

THE  
**WOMAN'S LEADER**

AND  
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NOTES AND NEWS

**Women's Suffrage in South Africa.**

By 56 votes to 55, the second reading of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill was rejected in the Union House of Assembly on 1st February. This is a great disappointment, but the numbers show that the measure is gaining new supporters yearly. All the Cabinet Ministers, including the Premier, General Smuts, but excluding Mr. Jagger, voted for the Bill. The opponents were mostly Dutch members, who said that the rural women were opposed to the vote. Next time, surely, women will gain their enfranchisement.

**Married Women's Nationality.**

Last week we reprinted a letter to *The Times* from Mr. Willey on this subject. Miss Chrystal Macmillan's answer is as follows:—

SIR,—In his letter in your issue of 3rd February Mr. Arthur Willey, M.P., draws attention to one aspect of the Cable Act, recently passed in the United States of America, which gives to a married woman the independent right to her own nationality and to naturalization. The letter makes it clear that a British woman who marries an American will not in future automatically acquire American nationality; and that, if she does not acquire it, British law will refuse to consider her as British, so that she will be without nationality. It may be noted that in this our law is less kind to its women nationals than that of France, or Belgium, or Italy, or China, in which countries the law provides that where a woman national marries a foreigner she shall not lose her nationality unless by the law of her husband's country she acquires his. I hope I do not misinterpret either Mr. Willey or the Foreign Office. Both, however, appear to assume that a British woman who marries an American would wish to give up British and acquire American nationality, which, incidentally, involves forswearing allegiance to the British Crown—surely a curious assumption for a Briton or a British Government Department. The facts point in the other direction. For years, practically all the nationally organized women's societies in the United Kingdom, and many in the Dominions, have been urging that the law should be amended so as to provide that the British woman should regain the right she lost in 1870 of retaining her nationality on marriage with an alien; and the Bill introduced last year by Sir John Butcher, which, *inter alia*, provided for this, was promoted by the National Council of Women, with the support of these other societies. But the Cable Act also provides that, in future, an American woman who marries a foreigner shall not automatically lose her American nationality. She shall only lose it if she makes a formal renunciation of it. This means that an American woman who marries a British man shall be American by the law of the United States and British by British law. In the one case both countries claim her, in the other both renounce her. This United States law is only another example of the trend of modern legislation in the direction of equal treatment for men and women. Its passage will certainly facilitate the progress of similar legislation in other countries, and, in particular, of Sir John Butcher's Bill, which will, no doubt, soon be introduced again, seeing

that it passed its second reading without a division last year. Mr. Willey's point is a useful illustration of the importance of making some international provision to prevent, as far as possible, new conflicts of law. It is for this reason that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which stands for equalizing as between men and women the laws of nationality in all countries, is going to discuss at its congress in Rome next May a Draft International Convention with a view to having the new legislation which will be required in most countries promoted on a co-ordinated plan.

CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

**The "Rent Restriction Act."**

Readers who are interested in the housing question should make a point of reading the final reports of the Departmental Committee on this subject, which has been just issued (Cmd. 1803, price 9d.), especially as it concerns a matter which will undoubtedly be dealt with in the approaching Parliamentary Session. The Majority report recommends that the existing restrictions should be abandoned entirely at the earliest possible date, though it recognizes that the danger of hardship must be averted by a transition period of protection in three stages, varying in length according to the class of house involved, up to Midsummer, 1925. The Minority report, signed by two Labour representatives, recommends that restrictions should be continued until 1930. The whole question is bound up with the adequate provision of houses. Whether a policy of Government control is unsatisfactory from an economic, or, as the report suggests, a psychological point of view or not, there can be no solution of the rent problem until there are enough houses to go round. The present state of affairs, by which families are huddled together under impossible conditions, must come to an end. Next week we hope to publish an article on this most important subject by Captain Reiss.

**Women Barristers.**

It has been decided by the Central Criminal Court Bar Mess that women barristers are not to be admitted to the Bar Mess. Considering that, as students, women eat their dinners in hall at the Inns of Court, this decision is only one more example of antediluvian prejudice.

**First Woman Magistrate in India.**

Mrs. Margaret Cousins, a public worker and journalist, has been appointed special magistrate in the city of Madras. She is the first woman magistrate appointed in India.



### Equality Under the Law.

Judge Cluer's sneering remarks at the Shoreditch County Court last week show that he does not follow the woman's movement closely or know much about the demand for equality. "I have no power," he said, "to commit married women to prison under a judgment summons. Wait until they think they are more on an equality with man, and propose that they shall go to prison for debt!" We have asked for equality, and no preferential treatment, as anyone who remembers the recent famous "coercion" trial, should know.

### Women Marine Officers.

A letter from the Board of Trade to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild on the question of women's service as navigating or engineering officers on board ship states that the Board would not refuse to examine a candidate for a certificate of competency on the ground of sex if the conditions as to service and testimonials laid down in the regulations were complied with.

### The Status of Mental Nurses.

The National Asylum Workers' Union, whose headquarters are in Manchester, has asked the Ministry of Health to receive a deputation from it on the question of improving the status of mental nurses. The Union holds that the movement to provide proper treatment for mental cases should be accompanied by an effort to make the position of the nurses such that they will not only be more efficient, but in better heart to carry out their arduous and unpleasant work. The aim is to secure a formal pronouncement that the attendants are recognized as nurses, and also a system of training which will make for a higher efficiency and attract a better class of men and women to the work. The raising of the status will no doubt eventually involve the question of wages and pensions. The attendants should be assured of a reasonable pension at the end of an appreciably shorter period of service than at present. They have now—men and women—to serve 34 years before being entitled to the maximum pension, and in no case are they entitled to any pension if they retire before the age of 55 years. To serve long enough to secure the maximum is no easy matter. There is a tremendous death-rate among mental nurses, particularly from tuberculosis, the

reason being that a large proportion of insane persons are phthisical, and are more careless in regard to it than sane persons suffering from the disease. Twenty-five per cent. of the deaths among asylum attendants are due to tuberculosis.

