

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XVI. No. 5. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, February 29, 1924.

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Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and
Abroad, 6/6.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The League to the Rescue again.

At the end of last week, the plan elaborated by the League of Nations for the reconstruction of Hungary was unanimously approved by the Reparations Commission. Hungary will now go the way of Austria. It is a somewhat painful way. Drastic and long-delayed cures are apt to be painful. But it is the way to economic salvation and political peace. With the help of an international loan, under the supervision of a Commissioner-General representing the Council of the League, Hungary will forswear inflation, screw up her taxes, ruthlessly cut government expenditure, balance her budget, and stabilize her currency. We have said that she will go the way of Austria, and that the way will be painful. It will, however, *ceteris paribus*, be a little less painful, for she has not so far to go. Her position is less desperate than was the position of her neighbour, though it is more desperate than the common sense of European statesmen should have allowed it to be.

Votes for Women at Twenty-one.

As we foreshadowed in these columns two weeks ago, the Representation of the People Act (1918) Amendment Bill is virtually the same as the Representation of the People Bill of 1920. This Bill has for its principal object the conferring on women of the age of twenty-one and upwards the franchise both for parliamentary and local government elections. The Bill also proposes to assimilate the parliamentary and local government franchises by abolishing the occupational qualification and the qualification of women as the wives of local government electors, and to place the whole franchise for both sexes (other than university electors) on a similar basis of residence. We hope this is the beginning of the end, and that to-day's Second Reading will be characterized by an announcement of the genuine intention on the part of the Government to remove the inequalities between men and women in the Franchise Act before the end of the present session, and that it will not degenerate into yet another of the long series of academic discussions on the franchise with which the last three Parliaments have made us painfully familiar.

Widows' Pensions.

An account of the debate on Mothers' Pensions will be found in "News from Westminster." It is there pointed out that the kernel of the discussion is to be found in the Chancellor of the

Exchequer's statement. The unravelling of his meaning would have been very difficult had it not been interpreted to us the following day by another member of the Government. Though it appears that nothing quite definite is as yet settled, we are informed that the line which the Government is likely to take is as follows:—In this year's Budget we shall find provision for some small scheme for Widows' Pensions; later in the year there will be placed before the House proposals for a large contributory insurance scheme enlarging the scope of the present health and unemployment insurance and adding thereto insurance for old age, widowhood, and invalidity. As the other political parties have also been considering similar schemes, these proposals should meet with universal welcome.

Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill.

This Bill was introduced into the House on the 26th inst. by Sir Robert Newman. The Bill is exactly the same as last Session's Bill of the same name, in the form in which it left the House of Commons. Our readers will remember that this little Bill, promoted by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, is based on the bigger Bill on the same subject, which passed its Second Reading in the House of Commons in 1922 and was withdrawn in favour of a smaller Government measure. Both years running the General Election prevented its reaching the Statute Book. Its chief clauses provide that it shall no longer be necessary for a wife to leave her husband before applying for a separation order on the grounds of failure to maintain or of persistent cruelty, and that the Court may allow a maintenance order on behalf of the children to remain in cases in which the wife's has been revoked. This Bill did not win a place in the Private Members' Ballot, but there is good reason to hope that the Government will grant facilities for its later stages. An attempt will be made to widen the Bill in certain directions when it is in committee.

Criminal Justice Bill—Partial Abolition of the Presumption of Coercion of a Wife.

We welcome certain clauses in the Criminal Justice Bill, which, in charge of the Lord Chancellor, had its Second Reading in the House of Lords on the 26th inst. It includes clauses whose object is to encourage the development of the probation system by providing for the appointment of Probation Officers in Petty Sessional Divisions and by improving the methods of supervision and pay of Probation Officers. The Bill also contains the following clause with regard to the presumption of coercion:—"Any presumption of law that an offence committed by a wife in the presence of her husband is committed under the coercion of the husband is hereby abolished, but on a charge against a wife for any offence other than treason or murder it shall be a good defence to prove that the offence was committed in the presence of, and under the coercion of, the husband." It will be noticed that in this Bill, as in last year's Bill, the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Lords appointed in 1922 with regard to the complete abolishing of the doctrine, so that a wife should be left in precisely the same position as any other person in the eyes of the law, has not been followed. However, this clause certainly goes a long way to establish the responsibility of a married woman for her own crimes, and marks a distinct advance.

Legislation in the House of Lords—Legitimacy Bill.

Two Bills of special interest to our readers have passed their Second Readings in the House of Lords this week. On Thursday,

21st February, Lord Buckmaster brought before the House the Legitimacy Bill to provide for the legitimation of illegitimate children, by the subsequent marriage of their parents, which was referred to in these columns last week. The Archbishop of Canterbury regretted the omission of the proviso in last year's Bill excepting from the provisions of the Bill any person whose father or mother was married to a third person when he or she was born. He is reserving his arguments for the Committee Stage of the Bill, but stated that he did not include among his reasons for supporting the reinsertion of this proviso "the futile arguments" that the proviso would lead to the "encouragement of wrong-doing and immorality." The attention of our readers is drawn to an interesting pamphlet giving the pros and cons on this contentious subject, published by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, 117 Piccadilly, S.W. (price 2d.). We shall be publishing an article on this subject next week.

Married Women and the Poor Law.

The contumacy of the Poplar Guardians as to the famous order is not the only fact which is helping to force the Government to take "the break-up of the Poor Law" at last out of cold storage and include it in the immediate Parliamentary menu. As Mr. Theodore Dodds, of Oxford, has recently shown in the Press, there is a diversity of practice among Boards of Guardians in their treatment of wives and children, which should not be tolerated. Some Boards refuse to give medical relief to a destitute married woman, unless her husband personally applies for it: sometimes unless he consents to go into the workhouse. One Board mentioned in a recent official report, has been refusing to give relief to anyone already in receipt of unemployment relief, apparently irrespective of the existence or number of his dependents. Many Boards refuse relief to the families of men on strike, whether husband or wife applies for it. On the other hand, other Boards make a practice of granting assistance in all the above cases when satisfied that destitution exists. Some of the Boards in Norfolk have even gone so far as to grant assistance to the wives and children of agricultural labourers, on the ground that their wages were insufficient for the support of their families.

A Feminist Principle at Stake.

These diversities of practice indicate a difference of opinion on a question of principle—the question of whether wives and children should be regarded as separate individualities, with appetites and needs of their own, or as part of the composite personality of the male head of the family. Such a question is obviously far too important to be left to the caprice of individual Boards of Guardians. It seems to belong to the domain partly of political philosophy, partly of economics. But the feminist, whether philosopher or economist or neither, can have no hesitation in giving her verdict. To her a woman is a separate individual, with as much claim as any other citizen to relief in destitution. Nor do we believe that women in general, whether feminists or not, can have any sympathy with a policy which uses the starvation of children as a method of strike breaking. Humanity apart, we cannot afford to do it, for they are the citizens of the future.

