

A MONSTROUS INJUSTICE.

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WOMAN'S LEADER

AND
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NOTES AND NEWS

Matrimonial Causes Bill.

On Tuesday, 26th June, the Matrimonial Causes Bill, which provides that a wife may divorce her husband on the same grounds as a husband may divorce his wife, passed its second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 95 votes to 8. It was an amazing experience to have Lord Buckmaster, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Gorell, and Lord Birkenhead all vying with each other in supporting this Bill. This is surely the first time that such an event has taken place in the history of Divorce Law reform. As Earl Russell pointed out, for thirteen years the best brains in the House of Lords have been struggling to put through legislation to amend the present law; now for the first time an opportunity had arisen to get something on the Statute Book. It is true that Lord Buckmaster and others interested in the wider aspect of Divorce Law reform consider this Bill inadequate. Lord Buckmaster, however, in an impassioned speech, made a strong appeal to the whole House, and more especially to Lord Birkenhead, to allow the Bill to pass through unamended. Lord Birkenhead, though very critical of the Bill, tempered his desire for amendments to points other than the need for extending the grounds on which a divorce can be given. If, as a result of the real desire on the part of most Members of the House of Lords to see this little Bill pass into law, amendments are not put down for the Committee Stage, the success of the Bill is finally assured.

The Committee on the Guardianship, Custody, and Maintenance of Infants Bill.

The Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament on the above Bill started to take evidence on Wednesday, 13th inst., and has already examined several witnesses. Evidence in favour of the Bill has been given by Dr. Burgin (Lecturer to the Law Society), by Miss Eleanor Rathbone (President of the N.U.S.E.C.), by Mr. Wade (Agent-General for British Columbia), by Mrs. Hood, J.P. (ex-President of the Women's Co-operative Guild). The Committee will probably continue to meet for another week or more, and has yet to hear the bulk of evidence given by certain eminent legal lights against the practicability of the Bill. The promoters of the Bill are, however, confident that most of the difficulties are—given good-will—capable of solution. It is when the difficulties are stiffened by the thorny background of prejudice and belief in the supremacy of the father that they loom so large. It is distressing, however, to hear from certain members of the Committee that they still require conversion as to

the existence of a real demand for the Bill. In our article entitled "A Monstrous Injustice" the case is convincingly stated. No opportunity of collecting evidence that a demand exists should be lost by those who are in earnest about this reform, and expressions of opinion, or instances of injustice under the existing law, should be sent at once to the Secretary of the Committee at the House of Lords.

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill.

The second reading of this Bill took place on Friday, 22nd June. The debate lasted all day and ranged over the whole question of University reform, including finance, adult education, and what is of particular interest to our readers—the admission of women to membership of Cambridge University. This vexed question played a very prominent part, though, of course, the real fight with regard to it will come in the Committee Stage.

Mr. J. R. M. Butler (Cambridge University), in an able speech in which he dealt with most of the points raised by the Bill, gave a valuable summary of the position of women at Cambridge. He pointed out the practical disadvantages of exclusion both to students and staff. "It is impossible that women teachers who are excluded from examining and from the discussion of educational matters in the University should be able to give as good teaching to their students as they would be able to do otherwise." He further showed the difference in principle between general interference by the Government in the administration and day to day work of the University and "Parliament simply stepping down and opening the doors to any new class of applicant" as when the nonconformists were admitted by the University Tests Acts of 1871. Mr. William Graham, that doughty champion of women at Cambridge, argued in favour of their admission to membership from the point of view of the woman taxpayer, whilst Sir Ernest Pollock added the weight of his support. Mrs. Wintringham raised the question of the appointment of a woman on the Statutory Commissions of each University. The opposition, as was to be expected, came from Mr. Rawlinson, Senior Member for Cambridge University, who, according to Colonel Wedgwood, "seemed to know his speech almost by heart . . . and must have used similar arguments when the Tests Acts were repealed or in a previous incarnation!"

The Coercion of Cambridge.

We pray sometimes to be delivered from our friends. Such a prayer was answered when Colonel Wedgwood and his

supporters withdrew an ill-advised amendment calling for the rejection of the Bill unless the admission of women to membership were included. Our cause is too good for such blunt weapons. The Hon. E. L. Wood's introductory speech was clear and sober, though the definition of his attitude to the admission of women, which was awaited with great interest, was only elicited by a direct question. Unfortunately, he stated that although "it happens to be my personal view that the admission of women to full membership of Cambridge University is inevitable and right . . . I know that interference by Parliament in such a matter of vital importance and controversy within the University, even from the women's point of view, is not unlikely to lead to undesirable results. Therefore it will be my duty to indicate to the Committee that I think the balance of advantage consists in leaving the Bill as it stands and in allowing Cambridge to make its own reforms." This attitude of Mr. Wood makes it clear that no help, rather the reverse in fact, is to be expected from the Government. The Bill has been committed to Standing Committee B., and those who advocate the admission of women to membership and the appointment of a woman on each Statutory Commission must do all they can to influence the members of that Committee. Amendments have already been put down, of which the following is the most important:—

"Clause 6, page 3, line 36, at end, add 'and the said statutes and regulations shall give effect to the recommendations of the Cambridge Committee in relation to the position of women at Cambridge, set out in paragraphs 112-120 inclusive, in part D (Summary of Recommendations and Suggestions) of the aforesaid Report, subject to such modifications, if any, as the Commission may think requisite. It is going to be a hard fight and a complicated one."

The Middleman's Loot.

