

A NEW MENACE TO LIBERTY.

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER

AND
THE COMMON CAUSE

VOL. XV. No. 24.



FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1923.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS:—BRITISH ISLES, 6/6; ABROAD, 8/8.
FROM
THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 15 DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

Contents :

	PAGE		PAGE
NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER	187	A NEW MENACE TO LIBERTY. By Roger Fry	189
PLAIN SPEAKING. By Rev. Father Vincent McNabb, O.P.	187	THE LAW AT WORK : BRIGHTER BEDFORD	189
OBEY AND THE MARRIAGE SERVICE. By Edith Picton Turbervill, O.B.E.	187	THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE. By Ann Pope	190
FRANCES TROLLOPE: A VICTORIAN LITERARY HEROINE. By Michael Sadleir	188	CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS	191

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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NOTES AND NEWS

The League at Work.

Last week the Council of the League of Nations decided to co-operate in the raising of a loan for the purpose of settling the million or so of refugees for whom the Greek Government is now responsible. This action is the result of an inquiry initiated under League auspices last April. The loan will amount to not less than £10,000,000 sterling, and it is suggested that its expenditure should be controlled by a mixed Commission, consisting of two Greek delegates, two League delegates, and a League President. It is also hoped that although a certain proportion of expenditure must of necessity be devoted to emergency relief, the bulk of the money raised may be used for the solely constructive purpose of land development and the establishment of industrial enterprise whereby the refugee families may become self-supporting in the near future. This, if successful, should diminish the permanent costs of the loan to the Greek Government. The favourable reception by the Council of the proposals resulting from the inquiry suggest that an important new economic activity is opening out before the League. We believe that such activities will do much to strengthen its position. The larger the number of those who have consciousness of material dependence upon League efficiency the greater is that efficiency likely to be. The history of the consumer's co-operative movement since 1844 suggests that when the development of a high ideal is linked with the effective provision of material necessities, an irresistible force is generated. The more deeply the League of Nations becomes implicated in the provision of Europe's "daily bread" the more firmly will Europe be convinced that it cannot live by bread alone.

A Triumph for a Private Member's Bill.

We are delighted to remind our readers that the Matrimonial Causes Bill passed through its Committee stage on Wednesday, 4th July, unamended. The fact that no amendments had been put down for this stage is a proof of the wonderful response made

by the House of Lords to Lord Buckmaster's appeal not to do anything that would endanger the Bill by doing anything that would necessitate a return to the House of Commons, with all the difficulties of obtaining time that this would evolve. It was an act of great generosity on the part of those who wished either to end or to amend the Bill to have avoided taking any action. The Bill should receive Royal Assent this week, and we congratulate both the joint promoters of the Bill, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and Major Entwistle, on the successful passing into law in one session of a Private Members' Bill. It is indeed unusual, but should once for all show that when reforms of comparatively restricted nature are concerned the Private Members' Bill is by no means a useless method of procedure. When this Bill actually becomes law we propose to deal with the full significance of its success in a special article.

Cross Currents.

The Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament which is considering this Bill has been meeting regularly, and evidence has been given by Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence, Mr. Sharpe, of New Zealand, Mr. Cecil Chapman, and Mr. Edgar Brierly, as Stipendiary Magistrates. It was a great relief to hear Mr. Cecil Chapman dismissing as of little importance the difficulties raised by many of the witnesses, and showing how in point of fact the Magistrate is to such a very great extent used as an arbiter in domestic disputes at the present time. Sir P. O. Lawrence spent a great deal of time in showing what difficulties in his view arise from giving equal rights to mothers and fathers. When asked as to how disputes were settled between joint guardians now, he gave the obvious answer that the Judge has to use his commonsense. Interesting evidence is to be heard this week on the working of the laws dealing with guardianship and maintenance, many points of which are incorporated in this Bill in New Zealand and in the United States.

"Hope deferred."

Lord Muir-Mackenzie secured a second reading for the Legitimacy Bill in the House of Lords on 4th July without a division. It was evident that the Bill will be keenly discussed in Committee, however, and probably a good deal amended. As it stands at present, it legitimizes only the child of parents who were free to marry at the time of its birth, a distinction which was strongly criticized by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Buckmaster. It will be remembered that such a proviso was included in the Bill when originally introduced, but was deleted in Committee on the motion of the Solicitor-General; much surprise was caused by the action subsequently taken by the same Member of the Government during Report, as he practically forced the promoters of the Bill to put the proviso back again. The whole matter is all the more surprising in view of the attitude of the Attorney-General during the debate on the second reading, when Sir Douglas Hogg spoke in favour of having the Bill on broader lines. Lord Birkenhead last Wednesday criticized most strongly "the little discrepancy" which appeared to exist between the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General "on a not unimportant matter." Lord Salisbury stated that the Government did not intend to take any part in regard to the Bill, but, speaking personally, he was in favour of the second reading. He considered that very careful scrutiny of the Bill would be necessary, and he approved Lord Muir-Mackenzie's suggestion that the Committee stages might await the return of the Lord Chancellor. It is understood that the Lord Chancellor will be able to resume his duties at the beginning of the autumn session, so it is probable that the Bill will not be in Committee until then. Efforts are being made to secure a promise from the Government that in this event, time will be given for the remaining stages of the Bill.

The Bastardy Bill.

This Bill secured its second reading in the House of Lords on 3rd July without a division. Lord Astor, who presented it, designated it as a small but genuine attempt to improve the lot of the illegitimate child. The clauses of the Bill, as it reached the Upper House, include slight alterations in regard to the issue of summons and two important changes affecting affiliation orders. The maximum payment which might be ordered under the Bastardy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1872, was 5s.; the Affiliation Orders (Increase of Maximum Payment) Act, 1918, raised this to 10s.; the new Bill further increases it to 20s. Clause 3 makes it possible for an order which was first issued to a Board of Guardians to be transferred to the mother or her representative when the child ceases to be chargeable. Clause 4 compels a father against whom an affiliation order has been made to notify any person named in the order of any change of address. The latter clause is extremely important, as everyone who deals with unmarried mothers will realize. The fact that a man may be fined for failing to give such notice will probably have some effect in the future on those fathers who would otherwise try to evade their responsibilities. The Bill went safely through committee on Tuesday.

