

THE  
**WOMAN'S LEADER**

IN POLITICS                      IN INDUSTRY                      IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
IN THE HOME                      IN LITERATURE AND ART                      IN THE PROFESSIONS

AND  
**THE COMMON CAUSE**

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**NOTES AND NEWS**

**Lady Rhondda.**

We share Lady Rhondda's intense disappointment at the failure of her petition, and although we realize that it is only a temporary set-back, it is disheartening to find that the obstructors of women's progress are still so strong. The reactionaries are relying on technicalities and on the exact meaning of an ambiguous phrase, but they have yet to state their reasons for their opinions. It is humiliating to realize that the findings of a Committee of Privileges can be reversed so easily if only sufficient "antis" are dragged in to vote. This incident shows the nakedness of the political machinery far too clearly to be pleasant. It is always nicer to be able to believe that our rulers are comparatively just and not too obviously interested. When this sort of thing occurs one is obliged to face facts. The new Committee of Privileges says quite complacently that legislating is not a "public function", and so we, who like Lady Rhondda believed in all innocence that the making of laws was one of the public functions which the Sex Disqualification Removal Act opened to women, can do nothing but demand that a speedy reform of the House of Lords shall put things right.

**The Teachers' Pensions.**

The defeat of the Government on the Bill to provide for the payment by school teachers of a contribution towards their superannuation fund was a great victory for the National Union of Teachers, who for some months past has carried on an intensive propaganda among Members of Parliament. One of the recommendations of the Geddes Economy Committee was that full inquiry should be held with a view to placing the superannuation of teachers on a sound contributory basis, under which the teachers and the authorities employing them would each bear a due proportion of the burden. Pending such an inquiry, the Geddes Committee recommended that a 5 per cent levy should be paid by the teachers. The Bill before the House was to give effect to the second of these recommendations. The teachers argue that a revision of the pensions scheme would constitute a breach of faith, and that only the expectation of a non-contributory pension induced them to accept the Burnham scale of salaries at all. It was suggested in the course of the debate

that a committee should be set up to decide whether or not a moral obligation rests on Parliament to retain the non-contributory pensions, and the Government has decided to appoint a committee of nine, drawn from all parties in the House. The teachers are pleased with this decision, but whether the taxpayer will be is another matter. The whole matter is interesting both in itself and in its relation to the position of the Government in the House, and we shall hear more of it presently.

**The Law of Libel.**

The recent case at which it was decided that a married woman could not take proceedings against her husband for defamatory libel emphasizes once more the fact that in law a married couple are one. In this case the law applies equally to the husband, whose wife cannot libel him. Just as in the law of coercion, this assumption of legal entity is antiquated, and will have to be discussed when the question of the status of married women is raised in the House.

**Women and the Law.**

Questioned by Mr. Alfred T. Davies as to whether judicial positions, including judgeships of the High Court and the County Court, will be open to women barristers, Sir Ernest Pollock said, "Any woman who possesses the statutory qualifications required for appointment to a judicial office is, equally with any man, eligible for appointment to that office." No barrister can be made a High Court judge until ten years have passed after call, and in the case of a County Court judge or a Metropolitan Police Magistrate the period is seven years. A barrister is not qualified to be a Recorder unless he is of five years' standing, so that some time must pass before any woman can reach these positions.

**Women in Government Departments.**

A number of questions have been asked lately about the position of women in Government departments. Captain Thorpe asked why, seeing that a Treasury Committee on the subject of a common seniority list is being set up, women employed till



recently in the War Loans Branch of the Savings Bank Department have been taken off the work, these branches being now staffed entirely by men. Mr. Kellaway got out of the difficulty by saying that women were employed in these two branches only as a temporary arrangement during and after the war. Their replacement by male staff is an essential part of the steps taken by the Post Office to extend the employment of ex-Service men, and does not conflict with the Chancellor's promise on 5th August last that the position of women should be not worsened during the next three years. Captain Thorpe, who is indefatigable, also turned his searching questions on to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who was not so glib in his replies. "I am not aware," he said, "of any departmental classes differently graded according to the sex of the officer engaged upon the work." Captain Thorpe offered to give information on the subject. Lord R. Cecil asked whether it was not, in fact, the case that women were treated quite differently from men. Mr. Hilton Young thought the suggestion quite without foundation, but said he was sure that Lord Robert Cecil would not have made the suggestion without having particular cases in view, and he would be interested to know of them. Lord R. Cecil asked whether communications had not been constantly made to the Treasury and every case met by skilled advice, so as to make it appear that it was not a real case. No further answer was given. In reply to a question of Major Barker's, Mr. Macpherson said that during the past eighteen months 4,000 temporary women employees have been discharged from the Ministry of Pensions, and those remaining have made a declaration, which has been verified, wherever it was deemed desirable, that it was necessary for them to continue in employment. In determining the order in which the women should be disbanded and in investigating individual cases, the question of private means was one of the first considerations. On another occasion Lieut.-Col. Hurst asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, so long as temporary male clerks on identical work with no heavier family responsibility and shorter service, receive from 14s. to 34s. a week more than their women colleagues, he will see that no further reductions in salary are imposed on the latter, in view of the recent abolition of the arbitration board, to which the women might otherwise have appealed. Mr. Young replied that the rates of pay of temporary staffs generally will shortly come under review again by a committee of the National Whitley Council, and while he was not prepared to give the undertaking suggested, careful consideration will be given to this aspect of the question. This is not very satisfactory. We are tired of everlasting "careful consideration", which leads to nothing.