Some weeks ago we commented in these columns on the first interim report of the Departmental Committee on the Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Products. Our readers may remember that it dealt with milk; and that its general verdict was one of emphatic condemnation of our present methods of distribution. A second interim report, dealing with fresh fruit and vegetables, has now appeared; and its verdict is no less

uncomplimentary to the *status quo*. In this case the principal damage is caused by the multiplicity of the middlemen; in some cases as many as six intermediaries stand between producer and consumer, each adding his costs and his profits to the price which the housewife eventually hands over the counter. The main item in such intermediate costs appears to be excessive railway charges, which in some cases exceed the selling price of the product. As regards the retailers, the Committee is of opinion that excessive profits are not being made, though they quote some astonishing figures, notably that of parsnips sold in West End shops at a gross profit of 331 per cent. on wholesale prices. As regards wholesale distribution, the company which owns and controls Covent Garden Market is the chief offender. In no other market, the Committee opines, is the accommodation so deficient and the congestion so acute. The report ends with a sermon to all concerned. Producers should increase their knowledge of marketing; distributors should make every effort to eliminate archaic methods; retailers should be content with a lower profit on a larger turnover. To ordinary people like ourselves the revelations contained in these two reports are most disturbing. We are assured by our Government, on the authority of the most fundamental laws of economics, that competitive private enterprise may be relied upon to supply our needs with a maximum of efficiency at a minimum of cost. And then a Departmental Committee goes and tells us things like this.

An Examination for Citizens.

We warmly commend the example of the Birmingham National Council of Women in setting examination papers on citizenship for members of Women's Societies of various kinds in that city. Prizes and certificates are given to the Societies, not the individuals, gaining the highest average of marks. Nineteen questions are asked, and these are grouped under the headings: Parliament, Local Government, Education, Public Health, Taxation, League of Nations, Temperance, and General. Competitors must answer eight questions, one at least of which must be on either Parliament or Local Government. We hope to return to this useful experiment in a subsequent issue of this paper, and discuss ways by which it might be developed not only among organized bodies of women, but for the benefit of many individuals scattered throughout the country who are too remote for ordinary facilities of education in citizenship and current politics.

A MONSTROUS INJUSTICE.

However powerful the case for a reform, it cannot always escape the danger of losing its effect by reiteration. For some years most of our readers have been familiar with the arguments in favour of the Guardianship, Custody, and Maintenance of Infants Bill, initiated by the National Union for Equal Citizenship, which gives to mothers equal rights and responsibilities with fathers over their children. They have probably been asked more than once to vote for resolutions in favour of the Bill, and possibly such resolutions have come to seem to them "common form" to be passed without controversy but also without enthusiasm.

If so, it is time such readers aroused themselves out of their apathy; for the Bill is passing through a critical stage, and much may depend upon the action that is taken by its friends in the next few weeks. A Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament is considering its provisions and taking evidence from witnesses for and against. It is clear that the opposition proceeds mainly from eminent lawyers who are more impressed by the possibility of technical difficulties of administration than by the wrongs and sufferings which the Bill seeks to relieve. In order to counterbalance the influences of such evidence it is very necessary that the committee should be impressed with the urgency of the need for a change in the present law and the strength of the demand for it in the country.

We appeal, therefore, most earnestly to our readers to help to demonstrate the driving power behind the Bill, and in order to stimulate them we venture once more to remind them of the nature of the monstrous wrong which it aims at redressing. Every woman who bears a child brings it into the world at a cost of some risk to life and great physical suffering. She is expected, at least if she belong to the working class, to make the care of her children the chief occupation and interest of her life. Yet in the eyes of the law her rights over them are *nil*. In their father alone, as a modern textbook puts it, is vested during his life-time "the sole control of the custody, maintenance, education, and religion of his infant unmarried children at least until the age of 16." It is difficult to realize the extent of the powers which this abominable law bestows upon a husband who may chance to have the instincts of a petty tyrant or who has conceived

a spite against his wife or who has married a woman beneath him in social station and becomes ashamed of her. Such a man can torture and humiliate his wife in a thousand ways by flouting her authority over the children or putting another woman in control over her head. He may separate the children, even a baby at the breast, entirely from their mother, without the law giving her any redress.

It is sometimes said that such instances are rare. It may be so, but it is impossible to estimate, for pride will prevent a woman disclosing her married unhappiness so long as she is aware that the law allows no remedy.

Much more numerous, however, are the cases where the cause of the mother's suffering is the father's failure to provide her with the means of maintaining the children properly. As every experienced social worker knows, it is terribly common in the poorer section of the working class to find husbands who hand over to their wives the smallest possible proportion of their wages and spend the rest on drink, tobacco, and betting. Against such husbands the present law gives the wife absolutely no protection so long as they continue to live together. In nearly every other civilized country but this, the law lays it down that when a man has undertaken the responsibilities of fatherhood he shall maintain his children in reasonable accordance with his means. In great Britain the wife and children without property of their own have no rights, except to be protected, as a dog or cat is protected, from actual starvation or maltreatment. This, again, is very nearly the only civilized country in the world where it is possible for a man to marry a wife in her youth, to give her a number of children, and then to die leaving every penny he possesses to his mistress, even though his wife and infant children should become chargeable to the rates.

These are some of the injustices which the Bill under consideration seeks to remove. It throws an amazing light upon the attitude towards women which still prevails in some quarters that high legal luminaries are found willing to come forward to defend the present state of the law in this regard and to declare that no case exists for reform.

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

It is a merciful dispensation of Providence which enables the human mind to forget its sense of proportion. How, otherwise, would our legislators support the nervous strain of waiting for a settlement of the Reparations deadlock. Day by day we watch the fluctuations of the mark as a sick-room watcher follows each movement on the patient's temperature chart. And day by day the fluctuations become wilder, the peaks dizzily higher. We are watchers indeed—waiting with tied hands for a break in the combined malice and stupidity of the French Government. Meanwhile, domestic affairs continue to occupy and interest us.