Sunday Games.

This like nearly all other controversial questions, is not a straightforward issue of right and wrong, though some people, of course, think it is. It is complicated by the fact that large sections of the community apart from Sabbatarian motives want quiet and rest on one day in seven. Sunday games affect a very important but perhaps not very large section of the community, especially as the play of children is not concerned. We know of quiet streets, inhabited for the most part by City workers, which completely changed their character after the advent of Sunday games in the Parks. On the other hand, the Sunday noise and loafing at street corners in more congested parts of London has greatly decreased. But Sunday motoring has devastated the peace and quiet of many beautiful country districts and villages and no one seeks to prohibit it. On the whole, Miss Margaret Bondfield appears to have hit the nail on the head in her letter to *The Times*, when she says that the better-off members of the community are able to exercise their own discretion as to how Sunday shall be employed and that to deny this right to the workers creates a grave social injustice. The question of right or wrong must be left to the individual conscience, but so long as Sunday games are available for those who have access to private grounds they can hardly be

prohibited for those who seek their recreation in the public park. While recognizing that there are two sides to this subject we imagine that the majority of our readers will think that the decision of the London County Council to continue the present arrangements both wise and just.

"Jus Suffragii."

We advise all our readers to send at once for the July number of *Jus Suffragii*, which gives an inspiring message from the new President, Mrs. Corbett Ashby. And the speeches of Signor Mussolini and the retiring President, Mrs. Chapman Catt. It also gives all the resolutions adopted at the Congress. We sometimes think that women could with advantage spend more money on newspapers, and in addition to a penny a week on ourselves they should certainly spend sixpence on this excellent paper if they wish full and complete information on women's movements in other lands.

Next Week's Issue.

We have been fortunate enough to secure for our next issue an article from Major Entwistle, M.P., describing the successful adventures of the Matrimonial Causes Bill as introduced by him as a Private Members' Bill. A review on the most recent publication on Birth Control will also appear; though we do not wish this subject to occupy an undue amount of space, articles from different points of view will appear from time to time.

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.

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NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

At the moment of writing (Tuesday) the Rent Restriction Bill is on its way through report stage in the House of Commons. And, though the important amendments have not yet been reached, the Government hopes to get past the third reading to-night. With both the Housing Bill and the Rent Bill safely on the Statute Book, as they will very soon be, Ministers are within sight of that legislative tranquillity which they so ardently desire. The most serious threat to the calm passage of the former storm-tossed measure is the amendment standing in the name of some thirty-six rebellious Unionists, whose object is to delete the clause relating to the assistance of the County Courts by reference committees.

Much heart-burning has been suffered during the week regarding the lamentable waste of public funds involved by the continuous remuneration of Messrs. Maxton, Wheatley, Stephen, and Buchanan for deliberative services which they are not at present actually rendering. To judge from ministerial answers to numerous questions, the Government does not appear to take the matter very seriously. Meanwhile, the four gentlemen concerned are enjoying a considerable measure of popularity among the rank and file of their own party. To their credit they have succeeded in diverting quite a considerable proportion of labour attention from the fact of their own personal heroism to the grievous turn of administrative policy whose discussion was the occasion of their outburst. Of formal apology, however, there is as yet no sign. From the point of view of the Labour Party this is regrettable, since whatever may be the merits or demerits of the four Glasgow representatives as masters of Parliamentary tactics, in the division lobby four votes are four votes.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that it is not only Mr. Macdonald's back-benchers who sometimes merit a scolding. Last week the Government whips were obliged to issue a stern rebuke to sixty-four supporters of their own who remained absent and unpaired from a division of whose importance they

had been carefully informed. And on the top of that we have Mr. Austen Chamberlain's isolated and headstrong action in pairing against the Government on Sir Godfrey Collins' amendment to retain the mutilated remnants of Mr. Lloyd George's Land Valuation Tax. Such action, not to mention the double-edged arguments with which Mr. Chamberlain justified it, seem to bear out all that the more cautious members of his party have said concerning his unfitness for Conservative ministerial rank. In their opinion, his sojourn in Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Cabinet is comparable in its nature and effect with Tanhäuser's sojourn in the Venusberg. And one can never again be certain that, like this unfortunate hero of romance, Mr. Chamberlain will not on some inauspicious occasion recall the lure of his Venus and burst into one of her contaminated and contaminating songs.

Outside the walls of Westminster—outside the frontiers of Great Britain—the decline of European civilization continues to take its devastating course. The mark, overtopping a million to the pound sterling, has become, as *The Times*' City editor puts it, "merely a symbol of catastrophe and creeping economic paralysis." The German note is still unanswered. The French reply to our questionnaire is still unwritten. It has become clear to the most patient and tolerant friends of the old Entente that M. Poincaré is playing for time—time, that is, for the social and economic collapse of Germans to become complete. With the best will in the world there is little that our Government can do in view of a deliberate attempt on the part of a Great Power to sabotage the economic reconstruction of Europe. And the Opposition parties know this as well as the supporters of Mr. Baldwin do. What can be done, and what is going to be done, we hope to learn on Thursday, when the Prime Minister makes his promised statement.

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

the secondary is that disorder of sin whose wages must always be ethical death.

There are only two ways of proving ethical principles, such as the sinfulness of neo-malthusian birth-control (commonly called birth-control). These two ways are (1) by analogy, (2) forecast.

By analogy, i.e. by showing to those who admit some ethical principles, that these accepted principles are denied by the denial of the others. Thus, the advocates of neo-malthusian birth-control have no argument either against harlotry, sodomy, or the solitary vice. So true is this that recently at an important committee a minister of religion asked if it was not time to reconsider the arguments commonly used against sodomy.

By forecast, i.e. by foretelling that if in any matter ethical principles are set aside evil results will certainly follow. Jesus Christ, the founder of the Catholic Church, used this principle when he said "Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God. Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land." The Catholic Church says, quietly, "The future is to the chaste." *Nous verrons*.

OBEY AND THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

By EDITH PICTON-TURBERVILL, O.B.E.