"The Disinherited Family," Miss Rathbone's New Book.

The recent Dock Strike and Railway Strike have brought the subject of a living wage so much before the public just lately, that the moment is very opportune for the appearance of a new book on the economics of the family, which has been written by Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone. It is entitled *The Disinherited Family*—a plea for the endowment of the family—and develops a proposal which attracted considerable attention when first expounded by the author in a letter to *The Times*. Briefly, Miss Rathbone's proposal is to provide for children not as now, by attempting to pay a "living wage" sufficient for an imaginary "normal family", which involves budgeting for millions of phantom children, but by family allowances for existing children, paid either by the State or by the employers. The book, which Messrs. Edward Arnold & Co. will publish early in March, should prove very interesting not only to employers and Trade Union officials, but to anyone who wishes information on this subject of pressing importance.

Wealth from Waste.

The Women's Local Government Society is arranging an interesting Lecture on the question of "Wealth from Waste"

by Mr. Jackson, Superintendent, City of Birmingham Salvage Department, on Tuesday, 4th March, at 3 o'clock. The Lecture will be held in the Council Chamber of Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, and will be illustrated by lantern slides. The Lecture should be of special interest to all who are interested in local government work, as the Birmingham City Council has one of the most up-to-date plants in the country for dealing with waste products. Further information and tickets can be obtained from the Society's Office, 19 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Questions in Parliament.

PROBATION SYSTEM.—On Tuesday, 19th February, Mr. C. Wilson asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department how many Benches of Justices have not appointed probation officers. Mr. Davies replied that out of 1,029 Petty Sessional Divisions about 180 have no probation officers.

THE CHILDREN'S BILL.—On Wednesday, 20th February, Sir Leonard Lyle asked the Prime Minister what action the Government proposes to take with respect to the Children, Young Persons, etc., Bill. The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Rhys Davies) replied that he could hold out no hope that the Government will be able to find time during the present Session to give facilities for its progress.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT CENTRES.—On Wednesday, 20th February, Mr. E. Harvey asked the Ministry of Labour how many young persons are receiving educational training in connection with Juvenile Employment Centres, how many such centres are now in existence, and whether he proposes their continuance and extension. Mr. Shaw replied that the average attendance at juvenile unemployment centres during the week ending 13th February was 7,180, and that 79 centres in areas of 37 local education authorities were now open. The question of their continuance and extension was receiving attention.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT.—On Wednesday, 20th February, Mr. C. Wilson asked the Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Labour the number of boys and girls respectively who were on the live register of juvenile employment committees and the number of them who were in receipt of unemployment benefit. Mr. Shaw replied that on 4th February there were 40,264 boys and 38,646 girls on the live registers of employment exchanges. Of these 16,373 boys and 13,138 girls were eligible for unemployment benefit.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—On Thursday, 21st February, Mr. Foot asked the President of the Board of Education the number of deaf and dumb and of blind and crippled children for whom no educational provision is being made. Mr. Trevelyan stated that the returns for 1922 show 430 deaf and dumb or partially deaf children, 630 blind or partially blind children, and 4,530 crippled children were in no school or institution during the year.

WOMEN POLICE.—On Thursday, 21st February, Mrs. Wintringham asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he can see his way to consider increasing the number of women police in the Metropolitan area to the original strength. Mr. Davies replied that he is not yet in a position to make a statement on the subject, but it has not been overlooked.

On Monday, 25th February, the Duchess of Atholl asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether he is aware that about 700 women clerks at present employed in the Taxes Branch of the Board of Inland Revenue have been warned that their appointments will cease as from 31st March next, and if, in view of the prevalence of unemployment, the Government will continue the suspension of the entrance examination in order that these women and others in other Departments who are under similar notice, may be absorbed into other Departments as vacancies arise. Mr. Graham replied that the number of women clerks whose temporary employment is to be discontinued was considerably less, and that they had had special opportunities of entering the permanent service by examinations designed to meet the position of the temporary staff. He regretted that he was unable to make any statement as to future recruitment pending the report of Lord Southborough's Committee on the employment of ex-Servite men.

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.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

It will take a long time for the joyous novelty of our Labour Government to wear off. Certainly the past ten days or so has contributed its full quota to the making of the new political tradition. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Philip Snowden solemnly lectured an acquiescent opposition and a crowd of eager ministerialists on the practical limitations of our financial capacity in relation to the possibility of Widows' Pensions. On Thursday, the Prime Minister, to the accompaniment of appreciative Tory applause, defended the maintenance of our naval standard against the political pacifism of the Liberals, and the uncompromising internationalism of sundry high-spirited followers of his own. And on Friday the Minister of Health made a most "immoderate" speech on behalf of a "moderate measure" of rent control. What else could one expect? As a notable dignitary of the Church remarked about an even more notable Fellow of Balliol College, "The man is an avowed Socialist!" Clearly, departmental life at the Ministry of Health is going to run on less smooth and reverent lines than departmental life at the Admiralty, where proper respect is paid to the expert.

But it is with the first of these debates—which took place a few hours after this paper's departure to press last week—that its readers are most deeply concerned, for the cause of the widow was at stake. Frankly it was a disappointing show—as far as the discussion went, at any rate. It was not that the speeches were all on one side—of course they were. There is only one side to this particular question, as the House acknowledged when it agreed to Mr. Duke's motion without a division. It was not that maiden speech followed maiden speech with the profusion of a college debating society on freshers' night. Indeed, was it not a maiden speech (Mr. Pethick Lawrence's) which gave to the discussion such pepper and salt as it contained? It was not that the Government made no response to the unanimous feeling of the House. Did not Mr. Snowden's supremely urbane and measured utterance offer just this much satisfaction in its closing phrases:—"We accept the demand, and having done so there is an obligation upon us to translate that principle into a practical legislative measure..." No!—what was wrong with the debate was that speaker after speaker gave us an effective general propaganda speech upon the merits of a measure of widows' pensions outside the machinery of the poor law—of which we were already convinced. Far too little was said about the detailed finance of the business, upon which a considerable amount of work has actually been done. And far too little time was given to the politics of the proposal as

distinct from its principles. If we hadn't known beforehand that Mr. Snowden is as anxious as anybody to secure justice for the widow, we should have trembled for the importunity of her champions.

As to the naval affair on Friday afternoon, what could show more clearly the need for such a body as the Labour Party has appointed—a *liaison* committee representing the rank and file in its relations with the Ministry? Apparently on this occasion the *liaison* committee had not been consulted regarding the proposal to construct five new cruisers—with the resulting misunderstanding (it was nothing more) that we witnessed on Thursday afternoon. Any way, the affair gives it a good start by most adequately demonstrating its necessity.