On Wednesday of last week the Housing Bill came up for its Report Stage, and on Monday of this week its Third Reading was taken.

In the course of the earlier debate, Mr. Chamberlain renewed his declaration of faith in the efficacy of private enterprise. He had, he declared, made clear from the beginning his intention that the Bill should "show a bias in favour of the building of houses by private enterprise, because he was sincerely convinced that it was in that way, and in that way alone, that we could ever get a sufficient number of houses built." There is no doubt that to some extent the verdict of history justifies Mr. Chamberlain's faith. During the industrial revolution private enterprise gave us a sufficiency of housing accommodation for a rapidly increasing population—a sufficiency, that is to say, in response to effective economic demand. The only trouble was that much of the accommodation thus provided was not of a salubrious type.

Thursday saw the eagerly awaited debate on the Labour Party's "living wage" amendment to the Coal Mines Minimum Wage Act of 1912. The attitude of the Labour Party in pressing

for a substantial wage increase under the existing conditions of the industry is curiously reminiscent of recent French claims for the development of a Reparations policy with reference solely to the full satisfaction of France's legitimate claims, uncomplicated by any irrelevant consideration of Germany's "so-called capacity to pay." In all probability the leaders of the Labour Party were only too well aware of the practical futility of any attempt to secure an appreciable addition to the present inadequate wage bill without the Sankey programme or some equally fundamental measure of reorganization as a preliminary condition. The defeat of their amendment being a foregone conclusion, they would have lost nothing had they taken this opportunity of airing their full demand instead of solemnly proposing to distribute as wages sums which do not at present exist. But are the advocates of Family Endowment asleep that no member of the House was found to champion the obvious solution of the present mining deadlock—a more economical distribution among the wage-earners of such sums as really do exist?

To-day (Wednesday) the Cabinet is expected to come to a decision with regard to the continuance of the Juvenile Training Centres, whose three months' experimental run comes to an end this week. There is the question of expense to be considered—especially in view of our heavy new commitments in the matter of Air Defence, not to mention the cost of making suitable arrangements for the needs of super-Dreadnoughts at Singapore.

[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.]

CO-PARTNERSHIP AND THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

There is one side of the enfranchisement of women which has been tardy in its arrival in this country, but it is coming. It is the entrance of women into the business world, not as hands only, for that came along ago, but in positions of responsibility: as managers, heads of departments, directors.

This is a matter of the utmost importance to the Woman's Movement.

In a penetrating little speech at the International Franchise Club last week, Dr. Bertha Lütz, the Brazilian delegate to the Rome Congress, commented on the inequality of the development of the Woman's Movement in various parts of the world. Some of the nations which were most advanced in some directions lagged furthest behind in others.

She is right. In Great Britain we have won a large measure of political freedom, education, and entry into the professions, but we have neglected to obtain commercial power and, for this reason, we are not so free in some respects as our politically unenfranchised sisters in France, or as the American women.

England has been called "a nation of shop-keepers"; the phrase is derogatory but has an element of truth. In a country whose commerce is her very life-blood, it would be idle to suppose that the status of women will equal that of men unless we number amongst us women with the qualities of those merchant princes whose judgment and daring have contributed so much to our national wealth.

Already we have some women whose names are associated with successful business management: Miss Dorothy Cadbury, Miss Marie Lawson, the Hon. Lady Parsons, and Viscountess Rhondda are cases in point; but we need more of these women, and it would be well if young women leaving school and college at present, would consider the laurels which are to be won both for themselves and for the Woman's Movement in the business world.

There is a further point to be considered. Women coming into commerce now have a great advantage in the fact that they can profit very largely by the blunders of men.

Industrialism in this country has been very rapid in its rise and development. We must remember that it was only in 1771 that Arkwright opened his factory in Derbyshire. In a child of over rapid growth one expects vagaries, uncertainties of temper, even sometimes a slight deformity, and so it is with our modern industrial system. Our strikes and industrial

disputes are the feverish outbursts of an organism that is not yet attuned to the society it has to serve. It needs wise guidance and tactful handling; in a word, it needs "mothering" if it is to develop to the full its vast possibilities for good.

It is in her task of "mothering" that the business woman will seek the aid of Co-Partnership.

She will want to discover some means of giving her workers better conditions, a more fully developed life, whilst guarding most carefully the precious qualities of individuality and pluck which are so essential to business success. If she has the welfare of the workers at heart she will probably have studied Socialism and considered the possibilities of State Control, of the means of production, distribution, and exchange. If she is really a business woman as well as a reformer she will reject this theory almost as soon as she gets a practical grip of her work, for she will realize that no small and unestablished business, especially one which deals with a new product or invention, could flourish under such conditions.

In the relationships of employer and employee there remains then either the attitude of "each for himself and devil take the hindmost" or an attempt to weld a business into an organization in which the profit of the management, whether this be individual or corporate, is also the profit of the humblest worker, and in which the worker is in the position to acquire, if he wishes to do so, some voice in the management.

The latter attitude is that of co-partnership, and the business woman would do well to study its claims if she desires to have harmonious relations with her employees.

She will find that the term covers a large number of schemes, varying from simple profit-sharing, such as that adopted by Messrs. Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs, manufacturers of Clarnico sweetmeats, to those in which the employees have a considerable voice in the management, such as that of the South Metropolitan Gas Company. She will find also that the Labour Co-Partnership Association, which has been studying this question for nearly forty years, can help her in working out the schemes which are most applicable to her business, and is able to point out where they are most likely to break down. During the last few months a Women's Advisory Committee, of which Lady Parsons is the Chairman, has been established, and is doing excellent propaganda work and will readily supply literature and information to all who are interested.

