

WOMEN'S SERVICE  
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# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Disarmament.

We go to press too early to receive news from the Preparatory Commission of the League on Disarmament. For the first time in its history all the great powers, including two non-members of the League—the United States and the Soviet Union—will take part in its work, the Soviet representatives attending for the first time. Twenty-six Governments will be represented. The task before the Commission will be to examine the resolutions which have been passed by recent meetings of the League Council and Assembly relating to disarmament. The question still outstanding from the Third Session of the Commission is the endeavour to prepare a draft convention on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments. An important resolution sent on from the Assembly relates to the establishment of a Security Committee to consist of representatives not only of States Members of the League, but of others who are represented on the Commission. This committee would deal with the political problems of disarmament.

#### Renunciation of War.

In spite, or perhaps because, of the shadow cast by the failure of the Geneva Conference another American senator has come forward with a scheme for cutting the knot of disarmament problems by making armaments unnecessary. This time it is Senator Capper, and his proposal is that the greater powers, England, France, America and Germany, shall conclude arbitration treaties between themselves by which they renounce the right to make war on each other. This scheme has been welcomed enthusiastically on its merits in the *Observer*, but if we may trust *The Times*, the Senator is without honour in his own country and it must be assumed that no action will be taken there. Nevertheless, it is a good thing that such plans should be put forward, and that the Americans should be assured that we in this country are prepared to consider them, even if we do not see in them, as does the *Observer*, a complete alternative to disarmament. For unhappily it is not possible to feel certain that in a world of gigantic armaments the nations would invariably consent to be bound by the provisions of a treaty. On the other hand they cannot apparently be trusted to disarm as long as war remains the only real method of settling international disputes. The two methods are in fact complementary, and one will not suffice without the other. We want arbitration treaties to make dis-

armament possible and disarmament to make arbitration treaties effective. We must work for both things at once, and let no nation or its representative statesman blind itself to the fact that in rejecting one of these methods it is compromising both.

#### Equal Franchise.

We understand that next year's Equal Franchise measure is now in the process of being drafted. Organizations such as the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship are doing what they can to ensure not only that the anomalies between men and women in the Parliamentary vote, but also those with respect to the Local Government vote, should be removed by providing that the wives of local government electors shall vote from the age of 21, and not only from the age of 30, as at present. Apart from this, we hope that no point other than Equal Franchise will be included in the Bill. The proposal to disfranchise paupers and to enfranchise companies, etc., would be regarded as highly controversial, and might delay the passage of the measure.

#### The New Women Voters.

In refutation of a suggestion that the bulk of the new women voters will be subject to Trade Union discipline, *The Times* Parliamentary Correspondent quotes the occupational figures compiled for, but not included in the 1921 Census volumes. The total number of women between 21 and 30 is just under 3 million. Of these more than half, i.e. 1,551,097 are "unoccupied". In the Census use of the word "unoccupied" may of course cover the multifarious duties and hazards of wifehood and motherhood in a working class home. Of the 1,430,523 returned as occupied, 408,349 are engaged in personal or domestic service, 427,402 in commerce and the service of public authorities, 344,150 in the textile and clothing industries, and 150,622 in other wage-earning occupations. Thus it may be surmised that direct trade union political discipline (if there is such a thing) is likely to play a small part. Meanwhile, if comparisons with other countries throw any light upon the problem of how our new voters are likely to vote, an analysis of the women's votes cast at a recent Hessian Landtag Election may be of interest. Here, 34 per cent of the women voted for the Centre Party and almost as many for the Socialists. The Democrats secured 11 per cent., the German People's Party 7 per cent, the Communists 4 per cent, and the Nationalists 3 per cent. Thus it would seem that in Germany at any rate (and this is borne out by other electoral analyses of a similar kind) the women voters are in the main antipathetic to political extremism whether of the right or of the left. Neither Bolshevism nor Fascism seem to appeal to them.

#### Unemployment Insurance Bill and Young Workers.

In response to the agitation carried on by all parties in the House and outside, the Minister of Labour has promised to compose a new clause on the report stage of the Bill, to make possible grants out of unemployment insurance funds for the establishment of new centres. As a result of this, with regard to boys, there will be some hope of advance, as it is proposed to set up immediately various new centres, especially in South Wales. It is a bitter criticism on the policy of the Government, however, that only now is it proposed to consider plans for permanent

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centres, and, as this is to be done in connection with the National Council for Juvenile Employment, delay will be involved. With regard to girls, the Government point of view seems to us deplorable. On account of the possible difficulties if girls were trained for work which took them away from their homes, it is proposed apparently that no further provision is to be made by the Government for the establishment of centres for girls; they are to be left to the hypothetical mercies of private organisations!

#### Sister India.

The clarity with which the Government has announced its intention of giving equality of status to the Committees of the Central and Provincial Indian Councils in their dealings with the British Parliamentary Commission, has brought a peaceful termination to the controversy as far as our own political arena is concerned. When Lord Winterton moved a resolution approving the appointment of the Indian Commission in the House of Commons on Friday afternoon of last week, he obtained an official benediction from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and his motion was carried without a division. So far so good. All friends of Indian self-government must now hope that the assurances of the Government will evoke the same spirit of co-operation in India as they have evoked in the ranks of British Labour critics, and that the business of Indian constitutional reconstruction will be carried forward without bitterness or boycott. For our own part, we could have wished that a woman had been among the members of the Commission, and we still hope that the fullest possible use will be made of women advisors, both at home and on the spot, in the determination of India's future. We hope this, not because of a general doctrinaire desire to see women taking their place in any important task that may be going, but because in our opinion one of the most important, if not the most important, factor in the problem of Indian government is the position of women. We do not suggest that the present very unsatisfactory position of women in India is indicative of a need for less Indian self-government, or that India is permanently incapable of putting her own house in order—we do not yet know. The matter is, as it were, *sub judice*. But we do believe that under exclusively male guidance there is a danger that military and financial problems may be assigned undue weight at the expense of those great human problems of birth, health, and marriage, which are at present vividly in the minds of English women. And we do fear an attitude to the problem of Indian self-government which is content to "transfer" such matters on the ground that they are relatively unimportant, while "reserving" under British control those which relate to property and military dominion.

