

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER

IN POLITICS
 IN THE HOME
 IN INDUSTRY

IN LITERATURE AND ART
 IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 IN THE PROFESSIONS

AND
THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XII. No. 51.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1921.

PRICE 3D
Registered as a News

Contents :

	PAGE	
<i>"The Woman's Leader" in Politics :</i>		
WOMEN IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE	1077	
NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER	1076	
TRIAL MARRIAGES.—II. By Norah March, B.Sc.	1078	
<i>In Education :</i>		
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. By Arthur H. Norris, M.C., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	1082	
THE SCOPE OF MODERN CIVICS	1084	
<i>News from other Lands :</i>		
CAPITALISM IN ITALY AT THE CROSS - ROADS? By Fernande Salvemini	1079	
<i>In the Home :</i>		
EVERYDAY COMMODITIES. V.	1081	
<i>In the Professions :</i>		
THE RIGHT TO PREACH. By Evelyn Sharp	1085	
<i>In Literature and Art :</i>		
REVIEWS: "Realism and Romance"	1086	
DRAMA: "A Safety Match"	1087	
OURSELVES	1085	
<i>Correspondence :</i>	1087	

THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., 62, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Constitutional Law and Legal History
 several other women are well on towards the
 and, doubtless, a distinguished legal career.

all Bookstalls and Newsagents.

but is largely the result of a fear that cheap female labour should

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND
COMMON CAUSE.

BY—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 the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.—British Isles, 17s. 4d. per annum, post free; Abroad, 17s. 4d. Subscriptions should be sent direct to the Manager, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford Street. Increased rate payable on renewal of Subscription.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, who, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter. MSS. not used will be returned if accompanied by a stamped envelope.

RESPONSES should reach the Editor not later than the first post on Monday. The Editor's decision is final.

PROSPECTUS.—The Common Cause Publishing Co. is issuing new £1 shares to the value of £10,000. Prospectus and all information to be obtained from the Manager, Common Cause Publishing Co., 62, Oxford Street, W. 1. Telephone: Museum 2702.

NOTES AND NEWS

League of Nations.

Results of the recent examination for appointments in the International Labour Office at Geneva, to which, at the time, our readers' attention, are of especial interest in view of that this is the first competitive examination for what is called an "International Civil Service." Out of 1,250 candidates 100 were selected to sit for examination, and women were equally eligible with men. The following candidates, in alphabetical order, have satisfied the standard laid down by the International Labour Office: *Group A* (Members of the Office: posts of an administrative character).—Mr. E. P. Carr, Mr. J. R. Bellerby, Mr. W. Caldwell, Mr. R. P. Dutt, Mr. Atham, Mr. A. J. Newling, Mr. T. T. Scott, Miss F. H. C. *Group B* (Editors and Translators: posts involving writing and preparation of documents for publication).—Miss M. Belloch, Miss M. M. Curtis, Miss E. Dutt, Miss M. L. E. Matthaei, Miss M. W. Rankin, Mr. D. C. Tait. When these become vacant will be offered to those candidates who are best qualified to undertake the particular work connected with the particular vacant positions. All appointments are conditional on the passing of a medical examination, and women will be made for women candidates to see a woman doctor if they wish it. The International Labour Office has created a splendid precedent in granting equal opportunity and equal pay to women, and the results of the examination how well justified this step has been.

International Health Organisation.

The League of Nations has set up an International Health Organisation with a Central Committee, meeting annually in Geneva, a Standing Committee of twelve, meeting four times a year in Geneva, and a permanent International Health Bureau with headquarters at Geneva. Disease knows no national boundaries, and the improvements in transport, rapidity of travel, and the trade provide new roads for its travels. To-day, no country can isolate itself from disease without crippling its industry, its diplomacy, and its development, and the alternative operation in stamping out contagious and infectious diseases in all parts of the globe. The new Secretariat will have the duty of advising the League of Nations on health matters, of helping different countries to co-ordinate their regulations in the case of epidemic disease and kindred problems. It will prepare international agreements on health matters.

associated committees are of the greatest importance to women. At least one of the members of the Standing Committee appointed by the Red Cross and the International Workers' Organisation should be a woman, and the assistants of the Medical Secretary of the Bureau should be chosen from both sexes in equal proportions. Even if the majority of these were women it would not compensate for the predominantly male membership of the two Committees.

Women Disenfranchised in Madras.

The village Panchayat Bill which has recently passed into law, contained a clause disenfranchising the village women in the Madras Presidency. The Bill was hurried through during the last sitting of the Council and there was no debate on this clause, for, among the amendments withdrawn at the last moment, was the women's amendment. Thus, for the first time for over a thousand years, the ancient rights of the Madras village women have been taken from them, and the final act of the unreformed Madras Legislative Council is retrogressive. We hope that under the new régime Madras women will come into their own again.

Unemployed Women in Germany.

The end of the war brought the same problem of the displacement and unemployment of women workers to Germany that it brought to us, and as early as January, 1919, an attempt was made to train the women for peace work. Courses for general housework, for nursery nurses, and dressmakers, for waitresses, typists, and secretaries, were instituted, and women were obliged to go through beginners' classes, after which they were graded and classified according to their gifts and ability. All women, up to thirty-five years of age, receiving the State's Unemployment Pension, have to attend one of these courses, or else forfeit their pension. The women's department of the Ministry of Labour is responsible for the courses, and the State has lent some technically-trained teachers to the department, who supervise its courses. We are doing the same sort of thing much less systematically here—as is our custom—and it will be interesting to compare results. The problems are almost identical, save in degree, and we must try and learn from each other.

Equal Pay in America.

Jersey, it is probable that equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, will be the rule for the United States Civil Service. This is good news, and it is splendid to see that American women are being appointed to important public posts. Miss Viola Smith has lately been appointed Secretary of the American Commercial Attaché in Peking; and Miss Ada Bush has been appointed by the State as Secretary to the Governor of Indiana, while Mrs. Edward Franklin White has been made Deputy Attorney-General for the same State. Our American sisters are fast outstripping us, but it is always time to begin to catch up.

Women's International Chamber of Commerce.

The Women's International Chamber of Commerce, which our readers will remember was founded by Mrs. Catherine Clemens Gould, is growing and now has branches in China, India, Turkey, and Mexico. The Scandinavian women are interested, as they are in all progressive ideas, and it is hoped that such an international union of women might succeed in bringing more beauty and joy into everyday life. It is obvious that women must be the best judges of things used chiefly by women, and possibly they might succeed in reviving the beautiful old handicrafts and essentially feminine industries like lace-making and peasant embroidery, which, in these days of machinery, are dying out, or, where they exist, are too often the field for sweated labour and commercial exploitation.

The Married Women (Maintenance) Act.

Under the Married Women (Maintenance) Act, which came into force in December last, a married woman in possession of a maintenance order committing to her the custody of the children, may apply for the inclusion of a provision that the husband shall pay a weekly sum not exceeding ten shillings for the maintenance of each child under sixteen. Hitherto, the maximum has been £2, regardless of the earnings of the husband, but, in future, the struggling mother of a large family will be able to extract a more adequate sum from the father of her children. The new Act is applicable both to existing and future orders.

Women Jurors.

A great deal of (mainly good-humoured) rubbish has been written about the jury women at the Old Bailey, and those who were empanelled to try a case of wife-murder at Aylesbury. The judges, however, are to be congratulated on their plainly-expressed determination to give women their proper status on a mixed jury, and for avoiding that "consideration" and sentiment which are so often merely the disguises of contempt. Delicacy must, as Mr. Justice McCarty reminded the jury, have no place if it conflicted with the vindication of the truth, and the law must be administered even when its penalties are distasteful to juries. These considerations are as apposite in the case of women as of men, but no more so. It is perhaps a pity, as Judge Parry points out in a letter to the Press, that the time-honoured address, "Gentlemen of the Jury," is to be superseded. The word was a reminder of the spirit in which jury service should be undertaken, without hope of profit, regard to personal considerations or fear of consequences, it is a word which might well be extended to include both sexes. With regard to the tendency shown to challenge women jurors, nominally on other grounds, but really on account of their sex, it is important that the number of women summoned should not be so small that when one is challenged and has to stand down, she should be automatically replaced by a man. Women called as a reserve, will not, by complaining that their time has been wasted, encourage an infringement of the legal rule of sex equality in this matter. If a prisoner were once to exercise his privilege of challenging twenty jurors and to find that the jury still remained a mixed one, challenges would again fall into disuse.

Successful Women Law Students.

The names of eleven successful women law students appeared in the recently published results of the Hilary Term Bar examinations. Miss Cobb, who has already taken first classes in previous Bar examinations, is fifth in the first class of successful candidates in Real Property and Conveyancing. She is studying for her LL.B. degree, and in last year's University examinations came first for jurisprudence, which won her the Hume Scholarship. Miss Helena Normanton shares a first in Constitutional Law and Legal History with three men, and several other women are well on towards their final examination and, doubtless, a distinguished legal career.

Nurses' Salaries.

The Council of the College of Nursing has come to the conclusion that the scale of salaries recommended by the Committee appointed by the Board of Managers in April, 1919, has become inadequate, and recommends an alternative scale of minimum salaries which ranges from £60-£70 for staff nurses irrespective of the size of the hospital, to £120-£160 for House Sisters in hospitals of over 500 beds, and £500 for matrons in the same circumstances. All salaries are subject to annual increments. A minimum of £250 is suggested for fully certificated non-resident nurses, with £10 extra for each required special qualification. The minimum for resident district nurses is to vary from £85-£120. The circular containing these recommendations comments on the practice of encouraging entrants to the profession by raising the salaries to probationers out of proportion to those of qualified nurses, a policy which the Council thinks short-sighted. The salaries recommended for probationers are £18 in the first year, rising to £40 in the fourth. Board-residence and laundry are, of course, provided.

Woman Opera Director.

Miss Mary Garden, the famous *prima donna*, has been appointed general director of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. This post gives her complete control both of the artistic and of the business sides of the company, and it is the first time that a woman has held such a position. Signor Campanini, the last general director, died over a year ago, and since then the work has been carried on by a small group of officials. The last of these resigned in despair a few days ago, no longer able to cope with the "temperamental vagaries of the stars." We are sure no woman would give in for a reason like that!

Telephone Wages.

The storm which rages around the telephone question makes the rate of pay of telephone operators of immediate interest. At present, the maximum paid for a forty-eight hours' week, including bonus, is £4 10s., but the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for Government Employees has made an award, in the case of London employees, which will bring the maximum to £6 3s. 5d. for November 1920. This scale, being partly dependent upon the cost of living will doubtless be reduced for 1921; one would like to know which rate, £4 10s., £6 3s. 5d., or the problematical award for 1921, the G.P.O. had in mind in fixing its new charges to subscribers.

The Oxford Appeal.

We would draw the attention of our readers to an appeal signed by the Chancellor, the principals of women's colleges at Oxford, and by other distinguished members of the University, for endowments for the Oxford Societies of Women Students, which is published in our correspondence columns. The endowments are needed to supply adequate salaries and pensions for the staff, to provide for the promotion of advanced studies and research, for the maintenance and development of libraries, and for the enlargement and upkeep of the buildings. Men's colleges have available endowments, and if the women's colleges are to carry on similar work, they must be placed in a similar position. We are glad to see that competing appeals are being avoided, and that a joint appeal is being made, which should receive the response it deserves from all who realise the importance of a University training for women. Oxford has at last treated its women students well; it is now for the public to show its appreciation.

Women as Engineers.

Twenty-one British Universities and thirteen technical colleges now give facilities for training women as engineers, and in most cases women are equally eligible with men for scholarships at these colleges and schools. The Institute of Civil Engineers, the Royal Aeronautical Society, and other bodies admit qualified women, and a certain number are already working for engineering firms. Their ability is not in question; it was fully demonstrated during the war, when women with very various degrees of training compared favourably with men who had had the same or greater opportunities. The academic facilities having been obtained, the next step for women is the further training or pupilage obtainable with a manufacturing firm; practical experience gained in University workshops seldom being sufficient to turn out a fully skilled workwoman. Opposition to this training does not originate with employers, but is largely the result of a fear that cheap female labour should

undersell male engineers, and the Women's Engineering Society warns female apprentices to demand the same occupational rate of pay as similarly qualified men. It also recommends women who intend to become engineers to take a degree in Commerce, since entry on the commercial side of a business is easier for a woman than entry on the technical side. We cannot affect to believe that opposition to women engineers will be easy to overcome, but it is founded on prejudice and will die down as the result of experience and of the spread of knowledge. In the meantime, enterprises such as Atalanta Limited will afford that practical opportunity which is now lacking, and we trust that it will secure the full support of the readers of this paper. We have got to use every honest weapon we can to open these doors to women. It needs a long push and a strong push—and it should be a push all together.

The Uses of Advertisement.

The campaign of advertisement conducted by retail drapery and furnishing shops this month has afforded an interesting study in the uses of prophecy as a commercial weapon. Everything pointed to a heavy fall of prices in the immediate future; nevertheless, the advertisers prophesied a rise, and said, with amusing reliance upon customers' power of overlooking the plainest facts and the simplest economic deductions, that economy lay in purchasing now rather than waiting till commodities were wanted before laying out money upon them. They were justified in their anticipations and unloaded an enormous mass of goods at prices quite unjustified by the present costs of labour or raw materials, and the slump will not be nearly as severe as was expected. The modern casuists may even plume themselves on having told the truth, because they made it the truth by telling it when it was a lie.

Banking Facilities for Women.

The failure of Farrow's Bank has had one good result in the publicity given by banks of undoubted standing and stability of their willingness to accept small deposits. Too much is made of the helplessness of the woman who has to choose a bank for her savings. Farrow's apparently began its downward career about nine years ago; a very few months after that time, men "in the city" with no interest in banking were advising would-be women depositors that Farrow's methods were unlikely to have satisfactory results. It is the habit of secrecy rather than the difficulty of getting trustworthy advice that is the pitfall of women of small means. Women asking advice should remember that they will not get the best results if they ask a cautious business man to recommend a bank: he may, naturally enough, decline the responsibility. But if she chooses a bank and then asks whether he knows any reason why she should alter her mind, she will stand a good chance of getting information.

A New Free School.

America is not always easily interested in what England thinks are new ideas in education. Nevertheless, we receive from Boston an account of the elementary school near Kearsley, which Mr. A. S. O'Neil is conducting "without a time-table," because he thinks the time-table the mark of slavery. Each child, in theory, does what it likes for as long as it likes, at any rate, no child is stopped in the middle of a piece of work if interest has been aroused. The results are astonishing; school subjects were undertaken by the free choice of the children, and the absence of repression had an excellent influence on character. There seems only one objection to Mr. O'Neil's school as an example—it requires a teacher of genius. Time-tables have arisen because pupils are many and teachers of genius few.

Mothers' Pensions in America.

The recently published annual report of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, shows that forty out of the forty-eight States have now some form of Mothers' Pension. The amounts of the grants vary considerably in the different States, as well as the systems of administration, and the methods of supervision. The grants are, on the whole, far too small and are not adequate to meet the increased cost of living, but the recognition of the principle is a step in the right direction. The Children's Bureau suggests that a careful investigation should be made of the methods in use in the different States so that the whole country may benefit by the experience gained by individual experiments. We hope this will happen, because we want to benefit too.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

BY OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The late session has had no effect on the position of parties. A further lap of the race has been run, and the competitors have become more strung out, but their relative situations are the same. The Coalition is still triumphantly first, unrivalled, and unchallenged.