MARY E. MANNING.

CINDERELLA AND THE DUKE.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Labour on Domestic Service will be awaited with much interest, and, thanks to the useful publicity it has already received, should clear away the mist of prejudice and misunderstanding which has enveloped the whole subject. The evidence, as so far given, suggests that the two fundamental difficulties at the root of the matter may be summed up in terms familiar to readers of this paper—status and opportunities—the first of which will be dealt with in this article.

Domestic science is still the Cinderella of so-called women's occupations. Anyone who has failed in other callings can fall back on it; any woman, however experienced and well trained in some other skilled capacity, who is temporarily unemployed is expected to "go into service." The Duke of Rutland and others who clamour for the abolition of the "dole" for women who refuse this alternative to destitution are doing a grave injury to a dignified and necessary service to the community. They are degrading it to a test of genuineness of need on a par with chopping firewood or picking oakum or some other form of unskilled work offered to the unemployed.

The domestic service difficulty will have gone a long way towards settlement when domestic service is regarded as a skilled occupation for which training and aptitude is essential. In a speech at the recent conference of women engineers at Birmingham University, a distinguished speaker stated that, except for the introduction of the sewing machine, domestic work in the average home is as primitive as it was two hundred years ago. No wonder! We are only just beginning to realize that domestic arts call for trained women with brains and ideas as well as technical dexterity. Compare the task of a cook or a housemaid to the repetition work of a factory girl, and yet domestic workers (however emphatically it may be denied) occupy a lower social grade in the eyes of their own class than the industrial worker. What is the remedy? We look with expectation to the forthcoming report of the present much discussed inquiry for the reply to this question, and in the meantime venture to throw out a few suggestions.

In the first place, the ridiculous notion that any woman or girl is adapted for domestic service must be combatted, and the necessity of training, whether in vocational training centres or in the form of a sort of apprenticeship under a qualified servant must be preached in season and out of season until it sinks into the popular imagination. Secondly, domestic workers should have a right to expect the same respectful treatment that is accorded to other adult women. The use of the Christian name is a case in point. Why should the domestic worker be Mary Jane to the *Saturday Review*, the butcher, the baker, and the postman, when her sister, with not a whit better brains or appearance, is Miss Smith in her office, factory or shop. The other day, a maid with whom the writer was discussing this point, said she did not object to her "lady" calling her by her Christian name, but she did dislike its familiar use by the various tradespeople who came about the house.

Then again she has a right to expect a reasonable amount of confidence in her behaviour due to a grown-up woman capable of looking after herself. Why should she, unless she is very young or of unstable character, come home on the stroke of ten on her nights out? In the case of trustworthy women, the writer has never made inquiries as to the precise moment of return, and is even willing to give a latch-key—supposed to be the symbol of emancipation—on special occasions.

A further outward and visible sign of this neglect of her personality, which has not often been noted, is the inconsideration with which a mistress will engage a new servant without any sort of consultation with her existing staff. The newcomer will, in the very nature of things, live in the closest intimacy with those already in the house; she will probably even share a bedroom with one of them. Domestic peace, as well as the personal happiness and comfort of the maids, depends on harmonious relations behind the scenes, and personal experience has shown that these are very materially assisted by introducing a likely candidate to her future companions and fellow-workers, and taking them into one's confidence before the final selection.

Lastly, and no-reader of this paper will quarrel with this, the "status" of the domestic worker will never be right until she acquires a vote and ranks as a citizen with its rights and privileges, but this leads to the discussion of the question of "opportunities" in domestic service, which must be left for another article.

ELIZABETH MACADAM.

A SPANISH BABY CLINIC.

By Alys Russell.

Unique in beauty and situation, Barcelona presents many attractions to the traveller, with its quaint, narrow streets of old churches and buildings, surrounded by fine new buildings in magnificent shady *ramblas*. In one of these fine new streets, but near a very poor quarter, stands a square house of blue tiles and grey stone, rather in the Moorish style, and over its wide doorway is a large bas-relief of the Madonna and Child, surrounded by other mothers and babies. The lettering above says "Lactancia Municipal," but the house is much more than a mere milk depot. It is the centre of Barcelona's care for mothers and babies, and is organized under the supervision of a Town Council Committee and a Town Medical Officer in something the same way as our own Maternity Centres.

Inside the door is a large light hall, two stories high, under a glass roof, and lined with gay pink tiles. Three large rooms, with smaller rooms attached, contain the three clinics for babies, for expectant mothers, and for gynaecological cases. In the first room for the babies I found a handsome young woman doctor, who was examining the babies and giving advice to the mothers, and writing out prescriptions for free medicine. The babies seemed to me very small and puny, but most of them were sensibly dressed in the new "English fashion" (that is, shortened at three instead of at eight months), and I only saw one binder. There were no dummy comforters, against which, the doctor told me, a constant warfare was being waged.

About a dozen expectant mothers were in the obstetric room, standing about in a circle, while the doctor, a man, read aloud some detailed directions, and then gave each one a paper. They looked very poor and very stupid. He sees them once a fortnight, or once a week, during their pregnancy, but only assists the midwife at confinements when there is special need. Midwives must have a two years' training before they can practise.

The gynaecological rooms had every facility for examinations and operations, and upstairs there was a large pharmaceutical laboratory for analyses. Next to it was a little hospital of eight beds for difficult cases, and though it was clean and neat, it was very airless, and the patients seemed troubled with flies, though the fly season had hardly begun in early May. The attendants were neatly dressed, but were not trained nurses, of whom there are very few in Spain, where nursing is left to the nuns. There were also other smaller wards, equally unventilated.