#### Women Police Patrols.

Mr. Shortt could give Mrs. Wintringham no information when she asked him how many of the disbanded women Metropolitan patrols are now in receipt of unemployment benefit, and how much the total amount paid weekly was, but promised to find out. He implied, however, that in spite of any amount of unemployment benefits, the net economy on the "reduction" of the women police patrols would be £20,000 a year. This implication is absolutely unjustifiable on the facts.

#### Child Murder Trial Bill.

The Child Murder Trial Bill was read a second time last week in the House of Lords. The Bill provides that where a woman is charged with the murder of her infant child, and evidence is given that at the time she had not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child, the jury may convict her of manslaughter instead of murder. Lord Parmoor, who moved the second reading, said that verdicts of murder in cases of this kind had not been followed by the execution of the mother for many years. The almost universal practice was to sentence the prisoner to penal servitude for life. The Lord Chancellor, who spoke in favour of the Bill, said that it was neither edifying nor humane that the death sentence should be pronounced in cases in which every person of experience knew that there was no likelihood of the sentence being carried out.

#### Probation Officers.

Sir Thomas Bramsdon asked Mr. Shortt whether he would adopt the suggestion made by the Departmental Committee on the training, appointment, and payment of probation officers, and give early consideration to the question of the co-ordination of after-care work for juvenile offenders, with a view to the establishment of a central organization. He further suggested

that a Central Advisory Committee should be appointed with adequate representation from the provinces as well as the Metropolis. Mr. Shortt was quite ready to promise this for the future, but did not feel able to take any action at the present time.

#### Lady Astor in America.

With its usual misreading of public events where women are concerned, the ordinary Press, with one or two notable exceptions, has paid very little attention to the remarkable work which Lady Astor is doing in America. If editors or correspondents have referred to it at all, it has been merely to quote what Lady Astor is accustomed to call the "fancy bits", or to allude to the more dramatic events of her overpowering welcome. It is, of course, true that the warmth of the welcome owes something to the fact that "the Lady M.P." is an American citizen who has made good in the British House of Commons; but the respectful attention paid to her speeches by the leading American papers is a tribute to her courage and her good sense. At her second public meeting in New York she set the note of what she wanted to say: "I have been warned not to speak of the League of Nations," she said, "but why shouldn't I? I was told to be careful, and that gives me the courage to speak plainly. Change its name, call it a different name every week if you like, but for God's sake give it a chance." The instant response to her sincerity and outspokenness has given her an opportunity which seldom comes the way of politicians of saying wherever she goes just what she feels she ought to say in this same frank manner, whether to the women's Trade Union League, the Pan-American Convention of Women, or the politicians at Washington, and her plea for co-operation has evoked loud applause in unexpected places. It is significant that Lady Astor's chief platform has been the League of Women Voters. Her association with that body, both at the Convention at Baltimore and elsewhere has helped to bring out into strong relief against the background of party conflict the overwhelming desire of organized women in America to take their part in world reconstruction in a progressive and broad-minded way. Judging from accounts we have received, Lady Astor is working at very high speed indeed. On one typical day she left Baltimore for New York by a 9 o'clock train, arriving just in time to speak at considerable length at a luncheon given by the Associated Press of America; left again for Baltimore at 3, went from the station to speak at a banquet, thence to the National Convention of the League of Women Voters where she spoke to an audience of several thousands on the need for women in public life, then addressed an overflow meeting nearly as large, and left at 10 to speak to a religious conference from a church pulpit.

#### Indian Woman Councillor.

A councillorship on the Madras Corporation has been offered to Mrs. Devados, the wife of a local judge. This is the first offer of its kind to be made to a woman in India, and Madras, as well as Mrs. Devados, is to be congratulated on its step forward.

