

**THE MENACE OF THE RUHR.**

THE  
**WOMAN'S LEADER**

AND  
**THE COMMON CAUSE**

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**NOTES AND NEWS**

**Equal Franchise.**

The opportunity will have been given to the Members of Parliament on Wednesday, the 25th, to express their views on Equal Franchise on the occasion of the presentation under the ten minutes' rule of a Women's Enfranchisement Bill by Mr. Foot, Liberal Member for Bodmin, backed by Members of all Parties, including Lady Astor, Mrs. Wintringham, Sir Robert Newman, Sir John Simon, Mr. Snowden, Major Entwistle, and many others. The result of the Division, if any be taken, will be known by the time this is in the hands of our readers. We much hope that it will be satisfactory. It is known that in the last Parliament there was a considerable majority in favour of this reform, and there is every reason to expect an even larger majority in this one. It is admitted on all sides that great indignation was felt at the time of the General Election by many of those women who, by reason of being under thirty, or even over thirty if not possessing the requisite qualifications, were debarred from the privileges of citizenship. The Prime Minister, though in favour of Equal Franchise, has refused to introduce legislation this Session on the ground that he believes it still to be a contentious matter. We hope that events on Wednesday will have proved that it has such a body of support that to refrain from introducing it would be even more contentious.

**The Bastardy Bill.**

The Bastardy Bill came before Standing Committee C. on 19th April, and was ordered to be reported for Third Reading. Captain Bowyer has arranged for its report on 7th June, the same day as the Legitimacy Bill, so it is to be hoped that both may secure a third reading and proceed together to the House of Lords. Captain Bowyer withdrew in Committee the first clause, which provided for the automatic appointment of the Clerk to the Magistrates as Collecting Officer. In view of the Home Secretary's promised enquiry into the number of Collecting Officers appointed under the Affiliation Orders Act, 1914, it is hoped that better arrangements may be secured without further legislation in this particular direction. Clauses were accepted making it possible for a case to be heard by another magistrate when the Justice who issued a summons is for some unavoidable reason unable to hear the case, and for the transfer of an affiliation order from a Board of Guardians to a Collecting Officer when the child ceases to be chargeable. A new clause was moved by Captain Bowyer, which lays down that where

a defendant is committed to prison for non-payment under an affiliation order the Court may direct that such imprisonment shall not necessarily extinguish the liability of the defendant to pay the money due. This most important amendment originated from the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and is universally welcomed and supported. There are many fathers of illegitimate children who willingly undergo a term of imprisonment if, by so doing, they can deprive the mother of the money due to her for the child's maintenance, and this is an injustice which should be dealt with.

**The Nation and National Education.**

We revert to the "autonomy" argument because it gives rise to strange utterances with regard not only to the position of women at the older universities, but to the general right of the nation to direct its own educational policy. Lord Ernle, for example, though as eager as any man that Cambridge should come into line with other universities, seemed half afraid of yielding to what may be called the pressure of the democracy. He said that if women, as taxpayers, had a right to demand equal citizenship and equal membership of the University, the working man might also claim that certain concessions should be made in order that he, too, could enjoy university advantages. To this singular objection, the simple answer is that working men and women have long been urging that university education should be made more accessible to them, and, practically, it was in recognition of their demand that the recent Royal Commission was appointed and that Labour representatives were placed upon it. It was a prime duty of the Commission to ascertain whether, by economies of administration or otherwise, the universities could be brought within reach of poor men and women, and the Commission expressly recommended that a grant of public money be made to promote the education of "Adult Students." The notion that the universities are self-sufficing and self-supporting had already been dispelled by Lord Haldane, who pointed out that even the wealthiest undergraduates receive from endowments, State funds, and rates something more than they pay for in cash. But, even were the universities financially as independent as an expensive private boarding-school run for profit, we should still maintain that institutions so important to the national life are amenable to national control.



### The Lords give a Lead to Cambridge.

Those Cambridge men who still try to prevent women from obtaining genuine degrees and membership of their university got no sympathy from the Lords when the Second Reading of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill was taken in the Upper House on the 19th April. Not a single peer had a word to say on the obstructionist side. On the contrary, one noble lord after another told the women's opponents they were "backwoodsmen," and that the sooner they ceased to thwart enlightened public opinion at Cambridge the better. The speeches of Lord Haldane and Lord Selborne were particularly admirable. Lord Haldane suggested, and Lord Selborne definitely expressed, the hope that the House of Commons would so amend the Bill as to include in it an instruction to the new Commissioners to carry out the recommendation that women be admitted to Cambridge University membership and degrees. Lord Salisbury, winding up the debate on behalf of the Government, said "it was obvious that the point had been reached when women at Cambridge University, as everywhere else, must be admitted to the privileges of the University." If that reform were brought about by the direct action of the House of Commons, he made it clear that the Government would accept it. And the whole tenor of the debate showed that the House of Lords will do likewise. We regard this debate as a most significant event. It tells our friends of Newnham and Girton, who have worked for long years to gain their educational enfranchisement, that victory is at hand.

### Slaughter Reform.

The second reading of the Bill to make humane killing obligatory throughout the slaughter-houses of the country will be moved by Sir Arthur Shirley Benn on 27th April. The vital clause of the Bill runs as follows:—

"A person shall not in a slaughter-house proceed to slaughter any animal until the same shall have been effectually stunned, and such stunning shall be effected with a mechanically-operated instrument, suitable and sufficient for the purpose and approved by the Minister of Health, by placing the muzzle of the instrument against the animal's head in such position as will cause the bullet or bolt of the instrument when fired or otherwise propelled to destroy the animal's brain."

A Committee of the Cabinet is at the present time considering the whole subject of Slaughter Reform. The Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby have submitted a Statement of Evidence and Recommendations containing the following essential points for Slaughter Reform:—

### IS IT PEACE?

At the end of last week the possibilities of a peaceful settlement of the Ruhr deadlock became once more the subject of discussion on both sides of the North Sea; and Lord Curzon's statement in the House of Lords on April 20, taken in conjunction with the German Foreign Minister's statement in the Reichstag on April 16, seemed to give such hope a shadow of official sanction. The German Foreign Minister's pronouncement was important, not by virtue of what it contained, but rather by virtue of what it left unsaid. At no point did Dr. von Rosenberg suggest that his Government would insist on the evacuation of the invaded territories as a preliminary to the resumption of negotiations with the French. More important, however, than this somewhat negative advance was the eagerly awaited speech of Herr Stresemann—a leading personality of the powerful Volkspartei which enjoys the confidence of the Stinnes group. And Herr Stresemann went a step further than the Government's representative in his emphasis on the need for a new German offer of a scheme of settlement. There is little doubt that in taking this attitude Herr Stresemann represented the views of all but the "die-hard" minority in the German legislature.