Had I been in my own little house in Westminster last week I should doubtless have found time to listen to the discussion in the House of Laity on the suggested amendments to the marriage service, moved by Miss Royden. Situated, however, on a remote and rocky spot in Cornwall, I have contented myself with newspaper reports—and leisure for meditation. The chief amendment to the marriage service was to substitute the words "Wilt thou love him, comfort him?" for the words "Wilt thou obey him and serve him?" The amendment was seconded by Mrs. Creighton, and was supported by Lord Selborne, Lord Parmoor, and many others. However, the House of Laity would have none of it, and though 84 members voted for it, there were 114 opposed, and the amendment was lost.

It would be easy to dwell on the fact that in the House of Laity the men overwhelmingly outnumber the women, and find in that fact the reason of the rejection of the amendment to leave out

PLAIN SPEAKING.

By Rev. Fr. VINCENT McNABB, O.P.

Birth-control is an ambiguous word. Essentially it means what it says: like all sensible words. Birth-control is control of birth, just as eggs are eggs.

But there are many kinds of eggs and of birth-control. There are hens' eggs and ducks' eggs, good eggs and bad eggs. There are virginal and marital birth-control, good birth-control and bad birth-control.

Every chaste unwedded man or woman—and there are many such—is a birth-controller. The self-control of our unwedded men and women is one of the greatest assets of the nation. The self-uncontrol which necessitates a Trevithin Report is a death-wound of the nation.

The Catholic Church condemns not birth-control, but bad birth-control. Indeed, by holding up the ideal and offering the means of virginal chastity for men and women the Catholic Church is probably the most effective agent for birth-control in the world. Few historians of European economics have examined the check exercised on the population by the vast numbers of men and women who were enabled to live a life of cloistered celibacy.

The birth-control of the wedded is probably just as easy and as hard as that of the unwed. But it is possible. Indeed, nature has provided that both husband and wife shall be exercised in habits of self-control. But the complete abstinence from conjugal relations in the married state is for the normal husband and wife an act of what is technically called *heroic virtue*.

The Catholic Church does not allow any other birth-control than that of commonly agreed conjugal abstinence. The Catholic Church says that it has no authority to allow husband and wife to prevent conception whilst (1) allowing conjugal relations and (2) using mechanical or other means to frustrate the natural effect of these relations.

The essence of wedlock is in the common love and common life. The primary end of wedlock is not the physical nor even the psychological satisfaction of sexual intercourse, but the begetting of offspring. Where the begetting of offspring is deliberately frustrated by mechanical or other external means, the primary end is made subordinate to the secondary. Now the ethical expert knows that to subordinate the ethical primary to

the promise to obey. No doubt love of dominance accounts to some extent for the House of Laity's determination to cling to the vow of obedience, and—what is more serious—to insist on a vow being taken at a sacred moment in which there is little or no reality; but it is more than that. In spite of all that is said about the progressive thought of the twentieth century there is deep seated in the hearts of many people a fear of all change. Men and women who will talk quite progressively when they come to recording a vote continually come down on the side of reaction, and history shows that in Church affairs the reactionary point of view can always have an appearance of piety, scripture being freely quoted to support it. In the discussion, the teaching of St. Paul concerning women rather than the teaching of Christ, was dwelt upon. Indeed, if *The Times* report is correct, Mr. Athelstan Riley committed himself to the astonishing statement that if St. Paul were not authoritatively obeyed "religion would crumble away."

Poor Mr. Riley! How anxiously they must live who fear that faith can so easily crumble away! Happily there are those whose faith is stronger than that, strong enough to enable them to discern between instructions given in harmony with the customs of the day and that therefore pass away, and eternal principles given for all time. St. Paul had many things to say to husbands and wives, yet we do not hear them proclaimed at Church Conferences as inspired authority to be at all costs obeyed to-day; they were given under special circumstances and not for all generations.

In all Christendom the Church of England is the only Church that insists on the bride's vow to give to her husband that which alone should be given to God. The devotion shown by many Anglicans for unity of thought with the Greek and Roman Church, which, though it creates difficulties of Church discipline and is a thorn in the side of the Episcopate, is at least touching in its intensity, vanishes as the morning mist at the suggestion that here there should be harmony. In this matter at least there might have been unity of thought with other Churches of Christendom, but the Church of England deliberately stands alone.

Apart from the fact that at one of the most solemn moments of a woman's life when every word uttered should have the weight of complete sincerity, the bride is compelled to take a vow that all know to be unreal; it may well be mentioned whether a vow of obedience to man or woman is ever right. In religious communities it is common, but in these cases it is easily understood, for the professed sister, monk, or nun recognize in the will of the Superior who is dedicated to religion the will of God. Even the most enthusiastic supporter of the vow of obedience in the marriage service would hardly make this claim for every husband. There is a growing sense that the vow is not only useless, for as Mrs. Creighton said with the happily married the question of obedience never comes in at all, but that it has within it the elements of that which is actually harmful to both man and woman.

Perhaps after all the action of the House of Laity is not very material. The bride can and often does alter the service to her own and her bridegroom's sense of what is fitting and right, and many clergymen are to be found who recognize the need of change.

FRANCES TROLLOPE.¹ A VICTORIAN LITERARY HEROINE.

If, as is possible, there is to be a revival of interest in a woman who was for some years a very popular novelist, it will find a world that knows nothing of Frances Trollope save perhaps her name, the title of her first and most notorious book, and the fact that Anthony Trollope was her son.

Nevertheless, there are several reasons why this extraordinary and admirable woman should be remembered. She was in herself as heroic a personality as English literature can show; she was the mother of a man who ruled English fiction from 1860 to 1882; and she sums up in her own individuality sixty years of English literature, illustrating the tendencies of the period through which she lived and in her books showing the influence of one age on another.

Frances Trollope was born in 1780. She left her father's country vicarage to keep house for her brother in London in 1800. For the first thirty years of the nineteenth century she moved in literary circles in London and Paris, reading a lot, talking a lot, and, in the few letters which survive from

¹ Summary of a lecture delivered by Michael Sadleir on behalf of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship in July, 1923.

this epoch of her life, discussing books and authors in a way which showed her to be an intelligent and lively critic.