So much for the week that is gone. At the time of writing (Tuesday morning) it looks as though Tuesday's debate on the Poplar order might be the "star turn" of the week which is in progress. Anyhow, it is to be hoped that much of the misunderstanding which has been broadcast through the Press will be dissipated when the pros and cons of Mr. Wheatley's action in withdrawing the order in question come to be adequately aired. It almost seems as though in some quarters a deliberate attempt had been made to create the impression that the withdrawal of the order had conferred upon Poplar some peculiar privilege, instead of removing from that ill-fated area a peculiar restriction. Nor does the position of an ex-Minister of Health who, during his term of office, abstained from enforcing such an order, appear any more dignified than that of an acting Minister of Health who bows to circumstance and definitely withdraws it. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that Poplar (order or no order) constitutes a problem that has not yet been solved. And that problem is not made any easier by recognition of the fact that it turns not so much on the scale according to which out-relief is given, as on the want of discrimination with which it is given. And no order that can emanate from Whitehall is going to touch that particular problem; the makers of the 1834 Poor Law having decreed in their wisdom that while rigid uniformity of principle shall govern the standards of relief, the fate of Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Jones in regard to those standards shall rest with the elected representatives of those who foot the bill.

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

THE LEAGUE AS FAIRY GOD-MOTHER.

BY A LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION CORRESPONDENT.

The early Dutch settlers of the Kaatskill region of New England were noted for a delightful folk-lore that reflected and helped their native industry and their intensely practical characteristics. These simple people believed in fairy god-mothers of the kind that are a real help. It was the fairy god-mother who inspired the young wife to manage her household frugally and efficiently. Now, in the most important work that it has done so far, the League of Nations has been very much in the position of a practical fairy god-mother. That part of the League's work commonly known as "economic reconstruction" is simply teaching nations how to start house-keeping on right lines.

So far as the fruits of victory are concerned, they have been anything but "rare and refreshing" to the house-wives of this country. Consider how terrible has been the position in the defeated countries. Perhaps the worst of all was Austria. Before the war Austria was a great, rich, and proud Empire. The Peace Treaties split Austria up into seven independent states, and took 50,000,000 people away from her. The whole economic life of Austria depended on a free interchange of raw materials and manufactured good within the Empire. The new states put up high tariff walls, and left the new Austria without the means of living. At first she managed to carry on by printing great quantities of paper-money and by employing a large section of the people in unnecessary Government work. As more and more paper money was printed and circulated so its value went down, until it was really worth nothing at all. Meanwhile the condition of the people got so bad there that they began to die of starvation. It looked as though Austria was about to go under.

Neighbouring countries were actually getting ready to fight over the corpse.

Now a country such as Austria cannot perish without many other countries suffering severely. The Allies—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States—all tried to save Austria. They spent about £25,000,000 in various ways, and when this money was used up Austria was a great deal worse off than before. Great Britain made a special loan of £2,000,000 early in 1922, but this went in just the same way as the other money, and there was nothing to show for it. The Allies folded their arms in despair. Austria had baffled them, and must perish. And then, when nearly all hope was gone, the fairy god-mother appeared. The League of Nations accepted the invitation of the Powers to try to save Austria. Dr. Zimmerman, an able Dutch administrator, was appointed to advise the Austrian Government on how to balance its budget and make ends meet. The League arranged with Austria's creditors to suspend their claims for 20 years. The League also induced her neighbour states to relax their customs regulations and make it easier for Austria to get the food and raw materials she needed. Then the League turned to the world's money-markets in London and New York. Certain Austrian revenues, under League supervision, were offered as security for a loan of nearly £20,000,000 required to carry the country over the difficult period of starting afresh. The money was promptly forthcoming. The reforms were made. The crown steadied, unemployment decreased, and in a very few months all was changed.

(Continued on page 38.)

WHAT I REMEMBER.¹ XXV.

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D.

My father had come from Aldeburgh bringing with him two of his granddaughters, Marion and Christina Cowell, so that they might be in the Senate House when Philippa's position in the tripos was declared. I think they had probably heard from Philip Cowell, the brother of the two girls, then a scholar of Trinity, what was anticipated. He was senior wrangler two years later; it made my father very proud that he had a granddaughter and a grandson of such outstanding capacity. In Philippa's year my people at Aldeburgh had evidently been told that they would hear and see something they would like if they came up. My father accordingly came, as I have said, accompanied by two granddaughters and took lodgings in Jesus Lane. Marion always a graphic letter-writer, sent the following account to her mother:—

"It was a most exciting scene in the Senate this morning. Christina and I got seats in the gallery and Grandpapa remained below. The gallery was crowded with girls and a few men, and the floor of the building was thronged by undergraduates as tightly packed as they could be. The lists were read from the gallery and we heard splendidly. All the men's names were read first: the senior wrangler was much cheered. There was a good deal of shouting and cheering throughout; at last the man who had been reading shouted "Women." The undergraduates yelled "Ladies," and for some minutes there was a great uproar. A fearfully agitating moment for Philippa it must have been; the examiner, of course, could not attempt to read the names until there was a lull. Again and again he raised his cap, but would not say "ladies" instead of "women," and quite right, I think. He signalled with his hand for the men to keep quiet, but he had to wait some time. At last he read Philippa's name, and announced that she was 'above the senior wrangler.' There was a great and prolonged cheering, many of the men turned towards Philippa, who was sitting in the gallery with Miss Clough, and waved their hats. When the examiner went on with the other names there were cries of 'read Miss Fawcett's name again,' but no attention was paid to this. I don't think any other women's names were heard for the men were making such a tremendous noise; the examiner shouted the other names, but I could not even detect his voice in the noise. We made our way round to Philippa to congratulate her, and then I went over to Grandpapa. Miss Gladstone was with him. She was, of course, tremendously delighted. A great many people were there to cheer and congratulate Philippa when she came down into the hall. The Master of Trinity and Mrs. Butler went up into the gallery to speak to her. Grandpapa was standing at the bottom of the stairs waiting for Philippa. He was a good bit upset. I entreated him not to upset Philippa, and he said he wouldn't. He pressed something into her hand, a cheque, I fancy. [It was really a ring.] She was very composed. A great many of the Dons came to shake hands with her. The undergraduates made way for her to pass through the hall and then they all followed her, cheering, and I saw her no more. Grandpapa called the servant girl of our lodgings up as soon as we got in, gave her 10s., telling her first that his granddaughter was senior wrangler. He said, 'You are landlady's daughter, aren't you?' She, not wishing to lose the 10s., and yet wishing to keep to the truth as far as possible, said, 'Not quite.' He replied, 'Very nearly,' and gave her the tip. Grandpapa is now lying down.—Lovingly yours, MARION."