### American Women's Hospital.

American women are starting the largest medical quarantine station in the world in order to fight the dreadful outbreaks of epidemic disease among the refugees in Greece. Dr. Mabel Elliott has arranged to take over the island of Macronissi, south of Athens, and 10,000 refugees will be dealt with at one time. The island, 10 miles long by 2 miles wide, is uninhabited, and it will be equipped with tents and hospitals. The cost will be defrayed by American women. Dr. Olga Stasny is the director, and she will have a staff of 40 Greek doctors and nurses.

### Infants' Hospital Girls' Committee.

A committee of sixteen girls of school age has been formed with the object of raising funds to assist the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square. The committee is to be called the Girl Helpers' Appeal Committee, and each one of its members is pledged to collect £1 annually and to induce three of her friends to do the same. Dr. Eric Pritchard, explaining the work of the hospital, said that a new system had been inaugurated, which had already been tried with success in Denmark, Sweden, and some parts of America, under which they had a series of "wardlets," each baby occupying its own room and having its own nurse. This entailed having a very large staff of nurses, and unless they had sufficient funds it would be impossible to pay the nurses the standard salary. The difficulty was being partially met, however, by taking probationers, many of whom were willing to pay for the privilege of the specialized experience in infant nursing which the hospital gave them.

*POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the women's movement, but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.*

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Even more interest than usual has been attracted by the opening of Parliament to-day, and the Session is likely to be anything but dull. Seldom has a Parliament met for a new Session under a blacker sky, and there seems to be every prospect that each occupant of the Government Benches will be made to realize before its close the truth of Mr. Lloyd George's shrewd saying during the General Election that tranquillity on a voyage depends less upon the skipper than upon the ocean. Some of the storms which seem to be brewing in every quarter of the horizon may disperse; others may not; in any case, strong trade winds are likely to continue to blow so long as the present condition of unemployment lasts, and if the ship of State is not skilfully steered, it may easily be landed on rocks.

The King's Speech, as has been expected, dealt largely with the difference in policy with regard to reparations between ourselves and France, and the failure of the Lausanne Conference. Turning to home affairs, concern is expressed at the amount of unemployment, with a somewhat pious hope for improvement in the near future. Rather more definite indications of the Government's intentions are contained in the allusions in the speech to Agriculture and the problems which surround the Rent Restriction Acts. But what the Government's plans with regard to Unemployment Benefit, Industrial Assurance, Trade Boards, and Housing are is not specified.

From the woman's point of view, perhaps the most ominous feature of the speech is to be found in the inclusion of Trade Boards, which, there is reason to fear, may cover a policy of destruction rather than construction. Trade Boards<sup>1</sup> concern women in their capacity as industrial workers, and not less in their capacity as wives and "dependents" of the worse-paid men workers, and if any policy of "scrap the lot," or at least the larger proportion, is going to be proposed, it is for women to consider whether it may or may not mean a disastrous reaction upon the slowly improving standards of child survival and health and comfort in the home. Housing is another subject which concerns women who spend twenty-three out of twenty-four

<sup>1</sup> We would refer any readers interested in this subject to an article in the issue of 5th January on Women and Trade Boards.

hours in their homes, even more than men, to whom the home is too often merely a place to sleep and feed in, or at best to play in. Overcrowding, profiteering in apartments and sub-let dwellings, and the very lenient view taken by many health authorities of a landlord's obligation to keep houses structurally fit, are subjects to which the woman citizen should give more attention than she usually does, unless personally aggrieved. On the other hand, the Rent Restriction Acts<sup>2</sup> have their unpleasant side for the many women who draw a scanty living from house property. The proposal to carry into effect some of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee Report which has just been issued will undoubtedly be vehemently opposed, and the Government's housing policy will be scrutinized not only by victims of the present state of affairs, but by all possessed of enough imagination to realize the extent and gravity of the problem.

From the point of view of a disinterested onlooker, the new Session is likely to be a lively one. There are still undeveloped possibilities about the new House which excite curiosity, and some piquancy is added to the situation by speculation as to which of the late Prime Minister's multiple personalities is likely to be in evidence during the Session. There is also every prospect of a stimulating and skilfully-led Opposition. The Labour Party has strengthened its already strong forces during the recess by the return of Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Gosling, and the coming Session will undoubtedly show a concentrated and powerful attack on the Government policy both at home and abroad.

The General Election demonstrated that there is no lack of political enthusiasm in the women of the country, and there are signs that the day by day proceedings at Westminster are watched with intelligent interest, even by those who have not time to read Parliamentary Debates in full. One of the aims of this paper will be to set up finger-posts for the benefit of those busy readers, which will enable them easily to trace those developments in politics which most clearly affected the causes which they have at heart.

<sup>2</sup> An article on the Rent Restriction Acts will appear in our next issue.

## THE LAW AT WORK.<sup>1</sup>

### "THE JUSTICE AT WORK."

A handbook with this title, written by Mr. Albert Lieck, Chief Clerk of the Thames Police Court, has recently been published by Butterworth and Co. at 2s. 6d. It has been adopted by the Magistrates' Association (43 Devonshire Chambers, E.C.), and contains much that is of value and interest to magistrates.

Every book of this kind has two pitfalls to avoid: it may contain such a mass of detail as to be unreadable, or it may be so vague in its presentation of facts as to be almost valueless. "The Justice at Work" is not a book of reference; it is rather a description of the duties of a magistrate and, as it is very brief (only 28 pages), it inevitably fails to give the kind of information for which some larger work, such as Alexander's Criminal Administration or Stone's Justices' Manual, must be consulted.

The book contains good advice to magistrates on many points, of which these are perhaps the most notable:—"Newly appointed justices cannot do better than make themselves acquainted with the Probation system, seek to discover what cases are suitable for its application, and use it whenever possible." A good reminder to the Chairman of the Bench is that the decision should be expressed in as few words as possible with every sentence clear and to the point. A sound rule is given with regard to fines: that "a fine should be sufficiently substantial to involve inconvenience and discomfort for the offender without inflicting upon him or his family grave hardship." The remarks on the granting of bail are also worthy of note. "It is a standing principle of English law . . . that a prisoner ought to have bail if possible." "Bail must not be excessive, for the fixing of it unnecessarily high amounts to a refusal." "Bail should be refused only if there is reason to suppose the accused will abscond, or that the course of justice will be substantially impeded by his release."