However, on the composition of the Coalition itself the passage of time is exerting a marked influence. On a body such as it is, made up of diverse and, indeed, discordant elements, with sharp divergencies between the extreme wings, it is impossible that the course of political warfare should leave no mark. Either the bond uniting the different sections grows stronger, or it must grow weaker; the comparative weight of the various schools of thought must change; and the fact of common action, long continued as it has been, must cause deep modifications in the outlook and temperament of the different parties which compose it.

The Coalition has strengthened. After the General Election acute observers prophesied that it would not last two years; and of those who gave it a longer life there must have been few who would have foretold that the end of 1920 would find it more united than the end of 1918. Yet such is the case. Prophecy, as Lord Grey said the other day, is dangerous, for people forget the fact if you are right, whilst they never cease to remind you of it if you are wrong. But, still, it is not unsafe to predict for the Coalition a continued existence, perhaps to the point when it blends into a single party, as the old Unionist Party blended.

It is difficult to see who is to break it up. The extreme Tory wing is restive. It dislikes Home Rule. It dislikes Dr. Addison and is doubtful about Mr. Fisher; it is uneasy about expenditure, about housing, and about education; it calls for a more definite and more advanced fiscal policy. But it has no leader, nor, it is believed, much following in the industrial constituencies. And its creed lacks somewhat in idealistic appeal. This may possibly be its strength. With a world in turmoil, large parts of it in apparent dissolution, it may be that we are on the edge of a wave of reaction which would not leave Great Britain unaffected. But a change so tremendous would require someone equally great to rule and control it. Not only has such a leader not emerged, but even if he had it remains to be proved that he could handle the situation better than Mr. Lloyd George. The upshot is that a revolt must have a wider scope and sterner purpose than are shown in the somewhat feeble flutterings recently voiced by Sir William Joynson-Hicks in *The Times*. It is useless to pretend that Mr. Lloyd George can be retained and the other Coalition Liberals scrapped. If it comes to a fight, Mr. Lloyd George will be found on the other side, and with him will be nearly all the Unionist leaders.

Examination of the division list in the Dyer debate will show who the rebels will be. As we said at the time, that incident had a far wider scope than the conduct of General Dyer. Looking through the names, the only possible leader is Sir Edward Carson, and he, for reasons which have been stated more than once, is not a candidate for the post. Lord Robert Cecil is not a possible choice. His affiliations lie elsewhere.

It is probable, therefore, that the extreme right of the Coalition will not break away, though, of course, their numbers will exercise an effect on policy. And the same is true of other sections. In particular, the group of Unionists below the gang-way will never join forces with this extreme right.

The position of the Coalition Liberals is unenviable. They are bitterly attacked by the Asquith Liberals, who will, no doubt, oppose them at the next election; and they will then find that their electoral difficulties are greater than those of their Unionist colleagues. But they will remain an essential and indispensable part of the Coalition. They are its keystone. And the invective with which they and Mr. Lloyd George are assailed will draw the bonds still closer. Though Labour can hardly now be counted a component part, the Coalition is more powerful than it yet has been, and looks as though it would grow stronger still. It will be modified in the process, and, in particular, the parties which compose it will be deeply transformed; but an examination of what that change will be must be left till next week.

[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. "W. L."]

WOMEN IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

At the International Suffrage Alliance Congress at Geneva, last June, an idea was discussed between the British and American delegations which is now finding its echo in the ordinary Press, and which will, we trust, find its complete accomplishment in fact before very long. The idea was that the countries which have enfranchised their women should increase their diplomatic representatives to include women attachées, so that each of the Governments concerned might keep in touch with political movements among women, and the work and knowledge of the Embassy be thereby made more comprehensive.

The idea is a sound one, however it is looked at, and though, of course, there will be all sorts of outcries and objections based on old precedents and extinct etiquettes, and also, of course, many real obstacles to be overcome, we believe that it will win through, because of its very obvious utility.

In the old days of the Diplomatic Service the presence of female attachées would, perhaps, have been unnecessary, or even pernicious. When an ambassador's task was to study the intrigues of a Court, an official female assistant might well have complicated matters extremely. Not that she could not, even then, have thrown new lights on the business; but they might easily have been the lights of a conflagration! Nowadays, however, the mission of an ambassador and his staff is much more broad based, and it is obvious that the social relations which are entrusted to the hands of his wife and family ought not to be, by any means, the whole of his contact with women's concerns.

When there are, as now, great bodies of democratically organised women, when these groups have political power in their own countries behind them, and when they wield such immense formative influence, as, for example, the Federation of Women's clubs in the United States, no modern Embassy can afford to neglect them, and it is clear that an attachée whose job it was to be "up" in these things, could really give a useful contribution to the common stock of Embassy information.

It is not only the collecting of information for the Embassy which such an attachée would do. She would collect information for the women of her own country, and would be able to act as a channel through which the experiences of the women of one race would be made available for the women of another. This sounds, put in these terms, a vague and cumbersome thing. But if we put it differently, and take a concrete case, it becomes self-evident. Let us take the matter of village institutes. The movement for village institutes is one of the most living and progressive things in the civic life of women in England to-day: its growth is marvellous, and its results astonishing. Now this idea came to us from Canada. It ought to have come years before, and it is, of course, only one of many such things. The United States probably teems with ideas which would be as helpful and useful to us. And we—perhaps we could send suggestions there too. But until we have a channel through which to do it, our exchanges of experience are at the mercy of accident and chance, and it is time the channel was made.

The functions of an ambassador (like almost everything else in this year of grace) are in a state of transition. It is exaggerating matters to-day to say that he has charge of his country's good name in a foreign land, and yet it is equally exaggerating to say that he has no function at all. He is no longer the prime adviser as to peace or war, and yet he is clearly one of the chief sources of Foreign Office information. It is false to assume that his job is propaganda for his own country, and yet it is clearly his function to foster mutual understanding and international sympathy.

He is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring, which must be uncomfortable enough, and yet he is immensely important, and his behaviour in his nebulous and delicate position is a matter of very great moment. In these circumstances it is clear that he needs all the practical help he can get, and the appointment of the right kind of level-headed woman attachée could bring him nothing but strength. We must, of course, emphasise the fact that the women appointed must know what they are about. This is essential for all diplomatic appointments, but it is probably even more important in a new departure than anywhere else. Traditions, when they are strong enough, can perhaps keep an idiotic young male diplomatist from putting his foot into it; nothing could save the idiotic young female, and we must trust that the first appointments, if and when they come about, will be really judicious.

There will probably be some among our readers who, as they read this, will say to themselves, that it is all a long rigmarole about nothing; that diplomacy is, or ought to be, dead, and that it is sheer reactionary folly to wish to give women a place in an out-of-date and abandoned machine. They will feel like those feminists who almost regret the fact that we have got the Parliamentary vote, because they say that it is no longer valuable. Their assumption is that women are allowed to have outworn toys, and by this very concession are kept from entering into the real heart of the matter. For our part we do not agree with these schools of thought. Every advance, even if it be a small one, is an advance, and it is really nonsense to say that either of these two is a small one. In the world of the future, as we see it, the real heart of the matter is going to be international affairs. Nothing else will be of commensurate importance; nothing, indeed, is so important to-day. And if this is true, there lies before the Diplomatic Services the most interesting of problems. Secret diplomacy may be dead—we wish it were—and the League of Nations may take the place of the self-interested groupings of Great Powers—we pray that it may do so; but whatever the outward form may be, and whatever the inward spirit, nations will need good and trustworthy representatives in other lands. The nearer we get to international co-operation the more need will there be of international understanding, and we believe that the presence of women among the official representatives of one country in another will be a source of strength and of breadth.

The time may come when we shall not need it. When we have got over all our sex prejudices (if we ever do), and when we have really attained equality for men and women, the woman attachée may become redundant. Men's interests and women's are the same, and in another generation or two we may not only be believing but acting upon this theory. But meanwhile there is much to be done, and we hope that before long we can welcome an American woman here to begin doing it.

We single out America, in this connection, because we believe that the practical politics of the business will come from there. Anglo-American relations are almost overwhelmingly important to-day, and it is obvious that the common language and the great stock of common assumptions which lie between the two countries would make the task easier than it might be in other directions. But after all, it is not only easy tasks which we want. If the thing is good and wise it should be in force between all countries in which women are enfranchised, and in this connection, of course, Germany comes first into our minds. Women in Germany hold a wonderful position to-day: they share far more truly than we do here the labours of government and the decisions of their country. We trust it will be but a short time before a German woman comes here to assist in the representation of her own land.

BURNING QUESTIONS.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that in the topical and controversial matters which we treat under the heading of "Burning Questions" we endeavour to present the principal views on each question held by differing groups of political thinkers. We do not ourselves express an editorial opinion, beyond this, that it is each woman's business first to be well-informed and then to come to her own opinion.

TRIAL MARRIAGES. II.

By NORAH MARCH, B.Sc.

It seems pretty clear that those who are inclined to advocate trial marriages are, in the main, influenced by two appreciations—first that many marriages have, in various specific directions, turned out to be unsatisfactory to the partners of the union, and second, that the present social custom of marriage provides for no simple process of dissolving an unsatisfactory though legalised union. The social and the legislative obstructions in the way of divorce—though both are tending to lessen nowadays—make marriage, as at present administered, an uncompromisingly permanent union for the majority of people. Legal separation of parties to a marriage, while it may provide for the relief of injured or uncongenial partners, so that they are freed from the necessity of living together, is, for the many, a very unsatisfactory procedure; it makes no recognised provision for extra-marital sex relationships, should these be desired. A woman legally separated from an unsatisfactory husband is not by that process rendered socially free to accept love and motherhood through any other man, though the double moral standard which is still accepted by the majority, tolerates a looser behaviour on the part of the "separated" husband than on the part of the "separated" wife; hence legal separation is, in consequence, less satisfactory as a relief from an unsatisfactory marriage, to the woman, than to the man.

These two appreciations, then, seem to lie at the basis of much of the demand for some social custom under which men and women might test, more or less, as to whether their relationships to one another would satisfactorily form the basis of a permanent union. Marriages on trial for a short, socially and legally recognised period are suggested: or a further suggestion which is frequently put forward harks back to bygone ages, i.e., marriage for a long or short legally stipulated period, at the end of which the union would be automatically dissolved.

It would be well to look at these propositions from a very practical point of view. Take the case of a trial marriage, by which would be implied a legally recognised temporary union of a man and woman for a short period, say a year. During that time they are to live together as man and wife. He, according to our existing marriage custom, should make provision for her support and maintenance. Is he, we may ask, to set up a home and make all the other economic provisions which are the normal prelude to marriage, for the practice of a short-lived union? If, at the end of the trial period, the couple decide to separate, what are to be their respective economic positions? We must regard the matter from the point of view of the average man and woman—the average man who provides all support—home, clothing, food, pocket-money—for his wife, and the average woman, who, if she is a self-supporting wage-earner before marriage, usually gives up her employment after marriage. It may be argued that, in a trial marriage, there would be no need for the woman to give up her wage-earning employment. To which we would ask in reply, whether such an arrangement would constitute a real test as to whether the marriage relation, implying household dwelling together, would be a success or not? And further, one would point out that, under such circumstances, capacity for motherhood—the most vital feature of marriage which, as social anthropology reveals, has evolved as a custom for the safeguarding of the family as a social unit—would hardly be likely to be voluntarily tested. It might also be argued by those in favour of trial marriages that there would be no need for the man to set up house and make the usual economic preparations to marriage, that the couple might live as guests in some household other than their own, or in lodgings, or even each continue to live in his or her own home. To which suggestion one points out that none of these circumstances of life *à deux* would constitute a real test as to whether they could live together happily in ordinary household and home life.

Unless a trial marriage is conducted under the ordinary

circumstances governing the more permanent custom of marriage, carrying with it the experience of domestic life, daily companionship and possible parenthood, it will come to be no more than a test of congeniality in the physical sex-relationships, which is but one—though a very important one—aspect of married life, but which in these days of knowledge and thoughtful opinion on the subject of birth control, is an experiment which a man and woman can make, if their principles lead them to do so, without any inauguration of a camouflaged opportunity designated trial marriage.

To consider further the practical aspects of the trial marriage, supposing that no restriction is placed by the participants in a trial marriage on parenthood, and supposing that motherhood follows—if the trial relationship has proved satisfactory, one may assume that all will be well and a permanent union follow. But if the trial is unsatisfactory, what then? Is the expectant mother to leave the father of her child-to-be, because the period of "trial" is over, to return to her own family, or is she to continue living in an uncongenial home-life, dependent upon a man whom she has discovered to be no real mate? It may be assumed that a custom of trial marriage would make economic provision for a child or children of the union and for the mother, and thus economic strain would be avoided. But the emotional strain of such motherhood cannot be provided against, and the woman would suffer. Yet, unless the possibility of the eventuality of motherhood is accepted, a trial marriage—as has already been pointed out—would become little more than a test of the sex-relationship, and thus but a partial and inadequate test of actual marriage.

State endowment of motherhood and special legislation on behalf of the children of temporarily married parents, easing the economic and the social aspects of the situation, might conceivably make the temporary marriage a possible social custom in the future. But under our present conditions of social life and opinion, the prospect of the trial marriage as a socially salutary measure, seems, to say the least, doubtful.

But I am greatly inclined to think that what the present advocates of trial marriages are really implying is a trial of sexual congeniality—a very different matter. Undoubtedly, uncongeniality in this direction lies at the bottom of much marital unhappiness; this, the modern study of sex psychology has placed beyond doubt. At the same time, many marriages which have started well in this connection, have failed to provide the fullest happiness for each partner because one or the other—or perhaps both—has been unequal to fulfilling happily and efficiently all the domestic and social functions associated with marriage.

The fact is that we do not, in the real sense of the word, prepare for marriage. Education is, in broad definition, preparation of the individual to meet all the eventualities of life nobly and efficiently. It is a long process. It is concerned with the conversion of a primitive, immature, self-seeking individual—the child—into the socialised, restricted, yet developed, adult. The responsibilities of adult life have to be learnt and appreciated gradually. The individual has to be prepared to regulate his own behaviour in accordance with the demands our social life makes upon it. Education has, in a sense, to anticipate these. Only so may the individual be enabled to meet efficiently what life has to give and to demand. This principle we have recognised in relation to certain aspects of life. Thus, in the schools we endeavour to train individuals to manage money in order that each may be able to secure the means of livelihood. We even specialise their preparation for this function when we apprentice them to some definite trade, or send them to the University in preparation for a professional career—and so on.