The Miss Gladstone mentioned in the foregoing letter was Helen, the third daughter of the statesman. She was for several years one of the Vice-Principals of Newnham College, and the Head of one of the Halls, and was a very strong and good social influence among all the students. Her thoughtful kindness in seeking out my father as described in the letter is thoroughly characteristic of her. I went down to Cambridge in the early afternoon of the great day, and witnessed the rejoicing among the students in the garden of Newnham the same evening. There were fireworks and a bonfire, and all the time-honoured machinery of a festival except the letting off of fire-arms. An American friend of mine expressed her views on this subject: she said, "I wonder why men do not find out some better way of showing they are pleased than by making the same noises which they make when they are killing each other." Mary Bateson, a Newnham

student, who was as distinguished in history as Philippa was in mathematics, led the revels and to everyone's amusement the gay throng in the garden was presently joined by a body of young men from the neighbouring Selwyn College. They were all very charming, well-behaved boys, but the head parlourmaid from Newnham, who had almost the personality of a female butler, considered that the situation ought to be commanded by her critical eye, and sent a message to the Principal, Miss Clough, not to be alarmed, "I am here." No one had been either alarmed or had thought of alarm, and to round off the whole joyful occasion, the motto on our Shakespeare Calendar for the next day was appropriately, "The Heavens hold firm the walls of thy dear honour, keep unshaken that temple, thy fair mind."

After our return to London Philippa and I were invited to a garden party at Devonshire House. Lord Hartington was then Chancellor of Cambridge University. He stood looking melancholy and bored receiving the long file of guests and shaking hands with each; somehow, as my daughter and I approached him, another girl slipped between myself and her, so that when it became our turn to be shaken by the hand by Lord Hartington, he said solemnly, "I congratulate you, Miss Fawcett," to the wrong girl. Philippa's comment on this was characteristic, "I gave a hasty glance at her and thought she was better for the cause than I was, though not quite all one could have wished, so it was better as it was."

GENEVA BETWEEN-WHILES.

By Mrs. OLIVER STRACHEY.

When the Assembly of the League of Nations is in Session, the streets of Geneva are gay with flags, and in every hotel lounge, and upon every public place, groups of ardent internationalists of all countries discuss the problems of the world in all the languages of the earth.

Between-whiles, however, not so much outward show is to be seen; but if one looks for it, a great mass of hard work can be observed steadily going on. In the Palais des Nations itself there is a constant coming and going. So-and-so is just back from Russia, with an astonishing report; So-and-so is just off for Memel, on a commission of inquiry; So-and-so has collected a whole crop of hitherto unknown statistics, of vital bearing upon this or that; and the representative of such and such a Government is in a fearful fright because he knows that now some damaging truth or other is about to be published. Commissions are sitting, still, in the various halls—not now very closely watched by the journalists, but exceedingly hard at work. Things are being sifted down and made ready for new decisions. Experts are toiling, collating, co-ordinating, and from day to day little signs of progress come in. To-day it is country X, ratifying the opium convention; yesterday country Y, deciding to teach the Covenant in the schools; and to-morrow Great Britain, adhering to the protocol of compulsory jurisdiction by the International Court. And so from step to step.

Just now, as it happens, the town of Geneva is as full of political talk as in Assembly time; but it is not international this time. A referendum is imminent upon the eight-hour day, the proposal being to modify the existing law by allowing extensions of hours. Overnight the town hoardings have become covered with a great crop of brilliant posters, shouting in every colour of the rainbow "Oui" or "Non." Overwhelmingly, according to the posters, the "Nons" have it. "Too much 'cauchoux' about the law as it is," they say; "no further extensions." Upon some posters there flames an appeal to supporters of the League: "You told us that if Switzerland joined we should get help for the women in industry, for the unemployed, for destitute old age, and the overworked. None of these things has come true, and only the eight-hour day remains. Supporters of the League of Nations! Vote NON!"

In the midst of all this, on every hoarding, is a conspicuous buff-coloured poster which strikes a different note:—

"Men and women, stop as you pass and consider! Thousands of women are wage-earners. Is it just that they should not be allowed to say what they think of this proposed change in the law?"

WORKING WOMEN! MOTHERS OF FAMILIES! THINK!
SUPPORT VOTES FOR WOMEN!"

¹ This article is one of a series which will extend over several months.

THE COMPLEAT CHILD.

By SHEILA KAYE-SMITH.

The ancient philosophers divided a man into body, mind, and spirit, and, though modern psychology has rejected their definition, it is still occasionally useful. Most of us are too unsophisticated to be able to see mind and matter merely as different aspects of the same reality, and few of us would not acknowledge that behind even that abstraction which we call our friend's mind there exists yet another principle, the guiding and inspiring principle of his spirit. Such a conception may lack scientific exactness, but it is certainly the most workable in a practical situation.

In the matter of education, anyhow, we take body and mind for granted. Whatever our definition of one or the other, we moderns are equally impressed by the need of training both. The special pleading of this article is that we should also take into account the more indefinitely charted yet equally important domain of the spirit. It is characteristic of modern education that while it has progressed remarkably along the two lines of physical and mental training, in the third and more vital matter it stands, if anything, a little behind where it stood fifty years ago.

There is no denying that our children at school fare physically better than their grandparents. Instead of desultory games for the boys, and "deportment" for the girls, we have a whole system of bodily development, taught by experts, and considered at least as of equal value with the development of the mind. On the mental side, we have the latest methods, the most modern improvements, based on the newest discoveries in child psychology. Gone are the antiquated ways of "question and answer"—Mrs. Markham's *History of England* and *The Child's Guide to Knowledge*—the learning of parrots. But when we come to the education of the spiritual faculties, we are still back in the ways of our grandfathers, with the added disadvantage that we no longer believe in them as our grandfathers did.

The result will be—already is—a generation of deformities, of human beings whose development is only partial. It is true that the world has not at any time been remarkable for the dominance of its spiritual faculties, but it has never suffered until lately from their almost total suppression. Also, the enormous improvement in bodily and mental training is a recent advance, coinciding with a retrograde movement in spiritual matters. Once we have built up a society on such lines, and produced a world of human beings who while mentally and physically developed are spiritually dwarfs, then we have probably laid the train for the final wreck of civilization. The late war might have given us a suspicion of what such a world can be.