Meanwhile, in our own country, a corresponding move in the direction of peace has been made by Lord Curzon in his reiterated advocacy of the reparations scheme put forward by Mr. Bonar Law in January last. Here, too, we believe that the overwhelming agreement of a nation is involved. In its main outline Mr. Bonar Law's scheme is acceptable to all but the "die-hard" section of British opinion. Its practical recognition of Germany's present economic paralysis, and the elasticity of its arrangements for dealing with it, offer the hope that here at last is an opportunity for the long-delayed social and economic reconstruction of Europe. At the same time its measure of generosity to France in the matter of debt cancellation should disarm any suggestion of national egotism or bad faith from the side of our Ally. It is a somewhat novel sensation for us to find ourselves in active agreement with Lord Curzon

(1) "That legislation should be introduced without delay by which the adoption of Clause 9B of the present Ministry of Health Bye-Laws by all Local Authorities should be enforced, and that its provisions should be made applicable to all persons who slaughter animals for food, whether in slaughterhouses or not. Such provision would include persons who slaughter pigs or sheep in villages.

(2) That the decision of which types of Humane Killers should be included under the definition of "a mechanically operated instrument suitable and sufficient for the purpose" should be taken by the Ministry of Health, after due investigation and trial, and that Local Authorities should be under the obligation to see that instruments of the approved types, and no others, are used in the slaughterhouses within their districts.

(3) That adequate safeguards against breaches of the Act, such as permission for the police and inspectors of accredited societies for the protection of animals to enter slaughterhouses with powers to enforce the Act, should be provided.

(4) That provision should be made for the licensing of all slaughtermen and for prohibiting the slaughter of animals for food by any person who is not duly licensed by a Local Authority. That Local Authorities should be obliged to inquire into the training, physical conditions, and ability of applicants for licences to carry on the trade of slaughterman, and that a fee not exceeding 5s. should be charged for such a licence."

### The "Enticement" of a Husband.

An interesting judgment was given by Mr. Justice Darling in the case of Gray v. Gee on Tuesday, 24th April. In this case, Mrs. Gray had claimed damages from Miss Gee, who, she said, had "enticed" her husband away from her and had deprived her of his consortium. This is the first occasion on which such a case has been brought in an English Court, though in the past several similar cases have been brought by husbands against persons alleged to have "enticed" their wives, and many of the legal textbooks have held that the right to sue on these grounds was not open to a wife. Mr. Justice Darling's ruling was, however, to the effect that the wife's rights were exactly the same as the husband's in this respect. In our opinion, the whole state of the law with regard to "enticement" shows an unsatisfactory attitude towards the moral responsibilities of adult persons, and we consider that the assumption that a husband is capable of being "enticed" away from his wife by another woman is as poor a reflection of moral standards as the suggestion that a wife is capable of being "enticed" away from her husband by another man. The old suggestion that a wife is capable of being "enticed" while a husband is not so capable, is, however, in our opinion one degree worse. The admission that either can be "enticed" is degrading to the dignity of the individual. The suggestion that a wife only can be "enticed" is degrading both to the dignity of the individual and to the status of the woman.

of Kedleston, but in his plea for reconsideration of Mr. Bonar Law's scheme in relation to the present deadlock we wish more power to our former opponent.

Nor, at the moment, do we see any other way out. There may exist in France, and even in this country, persons so hopelessly out of touch with current events as to suppose that by a policy of redoubled military coercion Germany is likely to be reduced to a condition of cowed, and at the same time industrious, docility. But the man and woman in the street, in this country at least, is forced to admit with Lord Curzon that "there is no doubt that Germany has shown a capacity for resistance that has surprised both her opponents and her friends. . . . Germany has shown a stubborn willingness to endure loss and privation." We believe that, even if the Government in Berlin were now to declare a policy of surrender, the men and women on the Rhine would refuse to carry it out. Their policy of "passive resistance" may involve them in destitution or death, what is left of German material civilization (and it is a rickety structure) may crack and go under, dragging the material civilization of all Europe with it in its fall, but there will be no unconditional surrender on the Rhine to a policy of military force. Meanwhile, day by day the cracks are opening, the wheels of German industry are running down, and the problem of reparations becomes progressively more impossible of solution. Day by day, too, the tide of exasperation and hate is rising; the tradition of French "frightfulness" is taking root; and the problem of securing France against the vendetta of a population which believes itself to be most grievously wronged becomes progressively more impossible of solution. In saying this we are not expressing an opinion, nor pleading a cause, nor registering a moral judgment, though we are capable of doing all three. We are stating a fact which we know to be true. And it is a fact which every responsible citizen of this country must bear in mind during the difficult campaign of international reconciliation which lies ahead of our Government.

### NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By Our POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

There is a polite fiction in the political world that the features of the Budget are not revealed in anticipation of the Chancellor's statement in the House of Commons: but, in practice, inspired forecasts are invariably made; and this year provided no exception either as to the fulfilment of this practice or as to the accuracy of the prophets. As predicted, the income tax came down by sixpence; the Corporation profits tax was halved; and a substantial remission of duty was made in favour of the brewers. In addition, certain postal and telephone reductions were announced, together with a decrease in the tax on certain mineral waters.

From the financial point of view, the most important thing about the Budget was the allotment of a substantial sum towards debt reduction. The advisability of this was questioned by Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Hilton Young, and Sir Robert Home, because in their view it was of paramount importance that taxation should be further reduced for the benefit of industry rather than the Sinking Fund should be proclaimed inviolable. Mr. Asquith, however, vigorously defended the Chancellor's policy in this matter, laying it down as financially unsound, and indeed as a positive gamble, to tamper with the Sinking Fund. He pointed out, furthermore, that the relief gained was largely illusory, because fully half the money raised by taxation went to pay the interest on the national debt, and therefore the only way in which to make a lasting reduction in taxation was to provide for debt redemption and thus reduce the amount of interest.

There has been a considerable controversy as to whether or not the Budget should have reduced the sugar duty rather than the beer duty. On the merits of the question there can hardly be any dispute, for, as between the two commodities, sugar obviously should be given preference. But the Chancellor's arguments on this point deserve attention. The bulk of our sugar comes from America; in actual fact (though Mr. Baldwin did not make use of these figures) we pay 40 millions sterling a year to America for our sugar. In these circumstances, and as the sugar crop this year is insufficient to meet the world demand, with the result that the price of sugar is steadily rising, the Chancellor declared that he was not prepared to make a reduction, the benefit of which would in reality go not to the British consumer but to the New York merchant. At first blush, this argument appears to overlook what seems an obvious fact, namely, that the consumer must at least benefit to the extent of the reduction in taxation; but in truth, where there is a shortage, the price will rise until by reason of its height there begins to be a serious falling off of sales, and will remain hovering just below that figure, irrespective of whether there is a tax or not. Some vigorous criticism of the failure to reduce the tea duties may, however, be expected on the Finance Bill.