Behind the hall downstairs was a clean bright waiting-room, and a window for delivering bottles. The walls were decorated in inlaid tiles with mottoes and words of advice in the Catalan dialect, such as, "No child is sad if he is well," "No well-conducted mother feeds any child but her own," "In a vaccinated family there is no small-pox," and finally, "When the night comes, cats go to the roof and children to bed." This last suggestion is not always heeded, as Spanish children seem very often to be very late, and little mites of two and three years can be seen eating the late Spanish dinner, including the inevitable course of shellfish, at 9 or 10 o'clock.

Behind this hall was an immense plant for sterilizing the milk, washing the bottles, etc., and I was told it was the gift of King Alfonso, on one of his rare visits to Barcelona. Finally, in the basement, I was shown a nice dining-room, with places laid for fifty mothers, and next to it a large and attractive kitchen, where several white-robed cooks were busy preparing the dinner.

There are no lectures and no classes for the mothers, and the whole place seemed rather more like a hospital than a friendly English School for Mothers, with a welcoming Superintendent, and Health Visitors who know each mother and her special needs and circumstances. But in Barcelona there is only one such centre, only open in the mornings, and it would not be possible to know intimately the thousands and thousands of mothers and babies who pass through the institution every year in a city of nearly a million inhabitants.

Though difficult to judge from my short visit and my lingual limitations, I should say that while the Spanish doctors seem very scientific and very keen, and their equipment and ideas are excellent and thoroughly up to date, the ordinary Spanish lack of hygiene and Spanish lack of public spirit, limit the human accomplishment and leave much to be desired. But certainly it is what they need, and perhaps it is all they can make use of. Without being able to ascertain the exact figures, I was told that the mortality rate had much diminished since the work was begun 20 years ago, and Barcelona is certainly to be congratulated on its fight for the health of its mothers and babies.

LADY ASTOR AT HOME.

In the summer of 1922, Lady Astor sailed for the United States with the double purpose of attending the Pan-American Women's Convention in Baltimore and revisiting her old home in Virginia. The visit grew into a political tour, in the course of which Lady Astor made about forty speeches to mighty audiences in various parts of the Eastern States, and enjoyed a "Huldigung" worthy of America's best traditions of hospitality and appreciation—and that is saying a lot. The speeches consisted mainly of a plea for American co-operation in the League of Nations, and it is a selection from them¹ that William Heinemann, Ltd., now gives us in book form, together with a foreword by their speaker, who modestly confesses to a painful consciousness of the shortcomings of her "style, oratory, and grammar."

Well—let us confess straightaway that we who read these speeches are not for one moment conscious of these three defects; though, possibly, if we threw ourselves into an academic frame of mind and sat down to consider the matter between a volume of Edmund Burke and a portrait of Lord Rosebery, we should be able to attain such consciousness. The fact is, Lady Astor does not leave us time or energy for consciousness of these trifles, for as soon as she speaks to us, either in the flesh or in print, we immediately become absorbedly and acutely conscious of so much else. To start with, we are conscious of her racy and pointed, if sometimes inconsequent, wit. To go on with, we are conscious of her extraordinary power of sympathy with all kinds of people, and of the self-forgetful sincerity which enables her to speak to an audience as though its many thousand ears were rolled into the two ears of an intimate friend. Finally, having recognized and bowed to the wit and sympathy of Lady Astor's oratory, we become conscious of the fact that she is an incorrigible preacher of sermons, and that however much she may disguise her sermons as political speeches, social speeches, or any other kind of speeches, they remain sermons first and foremost all the time.

Now this, we venture to agree with Lady Astor, is precisely the type of speech that is needed for the conversion of the U.S.A. to the ideal of world co-operation. For the trouble is that materially, not culturally of course, the U.S.A. can do without the world perfectly well. At any rate, she can do without it to a far greater extent than Great Britain can. If we in this country are in a position to boast of having played the Good Samaritan to the world, we must at the same time admit that the Samaritan benefactor recognized in the torn and bleeding figure by the wayside, his customer, his debtor, and his gardener rolled into one. The rescue was an act not merely of goodwill, but of self-preservation. But to the U.S.A., with its vast resources of wheat and pasture, oil, coal, cotton, tobacco—with all the conditions that a modern, civilized State needs for the development of a full, economic life, a share in the management of that undisciplined criminal lunatic asylum which bears the ill-omened name of Europe can have little attraction as a business proposition.

That, of course, is the fundamental difficulty which complicates the future of Great Britain and the U.S.A. as working partners in the organization and preservation of the world's peace. From a business point of view the U.S.A. has such a much smaller stake in the game. It is only when the problem is tackled first and foremost from a spiritual point of view that the case for the participation of the U.S.A. in the political destinies of the outside world becomes perfectly clear. Lady Astor's sermoniacal method of approach is a most wise method. It is the only method. But the difficulty with regard to its widespread use is that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the person who pursues it ends in being tedious if not positively nauseating. If you or we, reader, were to adopt it, the result might be distressing.² But in Lady Astor's case it succeeds. Her sermons are without doubt genuinely impressive; and an attempt to analyse her success leads us to the disturbing thought that perhaps goodness and sincerity unaccompanied by a sense of humour and a ready wit are of little avail in this world of sin. We should be sorry to believe this, for in no part of the Bible are these last qualities mentioned as an essential adjunct of

¹ "My Two Countries", by Nancy Astor. Wm. Heinemann, Ltd., 5s.