There are no doubt several reasons for this failure towards the modern child, not only on the part of its teachers, but on the part of its parents themselves. One is the confusion existing at present in the realms of faith—the feeling that many once-cherished beliefs are now shown to rest on insecure foundations. Another is due to the confounding of the spiritual with the moral, the idea that if the child has been shown the lines of right conduct he has been shown all that is necessary for the development of his soul. A third, which probably also accounts for the other two, is the fact that the evil is an old one, at any rate in this country, and we of this generation are suffering ourselves from spiritual suppression. How common it is to find in the most brilliant, intellectual and experienced men and women the spiritual equipment of a small child. To take only the example of Mr. H. G. Wells, we see one of the most brilliant and vital minds of modern days, subtle, experienced, developed, and yet in one respect, and that the most important, the mind of a child of ten. We must ourselves be forced to realize that in the complete man and woman the spirit should be as carefully trained, as fully developed, as "old" as the body and the mind. I am by no means referring to "non-religious" people only. The religion of many pious people is utterly puerile, belonging to the past days of their childhood rather than to the responsibilities of their adult life, a religion confined to an almost infantile idea of "being good" and even perhaps to the recitation of the very prayers learned in the nursery.

But though it is easy enough to show causes and results, it is altogether a different matter to suggest a remedy. There are, however, I feel, certain practical things which everyone in charge of young children and realizing the gravity of the situation, can do. The spiritual education of the child belongs, in ideal circumstances, more to the home than to the school, but the efforts of even the best home will be severely hampered if religion at school is either ignored or given casually by incompetent

teachers. What a common thing it is to see "Scripture" or "Divinity" given as an extra subject to the "Mathematics" master or the "English" mistress, and let us imagine our feelings if the opposite were the case and mathematics were taught, not by the expert, but in the spare time of the music master. . . . Of course, the parallel is not entirely satisfactory, as religion is not a department of knowledge like mathematics, but is chiefly a practical matter. I should compare it rather to a science like engineering, where there is both theory and practice, and in which it is essential that the teacher should be an expert not only in the former but in the latter.

And here, by the "practice" of religion, I do not mean only conduct. I mean the full life of faith and prayer, and in sacramental forms of religion, a participation in the sacraments. English people especially seem to have an idea that these things are the privileges of adults and that children are unfitted for them, whereas actually the child's whole nature adapts him more easily to friendship and communion with God than does that of the more sophisticated distracted adult. The normal child is naturally religious, and it is only by a system of repression that he can be forced into another mould.

But many will say, "Aren't you preparing a generation of little prigs?" To which I will reply that a child's religion is essentially free from priggishness and the fact that religion so often is priggish is because for so long its practices have been "For adults only." Children are seldom prigs, except in imitation of their elders, though they are very ready to pick up shibboleths and catch-words and so lay themselves open to an undeserved charge of priggishness. These catch-words as a rule mean to them absolutely nothing. An acquaintance of mine invited the little son of pious Calvinist parents to tea with her. "Thank you," replied he, "I'll come, if I'm spared." "And what will you do if you are not spared?" asked my friend, in some irritation. "I'll come the next day," said the child, simply.

I have not space to do more than point out how habits of faith and devotion formed in childhood often have power, in years of adult bitterness and forgetting, to "raise us up at the last day." Nor will I enlarge on the injustice of a mother who denies her child the exercise of any one of his faculties. The mother who does not herself believe anything, or believes very little, I will merely ask what she thinks of those parents who, because they have not been properly educated themselves, do not wish their children to be so. However poor we are ourselves, we cannot escape the obligation to give good gifts unto our children.

OUR WOMEN M.P.s.

Miss Margaret Bondfield was received with loud cheers when she rose for the first time to answer a question from the Front Bench. It was to be expected that at least one of our women Members would take part in the debate on the motion in favour of Pensions for Civilian Widows with dependent children, and Mrs. Wintringham's speech on that occasion was one of the best informed and most convincing speeches of the evening.

On Monday, 25th February, the Duchess of Atholl brought the position of temporary women clerks about to be discharged before the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. An interesting departure is the recent appointment of two women, Mrs. Hilton Philipson and Miss Jewson, as members of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons. We are hardly surprised that some of our hard-worked women Members have succumbed to the prevalent wave of illness. Mrs. Philipson has been away with an attack of influenza; Mrs. Wintringham, who kept up until after the debate on Widows' Pensions, is in bed with bronchitis, and Miss Jewson has been seriously ill and unable to see any correspondence. We are very glad to hear that all three invalids are recovering, and assure them of the affectionate sympathy of the readers of this paper belonging to all parties.

OURSELVES.

In the next few weeks some articles of special interest will appear, including a survey of Women in Professions in 1923, entitled "The Woman's Professional Year," by Miss Philippa Strachey; an article on "Women Vagrants," by Mrs. Higgs; a review on "Shelley and the Unromantics," by Miss I. B. O'Malley. Short articles on Bills before Parliament will also appear, of which Miss Musson, Secretary to the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, will write the first on "The Legitimacy Bills before Parliament." We propose to continue "Burning Questions," and the first will deal with the two sides of the highly contentious question of the proviso excluding from the benefits of the Legitimacy Bill children whose parents at the time of their birth were not legally able to marry. Reviews on recent novels and other books of special interest to our readers will be contributed from time to time.

JEWISH WOMEN IN PALESTINE.

Very little is known as yet by the public at large of the progressive work which Jewish women are doing in Palestine. Nevertheless, constructive tasks are being carried out there, quietly, without clamour or advertisement, which are well worth the attention of all who believe in the necessity and value of feminine enterprise.

Four years ago a small band of Jewish women founded the Women's International Zionist Organization with the intention of contributing tangible values to the reconstruction of Palestine. They wanted to give practical assistance to the Jewish girl immigrants from Russia, Poland, and Central Europe, many of them graduates from local Universities, who had been drawn to Palestine in a spirit of burning ardour. But even enthusiasm and education, excellent though they are as a preparation, do not suffice when it comes to a question of performing skilled manual labour; and the W.I.Z.O. determined to make it possible for these girls to receive some preliminary training in Domestic Science. Accordingly, they started collecting funds and set to work to build a Hostel for immigrant girls. Long before it was completed new needs arose.

The young Jewish mother coming from Europe or America had no idea of how to look after her baby under bewildering new conditions of climate and environment. There was no one to help her—while mandates and boundaries are being discussed babies may die and mothers despair. The W.I.Z.O. decided that something must be done immediately, and, thanks to the generosity of the Jewish women of New Zealand, an Infant Welfare Centre modelled on the Plunket system was opened at Tel-Aviv, the Jewish town near Jaffa. Two Anglo-Jewish nurses were installed, and the number of mothers who flock there for advice and assistance rises from week to week. From other parts of Palestine came the imploring cry for more Centres; a Jewish Women's Committee in Paris opened one at Haifa, and plans are afoot for a further extension of this work until there shall be Infant Welfare Centres throughout the land, from Dan to Beersheba.