#### Women's Research Work.

A woman, Dr. N. Kritch, the director of a hospital laboratory in Moscow, has been searching for two years for the typhus germ, and reports now that she has isolated it. Dr. Kritch is the first to grow and reproduce the germ outside the human body, though other doctors have been partly successful in producing typhus vaccine. So far no curative serum has been perfected, but with Dr. Kritch's success we hope that this will follow.

#### Women Surveyors.

Miss Irene Martin is the first woman to pass her finals in the Surveyors' Institution examination. At the same time Miss Perry passed her intermediate. Both women are working in the office of Miss Jeffery, the first and only woman Crown Receiver, who runs the Cumberland Market Estate, Regent's Park. Miss Martin is the chief assistant, and was already a B.A. of London University, and had obtained a diploma for sociology at the London School of Economics.

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

## THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The Executive Committee and the Standing Sectional Committees of the International Council of Women met last week at The Hague, and once again women from different nations compared notes as to the progress of their common work and their common ideals for the advancement of the human race. Representatives of National Councils came from every part of the world, except from the Eastern countries, and now that women are so widely enfranchised, gatherings such as this have a greater significance than ever, and the presence of some women officially representing their governments, and of others who are members of their parliaments, gives an increasing value to the opinions expressed. Not that the opinions are different in any special way from what they were before—but that this driving force behind them makes them more likely to come into effect, and in consequence of more immediate moment than opinions held merely as remote ideals by people without any power. In spite of this increasing importance, however, there remains, and must always remain, a touch of idealism about the deliberations of such a gathering, and it is perhaps just this touch which makes them valuable and certain of success. Compared with the proceedings at Genoa—for example—they make a very different showing. At Genoa no doubt the difficulties have been great. To anyone charged with national responsibilities, and with the complete carrying out of international resolutions, innumerable difficulties must naturally present themselves. Any words which were spoken at Genoa must be backed up by deeds, and by the deeds not of groups of like-minded people only, but by the deeds of the whole countries concerned, and this was, of course, one of the reasons which made agreement so hard to find. We will not pursue the parallel, but we will say, as we believe, that international conferences which break down, or even which partially break down, are very dangerous in the present condition of the world's affairs. While international conferences which agree, even if they do not accomplish a very great deal objectively, are in themselves an objective fact of some international usefulness.

The reports received at the Hague in the Suffrage Committee concerned events which have been recorded, as they occurred, in these pages. It was, however, interesting to note that from all the countries which have been enfranchised for some years the same complaint arose, namely, that women were not well treated within their political parties in the matter of securing nominations for election. We have been accustomed to say that the system of proportional representation would greatly facilitate the return of women candidates, and we still believe this to be true; but it is evident that it is not the system alone which will do it, since the complaints come from countries where P.R. is in force. Something more is evidently required to secure the inclusion of women in the lists of candidates at all, and this matter was discussed at length. The Committee ultimately voted unanimously that women ought to work inside the political parties of their countries, and to form within those parties groups of women to press their special interests. They further agreed that these various women's groups should be in close touch with each other, so that when they agreed upon any matter they could at once co-operate to secure it, and an interesting report from Germany (where there are now thirty-six women M.P.s of all parties) showed how excellently this method worked out in practice. Education, Emigration and Immigration, the Equal Moral Standard, Peace and Arbitration, Public Health, and Trades and Professions were also debated, as well as matters concerning the organization of the Council. The question of co-ordinating the work, as far as may be useful, with that of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, came forward, and there was a good deal of support for the suggestions for closer contact between the two bodies. We write before knowing if any proposals have been formulated, but we believe that, while nationally it is obvious that different systems may be advantageous, internationally much could be done to save money and time by close co-operation. One set of reports on matters of fact could serve both bodies; one international newspaper could be shared by both; and perhaps one town might, in successive weeks, receive both congresses.

Whatever happens in this matter, we must all rejoice that once again prominent women from different nations have met together, have talked to and understood each other, and have not quarrelled at all.

## NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The week has been dominated by two crises, one small and domestic, the other much greater. The Government's action on the question of the pay of school teachers has been extraordinarily inept. On Tuesday, 16th May, Mr. Fisher introduced his Bill, deducting 5 per cent from teachers' salaries to pay for pensions, previously free. The House was quite willing to pass the Bill, provided it could do so without a breach of faith. Mr. Fisher's long and inconclusive speech did not cause much enlightenment, and the debate ran strongly against the Government. Finally, Lord Robert Cecil moved the adjournment; the Government resisted, and they were beaten by three votes. Many causes contributed. The teachers are no doubt a powerful body, and considerable electoral pressure was exerted. But this alone would not have been sufficient, and there is not a shadow of doubt that the greater part of the majority who voted against the Government did so because they wanted to keep a promise. A third cause was the Government's handling. After going out of their way to reject the Geddes Report on the ground that reducing salaries would be a breach of faith, they turned round and asked the House to decide that deducting five per cent for pensions is not a reduction; and this the plain man found it impossible to swallow.