The writer is quite definite as to the helpful part which Magistrates' Clerks and Probation Officers ought to play in advising those who come to the Court to make application for a summons, or to ask for help in legal difficulties with landlords or others. Many a magistrate will echo the statement that in such cases a tactful warrant officer is a tower of strength.

There are some striking words on Reformatories and Industrial Schools, and a warning against using them too freely. "Those who manage such schools develop a passion for keeping them full, and a vacancy is considered a good reason for sending a child to fill it." "Only in exceptional cases should a child be put into an institution before Probation is tried." "It is an excellent thing for justices occasionally to visit gaols, reformatory schools, and other institutions, and so realize more fully the meaning and effect of their sentences."

It may be news to some magistrates to be told that the practice of reading evidence from notes (one which police officers are apt to fall into) should be steadily discouraged. And again in the very common situation of a defendant (who is not represented by a solicitor) being quite incapable of framing a question to a witness, the defendant should be allowed to tell his story at once, and the Clerk should base questions upon it to the witness as occasion arises.

Many important legal matters are merely touched upon in a few words, and cannot possibly be dealt with properly in a handbook of this size. One of these is the corroboration required in bastardy cases; this is stated to be a matter of extreme difficulty, in which the King's judges recently erred. Indeed, the whole treatment of evidence is unavoidably inadequate. The validity of hearsay or of written evidence cannot be explained in half a page.

With reference to the time-honoured phrase that the prisoner is to have the "benefit of the doubt", we are told that the doubt must be a reasonable one and commonsense must be continually applied.

<sup>1</sup> Under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crafts as Hon. Solicitor.

## THE CHILD AND THE SCHOOL.

The St. Pancras Local Association of Care Committees has tried to enlist the co-operation of all Care Committee workers in an endeavour to give a fresh impetus to the work of After-care and to make the After-care Conferences of definite educational value. It is pointed out that the latter should be concerned, not merely with the immediate prospects of work, but taking cognizance of all aspects of adolescent life and endeavouring to secure for each child the best of which he is capable, industrially, educationally, and socially.

The following suggestions are made by the Association:—

1. That not more than twelve, or at the outside fifteen, children, with their parents, should be interviewed at one conference, otherwise insufficient attention is given to each child.

2. That the discussion as to employment be kept on broad lines, not narrowed down to a particular trade or branch of a trade, in order to leave as wide a choice as possible when actual openings are being suggested later on.

3. That the importance of discussion of the question of continued education at the Conference be realized, and attention directed to the facilities offered by Voluntary Day Continuation Schools and Evening Institutes.

4. That increased efforts be made to introduce boys and girls not already attached to a club to some suitable organization.

A complete guide to social institutions and organizations should be available in every borough, and is usually compiled by the Charity Organization Society, the local Council of Social Service, or the local Juvenile Organizations Committee.

Much wet weather is probably before us. Do Care Committees fully realize the responsibility of wet feet for the chronic colds, and even for the early phthisis, in our schools? The health of the nation is being undermined by these two complaints. School workers should see that a Penny Bank or a Boot Club is within reach of every school. Much labour is saved when this is run from some central place for the use of several schools. A useful pamphlet on how best to run Boot Clubs can be obtained from the Charity Organization Society. The poorest children should have shoes to change in school on wet days, their cheap boots being like cold sodden bandages on the feet. Some head teachers insist on shoes being brought on wet days, others store these in the school. The boots when removed are lined up against the schoolroom wall or kept under each child's desk. Inexpensive tennis shoes are on sale in the London schools. When even these are impossible, simple shoes can be made out of old pieces of cloth, or even out of the legs of old stockings sewn together to fit the foot. Friends with leisure cannot do a greater service to the children than by supplying the poorest schools, and particularly the boys' departments, since the girls can more easily make their own, with shoes made as suggested. A leaflet for parents on "The Danger of Wet Feet" can be obtained, 1s. per 100, from the Warden, Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

A correspondent writes: "At a Conference between the L.C.C. Central Care Sub-Committee and Care Committee workers held on 7th February, at the Birkbeck College, there was a striking absence of any definite principles or clear policy in the attitude of many of the Care Committee workers. Surely our duty as citizens requires from us a wide outlook that includes an appreciation of the fact that we render no service to humanity by treating dependence as a fit state for our fellowmen or a state to be viewed save with abhorrence. If we doubt this let us note the horror felt by the best members of the community if misfortune brings them even temporarily into this position, and the demoralization it brings, on the other hand, to the less satisfactory. Again, should we not believe that Poor Law Guardians have the same desire as Care Committee workers to do the best possible for those in difficulty? As both are administering public funds neither may assume the attitude of the generous donor, while it is the duty of both to make the help go as far as is possible with the end in view. As some speakers showed, where there is co-operation with good will between the two bodies no hardship results from the decree that two public bodies shall not be supplying food to the same family. If any child suffers there is a failure of duty somewhere. The Care Committee is responsible for informing the Guardians of any special need or delicacy of a particular child in any family that the Poor Law is helping, while the Guardians have the power to meet this need. If the failure of duty is on the part of the parents either body has the means by which to enforce proper care."



## BURNING QUESTIONS.

SHOULD THE BRITISH TROOPS BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE RUHR?<sup>1</sup>

NORMAN ANGELL

No one of ordinary honesty now denies that the intention of the French Government is to create a separate "autonomous" Ruhr-Rhineland State looking ultimately towards a Rhine frontier for France. We know that there are powerful personalities and parties in France who see the danger, the folly. They cannot at present create an opposition. But they will be able to after a time. The whole story of the Rhine frontier and a dismembered Germany as a basis of French foreign policy is too plain not to have its effect upon an increasing number of individual Frenchmen as time goes on. These will rally increasingly to a powerful opposition. The future of Europe will then hang upon the outcome of a race between that opposition and the next European war. Will a French Government, ready to talk reason with Europe, come into being before a Russo-German combination challenges the Franco-African military power? It will probably be a very near thing. Even a little handicap of one of the contestants may decide the race. An act like the retention or withdrawal of our troops in Cologne might conceivably suffice to decide it.