The Hostel was completed last year, and there are nearly thirty girls in residence. But Domestic Science is not enough; a demand has arisen for training in Scientific Agriculture, and the W.I.Z.O., always ready to expand in fresh directions, is building a Farm School at Nahalel, in Galilee. These three separate ventures require much thought and organization and much careful planning. They require much money also, for Institutions once set going have to be maintained, but the little band of enthusiastic women who form the Committee have a plentiful supply of energy and faith. They go ahead steadily, working, building up, collecting funds somehow from among the Jewish women of the British Empire, as well as in the depreciated currencies of Central Europe.

Some of the poorer countries prefer to send their contributions in kind, and in its way a gift of blankets from Poland is as welcome as a cheque from Canada or South Africa, since in an enterprise of this kind it is the spirit of the gift that counts. The young pioneer Jewesses in Palestine are helped in their task by the encouragement that comes from their sisters the world over, and these in their turn rejoice in the privilege of taking some slight share in rebuilding Jerusalem, not, indeed, in England's green and pleasant land, but on the hills of Judea, where the Holy City has waited patiently throughout the ages for those who love her to return.

D. L. ADLER.

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

THE TEMPLE AND OTHER POEMS. Translated by Arthur Waley. (Allen & Unwin. 6s.)

A collection of ancient Chinese poems prefaced by their translator, Mr. Waley. They were written during the first 500 years of our era, and describe things as different as Hot Cakes, a Nightmare, the Cicada, Poverty, and the Pity of Buddha. The Story of Chiao Chung-Ch'ing's Wife (A.D. 196-220) might be that of a Border Ballad.

LETTERS AND JOURNALS OF ANNE CHALMERS. Edited by her daughter. (The Chelsea Publishing Co. 7s. 6d.)

These include a lively account, duly set down in her diary, of a visit to London when the writer was seventeen. She describes the House of Commons from "the ventilator, where ladies can hear the speakers and even see them sometimes through the

holes in the roof." Brougham, "Tom Macaulay," and O'Connell are among the people seen or commented on, and there is the story of her dilemma at a dinner party owing to an incautious choice of drinks.

CHARLES DE FOUCAULD, HERMIT AND EXPLORER. By René Bazin. Translated by Peter Keelan. (Burns, Oates, & Washbourne. 12s. 6d.)

The life of a gay, wealthy member of an aristocratic French family, who, after carrying out a remarkable voyage of reconnaissance, disguised as a Jew, through the then closed land of Morocco, became a Trappist monk, and eventually settled as a hermit in Southern Algeria, where he exercised great influence over the neighbouring tribes, especially the Touaregs. He was killed in 1916 by alien Touaregs in a raid to capture him, instigated by the Senussi.

A CURE OF SOULS. By May Sinclair. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)

With her usual relentless irony, Miss Sinclair hunts the victim she has selected to his undoing—in this case a worldly marriage. Her readers will know how she treats such a theme.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

(British Section: 55, Gower Street, W.C.1.)

On Thursday, 6th March, at the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, at 8 p.m., there will be a discussion on the important question of American co-operation in International affairs, especially in relation to recent proposals for a Pacific Settlement. It will be remembered that Miss Royden went with Mrs. Biddle Lewis as messenger to America from the Women's Hague Conference in 1922. She will open the discussion. Mr. Emil Davies, L.C.C., who has just returned from a four months' tour in America, has had special opportunities for studying the views of Wall Street and other sections of opinion; amongst the other speakers will be Mr. E. Campbell Lee Barrett, Barrister-at-law to the American Embassy, and Mrs. Swanwick. Miss K. D. Courtney will take the chair at 7.30 p.m. In America popular interest in the question of international co-operation is widespread. In this country it has been stimulated this week by Mr. Henderson's speech at Burnley describing the policy of the Prime Minister and his desire to create a new atmosphere. This might render possible and fruitful the calling of an International Conference. "The sooner," said Mr. Henderson, "our Government can create the necessary atmosphere and get down to this question of a revision of the Treaty, the better it will be for all concerned."

The Women's International League has received full particulars of the Peace Policy Winning Plan, recently submitted to the American public. Four women are members of the Policy Committee, including Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Vanderlip. As 22,165 plans were received, the jury considers that they had a wide index of the feeling of hundreds of thousands of American citizens, including every group of American life, from organizations, universities, international, historical, and law students. One conviction is general—that it is time for all nations to admit that war is a crime. The plans show a realization that no adequate defence against the situation has so far been devised, and that International Law has not been sufficiently developed to control it. The difficulties in the way of American co-operation will be the main subject of discussion on 6th March.

THE LEAGUE AS FAIRY GODMOTHER—Continued from p. 35.

The total cost of the League's scheme is £7,000, of which the British tax-payer has to find only £700, which is not a big sum if you think of it only as a means of getting back the £2,000,000 advanced to Austria early in 1922.

And now Hungary¹ has appealed to the League, and a similar scheme is to be applied to her, with equal prospects of success. In addition, there is the little state of Albania, which is being cared for by the League just like a child. Nor should we forget Greece, which has just had over a million new people added to her population. This vast army of refugees from Asia Minor ran a serious risk of massacre or starvation. The League was the chief factor in saving them. Dr. Nansen's miraculous organization and the League's Health Section performed a wonderful work of mercy. But it was characteristic of the League that it was not satisfied with merely saving these refugees from immediate danger. It helped Greece to organize new model settlements, in which thousands of the refugees are already self-supporting citizens of their adopted country.

This does not complete the story of the good works of Europe's fairy god-mother. Many hundreds of thousands of human beings owe their lives and their possessions to the League. But still there is reluctance to let the League do the really big job, for which it alone is fitted. Germany sinks deeper and deeper into misery and chaos. When shall we ask the fairy god-mother to help her too, and at the same time settle permanently the age-long Franco-German feud?

¹ See paragraph on page 33, "The League to the Rescue Again."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY. Hon. Secretary: Miss E. MACADAM. Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK. Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The preliminary agenda of the Annual Council Meeting promises very interesting discussions, though possibly the chief interest of the occasion will occur when urgency resolutions are introduced on the first day, for these will embody the last word on matters relating to the programme of the Union on which there is at present uncertainty as regards the intentions of the Government. This is possibly the most important Council meeting since 1919, and our societies are urged to send their full quota of delegates.

A CORRECTION.—Secretaries of Affiliated Societies are reminded that amendments to resolutions on the preliminary agenda must be posted by 4th March. The date was incorrectly stated last week.

PUBLIC LUNCHEON, Holborn Restaurant, Thursday, 27th March.