All this time she herself published no line of written work. Probably had not Thomas Anthony Trollope, her husband (whom she had married in 1809) effectually dissipated a considerable fortune in extravagant schemes of farming and in a ludicrous plan to establish a Department Store in Cincinnati, Frances Trollope would never have written at all. But she found herself faced with the need of keeping five children and paying the debts of an embittered husband. Something had to be done, and, with a gesture almost of humorous despair, she published in the year 1832 a two-volume work entitled *The Domestic Manners of the Americans*.

This first book by a woman 52 years of age had an immediate and sensational success. Frances Trollope was feted and lionized; her book went into edition after edition; the Americans with whose idiosyncrasies she was concerned, passed from irritation to hysterical fury. A forlorn hope had succeeded, and the Trollope family had found at least a possibility of retrieving their shattered fortunes.

But the success of *The Domestic Manners of the Americans*, great though it was, did not solve Frances Trollope's economic problem. There were still heavy debts to be liquidated; there was illness to be fought and paid for. Mrs. Trollope set herself simultaneously to the duties of breadwinner and nurse. With ever-patient gentleness she tended her invalids; at the same time she wrote with the obstinacy of despair. Her son Henry fell into consumption and, after a lingering and painful illness, died late in 1834. Almost immediately her husband failed, and had to be cared for until his death in October, 1835; again immediately, her daughter Emily developed the complaint of which the brother had so lately died, and, in February, 1836, Frances Trollope lost a third near relative in less than eighteen months.

All the time that she was nursing she was writing furiously, waiting on her patient during the day time, sitting up far into the night over cups of strong coffee, scribbling the novels that alone could earn the money she would need for doctor's bills and medicines during the coming day.

Even when her dear invalids were dead, she had on her shoulders the task of keeping those still dependent on her from beggary. So she continued writing. Indeed, not until the early forties—until, that is to say, Frances Trollope was over sixty years of age—could she sit back and tell herself that the situation had been saved, the wolf driven finally from the Trollope door. But by then writing was a habit with her, and she could not stop. Novel after novel appeared, until in 1856 she published her last story, and the last three volumes of the 115 that bear her name. She died in October, 1863, in her 84th year.

The actual works of this remarkable woman, although not of surpassing literary quality, are of great interest to students of English fiction and to those curious as to the manners of an earlier age. Frances Trollope was a keen and humorous observer, and her books, even when they are frankly propaganda, have great liveliness and give a vigorous picture of social England during the first third of Queen Victoria's reign.

Apart from *The Domestic Manners of the Americans*, the most important books are: *The Vicar of Wrexhill*, a savage satire on evangelical cant; *Jonathan Jefferson Whittlow*, a powerful anti-slavery novel which in many ways forestalls the more famous *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; *Michael Armstrong*, written to expose the horrors of child labour in the factories; *Jesse Phillips*, likewise a propaganda story, but this time attacking the sweating prevalent in the clothing industries; the three Barnaby books—*The Widow Barnaby*, *The Widow Married*, and *The Barnabys in America*; *Falher Eustace*, an anti-Jesuit story, and two admirable books describing life in Paris and Vienna during the thirties, entitled *Paris and the Parisians* and *Vienna and the Austrians*.

As might be expected, Mrs. Trollope's earlier books show the influence of the Gothic romances and sensibility novels fashionable during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, with which she must have amused herself during her early years in London.

Her intimacies with Miss Mitford; with Captain Basil Hall; with General Lafayette; with the amazing American feminist Fanny Wright, who, in imitation of Robert Owen, founded a communistic settlement in the wilds of Tennessee; and later with the unfortunate but ridiculous Lady Bulwer, all left their mark on her work, but never to the extinction of her own sturdy common-sense and readiness to laughter, which taught her to mock kindly even where also she sympathized.

A NEW MENACE TO LIBERTY.¹

Readers of Mr. Clive Bell's brilliant pamphlet on the decay of British Liberty will have noticed that among the enemies of liberty whom he so rightly and so roundly trounces there stalks always the figure of the long-toothed anæmic and restless virgin anxious to deprive others of the joys of life which she has somehow missed. Personally I believe this lady is an unlauded ghost of a past generation. Mr. Clive Bell is perhaps just a little out of date in giving her so prominent a position among the forces of Puritanical tyranny. Anyhow, if she still exists, as no doubt she may, her efforts are more than countered by the newer type of woman politician. My own belief is that she is generally quite as anxious for liberty as any of the men, and also quite as open-minded, as willing to challenge moral prejudices and reconsider the social convention as anyone. In fact, I maintain that women when they once begin to face facts are by nature more realistic, less shockable, and less romantic than men. That is why I think it worth while to bring before your readers a new and terrible menace to liberty with which we are suddenly threatened.

There is now before the House of Commons a Bill called the Criminal Justice Bill. I understand from those competent to judge that nearly all the proposals of this Bill are highly desirable. To a great extent they will expedite justice and save accused persons the long periods of imprisonment before trial which they now frequently suffer.

But some evil influence, I am too much of an outsider in these things to know what, has slyly inserted Section 19. It looks as though it meant to slip through unnoticed, for it has nothing to do with the many provisions of the Bill, and it threatens us with the most absolute tyranny conceivable. It provides that whenever a magistrate has reason from the sworn information of a Police Inspector to believe that any house contains indecent or obscene objects, books, pictures, or of any other nature and for any purpose, he may order the entry, by force if necessary, of the said house, with the seizure and removal of the said articles. If the magistrate judges that those objects are indecent or obscene he may order the owner to appear and show cause why they should not be destroyed and may destroy them. Now this is tremendous. As I say, I don't know who is behind this or what they are up to, but evidently it is a weapon ready to the hand of almost any interfering and meddling busybody. An Anti-Birth Control campaign, for example, run by those who want cheap labour and plentiful cannon-food could ask for nothing better. With clause 19 in their pockets they could have us in the hollow of their hand. Then the vast mass of ignorant and spiritually lazy people who hate both art and science—and I doubt if anyone realizes how deep and widespread is the hatred of both, though it never expresses itself in these phrases, and, indeed, will not recognize itself under this title—all these people could sweep the offending creator of truth or beauty into the rubbish-heap.

The ignorant and inquisitive always smell indecency in what they do not understand or appreciate. If they had power they would condemn almost all vital creative literature and all science which occupies itself with discovering the nature of man. Even in Paris and even a superior court condemned Mme. Bovary and Beaudelaire's poems, so what would happen with an ordinary London magistrate and Police Inspector? Would the Bible or Shakespeare, Walt Whitman or Rabelais have a dog's chance in such a tribunal?