Mr. Scrymgeour's Prohibition Bill was heavily defeated on Friday, only 14 voting in favour of it and the remainder of those present against it. The debate was not remarkable: it served, principally, as a pretext for a great deal of rather trivial anecdote.

[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 NEW HOUSING BILL.

By R. L. REISS.

Housing reformers whose hopes were raised by the passing into law of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, received a bitter disappointment. Only about 160,000 houses were built in a period of four years. The houses were built at excessive prices, and although the State lost heavily, the rents were in many cases outside the reach of working people. Recently there has been a growing volume of public opinion expressed both in the Press and at the by-elections that a fresh start must be made with the building of houses. The new Bill, introduced by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, gives rise to fresh hopes. The conditions in the building trade are considerably easier than they were. Houses which cost in 1920 from £800 to £1,200, can now be built for about £400. Houses of a smaller type

are even being built at from £280 to £300. It must be remembered, however, that although the cost of building houses has been substantially reduced, the earning capacity of the workers, and therefore their ability to pay rent, has also been reduced.

Leaving out of account certain minor provisions, the main clauses of the Bill may be divided into three main heads. In the first place, there are a series of provisions with regard to assistance to be given new housing schemes for the working classes. (Objectionable as the phrase "working classes" is, it is necessary in order to draw a distinction which exists in practice.) In the case of houses up to a total floor area of 850 superficial feet, the State is empowered to give an annual subsidy not exceeding £6 a year for 20 years for each house, whether built by local authorities or by companies or Public Utility Societies with a limited dividend. Moreover, the Local Authority may, if it wishes, pass on this subsidy to private individuals building houses up to the size specified. The Local Authority may also add to the subsidy themselves, either by way of remitting the rates on the houses for a limited period or in other ways.

The main criticisms of the proposals are:—

(a) That a limit of size to 850 square feet does not permit of parlour houses being built with the subsidy; and

(b) That the subsidy is insufficient in the case of many districts, and particularly the rural districts. In such cases unless the Local Authority is prepared to subsidize to a considerable extent in addition to the subsidy received from the State, the houses will not be built, or if built, will have to be let to better-off people, as they will be outside the range of the workers' ability to pay.

The second group of clauses deals with assistance to middle-class housing. Here no subsidy from the State is given, but provision is made for loans to builders or purchasing tenants, and under certain conditions for the subsidy to be given by Local Authorities (though not by the State). The assistance to be given by a local Authority is limited to the case of houses costing not more than £1,500. Moreover, advances may be made under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act to purchasers of houses not exceeding £1,200 in value as compared with £800 under the previous Acts. In the case of the smaller class of house, as has already been pointed out, the Local Authority may give similar assistance as will be given in the case of their own scheme, but where the house is over 850 square feet and is still within the limit of £1,500 in cost, they may advance money, or undertake to guarantee repayment to a building society of the money advanced by them, or in the case of the conversion of a house into flats may make special reductions of rates. The advances by way of loan may be made by instalments as the building progresses, provided that the total amount of the advances does not at any time before the completion of the house exceed 50 per cent of the value of the work done.

The third main provision is with regard to slum clearances. In such cases the Minister is empowered to bear half the estimated annual loss incurred by a Local Authority in carrying out such a scheme. Owing to the acute shortage of houses, practically no work has been possible up to now in regard to the clearance of slums. These slum areas are worse even than they were before the war, and are wider in extent. The building of new houses under the schemes carried out since the war have mainly provided for the better paid workers. Subject to notable exceptions, the slum-dwellers have not secured new houses. They can only be provided for by well-thought out clearance schemes.

In addition to the above there are a number of minor provisions of considerable importance, but limitation of space prevents our summarizing them, though in many cases they will be extremely useful in practice.

In conclusion, the Bill has undoubtedly valuable provisions; it can, however, be substantially improved, and there should be a concentration of effort to secure the extension of the 850 sq. ft. as the size of the house, provided that where a local authority builds such larger houses they are sure that the workers will be able to pay the extra rent involved. It is better to build non-parlour houses for single families than to build parlour houses if to do so involves a rent which will result in workers only being able to take them if they have lodgers or sub-tenants. There should also be an attempt to get a greater subsidy in the case of rural districts where the need is so great and where the resources of the Local Authority are so small and the ability to pay rent on the part of the farm-workers is so low.



## WOMEN IN THE LEGAL PROFESSIONS.

The entry of women into the legal professions in this country dates from the first days of the year 1920, and followed the passing of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act. This Act, while it secured the admission of women into the solicitors' profession, in no way fettered the discretion of the Benchers of the Inns of Court. They, however, immediately admitted the women who had applied for membership, with a view to being called to the Bar.

Advantage was at once taken of the opening of both professions to women. Dr. Ivy Williams, who was called to the Bar in June last year, was the first woman barrister in England. Two women had previously been called to the Irish Bar, and there are now a number of qualified women barristers and solicitors in England.

I write what follows of the legal professions, as they have been open to men in the past and as they are now open to women. Those who wish to enter either branch may do so intending to make it a career or to use the qualification as a means of obtaining other appointments of various kinds; in either case the question of also taking a University degree should be very carefully considered, as the importance of doing so can hardly be overestimated. It is quite usual to enter at one of the Inns of Court while still at the University, and the holders of certain University degrees serve a shortened period of time when articulated to a solicitor. There remains the further question of which branch of the profession to choose. The Bar, of course, has many attractions as a career, but success is a very uncertain quantity, and often comes, if at all, after years of waiting; the qualification, however, is always an asset in any profession that may be followed afterwards. To become a solicitor involves a more difficult examination, covering a wider field, few, if any, opportunities for advocacy, and usually greater expense, but the prospects in this profession are very much more certain than those of a barrister.

Anyone who wishes to be a barrister must first enter as a student at one of the four Inns of Court. The choice of the Inn is determined largely by personal preference, or possibly by family traditions. Lincoln's Inn usually attracts those who intend to practise at the Chancery Bar, but this is a matter of custom and not of regulations. On admission as a member, fees of about £58 are payable and two deposits, i.e. of £100 and £50, are required as a rule. The deposit of £100 is not necessary in the case of members of the Universities or undergraduates of two years' standing. A bond for £50 with two sureties may be given instead of the second deposit of £50.

These fees entitle the student to attend the lectures arranged for Bar students by the Council of Legal Education, and, as a member of the Inn, he or she is able to use the Library and has all the privileges of membership.

Terms are kept by dining on any six days (including Sundays) in each term in the hall of the Inn. Members of Universities and of the Women's Colleges at Cambridge may keep terms by dining on three days instead of six. There are four terms in each year, and ordinarily it is necessary to keep twelve terms before call. This number may be reduced if a first class is taken in Part II of the Examination, or in the case of members of the Forces of the Crown who served during the War.