² This does not, of course, apply to all our readers. A former editor and a present member of the Board of Directors are obvious and notable exceptions.

spiritual power. Indeed, it cannot be so; there have been hundreds of good men and women recorded by history and in the lives of the Saints whose goodness was unadulterated by these superficial and extraneous qualities. And yet . . . and yet . . .

M. D. S.

THE LAW AT WORK.³

BOOKS FOR MAGISTRATES.

A question is often asked as to what books are most useful for a magistrate either to read or to consult, and it is thought that it might be a help if a list of such books with some description of them were given here.

First, with regard to books of reference. The standard work is *Stone's Justices' Manual*, which is published annually by Shaw & Co. at 35s. A copy is always to be found on the table of the Justices' Clerk, so that on account of its price many magistrates may prefer to consult it there. It is an exhaustive statement on the laws which magistrates are called upon to administer, and has elaborate footnotes giving examples of previous decisions.

Two handbooks may be mentioned which are descriptive of the work of a Justice of the Peace, (1) *The Justice and his Functions*, by a Middlesex Magistrate, published by Dent, which is very easy to read and contains some useful suggestions; and (2) *The Justice at Work*, which is adopted by the Magistrates' Association, and has been already noticed in this column. Another small book which gives a good deal of information in a concise form is *The Office of Magistrate*, published by Butterworth.

Two books by the same author, G. Glover Alexander, have been published by the Cambridge University Press. The title of both is the same, *The Administration of Justice in Criminal Matters*, but the smaller of the two is a half-crown book and an abridgment of the larger book. As the name implies, each of these books deals with the whole subject of criminal justice from the Police Court to the Privy Council, and not only that part of it which is administered by courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The larger book is full of information, and also contains much that is of interest to the general reader as well as to the magistrate. There is a full description of a criminal trial, with the exact order in which everything is done. The duties of the Home Secretary and the police are dealt with; there is also an account of the prison system, of recent legislation, and a list of offences triable summarily which may now soon be out of date. In the smaller work, much that is of interest is perforce omitted, but a clear outline is preserved of what every Justice ought to know.

There are two books of more general interest which can be heartily recommended: Judge Parry's *The Law and the Woman* and *The Law and the Poor*. In the former a very wide field is covered, starting with Adam and Eve and concluding with a plea for women's suffrage. But in the intervening pages we find many examples of the wrongs still suffered by women before the law which have been gathered by a County Court Judge in the course of a long experience.

In *The Law and the Poor* Judge Parry deals with the injustices suffered by the poor before the law simply through their poverty. He takes a series of Acts, such as Workmen's Compensation, Bankruptcy, and Divorce, and shows in each case in turn how hard it is for a poor man to obtain his rights. He shows how in the Police Courts and the County Court the scales are always heavily weighted in favour of the man who has money in his pocket which enables him to meet his liabilities, to get legal assistance, to appeal to a higher court, to pay a fine, to find bail, or meet the costs of an action. The book is written in Judge Parry's well-known, somewhat breezy style, but the whole story amounts to nothing less than an exposure of our present judicial system.

This short article can only deal with a few books. No mention can be made here of the works on the Prison system—both official and critical—which should be read by every magistrate so that he or she may have some idea of what is involved in a sentence of imprisonment. If any magistrate would draw attention in this paper to any other books which she has found particularly useful it would be of interest and assistance to others.

³ Under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crofts as Hon. Solicitor.

LABOUR-SAVING COOKING.

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When eliminating the unnecessary from the daily household round we may well do away with preserve-making.

"In their petticoats of satin, and their gaily coloured gowns."

But let us face facts manfully. Unless we can bottle fruit, etc., for ourselves, or have plenty of money to pay skilled individuals to do it for us, it is best in these days to buy it from some reliable firm.

Gathered and Preserved.

Pulping is, of course, a commercial expedient that may be useful, though not attractive, but there are firms that will have nought to do with it.

If these are too dear for cooking purposes, a very fine range of pure jam comes in properly lacquered tins from the Colonies, where the fruit is grown and preserved under the best conditions, for the food laws over yonder are very strict, much better than our own.

Our own prudence is relied upon for our protection. As the English law stands at present the tradesman is compelled to supply the type of goods the customer demands.

Concerning Omelets.

Therefore we can quit preserves, etc., and continue to discuss breakfast dishes.

Fruit and cereals of some kind, of course; but it is unnecessary to enlarge on them. We all have our particular fads.

To-day we will sing the praises of the omelet. Miss Mallock has a most illuminating chapter on the subject, but in case you have not followed my advice and bought her book I give a few directions.

Roughly speaking there are two kinds: The flaky French omelette, and the cushiony American species. The latter is the easiest to make, but you can't make it with preserved eggs or with the dried variety.

(1) Take two fresh eggs; break the yolks into one soup plate and the whites into another.

(2) Beat up the yolks with a few drops of milk, not more than a teaspoonful, season with pepper and salt if for a savoury omelet. Finely chopped herbs may also be mixed in, or grated cheese; other and heavier ingredients such as mushrooms, kidney and bacon, asparagus, tomatoes, fish, etc., should be added later on.

(3) Whip the whites on the other plate to a stiff froth that won't fall off the plate if you turn it over. Then lightly fold them into the yolks without "breaking" them down.

An Ordinary Frying-pan.

Have ready a frying-pan, flat in the middle.

(4) Put in it 1/2 oz. butter (margarine won't do!), make this hot; it should froth, but not still and vapoury as for frying fish, etc.

(5) Pour in the egg mixture and tilt the pan so that it is covered evenly.