#### Wages and the Family.

A very severe indictment of the Southwark Guardians' policy in granting substantial outdoor relief allowances to unsuitable persons is contained in a report recently issued by the Assistant General Inspector of the Ministry of Health. Numerous cases are cited of relief in money and kind finding its way into the homes of men who appear to be making no reasonable effort to obtain work, and it is pointed out that in many cases their incentive to do so is blunted by the fact that the relief scales equal or even exceed the customary earnings of the persons relieved. A case in point is that of an engineer's labourer with a wife and five children who had been relieved almost continuously since 1925 at the rate of 43s. a week—his wages when in full employment being 42s. per week. Now we hold no brief for the wisdom of the Southwark Guardians who may, or may not, for all we know, have administered public money with insufficient regard to the deserts of its recipients. But we would point out that they, and all other guardians are up against an insoluble problem in the matter of outdoor relief to men who are, perhaps through no fault of their own, unemployed and not otherwise provided for. A man with a wife and five children cannot very well be relieved at less than 43s. a week or its equivalent in kind, even though this sum may exceed his normal rate of earnings. And yet, so long as he is thus relieved he is unquestionably "led into temptation" to relax his effort to obtain work. Indeed, his duty as a father and his duty as a citizen would seem to be in direct conflict. We believe that it is only by the introduction of a system of family allowance for normally employed persons that this disastrous anomaly can be removed and a humane system of relief rendered compatible with the preservation of individual economic incentive.

#### "Feminine" Great Britain.

On Tuesday of last week Sir Auckland Geddes inaugurated a Manchester Branch of the English Speaking Union with a

luncheon hour speech whose political inuendos were scarcely worthy of that august body's habitually impartial conduct of affairs. Contrasting the outlook of the U.S.A. with that of Great Britain, he designated the latter as preponderantly "feminine", its surplus of women making a marked difference to its national view-point. How this preponderance of women, expressing themselves as voting minority through an inequity restricted franchise have managed to imprint their outlook upon the nation Sir Auckland did not explain. One must perforce deduce a superiority of energy and will-power on the part of the individual woman voter as compared with the individual man in order to account for so astonishing a result. But one effect of such superiority was, in the speaker's opinion, a trend of legislation, typified by unemployment insurance, which "shocks" the susceptibility of the average American with his notions of "sturdy individualism." How far such "sturdy individualism" is expressed in the freedom of the American to drink what he pleases and explain according to his own beliefs the origins of his pre-human ancestry we must leave our readers to judge. Sir Auckland Geddes did not elaborate the point. Meanwhile, we would gladly believe that a minority of women voters were capable of moulding the national will, and that the recent achievements of social legislation were the fruits of their dominance. But we find it terribly difficult!

#### Nationality and Marriage.

An extraordinarily interesting Reading was given at the Middle Temple last week by Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., on the subject of mixed marriages under Hindu and Mahomedan law. The cases which he considered were those of a Hindu or Mahomedan man, domiciled in India and married to an English woman. The object of a Hindu marriage was, he pointed out, to obtain a son who should save the soul of the father by religious offerings. Marriage outside caste was not permitted and by Hindu law marriage with an English woman would be invalid. If he renounced his religion, however, Hindu law would cease to operate and he could probably marry legally in England before a registrar. But such a marriage would be surrounded by legal uncertainty. He considered it desirable that legislation should be introduced in India to legalize and regularize marriages between Hindus and English women. Under Mahomedan law marriage with an English woman was valid, but the husband might have four wives living at the same time and could divorce his wife at will without recourse to any court, subject only to his liability to pay his wife a dower on the termination of the marriage. A wife, on the other hand, could not divorce her husband but could live apart from him and claim an allowance. Under Hindu law a wife had no right of inheritance. Under Mahomedan law the widows could take one-fourth, or if there were children, one-eighth of the husband's property. Mr. De Gruyther suggested that if remedial legislation were enacted it might be provided that such marriages were only permissible if the husband had no other living wife and so long as he contracted no other marriage during the period of his marriage with an English wife. Such provisions would, he said, conform to the growing Indian tendency against polygamy, which, he pointed out, is now actually forbidden in Turkey.

#### Two Brave Women.

Two war heroines last week were honoured in this country for their efforts during the War on behalf of the Belgian and British soldiers behind the German lines. The story of Mademoiselle Van Hoult's amazing adventures is recorded in the *Cornhill Magazine* this month, and at a public dinner of the United Associations of Great Britain and France, when she and Mr. and Miss Gertrude Richardson were the guests of honour, Major Astor presented her with a book given by Dr. Leonard Huxley, editor of the *Cornhill*. Two pairs of alabaster pigeons were presented to Mr. and Miss Richardson, who also played a heroic and dangerous part, in memory of an incident in which a live pigeon figured. The Oxford University French Club and the Forum Club have also taken the opportunity of their visit to show honour to two brave women.

*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 woman's movement but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

### THE INDIAN INQUIRY.

It may be useful to our readers if we review the circumstances which have led to the appointment of the much discussed Indian Commission. It is now eight years since the Act popularly known as the Montague-Chelmsford Act which gave India a measure of representative Government was passed. It was recognized that a limit of time was necessary for the experiment and it was further enacted that a commission of inquiry should be appointed at the end of a period not exceeding ten years. Certain circumstances fully described in the statement by the Governor-General presented to Parliament this month and now published (Cmd. 2986 2d.) led the Government to appoint the Commission at once instead of waiting for two years longer. It is perhaps useful to know exactly what its functions will include. The statute which constitutes its terms of reference states that it will be charged with "inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education and the development of representative institutions in British India and matters connected therewith and the Commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principles of responsible government or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of local legislatures is or is not desirable." The italics are, of course, ours, for as Sir Michael Sadler reminds us in a letter to *The Times* the fact that the Government of India Act, 1919, specifically states that the Commissioners shall inquire into "the growth of education" seems to have fallen into the background in the recent discussions. Perhaps the most ardent spokesman of Indian Nationalism, Mr. Saklatvala, in a so-called "question" in the House asked the Prime Minister if he appreciated the fact that the real root of all social evils in India was illiteracy and the absence of female education in the country, and the specific inclusion of education strengthens the case for the association of women in the work of the Commission.