All this is bad enough, but the Section might have more far-reaching effects. Since hardly any cultured or civilized household would be free from suspicion, it would leave the police the right to revenge themselves on any obnoxious individual by the threat of a forcible visitation. It opens up, in fact, a vista of unlimited blackmail.

This Section 19 must be stopped, then, at all costs, and women in public life have a splendid chance to prove that they are by no means a force on the side of meddling tyranny and Puritanical obscurantism, but are out for a freer and more civilized life for all.

ROGER FRY.

¹ On *British Freedom*, Clive Bell.

THE LAW AT WORK.²

"BRIGHTER BEDFORD."

Considerable attention was recently paid in the Press to the changes which have taken place at Bedford Prison, and it may be interesting to describe these as they appeared at a recent visit.

The inmates wear grey cloth suits with a soft collar and black knitted tie, and a badge on the coat instead of the old yellow disc. The old caps have also been discarded, and the men were exercising with bare heads except for one who was wearing a cap by doctor's orders. They are properly shaved, and their hair is of ordinary length.

The seats in chapel are provided with backs, and only one or two warders are seated at the back on the same level as the prisoners.

In the cells there are neat washing stands, with white utensils, a looking-glass, and a second shelf to hold postcards and photographs in addition to the usual bookshelf; some of the men had made fancy toilet-covers, so that the cell presented quite a furnished appearance.

The central hall was adorned with pots of growing plants, and the flower beds outside were also looking bright.

The time spent in the cells has been greatly reduced, and work in association (except in the case of the first fortnight of a sentence of hard labour, when the prisoner works in his cell) is carried on until 8 o'clock in the evening, with intervals for dinner and tea, and even also on Saturday afternoons. The result is that a prisoner is only in his cell for sleeping and eating and an hour's reading in the evening on weekdays and for some additional hours on Sundays.

The new regime is obviously a great improvement on what has gone before. What criticisms suggest themselves?

Now that the hours of work have been extended it is a question whether another meal should not be provided. It must be exhausting for a man to have finished his tea by 5 o'clock, put in two or three hours more work, and return to his cell for perhaps twelve hours before breakfast-time comes round. It is true that food may be saved for supper, but a healthy man does not find it easy to save out of his present prison ration. Again, now that more work is done it surely becomes more than ever necessary that the work itself should be of a more varied and instructive kind than is usually the case. The common prison industries on which so many hours are now spent, such as mail-bag making, wood chopping, and mat making, do very little either to train a man or to call forth the powers that are in him. And their value to the community is also small. A third point to remember is that the greater time spent by the prisoners out of their cells makes much greater demands on the time, nerves, and energies of the warders, and the number of these should be proportionately increased.

It is clear that while much has been done to improve the physical conditions of prison life, the next step—to improve the mental conditions—is going to be a great deal more difficult. Occasional lectures and concerts go some way, but not very far; classes go further, but they are difficult to arrange for men of such varying attainments, and voluntary teachers are not always available; a well-selected library is a help to some, but no use at all to those who have forgotten how to read. Though so much that was degrading in externals has been removed, it is doubtful whether the effect on the mind of a young man or woman going to prison for the first time is not as disastrous as ever, partly because of the company he finds there, and partly because after he has been to prison he knows the worst, and prison will not hold out any particular terrors for him again.

One gladly welcomes the tendency to condemn short sentences if by this is meant that the offence previously punished by a short sentence is preferably dealt with to-day under the Probation of Offenders Act or by a fine, but if the meaning is that a long sentence is preferable because it gives the offender a better opportunity to reform then one must hesitate to agree. Before such an assertion can be made the next and most difficult advance in prison reform has to be secured.

² Under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crofts as Hon. Solicitor.

THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE,

510 KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S.W.10.

The office at the above address opened on Monday, 2nd July, and at once the choice of a residential neighbourhood was proved a good step. We have plenty of domestic workers of various types, educated and uneducated, man and wife and lady caretakers, man and wife as butler and housemaid, matrons, useful maids, school matrons, manageress and housekeeper, club manager, welfare worker, nurse attendant, children's nurses, secretaries, companion-helps, nurse-companion, nursery governess, odd man, hall boy, etc. We also have had general servants, housemaids, kitchenmaids, cooks, working house-keepers, etc., but these get fixed up very quickly either through our own office or the West End Agency with whom we co-operate.

THE EMPLOYERS' YEARLY MEMBERSHIP.

During July and August in order to give the office a helping hand through the holiday season, when things are a bit quiet, we are offering employers a year's full membership from 1st September, 1923, to 1st September, 1924, which represents our financial year. That is to say, those employers who send one guinea during July and August—the earlier the better!—do not pay any more fees for servants, house assistants, or correspondence until September, 1924, when they will be given the option of renewing their yearly membership or not, as they please. We may renew this offer later on, but do not undertake to do so. Anyhow, we shall be more grateful to those who accept it and send guineas in quickly as it will help us to make better preparations during August for September.

THE AIM OF THE CENTRE.

Although our new office is inexpensive and not at all showy, it is very bright and cheerful. The entrance is through a friendly newsagent's shop where there is a telephone call-box and a speaking-tube to our room on the second floor. We possess six chairs and three tables, with all the necessary files, etc., but have not yet risen to linoleum! But, dear me, who wants linoleum? Only the poor woman who has to scrub the floor.

The idea is to begin quietly and carefully and pay our way allowing the work to grow naturally on rather broad lines. The aims of the centre are:—

- (1) To supply domestic workers at reasonable fees.
- (2) To give information by letter on all domestic matters, especially labour-saving appliances. One shilling is charged for each question, which must be written on separate sheets of paper. These questions will be answered by different experts, amongst whom is Miss Mary Gwynne Howell. Consultations can be arranged at varying fees, but 1s. must accompany each preliminary letter.
- (3) To act as agent for embroiderers, weavers, and other handicraft workers; in fact, for any home industries. (One of our members is starting in September to make a connection for fine laundry work and the washing of woollies.)