But we do practically nothing systematic to prepare them for the commonest eventuality of all—marriage and its corollary, parenthood. It is only within recent years that the idea of giving

wholesome and appropriate instruction on matters connected with birth and sex (a preliminary stage in preparation for parenthood) has had a general acceptance, and is by some, as yet among the pioneers, beginning to be put into practice. We are somewhat more forward in the early stages of educational adventure in regard to preparation of the individual for the domestic responsibilities of marriage; in the schools there is some attempt to relate arithmetic and some other subjects to the problems of domestic life, there is some attempt to train girls in the art and practice of mothercraft, in domestic hygiene, and home management—all very important in their relation to the ultimate success or failure of marriage, when and if it be undertaken. These are certain steps initiated in the direction of preparation for marriage. But we have done, as yet, nothing systematic to convert the individual, equipped with primitive and often tempestuous sex impulses, into the being whose conduct is well regulated in conformity with a code which, avowedly, if not in actual practice by some, expects continence till marriage and fidelity afterwards. This process has been left to promiscuous influences only—and modern social life abounds in stimuli which tend to intensify the sex interests and make discipline difficult. The undisciplined life is the anti-social life, but it is well to realise also that the over-disciplined life may be equally anti-social in its ultimate effects. The sexually lax individual is anti-social, but the sexually frigid person within marriage is a great menace to family happiness and to marital fidelity.

Questions of sex and of parenthood are all under review at the present day. Modern scientific knowledge concerning sex is making its way to the lay mind. The emancipation of women

from the thralldom of convention, and from the greater thralldom of ignorance, have provoked a salutary ventilation of matters concerning womanhood.

It has been my endeavour, in these articles, to make something in the nature of an impartial though brief and necessarily incomplete survey of one of these matters concerning womanhood, the trial marriage as a social prospect. At first attempt, in these days when divorces are so much on the increase, when so many evidences of unhappiness in marriage are forthcoming, and when we are prospecting for new devices as palliatives of social evils, the advantages of the trial marriage tend to present themselves somewhat forcibly. Such an institution would, at any rate, provide a recognised opportunity for testing the emotional and temperamental congeniality of those contemplating a permanent union. On the principle of prevention being better than cure, a trial marriage may be considered a better social principle than breaking by divorce or separation what was embarked upon as a permanent contract. But it is equally obvious that the trial marriage would, under our present conditions of social opinion and custom, have many disadvantages to present—more, it would seem, for the average woman than for the average man.

When we have succeeded in giving motherhood its right and central place in our social scheme, and when, in consequence, woman is appreciated not only as woman but as potential mother; when also we have prepared the individual successfully to meet the life of love in marriage, then we may turn with a new vision to the problem of the unsatisfactory marriage and its solution. With these essential preliminaries the trial marriage would come to be a social privilege: without them a social catastrophe.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

CAPITALISM IN ITALY AT THE CROSS ROADS?

By FERNANDE SALVEMINI.

The Italian strike of 1919 which forced the employers to grant the increase of salaries demanded by the workers left the latter, in spite of their victory, with such bitter memories that when, on August 13th last, after three months of negotiation, the engineering operatives of Piedmont and Lombardy foresaw the refusal of increased wages, which they had demanded to cope with the increased cost of living, it was not on a strike that the F.I.O.M. (Federazione Italiana Operai Metallurgisti) decided, but on an "obstructionist" policy. As the young deputy, Buozzi, secretary of the F.I.O.M., later explained, "a general strike of engineers would have resulted in a general strike of all classes of workers and would have caused the entire working class the greatest possible distress."

An obstructionist policy, which is tending to become the favourite method of the workers, and even of the employees of the public services in Italy, has nothing of the revolutionary spirit in it; but decreased production and intermittent work reacts on the country, and produces an intolerable and very general discomfort; and, in the case of an industry which is connected with almost every form of production, like the engineering industry, the consequences of a prolonged system of 'ca' canny are hardly less serious, from the point of view of production, than those of a strike.

The workers hoped by this method to profit by the resistance of the employers; at any rate, they declared that if their obstructionist movement was countered by a lock-out, they, in their turn, would respond by occupying the factories.

On August 31st, the Executive Council of the National Federation of the Engineering Industry, representing the employers, voted unanimously for the closing down of all the engineering concerns of Italy; "an important decision," declared the *Corriere della Sera* the following day, "which will mean that the same unrest which prevails in Lombardy will spread to other parts of Italy, and which will provoke the counter attacks already foreseen by the workers' organisers."

What appeared to the conservative newspaper as "an important decision" appeared to the Italian proletariat, and especially to the populace of Turin and Milan, excited by the Maximalist propaganda of the group supporting the *Ordine Nuovo* and *Avanti*, as an obvious provocation, and precautionary measures were accordingly taken.

On the morning of September 2nd the employers carried out

their threat. On arriving at their work the operatives received an ultimatum, either to stop their obstructionist policy or to leave the factories. Their answer was to seize the buildings; the employers were turned out by persuasion or by force; the Red Flag was hoisted to the accompanying strains of the "Internationale" and the "Bandiera Rossa"; and the red guards, rifle in hand, prepared to defend the factory which had become the fortified headquarters of the workers. Factory Councils were elected. Only in places where the occupation was not carried out sufficiently rapidly, the "guardie regie" of the Government prevented the workers' invasion.

Up till now the movement had been confined to the engineering industry, but on September 5th, a meeting organised by the Confederazione del Lavoro, with the help of leading members of the Socialist Party, and of the principal engineering centres of Italy, unanimously passed an Order of the Day declaring that, in future, the conflict would not be limited to a "single industrial group" and that the control must be put in the hands of the Confederazione General del Lavoro and the Party, so that "the entire proletariat could be called up for this fight against the employing classes."

The Order of the Day further proposed that the ultimate aim of the conflict should be the "workers' control of industry" in order to procure collective management, and the "socialisation of all forms of production." It was decided to summon a national congress of the people at Milan on September 10th.

Two days later, also at Milan, the delegates of the C.G.D.I. (the Employers' Federation) met; the silk, cotton, woollen, chemical products, boot and shoe, glass, building, and transport industries were represented; and it was decided to resist the workers' movement to the uttermost.

Following on that the occupation of the factories proceeded rapidly in various parts of the country—not in all the factories of Italy, as the exaggerations of the foreign Press might have led one to suppose, but in factories of very varied types. At Turin, for example, textile and rubber factories were occupied; at Milan, factories of chemical products, &c.

Should one jump to the conclusion that Italy was, therefore, in the throes of a revolution, or of Bolshevism? The "occupations," certainly, resulted in serious unrest. Turin, Milan and Genoa passed through dark days, but the revolts were local,

and if one considers that, during twenty-four hours, 500 workshops and factories the whole length and breadth of the peninsula passed from the hands of the employers into the workers' hands, one can understand the surprise which many foreigners evinced at seeing, on arrival in Italy, that the daily life of the people continued quietly as usual, showing none of the upheaval which they had been led to expect from the accounts in the newspapers. In reality, if one excludes the centres of the agitation, the occupations were carried through almost without resistance. It would have been necessary, if all the factories were to be protected, to have called an entire class to the colours.

In the greater number of the occupied factories work was resumed; technicians were retained and forced to run them; an iron discipline was established and strict rules were imposed—as, for example, the stern command that no alcohol was to be brought into the factories which were occupied by the workers. An Italian employer recently stated publicly, that on returning to their establishments, the owners had found that all the material had been kept in perfect order. As for the work, although in certain cases it had been equal, and even superior, to the normal output, it is, nevertheless, impossible to state definitely to what extent the productive work of the country suffered during the period of occupation. Precise statistics do not exist, and, instead of supplementing each other, those that do exist are contradictory. It is, moreover, evident that a problem which is at the same time a problem of organisation, of workmanship, of the procuring of raw material and of external and internal credit, is not easy for those, who are obliged to carry on from day to day, to solve.

On September 10th and 11th the General Congress, which had been decided on on September 5th, united the members of the governing body of the C.G.L. of Italy, the leaders of the Socialist Party, and the leaders of the Parliamentary Socialist Group at Milan. No one failed to respond to the summons. 1,094,437 workers were called upon, in the persons of their delegates (each delegate representing as many voters as his union had members), to decide on the fate of the proletariat. The leaders of the Socialist Party tried to take advantage of the situation in order to give the movement a political and revolutionary turn; but Buoizzi, faithful to his original programme, declared that he had never had any intention of becoming involved in a political struggle, and that he had always wished to keep the conflict on a "strictly syndicalist" basis, that if the dispute had changed its character "it was the fault of the employers, who had purposely pushed the workers' organisations into taking a step which they would never have taken without provocation." "But," he added, "in the present circumstances, the workers can only evacuate the factories after having obtained all the necessary guarantees to protect them against any capitalist revenge." In the name of the F.I.O.M. and of the directors of the C.G.L., he and Deputy d'Aragona upheld the "evolutionary" policy in the face of the extremist opposition, and were averse to any immediate revolutionary action. "In voting for the Confederation's proposal," said d'Aragona, "you will prove that you accept their programme of action, which is fatally slow, but it is sure, and worthy of a civilised people, and suitable to the present occasion."

The proposal was accepted by a 200,000 majority, the guarantee proposed being the control by the workers of industry.

The question had already been raised in Parliament in 1910. It was revived, as a result of the pressure of all the workers' organisations, with the sole exception of the Catholic Unions, which refrained from taking any part in the movement—as a result, too, of the fact that the employers, in the course of their two months' negotiations with the operatives' delegates, had not been able to substantiate their arguments. It was public knowledge that when some of the engineering societies stubbornly refused to grant the forty per cent. rise in wages claimed, others had granted it. If it was the case that some could not do what was possible to others, it was obviously the result of causes about which the workers, who had to suffer the consequences, ought to have information, and of which they wished to be competent to judge. To prevent the recurrence of a similar state of affairs, a share in the management was essential.

It is probable that if the control demanded by the Italian C.G.L. had been something like the Whitley Councils; if it had been limited to the right of the workers' delegates to take part in the discussions of the directors, without going so far as to insist on their right to intervene in the distribution of profits, and to interfere in the budget of the factory; if the workers had not insisted on their right of veto when agreement was not reached, a reconciliation might have been effected. But they wanted all this and more besides, just at the time when the

employers were refusing to reopen negotiations until the factories had been surrendered.

The situation in the country grew graver. The conservative and moderate Press called on the Government to intervene; the *Corriere della Sera* stated that the employers would realise then "that they could not put their interests before the interests of the nation, and would bow before a superior will, which, in the name of the nation, would intervene to put an end to the conflict." Was there some secret treaty between the capitalists and the Government, some promise of compensation, of new protective tariffs for the engineering industry? The rumour grew. In any case, the Government did interfere, and while the engineering employers, under Governmental pressure, promised the forty per cent. rise asked for, the President of the Council decided, on September 15th, on the creation of a Joint Committee, whose duty would be the drafting of a law giving the workers a share in the control of industry.

That day, from end to end of Italy, a wave of intense enthusiasm and excitement swept over a part of the population, while anger, fear, anxiety, depression, or resignation enveloped the remainder. Everyone felt that something had happened which, in Italy, finally overthrew existing relations. The working class saw in it a striking, universal acknowledgement of its own importance. Until then all its struggles had been to obtain better wages; and if the agitators had conceived the idea of a political or social victory, the idea had not permeated the masses, who had remained almost fatalistically subject, even in periods of unrest, to the power of the employers, on whom they depended for their daily bread. To extract, either by protests or violence, a larger share of it was the normal, almost inevitable, course. But this time things were different!

Not to understand the overwhelming importance of this small Bill, which was made law in September 15th by one of those abrupt actions usual with M. Giolitti after long resistance (universal suffrage was similarly granted in 1912, and lately the women's municipal vote), to deceive oneself, in seeing the accumulation of almost insurmountable difficulties which the drafting of the future law of industrial control involves, into believing that the Bill will come to nothing and that conditions will return to the *status quo*, would be impossible to anyone who had lived through these last months in Italy, unless he had dwelt aloof from the populace. It would mean that one had not only not heard the songs of the long processions of men and women, who celebrated the "epoch-making day," but had not understood, nor felt the intense emotional thrill of this victory, which exceeded all expectations.

Was it a victory, this law which came out of the blue? The people did not discuss the point; they had an immediate conviction that the governing class was beaten. On the day following September 15th all aims seemed attainable, and all the repression of the past only made the present seem more wonderful. "They have raised our wages, but that is not what counts to-day; what counts is that now we shall have the right to know what becomes of our work and who profits by it, and the employers will not be able to do as they like with us any more. We have suffered, but all that is over now. Our sons will be free!" These words of an old woman factory hand from a small district in the Apennines, express the feeling of them all—and in the village market-places one heard so many similar phrases!

Whatever happens in the future this feeling will not die; and it contains perhaps more seeds of revolution than any of the speeches of Enrico Malatesta.

Since then, normal work has been resumed, the factories are working, the employers are once more in command. And everyone is waiting.

The Bill of September 15th entrusted the preparation of the draft of the Law of Control to a Joint Commission formed by equal numbers of delegates of the C.G.L. and of employers' delegates. Urged by the Catholic Unions, who this time wished to be represented, M. Giolitti promised to examine all proposals which should be brought forward. But the Joint Commission dissolved itself on November 11th, and the representatives of the two parties, "having discovered, in the course of their discussion, that their conception of the control of industry, and their plans for the effective realisation of such a control, were so widely divergent that collaboration for a common solution was impossible," decided to "submit their own decisions."

When will the various proposals, which are being elaborated, be presented to the Cabinet? When will they come before Parliament? No one, even in Parliamentary circles, knows anything. But the plans of the C.G.L., which are already known, and which are even more exacting than formerly, make it seem probable that the battle will be fierce and agreement difficult.

EVERYDAY COMMODITIES AND THE TREND OF PRICES

V.

Shopping is one of the ills that woman's flesh is heir to. Would it not be possible to mitigate the ill to some extent by taking a more intelligent interest in the sources and production of the somewhat dull commodities with which, at least every week, and sometimes every day, many of us deal—not without grumbles at the quality and the cost? This and the following articles are intended to help towards such interest. Space will only allow a brief account of the more important essentials of food, textiles, and fuel.

WOOL.

The woollen industry, among our textile trades, is only second in importance to the cotton industry, but whereas we must obtain nearly all our raw cotton from other countries, most of our wool is produced within the Empire.

The sources of the world supply can be divided into two groups: (1) The Empire group, which includes Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, South Africa. (2) The South American group, comprising Argentina, Uruguay, Patagonia, and the Falkland Islands. Of these, the first group is in a commanding position with respect to wool production generally, and in the case of merino (fine) wool its predominance amounts almost to a monopoly. The British Empire controls 68 per cent., and South America 32 per cent. of the world's exportable surplus of wool for clothing purposes, and of fine merino the former 85 per cent., and the latter 15 per cent.*

The main factors in wool production are the number of sheep, the weight of the fleece, and the yield of wool. The standardisation of wool is very difficult, for the yield, quality and length of fibre vary even in one herd of sheep, or in one locality, largely owing to the effect of weather. Of the two very roughly divided classes, the fine wool (merino and cross-bred) is used for clothing, and represents about two-thirds of the world's production, and the coarse wool is used for carpets, felt, &c., and represents the remaining third part.

The distribution of sheep before the war was as follows:—

Europe	...	...	50	sheep to the square mile.
Australia	...	...	31	" " " "
New Zealand	...	...	233	" " " "
United Kingdom	...	...	228	" " " "
South America	...	...	16	" " " "
North America	...	...	12	" " " "
Asia (original home of the sheep)	...	...	6	" " " "

About one-third of the total production was consumed in the countries of production, and about two-thirds were exported. The war brought about a considerable decrease, as more sheep were used for food, and therefore less attention was given to the care of the wool. The United States and Europe not only consumed their own supplies, but also imported large quantities for manufacturing purposes.