In our note in our issue of 18th November, commenting on the personnel of the Commission, we described it as possessing something of the nature of an unbiassed jury and the Secretary for India in his statement in the House of Lords last week hit on the same expression when he said that he conceived of the Commission as "an exceptionally intelligent jury going to India without any preconceived prejudices". In the same note

### THE HOUSING PROBLEM: MR. BALDWIN AND THE "OBSCURANTISTS".

By G. W. CURRIE.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Neville Chamberlain were quite unhesitating in their refusal to entertain the idea of a Royal Commission on slums. They base their position mainly upon the view that to appoint a commission would simply be to ensure that local authorities who are too inactive at present would become altogether inactive for the few years involved in the inquiry. The deputation, which was arranged by the London Council of Social Service, was thoroughly representative, and the speakers presented a strong case. Mr. Chamberlain has some slight hesitation in accepting the view that in London there had been absolutely no improvement in overcrowding: but whether overcrowding is a trifle better or a trifle worse than ten years ago, or fifty years ago, is not really the point. It is beyond peradventure or argument that it is terribly bad. We regret that the refusal of the Commission deprives the public of the opportunity of hearing the evidence of skilled witnesses on oath, and covered by the protection of the law: in certain areas we do not doubt that a devastating publicity would have been forthcoming as to the carefully concealed identity of slum owners. These persons must indeed be relieved at Mr. Baldwin's decision.

We are not to get a Royal Commission and we are not to get a slum bill: and, apparently, slum owners must just accept it that they are not to secure a repeal of rent restriction. Even amongst the numerous advocates on theoretical grounds that rent restriction is undesirable, it is admitted that repeal now—while the house shortage remains acute—would simply condemn tenants wholesale to eviction—that is to the workhouse. On this point Mr. Baldwin has not given way to the diehards, and probably will not do so. It is interesting to consider what the Prime Minister said in announcing his decision. He admitted, without qualification, Lady Chelmsford's argument regarding local authorities who do little or nothing. "When you find . . . an obscurantist authority . . . the thing to do is to 'ginger' them . . ." "I hope you will go on working, and I hope you

we asked why no woman was included in this jury, though with only seven women in Parliament we recognize that it might not be easy to find a woman Member able to leave her Parliamentary duties. Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, however, in the debate in the House of Commons raised the question of expert advisors to the Commission and urged that women should be included. He pointed out that it was of the utmost importance that the point of view of the women of India should be taken into account and that for many specialized matters experienced women would be required in an advisory capacity. In reply to this question, the Prime Minister repeated the assurance that the Commission has complete freedom to take the best means to attain its ends.

With Sir John Simon as its chairman we are convinced that the woman's point of view will not be overlooked and we hope that it is pushing an open door to urge that women with special qualifications should be appointed to help the Commission with its labours. The Commission will work in the closest touch with a Select Committee of the Central Legislature of India and committees appointed by the Legislatures of each Province. Women may or may not be placed on these committees. We earnestly hope that they will. Further, Sir John Simon, following the precedent of other Royal Commissions, may decide to co-opt local representatives in each Province they visit and in this case we should urge that at least one should be a woman.

Important as such representation would be to the value of the work of the Commission, it would not, in our opinion, obviate the need of the appointment of some British women as technical advisors. Owing to the opportunities for public service which women have in this country, especially on the magisterial bench, there is a wide field of choice of women trained in weighing evidence. Moreover the appointment of British women without previous connection with India should ensure the same absence of preconceived ideas which the Government had in view in the appointment of the Commission.

Sir John Simon's record of fine service on behalf of women in the height of the suffrage movement is a guarantee that in some way the services of suitable women will be utilized. The debates in both Houses of Parliament have dispelled many misunderstandings and the Statutory Commission will begin its labours with the good wishes of all who have India's best interests at heart.

will enthuse other people with your spirit . . ." So far good—excellent: but it is a pity that Mr. Baldwin did not carry his point a step further. Why does not the Government "ginger" "obscurantist" borough councils itself? Or rather why does it ginger some, and leave others alone? When local authorities, e.g. West Ham—act in a way of which Mr. Chamberlain disapproves, he has no hesitation in acting. But when Chelsea Borough Council who have not contributed to the provision of new houses under the 1923, 1924, and 1925 Acts, so much as the laying of a solitary brick, and who along with the City Council of Westminster are a by-word for inactivity from one end of the country to the other, Mr. Chamberlain does not—in public at least—say anything. He may, of course, take the view that the public odium so freely expressed in the Press is a more effective stimulus than open reproach by the Ministry. We think there is ample room for both; and we think in this connection that Mr. Chamberlain does his department an injustice because he exposes it to unfair attack. We assume the attack to be unfair because we decline to believe that one Minister of Health after another has opposed useful schemes of slum clearance when submitted by borough councils instead of giving them fair play and assistance. Mr. Clapcott, Mayor of Chelsea, smarting no doubt under the criticism of the *Spectator*, when returning thanks for his election as mayor, is reported in the local Press as saying that "the Borough Council has at last obtained the sanction of the higher authorities to acquire a housing site. Since 1919 they had been endeavouring to obtain a site; and, though they had twice been refused, they again advanced to the attack, and it was a matter for considerable satisfaction that their third attempt had met with success." We have heard of the Ministry of Health declining to sanction payments for land on the ground that the land was ill-chosen or that the price was wrong; but we have never heard of the Ministry obstructing

(Continued on next page.)