French militarists itch to take immediately the step which will render inevitable the annexationist policy. The proclamation of a Rhineland "autonomous" buffer State as a settled feature of French policy would be such a step, but there can be no autonomous Rhineland as long as the civil government of its capital and chief railway centre is still receiving its orders from Berlin with the sanction of Britain and under the protection of British troops. Certainly the French Rhineland army could turn those troops out in a week. But the French are perfectly aware that it would be quite fatal, ultimately, to their particular aims to challenge the few thousand British troops in Cologne. It will not be done. Their presence there is not a military but a political factor. At this stage, at least, M. Poincaré will be particularly careful to see that there is no military collision with England. The troops are as safe as if they numbered half a million. For some time, indeed, M. Poincaré, grossly misinformed by the Rothermere Press, is likely to work on the assumption that Britain can be won over to co-operation with him. So long as British troops remain at Cologne there will be no formal official challenge of the frontier settlement of the Versailles Treaty. It is true that we have the material equivalent: France is as supreme in the Rhineland as though she had annexed it or already proclaimed it a "buffer state." What, then, is the difference? The difference between a possible peace and an inevitable new Armageddon. So long as France has not formally, diplomatically, committed herself to the Rhine frontier or the buffer state, a French opposition can fight to prevent it. From the moment that "the prestige and honour of France" is involved by a formal proclamation, no opposition could ever hope to secure a public retracing of steps. It would not be within the political realities to discuss such a thing. The military party in France thoroughly realize this, and that is why they are so anxious to get France irrevocably committed. The withdrawal of British troops would with practical certainty be immediately followed by an intensification of the militarist clamour for "la France intégrale" of a Rhine frontier. So long as the troops are there, that official proclamation will be delayed. But if it can be delayed a year or two it may never take place. A year hence there will be a powerful French opposition to such a policy where to-day there is none.

That is the case for the retention of the troops.

It would be absurd, of course, to make the retention or withdrawal of troops a test of the principles we intend to apply to the Franco-German situation. Both courses—remaining and coming away—are being advocated for diametrically opposed reasons. The French papers before me nearly all contain explanations to the effect that the reason why a party in the British Cabinet is advocating withdrawal is in order to give French authority on the Rhine a completely free hand. The real question of principle which we have to decide, and upon which there is just a risk that the Labour Party may split very badly, is this: Are we in favour of opposing actively French aims, or shall our general policy be, in fact, one of complete non-intervention, an "American" policy of withdrawal from the Continent, letting France "find out her mistake for herself"

V.

CHARLES TREVELYAN, M.P.

The British troops in the Cologne area are not there as an isolated casual phenomenon. They are there as part of a policy to which Great Britain set its seal at Versailles. They are there as the instrument of the enforcement of that policy. The framers of the Treaty of Versailles knew perfectly well from the first that nothing except force continuously and obviously applied could enforce that Treaty. It is essential to remember that it is for that reason and for that alone that British troops are in Germany to-day. All the world knows this, and we must not forget it in considering the question of whether or not they should now be withdrawn.

The French have now gone far beyond the British Government, and are carrying out the policy of reparations to an extreme which has met with almost universal disapproval. A new wave of enlightenment has spread over this country, and almost everyone who matters, except Lord Rothermere, is agreed in denouncing the action of France. But it is mere waste of time to denounce the French; the main point is that the situation in the Ruhr is not a new fact; it is the culmination of a policy pursued with care and deliberation for four years. It began with the Versailles Treaty, and for this Treaty our Government was responsible. We must face this responsibility. We offered France the false security of Versailles; we must blame Versailles, not France; we must offer France some new security. Four years ago our representatives were faced by a great decision. On the one hand they were offered Wilson's programme—armistice, justice, reconciliation; on the other Clemenceau's policy of plunder, force, punishment, and ruin. They chose the wrong course, and the world disaster, of which the Ruhr is only a part, followed.

If we were considering the momentary situation only, we might well wish to leave the British troops at Cologne. It is true that the Germans are almost passionately eager that they should be retained, and no wonder! They represent an oasis of reason and decency, and their presence alone is a form of protection. But after all, what can they do? They have not prevented the bullying, the plundering of the Rhinelands. They have not prevented the use of black troops so bitterly resented by the Germans. They have not prevented vast expenditure on black and white brothels. They have not prevented the occupation of the Ruhr and the passage of thousands of troops in the last few days. Does anyone suppose that they can prevent the removal of coal to France, imminent distress and privation of the population, even loss of life and reprisals if things go from bad to worse?

<sup>1</sup> Being the substance of a Debate held under the auspices of the Women's International League, 9th February.

by the disorders which we believe her policy will bring upon her head?

When one speaks of France learning by experience, one should ask "experience of what?" Failure to get reparations? The French Government, at least, have altogether ceased expecting them. Financial embarrassment at home? The French would have that embarrassment even though they were to withdraw from the Ruhr. And from that fact they will argue that they might as well remain. Let us nurse no vain hopes. The German passive resistance will break down for the simple reason that Germans cannot see their children die. There will be some sort of *modus vivendi* with the French invader. The Rhineland under France will accept the situation as did Alsace-Lorraine under Germany; and a French Rhineland will have the same effect in European politics that a German Lorraine had. We may stand aside from the Continental conflict at first, as we stood aside in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. But as the French danger grows to be something far more portentous than was the German danger—a France that possesses the greatest store of potential munitions in all Europe, with those munitions being used to arm a great part of Africa, and huge negro armies in Europe becoming a commonplace; guns with a range of fifty or sixty miles planted along the French Channel coasts; growing fleets of submarines—does anybody really believe that all this will not provoke fears which, when we have recovered from the present emotional fatigue, will once more blaze up into participation in the Russo-German resistance to French domination. The policy of non-intervention cannot be maintained. And it is equivalent to the surrender of any conscious attempt to create an organized Europe, an internationalist machinery. We cannot solve the problem of power domination by ignoring power.