The great wool-manufacturing areas of France, Belgium, Poland and Russia are near the frontiers and were much affected and in most cases occupied by the invading armies. Of the Continental industries this one probably suffered more than any other. The wool stocks for a whole year were taken to clothe the German armies, so that by the end of 1914 there was every prospect of ruin for the woollen trade, as the Continent had absorbed 60 per cent. of the British Empire and 79 per cent. of

* Report on Textile Trades issued by Board of Trade.

† "Staple Trades of the Empire."—Ed. Newton.

the South American production, and the demand for raw material ceased, except for such cross-bred wool as might be used for army clothing. But this expectation was not realised. Prices surpassed all records, particularly for wool for civilian purposes, and instead of the expected bankruptcies, large fortunes were made. In pre-war days our army and navy consumed about 1 per cent. of the total British consumption; by the end of 1914 over 10 per cent., and during the ensuing years of war they consumed practically as much as the whole of our pre-war consumption. The War Office at the beginning purchased raw wool to the value of £50,000,000, woollen goods to the value of £100,000,000, and 120,000 miles of cloth. The flannel used for military purposes during the first year and a half of war amounted to two and a half times as much as the usual production for all purposes before the war, and the blankets numbered five times as many. This huge demand for Britain and her Allies was centred chiefly in the United Kingdom. The Government organised the transport facilities, the distribution of raw material and the production of cloth; they requisitioned the domestic clip and the Australian and New Zealand clips for 1916 and the three subsequent years at greatly advanced prices.

Before the war economic forces seemed to be combining to send up prices in the wool markets. A decrease in world-production was expected; consumption had increased in the United Kingdom and in Japan, and to a much greater extent in the United States, where, in 1913, a Tariff Bill had removed the very heavy import duty, and had instituted a period of free imports; the resulting enormous increase* in purchasing power had for a time a considerable effect on the wool position. South America had found that wheat-growing and cattle-raising were more profitable, and wool production had been declining for some years. In Australia exceptional droughts had reduced the number of sheep by millions, and the 1914-15 season was a very bad one. After the armistice the trade expected that there would be vastly increased demands in many directions: civilian clothes would be needed to replace uniforms; there were heavy postponements of ordinary civilian requirements; the mills in devastated areas belonging to our Allies would have to be re-stocked; the United States were prosperous and their demand continued; and finally there was, and is, the pressing need of Central Europe, where large populations are utterly lacking in woollen material.

But the wool position is in reality very different from what it appeared to be. Instead of comparatively short supplies of wool and an enormous demand for cloth, the manufacturer has to face to-day the existence of large stocks of the raw article and a greatly lessened demand for goods owing to the inability of the public at home to pay his high prices, and to the powerlessness of the Central European countries to import goods for which they cannot pay in their present financial condition.

To explain the situation, it may be stated that for three successive years Australia has had phenomenal clips, which have more than made up for the losses in the previous years. Wool experts report that the new season's clip, both in Australia and New Zealand, will probably show a reduction together equal to about 340,000 bales, but this still leaves Australia with an advance of some 350,000 bales over the figure of 1913-14. South America and the United States are expected to show a good average production. South Africa has suffered from unfavourable weather, but she holds large stocks already. The United Kingdom is by far the greatest consumer of cross-bred wool in the world, and is usually provided for by the home clip and by New Zealand. Her flocks at present even continue to decline, and the latest returns point to a reduction of 7,000,000 during the last ten years. But supplies in prospect for this year are plentiful owing to the held-over stocks from the past season. South Africa has probably from 80,000 to 90,000 bales, and South America 120,000 bales unsold, though this may be of inferior grade. In addition, the British Government has a large stock of unsold wool amounting to nearly 2,500,000 bales brought from Australia and New Zealand. This will probably remain under the control of the Government, or under that of an association formed in British and Australian interests, and will be distributed over a long period in order not to disturb the market further. The Australasian market is now free, but owing to the disorganised state of the world market there has not been much buying, and prices have tended to fall. Similar conditions have been present in South Africa and the United States since April, 1920. The normal supply of wool is just sufficient for the world's requirements, and present supplies are almost a year in excess. In March, 1920, the price of raw wool showed an increase of more than 500 per cent. on pre-war prices; to-day, the increase is from 50 to 80 per cent. only. The inflated prices have been a serious handicap to the industry, and there are indications of the approach of a more reasonable state of affairs. Taking into account the large increase in labour costs, the price of raw wool has been reduced to almost normal level, and the effect is being felt by the consumer in the "cut prices" of many articles of wearing apparel.

LINEN.

The third position in importance as an export textile is held by linen, whose manufacture is one of the oldest of our industries. Ireland is the centre of the fine linen industry by reason of the suitability of Irish flax for its manufacture, and of the Irish climate, which assists greatly in the production of the whitest and most beautifully finished linen in the world. Scotland has important factories, at Dunfermline particularly, where excellent damask is woven.

Supplies of raw flax are mainly derived from foreign sources, however. Belgium and Russia are the principal flax-growing countries, and for the present supplies from the latter country are cut off. It has been suggested that flax could be advantageously cultivated both in Canada and in India.

The value of the total output at the outbreak of war was estimated at £15,000,000, of which more than half represented the value of our exports. Reliable figures of the present output are unobtainable.

The chief markets for linen goods, apart from the home market, are the United States and our Overseas Empire. Of the total exports, which in 1913 amounted in value to about £9,500,000, more than £4,000,000's worth of goods went to the United States. In 1920 our exports were valued at £23,900,000, of which probably one-third, at least, were sent to America. It is unfortunately not possible to make any fair comparison in quantities, as the Board of Trade Returns which give these figures report in yards for 1913 and in square yards for 1920.

The price of linen has been very high, and is likely to remain high in spite of fluctuations, for the price depends partly on the ruling price of cotton, and for some time to come there will be considerably less flax available.

H. E. W.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

By ARTHUR H. NORRIS, M.C., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

H.M. Chief Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Of all responsibilities imposed upon magistrates there is perhaps, none which calls for more careful consideration than the exercise of the power of ordering the removal of a neglected or naughty child from its home and parents to the care of other persons, whether private individuals or the responsible officials of an institution for the protection and training of children. If the statement so often made is true, that the English home life has been one of the most powerful factors in building up the national character, it must only be after mature thought and examination of all the circumstances of the case that the child is removed from its home to the care of strangers.

Amongst the newly-appointed women magistrates are many who have been intimately concerned in the care and training of difficult and neglected children, and have in many respects an intimate knowledge of this subject. But there must be many who have been appointed as magistrates not mainly because of their experience with children, but because of the desire of the State to make use of the valuable experience they have gained in other important aspects of our national life. To such, I hope, my remarks will be helpful in carrying out one of the responsible tasks which is imposed upon a magistrate. I have felt for many years that in the Children's Courts, particularly in those presided over by lay magistrates, the presence on the Bench of women would be a valuable influence, and I have been on more than one committee which has urged the appointment of women magistrates. Whilst they will, of course, take their part in the administration of justice in the ordinary Court, I hope that those of them who, by temperament and experience, are particularly qualified to sit in the Children's Courts, will consult with their clerks and take such other steps as may be necessary to be placed on the rota for such courts. At the same time, I realise that there are women as well as men who have not the gift of gaining the confidence of children, and may therefore prefer to give their assistance where it will be of greater value, in dealing with adults.

I only propose to deal with action in regard to children and young persons under the age of sixteen, and only inasmuch as it is concerned with orders which may lead to the placing of a child in a home or institution. I shall presume all through that women magistrates will not order the removal of a child from its home unless the home is so bad (or until an attempt has been made by the use of the Probation of Offenders Act or other means to do what is necessary) that it is obvious that it is in the best interests of the child to take the drastic step of separating it from its parents. And even where the home is an indifferent one they will, no doubt, in the first instance, make use of the Probation of Offenders Act and see whether the influence of the Probation Officer, and the warning of the parents that unless certain conditions are observed the child will be sent away, will not be sufficient to effect a material improvement. At the same time, I believe the use, or rather the misuse, of this Act to be mischievous when, the parents being thoroughly bad, the child grossly neglected, or where the conditions imposed by the order of the Court are not fulfilled, the child is left in its home to be sent years after, a young criminal, to a reformatory or prison. The Probation Act, in the hands of a good bench of magistrates and a kind but firm probation officer, has been proved to be most valuable, but the Act and its officers have fallen into disrepute in some quarters because these conditions have not existed.

There are two Acts of Parliament which will well repay study, for it is from these that magistrates mainly derive their authority for sending children to institutions: (1) Children Act, 1918; (2) Probation of Offenders Act, 1907.

The Children Act contains many provisions which they should know, amongst which the following are perhaps the most important:—Section 5 authorises the removal of certain children under the age of seven to a place of safety if (a) improperly housed, (b) neglected, or (c) in the care of persons unfit

to have the care of them. Unfortunately, Section 11 of the Act limits the children to whom this part of the Act applies, so that it is inoperative in the case of many small institutions where, owing to financial difficulties or ignorance, the child is unintentionally neglected.

Section 21 allows the removal of a child or young person from the care of a person convicted or committed for trial in respect of certain offences, or bound over to keep the peace towards such child, to the care of a relative or other fit person until the age of sixteen. A responsible official of an institution is often named as the fit person.

Section 59 also permits children of the age of fourteen or fifteen in certain circumstances being committed in a similar manner, but as the Act makes no provision from public funds for the maintenance of those committed under these sections, they are rarely put in force; but it is worth noting that an order for payment of a sum not exceeding £1 a week may be made against the person responsible for the maintenance of the child. I am satisfied that there are many cases in which this order might be made to the benefit of the child, and to impress upon the parent his responsibility for his children.

The Act throws upon the Court the onus of securing that the person to whom the child is entrusted is a "fit person," but there is no provision for inspection of the home or institution in which the child may by such an order be required to reside during the most impressionable years of its life.

But it is through the operations of Sections 57 and 58 that a very large number of children are sent to institutions; under the former section to reformatories, and the latter to industrial schools.

Reformatory and industrial schools are not, as is so generally supposed, Government institutions. They are, with the exception of two reformatories owned by County Councils and a few industrial schools which are the property of local Educational Authorities, the property of and managed by philanthropic societies or committees, subject, however, to inspection from the Home Office. They are certified by the Secretary of State as fit places for the reception and training of children sent by the magistrates, and, if at any time found to be unsatisfactory, the certificate can be withdrawn, in which case the children sent by the Court must be removed to another certified institution. They are, however, to-day almost entirely maintained from public funds, half provided by the local authority responsible for the child, and the rest from the Treasury; the former are now, quite rightly, asking for some representation on the committees of management. The parent or other person responsible for the maintenance of the child is generally required to contribute to its support whilst in the institution, and the magistrate may make an order to this effect. Magistrates might very well bring home to the parent his sense of responsibility for his child by fixing a weekly sum as high as he is reasonably able to pay so long as it is within the limits permitted under the Order in Council. Not long ago a man earning £11 a week was only ordered to pay a shilling a week towards the maintenance of his boy in an industrial school.

Managers of these schools have the right to refuse to accept any child, and in a few cases this right is very freely exercised, and in practice it is very difficult to obtain admission for a child who is even slightly physically defective. Provided a child is not suffering from some active disease, such as consumption, there is no reason for this harsh line, and magistrates would do well to refuse to send any children to those schools which refuse to help the Courts by accepting occasionally children who need special care. There are a few "special" industrial schools for the mentally defective and badly crippled children, and also for girls whose antecedents render them unfit to be for a time with other children. There is, however, a great need for the provision of a good school for physically defective children.

A child must be under fourteen years of age when sent to an industrial school, and, if over this age, can only be sent to a reformatory. If at the age of twelve or thirteen a boy is brought before the Court on a charge of felony who has been previously convicted (and in this respect it must be borne in

mind that a conviction is recorded if a boy is birched), he cannot be sent to an industrial school. As, however, such a boy is often not under proper control at home, the difficulty may be surmounted by allowing the withdrawal of the charge of felony and charging him, with his parents' consent, under Sec. 58 (4). In this way the mistake, so often made, of sending little boys to a reformatory may be avoided.

The period for which the child is sent to the institution must be specified in the detention order, and, in the case of a child sent to an industrial school, must not exceed the time when he will be sixteen years of age; but the magistrates may, and should, use their discretion in fixing any earlier limit. The child, unless committed for truancy, remains under the supervision of the managers until the age of eighteen, and may during that period, for his own protection, be recalled to the school for not longer than three months. In the case of a youthful offender sent to a reformatory, the period named in the order must not be less than three years nor more than five, and in no case beyond the date upon which the offender will reach the age of nineteen; the period of supervision in such cases extends to nineteen. With the consent of the Secretary of State, the managers may license a boy or girl from either type of school at any time, and on their own authority, after eighteen months' detention; in recent years the period of average detention has been much decreased; but there are still a few schools where, as the result of indifferent training, the retention for a longer period is found to be necessary.

The Children Act, Sec. 53, authorises the managers, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to board out any child committed before the age of eight and not exceeding the age of ten—until ten in the first instance—and, subsequently (with the same sanction), continue such boarding out to any further age not exceeding sixteen.

In any case which does not fall within Sec. 53, the Secretary of State, if satisfied that in the special circumstances such a course is desirable, is authorised by the Treasury to sanction the licensing of the child under Sec. 67, and pay the boarding-out grant in the same manner as it is paid in Sec. 53 cases; under this authority the boarding-out grant can be paid in respect of children over eight on committal, or over ten on application, and up to any age not exceeding sixteen. A magistrate, however, has no right to insist on boarding-out, though the expressed wish of the Court on such a matter would hardly be ignored. I may also add here that visits of magistrates to the schools are always welcomed.

Of the training given in the schools, time will not permit me to say much. The ideal advocated by the Home Office is to make the life and training of the child approximate as closely as possible to that of a child in a good working-class home. The industrial school is fast becoming a good residential elementary school, practical work, often the basis of a vocational training, being a feature of the education of the older boys. The best of the girls' schools are widening the training for their older girls, though still, in too many schools, domestic service is the only form of disposal. In a reformatory the training is mostly vocational, but the schoolroom education, which has so often been neglected in the child's early life, receives careful attention. Uniforms, locked doors, barred windows, and other relics of a penal system have practically disappeared, and only exist to-day in a few schools of an old type, and only continue there because of nervousness on the part of the staff, or in some schools because of their large size, which has made it impossible to get that confidence between staff and child without which liberty may become licence. In most schools it is fully realised that unless there is the right kind of liberty and a real sense of responsibility and trust in the children during the period of detention, little good will have been effected. All the best schools arrange summer camps or allow children home for a few days' leave if the home is at all suitable and the child's conduct has been satisfactory. It is only very rarely that the children abuse these privileges in any way. The value of a religious training is quite recognised and many schools have their chapels and chaplains.

I must now pass to Sec. 95, by which children on remand, or

awaiting schools, are sent to Remand Homes. I feel certain that in a much larger proportion of cases the child might be remanded to his own home. Few of the places of detention are suitable for detention for more than a week or two, though where the Remand Home is the home of the Probation Officer a longer period of detention often affords a useful test of the need or otherwise for institutional treatment. Little use can, however, be made of Sec. 106, by which children and young persons can be sentenced to not more than a month's detention in such a place on account of the lack of suitable accommodation.