(6) Holding the fork flat, move the surface of the egg round and round. The idea is not to break the under part next the pan; but be careful not to let it burn, the heat underneath must not be too close or too fierce.

(7) Have ready some cooked and hot mushrooms or any other filling. Place them on half the omelet, whilst it is still creamy but ready to take up (it is done when it does not "run"). Fold over the other half, lift on to a hot dish, and send quickly to table.

MARY EVELYN.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

OUR APPEAL.

We acknowledge gratefully the following generous donations already received in response to our S.O.S. We hope to publish a further and longer list in a few weeks.

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name, Amount. Includes General Fund and Towards Removal Expenses.

For work on Guardianship, Maintenance, and Custody of Infants Bill.

LECTURES BY SIR MARTIN CONWAY AND MR. MICHAEL SADLEIR.

Sir Martin Conway has very kindly consented to give a lecture on the situation in Palestine (whence he has recently returned), at 3 Great College Street (by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Caroe), on 4th July, at 5 p.m. Tickets for the lecture will be 5s. Mrs. Henry Fawcett will be in the chair.

On 9th July Mr. Michael Sadleir is giving a lecture on "Some Victorian Novelists and Frances Trollope" at 8 Wetherby Place, the drawing-room of which has been very kindly lent by Sir Philip and Lady Lloyd Greame.

GUARDIANSHIP, ETC., OF INFANTS BILL.

At the first meeting of the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament Dr. Burgin gave evidence of great value in favour of the Bill. The N.U.S.E.C. is greatly indebted to Dr. Burgin, who is an authority on legal questions relating to the status of women, for much help.

THE TIVERTON BY-ELECTION.

The N.U.S.E.C. is very glad to have had a small share in this interesting campaign. Mr. Acland is a very old friend and we welcome him back to the House of Commons.

EQUAL DIVORCE.

Though not yet out of the wood we have the highest hopes for success in the House of Lords. With such a large majority for the second reading it seems almost impossible that the Bill will now come to grief.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

"LAST CHRISTMAS."

MADAM,—May we have an assurance from Miss Hartley that the terrible "Last Christmas" (WOMAN'S LEADER, 8th June) was once again her actual experience?

I believe it was, knowing what she has told us of her nights in lodging-houses, and feeling that as long as such grievous sores as "mixed lodging-houses" continue, a situation such as she describes is bound to exist under certain conditions.

It is so difficult for even suffragists, who may have learned a little of such conditions being hidden away here and there in our towns, to realize that such a horror could really have existence in some small village, or even, in isolation, on some country road, as Miss Hartley's article reminds us is possible.

For myself, I had forgotten to picture them—in the country!! I am sure I am voicing the thoughts of all readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER, and of many others, when I say that we think of Miss Hartley with the greatest admiration, and feel that a tremendous thing this is which she does for us all.

M. A. MACLAGAN.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

MADAM,—My friend and I wish to write to you from our point of view on domestic service. We know the calling is quite honourable, but general conditions are abominable. People desire refined helps in their homes, but quite ignore the fact that they (the maids) must have refinement.

The bedroom has the very worst of everything and is usually an attic, though there are other rooms shut up from one year to another, but it would never do for the maids (though refined) to use one, and we know from present experience the bitterness one feels towards an employer who has four sitting-rooms and yet does not give her maids the offer of one room for a change from a kitchen, which has only been made liveable in by their own effort.

E. T. C.

BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—It might assist the vague discussions now going on on birth-control (better conception-control) if individuals and groups would try and analyse this and allied questions on the following definite lines:—

- 1. Is it economically possible that the population of the world at present should have an unlimited increase?
2. Is there an average desirable family calculated (1) on an economic basis, (2) on the basis of physical health of mother and children, (3) on the basis of the energy capacity of the average parents to provide for the family's needs physically, mentally, and morally?
3. If it is agreed that the human race cannot now have both an unlimited increase and a satisfactory quality of progeny...

"A MOTHER OF FOUR CHILDREN."

THE TREVETHIN REPORT.

MADAM,—In an article Mrs. E. Bethune-Baker contributed to last week's issue of the WOMAN'S LEADER on the above Report, I am astonished to see that she says that the Committee rejects both self-disinfection and skilled disinfection as being unsuitable methods for fighting venereal disease in a civil community, and I can only think that she must have turned over two pages together in reading the Report.

"We see no reason to doubt that an intelligent man, if furnished with reasonable instructions, could, under favourable conditions, effectively disinfect himself."

p. 6: "We think that the law should be altered so as to permit properly qualified chemists to sell ad hoc disinfectants, provided such disinfectants are sold in a form approved, and with instructions for use approved, by some competent authority. We suggest that the Medical Research Council should be invited to undertake this task."

p. 6: The Committee adds that instruction by the Medical Officers of Venereal Disease Clinics of male persons would afford a useful means of educating the community in the preventive use of disinfectants.

On p. 6 the Committee states it has received no evidence in support of the view that any system of disinfection would tend to increase the number of exposures and to raise the disease rate. They are inclined to

think that those who hold the view attach too much weight to the deterrent effect of the fear of disease. The chances in favour of success, they recognize, are greater in the case of skilled disinfection than in the case of self-disinfection.

p. 10: "We think, if properly and promptly applied, disinfection in the case of an individual man would almost certainly prove effectual."

The Committee does not advocate the expenditure of public money on establishing a general system for affording facilities for disinfection. The trend of the Report is to throw the responsibility in this matter upon the individual.

Surely it is not fair to the body of experts who gave their time to this inquiry to misrepresent their findings. NORAH MARCH.

