. Viscountess Astor, M.P., in the Chair. 10.30 a.m.—1 p.m. I. Industrial Women. II. Professional Women. 2 p.m.—6 p.m. Proposals for the Relief of Unemployment among Women. Speakers: Miss Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E., Miss Durham, C.B.E., Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Strachey, Miss Maguire, &c. Tickets to be obtained from the secretary, Consultative Committee of Women's Organisations, 5, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE STANSFELD LECTURE entitled "THE POSITION OF WOMEN, AS COMPARED WITH MEN, UNDER THE LAW OF ENGLAND," will be delivered by Mr. ARTHUR UNDERHILL, LL.D. (Benchet of Lincoln's Inn and Senior Conveyancing Counsel to the Supreme Court of Judicature), at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON (Gower Street, W.C.1), at 5.30 p.m., on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10th. The Chair will be taken by Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. ADMISSION FREE, by ticket, to be obtained from the Lectare Secretary, University College, London (Gower Street, W.C.1).

EDWIN DELLER, Academic Registrar.

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES. — Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston-square, S.W. Sunday, Jan. 29, 6.30, Miss Maude Royden. "Spiritual Revival."

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

VENEREAL DISEASES AND DISINFECTION. Is this question coming before your Local Council? — Write for details to the Secretary, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Orchard House, Gt. Smith-street, S.W.1.

CONSERVATIVE WOMEN'S REFORM ASSOCIATION, 48, Dover Street, W.1. February 3rd. Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., on "Prisons, People, and Probation." Apply secretary.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE. 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Vic. 9342. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Expert information and advice about trainings and openings given; letter or interview.

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