The WOMAN'S LEADER is our organ, and we are sending out 1,000 copies this week to new readers, many of whom we hope will become regular subscribers, because in its advertisement columns the progress of the "House Assistants' Centre" will be chronicled. We shall never forget what we owe the paper.

THE STATUS OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

A certain section of the Press has made so much mischief between mistresses and maids that it may be as well to put on record once more my own personal experience. And first I wish it to be clearly understood that my sole aim in all I write, say, and do is to bring mistresses and servants together, not to separate them. I know what it is to employ servants, and from 2nd March, 1916, to December, 1921, I served as an ordinary cook-general, general, or cook, in cap and apron. Before going to my first place I hated the very idea of it, but as I had always sung the praises of domestic work, and written up domestic service as a dignified calling, it seemed to me the time had come to turn theory into practice. Accordingly I scrubbed floors, cleaned doorsteps, flues, grates, washed flannels, kitchen cloths, and dusters, cleaned boots, and greasy saucepans, prepared vegetables, baked bread, bottled fruit, made jam and jelly, etc., for five years. At first for £20 a year, because I knew my limitations, at the end I received £75. Ignorant folk treated me for some time as if I "had come down in the world." Servants are the worst offenders in this respect. They are ashamed of

their calling. My last mistress is the latest member of the House Assistants' Committee. If I had not been thoroughly tired out before I entered her service I should never have left her. As it is, if I had my life over again I would go as a girl into the scullery and kitchen and learn the ropes there before taking up anything else, and I wish every educated girl would do this, because it is the mistress who matters. "He who pays the piper calls the tune." I am very proud indeed of having served as a domestic servant, and I am glad also to have served an inconsiderate master and mistress, as well as those who were everything to be desired. To encourage girls of 14 and 15 to take up resident domestic service and mistresses to train them the Centre is offering small prizes to be given at the end of the first year, to the servant-maid a wrist-watch, to the mistress who has the trouble of training her a choice of articles. Particulars will be announced in the advertisement columns of the WOMAN'S LEADER before September.

ANN POPE.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

OUR NEW OFFICES, 15 DEAN'S YARD, S.W.1.

At the moment of writing we are in the throes of removal. Unfortunately we are unable to arrange that Joint Parliamentary Committees shall cease sitting temporarily or Bills be postponed for our convenience, and the staff is making a gallant struggle "to carry on as usual." We will be grateful to have visitors on urgent business only for our first few days at Dean's Yard.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL, PORTINGSSCALE, KESWICK, 21st-28th September.

We wish to remind readers of our summer school, to be held at Portingscale, Keswick, from 21st September to 28th September. This school will be a novelty in summer schools, as there will be almost no formal lectures and there will be endless discussion! The list of names of those who are coming already guarantees good discussion. As accommodation is strictly limited, application for rooms should be made to Headquarters as soon as possible.

OUR APPEAL.

A second list of donations will appear in this column next week. Two very cheering gifts of £50 and of £30 have been received, and other smaller sums. The present is a very appropriate time to send a present to the National Union—when it is returning to its natural home in Westminster after inhabiting the somewhat alien region of Oxford Street. We ask you to help us to make a good start in our new quarters. Send us a thank-offering for the success in connection with our work for an equal moral standard for men and women. Send us a contribution to help our active work on behalf of the equal guardianship of fathers and mothers. Remember that while other societies help and support us, those and others equally important are our own measures, and that drafting and promoting Parliamentary Bills is expensive work.

SUMMER LECTURES.

The National Union has been singularly fortunate in lecturers who have so generously given their services this summer. Sir Martin Conway's lecture in the beautiful Westminster drawing-room lent by Mr. and Mrs. Caroe was a masterly exposition of the present position in Palestine. Mrs. Fawcett, who has been in Palestine twice in recent years, occupied the chair. On Monday there was a good attendance to hear Michael Sadleir, whose fascinating lecture is fortunately reproduced in these columns. Lady Lloyd Greame was chairman, and short speeches of thanks to her as hostess and to the lecturer were given by Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Beaumont, and Mrs. Hubback. At both meetings urgent appeals on behalf of the N.U. funds were made.

OBITUARY.

The Huddersfield branch, at its last meeting, passed a vote of condolence on the death of Miss Siddon, who was for many years President of that Society. Miss Siddon started the Society originally, and worked untiringly on its behalf, and her death will be an irreparable loss to the Huddersfield Society.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

THE TREVETHIN REPORT.

MADAM,—You have kindly offered me an opportunity of replying to Miss March's article in this week's WOMAN'S LEADER. My letter, however, which appears in the same issue, fairly covers all that I need to say. In a one-column survey of the Trevethin Report I gave its general bearing on the three points around which controversy had raged. As Miss March says, there are many aspects of the Venereal Disease question dealt with in the Report. She has picked out whatever countenances, under however limited conditions, the practice of self-disinfection. I imagine that no one doubted that the right disinfectants, rightly used, would probably disinfect. And I know of no active opposition remaining to the sale of *ad hoc* drugs to adult individuals who want them. But this particular aspect did not find room in my article because in my judgment the large issues of practical policy for the public at large were of infinite importance. One Society had urged the broadcast education of young people in the use of prophylactics with much necessary advertisement. Ablution Centres, with their advertisement also, were favoured by another body; and modified notification was advocated by both. These were the big questions in which the public were interested and about which they were puzzled. And all these three methods are ruled out as practical policies in fighting Venereal Disease among the general public in ordinary everyday life. And that to me is the outstanding value of the Trevethin Report.

I do not think it necessary to comment on such extraneous matter as Miss March's opinion of my character and intelligence.

EDITH BETHUNE-BAKER.

MADAM,—May I put yet another point of view before your readers? It seems to me that both Mr. Bethune-Baker and Miss Norah March are right about the Trevethin Report. From the moment I read it I felt it to be technically in favour of disinfection as practically being certain as Mrs. Baker says, to put disinfection, but self-disinfection "out of the way"; in other words, to delay knowledge of it. It is somewhat as though a body of experts called on to pronounce on a new preventive of smallpox, called vaccination, had said: "We see no reason to doubt that vaccination properly performed will almost certainly prevent smallpox, and we see no reason why doctors, eg. chemists, should not be allowed to apply it on demand, and we therefore advocate a law to that end; but they must not advertise the preventive, nor do we recommend that the public be told of its existence except in the case of patients in small-pox hospitals."