An attempt to create an European international organization must begin by *present* active opposition to French policy. We must insist on immediate revision of the Treaty, cessation of all co-operation with France, the denunciation of all the measures which lame and embarrass Germany or Russia, complete and immediate peace with Russia, diplomatic recognition, tripartite economic agreements between England, Russia, and Germany; the organization by treaty, as far as may be, of Free Trade in the area represented by those States; facilitation of loans or credit to both; in fact, a social, political, and economic triple alliance. A month ago a suggestion of this kind would have looked fantastic on account of the state of feeling of the British public. But if that feeling changes as much in the next month or two as it has done in the last it will then seem, on the sentimental side, entirely natural.

Is the end of such a policy war? It need not be. When we have arrived at close and friendly co-operation with Germany we shall be in a position to urge continuation of her present state of military defencelessness in the hope that the economic and moral isolation of France would, sooner or later, bring to the fore in the latter country parties with whom we could deal. Any policy whatsoever involves some risk of war, and this, on balance, involves the least.

## THE FEMALE PROBATION OFFICER.

To work in the Police Courts of provincial towns may sound dull; but, if so, it sounds what it is not. Many tragedies and comedies of human life come to the surface for a short time in a Police Court; then they submerge again.

The Probation Officer visits the case in the police cell before the Court. She sees relations, friends, also, possibly, enemies, of the woman or child she is trying to befriend. Afterwards, whether the sentence is prison or a Probation Order, she follows up the offender, visits the home, tries to discover what led up to the offence. If it is larceny it may be habitual, or it may be a first offence. Poverty may mean tragic conditions at home, or there may be appalling home conditions of which poverty is not the cause. The offender may have been trying to dress smartly to please her "boy", or she may have been treating several "boys" to the Cinema. All these things it is the business of the probation officer to know.

On Monday she will go to one of the Courts she attends and find there a young girl who looks like a bit of human wreckage. On Wednesday she visits, in the cell of another Court, a girl got

Can our occupation prevent the amalgamation of the whole of Central European coal and iron under French hegemony? Can it prevent the declaration of a Rhine Republic, separated in fact if not in name from Germany? Nothing that the French want to do can be stayed by our presence there. It is only the pitiful illusion of a despairing people that the presence of our troops can do any real good.

My proposition is not merely that our troops should be withdrawn, but that they should be withdrawn as part of a new policy. It is no answer to say that the Government might withdraw without the declaration of a new policy. Of course, the Government, being what it is, will do nothing effective because they have not the least intention now or ever of interfering with France, but that is no reason why those who see the right course should hesitate to point it out. We have been lingering too long in those cold regions of thought where the audacity of righteousness seems but a dream. There is no hope for the world in nicely calculated policies of immediate expediency. A return to just standards and faith in decent methods would evoke a ready response in the Neutral Countries, in America, and even in France. Our chief hope is in America, but she stays outside because of our whole policy, including not only reparations but the occupation of the Ruhr. She does not believe that we mean to revert to wisdom and morality; that has got to be proved to the world. As long as we flaunt the trappings and paraphernalia of the Versailles tyranny—who is going to believe us?

Only a complete alteration of the world situation is going to stop France. As far as we are concerned, the Treaty of Versailles has ceased to have validity. Nothing short of its revision by the nations can restore security, and the only dramatic way in which to announce to the world that we have reversed this policy is to withdraw our troops from the Ruhr.

up in as near an imitation as she can contrive of her favourite film actress. Thursday sees her with a woman of 40, well educated and terribly afraid lest her people should hear of her position. Friday is Quarter Sessions, and there she has a case of attempted suicide placed under her care.

The following week she has no new cases; so she has more time to visit the old ones. A is doing well, B gladdens her heart by restoring, through her, stolen property of which the Police knew nothing. The Superintendent of the Home where C is wants her fetched at once as she is unmanageable. The Sister at the Home where D is thinks a visit from the probation officer would be beneficial.

The Probation Officer visits these Homes, brings back with her the unmanageable girl, visits those of her charges who ought to have reported to her and have not, and those who ought to be repaying stolen money and are getting slack about it.

On Saturday night she closes her case-books with the fervent hope that next week also will be a slack week with "no new case."

M. C.



## HOUSEHOLD ADMINISTRATION.

[The Editor does not hold herself responsible for the views expressed in this column—comment on them will be welcome.—Ed.]

Its no joke to keep house in these days, especially if one has a conscience and aspires to good citizenship not only of one's own city, but of the world.

Matters were very different for the woman of the middle ages. She was her own manufacturer, supreme ruler in her small—or large?—domain, but although her knowledge was extensive, and her practical ability sufficient for its application to daily needs, it was nothing to the knowledge a woman needs in the twentieth century!

Do you know whether you are receiving the article you desire or require? and whether you are paying a fair price for it? If it be an article of food it may be treated with preservatives in such a way that it may be positively harmful to children and delicate persons, or, for the matter of that, to grown-ups who do not rank as invalids.

During the recent war some queer practices crept in. Not long ago a kindly person sent me a recipe for making jam which she recommended most strongly because it "took so little sugar—and sugar is so expensive!" I cannot put my hand on it now, as I am away from the particular pigeon-hole in which it lives, discarded; for its distinctive ingredient was a certain proportion of salicylic acid, and, although I am a very ignorant woman, I have been told that it is dangerous to play with drugs. It is true salicylic acid is prescribed by doctors in certain cases, but "it is administered cautiously, otherwise they find the heart's action becomes irregular, or the digestion suffers severely." One physician writes: "Countless men and women complain of never feeling quite well, of nervous prostration, of headache, and of all the long line of ailments which the circumspect doctor knows to be the effect of a slow and cumulative poisoning, due mainly to the adulteration of foods."

The same authority declares: "Borax and boracic acid, if introduced into the human system through milk, meat, game, or fish, tend to liquify the blood and act as poisons; furthermore, boracic acid will cause baldness, besides grievously impairing the digestion."