The examination is held four times a year, and consists of two parts. In Part I there are four papers which can be taken at different times if desired. 1, Roman Law; 2, Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History. 3, Criminal Law and Procedure. 4, Real Property and Conveyancing, or, at the option of the student, Hindu and Mahomedan Law or Roman-Dutch Law. Part II, which may be taken at any time after six terms have been kept, consists of four papers. These must all be taken at the same examination. 1, Common Law. 2, Equity. 3, The Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure, and 4, A general paper on the three foregoing subjects.

When the examinations have been passed and the required number of terms kept, the students are called to the Bar by the Masters of the Bench of the Inn to which they belong. Fees amounting to £112 are payable on call, and after that the barrister is entitled to practise.

It is usual either before or after being called to become a pupil in a barrister's chambers. The fee for this is one hundred guineas for a year, or fifty guineas for six months.

A Committee of Judges and Benchers of the Inns of Court considered the question and expressed the wish that the dress of

women barristers in court shall conform to the following rules:—

(1) Ordinary barristers' wigs should be worn, and should completely cover and conceal the hair.

(2) Ordinary barristers' gowns should be worn.

(3) Dresses should be plain, black or very dark, high to the neck, with long sleeves, and not shorter than the gown, with high plain white collar and barristers' bands; or plain coats and skirts may be worn, black or very dark, not shorter than the gown, with plain white shirts and high collars and barristers' bands.

Of the future of women who will practise at the Bar it is too soon to speak, but this great and generous profession has thrown open doors and avenues to women in the same way as to men, and is giving to women every opportunity to prove their capacity.

The solicitors' profession has also in the same way been opened to women on the same terms as to men. In order to become a solicitor it is first necessary to pass the preliminary examination of the Law Society, unless exemption can be claimed, and the next step is to become articulated to a practising solicitor for a period of five years. This time may be reduced if certain examinations have been passed, and in the case of those who hold certain University degrees or their equivalent, the time is reduced to three years.

On becoming articulated to a solicitor, advice should be obtained before entering into any covenant which will restrict the articulated clerk's right to practise after admission, as this is a question which requires most careful consideration.

The remaining examinations are "the Intermediate", which consists of two parts: 1, Elementary Law, and 2, Trust accounts and bookkeeping; and the "Final Examination", which includes the Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined or administered in all three Divisions of the High Court, the Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property, Law and Practice of Bankruptcy, Ecclesiastical and Criminal Law and Practice, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace. The fees for these examinations and for admission as a solicitor amount to £50 10s., and the stamp with which the Articles are stamped is £80, a total of £130 10s., without the premium on articles which is a matter of private arrangement and varies in amount. In some cases it is dispensed with, but £300 is quite a usual premium.

After admission, unless the solicitor is content to remain a salaried clerk, it becomes necessary to buy or to make a practice. Practices have been made in the past by those who had the courage and the ability to do so, but it is more usual to buy a partnership, which is commonly arranged on a basis of "three years' purchase", and this, for a practice of any size and importance, may mean investing a sum of £3,000. Z. C. M.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE REFUGEES IN GREECE.

Since Europe was startled by the burning of Smyrna last September, with its accompaniment of massacre and outrage, followed by the flight or deportation of a million Christians from Turkish territory, the fate of these unhappy refugees seems to have been forgotten, and little is heard in the Press of a catastrophe which will rank with the great calamities of history.

There can seldom have been a refugee problem on so large a scale and with so hopeless an outlook for the people involved. The refugees from Asia Minor are both Greeks and Armenians, but far the larger number are Greeks, and they consist almost entirely of women, children, and old men, as the Turks kept all the men of military age and deported them to the interior. Any information as to their fate which has leaked through gives little hope that the majority will escape death from cold and starvation.

In addition to the refugees from Asia Minor, there are a considerable number from Eastern Thrace; these are in a better position, as they were able to escape in time and brought with them not only their menfolk, but a certain number of their possessions, including livestock and agricultural implements.

The more unfortunate refugees from Asia Minor came away in crowded ships, the majority having lost all their possessions, families being broken up and separated, and were landed at every seaport on the coast of Greece in the last months of 1922. The horrible congestion at these ports, where there was naturally no accommodation and little food for the thousands

## HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE.

This is the name of a new undertaking whose genesis is distinctly interesting. Familiarly known as "Ann Pope's Employment Bureau," it is the outcome of newspaper articles, just as the Central Bureau for Educated Women of which Miss Margaret Bateson (now Mrs. Heitland) was first Hon. Secretary, was originated by Sir Walter Besant through his weekly leader in *The Queen*.

In the autumn of 1920, a series of articles on "Efficient Housekeeping," signed "Cook-General," appeared in the *Cambridge Evening News*; these were followed by others in the *Daily Telegraph*, *WOMAN'S LEADER*, *Westminster Gazette*, *Edinburgh Evening News*, and *Universe*, with the result that the writer, from April 1922, was overwhelmed with letters from strangers asking for advice and help in all matters relating to employment and training. During this period every minute of a tired woman's leisure was devoted to business correspondence; it became necessary to engage a secretary especially for this work, and finally a charge of 1s. was advertised as being required for replies by post to help defray expenses of typist, etc.

### An Office and L.C.C. Licence.

Training schools, etc., were recommended, and applicants referred to various employment bureaux, advertisements even inserted free of charge, and occasionally, when letters from employers and workers fitted in, the two were put into communication. Much personal investigation was done. Letters came from Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France and Belgium, as well as all parts of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

One girl wanted a situation as teacher in a school, a lady required a French *bonne à tous faire*, and having found her, wanted situations for the girl's friends so that she might not be lonely, priests, and women doctors, artists, widowers, wrote for help in getting sensible women as working cooking-housekeepers; some wanted help in giving a girl leaving school a start in life; would-be journalists asked for practical advice; others wanted to start in business or as boarding-house keepers; some from the country wanted advice *re* correspondence lessons; their name was legion.

### The Hospitality of the N.U.S.E.C.

It became evident if a break-down were to be avoided that a proper bureau should be organized and placed on a business footing with the L.C.C. licence, registration and suiting fees.

The difficulty was for a working journalist to look for premises and carry through the necessary business arrangements whilst attending to this correspondence and earning her living. At length the L.C.C. said the work must be stopped altogether unless a licence were taken out.

It was then that the acting Editor of *THE WOMAN'S LEADER* and the N.U.S.E.C. came to the rescue with the offer of an office three afternoons a week (Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays) from 2 to 5 o'clock to enable the work to be licensed, fees charged, and a proper start made.

The name, "House Assistants' Centre," was chosen, an L.C.C. licence applied for, and the new bureau opened for the first time on Monday, April 16th.