### A UNITED PEACE POLICY AT AMSTERDAM.

We print below the resolutions passed at the recent Study Conference for Peace and the League of Nations held at Amsterdam, of which we printed an account last week. Another delegate to the Conference writes: "Amsterdam proved to be an ideal setting for such a Conference, and this new departure in the work of the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship took place in the most auspicious circumstances. The thanks of the women of many nations are due to Miss Rosa Manus who organized the Conference, and to whom much of its success is due . . ." The only doubt which arises in our mind in connection with this most useful conference related to the wisdom of attempting to pass so many resolutions, some of them of a controversial character, in a gathering representing over twenty nations, especially when many of them had not previously been submitted to the Societies represented. It is true that some of the delegates were undoubtedly experts and many gave evidence of a close study of the subjects under discussion. It is also true that delegations as a rule, we understand, did not vote as representing their Societies. Nevertheless there is surely some danger that uninstructed votes or abstention from voting on the part of delegates might create wrong impressions and lead to incorrect assumptions that the different national Societies or even countries represented were committed to the views expressed. Perhaps our views are unfounded, but in view of the fact that two of the three auxiliary Societies in Great Britain have not given work for the League of Nations a place on their programme, and the third, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, though it stands for "The League of Nations and the Practical Application of the Principle of Equal Opportunity for Men and Women within it", has at its annual council meetings given no ruling on many of the subjects discussed, we hope that at future conferences the work will be more educational and less concerned with public pronouncements. Fortunately, on this occasion, the wise guidance of the President, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, and of Miss Ruth Morgan, the President of the Peace Committees, succeeded in securing the reference back to the Committee of subjects likely to cause difficulty. The complete unanimity with which the following resolutions were passed, indicates something of the passionate desire on the part of women for the end of all war. Delegates could not fail to return to their respective countries reinspired to throw their weight into work for permanent peace.

#### ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

We, the delegates from Societies of many countries, ardently desiring peace and the welfare of the race, note with satisfaction that the World Economic Conference, composed of members from all quarters of the globe, and representing every class and every shade of economic opinion, has unanimously set forth some important principles of economic policy which the world ought to pursue in the interest alike of peace and prosperity.

We note that this policy, based on the fact that countries are economically interdependent to a greater or less degree, consists principally of a reduction of those trade barriers that at present unduly hamper international trade.

Recognizing that in the unanimous opinion of the Conference the adoption of this policy would result in a substantial improvement in world economic conditions, and in the end in an advance in the general standard of living and in reduction of prices and increase of employment;

And also, recognizing that the removal of those trade barriers, which are a cause not only of waste and loss but also of friction and ill-will, would substantially aid the cause of peace.

We declare our ideal to be the full and free intellectual and economic co-operation between the peoples of all nations, and return to our respective countries resolved to bring before our national societies of women the immediate need in the interests of world peace of using their political power to urge upon their respective governments to accept and put into practice in every possible way, both by separate national action and in collaboration with other countries, the recommendations of the Economic Conference.

This first Study Conference of the Peace Committee of the Alliance sends forward to the President and the individual members of the Council of the League its earnest conviction that the representation of consumers on the Economic Consultative Committee will not be complete without the inclusion of women, since in all countries women suffer equally with men from the high cost of living, from the grave financial situation, and from unemployment, and inasmuch as they guide the expenditure of the family they are one of the most important economic factors.

In consequence of the extraordinary economic danger and serious menace to world peace arising from the indebtedness of European States, this Conference resolves to ask the auxiliaries of the Alliance to propose to their respective Governments to submit to the League of Nations a proposal tending to the opening, with the collaboration of its competent organs, of a general investigation, on purely economic grounds, into international financial obligations resulting from the world war.

#### POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

This Conference:  
1. Notes with satisfaction that the eighth Assembly of the League of Nations has set up a Special Committee to study the questions of arbitration and security;

2. Expresses the hope that this Committee will pronounce in favour of an international agreement, formally interdicting all recourse to war;

3. Begs all Governments to adhere to the Optional Clause of the Permanent Court of Justice and secondly to conclude treaties agreeing to submit their differences after the failure of conciliation or other peaceful methods of settlement, to arbitration or to a jurisdiction of the Court.

4. Hopes that the Committee of Arbitration and Security will draft detail propositions which may be submitted to the Assembly of 1928;

5. (a) Invites the auxiliaries to make those ideas of solidarity underlying the Pact better known which entail certain obligations towards States victims of aggression;

(b) Urges Governments to seek for methods of augmenting general security and facilitating disarmament and what new obligations they can undertake in this matter;

Convinced that the present state of armaments is in itself one of the causes of mutual distrust between nations, that it keeps alive a feeling of insecurity, and that it is therefore at once an effect and a cause of unrest and war;

Convinced that even under the present conditions of security, a disarmament treaty covering progressive limitation in armaments is possible;

6. Begs the Auxiliaries to examine the divergencies of opinion which have been shown in the Preparatory Committee for Disarmament, and to urge upon their Governments to make such reciprocal concessions as may be necessary to bring about an international agreement.

7. Considering that effective disarmament can only be realized when an atmosphere of mutual confidence between peoples has been created by moral disarmament, the Conference urges women and mothers to work to realize this moral disarmament by all means in their power, and especially by educating the younger generation in the spirit of Peace and international understanding.

#### THE HOUSING PROBLEM (continued from previous page).

a sound scheme in the way Mr. Clappott, the Mayor of Chelsea, appears to suggest. Until evidence is produced, we shall disbelieve this suggestion. On the face of it, it appears most unconvincing, though we do not seek to exclude all possibility of its having some foundation. The Borough Council of Chelsea have done the wise thing in bowing to the inevitable; and if, to use the Mayor's military metaphor, they will now "advance to the attack" upon the slums denounced by the rural dean of Chelsea from the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral, and by the *Spectator* in recent articles, they will not lack public support. We wish that Westminster would also recognize the strength of public opinion, and, like Chelsea, reverse its steps, and take better counsel for the future.

### QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

28th November.

INDIA: CHILD MARRIAGE LAWS.—*Colonel Wedgwood* asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India is doing all in its power to hasten a reform of the child marriage laws: and why reference to a Committee was held to be necessary.

*The Under-Secretary of State for India (Earl Winterton)*: I am not sure what legislative proposal the right hon. Gentleman has in mind. If it is the Bill introduced by a private Member to fix a minimum age for the parties to a valid Hindu marriage, that Bill stands referred by the Assembly to a Select Committee, which is the normal course of action on all Bills. If he is referring to the proposal to raise still further the age at which a marriage may be consummated without involving the offence of rape, that Bill is still pending in the Assembly. It is probable that the Government of India may find it necessary to propose examination by a Committee of the effects of the recent raising of the age from 12 to 13 for this purpose before legislation to raise it still further is proceeded with. They have, I need hardly say, every desire to further social reform.

FRANCHISE LAW.—*Mr. H. Williams* asked the Prime Minister whether he will consider the inclusion in the forthcoming Representation of the People Bill of a reduction in the expenditure which candidates may incur per elector, so as to avoid the large increase in expenditure which will otherwise arise as a result of the proposed increase in the electorate.

*Mr. Harmsworth* asked the Prime Minister whether the promised Bill to extend women's franchise will contain any other provisions for the reform of the Representation of the People Act, 1918.

*The Prime Minister*: It would be premature to make any statement on this subject at present, but the point raised by my hon. friend the Member for Reading (Mr. H. Williams) will be considered.

16th November.

UNEMPLOYMENT: WOMEN (TRAINING).—*Miss Wilkinson* (Labour) asked the Minister of Labour whether he has received any representation from the Central Committee for the Employment of Women that the reduction of grant last year compelled them to curtail their work of training unemployed women;

### A LONDON OMNIBUS.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus have produced for the use of Christmas shoppers a literary trifle, unusually pleasing of its kind: a small anthology of poems and prose passages in praise of London.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the most pleasing thing about it is its elegant exterior, its excellent print, and its distinctively becoming paper jacket. But that is not to say that its contents are without merit. From the mediæval Fitzstephen and that devoted but inaccurate antiquarian John Stow, we fit to Dr. Johnson, and Aldous Huxley, the "Bailliff's Daughter of Islington," and the Bells of St. Clements.

For readers of anthologies, of course, the chief entertainment is always derived not so much from a perusal of what is included as from an attempt to estimate what has been left out. The reader is, in fact, invariably convinced that he could have made a better anthology himself. We, for instance, are firmly convinced that we could have greatly improved upon this particular anthology had Messrs. Chatto & Windus entrusted us with its compilation. Clearly Joseph Conrad's description of the Port of London from (we quote from memory) "The Mirror of the Sea," should have had a place in it. So, too, should Charlotte Brontë's description of Lucy Snowe's first night in London under the shadow of St. Paul's. And why, among moderns, is Aldous Huxley chosen, and Stella Benson omitted? Stella Benson at any rate has sung the song of the exiled Londoner, that restless teeming tribe for whose self-expression Messrs. Chatto & Windus make, we think, insufficient provision. But there—what can one expect? Do they not themselves boast the delectable address: 97 and 99 St. Martin's Lane? And then for contrast's sake and due proportionment, surely the City and the West End are too exclusively favoured. A few inches of question and answer from some early nineteenth century inquiry into the state of the Metropolis, the health of Seven Dials perhaps, or the sanitation of Bethnal Green, would have made spicy reading. And, in conclusion—well we should have been tempted to follow the example of James Bone's *London Perambulator* and return to mother-rock, the source of all that is best and most enduring in London's fair structure: to the Bill of Portland where Christopher Wren marked out the stones of New St. Paul's:—

Grey-white and wind-swept Portland keeps  
Her outpost in the singing sea.  
A cliff where unwrought London sleeps—  
A cove where London used to be.

Thus perhaps we might have concluded our anthology. Or, again, perhaps not. For the making of anthologies is an endless pastime, offering countless variations—an excellent pastime, indeed, for a Christmas vacation. And how clever it is of Chatto & Windus, when one comes to think of it, to embody the stimulus for so elegant and enthralling a game in a little half-crown volume!

M. D. S.

### THE HAUNTED HOUSE.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Belloc takes rather a long time over his introductory matter in his story of *The Haunted House*. It describes how Hilda Maple diddled her nephew (by marriage), John, out of his ancestral home; and then proceeded to spoil it by adding a sham timbered front, sham panelling, sham beams, new antique furniture, and family portraits from Wardour Street. Not only this, but, instead of leaving the house to the rightful owner by will, or even letting him buy it back from her with his earnings on the music-hall stage, Mrs. Maple made up her mind to sell it at a greatly enhanced price to a wicked and vulgar millionaire. Lord Mere de Beauvige (pronounced Bruovish) and his wife Amatheia are described with Mr. Belloc's accustomed savage wit. They were enchanted with "Hilda's real jule of a 'ouse," and ready to buy it for any sum she asked, with family portraits, family ghost, and all. But Miss Isabeau Hellup—daughter of another millionaire—who was, however, American, and therefore not quite so much to blame as the English one—persuaded the disinherited John Maple to resist. John, luckily, happened to be a superb ventriloquist, and his aunt did not know it. The family ghost appeared to some purpose, and all the wicked profiteers were routed. The dialogue is very witty, and the illustrations by Mr. G. K. Chesterton are delightful. Why, we wonder, does Mr. Chesterton not illustrate his own books as well as Mr. Belloc's?

I. B. O'M.

and whether, in view of the present numbers of unemployed women, he will consider the increasing of the grant this year.

*Sir A. Steel-Maitland*: I have received a letter from the Committee which I am now considering.

24th November.