But a large number of children are placed under supervision in accordance with Section 2 of the Probation of Offenders Act as amended by Section 8 of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914. This enables a magistrate to place a child on probation and insert a condition in the recognisance as to its place of residence. And here, I believe, a valuable provision is often wrongly used, the magistrate being persuaded to send the child to an institution where there is no guarantee that the child will receive the training it should have. There are, of course, very many excellent voluntary homes, orphanages, &c., to which children may be sent, but there are others where, either through ignorance or lack of financial assistance, and in some cases as a result of a very narrow outlook on the part of the managers or staff, the children live under conditions which, though not amounting to actual cruelty, produce dwarfing of mind if not of body. It must be remembered that unless these homes take children from the Poor Law Guardians, it is unlikely that they are inspected in any way.

Magistrates, therefore, and in this respect women magistrates can do more than men, should try and visit and see for themselves the home to which they will send children as a condition of probation, and also require their probation officer to do the same frequently and without notice. It is worth bearing in mind also that the magistrate has power to vary the order, and at any time remove the child if deemed desirable.

I cannot deal with poor law institutions, the methods of dealing with mental defectives, and sundry Acts for the protection of children, but I have referred to the more important provisions under which children are sent to institutions. This step must of necessity be taken in many cases, and the country to-day is fortunate in that religious and philanthropic people have founded orphanages, penitentiaries, industrial schools, and reformatories, in the main staffed and carried on with a devotion to the children that can only be shown by those who have taken up this great missionary work. The interest, encouragement, and advice of women magistrates will do much to remove deficiencies which do exist, and as a fellow-worker I wish them every success in the task they have undertaken.

THE SCOPE OF MODERN CIVICS.

By E. M. WHITE.

In the issue of THE WOMAN'S LEADER for December 17th there appears an examination paper for schools on Citizenship. Whoever set that paper has but a limited conception of the subject of Civics, and whoever compiled the syllabus on which that paper was set, has not kept up with the times in the development of the subject. The nineteenth century looked upon a citizen mainly as a voter and a ratepayer; the concentration of so many women's energies on the suffrage question did not widen this idea. But the twentieth century has seen a broader view, and it is now quite old-fashioned to regard citizenship as only concerned with the affairs of local authorities or national government. Certainly these two very important spheres are included in the scope of modern Civics, and the writer does not wish to depreciate the power and possibilities of either. But there are other spheres.

The aim in training for citizenship should be three-fold:—

(a) To arouse interest in the district in which the pupils live,

such interest to extend gradually to the country as a whole and to the British Commonwealth.

(b) To give knowledge concerning the district, not only of administrative details, but also of geographical, historical, and industrial facts.

(c) To kindle aspiration to service of the community, which can be started sometimes by pointing out the possibilities of the district and attempts at progress and reform.

The syllabus on which the twenty questions were based would fulfil only a small section of these aims, and is thus quite inadequate for the needs of modern adolescent girls. The questions are quite good in themselves, though some of them require detailed knowledge that would be rather dull to learn, and could easily be looked up when needed. Of all things, Civics should not be dull. But those questions should form only part of an examination paper.

The success of Civics teaching cannot well be gauged by an examination. So much of the work is done by investigation on the pupils' part, and by enthusiasm on the teacher's part, the far-reaching and intangible results of which no answers to questions can reveal. In subjects where inspiration, appreciation, attitudes to life, are the chief values, examinations are but poor tests. A person might answer those twenty questions quite correctly, and yet never lift a finger in service to the community; on the other hand, the person might become a benefactor to her district. But the answers to the questions would not tell which she was going to be.

Now that training for Citizenship of both boys and girls is coming to be recognised as a very essential part of education in every class of school, it is most important that those responsible for it should realise the extent of the subject and its true aims.*

THE CITIZENSHIP COMPETITION IN SCHOOLS.

This Competition, which was mentioned in THE WOMAN'S LEADER for December 17th, is now completed. In one respect it was disappointing, for several of the schools which had undertaken to send in candidates wrote at the last minute to say they had not found time to prepare them, but would certainly do so "next time." So that, even if the papers sent in were not as numerous as we had hoped, we yet felt that the Competition had aroused interest and awakened a sense of the necessity to train girls in the facts and ideals pertaining to their citizenship. If all enfranchised men had been so trained in the past, what a different England we might now be living in!

The papers show a good deal of imagination and common sense, even where technical knowledge was shaky, and we feel that warm commendation is due to the girls who tackled this new subject at the end of a busy term, and to the headmistresses who encouraged them.

The following awards have been made:—

Dorothy Lloyd, King Edward's High School, Birmingham—Prize.

Christine Savery, King Edward's High School, Birmingham—Certificate of Merit.

Mary Berry, King Edward's High School, Birmingham—Certificate of Merit.

Flora Fulford, Grammar School for Girls, Handsworth—Certificate of Merit.

To obtain a prize it was necessary to get 100 marks or more out of 120, and for a certificate 95 or more.

C. R.

* Two syllabuses for Civics teaching were published in the *Civic Education Chronicle* for November, and three articles on the teaching of Civics appeared in *The School Guardian* for October, November, and December, the last one containing a syllabus. In both these publications the modern and wide view of the subject is taken.

THE RIGHT TO PREACH.

By EVELYN SHARP.

In the face of the reactionary Cambridge vote, said to have been turned against the women by members of the medical profession, it is pleasant to recall the true story of that small son of feminist parents, who, asked why he wanted so much to be a little girl instead of a little boy, replied ingenuously—"Because I should like to be a doctor when I grow up."

But, reading a vigorous seventeenth-century treatise which has lately fallen into my hands, I am reminded that the real last ditch of the anti-feminist is theological, not medical. In spite of the gallant onslaught upon it made by Maude Royden and others, the pulpit of the Established Church has so far been kept officially clear of the invading female. And, as far back as 1667, one Margaret Fox, *née* Fell, was protesting against this very exclusion in her pamphlet called "Women's Speaking, Justified, Proved and Allowed of by the Scriptures: and how Women were the first that Preached the Tidings of the Resurrection of Jesus, and were sent by Christ's Own Command, before He ascended to the Father."

To the writer, speaking means preaching only, and her sole authority is the Bible. "In the Image of God created He them, Male and Female," she quotes, adding the comment, "Here God joins them together in His own Image, and makes no such distinctions and differences as men do." She rides over the subsequent rather awkward incident of the Serpent by pointing out that the Lord said—"I will put enmity between thee and the Woman," and, says she, "Let this Word of the Lord, which was from the beginning, stop the mouths of all that oppose Women's Speaking in the Power of the Lord . . . for it is manifest that those that speak against the Woman and her Seeds Speaking, speak out of the enmity of the Serpent's Seed."

Some, unduly prejudiced no doubt, might see in this argument something of the subtlety of the serpent, and similarly in her further contention, that since the Lord is pleased to refer to His Church by the name of Woman, "those that speak against the Woman's Speaking speak against the Church of Christ, and speak against the Spirit of the Lord speaking in a Woman, simply by reason of her Sex, or because she is a Woman." Equally debatable, if equally ingenious, is the writer's clever manipulation of St. Paul's objections to women's speech, which, she maintains, apply only to such inferior women as he rightly condemns, those who are *not* dressed in modest apparel, and come *not* to church with shamefastness and sobriety. But, she asks triumphantly—"What is all this to such as have the Power and the Spirit of the Lord Jesus poured upon them . . . and how are the men of this Generation blinded, that bring these Scriptures, and pervert the Apostles' words, and by these Scriptures endeavour to stop the Message and Word of the Lord God in Women by contemning and despising of them?"

Certainly, Margaret Fox has one of the qualities of the average preacher, that of being able to prove anything she likes from the Scriptures. But she has other qualities, too; and she is on stronger ground when she puts forward her most convincing argument, that it was to women that Christ appeared in the garden, and to women that He gave the command to "go tell My Brethren." "Mark you," writes this seventeenth-century champion of women's rights, "you that despise and oppose the Message of the Lord God that He sends by Women, what had become of the Redemption of the whole Body of Mankind, if they had not believed the Message that the Lord Jesus sent by these women, of and concerning His Resurrection?" She gives a sly dig here at the disciples, saying that the women "could not depart as the men did, but sat watching and waiting and weeping about the Sepulchre until the time of His Resurrection"; and indeed, she adds, "How else should His Disciples have known, who were not there?"

She concedes, after the manner of her period, that women are the weaker sex, but makes of this a fine point, saying:—"Mark this, ye despisers of the weakness of Women and look upon yourselves to be so wise; but Christ Jesus doth not so, for He makes use of the weak." And in a beautiful peroration she says—"Oh! blessed and glorified be the Glorious Lord; for this may the whole body of mankind say, though the wisdom of man, that never knew God, is always ready to except against the weak; but the weakness of God is stronger than man, and the foolishness of God is wiser than man."

All through her fiery denunciation of masculine prejudice runs a strong Puritanical strain, and one suspects that some of her scorn is for the Popish priest rather than the mere man. She apostrophises them as "you dark Priests that are so mad

against Women's Speaking," and talks of the False Church, which is the Pope's Wife, but of the true Church as "the true Woman which is Christ's Wife, in which do Daughters Prophesie, who are above the Pope and his Wife and are atop of them." So there is, in the end, perhaps, very little to choose, on both sides, between the prejudices of one age and of another.

If it is a little depressing to reflect that the stronghold thus so bravely stormed by Margaret Fox in 1667 is still barricaded against Maude Royden in 1921, it should comfort our women preachers to remember that it was of another male preserve at Westminster, into which at least one woman has penetrated to-day, that an Edinburgh reviewer wrote in July, 1841:—"If any advocate of female rights has ever seriously proposed that they should mingle among men in the stormy debates of a deliberative assembly, he will be considered, we think, by a vast majority, even among women, as scarcely entitled to a serious reply."

OUT OF THE CITY.

By J. M. HARVEY.

Here in the ring of the hills
Under a cloudy sky
Content at last I lie
Where Peace o'erspills
Like a cool rain which giveth
This brave daisy scent
And wine of sacrament
Whereby he liveth.

The big hooters may howl,
Men quarrel, whistles screech,
I will hear only the speech
Of my forgotten soul,
Which is the speech of trees,
Soft yet of clarity
And brimmed with verity
And all gay peace.

OURSELVES.

THE EXHIBITION.

Some weeks ago we announced in these columns that we intended to organise an exhibition of matters relating to home making, both indoors and out. We are now in a position to say that the preparations for this exhibition are well in hand, and that it will be both novel and attractive. It will take place early in May, and we shall publish the details concerning it in due course. In the meantime, we invite those of our readers who are in business to think over the advantages to them of this opportunity. We propose to devote special attention to women's enterprises, and our exhibition will be good publicity.

CIRCULATION.

Readers will be interested to hear that the new direct subscribers we want are coming in well. Mrs. Scott (Epsom) has procured one, Miss Mary Knight (Warrington), two, and Miss Wall (Acton) is supplying a Free Library. We can do with unlimited numbers more. Will not every reader take an extra copy for three or six months as a present to a friend? At the end of that time perhaps the friend will become a subscriber on her own account, and will do the same. We should like our readers to be a continuous snowball.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We have pleasure in publishing a further list of donations and shares taken up:—

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	121	9	0
Miss E. Picton-Turbervill	2	0	0
X. Y. Z.	2	6	
T. Foxwell Smith, Esq.	2	6	
O. Bryant	2	6	

£123 16 6

In this matter also we could deal with an unlimited supply!

REVIEWS.

REALISM AND ROMANCE.

The Age of Innocence. By Edith Wharton. (D. Appleton & Co. 8s. 6d.)

A Reckless Puritan. By Mrs. Victor Rickard. (Hodder & Stoughton. 8s. 6d.)

The Last Fortnight. By Mary Agnes Hamilton. (Collins. 9s.)

The Yellow Poppy. By D. K. Broster. (Duckworth. 8s. 6d.)

The novels before us are all good of their kind, and what different kinds! The novel reader at the present time cannot complain of lack of choice.

Miss Wharton's book is a social study. It describes New York upper and middle class life in the 'seventies and 'eighties, its "Age of Innocence." The action and reaction of beliefs, conventions, and individuals are carefully and minutely described. The particular belief with which the story deals is the "innocence" of women. Girls of the 'seventies were brought up "innocent," that is, they were brought up to ignore passions in themselves and in other people. In themselves, their real ignorance and the deliberately ignoring attitude in which they had been trained seem sometimes to have resulted in the permanent stifling of instincts and the suppression of strong feeling—except possibly maternal feeling, which has always been regarded as lawful and even laudable after marriage. Sometimes, however, the instincts and the feelings broke through, the woman ceased to be "innocent," and at once came into violent collision with the conventions of her age: she was out of the pattern and almost sure to spoil things for herself and other people. But the woman who was in the pattern might do that too, though in a different way. To be successful she had to ignore other people's passions as well as her own, and if she were too successful she might have a stifling instead of a soothing effect. It is difficult to decide which caused or endured most suffering, women like May Welland, or women like Ellen Olenska. "The Age of Innocence" was a miserable age for women, and not, perhaps, a very happy one for men. Newland Archer, at least, the hero of this book, did not have a very happy life. The book, like the place and period it describes, has a certain tedium. Life in New York in the 'seventies and 'eighties seems to have had more dullness than life in Victorian England and none of its delightfulness and grandeur. It is impossible for anyone not a middle-aged (or more than a middle-aged) American to judge how accurate is the picture of New York society; in the references to European matters there are certainly anachronisms: but, as in all that Miss Wharton writes, the portraiture is done with a sure hand, and if the book sometimes seems long, it is difficult to decide that any paragraph of it is really superfluous.

In "A Reckless Puritan," Mrs. Victor Rickard tells the story of an Irish girl married to an Englishman of superior rank and superior wealth. The helplessness and dependence on her husband's character of any young wife in this position is accentuated in Georgie Desmond's case by the fact that she is thrown among people of a different race, whose standards of conduct are different from hers. To Georgie it appears impossible either to live with her husband or to accept anything from him after he has shown himself unfaithful to her. She finds it equally impossible to seek happiness, or even daily bread, by being unfaithful herself, even after he has betrayed her. She would rather die than cause suffering to her father and friends; she is ready to devote herself with affection and almost passion to the interests of her employer. She is ready to love everyone and believe in everyone till she finds them base, and then she turns away from them with outraged horror, but will do them no wrong. She has, in fact, a far greater sense of honour than most of the English people with whom she comes into contact. At the same time, she is an outrageous flirt, and she thinks nothing of borrowing other people's possessions without leave. It is not

difficult to believe that though she was essentially "good," many quite estimable people thought she was the reverse. It is however, a little difficult to believe that any magistrate would have sentenced her to hard labour on no better evidence than Miss Dubarry's false accusation. It is also a little difficult to believe in the happy accident by which all comes straight for her. The right people so seldom get killed in real life. Mrs. Rickard is not so successful in the construction of stories as she is in the description of temperament. Her realism is, moreover, always shot with romance; she loves her heroines so much that she cannot bear not to make them happy in the end.