Again, who wants to pay the high price demanded for strawberry jam if part of it be rhubarb? Rhubarb is quite good in jam, and is wonderful for taking on the flavour of any fruit with which it is combined, but the only reason for its use in this way is to lower the cost of production. If raspberry and rhubarb jam be made at home, the housekeeper gets the benefit of this economy—otherwise, someone else does.

The remedy is in the household caterer's own hands. The food laws of England are not all they might be, but they make

one point clear: A purchaser is bound to receive the article asked for; if you want jam free from preservatives, colouring matter, and adulteration, and ask for it, the shopkeeper is bound to supply you with the pure article, or he lays himself or herself open to prosecution.

The moral of this is, "ask for the pure article and refuse to take any other make." There are British firms who would scorn to descend to profiteering tricks, but again there are others who may be tempted in these hard times; and the ignorant household administrator is an easy prey—some people might consider, fair game. Also, the recipe sent me shows that adulteration is not confined to the trade, but has crept into home manufactures.

Of course, the food laws need spring-cleaning, but our Parliamentary housewives will see to that all in good time. Meanwhile, if every average woman refuses to buy adulterated food, or food treated with preservatives, it won't be worth any manufacturer's while to make and place it on the market.

It all comes round to the same old story: we need knowledge. My corner is a very humble one—only the cook's domain—but I am hourly aghast at the depths of my own ignorance, and I try as far as in me lies to remedy it in some small degree by study as well as by direct methods of investigation and research.

## SPINACH, TOMATO, AND POACHED EGG.

This is a pretty dish. Wash the spinach carefully several times, removing all the stalks; just cover the bottom of a large saucepan with water, put in the spinach, sprinkled with salt (no soda), put on the lid and let it cook in its own steam and juices. When tender, chop up and beat to a pulp, season with pepper and a suspicion of nutmeg; put some butter in the saucepan, and put back the spinach to reheat. A little milk or cream is an improvement, and if this makes it too liquid a little flour may be mixed with milk and stirred in till the purée is sufficiently thick.

Whilst the spinach is cooking, skin some tomatoes, by pouring boiling water on them; then bake with butter in the middle of a fair-sized shallow fireproof earthenware dish till cooked, cover them with a basin or piedish, as you don't want them to brown. Poach some new-laid eggs. Pour the spinach round the tomatoes, place the eggs on top of them, but be careful to leave some red showing because the colouring of this dish is one of its charms. A few wedge-shaped pieces of delicate toast may be used to make a vandylke border at the edge of the green spinach and vary the colour scheme.

With *Grissini*, a fresh fruit salad, Camembert, or Port-salut cheese, and a perfect cup of coffee, this is a meal fit for the gods.

ANN POPE.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETINGS, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th March: ARRANGEMENTS.

PUBLIC LUNCHEON.—Delegates to the Council will be glad to know that in addition to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Philip Snowden, and Mrs. Fawcett, Sir John Simon, another of the "tried friends" of the National Union, has accepted our invitation to be one of our chief guests at the Public Luncheon to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, 9th March, at 1.15 p.m. Cards of admission to the Luncheon may now be had on application, 5s. for delegates and 7s. 6d. for others.

VISITORS' TICKETS, admitting to any of the Council Meetings, may now be had, price 1s. per day or 3s. for the three days, or 3s. 4d. including a copy of the Final Agenda, which will be issued on 23rd February.

CARDS TO ADMIT TO THE CONFERENCE ON THE CANDIDATURE OF WOMEN FOR PARLIAMENT on Tuesday, 6th March, at 5 p.m., in the Drawing Room of the London Central Y.M.C.A., may be had free on application. Admission by cards only.

EQUAL FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATION.—Revised handbills for the meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Wednesday, 7th March, at 8 p.m., will be ready in a few days. Tickets may now be had on application to the Head Office, where a plan of the hall may be seen. Single tickets (Numbered and Reserved) 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s. Societies sending over six members 2s. each, and Societies sending over 15 members 1s. each, for reserved seats in a good part of the hall. Admission to part of the hall will be free.

## SUNDERLAND CONFERENCE.

The Sunderland W.C.A. is arranging a Conference on Friday and Saturday, 23rd and 24th February, to which Societies within convenient reach will be invited. This Conference was suggested by the success of one held by the Durham Society early in November last year. The speakers are Miss Macadam, Miss Laura Ainsworth, and Miss Hopkinson, and the subjects dealt with include the League of Nations, Bills affecting Women before Parliament, and Penal Reform. The Chairmen of the various sessions will be the Mayoress, Mrs. Ferguson, J.P., and Miss Ironside, B.A.

## THE NORTH-WESTERN GROUP OF SOCIETIES.

We are glad to welcome two new correspondents, which were found for us by the North-Western Group of Societies—Mrs. Thomas, 49 Key Street, Stalybridge, Cheshire, and Mrs. Knott, 250 Audenshaw Road, Audenshaw, Lancs. This "group" is becoming increasingly active. It now has its own corner of the WOMAN'S LEADER, and it is a great comfort to feel that the responsibility for this part of England is largely removed from the already overtaxed staff at Headquarters.

## BARNESLEY S.E.C.

The members of this Society were fortunate in having Mrs. Stocks, B.Sc., to address them on "The Economic Position of Women." Mrs. Stocks ably showed that many doors hitherto closed to women were now open, both industrially and professionally. Mr. Alexander, who presided, gave some interesting examples of how the women's economic position had gradually improved since the reign of Elizabeth. Copies of the WOMAN'S LEADER were sold.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

## A NEW LAW IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

MADAM,—It is amazing that in the WOMAN'S LEADER of 9th February the above law should be hailed as a "victory" for those who are working for an equal moral standard. The new law is "for compulsory treatment and examination for venereal diseases." The paragraph does not tell us who is going to be compulsorily got hold of and examined and treated. The new law, however, doubtless makes that point quite clear, and, as in all similar laws wherever enacted, it is those persons who may be "reasonably suspected" of suffering from venereal diseases. And there is no doubt whatever who the "reasonably suspected" people will be. Such a law can only work out in the main as the Contagious Diseases Acts of last century worked out in England, and as similar Acts are working out now in America.