The report leaves the "moral and social issues" on which it lays them, and which make the matter of prevention of V.D. different to any other question of preventive medicine, where it was. More than ever it behoves those of us who agree with Miss March, and those who agree with Mrs. Baker, to get their own minds quite clear as to the ethical bearings of the matter and act accordingly.

AN ORDINARY WOMAN.

THE MAN WHO KNOWS?

MADAM,—It is impossible to refrain from a protest against a passage in your Parliamentary correspondent's column this week, when she says that "Colonel Wedgwood spent several months in India some years ago, and since then his pronouncement with regard to the Government of that great territory have been given with the intimate authority of the man who knows."

Since I presume your correspondent is not speaking ironically, may I remind her that it is not a few months spent in India, but many, many years, that alone could give any man the right to speak with authority on the affairs of that most complex country; and such a way of writing as your correspondent's throws an interesting light in the mentality which can accept as gospel the statements of a politician who, after such a brief experience, cannot possibly speak from inside knowledge.

The winter I have just spent in India has at least sufficed to show me that half a lifetime would not be enough to enable one really to understand her problems.

But to those who view all problems from the standpoint of their own preconceived opinions, perhaps years would be as useless as months.

PHILLIS E. H. DOWSON.

[We think our correspondent's rejected explanation of the passage is the correct one. Readers will have noticed that our Parliamentary Correspondent can be ironical on occasion.—ED.]

BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—In reply to the very pertinent questions by "A Mother of Four Children," may I say that to give satisfactory answers would take not only all four pages of your paper but four hundred, as I found when trying to write a manual on the subject, published this week, called "Contraception, Its Theory, History, and Practice." If your readers would acquaint themselves with all that is in that book, one might then begin a really profitable discussion, with the main facts laid on the table.

MARIE C. STOPES.

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

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE W.C.A.

As the guests of the Bebiton W.C.A., a party of members visited Port Sunlight, and were conducted round the works, village, and Lady Lever Art Gallery. Mrs. Knox, in welcoming the visitors at luncheon, touched on the work of the Association, and a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Bebiton Committee for the excellent arrangements which had made the visit such a success. Not the least interesting feature of the visit was the interchange of ideas and experiences between the two Societies.

BIRKENHEAD W.C.A.

A variation of the usual Study Circle method has proved so successful that it seems worthy of special mention. A box of books was obtained from the "Edward Wright and Cavendish Bentinck Library" at Headquarters, and distributed among the members of a certain ward. The subjects chosen were Housing, Economics, Prison Discipline, and Probation Work, the latter being especially interesting to members of the Police Court Rota. The books can be changed at any time, and at the end of the quarter members meet and discuss their reading, and some most interesting *precis* of books have been given. Instead of trusting entirely to the catalogue, a request was made that the box should be filled up with books recently added, with the result that at least six quite new books on Housing, Prohibition, and Public Health have been included. Instead of discontinuing the Reading Circle during the summer months, as originally intended, so much interest has been shown that the box will continue to be changed quarterly, as it is felt that this serious reading is a most valuable part of the educational work of the Association. Expenses are shared by the members who participate, and amount to about eighteenpence quarterly. The formation of the Reading Circle is the direct outcome of the interest roused by the visit to the N.U.S.E.C. Summer School at Oxford in 1922, where a number of books were available for those attending the School.

CHESTER W.C.A.

At the annual dinner of the W.C.A., held at Bolland's Restaurant on 13th June, the guest of honour was the ex-Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Mott, recently returned from India. About seventy-seven members were present, and enjoyed hearing four excellent speeches on interesting and amusing subjects. A summer social function, which gave a pleasant opportunity for members to meet, took the form of a Garden Party in the College Grounds, when an interesting address on the International Congress of Women at Rome was given by Miss Fletcher, J.P., C.C. (of Liverpool).

LIVERPOOL W.C.A.

A course of three Summer Lectures on "Health in Home and City" is being held in the Greenbank Pavilion. The first on "Smoke Abatement," by Mr. Graham (Manchester) gave a vivid picture of the ill-effects of smoke and fog on the health of individuals, and the necessity for more sunlight in our cities. Proposed methods of stoking in factories to obviate the waste of heat were dealt with, and the hope expressed that a branch of the "Smoke Abatement League" might be formed in Liverpool for propaganda purposes. At the second lecture, "A City's Health" was dealt with by Mr. Cowden (Chief Sanitary Inspector), who gave an interesting account of the effects of Food Inspection Clinics, etc., and pointed out the difficulties in the matter of Insanitary Housing, owing to the lack of temporary accommodation for the inmates during the period of demolition and rebuilding. A Country Fair, organized by the Sefton Park East Branch, has been successful in raising about £76 towards general funds.

Educational Union for the Realisation of Spiritual Values.

HOLIDAY CONFERENCE AT ILKLEY, YORKS

AUGUST 4TH TO 18TH, 1923.

Dr. RUDOLF STEINER will lecture on "EDUCATION IN THE LIGHT OF ANTHROPOSOPHY."

The Opening Address will be given by MISS MARGARET McMILLAN, C.B.E., Teachers from the Waldorf School, Stuttgart (of which Dr. Steiner is Educational Director), will take part.

Demonstrations of the New Art of Eurythmy will be given.

For Particulars apply to the Secretary—

Ilkley Educational Conference, 46 Gloucester Place, W.1.

COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

- JULY 13. Waterloo, Kirkoswald, Edenhall, and St. Albans.
 JULY 14. Widmore, Tottenham, Hull, and Maryport.
 JULY 15. Winchester.
 JULY 16. Ashford, Canterbury, and North Shields.
 JULY 17. Bromley and Carlisle.
 JULY 18. Danberry, Fleet, Newcastle, Gosforth, Yarrow, and W. Hampstead.
 JULY 19. Bennington, Lincoln, Jesmond, Chelsea, Bronderbury.
 JULY 20. Newbrough and Haydon Bridge.

N.U.S.E.C.

JULY 17. Petersfield S.E.C. Mrs. Corbett Ashby will speak on "The Rome Conference."

BARNSELY S.E.C.