KENSINGTON SOCIETY FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Dr. Janet Lane-Clayton, J.P., Dean of King's College for Women, took the chair at a drawing-room meeting held under the auspices of the above Society on 21st June at 67b Holland Park Avenue, by kind permission of Miss King. In introducing Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Dr. Lane-Clayton apologized for the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who was to have addressed the meeting on "The Rome Congress and the Women's Movement in Forty Countries."

Miss Rathbone then gave so graphic and realistic an account of the Congress that many of the audience must have felt as though they had actually been present. It was an extraordinarily interesting gathering, said Miss Rathbone, and had achieved a good deal of hard work. It had also, she felt sure, given a real push to the women's movement in Italy. Perhaps the best piece of practical work had been accomplished by the four conferences on (1) Equal Pay for Equal Work; (2) The Nationality of Married Women; (3) The Equal Moral Standard; and (4) The Economic Status of Wives and Mothers.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boxer Indemnity.

America wisely remitted her share of the Boxer Indemnity, and now Great Britain has decided to use hers, amounting to approximately £400,000 annually till 1946, to further Anglo-Chinese understanding and friendship by assisting Chinese education.

Some Chinese and English people discussed the matter informally a while back at International House. It was felt that a great opportunity would be lost if, through public apathy, it were exploited to support schemes benefiting merely interested profiteers, and that a joint committee of Chinese and English should consider proposals and administer the money on broad lines, capitalizing part that the work may continue after the debt has been paid.

Special needs mentioned included post-graduate teaching for men and women, scientific, technical and commercial; research; assistance to post-graduate Chinese students of both sexes in England. Help in introducing Western knowledge and equipment in national colleges was preferred to endowing Anglicized institutions necessarily alien in spirit. Scholarships for British students in China and exchange of lecturers were also advocated. Besides teaching, we can learn from this great people whose culture and civilization is so much older than ours.

ERRATA.

It has been pointed out by our contemporary that by a printer's slip the name of the Reverend H. Dummico, M.P., was omitted from the "Goats" in our issue of 15th June. Mr. Dummico, who is Labour Member for Consett, not only voted against both the second and third readings of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, but spoke strongly against it.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

Next week we will publish a description of the present activities of the League of Nations, and an article by Miss Nora March, B.Sc., dealing with the Trevethin Report (see issue of 22nd June) from another point of view. There will also be a second article on Domestic Service.

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HOLIDAY CONFERENCE AT ILKLEY, YORKS

AUGUST 4TH TO 18TH, 1923.

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

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

Demonstrations of the New Art of Eurhythm will be given.

For Particulars apply to the Secretary—

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

COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

JUNE 30. Altrincham and Croydon.

GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS SOCIETY.

JULY 6. Berwick Street, Gillingham Street, Victoria. "The Life and Poetry of Robert Browning and of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," Miss Helen Ward, L.L.A. 3 p.m. (Registration of plants for the Flower Show, 2.30 to 6.30).

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

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

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

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

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WHERE TO LIVE.

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

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

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

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

ISIS CLUB, 75 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, for Professional Women. Resident and non-resident members. Lectures, debates, dances, "listening-in," tennis. Meals à la carte or inclusive terms. 2 minutes Hampstead Tube.

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

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

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

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

CROMER.—A lady receives a few PAYING GUESTS in her charming cottage near the sea and facing golf links; exceptionally comfortable; terms very moderate.—Miss Foxall, Hilburgh Cottage, Northrepps Road, Cromer, Norfolk.

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

TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE WELL FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Two double bedrooms, large reception, company's water; charming verandah overlooking lawn, large garden, beautiful country; no children.—The Nook, Chipperfield, Kings Langley, Herts.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Chiltern Hills; 650 feet above sea; 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms; shady garden. Great Missenden, 3 miles. From August.—Apply, Miss D. Courtney, Woodhouse Farm, Great Horkeley, Colchester.

JULY 23rd to Aug. 12th, and Sept. 1st to 28th, MODERN COTTAGE, suitable for 2 ladies; nominal rent to careful tenant who will look after garden.—Box 995, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

BED AND SITTING-ROOM in quiet seaside cottage for 1 or 2 ladies; exquisite coast.—M., Cottage, Horton, Port Eynon, S. Wales.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

COLOURED ART LINEN.—Remnant bundles of coloured art linen for cushion covers and fancy needlework, 8s. 6d. per bundle, postage 6d.—Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

REMNANT BUNDLES OF COLOURED DRESS LINEN, fine quality which we can recommend for Ladies' Summer Frocks. These bundles contain two Dress Lengths, 4 yards each, 35 inches wide in any of the following colours:—Saxe, Kingfisher, Rose, Lemon, Tangerine, Orange, Nut Brown, Coffee, Jade, Sage, Grey, Lavender, and Helio. Two Dress Lengths in a bundle, 18s., postage 6d. extra. This is an exceptional bargain; these bundles are to-day worth 32s.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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

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

DRESS.

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

N.U.S.E.C.

JULY 4. Lecture on "The Present Situation in Palestine", by Sir Martin Conway. (See page 174 for particulars.)

JULY 6. Lecture, "Some Victorian Novelists and Frances Trollope," by Mr. Michael Sadleir. (See page 174 for particulars.)

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 thinkid 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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 1st July, 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Deamer, 6.30, Mr. George Kaufmann: "The Spiritual Work of Rudolf Steiner."

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

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Dainty Luncheons and Teas in the Cafeteria. Thursday, 5th July, 8.15 p.m., Mr. Kaufmann: "Dr. Rudolf Steiner's Work in Education for World Citizenship."

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

POSTS VACANT.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Attractive POSTS for educated women for domestic work.—Apply, Society Oversea Settlement British Women, 3 Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

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