We need another Josephine Butler to teach even our feminist friends of to-day.

EDITH BETHUNE-BAKER,

Chairman,

Equal Moral Standard Sub-Committee N.U.S.E.C.

MADAM—It would appear that the editorial note in last week's issue of the WOMAN'S LEADER on the new law for combating Venereal Diseases in Czecho-Slovakia has been hastily written without examining in detail the clauses of that law. Though it is an excellent thing that the regulation of prostitution has been abolished in Czecho-Slovakia there are several clauses in the new law which make it impossible to hail its passage as a victory, or to celebrate it as a measure of true equality; though such equality may very well have been the intention of its promoters.

Clause 4 of the law imposes compulsory medical examination and, if necessary, detention. Clause 5 re-affirms compulsory detention of anyone "whose mode of life" makes it likely that that person will transmit the disease—a phrase very open to the suspicion that the clause will be used against prostitutes as such.

Clause 15 foreshadows the creation by the state of establishments for the refuge and correction of prostitutes.

Clauses 20 and 21 impose specific fines and punishments for prostitution, and though nothing in either clause would apparently be inapplicable to the male prostitute there is little doubt that when a country moves rapidly from a state of full "state regulation" to a system of compulsion, pains, and penalties, the compulsion, pains, and penalties will obviously tend to be exercised primarily against the woman prostitute, and a species of neo-regulation will ensue.

It is for these reasons that I regret that the WOMAN'S LEADER should have so hastily expressed a favourable opinion on the new Czecho-Slovakian law. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has always taken the view that compulsory examination is an odious wrong, and that there should be no moral laws that tend to impose special regulations on women or any class of women. To that high standard the new Czecho-Slovakian law does not attain; though we shall all rejoice that it abolishes state regulation and that its intention at least is to deal with the sexes equally.

Into the question of compulsory notification, which is the basis of this Bill, I will not here enter, as that is a wider subject which is about to be fully discussed by the Council of the N.U.S.E.C.

ELIZABETH ABBOTT.

## HOUSEHOLD ADMINISTRATION.

MADAM,—Is not your correspondent signing herself "Ann Pope", in the issue of 2nd February, rather unfair in some of her remarks when she deliberately decries domestic service as a possible means of livelihood for girls of any class? Surely, what she avers is not the way to attract them. No doubt there are inconsiderate mistresses; but from my experience they are really few and far between. The mistresses I am acquainted with are more inclined to indulge and spoil their servants, and often have ingratitude for thanks. I have an instance, personally. A mother of three daughters, who was a domestic servant before her marriage, when I was engaging one of her daughters (almost her first place) told me she would not allow her daughters to be anything else as she considered it the best service for any young woman—best paid, lightest work, and the most comfortable. Her daughter remained with me till she married. She was a good, conscientious girl, and did her work honestly and well. As to food—well, I do not understand how to starve them! They always have the same as ourselves, and from our table; a comfortable room and ample bedding; quite enough leisure in the afternoons and days out in reason. Compare all this with the feeding and accommodation of girls of the shop class, where they have to pay highly for no comforts at all in a lodging house and where they are beset with every temptation that is in the train of lonely evenings and parading the streets for company after hours. If girls only knew the difference morally in domestic service they would not hesitate between the two. Why should a girl be told to "come out of the kitchen"? If she has an aptitude for cooking, and likes it, there is no department better paid or more important. The latter part of Miss Ann Pope's letter is devoted to a farm where the business was undertaken by "one servant" and the cooking was "an important feature" and was "excellent." Did she tell this cook to "come out of the kitchen?" as being derogatory to her position; apparently not. Certainly, I think it would be much more to the point if the ordinary mistresses were described, and their mode of treating servants, rather than instances of extreme callousness, which

I am convinced are in the minority. I use the word "servant" advisedly, as an honourable calling—every one who serves is a servant—from the Prime Minister to officers in the Army—they all "serve" their king and country.

A MISTRESS OF FIFTY YEARS' STANDING.

## SOCIAL WORKERS AND INSURANCE.

Social workers of all kinds are very keen in helping and advising those they lead as to their National Health Insurance, and the benefits they should derive therefrom; but does the worker herself realize what Insurance should mean to her personally?

Everyone over the age of 16, whose salary does not exceed £250 per annum, is required to be insured. Even if you know you will never claim benefit, join a society, and let your contributions help your own grade of worker, who is not in so secure a position as yourself, to additional benefits. This is a way you can help them in a very acceptable form.

The same argument applies to those who claim exemption. Here you have to get a card stamped with your employer's contribution; but this part of your salary is no use to any one, because I do not suppose for a minute you claim the Medical Benefit to which it may entitle you, while if you had a card, became an ordinary contributor, and joined an Approved Society, you would be helping others, and the day might come, although unlooked for, when you would be glad to claim benefit yourself.

S. DOUBLE, F.F.I., M.I.H.,

Secretary,

Professional and Social Workers' Society.

## COMING EVENTS.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

FEB. 16. Louth Town Hall. 3 p.m. Speaker: F. J. Gould, Esq. 8 p.m. Speaker: Lady Astor, M.P.

FEB. 17. Cardiff University College. 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Sidney Herbert, Esq.

FEB. 23. Berkhamsted Progress Hall, Cowper Road. 8.15 p.m. Speaker: Professor Arnold Toynbee.

## THE GUILDHOUSE.

FEB. 18. Eccleston Square. Miss Picton Turbervill will preach at the evening service. 6.30 p.m.

FEB. 16. 3 p.m. "What is wrong with our Prison System?" Speaker: Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P. Chair: Mrs. Percy Dearmer.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

FEB. 21. 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. 12. 8.15 p.m. "If I were Prime Minister." Speaker: Miss Mary Richardson. "If I were Minister of Education." Speaker: Miss E. E. Crosby. Chair: Miss Underwood.

## STANSFELD TRUST.

FEB. 18. A Stansfeld Lecture has been arranged by the University of London, to be given by Professor Graham Wallas at the London School of Economics at 5 p.m., on "The Competition of the Sexes for Employment." Chair: Dr. Christine Murrell, M.D.