JULY 21. 3.30 to 7. Garden Meeting at Grenfell, Granville Street (by kind permission of Mrs. Willis). Bring and Buy Stall, Whist, etc. Tea, 1s. each (generously provided by Mrs. Saville).

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

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

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

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

WHERE TO LIVE.

THE GREEN CROSS CLUB FOR BUSINESS GIRLS, 68 and 69 Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Spacious accommodation for resident and non-resident members; large dining, common, library, and smoking-rooms; excellent meals at moderate prices; hockey, gymnastic classes, dancing, tennis, etc.; annual subscription £1.

HOSTEL FOR VISITORS AND WORKERS; terms from 4s. 6d. per night, or from 18s. 6d. per week, room and breakfast.—Mrs. K. Wilkinson, 59 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers single bedrooms to residents between the ages of 18 and 40. Frequent vacancies for visitors also. Excellent catering, unlimited hot water. Airy sitting-room. Only 2 min. from Tube and Underground. Rooms with partial board, 33s. to 38s. weekly.—Apply, 15 Trebovir Road, Earls Court.

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

ISIS CLUB, 79 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, for Professional Women. Resident and non-resident members. Lectures, debates, dances, "listening-in," tennis. Meals à la carte or inclusive terms. 2 minutes Hampstead Tube.

BIRMINGHAM.—MAYFIELD RESIDENTIAL CLUB, for Professional Women and Students (affiliated to National Council of Women), 60 Harborne Road, Edgbaston. Common and silence rooms; open-air shelter; music; tennis clubs; convenient centre for meetings and holidays. Terms: permanent residents from 38s. (partial board). Vegetarians catered for.

YOUNG business woman desires another to share her West End flat; 35s. weekly, including attendance, breakfast, electric light, gas-fire in bedroom; geyser and telephone; other meals by arrangement if desired; 2 minutes from main bus routes.—Apply, Box 997, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

LAKELAND.—BEAUTIFUL BUTTERMERE. Best rambling centre; tonic air; wildest scenery. VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL; private and comfortable; R.A.C. (Listed Hotel); £4 4s. inclusive.

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

SUFFOLK (Constable country).—Guest house in delightful country for professional women needing complete holiday. Eight miles from station, but good bus connection; moderate terms.—Mrs. Haydon, Hedingham, Stoke-by-Nayland.

YORKSHIRE HILLS.—Comfortable apartments for married couple desiring quiet holiday.—Mrs. Kevill, Ralph's Farm, Denshaw, near Oldham.

TO LET.

TO LET, furnished, August, September, very beautiful HOUSE, overlooking Dart; glorious views; garden, boating, bathing, fishing; 5 bedrooms, 3 sitting-rooms, gas stove.—Write, Bunting, Bellevue, Dartmouth.

JULY 23rd to Sept. 21st, MODERN COTTAGE, suitable for 2 ladies; nominal rent to careful tenant who will look after garden.—Box 995, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C. 2. Phone, Central 6049. Estab'd 1908.

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

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

PURE HOME-MADE JAM AND BOTTLED FRUIT.—Orders taken at the House Assistants' Centre for 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb. or 7 lb. jars. Single small jars can be bought at the Centre. Write and enclose stamped addressed envelope for price list.

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS; Tea-rooms, bazaars, etc., supplied at wholesale prices; lessons given; price list sent on application.—Write Miss Martin, 93 Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.

PILLOW LINEN.—Remnant bundles of superior quality snow-white pillow linen, sufficient to make 6 pillow-cases, size 20 x 30 ins., 20s. per bundle.—Write for Summer Sale List —TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

REMNANT BUNDLES OF COLOURED DRESS LINEN, fine quality which we can recommend for Ladies' Summer Frocks. These bundles contain two Dress Lengths, 4 yards each, 35 inches wide in any of the following colours:—Saxe, Kingfisher, Rose, Lemon, Tangerine, Orange, Nut Brown, Coffee, Jade, Sage, Grey, Lavender, and Helio. Two Dress Lengths in a bundle, 18s., postage 6d. extra. This is an exceptional bargain; these bundles are to-day worth 32s.—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.

UNCRUNSHABLE DRESS LINEN for Summer wear, all pure linen, dyed perfectly fast colours in Sky, Azuline, Sapphire, Butcher, Marine, Navy, Shell Pink, Rose Pink, Coral, Old Rose, Tangerine, White, Ivory, Cream, Lemon, Gold, Orange, Flame, Biscuit, Beige, Rust, Brick, Cerise, Cherry, Tabac, Tan, Nut Brown, Coffee, Nigger, Jade, Emerald, Reseda, Myrtle, Grey, Mole, Helio, Lavender, Fuchsia, Pansy, and Black. 36 inches wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. To-day's value, 5s. 6d. per yard. These lovely dress linens will be very largely worn this year. Patterns Free. For all orders under 20s. add 6d. for postage.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

DRESS.

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

COOKING.

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 15th July, 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Deamer. 6.30, Mr. Sherwood Eddy: "The Ruhr and its significance."

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

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Dainty Luncheons and Teas in the Cafeteria. Thursday, 10th July, 8.15 p.m., Mr. Drummond, Chairman of Australian W.I.L.

MISS FRIDA HARTLEY is still in South Africa, but can attend to correspondence, which will be forwarded to her.

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

ANN POPE'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE,

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

Near the corner of Edith Grove.

OFFICE HOURS:

Every morning from 10.30 to 1 p.m., and every afternoon except Thursday from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.

Telephone, Kensington 5213.

Buses 11, 22, and 31 pass the door. Buses 19, 14, and 66 are within a few minutes' walk. Buses 30 and 49 and Earl's Court, South Kensington, and Sloane Square Stations are connected by rd. bus fares.

The object of this office is to supply every kind of domestic help at remarkably low fees.

No charge is made to servants, who can call, if they ask less than £40 a year wages; 3d. must be enclosed with each letter requiring a reply.

FEES.

Registration of Employers and Workers . . . each 1/-
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Handicrafts, Temporary and Odd Job Workers.

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 Suiting or Sales Fees:—About one penny in every shilling, according to length of job, extent of sale, etc.
 Employers' yearly subscription, including all fees, £1 1s.

ANN POPE, *Honorary Secretary*.

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

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Address

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