Application for cards should be made as early as possible: 5s. to members and subscribers of N.U.S.E.C., 7s. 6d. to non-members. Delegates to the Council unable to be present at lunch may secure cards admitting them to coffee afterwards and to hear the speeches, 1s. A complete list of the guests of honour will appear shortly.

EVENING RECEPTION, Bedford College, Friday, 28th March.

At the Evening Reception, held at Bedford College by kind permission of Miss Tuke, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, and representative women from overseas dominions and foreign countries will be our guests of honour.

CONFERENCE OF OFFICERS.

No conferences will be arranged during the Council meeting, except a conference of Officers of Societies on Saturday morning at 11 a.m. in the drawing-room of the Y.M.C.A.

NEW LEAFLET ON EQUAL FRANCHISE.

In view of the debate in the House of Commons on Friday, a leaflet on the case for Equal Franchise has been brought up to date and forwarded to every Member of Parliament. Copies of the leaflet, 1d., may be had on application.

BARNESLEY S.E.C.

A well attended meeting was held in St. Mary's Parish Room on 20th February, when Miss Leadley Brown gave an able address on "Widows' Pensions." A resolution in favour of "Pensions for Civilian Widows with Dependent Children" was passed unanimously. The Mayoress kindly took the chair, and said how deeply she was in sympathy with reforms of such a nature, and joined the Barnesley Branch of the N.U.S.E.C.

PERSONAL.

Our readers will hear with profound sorrow of the death of the only daughter, Ellen, aged ten years, of Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., and Mrs. Acland, President of the Exeter Society for Equal Citizenship, as the result of a bicycle accident. Those who knew the child and realized her charm, courage, and vivacity, will appreciate the extent of this tragedy, and the deepest sympathy of all will go out to Mr. and Mrs. Acland.

THE SIX POINT GROUP WHITE LIST.

At the White Luncheon given on Tuesday, 19th February, at the Hyde Park Hotel by the Six Point Group, in honour of the members of the White List who were successful at the General Election, Lady Rhondda proposed the toast of "Our Guests." Col. Wedgwood, M.P., in replying, said that he had thought of the White List as a courageous band, but that if the Six Point Group continued to be so energetic it would soon be the Black List Members who would be called brave. He was supported by Major J. D. Birchell, M.P., and Capt. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., who both expressed appreciation of the work of the Group. Mr. Frank Briant, M.P., also spoke, and Miss Elizabeth Robins replied for the Six Point Group. Many well known people were present, and the company numbered about 180.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Miss Rathbone has forwarded us the following letter recently received by her:—

MADAM,—I have just read an article in the *Liverpool Echo* on Pensions for Civilian Widows.

No one has ever known the trials I have faced since I lost my husband, not even my own mother, this being the first occasion on which I have opened my heart, and by doing so I hope it will benefit young widows with children in the future. I have been a widow for five years. I have a son 10 years old and a little girl 5 years old, so you see they were only babies when I lost my husband. I am not going to weary you with my trials and troubles further than that the result is my health has broken down, but I firmly believe my nightly prayers will be answered, and I will be given sufficient strength to provide necessities for my two children until the time comes when they can look after themselves. My one plea is, I trust pensions for widows with children may be granted; when I say pensions, I mean a pension that could be drawn from a post office, similar to that received by war widows.

There are many the same as myself who have had a refined bringing up from childhood and still retain their parents' pride, and could not ask for charity. I should dearly love to see widows and children, who do not know the glorious happiness of greeting "Daddy," receiving something to help brighten their days.

Trusting those in authority will urge the great necessity of "Pensions for widows with children."

A SORROWFUL MOTHER.

ARIEL.

MADAM,—There is much that is beautiful in "Ariel" in last week's issue. But why suppose Mary Shelley "a hard-working doctor or the principal of a college?" Where would Shelley have been without her? Let us beware of the slough of drab materialism. Mary was Shelley's Guardian Angel; without her how much shorter and how much less lovely Shelley's short and lovely life would have been, and how much poorer should we have been without his exquisite poetry. Had Shelley loved and married Mary before he married Harriet... But you won't print any more!

RUTH YOUNG.

HOUSING FINANCE.

MADAM,—A great deal is being made in some papers of the fact that the Minister of Health is alleged—prior to his election to this Parliament—to have said that the houses needed could be built by municipalities borrowing capital *without interest*. If anyone will lend them capital without interest it seems quite an economical plan, but possibly what Mr. Wheatley said was *credit* without interest—a different thing in some aspects. Most people are, like myself, ignorant on questions of high finance, but I should like someone who does understand these things to explain why the Government should not create a housing credit, without paying interest to the banks or the people for a loan, and so pay for the initial outlay of all the houses we need? The houses would remain the property of the Government or municipality—as the case may be—and the rents would accrue to the authorities. Why should we pay interest on our own national credit? Provided we do not issue more credit than the capital value of the houses when built, are we inflating the currency in any harmful way?

Mr. McKenna, in his recent speech to the General Meeting of the Midland Bank said:—"Many people look upon any increase in the amount of money as inflation. They fail to observe the distinction between the different kinds of bank loans which create additional money and denounce them all in one sweeping judgment. When a Government shrinks from raising sufficient revenue by taxation to cover its current expenditure, and makes good the deficiency by borrowing from banks, I agree that inflation of this kind deserves unqualified condemnation. It leads to a depreciation of the currency, and I need not dwell upon the social and commercial evils that must befall a nation in these circumstances. But a bank loan to a manufacturer or merchant, as the result of which more goods are brought into existence and placed upon the market, is on a different footing. In the first case the loan remains outstanding after the proceeds have been spent; in the second, when the goods have been produced and sold, the money received for them is available for repayment of the bank loan, or, to use a common phrase, the loan is "self-liquidating."

This, and particularly the passage I have italicised, appears to support the view I put forward tentatively for further information, except that it is not clear to me why the Government must issue credit by borrowing from the banks. If a Government loan, or rather credit, to a Local Authority, is "self-liquidating," as surely it would be if it created large numbers of houses all producing rent, why need the Government or the Local Authority pay interest on that credit? More currency would have to be created to pay the builders and workmen, etc., but so long as the new currency represents real production (i.e. the houses being built) does it in fact mean anything more than that we are advancing some of our own national credit to increase our own national assets? Why then, should we all be taxed for using our own national credit? Please enlighten me?

ALISON NEILANS.

[That the plan proposed by Miss Neilans amounts in fact to inflation we cannot doubt. The issue of new money, whether we call it "National Credit" or by any other name, is bound to stimulate an immediate rise of prices, inasmuch as it brings new purchasing power to bear upon a not correspondingly increased output of goods and services. That the manner of its issue may ultimately stimulate a larger and therefore counterbalancing output we do not deny; but for the immediate present the process constitutes inflation. In proposing it, Miss Neilans re-opens the controversy which raged in the Press and on the platform as a result of Sir Montague Barlow's supposed inflationary utterance last October.—Ed.]