"MOTHER INDIA."—*Mr. Spoor* asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that books and pamphlets are proscribed in India on the grounds that they are calculated to arouse the feelings of hatred and contempt in the minds of a section of His Majesty's Indian subjects; whether he has read a book called *Mother India* by Miss Katherine Mayo, and whether this book will be proscribed on these grounds.

*Earl Winterton*: The answer to the first and second parts of the question is in the affirmative, and to the third, in the negative.

MISSING GIRLS, LONDON.—*Colonel Day* asked the Home Secretary the number of complaints received from the Metropolitan Police for the twelve months ended to the last convenient date of girls who has disappeared in the London police area.

*Sir W. Joynson-Hicks*: The number of females under 21 years of age reported missing in the Metropolitan Police district during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1927, is 2,224. Of this number 2,159 were traced or were reported to have returned.

CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT.—*Mr. Hayday* asked the Minister of Health the number of widows, the number of dependent children, and the number of orphans receiving pensions under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act at the latest date for which figures are available; and the total amount paid since the beginning of the Act in 1926.

*Sir K. Wood*: On the 30th September last, the latest date for which these figures are available, 188,169 widows were receiving pensions, children's allowances were being paid for 246,949 children and orphans' pensions for 11,832 orphans. The amount paid to these beneficiaries since the beginning of the Act to 31st October last was £12,740,000, and the total amount, including payments to old age pensioners, was £18,700,000.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.—*Mr. John* asked the President of the Board of Education how many local authorities have started open-air classes or open-air nursery schools for small children?

*Duchess of Atholl*: Seven local authorities maintain nursery schools for small children in which special attention is given to utilizing open-air facilities, and 42 authorities maintain open-air schools for delicate children of all ages up to 16. In a number of areas, such as London and Manchester, classes more or less on open-air lines attached to public elementary schools have been started for young or delicate children.

### ARE WOMEN M.P.s OVERWORKED?

Our old enemy, Lord Banbury, greatly resents the suggestion, embodied in a letter to the Press signed by the Secretary of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, that more women M.P.s are needed because those that we have are obliged to take more than their share of work owing to the smallness of their number. In reply to it he quotes statistics of division lists and committee attendances to show that "the women members instead of being called upon to do more than their share of the work, do less". He forgets, however, that divisions and committee attendances do not compose the whole of an active M.P.s political activities, and anyone who has observed the life of a woman M.P. in its day to day happenings (women M.P.s, of course, vary like men M.P.s in their degree of devotion and the seriousness of their political interest) know that one of the features which makes the heaviest call upon their energy and patience is the virtual enlargement of their constituencies. Not only the localities which elect them, but also innumerable women's organizations up and down the country regard them as peculiarly accessible, and in a broad sense representative of the women's point of view on questions which are political without being party. In the past, the majority of women M.P.s have chosen to accept the situation and have met with extraordinary patience these extra calls upon their time and energy. Nor is it they themselves who have complained of overwork. The plaint has been lodged on their behalf by some of the women's organizations which are conscious at times of overloading them.

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Order now from The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street.

<sup>1</sup> *A London Omnibus*. (Chatto & Windus, 2s. 6d.)

<sup>2</sup> *The Haunted House*, by Hilaire Belloc. (Arrowsmith, 7s. 6d. net.)

### PROBATION IN EUROPE.

A book with the above title has just been published by Basil Blackwell, price 7s. 6d. The author is Mr. T. W. Trought, President of the National Association of Probation Officers. He gives an account of probation work in about thirty different countries and the following points from his pages may be of interest to readers of this column.

The term Probation may be taken to imply (1) a probationary period during which the offender may make good and (2) supervision by a Probation Officer. Within these limits a very great variety of procedure is found. In Belgium, France, Germany and Poland, the system of Probation is deliberately confined to minors. In other countries a conditional sentence is usually imposed when the offender (whether minor or adult) is placed on Probation, and the same kind of "surveillance" exercised over those on whom a conditional sentence had been passed is also used for those released on parole from some penal institution. Belgium is remarkable for its large number of voluntary Probation Officers. There are 400 in Brussels alone, and the intention is that each should not have more than two cases to supervise.

There is an interesting description of a Minors' Court at Prague. Each witness came forward in turn and in reply to the judge promised to speak the truth and then in token thereof shook hands with the judge. "There was a homely dignity about it all. 'Did you hear what the witness said?' the judge asked the defendant. 'What have you to say to that? It is very important.'"

The Danish methods of dealing with delinquent children are of particular interest. The age of criminal responsibility is 14, and no child under that age can be subjected to legal penalties. If children between 14 and 18 are brought to the Court charged with any offence the legal proceedings can be suspended on condition that the child is handed over to the Conseils de Tutelle and almost every case is so referred. The Conseils are committees appointed by the municipality (Copenhagen alone has thirteen such committees) to take charge of delinquent or neglected children. Any citizen under the age of 60 may be called upon by the Conseil to act as visitor to one of the children. The Conseil has power to remove a child from its parents and make it the ward of the municipality. There is an appeal from its decisions to a superior committee which sits at Copenhagen and also acts as an Advisory Board. There is a great contrast between the plan of giving such large powers to a committee of this kind (composed of legal representatives, representatives of taxpayers, doctors, teachers, etc.) and the procedure in some countries in which juvenile offenders are tried in a court of law, and very strict adherence to legal procedure is insisted upon. In Austria, France and Czechoslovakia the judge appoints in every case a defender who is charged with the duty of safeguarding the interests of the offending child. In the Juvenile Court at Paris three judges sit in black robes, circular hats, and white neckwear, on a raised dais. Various officials, police officers in uniform and advocates are all present. Different again is the idea which prevails in Belgium of a special children's judge who is chosen by the King and possesses powers which are "perhaps wider and more onerous than in any other continental country". There is an appeal against his decisions, but it is rarely if ever made. The paternal care, personal relationship and informal character of the children's Judge gain the confidence of the young offenders. "On confesse ses péchés a un seul et non à une assemblée."