### Whitley Council and Guild Ideals.

The name was chosen because it is felt that domestic needs are the most pressing at the moment, and the term "House Assistants" having originated in a *WOMAN'S LEADER* article it was considered a good idea to register it in this connection. Also in the *Cambridge Evening News* articles of 1920, the idea of a Domestic Service, or Homemaker's Guild, had been set forth, embodying the spirit of a Whitley Council, and Guild ideals, and it is hoped that the "H.A.C." may develop in this direction and prove a useful centre for many women requiring help in household matters.

### A Register of Experts.

Already, a lady household organizer and expert, who specializes in economy and reduction of expenditure, efficient organization of staff, indoor and outdoor, household supplies, and the improvement of culinary departments, etc.; needlewomen who work at home and go out by the day; embroideresses; dress artists; knitters; secretaries; research workers; the typist who typed "The Young Visitors"; a concert singer and song writer—one of Santley's pupils; a violinist, pupil of Ysaye; a portrait painter; weavers and spinners; typing schools and offices; a worker in precious stones and metals; residential clubs, etc., etc., are on our permanent registers.

### Domestic Servants.

The House Assistants who are our aim are now difficult to get, but we do get them, only they are caught up at once, and there are generally half-a-dozen places at least for one applicant.

The H.A. Centre only charges 2s. 6d. per year for permanent registration of experts, and one penny off each shilling commission on all engagements made through the Centre's introduction. Resident and temporary workers pay 1s. registration, and 2s. suiting fee for workers, and 5s. for employers.

### Aims and Organ.

By which you will see that the "H.A.C." is not out to make a fortune out of other people's misfortunes; its ideal is to be an association of workers and employers, mutually helpful, to charge fees sufficient to cover working expenses, pay its secretary and clerks a living wage, and incidentally do all in its power to raise the status of domestic servants or "House Assistants." The *WOMAN'S LEADER* is, of course, its organ, and those using the bureau will find it useful to become regular subscribers.

At present the House Assistants' Centre is still run by a working journalist as an honorary adjunct to her money-earning labours. Two months will be sufficient to prove whether it is really needed: if it is, it is hoped a committee will be formed, premises rented, and a paid staff engaged; if no one wants it, it will be closed down and no harm done.

ANN POPE.

of terrified and starving people, was described in our newspapers at home. Since then their plight has improved, in so far as the refugees have been to some extent distributed all over the country, and relief organizations, notably the American Red Cross, have come to the rescue with food, etc., but the numbers are overwhelming, and the situation will perhaps be realized when it is understood that in many of the small towns of Greece, and particularly in those of the sea-board, the refugee population is almost equal in numbers to the normal population of the town. At Volo, for instance, where there is a population of 30,000, there are 25,000 refugees, and this is a proportion commonly found.

Adequate housing for these people is, of course, out of the question. It is to the credit of the population that they have at least got some kind of a roof over their heads, but it cannot be said that the places where they are living are fit for human habitation. Warehouses, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated, with stone floors, disused factories and ruined buildings have all been requisitioned, not to speak of churches, and lastly, in many places, schools, so that the education of children in many parts of Greece has had to be suspended.

Of sanitation, in our sense of the word, there is little or none, and as the water-supply in Greece is almost everywhere inadequate, the difficulties of any kind of cleansing or disinfection sometimes seem insuperable. The authorities are sometimes blamed for their inactivity and inefficiency, but they are confronted with a problem which might well tax the capacity of more experienced and better-organized countries. In the warehouses and factories, in which most of the refugees are housed, as many sometimes as 500 or 600 are to be found in one room, encamped in little groups on a blanket or carpet, which marks the confines of the "home." Here the family sit round their little charcoal fire, if they are able to afford it, and the visitor, if he can speak Greek, will be met with the anxious inquiry: "Can you tell us anything of our husband—or father—or brother—who was left in the hands of the Turks?" The visitor can tell them nothing, and knows what these women know also in their hearts—that there is little hope that they will ever meet the husband, father, or brother again.

The psychological effect of this part of the problem is perhaps hardly sufficiently realized; in addition to all the terror and the horror of the flight from Asia Minor, these poor people are weighed down by a terrible anxiety, which naturally makes them apathetic and indisposed to turn with hope and energy to starting any kind of new life. Further, they naturally tend to congregate in the big centres such as Athens and Salonica, hoping that there they may hear news more readily than in the interior. The economic effect of the absence of able-bodied men is obvious enough. There might be some hope of settling these people on the land, or at any rate of putting them in the way of earning their living, if the bread-winner were with the family.

Efforts are being made to get them away from the so-called "camps" in warehouses and factories, where the conditions are worst for health and morale. In Western Thrace, a scheme has been set on foot under the League of Nations by which 10,000 people, mostly peasants from Eastern Thrace, are to be established on the land. This is a hopeful undertaking, as the majority of the families have their men with them, and once they have been able to sow and reap, and some sort of shelter has been provided for them, they should become self-supporting. Other similar efforts on a somewhat smaller scale are being made in other parts of Greece, particularly in Macedonia under the excellent Anglo-American Committee at Salonica, whose President is Colonel Jarvis, of the Imperial War Graves Commission; but there are bound to remain a large number of the economically helpless, who cannot possibly be absorbed into a country of the size and resources of modern Greece.

Disease has taken its toll. Early in the year Dr. Nansen estimated that 30,000 of the refugees had already perished. The number is comparatively small if one considers the appalling conditions in which the refugees are living, and the danger from epidemic diseases. Worse than these is perhaps the gradual loss of health owing to continued anxiety, under-nourishment, bad housing, and the high death-rate amongst little children.

In the meantime, a Peace is being made with Turkey which takes little account of the fate of these million human beings. The Press is silent, public opinion is ill-informed, and, while we refuse to shake hands with murder in Russia, we make a Peace Treaty which does not first and foremost insist upon the rights of minorities in the Turkish Empire. K. D. COURTNEY.



## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices : Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.  
Telephone : Museum 6910.

### LUDLOW BYE-ELECTION.

Our thanks are due to the Church Stretton Society for their death of her brother, Mr. Samuel Garrett, of Aldeburgh. All his life he has been a warm friend of the Women's Movement; in particular, he laboured hard and successfully to obtain Equal Opportunities for Women in his own profession—that of solicitor. As President of the Law Society and Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Admission of Women as Solicitors, he did yeoman service. A fuller notice will be published next week.

### DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL GARRETT, J.P.

We wish to offer Mrs. Fawcett our great sympathy on the death of her brother, Mr. Samuel Garrett, of Aldeburgh. All his life he has been a warm friend of the Women's Movement; in particular, he laboured hard and successfully to obtain Equal Opportunities for Women in his own profession—that of solicitor. As President of the Law Society and Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Admission of Women as Solicitors, he did yeoman service. A fuller notice will be published next week.

### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

#### KENSINGTON S.E.C.

This Society has sent us its Annual Report, which shows great activity during the past year. We congratulate the Society upon the number of successful meetings held, and its work during the General Election; and we should like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for the generous donations sent to our Headquarters Funds, and for its co-operation and help in all matters relating to our objects. We note with especial interest the Society's work on the question of the abolition of the Metropolitan Women Police Patrols.

#### BEBINGTON W.C.A.

This Society has recently held a very interesting "Mock Parliament," when a "Widows' Pensions' Bill" was brought forward, and passed by a large majority. This seems an excellent and attractive method of promoting discussion on our objects, and forms a variation from an ordinary meeting.

#### CROYDON W.C.A.

This flourishing and energetic W.C.A. has issued its new programme of meetings, and we are glad that among its forthcoming meetings are included meetings on "Questions Specially Affecting Women," "Women Police," "Widows' Pensions," and "Equal Opportunities," and that a visit to the House of Commons is contemplated, arranged for the members by the Association.

#### PLYMOUTH CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION:

Corn Exchange, 3rd and 4th May.

We congratulate our Plymouth Society on a most interesting programme for the Conference they are organizing for W.C.A.'s and other women's organizations (see Coming Events). We confidently expect considerable response from affiliated Societies and others near enough to send representatives. Meetings will be held on Our National Aims and Objects, Women Police, Women Magistrates, Public Health, and Morals. Among the speakers are included Commandant Allen, Lady Astor, Miss Neilans, Mrs. Phillips, J.P., and Mrs. Wintringham. Miss Beaumont will represent Headquarters.

### NEXT WEEK'S SPECIAL FEATURES.

Proportional Representation will be dealt with as a Burning Question, and Dr. Alice Salomon will contribute an article on "The Working of Family Allowances as practised in Germany." Labour-Saving Cooking will be a new feature, for which Mary Evelyn, of the *Westminster Gazette*, is responsible.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

### CAPITALISM AND THE C.W.S.

MADAM,—Lady Selborne, in your issue of the 13th, quotes your definition of a capitalist system as one in which the "ownership of capital is vested in private individuals and carries with it the control and general direction of production," and adds: "The definition would obviously include the Wholesale Co-operative Society." But would it? The most recent description of co-operative organization and methods says that the constitution of the two Wholesale Societies follows closely that of the individual stores, i.e. consumers' control. "The final word rests with the quarterly meetings of delegates representing all the Co-operative Societies which are members." These representative assemblies do not in the least resemble the shareholders' meeting of a joint stock undertaking. The management, we learn, is vested in a general committee elected by the members of the constituent societies, with votes according to the Society's aggregate purchases during the preceding year, not the proportion of the capital held. Further quotations would encroach on too much of your space, but those of your readers who are interested in the point will find ample information, lucidly set forth, in *The Consumers' Co-operative Movement*, by S. and B. Webb. My quotations are from pp. 116, 118, 120.

May I add, as a contribution to the discussion, that your definition of capitalism seems to me accurate so far as it goes, but it does not go very far; it excludes for instance business carried on with loaned capital over the use of which the owner may often have little enough control. The definition also is rather too innocent. We all know that, in a sense, the man who owns a few tools and 24 hours' food in advance is a capitalist, and it is easy enough thence to argue that, as there is a nicely graded series without a break between that interesting primitive and the Standard Oil Trust itself, logically there is no difference between the two! Commonsense, however, persists in thinking the difference exists. It appears to me that a definition of capitalism must recognize the element of purpose. I suggest, therefore, as a rival definition: Capitalistic industry is the system under which the production of the goods and services needed by the consuming public is conditioned by, and subordinated to, the making of profit for those who control the capital employed.

B. L. HUTCHINS.

[We agree with Miss Hutchins that our definition of Capitalism was incomplete in its neglect to emphasise the dominance of the profit-making incentive. But we believe that her own needs a little further stiffening, since it omits any reference to the existence under a separation capitalism of function between those who own and control capital on the one hand, and those who sell their labour power on the other. Surely her definition as it stands might be applied to the system of production which many describe as "petty industry" and which does not necessarily involve the employment of one set of persons by another set.—ED.]

### "CAN WE ALL SUPPORT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?"

MADAM,—Great pressure of work alone prevented my sending last week a few words to our very valuable WOMAN'S LEADER in warm support of the able letter from the pen of Miss Theodora Flower Mills. While the League Health Committee has neither laboratories nor workers of its own, it has nevertheless very definitely allied itself with those who make it their business to carry on experimentation on living animals; and upon the verdict of these vivisectionists—upon their own achievements—it relies! Some months ago I ventured to send a very carefully considered letter to Lord Robert Cecil, as Chairman of the League, pointing out that from those of us who were spending our energy and our lives in opposing Vivisection it was useless to expect the League to receive financial support; also that, however earnestly we desire to help forward all efforts for the peace of the world, this at least is a matter which men can settle for themselves if they so determine. Whereas the animals are entirely dependent, not upon any possible efforts they themselves can make, but upon the efforts of human beings to save them from the cruelties inseparable from the practice of vivisection. My letters do not appear to have reached Lord Robert Cecil himself, as one was answered by the Secretary of the League of Nations Union (Dr. Maxwell Garnett), while a second called forth a reply from another official who wrote that "should a satisfactory opportunity occur it was hoped that my letter would be dealt with." This "satisfactory opportunity" does not yet appear to have arrived! I have felt obliged, though in sorrow, to allow my membership of the Union to lapse.

ALICE ARMSTRONG LUCAS.

MADAM,—Your correspondent writing on the above subject must have opened the eyes of many women to a branch of the work of the League of which doubtless a large number of people are ignorant. I refer to the Department for the "Standardization of Sera."

Until such time as the League repudiates all connection with experiments on living animals I am regretfully resigning my membership of the Union.

ESMÉ T. PIGOTT.

### VIVISECTION AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MADAM,—I read with much sympathy the letter signed "Theodora Flower Mills" in the WOMAN'S LEADER of April 6th.

I have recently joined a branch of the League of Nations in this part of the country, but had I known that the League took up the cause of Vivisection and had a department in it for the standardization of Sera, as T. F. Mills states, I should have refused to join.

I was interested in, and glad to read, the article in the same number of your paper on "Cruelty to Animals," and think an exposure of such, and an advocacy for humaneness towards animals, a very suitable subject in a woman's paper.

FLORENCE HEATH.