The same accusation certainly cannot be brought against Mrs. Hamilton. "The Last Fortnight" is a story of unrelieved gloom, and it is admirably constructed. The tragedy moves forward with unerring footsteps from the moment of Mrs. Cordery's awakening in her bedroom at 47, Cotswold Grove, Ealing, which "the closely-drawn chintz curtains lined with old rose sateen filled with a dim theatrical light," to her final conversation with her son, a fortnight later, in the study of the same house. It is the story of a young wife, her not-so-young husband, and his mother. As in "A Reckless Puritan," the victim is the young wife, and in this case there is no *deus ex machina* to save her. She is slowly pressed and tortured to death by the deadly selfishness of the other two, and the whole thing is realistic in the truest sense of the word; it is entirely credible. The most remarkable thing about the book is, however, the successful tour de force by which the story is told, not from the point of view of the victim, but from that of her mother-in-law. The elder Mrs. Cordery was a *femme incomprise* (she herself would have wished to be described by a French phrase). "No one had given her just what she wanted. It was written in every line of the face, in the drawn-down corners of the mouth as well as in the hungry eyes; and Mrs. Cordery felt, as she had felt so often, the intolerable, ever renewed, never to be accepted injustice of that. She wanted so much—even if she could never quite have said what it was—and no one had ever understood would ever understand, the passionate demand that throbbed insistent through her to have it all." Her son, too, was possessed by "a dark, unsatisfied longing." He was one of those people who go through life feeling that the world owes them something, and angry because they do not receive what they think their due. These sufferers seek so hard to obtain some kind of compensation for themselves that they generally get it, but in the intervals they are apt to visit their wrath with the world on their nearest relations, whom they hold most directly responsible for all that they have failed to receive. It was so with Dick Cordery, as well as with his mother. As for the incomprehensible, unsatisfactory daughter-in-law, Pauline, her feelings are not told, any more than are those of the white kitten, in whose fate the tragedy of these human lives is focussed. We are left to guess. The effect is very horrible. The descriptions are excellent, and Mrs. Hamilton succeeds in making us see all the suburban surroundings in an atmosphere of terror. This is, we think, her best book.

To turn from "The Last Fortnight" to "The Yellow Poppy" is to move into another world. It is not only that we pass from the twentieth century to the eighteenth, and from the chintz and old rose sateen of Ealing to the desolate sand dunes of Brittany, but we pass from realism into romance. It is true that, unlike many romances, Miss Broster's book is a close and accurate study of a period, which she knows almost as well as the writers we have just reviewed know their own; it is true that it does not end in sunshine: it is true also that unlike conventional romance, "The Yellow Poppy" treats of lovers who are well on into middle age. Nevertheless, it is a romance, and it is the real romance lovers who will enjoy it. Those who have read Miss Broster's previous books will guess the period and the Catholic sympathies of the characters. It would be a shame even to hint at the story, for in such a book the unwinding of the story is half the pleasure. The other half is the deeply coloured and yet melancholy atmosphere, the "dream, remote from this our anxious world," into which it is the function of romance to lead us. Those who love such dreams will enjoy "The Yellow Poppy," and find it a refreshment after "modern" novels.

I. B. O'M.

DRAMA.

"A Safety Match" at the Strand Theatre.

Mr. Ian Hay's world is a very sweet and a very stupid place. Its enormous popularity is probably a sign that the majority of people are much sweeter and much more stupid than one would suppose. Otherwise, they could not feel so much at home, and so happy in it as they obviously do.

"A Safety Match" is no exception to the rest of Mr. Hay's work. It drops honey. There is the kindly, thread-bare vicar, with his worn, but never-failing smile, who does without a curate in order to send his boys to college. There is his eldest daughter, with her high spirits and endearing ways, who works her pretty fingers to the bone to keep the vicarage and its inhabitants in apple-pie order. She finally marries a man old enough to be her father, and whom she does not love, in order to send her brothers to college. There is the man she marries who hides a soft and golden heart under an iron exterior. He loves Daphne with the love which only a strong man of over forty can feel for a girl of under twenty, and hides his love, for no particular reason, as only such a man can hide it. There is his intellectual young secretary, who worships his "iron chief." There are the vicarage children, very high-spirited, noisy, and even thoughtless at times, but whose hearts are really all in the right places, as is shown at the proper moment.

Unfortunately, however, all these people are completely stupid, and in spite of their good hearts and their good intentions, their weak heads lead them entirely astray. One did not expect much from the poor old vicar after one had heard him telling his daughter how he won the quarter mile race at school when she tried to talk to him about the housekeeping bills. But Daphne herself, though she had more sense about the housekeeping, was, in her own affairs, even more stupid than her father. She lived with her "juggernaut" husband for three years, and bore him a son without even guessing that he was passionately in love with her. It is true that she had seen very few men in her father's vicarage, but one would have thought that the signs of love in a man of the juggernaut variety would be unmistakable, even to a young lady of very little experience. But Sir John Carr (Juggernaut) was very stupid himself, in spite of his success and his iron will. Not only did he completely misunderstand his devoted little wife, but his treatment of his workpeople was almost cretinous. He dismissed two of his men for preaching Communist doctrines in public houses in their off-time. His workpeople declared a strike, and he declared a lock-out. He then secretly sent food to the wives and children of the men. He had had strikes at his works before, and had done the same thing. As a result, of course, his strikes dragged on for weeks. He meant well, but it really was very silly and cruel to refuse reasonable attempts to make peace and then subsidise the strikers and pauperise the rising generation.

It all came right in the end, however. Some of the strikers

went down into the pit to blow it up, met with an accident, and could not get out again. The secretary had got wind of their plans and went down to stop them. So he, too, got shut in with them. Thinking they were all lost, his irrepressible admiration of the Juggernaut burst out, and he told them the secret of the supplies. Then they all sang hymns, till suddenly they heard a tapping on the walls. There was the Juggernaut himself, in evening dress, at the head of a relief party. Of course, the rescued men told the others about the secret supplies. That, coupled with the Juggernaut's skill with the pickaxe, quite altered the men's views about him. Their affection and admiration knew no bounds. The next day, being Christmas, the whole works turned out and serenaded him at breakfast-time with "Good King Wenclaus." So, really, the men were no more sensible than their employer.

This kind of thing does not, of course, in the least trouble the admirers of Mr. Ian Hay. What they like is the sentiment. They like to see the strong man visibly controlling himself, and occasionally losing control of himself in the presence of the little woman he adores in secret and bullies in public. They also like the humour of which Mr. Ian Hay has a great deal. In quality and quantity it is much like his sentiment. "Why is it that the less a woman wears the more it costs?" "Tell that fellow to boil his head," are good examples of the jokes with which the play is crowded. But the chief humorous element is the comic children who black their faces, mimic the servants, and break into their elders' conversation in the most amusing way.

The actors did more than justice to the play. It is impossible to conceive of anyone better fitted to act one of Mr. Ian Hay's heroes than Mr. Arthur Bouchier. His strength, his power of appearing silent while talking a great deal, his power of exercising self-control, in such a way as to make it clear to the very back of the pit that he is exercising it, his heavy frown, suddenly breaking into a winsome smile, were never shown to better advantage than in this play. Miss Kyrle Bellew was a very competent and youthful-looking heroine. The funny children were all very successful, especially Miss Ena Grossmith, as the naughty little flapper, Nicky.

As a dramatised novel this play is singularly unsuccessful. Indeed, it is hardly so much a play as a series of scenes from the novel. These scenes themselves are curiously inconclusive, and consist, for the most part, of a comic relief provided by the naughty children. They come in at intervals with their faces blacked, hide behind screens, make faces at the servants, for, apparently no reason at all, except to raise another laugh. But they never failed to do this with the admirers of Mr. Ian Hay, with whom the theatre appeared to be full.

D. H.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WOMEN AT OXFORD.

MADAM.—The admission of women to degrees in the University of Oxford and the generous welcome they have received, afford a special occasion for bringing before the public the grave financial difficulties which confront the Oxford Societies of Women Students and the urgent need for their permanent endowment.

They need endowments to supply adequate salaries and pensions for the staff, to provide for the promotion of advanced studies and research, for the maintenance and development of libraries, and for the enlargement and upkeep of the buildings. For all these purposes the men's colleges have endowments available, and if the women's colleges are to carry on similar work they must be placed in a similar position.

The five Societies, Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville College, St. Hugh's College, St. Hilda's Hall, and the Society of Oxford Home-Students, were all founded by voluntary effort, and apart from a very few special foundations for scholarships and one research fellowship, are without any permanent endowment. Before the war, by careful management and with the help of much voluntary service, it was just possible to maintain the Societies on a self-supporting basis. The student's fees have now been considerably raised, but are still insufficient to meet even the most pressing needs, and cannot be increased without making the cost of an Oxford education for women prohibitive to all but the richer classes. We believe it will be widely felt to be disastrous that the opportunity of an Oxford training for those women best fitted to receive it should be so narrowly limited.

See "Oxford Women's Colleges' Fund" has been opened. The Vis-

countess Rhondda has kindly consented to be Treasurer of the Fund, and all subscriptions should be sent to her at 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1. Contributors may either send donations to the General Fund, which will be apportioned equally between the five Societies, or, if they so desire, may assign their donations specifically to one of them. Cheques should be crossed "Oxford Women's Colleges' Fund, National Provincial and Union Bank of England."

We feel sure that there must be many who would desire to further the cause of women's education at Oxford, and we hope that our appeal, made at this critical moment, will meet with a generous response.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON (Chancellor of the University), LEWIS R. FARNELL (Vice-Chancellor), COSMO EBOR, BRYCE, RHONDDA, ROBERT CECIL, THOMAS RIPON, MARGARET AMPHILL, H. H. ASQUITH, JOHN SIMON, GEORGE R. PARKIN, LETTICE FISHER, W. M. GELDART (Vinerian Professor of English Law), HENRIETTA JEX-BLAKE (Principal of Lady Margaret Hall), BERTHA J. JOHNSON (Principal of the Society of Oxford Home-Students), ELEANOR F. JOURDAN (Principal of St. Hugh's College), WINIFRED H. MOWERLEY (Principal of St. Hilda's College), GILBERT MURRAY (Regius Professor of Greek), EMILY PENROSE (Principal of Somerville College), W. B. SELBIE, C. S. SHERRINGTON (Waynflete Professor of Physiology), ARTHUR L. SMITH (Master of Balliol), J. WELLS (Warden of Wadham).

MAINTENANCE ORDERS.

MADAM,—Seeing your article *re* maintenance orders, I should like to give you my experience. In June, 1918, after a bad assault, I summoned my husband, but when the summons arrived he turned me out; I had to leave five children, the youngest of whom was two years old. A policeman appealed to him to be reasonable, as I had nowhere to go and no money. But he refused to let me in. I went to a girl friend in lodgings at 11.45 p.m., and stayed the rest of the night. I then went to a sister-in-law whom I had helped some time previously. The summons heard, my husband was fined £3 and costs. I then took out a further summons for a separation; in the meantime I got the eldest (a girl) and the baby and took them to live with me, and supported them by charring. I got the order a week later, also the custody of the children, although his solicitor appealed for the children to be allowed to remain with the father. I got the £2 ordered the first week, then for eight weeks nothing. I was then five months pregnant, and the strain of keeping all the children began to tell. During this time my husband sought the Council's aid to have us turned out for overcrowding, but when I explained the circumstances they took no further trouble. Not satisfied, my husband got my sister-in-law (his sister) to shut us all out, although I had paid 5s. a week for one room with just two beds in. The door was closed when we were all out, and they refused to let us in again. A kindly neighbour took us in for the night, and the next day I appealed to the Guardians, who agreed to take the three eldest boys for 30s. a week. The neighbour offered to board and lodge me for 15s. a week till my confinement. I placed the two remaining with someone else for 15s. the two, but after two weeks my husband made more trouble with them and I had to find another home. I then placed them with the person who was to take my baby. From September to December I got my allowance, but did not pay the Guardians anything. The end of November I was confined. When taken ill I had a letter for Q—C—Hospital, but after two days I was discharged and told to return later. Having nowhere to go I walked about London all night. I had 5d. in money so could not get a bed. In the morning I pledged my baby's gown to get myself a meal, and I then returned to my lodgings, and from there was taken to the Infirmary. At the end of three weeks they refused to discharge me, as the baby was very ill. I had to demand my discharge as my husband had a summons out, trying to get the order discharged. When I appeared in court his case was that the child did not belong to him, but the court refused to vary the order as he could not prove I was not a fit and proper person to have the custody of the children. He then pleaded for my return. Another friend took me in until I could get work. In February I got a place for myself and my daughter as cook at 28s. a week, but after three weeks had to leave as I was not strong enough to carry on. I summoned my husband for arrears in February, 1919, and he was given a month to pay or one month's imprisonment; somehow he never did that month. Again, in May, he tried to get the order discharged but was not successful, although I could not appear, being too far away. In June a warrant was issued for his arrest, and when charged pleaded illness and unemployment. Again he was given two months to pay or two months' imprisonment. He could not be found at the end of two months, and it was October before he was arrested and put into goal. Since his discharge he has been trying again to get other people to influence me to return. When last charged he taunted me with having gone to a lot of trouble and expense to pull him up, and said he'd see I was not a penny the better off for it. It remains to be seen if I ever get anything out of him. Does not this prove that there is a real need for somebody to represent the wife and look after her interests in the police courts? £2 a week for six people, no matter what the man earns, and not even that if he will not pay.

A WIFE.

POOR LAW AND VAGRANTS.

MADAM,—I must acknowledge that my memory deceived me when I quoted the Minority Report as being in favour of putting the Casual Wards under the police. The recommendation was really made by the Departmental Committee on Vagrancy in 1906. It seems to me the best suggestion that has yet been made with regard to this most troublesome problem. It was hoped that the creation of Labour Exchanges would reduce the number of vagrants, but I fear that that hope has not been fulfilled. In answer to Mr. Lloyd I should like to say it is quite true that the Poor Law is a machinery for relieving destitution—I would prefer to say poverty, because absolute destitution is rare. It is also quite true that it would be far better to abolish poverty than relieve it when it occurs. But it is untrue to say that the Poor Law does nothing else than relieve destitution. It maintains and educates children, gives the only "widows' pensions" we have, cures the sick, provides isolation hospitals. I have known it send a labourer afflicted with rheumatism to Bath, provide an old woman with a set of false teeth, send blind boys, epileptics, girls desirous of being trained for service, to appropriate institutions.

In fact, it is a very live organisation, and like other live things can grow and adapt itself. Mr. Lloyd says that the process of breaking it up has gone far. It was supposed that old age pensions would relieve it of the care of the aged. But every workhouse has still many old people. The County Councils are supposed to look after the mentally deficient. But a very large number of these poor creatures are still in Poor Law institutions. The Insurance Act was supposed to have provided for consumptives, but they are still coming into the workhouse infirmaries. The number of people who have been removed from the care of the Poor Law by these Acts is balanced by the greater number of sick people who, now that the nursing and treatment have improved so much, avail themselves of the infirmaries.

I am certainly not satisfied with all the work done by the Poor Law authorities, but I do not see that the work done by other branches of Local Government is so much better. The County and Borough Councils have not at present got the machinery for doing Poor Law work. Most of them are too big to do it properly. District Councils could do it, and small municipalities. But the law would have to be very much the same as it is at present, and the officials would be the same, and the District Councils bear a very

strong family resemblance to the Boards of Guardians. The alteration would be more of names than of things.