On the whole the book gives the impression that the countries of Europe, in spite of post-war upheavals and financial difficulties, are giving attention and goodwill to this most important of all problems, though the distance which all countries, including our own, have yet to go is very great. We may conclude with a quotation from a source outside Europe. President Coolidge says "Justice requires as strongly the saving of that which is good as it does the distinction of that which is evil. . . Probation is the right hand in the administration of Justice".

CLARA D. RACKHAM.

### SIX POINT GROUP

#### A DEBATE

#### "PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN"

Mrs. Abbot (opponent), Dr. Marion Phillips (in favour). Chair: Mrs. Barbara Drake will be held on **TUESDAY, 6th DECEMBER, at 8 p.m.**  
**at 29 Grosvenor Place, W.1.**

Admission by ticket only (price 1/-) to be obtained from the Secretary, Six Point Group, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

### NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

#### COMMITTEE TO MEET HOME OFFICE ON AGE OF MARRIAGE.

Members will remember that at the deputation on raising the legal minimum marriage age, the Home Secretary asked the N.U.S.E.C. to form a committee of representatives of women's organizations to discuss with representatives of the Home Office the question of whether, assuming the minimum legal marriage age to be 16 years, marriages under that age should be (a) automatically void, (b) voidable, (c) neither void nor voidable. This committee has been appointed and consists of Sir Walter Greaves-Lord (British Social Hygiene Council); Lady Emmott (National Council of Women); Mrs. Boustead (Mothers' Union); Miss Picton-Turbervill (Y.W.C.A.); a representative of the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her child; Miss Rathbone and Mrs. Hubback (National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship); St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance; and Mrs. Crofts as legal advisor. The Committee is to meet the Home Office on 6th December.

#### TWO MUCH-NEEDED HANDBOOKS.

The first two handbooks of the *Sign Post Series*, which is being prepared by the N.U.S.E.C., are now available. No. 1, *Civic Health and Welfare*, by Annie R. Caton and Marian Berry, describes the main features and problems of the social services under municipal government, and will without doubt be much in demand by the large number of our members and others who are interested in local government and are anxious for information with regard to what can be expected and is being done in some places.

No. 2, *Social Insurance*, by Evelyn Martelli, summarizes the main provisions of the various Acts relating to Insurance, Pensions and Workman's Compensation, in order to enable the ordinary reader to form a general idea of their extent and character, summarizes inequalities between men and women, and makes important recommendations with regard to their alteration and amendment. Copies of both these Handbooks can be obtained from Headquarters, price 2s. 6d. each, postage 2d. extra.

#### CONFERENCE ON "MOTHER INDIA."

The report of the Conference on *Mother India* held on 21st November can be obtained from Headquarters, price 7d. post free. It is hoped that some of the speeches on that occasion will shortly be published in pamphlet form.

At its last meeting the Executive Committee decided to call for 5th inst. a further small, informal conference, consisting almost entirely of those with intimate knowledge of Indian conditions, in order to determine how best to carry out the second part of the following resolution passed unanimously at the conference on the 21st: "That this Conference, composed of representatives of women's organizations and of others interested in the welfare of India, records its gratitude to all who are sincerely endeavouring to promote social reforms in India, whether by the emancipation of its women and especially of widows, the abolition of the evil of child marriage, the reduction of maternal and child mortality, the improvement of the services of health and education, the raising of the depressed classes, the protection of animals from unnecessary suffering, or in other ways. This Conference further records its conviction that a responsibility rests upon all British citizens and not least upon British women, to interest themselves in and study these problems and to assist, by every means in their power, those whether Indians, British or of other races, who are working effectively for the social amelioration of India."

#### INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

The N.U.S.E.C. wrote to a large number of Members of the House of Commons asking for their support for the proposal that women should be appointed as Advisors to the Statutory Commission, and as members of any committees in India charged with collecting or considering evidence on legislative and administrative matters affecting social conditions. Such women would form a direct link between the Commission or Committees and those aspects of Indian life affecting women, which a Commission consisting of men only would find it difficult to explore thoroughly. Mr. Pethick-Lawrence incorporated the points

in his speech, and the Prime Minister in reply referred to the complete freedom of the Commission to obtain what help it requires in India or here. We hope, therefore, that women will be appointed as expert advisors to the Commission itself, and on committees to be set up in India.

#### QUEEN'S HALL DEMONSTRATION ON EQUAL FRANCHISE. 8th March, 1928, 8 p.m.

Great keenness and enthusiasm was shown at the little preliminary practice of the community songs, held at the Guildhouse on 24th November, and a large number of copies of the songs and of the music was sold. Our thanks are due to Miss Maude Royden and the Committee for kindly placing the Guildhouse at our disposal on this occasion. Several more local groups have also been formed to practise and it is greatly hoped that the admirable example will be followed by others without delay, as when Mr. Martin Shaw comes to conduct on 8th March, it is of the first importance that the audience should be in a position to do credit to the really good music they are to render. The demand for tickets continues brisk, and we would again urge upon all who want good places at a cheap rate to book with as little delay as possible. Tickets (all places numbered and reserved) 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., also copies of the songs (music for No. 2, 5d. post free and same price for No. 3; words only for all the songs, 1d. each or 20 for 6d.) from Miss Auld, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

#### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

##### BARNSELY S.E.C.

A meeting was held in St. Mary's Parish Room on 9th November, when Mrs. Abbott gave a most interesting address on "The Meaning of Equal Status", showing that as women's status improved so did women's activities in all directions increase and obtain recognition. Many questions were asked and literature was sold. Mrs. Wood, J.P., occupied the chair. Members were all reminded of the Whist Drive on 7th December.

##### BIRMINGHAM CITIZENSHIP SUB-SECTION.

The Citizenship Sub-section of the Birmingham N.C.W. is in touch with a large number of women's societies, and has agreed to send speakers on Equal Franchise to any who would like to arrange meetings on this subject. Mrs. Julian Osler had a very successful Equal Franchise meeting at Erdington Wesleyan Church Women's Hour. A resolution was passed, and a petition signed by the members has been sent to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Member of Parliament for that Division. Sir Arthur has replied that although he does not commit himself he will bear the petition very carefully in mind. It is hoped that two other meetings on this subject will be held in the same Division, and will send further petitions to the Member.

#### OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Edith Palliser, at the age of 67 at Homewood, Hartfield, Sussex, the home of her cousin, Miss Frances Sterling, on 26th November. Old members of the National Union will remember Miss Palliser's fine work as Parliamentary Secretary in 1908, and will remember the charm of her personality. An account of her life and work will be published next week.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### AULD LANG SYNE.

MADAM,—No doubt many of your readers have the laudable intention of joining together in groups this winter to practise the songs for the great Franchise Demonstration in March. One of those songs is to be a new version of "Auld Lang Syne." Why, oh why, do five-sixths of English people in popular gatherings pronounce the last word as if it was spelt with a "z", causing every native-bred Scot to shudder? I venture to appeal to you to give publicity to the plea that the "s" in "syne" should be given the same value as the "s" in "song." So shall one drop of potential bitterness fail to be added to the "cup o' kindness" which many Scots present on that historic occasion will whole-heartedly—even though only figuratively—drink to celebrate a great victory. I enclose my card, but will here only subscribe myself as

"AN AULD SUFFRAGIST LANG SYNE."

#### THE BOURNVILLE BENEFACTION.

Not unusually at this time of year we have occasion to thank Messrs. Cadbury Bros. for a generous case of Bournville products. We repeat our thanks this year with the assurance that its varied contents have been greatly enjoyed by THE WOMAN'S LEADER staff and by visitors to THE WOMAN'S LEADER office.

#### THE COST OF WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Last week in the House of Commons Sir Kingsley Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, submitted the latest statistics relating to widows' pensions. On 30th September, 1927, 188,169 widows were in receipt of pensions and 246,949 children in receipt of children's allowances. In addition, 11,832 orphans were receiving orphans' pensions. The total amount paid to these beneficiaries since the beginning of the Act up to 31st October was £12,740,000.

#### MISPLACED "CHIVALRY."

What is described as "an atrocious case of cruelty to animals" was brought before the Mark Cross magistrates last week by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The defendant was a woman, accused of starving sixteen cows and a calf. A fine of £10 was imposed on her, the magistrate remarking that "had she been a man she would certainly have had a long term of imprisonment". It is true that women are as a rule seldom involved in cases relating to cruelty to animals, but we fail to see why, when they are, differential treatment should be meted out to them. It is moreover an unfortunate fact that the concession of small and undesired privileges to women is often quoted as an excuse for the denial of equality in more important matters.

#### NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Japanese women, from the disadvantage point of their deplorably low status, are fighting valiantly for the principle of a single moral standard. A definite stage in this fight has recently been attained by a ruling of the Supreme Court that husbands are required to observe the same moral standard as wives. The *Hochi Shimbun*, a Conservative Tokio daily paper, quoted by the *Evening Standard* of 16th November, comments as follows on this ruling: "The judgment recognizes wives as having the right to bring an action against their husbands when they are wronged, and to sue for redress. This has established the doctrine that men and wives must observe equal chastity, and that their duties are reciprocal." We extend hearty congratulations to the women of Japan.

### THE JOINT AGENCY FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

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## COMING EVENTS.

## ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

DECEMBER 6. 3-6 p.m. Hyde Park Hotel. Birthday Party, Thé Dansant. Hostesses: Lady Forbes Robertson, Dame May Whitty, Dame Madge Kendal, and many others.

## GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

DECEMBER 12. 3 p.m. Annual Business Meeting, to be followed by Mrs. Hubback, M.A. (Principal of Morley College), "Women and Adult Education."

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

DECEMBER 13, 14, 15. Guildhall. Conference.

## LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

DECEMBER 8. 11-1 a.m., 3-5.30 p.m. American Tea and Christmas Sale at 30 Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7 (by kind permission of the Lady Emmott).

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Aldershot W.C.A. DECEMBER 9. 7.30. Debate on "Family Allowances" between Miss Fraser and Mrs. Crawford.

Edinburgh W.C.A. DECEMBER 7. 8 p.m. Gartshore Hall, 116 George Street. Miss Mary Tweedie, M.A., "Impressions from an American Holiday—Educational and others." Chair: Prof. G. H. Thomson.

Gillingham W.C.A. DECEMBER 5. 7.30. Miss Macadam, "The Woman's Programme in Parliament."

Hertford W.C.A. DECEMBER 7. 3 p.m. Miss Auld, "Equal Franchise."

Preston W.C.A. DECEMBER 12. 7.30. Orient Cafe, Friargate. Dr. F. Sharpe, "Education in matters of Public Health."

St. Pancras S.E.C. DECEMBER 7. 8 p.m. 27 Grove Terrace, Highgate Road. Miss Alison Neilans, "League of Nations Report on Traffic in Women and Children." Chair: Captain Fraser, M.P.

## SIX POINT GROUP.

DECEMBER 6. 8 p.m. 29 Grosvenor Place, W. Debate on "Protective Legislation for Women," between Mrs. Abbot and Dr. Marion Phillips.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

DECEMBER 5. 8 p.m. Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W. Conference on Native Labour. Lecturer, Mr. H. Grimshaw, of the I.L.O., Geneva. Admission free.

Kensington Branch. DECEMBER 6. 8.15. King's College for Women, Campden Hill, W. 8. Baron Mayendorff, "Women under the Soviet Government." Chair: Prince Mirsky. Tickets from 22 Westbourne Park Villas, W. 2, or at door.

## YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DECEMBER 3. 3 p.m. Fishmonger's Hall, London Bridge. Christmas Fair. Opened by the Countess of Northbrook. Whist Drive, Dancing.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau, Interviews, 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30. (Not Saturdays.)

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1 (new address), requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 7s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 4th December. 3.30. The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., "Our State Education." 6.30. Miss Maude Royden.

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