A CORRECTION.

With reference to our note of last week on the appointment of women magistrates for Dorchester and Sutton Coldfield, we have been asked to state that two women were appointed for Sutton Coldfield—Miss (not Mrs.) A. M. Evans and Mrs. Jane Huggins, M.A.

COMING EVENTS.

GUILDHOUSE, ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W.1.

APRIL 5. All day Conference on "Housing." (Preliminary notice.)

GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

MARCH 3. 3-4.30 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Cinematograph Lecture on "The Gift of Life." Dr. Sloan Chesser. Chairman: Miss Maude Royden.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 GOWER STREET, W.C.1.

MARCH 6. 8 p.m. Informal discussion.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

MARCH 4. 4.30 p.m. Wellington House, Buckingham Gate. Major J. W. Hills on "Women and Political Life."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

BOLTON W.C.A. MARCH 11. 7.30 p.m. 2 Fold Street. Mrs. Nicholson on "Women in the Home."

EDINBURGH W.C.A. MARCH 12. 8 p.m. Royal Society of Arts Hall, 117 George Street. "Educational Developments." Speaker: Mr. Alexander Morgan, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Studies Provincial Training College.

KENSINGTON S.E.C. MARCH 5. 3 p.m. Aubrey House, Aubrey Road. Mrs. More Nisbett on "Women Police of To-day and To-morrow." Chair: The Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

LEEDS S.E.C. MARCH 3. 5.30 p.m. 18 Park Row. "The Labour Saving House." Opener: Miss Thackrah (Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft).

PRESTON W.C.A. MARCH 11. Miss Marion Fitzgerald on "Smoke Prevention."

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION.

MARCH 3. 8 p.m. St. Anne's Settlement Hall, Harleyford Road, Vauxhall. Public Meeting on "Why and How we want Women Police." Speakers: Inspector Mrs. H. More Nisbett and Miss Kathleen Wright. Chairman: The Very Rev. Mgr. Provost Brown, V.G., Bishop-elect of Pella.

TEMPERANCE COUNCIL OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The Church against the Drink Evil. National United Campaign.

MARCH 6. 3 p.m. Drill Hall, Lincoln. Mass Meeting of Women. Speakers: Miss Macadam, The Rev. Henry Carter. Chairman: Miss Lena Wallis, J.P.

MARCH 6. 7 p.m. Drill Hall, Lincoln. Public Demonstration. Speakers: Mr. Arthur Henderson, Jun., M.P., the Rev. Father Hays, the Rev. Henry Carter. Chairman: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

WESLEYAN METHODIST EDUCATIONAL TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

MARCH 3. 8 p.m. Bromwood Wesleyan Church, Clapham. Speaker: Rev. Henry Carter.

MARCH 4. 3 p.m. Chatham Central Hall. Women's Meeting. Speaker: The Rev. Henry Carter. 7.15 p.m. Public Assembly.

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

MARCH 4. 6.30 p.m. Samson Clark Lecture Hall, 57 Mortimer Street, W. 1. Miss M. E. Phillips on "Factory Legislation."

WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

MARCH 4. 3 p.m. Council Chamber, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1. Lecture on "Wealth from Waste," by Mr. Chas. Jackson (Supt. City of Birmingham Salvage Dept.). Chairman: Miss S. M. Snee, J.P., T.C. Admission by ticket (rs.), to be obtained beforehand from W.L.G.S. Office, 19 Tottil Street, S.W. 1.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

TO LET AND WANTED.

NORTH DEVON.—Two ladies would like to hear of married couple (gentlefolk) to share refined, comfortable country cottage. Sea and country; large garden; poultry; room for dog-breeding and car. Near market town.—Apply, Box 1,049, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C. 2. Phone, Holborn 2346. (Established 1908. Founded and managed entirely by women experts.)

LEARN TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.—There are especially good lessons in book-keeping at Miss Blakeney's School of Typewriting and Shorthand, Wentworth House, Maures Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3. "I learnt more there in a week," says an old pupil, "than I learnt elsewhere in a month." Pupils prepared for every kind of secretarial post.

INCOME TAX recovered and adjusted. Consult H. M. Baker, the only woman Income Tax Expert.—275 High Holborn, W.C. 1. Telephone: Holborn 377.

A FEW vacancies in class for ORCHESTRAL PLAYING (elementary) held on Monday afternoon; 30s. a term, 15s. half term.—Apply, stating instrument and experience, to C. Souper, Esq., 48 Albany Street, N.W.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

PILLOW LINEN.—Remnant bundles of superior quality snow-white pillow linen, sufficient to make six pillow-cases, size 20 x 30 in., 20s. per bundle. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,017, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

DRESS.

MISS MALCOLM'S DRESS ASSOCIATION, 230 Fulham Road, London, S.W. 3. Bargain Gowns, Evening and Afternoon, at 21s.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, 9 Lower Regent Street, W. 1, 4th floor (Lift). Tel. Gerard 908. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Smocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) to a.m.-4 p.m., or by appointment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Secretary, Miss Philippa Strachey. Women's Service Tuesdays, 4.30-6.30, 12th February to 18th March. See "Coming Events."—Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, Westminster.

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

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 2nd March, 6.30, Miss Maude Royden: "Capital Punishment."

LONELY? Then send stamped addressed envelope to Secretary, U.C.C., 16L, Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, and Teas in the Cafeteria. Thursday Club Suppers 7 p.m., and Discussion Meetings 8 p.m. 6th March, informal discussion.

HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE

510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.
Tel.: Kensington 5213.

On and after December 14th, 1923, the Employment Registers of the Centre will be closed and work will be concentrated on its second and third objects:

"(2) To encourage training and interest in Domestic occupations."
"(3) To do everything possible to raise the status of Domestic Service, as Florence Nightingale did that of Sick-Nursing."

As this will entail much outside work the office will only be open for interviews once a week—on Fridays from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m., except by special appointment.

ANN POPE, HON. SECRETARY.
(Member of the American Home Economics Association.)

HOME-MADE CAKES, made with butter and eggs (no substitutes), can be obtained from Nan's Kitchen, 15 Furnival Street, Holborn, London, W.C. Layer cakes, éclairs, meringues, etc. Regular orders undertaken. A room for tea and light luncheons. Recommended by Ann Pope.

THE SHIELD CO-OPERATIVE RESTAURANT, 1 Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, has an excellent French cook. After 3 o'clock there are two rooms on the 1st floor which can be engaged for private tea parties. Tea and lunch served daily in the restaurant. Smoking-room.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for **1½d.** including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

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