The danger, it seems to me, of giving such detailed work as poor relief to the larger Councils, is that the work falls entirely into the hands of the bureaucracy. That is a danger that the Poor Law itself runs into, especially in the large Urban Unions. But the *ad hoc* elected Board is a check on officials, in a way which the Committees of the large Council certainly are not.

MAUD SELBORNE.

MARRIED WOMEN AND THE POOR LAW.

MADAM,—It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Poor Law is at the present time always properly administered by the Guardians, and that the evils which shocked the community in 1909, when the Reports and Evidence of the Poor Law Commission were published, have disappeared.

1. Here is a case of refusal of necessary relief to a married woman, which took place within the last month. Mrs. X. was confined, and about three weeks afterwards was taken very ill. Her mind became affected, though she was not certifiable as insane. As she became worse her doctor recommended that the Poor Law doctor should be called in to advise if she could be safely removed to the workhouse infirmary. As the baby was emaciated and in great need of proper attention, some benevolent person placed it with a neighbour pending the expected removal of the mother to the infirmary. The Poor Law doctor "recommended" that the woman be taken into the workhouse infirmary; but the Board refused to take her in as the husband was not absolutely destitute. His average wages were 33s. 7d., and his rent 10s., but a fellow-workman paid 1s. 6d. for working in his room; so that for food, clothing, &c., &c., they only had 25s. 1d. per week. (Of course, if the woman had been unmarried, and with such an illness after her confinement, she would have had no difficulty in obtaining admission to the Poor Law infirmary.)

2. In another Union—a rural one—in quite a different part of the country, I find that the highest amount granted by the Guardians to a widow is 16s. a week; and this is to a widow with five children. This simply relieves them from absolute starvation; and is not in any true sense a relief of their necessities. What a contrast to the liberal allowances given in Scotland as narrated in the *Poor Law Officers' Journal* of January 7th, p. 10.

THE REMEDIES.

Let those Women's Associations which desire to prevent refusal of Poor Law relief to married women and insufficient relief to widows, press the Ministry of Health to repudiate the old circulars of many years ago, and to comply with the recommendation of the Majority Report, that "necessitous" should be substituted for the word "destitute"; which Guardians will persist in construing in its natural, and not in its legal sense. It means legally "poor and needy" or "necessitous"—"needing some necessary," not "needing everything."

J. THEODORE DODD.

COMING EVENTS.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

JANUARY 24.

At the Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn.

The second lecture on "The Progress and Freedom of Women," entitled "Psychology of Sex."

Speaker: Mrs. Florence Daniel. 7 p.m.

JANUARY 26.

Public Meeting.

Subject: "What St. Paul really said to Women." (Part 2).

Speaker: Miss K. Raleigh. 3 p.m.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE STATE PURCHASE AND CONTROL OF THE DRINK TRADE.

JANUARY 25.

At Little Hulton, Bolton Co-operative Guild.

Speaker: Mrs. Renton. Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 7 p.m.

JANUARY 26.

At East Leyton Women's Section Labour Party.

Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell. Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 3 p.m.

JANUARY 27.

At Bedford N.C.W. and W.C.A.

Speaker: Mrs. Boyd Dawson. Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 7.30 p.m.

At Ilkley, N.U.S.E.C. Speaker: Miss F. L. Carre. Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 2.30 p.m.

At Gerrard's Cross, National Council of Women. Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell. Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 3 p.m.

SUNDERLAND WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

JANUARY 28.

At the Girls' High School.

Speaker: Lady Lawson Tancred. Subject: "Covenant of the League of Nations." 8

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

ATALANTA, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

SHARE CAPITAL, £10,000
DIVIDED INTO 10,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF £1 EACH.ISSUE OF 5,000 ORDINARY SHARES
OF £1 EACH

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

- 5/0 ON APPLICATION
- 5/0 ON ALLOTMENT
- 10/0 ONE MONTH AFTER ALLOTMENT

Directors:

The Hon. LADY KATHERINE PARSONS, 6, Windsor Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The Hon. LADY ELIZABETH GEORGINA SHELLEY-ROLLS, 21, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.
Miss CAROLINE HARRIETT HASLETT, 46, Dover Street, London, W. 1.
Secretary Women's Engineering Society.
Miss ANNETTE ASHBERRY, 139, Ashby Road, Loughborough, Works Manager.
Miss DORA WALLACE TURNER, 139, Ashby Road, Loughborough, Secretary.
H. SCHOFIELD, Esq., M.B.E., B.Sc. (Hons.) Lond., A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.) D.I.C., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., The Technical College, Loughborough.
J. F. DRIVER, Esq., M.I.E.E., A.M.I., Mech. E., The Technical College, Loughborough.
W. P. JOHNSON, Esq., A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E., The Technical College, Loughborough.

Solicitor:

RANDLE J. EVANS, Esq., Midland Chambers, Princess Street, Wolverhampton.

Bankers:

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, Loughborough.

Auditor:

Miss CLUGSTON, 9, Regent Street, London, S.W. 1.

Secretary and Registered Office:

Miss DORA WALLACE TURNER, Atalanta Works, Selbourne Street, Loughborough.

The formation of the Company was suggested by members of the Women's Engineering Society, primarily to utilise the available services of women already skilled in different branches of the Engineering Profession.

During the period of the War, large numbers of women were carefully trained to produce all kinds of engineering components, and it is generally admitted that, but for this source of labour, the difficulty of maintaining an adequate output of all kinds of Munitions of War would have been impossible.

These trained women workers are now available for increasing the productive output of the Country and the Company has been formed primarily for the purpose of utilising their resources in the manufacture of Engineering Components as set out in the Memorandum of Association.

The sum of £5,000 in cash provided by this issue is to commence the business and for working capital therein and it is considered sufficient for all present purposes.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

The following Contracts have been entered into:

Under an Agreement dated the 7th October, 1920, possession of premises situate in Selbourne Street, Loughborough, has been obtained by Messieurs. H. Schofield, J. F. Driver, and W. P. Johnson from Mr. T. W. Russell, of 30 and 31, Baxter Gate, Loughborough, with permission to make the necessary alterations in the premises suitable for the purposes of the Company; these premises are offered to the Company on a five years' Lease at a rental of £75 per annum with option to purchase the freehold at the price of £1,600; it is intended that the Company take a Lease of the premises accordingly.

It is believed that no other material Contract in the sense of section 81 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, has been entered into.

The Articles of Association provides as follows:—Until otherwise determined by a General Meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than eight nor more than ten.

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding in his own right alone and not jointly with any other person, of shares in the Company, of the nominal value of £25, and this qualification shall be required as well of the first Directors as of all future Directors, and Section 73 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, shall be duly complied with by every Director.

Each Director shall be paid all out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the Company's business and any other remuneration of the Directors (other than the Managing Directors) shall be such sum (if any) as shall be voted to them by the Company in General Meeting, and all such latter sums, shall be divided amongst the Directors as they shall determine, or failing agreement, equally. All remuneration payable under this Article shall be apportionable.

The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to be Managing Director or Managing Directors, at such remuneration as they think fit. The remuneration of a Managing Director may be by way of salary or commission or participation in profit or by any or all of these modes.

The amount fixed by the Articles as the minimum subscription of this issue is 5,000 shares.

No shares are issued or agreed to be issued otherwise than for cash, and no debentures are issued or agreed to be issued.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at £250.

The continuing Directors at any time may act, notwithstanding any vacancy in their body; provided always that in case the Directors shall at any time be reduced in number to less than eight it shall be lawful for them to act as Directors for the purpose of filling up vacancies in their body or calling a General Meeting of the Company, but not for any other purpose.

Copies of the above-mentioned contract and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles may be inspected at the registered office and at the office of the Solicitor of the Company during usual office hours.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on application will be appropriated towards payment of the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the sum paid on application will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, ATALANTA, LTD., Selbourne Street, Loughborough.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1920.

SUPPORT OUR ARTISERS and mention THE WOMAN'S LEADER when ordering goods.



A NEW SPIRIT

AND

A NEW HOPE

NOT IN STRIFE, BUT IN FELLOWSHIP

FRIENDS' WAR
VICTIMS' RELIEF
COMMITTEE

THE New Year has brought only fear and dread to thousands of women and children for whom the immediate past has only unhappy memories. Many of the children have never known what it is to have a satisfying meal. Will you help them?

If you were in constant touch with these unfortunate victims of famine and disease, as our workers are, you would be unable to resist the appeal of little children and starving women.

May we be your Almoner in
Central Europe?

In Austria we are supplying some 55,000 children under six with weekly rations. A recent medical examination of 85,730 children revealed no less than 87 per cent. under-nourished or in semi-starvation. The death-rate from tuberculosis was 58 per 1,000 in 1919, or one in four of the deaths, and there is no sign of abatement. Clothing is being provided for the destitute of the middle classes, and most important reconstruction work is being done to re-establish agriculture.

In Germany we have undertaken the feeding of 22,000 underfed children in the Cologne area, where there were 10,000 cases of tuberculosis amongst children in 1919. Other measures deal with Orphan Homes, middle-class relief, and student-feeding, etc.

In Poland the needs to-day are unlimited. Successful beginnings are being made to help the people to resume agriculture, but the grip of winter compels the distribution of relief as a temporary measure. Soup kitchens have been started for the starving, and a distribution of clothes and blankets is in progress. The anti-typhus work is proving invaluable in checking the spread of disease.

This winter will inevitably bring death to thousands upon thousands, in these famine areas. The numbers of those urgently in need are so large as to be scarcely realisable. It is estimated that in Poland alone there are 500,000 orphans and 1,750,000 sick children.

PLEASE SEND YOUR GIFT TO-DAY TO

The FRIENDS' EMERGENCY AND WAR
VICTIMS' RELIEF COMMITTEE (A. Ruth
Fry, Hon. Sec.), 27 Chancery Lane, London,
W.C.2. Gifts of Clothing (new or partly
worn) will be welcomed at the Warehouse,
5 New Street Hill, London, E.C.4.

Kindly mention THE WOMAN'S LEADER when
replying to this appeal.

MAINTENANCE ORDERS.

MADAM,—Seeing your article *re* maintenance orders, I should like to give you my experience. In June, 1918, after a bad assault, I summoned my husband, but when the summons arrived he turned me out; I had to leave five children, the youngest of whom was two years old. A policeman appealed to him to be reasonable, as I had nowhere to go and no money. But he refused to let me in. I went to a girl friend in lodgings at 11.45 p.m., and stayed the rest of the night. I then went to a sister-in-law whom I had helped some time previously. The summons heard, my husband was fined £3 and costs. I then took out a further summons for a separation; in the meantime I got the eldest (a girl) and the baby and took them to live with me, and supported them by charring. I got the order a week later, also the custody of the children, although his solicitor appealed for the children to be allowed to remain with the father. I got the £2 ordered the first week, then for eight weeks nothing. I was then five months pregnant, and the strain of keeping all the children began to tell. During this time my husband sought the Council's aid to have us turned out for overcrowding, but when I explained the circumstances they took no further trouble. Not satisfied, my husband got my sister-in-law (his sister) to shut us all out, although I had paid 5s. a week for one room with just two beds in. The door was closed when we were all out, and they refused to let us in again. A kindly neighbour took us in for the night, and the next day I appealed to the Guardians, who agreed to take the three eldest boys for 30s. a week. The neighbour offered to board and lodge me for 15s. a week till my confinement. I placed the two remaining with someone else for 15s. the two; but after two weeks my husband made more trouble with them and I had to find another home. I then placed them with the person who was to take my baby. From September to December I got my allowance, but did not pay the Guardians anything. The end of November I was confined. When taken ill I had a letter for Q—C—Hospital, but after two days I was discharged and told to return later. Having nowhere to go I walked about London all night. I had 5d. in money so could not get a bed. In the morning I pledged my baby's gown to get myself a meal, and I then returned to my lodgings, and from there was taken to the Infirmary. At the end of three weeks they refused to discharge me, as the baby was very ill. I had to demand my discharge as my husband had a summons out, trying to get the order discharged. When I appeared in court his case was that the child did not belong to him, but the court refused to vary the order as he could not prove I was not a fit and proper person to have the custody of the children. He then pleaded for my return. Another friend took me in until I could get work. In February I got a place for myself and my daughter as cook at 28s. a week, but after three weeks had to leave as I was not strong enough to carry on. I summoned my husband for arrears in February, 1919, and he was given a month to pay or one month's imprisonment; somehow he never did that month. Again, in May, he tried to get the order discharged but was not successful, although I could not appear, being too far away. In June a warrant was issued for his arrest, and when charged pleaded illness and unemployment. Again he was given two months to pay or two months' imprisonment. He could not be found at the end of two months, and it was October before he was arrested and put into goal. Since his discharge he has been trying again to get other people to influence me to return. When last charged he taunted me with having gone to a lot of trouble and expense to pull him up, and said he'd see I was not a penny the better off for it. It remains to be seen if I ever get anything out of him. Does not this prove that there is a real need for somebody to represent the wife and look after her interests in the police courts? £2 a week for six people, no matter what the man earns, and not even that if he will not pay.

A WIFE.

POOR LAW AND VAGRANTS.

MADAM,—I must acknowledge that my memory deceived me when I quoted the Minority Report as being in favour of putting the Casual Wards under the police. The recommendation was really made by the Departmental Committee on Vagrancy in 1906. It seems to me the best suggestion that has yet been made with regard to this most troublesome problem. It was hoped that the creation of Labour Exchanges would reduce the number of vagrants, but I fear that that hope has not been fulfilled. In answer to Mr. Lloyd I should like to say it is quite true that the Poor Law is a machinery for relieving destitution—I would prefer to say poverty, because absolute destitution is rare. It is also quite true that it would be far better to abolish poverty than relieve it when it occurs. But it is untrue to say that the Poor Law does nothing else than relieve destitution. It maintains and educates children, gives the only "widows' pensions" we have, cures the sick, provides isolation hospitals. I have known it send a labourer afflicted with rheumatism to Bath, provide an old woman with a set of false teeth, send blind boys, epileptics, girls desirous of being trained for service, to appropriate institutions.

In fact, it is a very live organisation, and like other live things can grow and adapt itself. Mr. Lloyd says that the process of breaking it up has gone far. It was supposed that old age pensions would relieve it of the care of the aged. But every workhouse has still many old people. The County Councils are supposed to look after the mentally deficient. But a very large number of these poor creatures are still in Poor Law institutions. The Insurance Act was supposed to have provided for consumptives, but they are still coming into the workhouse infirmaries. The number of people who have been removed from the care of the Poor Law by these Acts is balanced by the greater number of sick people who, now that the nursing and treatment have improved so much, avail themselves of the infirmaries.

I am certainly not satisfied with all the work done by the Poor Law authorities, but I do not see that the work done by other branches of Local Government is so much better.

The County and Borough Councils have not at present got the machinery for doing Poor Law work. Most of them are too big to do it properly. District Councils could do it, and small municipalities. But the law would have to be very much the same as it is at present, and the officials would be the same, and the District Councils bear a very

strong family resemblance to the Boards of Guardians. The alteration would be more of names than of things.