### AGAINST WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY.

MADAM,—One seems to be returning to pre-vote days in reading Helen Stocks' opposition to women in the ministry, with its old familiar phrases. Here are—"men distinctly superior to women in originality of thought," etc.; "women feel the burden of responsibility more than men," and by inference must kindly be spared that burden; "care of the churches . . . beyond the capacity of the strongest woman"—then, and still, apparently; and, finally, the "fundamental difference—which makes it impossible for women to fill this position" (of authority). Has not all this been said before, so often that we are weary of it? Why are women "unfit to be placed in authority over men as ordained priests"? Some of us do not believe it. "What occult and supernatural quality in the male sex fits it to take this position? Then, is it really 'part of the nature of woman to desire to submit herself to the man of her ideal', and if it is, is the average clergyman that man? I agree that 'on the side of the man there is the desire to possess and control', but this is a wrong desire, and must on no account be encouraged. One might point out that it sometimes exists in a woman also, and that she occasionally twists 'the man of her ideal' round her finger, while he may, if he resembles 'Weelum' in 'Bunty', 'glory in it',—or again may not. The desire to dominate is not good in either sex, and a tendency to submit to authority" is only admirable in either if the authority is entirely venerable, in which case men also ought to have that "tendency", and if not, they must be taught it. What is "the natural relation of the sexes"? Is not the implication too old-fashioned for 1923? The whole argument misses the point, which is that those women who are really "called" to the ministry (we quite admit "the call must come from God") have a message to deliver to humanity, just as men have in similar circumstances, and it is not fair either to them or to humanity that they should not be allowed to deliver it.

THEODORA FLOWER MILLS.

### WOMEN AND THE MINISTRY.

MADAM,—Helen Stocks' idea of the priesthood is one entirely foreign to the ideal of the true priesthood of the Catholic Church. The "authority" of the priest is not according to his character, personal ability, intellectual attainments, or sex. It is inherent in the whole church and not in the individual. It is the Church and not the individual that binds and looses—not the man—and therefore the sex of the person acting as the agent of the whole body is immaterial.

I have just been reading Bishop Browne's scholarly book on *The Importance of Women in Anglo-Saxon Times*, and in the light of that revelation one could afford to smile at the calm assumption that the responsibility for safeguarding revealed truth must remain with men.

Bertha, Ethelburga, Elfaed, Bathildis, Etheldreda, Sexberga, Hein, Hilda, Leaba, Walpurgis. How would "revealed truth" have fared without them?

The Church "as a supernatural society" is led by the Spirit, and who dare put bounds to that power. Into what new paths may not the Church of to-day be led?

The Church welcomed the abolition of slavery in spite of scriptural practice and age-long tradition. It may even call women to its hierarchy in spite of its "age-long record" in this respect.

E. LOUIE ACRES, *League of the Church Militant*.

### BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM—As the local societies of the N.U.S.E.C. will be studying the population question with special reference to the modern voluntary methods of controlling the numbers of children in the family, some of your members may like to know where the practical side of the question can be studied. The Welfare Centre at 153a East Street, Walworth Road, gives the usual help and instruction to mothers, and in addition, if they ask for it, the best advice available on methods of birth control.

The Centre is open every day except Fridays and Saturdays, and sympathetic visitors are welcomed.

May I be allowed to congratulate the N.U.S.E.C. on its foresight in deciding to investigate one of the most momentous problems of the future. Many quotations could be taken from the press to show this. In a review of *The Third Winter of Unemployment*, in the *Daily News*, it is truly stated: "That unless there occurs an expansion of British trade totally outside the realm of reasonable expectation, this country will be faced with the prospect of permanent and progressive over-population. That is the grave problem of the future which the authors vaguely hint at. Nobody in authority has yet dared to look it boldly in the face." It is cheering to know women have the courage to do so.

EDITH HOW-MARTYN.

### MAUDE ROYDEN

Lately returned from U.S.A. LECTURES on

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA

KINGSWAY HALL, THURSDAY, 17th MAY, at 8 p.m.

Supported by REV. H. R. L. SHEPPARD. Chair: THE VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P.

All Numbered and Reserved Seats, 10/6, 5/-, 2/6, 1/- Apply (kindly enclosing stamped addressed envelope), MISS BRAITHWAITE, Guild House, 12 Berwick Street, Victoria, S.W. 1.

### Educational Union for the Realisation of Spiritual Values.

## HOLIDAY CONFERENCE AT ILKLEY, YORKS

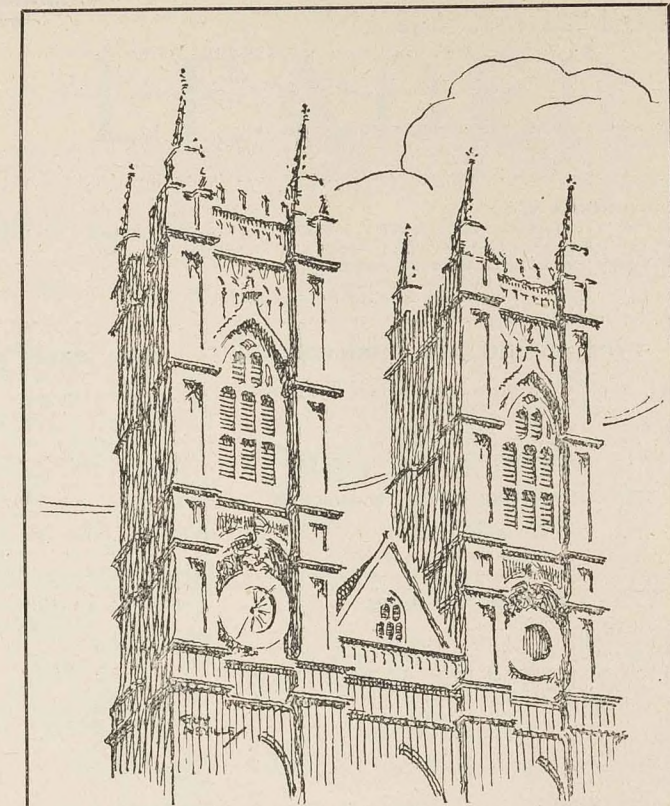
AUGUST 4TH TO 18TH, 1923.

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

Teachers from the Waldorf School, Stuttgart (of which Dr. Steiner is Educational Director), will take part.

For Particulars apply to the Secretary—

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



"Happy is the Bride upon whom the Sun shines"

THOUGH the dark days of the war are behind us, the young wife is still faced to-day by many problems which her elder sisters never knew. Economy is a duty if not a necessity for all. The servant problem is still acute. But she need not be daunted for there is a remedy to hand. Modern invention has done much to drive away the clouds: the gas fire, the gas water-heater, the gas cooker are ready to ease the young wife's burden. Clean and economical, they solve the present domestic problem.

On the owner of a house where proper use is made of modern gas appliances smiles always the sunshine of domestic peace.

May we send you some illustrated literature dealing with modern labour-saving appliances to make a comfortable house.





## COMING EVENTS.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

APRIL 27. Grimmons Restaurant, Woking. 7.15 p.m. Speaker: Professor W. Henderson Pringle.

Y.M.C.A. Building, Blackburn. 7.30 p.m. Speaker: Sir Arthur Haworth, Bart., J.P.

APRIL 29. Wesley Central Mission, Southampton. 2.45 p.m. Speaker: Lt.-Col. D. Borden Turner, O.B.E., M.A.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION SOCIETY.