## LEAGUE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM.

FEB. 16. Kingsway Hall. 8 p.m. Public meeting to urge the Abolition of Capital Punishment. Speakers: George Lansbury, M.P.; H. Hamilton Fyfe; S. Margery Fry, J.P.; W. H. Thompson. Chair: Esther G. Roper.

## EDINBURGH S.E.C.

FEB. 24. New Gallery, 12 Shandwick Place. 2.30 p.m. Conference on the Prevention of Venereal Disease. Speakers: Miss Alison Nielans; Mrs. Chalmers Watson, C.B.E., N.D.; Dr. Katherine Chapman; Dr. Mary Macnicol. Chair: Councillor Ella Millar, J.P.

## EDINBURGH W.C.A.

FEB. 15. Dowell's Rooms, 26 George Street. 5 p.m. "The Role of Education in preventing Venereal Disease." Speaker: Dr. Garden Blaikie.

## KENSINGTON S.E.C.

FEB. 23. Kensington Town Hall. 8.15 p.m. Public Debate, "Is our Present Electoral System Satisfactory? If not, is Proportional Representation the Remedy?" Proposer: Mr. John Humphreys. Opposer: Mrs. Stocks, B.Sc.

## PLYMOUTH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

FEB. 22. Corn Exchange. 8 p.m. "Rent Restriction Act." Speakers: R. H. Fairbairn, Esq.

## SUNDERLAND W.C.A.

FEB. 23. "Some Bills before Parliament." Speaker: Miss Macadam.

## WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE FOR LICENSING REFORM.

FEB. 16. Jarrow Women's Co-operative Guild. 7.30 p.m. "The Future Public House." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

FEB. 20. Cambridge Women's Liberal Club. 7 p.m. "Women's Responsibility in Reform of the Licensing System." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

FEB. 21. Cambridge National Council of Women. 2.45 p.m. "The Liquor (Popular Control) Bill." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

West Stanley Co-operative Guild. 7.30 p.m. "Public House Reform." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

FEB. 22. Wakefield Co-operative Guild. 7.30. "Public House Reform." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

FEB. 23. Harpenden National Council of Women. 3 p.m. "The Liquor (Popular Control) Bill." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.



**MEDICAL.**

**TO ELDERLY LADIES** in failing health, RESIDENCE (excellent cooking), with kind, skilled attendance, offered by Trained Nurse with experience as Head of Residential Club. 24-3 guineas.—Miss Rodgers, "Raeburn," Stonebridge Park, N.W. 10.

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**LARGE** well-furnished BED-SITTING-ROOM, Bayswater, to let, to professional lady; gas fire and ring; no attendance; 25s. weekly.—Write G. Verner, International Women's Franchise Club, 9 Grafton Street, W. 1.

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**HOUSING, GARDENING, Etc.**

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

**NORTH DEVON.**—Vacancy for Pupils, Market Gardening, Poultry, etc. Girls leaving school prepared; every care and most comfortable home. Run by two ladies. Terms 35s.—Box 870, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford St., W. 1.

**GARDEN ECONOMY.** Advice by letter, or advising visits. Reasonable terms.—Mrs. Chamberlain, c/o Women's Farm and Garden Association, 23 Park Road, N.W. 1.

**THE WOMEN'S FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION.** Land Outfit Department now opened.—Write to Secretary, or call, 23 Park Road, Upper Baker Street, N.W. 1.

**FOR SALE AND WANTED.**

**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.

**WHITE ART LINEN.**—Remnant bundles of white art linen, suitable for embroidery and drawn-thread work, for making afternoon tea-cloths, tray-cloths, sideboard-covers, etc., 11s. 6d. per bundle, postage 6d. Write for Bargain List—**TO-DAY.**—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

**UNCRUNSHABLE DRESS LINEN** for Spring and Summer wear, all pure linen dyed perfectly fast colours in White, Ivory, Sky, Pink, Cerise, Old Rose, Brown, Navy, Peacock, Putty, Lemon, Grey, Saxe, Fuchsia, Brick, Cardinal, Purple, Emerald, Orange, Mauve, Black, Nigger, and Mole. 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.**

**£4.** Lady wishes to sell Melton Cloth Side-saddle Habit. Can be seen at Sheba's, 62 Oxford Street.

**COSTUMES**, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings wanted. Specially good prices given.—Helene, 361 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

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

**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.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

**CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY**, 55 Berners Street, London, W. 1. Telephone, Museum 4181. Minimum subscription, 1s.; Organ: "Catholic Citizen," 2d. monthly.

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

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

**THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES**, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1; Sunday, 18th February, 12 noon, Little Rally, for children of all ages. 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Dearmer. 6.30, Miss F. Picton-Turbervill.

**FORM HAPPY FRIENDSHIPS.**—Particulars, write Secretary, U.C.C., 161, Cambridge Street, London, S.W. 7.

**ANN POPE** will be pleased to give advice on household matters, cookery, etc., by post. Letters (two questions answered), 1s.; copies of recipes from 2d. each according to length. Lectures or interviews by arrangement. Please enclose stamped addressed envelope in every case.—Ann Pope, 6 Edith Terrace, Edith Grove, Chelsea, S.W. 10.

**JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB**, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Dainty Luncheons and Teas in the Cafeteria. Every Wednesday, Club Suppers at 6.45 and Discussion Meetings at 8 p.m. 21st February, Open Debate on the King's Speech.

**PUBLIC SPEAKING.**

**WHY** do you fail in PUBLIC SPEAKING? Those who want to master this essential art will benefit by Miss Marion McCarthy's (Sister of the talented actress, Miss Lillah McCarthy) Postal Course of 12 progressive lessons.—Write for prospectus, 16 Hallam Street, Portland Place, London, W. 1.

**MISS HELEN FRASER** can take some meetings.—List of lectures and terms on application to 191 Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 5.

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**PRIVATE SECRETARY.**—Well-educated lady, trained, experienced shorthand typist; resident; April; important position and good salary to suitable applicant.—Apply, Principal, Penrhos College, Colwyn Bay.

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