The danger, it seems to me, of giving such detailed work as poor relief to the larger Councils, is that the work falls entirely into the hands of the bureaucracy. That is a danger that the Poor Law itself runs into, especially in the large Urban Unions. But the *ad hoc* elected Board is a check on officials, in a way which the Committees of the large Council certainly are not.

MAUD SELBORNE.

MARRIED WOMEN AND THE POOR LAW.

MADAM,—It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Poor Law is at the present time always properly administered by the Guardians, and that the evils which shocked the community in 1909, when the Reports and Evidence of the Poor Law Commission were published, have disappeared.

1. Here is a case of refusal of necessary relief to a married woman, which took place within the last month. Mrs. X. was confined, and about three weeks afterwards was taken very ill. Her mind became affected, though she was not certifiable as insane. As she became worse her doctor recommended that the Poor Law doctor should be called in to advise if she could be safely removed to the workhouse infirmary. As the baby was emaciated and in great need of proper attention, some benevolent person placed it with a neighbour pending the expected removal of the mother to the infirmary. The Poor Law doctor "recommended" that the woman be taken into the workhouse infirmary; but the Board refused to take her in as the husband was not absolutely destitute. His average wages were 33s. 7d., and his rent 10s., but a fellow-workman paid 1s. 6d. for working in his room; so that for food, clothing, &c., &c., they only had 25s. 1d. per week. (Of course, if the woman had been unmarried, and with such an illness after her confinement, she would have had no difficulty in obtaining admission to the Poor Law infirmary.)

2. In another Union—a rural one—in quite a different part of the country, I find that the highest amount granted by the Guardians to a widow is 16s. a week; and this is to a widow with five children. This simply relieves them from absolute starvation; and is not in any true sense a relief of their necessities. What a contrast to the liberal allowances given in Scotland as narrated in the *Poor Law Officers' Journal* of January 7th, p. 10.

THE REMEDIES.

Let those Women's Associations which desire to prevent refusal of Poor Law relief to married women and insufficient relief to widows, press the Ministry of Health to repudiate the old circulars of many years ago, and to comply with the recommendation of the Majority Report, that "necessitous" should be substituted for the word "destitute"; which Guardians will persist in construing in its natural, and not in its legal sense. It means legally "poor and needy" or "necessitous"—"needing some necessary," not "needing everything."

J. THEODORE DODD.

COMING EVENTS.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

JANUARY 24.

At the Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn.

The second lecture on "The Progress and Freedom of Women," entitled "Psychology of Sex."

Speaker: Mrs. Florence Daniel. 7 p.m.

JANUARY 26.

Public Meeting.

Subject: "What St. Paul really said to Women." (Part 2).

Speaker: Miss K. Raleigh. 3 p.m.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE STATE PURCHASE AND CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

JANUARY 25.

At Little Hulston, Bolton Co-operative Guild.

Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 7 p.m.

JANUARY 26.

At East Leyton Women's Section Labour Party.

Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell.

Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 3 p.m.

JANUARY 27.

At Bedford N.C.W. and W.C.A.

Speaker: Mrs. Boyd Dawson.

Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 7.30 p.m.

At Ilkley, N.U.S.E.C.

Speaker: Miss F. L. Carre.

Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 2.30 p.m.

At Gerrard's Cross, National Council of Women.

Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell.

Subject: "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." 3 p.m.

SUNDERLAND WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

JANUARY 28.

At the Girls' High School.

Speaker: Lady Lawson Tancred.

Subject: "Covenant of the League of Nations."

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

ATALANTA, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1906 to 1917.)

SHARE CAPITAL, £10,000
DIVIDED INTO 10,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF £1 EACH.

ISSUE OF 5,000 ORDINARY SHARES
OF £1 EACH

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

5/0 ON APPLICATION
5/0 ON ALLOTMENT
10/0 ONE MONTH AFTER ALLOTMENT

Directors:

The Hon. LADY KATHERINE PARSONS, 6 Windsor Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The Hon. LADY ELIANOR GEORGINA SHELLEY-ROLLS, 21, Eaton Square, S.W.1.
Miss CAROLINE HARRIETT HASLETT, 46, Dover Street, London, W.1.
Secretary Women's Engineering Society.

Miss ANNETTE ASHBERRY, 139, Ashby Road, Loughborough, Works Manager.
Miss DORA WALLACE TURNER, 139, Ashby Road, Loughborough, Secretary.
H. SCHOFIELD, Esq., M.B.E., B.Sc. (Hons.) Lond., A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.) D.I.C.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., The Technical College, Loughborough.
J. F. DRIVER, Esq., M.I.E.E., A.M.I., Mech. E., The Technical College,
Loughborough.

W. P. JOHNSON, Esq., A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E., The Technical College,
Loughborough.

Solicitor:

RANDLE J. EVANS, Esq., Midland Chambers, Princess Street, Wolverhampton.

Bankers:

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, Loughborough.

Auditor:

Miss CLUGSTON, 9, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

Secretary and Registered Office:

Miss DORA WALLACE TURNER, Atalanta Works, Selbourne Street,
Loughborough.

The formation of the Company was suggested by members of the Women's Engineering Society, primarily to utilise the available services of women already skilled in different branches of the Engineering Profession.

During the period of the War, large numbers of women were carefully trained to produce all kinds of Engineering components, and it is generally admitted that, but for this source of labour, the difficulty of maintaining an adequate output of all kinds of Munitions of War would have been impossible.

These trained women workers are now available for increasing the productive output of the Country and the Company has been formed primarily for the purpose of utilising their resources in the manufacture of Engineering Components as set out in the Memorandum of Association.

The sum of £5,000 in cash provided by this issue is to commence the business and for working capital therein and it is considered sufficient for all present purposes.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

The following Contracts have been entered into:

Under an Agreement dated the 7th October, 1920, possession of premises situate in Selbourne Street, Loughborough, has been obtained by Messieurs. H. Schofield, J. F. Driver, and W. P. Johnson from Mr. T. W. Russell, of 30 and 31, Baxter Gate, Loughborough, with permission to make the necessary alterations in the premises suitable for the purposes of the Company; these premises are offered to the Company on a five years' Lease at a rental of £75 per annum with option to purchase the freehold at the price of £1,600; it is intended that the Company take a Lease of the premises accordingly.

It is believed that no other material Contract in the sense of section 81 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1906, has been entered into. The Articles of Association provides as follows:—Until otherwise determined by a General Meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than eight nor more than ten.

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding in his own right alone and not jointly with any other person, of shares in the Company, of the nominal value of £25, and this qualification shall be required as well of the first Directors as of all future Directors, and Section 73 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1906, shall be duly complied with by every Director.

Each Director shall be paid all out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the Company's business and any other remuneration of the Directors (other than the Managing Directors) shall be such sum (if any) as shall be voted to them by the Company in General Meeting, and all such latter sums, shall be divided amongst the Directors as they shall determine, or failing agreement, equally. All remuneration payable under this Article shall be apportionable. The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to be Managing Director or Managing Directors, at such remuneration as they think fit. The remuneration of a Managing Director may be by way of salary or commission or participation in profit or by any or all of these modes.

The amount fixed by the Articles as the minimum subscription of this issue is 3,000 shares.

No shares are issued or agreed to be issued otherwise than for cash, and no debentures are issued or agreed to be issued.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at £250.

The continuing Directors at any time may act, notwithstanding any vacancy in their body; provided always that in case the Directors shall at any time be reduced in number to less than eight it shall be lawful for them to act as Directors for the purpose of filling up vacancies in their body or calling a General Meeting of the Company, but not for any other purpose.

Copies of the above-mentioned contract and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles may be inspected at the registered office and at the office of the Solicitor of the Company during usual office hours.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on application will be appropriated towards payment of the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the sum paid on application will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, ATALANTA, LTD., Selbourne Street, Loughborough.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1920.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE WOMAN'S LEADER when ordering goods.



A NEW SPIRIT

AND

A NEW HOPE

NOT IN STRIFE, BUT IN FELLOWSHIP

FRIENDS' WAR
VICTIMS' RELIEF
COMMITTEE

THE New Year has brought only fear and dread to thousands of women and children for whom the immediate past has only unhappy memories. Many of the children have never known what it is to have a satisfying meal. Will you help them?

If you were in constant touch with these unfortunate victims of famine and disease, as our workers are, you would be unable to resist the appeal of little children and starving women.

May we be your Almoner in
Central Europe?

In Austria we are supplying some 55,000 children under six with weekly rations. A recent medical examination of 85,730 children revealed no less than 87 per cent. under-nourished or in semi-starvation. The death-rate from tuberculosis was 58 per 1,000 in 1919, or one in four of the deaths, and there is no sign of abatement. Clothing is being provided for the destitute of the middle classes, and most important reconstruction work is being done to re-establish agriculture.

In Germany we have undertaken the feeding of 22,000 underfed children in the Cologne area, where there were 10,000 cases of tuberculosis amongst children in 1919. Other measures deal with Orphan Homes, middle-class relief, and student-feeding, etc.

In Poland the needs to-day are unlimited. Successful beginnings are being made to help the people to resume agriculture, but the grip of winter compels the distribution of relief as a temporary measure. Soup kitchens have been started for the starving, and a distribution of clothes and blankets is in progress. The anti-typhus work is proving invaluable in checking the spread of disease.

This winter will inevitably bring death to thousands upon thousands, in these famine areas. The numbers of those urgently in need are so large as to be scarcely realisable. It is estimated that in Poland alone there are 500,000 orphans and 1,750,000 sick children.

PLEASE SEND YOUR GIFT TO-DAY TO

The FRIENDS' EMERGENCY AND WAR
VICTIMS' RELIEF COMMITTEE (A. Ruth
Fry, Hon. Sec.), 27 Chancery Lane, London,
W.C.2. Gifts of Clothing (new or partly
worn) will be welcomed at the Warehouse,
5 New Street Hill, London, E.C.4.

Kindly mention THE WOMAN'S LEADER when
replying to this appeal.

NATIONAL

DRESS.

Year, gentlemen clothing, house 561, New King's-

ED.

ched Cotton Sheets, two pairs for 40s.; 60 x 60s.; 24 by 3 yds. durability and hard 159, Larne, Ireland.

STREET

ality, made of pure Irish or, or hemstitched, same Safe delivery of parcels

Hon. Secretaries:

Acting Hon. Treas:

The first of two

be held on Thurs

92, Victoria Street

ment of some s

precede the gen

Equal Work.

M.A. Oppose

Union of Wor

After the

to discussion

The Pres

be glad to v

the lecture,

2s. 6d. each.

securely

TABLE quarters, board, laundry, offered mother and daughter (adult), friends, if one will undertake work of general in small household.—

THE V. Winchester-rd, Worthing.

I. W. S.

1. Th

2. National

3. The Necessity

Disease. The New Swedish

These pamphlets can be

I.W.S.A., 11, Adam Street

ANNUAL

The Annual Council Me

8th, Wednesday, March

King George's Hall, Lion

Court Road; W. 1. All s

that January 22nd is the las

resolutions for the prelim

Honorary Officers and for

We do urge our Soci

representation at the Council

Union has always been or

tance that the whole coun

when our policy and prac

sideration. Every effort

proxies and hospitality.

Our members will b
Parliament who have s
nearly as long as it sh
have not yet signed, or
asked to spare no effor
next month.

LITERATURE

A leaflet is shortly

intocked at headquarter

aring for the Annua

st. his week and next, d

i.

I. NATIONAL UN

Annual Report for 1919-2

programme Leaflet. (N

Affiliation Rules Leaflet.

Library and Information

Library and Information

Women's Suffrage. M

The Women's Victory

Jackson. 3s. 6d.)

Memorial re Equal S

3d. each.)

And shall I have a P

3d.)

MEDICAL, Etc.

DENTAL SURGERY

only advertise

AN'S LEADER.

ANNUAL

The Annual Council Me

8th, Wednesday, March

King George's Hall, Lion

Court Road; W. 1. All s

that January 22nd is the las

resolutions for the prelim

Honorary Officers and for

We do urge our Soci

representation at the Council

Union has always been or

tance that the whole coun

when our policy and prac

sideration. Every effort

proxies and hospitality.

Our members will b

Parliament who have s

nearly as long as it sh

have not yet signed, or

asked to spare no effor

next month.

LITERATURE

A leaflet is shortly

intocked at headquarter

aring for the Annua

st. his week and next, d

i.

I. NATIONAL UN

Annual Report for 1919-2

programme Leaflet. (N

Affiliation Rules Leaflet.

Library and Information

er Street, N.

Dentist.

Estd. 35 Years.

Man.

branches.

at door.

North 3795.

&c. Face Massage

certificates granted

1. Gerrard 8736.

which insures

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY ?

The large London Market enables ROBINSON Bros. of 5 & 7, Hampstead Rd., W. & 127, Fenchurch St., E.C. To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVER PLATE ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036. ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

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, Baby-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

COMFORTABLE, warm, brightly coloured, plaited slippers, men's, 4s. 3d.; women's, 3s. 6d.; children's, 1s. 8d. and 3s. pair.—Peasant Shop, 41, Devonshire-street, Theobalds-road, London.

FOR SALE.—Lady's heavy Boots, size 4, only once worn; suit outdoor worker; 30s.—E., Rolleston House, Cleveleys, Lancashire.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—4, Chapel Walks, Manchester. Tel.: 3408 City.

The Misses NEAL & TUCKER undertake every description of Typewriting and Secretarial work, reporting meetings, &c. First-class training for ladies as secretaries.—Walter House, 52, Bedford-street, Strand (Gerrard 1472).

TYPEWRITING.—Authors' MSS., &c., typed by an educated woman with many years' experience.—Miss H. Stallybrass, 100, Rushby Mead, Letchworth.

EXPERT TYPEWRITING.—MSS. promptly and accurately copied; moderate terms; nine years' literary typing experience.—Miss Hilditch, 11, Osborne-road, Palmers Green, N.

TYPEWRITING.—Plays, Diaries, Testimonials; All kinds of Duplicating; also Translations.—Miss Clapham, The Bungalow, Beeston-road, Sheringham, Norfolk.

TYPEWRITING.—MSS., 1s. 1,000 words; testimonials, 10d. doz. copies.—Miss Astill, 157, Victoria-rd., Alexandra Park, London, N. 22.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

R. CROMBIEHOLME,

General Manager

INSURANCE.

THE CLERICAL AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S INSURANCE SOCIETY is an Approved Society for professional and business women. Also a Mutual Society for sickness and superannuation. Write to the Secretary for particulars, 12, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

PAYING GUEST received in a charmingly situated house in the Cotswold district.—Box W17, WOMAN'S LEADER, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KENSINGTON TOWN HALL.—Fellowship Services. 6.30, Miss Maude Royden. "The Authority of Christ."

OUR ANNOUNCEMENT PRINTED IN "THE WOMAN'S LEADER" FOR ONE PENNY PER WORD, EACH INSERTION.

To the Advertisement Manager, "Woman's Leader," 170, Fleet St., London, E.C.4

Please insert the following in your next.....issues. I enclose

P.O. for

Signed

Address

Table with 4 columns and 4 rows for advertisement details.

(Tear this form out and post it as above.)

Receipts are not sent for amounts below 5s.

LEADER

CAY

AD

AD

AD

AD

AD

AD

AD

AD

AD

AD

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12