MAY 6, and Successive Wednesdays. School of Economics. 5 p.m. Course of Lectures on "Methods of Election." Ticket for the course 10s. Lecturer: Mr. J. H. Humphreys (Sec. P.R. Society). Forms of application from P. R. Society, 82 Victoria Street, or School of Economics.

## GUILDHOUSE W.C.A.

APRIL 30. Eccleston Guildhouse (Berwick Street, Gillingham Street, Victoria, S.W.1.). 3 p.m. "The Working Woman's House." Speaker: Mrs. Sanderson Furniss, J.P.

## CROSBY HALL ENDOWMENT FUND.

APRIL 28. Crosby Hall, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.3. 3 till 6 p.m. Sale of secondhand books, tea, and at 5.30 p.m. a lecture on the architecture of the Hall.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

MAY 2. 8.15 p.m. "An Alternative Labour Policy." Speaker: Commander P. H. Edwards, D.S.O. Chairman: Miss Manning.

## MISS MAUDE ROYDEN.

MAY 17. Kingsway Hall. 8 p.m. A lecture on England and America by Miss Maude Royden.

## PLYMOUTH W.C.A.

MAY 3, 4, and 5. Women Citizen's Conference. (Further particulars on page 102).

MAY 2. EDINBURGH W.C.A. Society of Arts Hall, 117 George Street. 8 p.m. Public Meeting. Subject: "The Permanent Care of the Feeble Minded." Speaker: Dr. R. D. Clarkson. Chairman: Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Arthur Rose, D.S.O.

## THE CALDECOTT COMMUNITY.

MAY 5. 2.30 p.m. and 8.15 p.m. King George's Hall, Caroline Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1. "Shockheaded Peter", performed by the children of the Community. Tickets (including tax) 7s. 6d. and 2s. (numbered and reserved) 2s. 1d. and 1s. 3d. (unreserved) from Secretary, Caldecott Community, Charlton Court, East Sutton, Maidstone. Special trains for parties of children from elementary schools.

## 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; Stenciling, etc.; Ladies trained as 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, 35s. to 38s. weekly.—Apply, 15 Trebovir Road, Earls Court.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

A VERY nice airy and large Basement FLAT to be let furnished, suitable to one lady; large front bedroom, small room for meals, and kitchen and larder; gas stove, use of bathroom (geyser), linen, silver; £2 2s. weekly; from about first week in May; almost next door to very nice kitchen from where meals are sent in.—St. Anthony's, 6 Church Street, Chelsea.

TO LET.—Westminster, near House of Commons, charming wee Georgian house.—Apply, Mrs. Murray, 20 Langham Mansions, Earls Court, S.9.

TO LET, in quiet street on Campden Hill, close to bus and train, large BED-SITTING-ROOM, with slight attendance; gas (with meter) and electric light, use of bathroom.—Write, Box 985, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

## FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

FREE leaflet descriptive of HUT DWELLINGS and delightful mixed camp life in the Weald of Sussex for artistic and literary adults and children.—Nicholls, Ballinger Grange, Great Missenden, Bucks.

HOLIDAY GUESTS.—Fifteenth century Cottage, midway between Lewes and Eastbourne; ideal country, beautiful walks, fishing; good cooking, luncheons and teas.—Mrs. des Combes, Woodborne Manor House, Arlington (Berwick Station), Sussex.

N. DEVON lady will be pleased to receive guests in her most comfortable country cottage.—Box 984, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

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

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

HOMELY Country Cottage; BOARD-RESIDENCE two guineas weekly; charming locality for walks, sketching, etc.; near South Downs, buses and station.—Miss Wheadon, Berwick, Sussex.

## HOUSING, GARDENING, Etc.

PRACTICAL TRAINING FOR LADIES in Gardening (all branches), Dairy and Poultry Management. Expert Teachers. Lovely old manor house and grounds. Home life. Hockey.—Apply, Principals, Lee House, Marwood, Barnstaple, N. DEVON.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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 9d. extra. This is an exceptional bargain; these bundles are to-day worth 32s.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

PILLOW LINEN.—Remnant bundles of superior quality snow-white pillow linen, sufficient to make 6 pillow-cases, size 20 x 30 ins., 21s. 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, trousseaus, 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.

UNCRUSHABLE DRESS LINEN for Spring and 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, 35. 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 9d. for postage.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

LOVELY BLUE PERSIAN KITTENS for sale; pure bred, exquisite appearance, charming characters, females; moderate price to real cat-lovers.—Apply, Miss O'Malley, 6 Steeles Road, London, N.W. 3.

PAISLEY SHAWL, 4 yards x 2 yards, all-over pattern, perfect condition; 5 guineas.—Box 987, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

## DRESS.

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

THE HAT DOCTOR, 3a Little Sussex Place, Hyde Park Square, W. 2, cleans, reblocks and copies hats at lowest possible price. Renovates furs. Covers satin or canvas shoes or thin kid with brocade or velvet. Materials and post, 13s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

LACE.—All kinds mended, transferred, and cleaned; embroidery undertaken; many testimonials.—Beatrice, Box 1000, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, 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 1902.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANN POPE will be at the office of THE WOMAN'S LEADER on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays from 2 to 5, and will be pleased to give advice or information on household matters free to subscribers, beginning 16th April. An Employment Agency for "House Assistants" is also being organized, and all letters should in future be addressed: Miss Ann Pope, "House Assistants' Centre," THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1. The fees for letters by post are still 1s. (2 questions); recipes from 2d. each. The Employment fees will be 1s. registration in every case; 2s. to be paid by assistants on engagement, and 5s. by employers. All letters must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope and the proper fees.

HELP OTHERS TO HELP THEMSELVES HONESTLY.—Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society: D.P.A.S.'s at all H.M. Prisons, assisting over 20,000 annually, irrespective sex, creed, age, nationality. Wives and children aided.—W. W. Jemmett, F.I.S.A., Secretary, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Secretary, Miss P. Strachey; Information Department for advice about Women's Work and Training, by letter or interview.

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, 29th April 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Deamer. 6.30, Maude Royden: "Psychology and Religion."

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

JOHN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Dainty Luncheons and Teas in the Cafeteria. Club discussions will in future be held on Thursdays at 8.15, beginning 19th April.

MISS FRIDA HARTLEY has left England for South Africa, and will be unable to attend to correspondence for the present.

## POSTS VACANT.

ASSISTANT WORKER required for children's moral welfare work in North London; salary £150 per annum.—Write, Box 985, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

EURHYTHMICS.—A voluntary teacher needed for a class on Wednesday evenings, from 7.50 to 9.50, at a Working Girls' Club in the centre of London. Class has made a good start.—Apply, in writing, to the Hon. Secretary, West Central Girls' Club, Tottenham Court Road, W.C. 1.



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