The defeat, however, was an incident which was just as important as the Government chose to make it. Their subsequent action made it far more damaging than it need have been. On the next day, Wednesday, 17th May, Mr. Chamberlain told the House in a petulant tone that he agreed to the appointment of a Select Committee to settle the pledge question, but that the House must pay the Bill. This seemed again, to the ordinary man, to be setting the cart before the horse. No doubt if the pledge existed, it must be honoured and the bill paid; but why should payment be made before it was decided that there was a pledge? This matter was keenly debated on Monday, the 22nd May; the Government were urged, chiefly by their own supporters, to postpone the Estimate until after the Committee had reported, and this request became more urgent after Mr. Acland, designated as chairman of the Committee, had got up and said that it could report by Wednesday, 31st May. But the Government would not be wise. They insisted on forcing the House to pass the Estimate, not because they wanted the money, but because they wished Parliament to take its medicine. Even so, Mr. Chamberlain had to tell Members that the Vote would be taken as a matter of confidence before a reluctant and resentful House consented to vote against the adjournment. The Government have lost by their handling of the question.

The other crisis, far more serious, is Ireland. All through the week news grew blacker and blacker. Great Britain has shown patience, but this patience is not inexhaustible, and signs were not wanting that the end was being reached. Then suddenly, on Monday, 22nd May, came the announcement of the bargain between Collins and de Valera, which seemed to most people to be the end of the Treaty. That, however, is a position of such seriousness that everyone should keep his head and make quite certain that the Treaty has been broken before we change our course. But it is essential to point out that the outlook has never been worse.

To come to Parliament itself, on Monday, 15th May, the Law of Property Bill passed easily through the Commons. Wednesday, 16th May, saw a further debate on Ireland, and in the evening a motion by Mr. Banton to increase pre-war pensions. This was supported on all sides of the House, but in the end was talked out. On Thursday, 18th May, was a short discussion on the Coal Trade, cut short to allow the Bill for the Extension of Jarrold to be debated. The rejection was moved by Mr. Richardson, a Labour Member, and the Bill shared the fate of that of Leeds and Bradford in being handsomely beaten. On Friday, 19th May, Col. Meysey-Thompson carried his Bill for confining the political levy of Trade Unions to such members as consent to pay it; not, as at present, imposing it on all who do not object. This is a measure of wide consequences or, rather, would be so, were it to become law; but the Labour Party will fight every line, and, introduced as it is at this late date in the Session, its prospects are precarious.

[The views expressed in this column are those of our Parliamentary correspondent, and are not our editorial opinion. Like so many other things in this paper they are expressly controversial, and comment upon them will be welcomed.—Ed.]



## THE GERMAN MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME.

It is not generally known how many women members there are in the Reichstag, or how much constructive social legislation has already been achieved. There are thirty-six women members, representing eight different parties. The Social Democrats head the list with twelve, followed by the Independent Socialists with eight. The other parties vary from the four of the Liberals to the one of the Communists.

Details of the Maternity Insurance and Benefit Scheme were kindly supplied to me by the German Ministry of Labour, and various leading women, notably by Frau Schreiber, whose social training began in settlements in England and at the London School of Economics. Her name is a household word in Germany.

On 26th September, 1919, the Reichstag passed a law enacting that all women who gave birth to children were legally entitled to an allowance. This law was passed to maintain in peacetime the "Reichswochenhilfe" or State care for confined women, which was established during the war. Needless to say, it was strengthened and enlarged after the Revolution, with the influx of women into the Reichstag. This law has since been revised and the benefits raised. Frau Schreiber warned me that the figures she gave might possibly be revised and out of date by the time I got back to England. It is estimated that prices have risen 50% in the last three months. The tramway fares were raised twice in my visit of three weeks. Therefore any figures given must not be taken as stationary amounts. At the present rate of exchange 100 marks equals approximately 1s. 8d. in our money. But as the internal purchasing power is from three to four times as high as the external purchasing power, a hundred marks is worth to the German about 4s. 6d. instead of 1s. 8d.

Three separate groups of women are covered by this law, first, insured women, second, wives and daughters of insured men, third, needy women. In the first group of insured women they must have been insured five months at least before the birth. Women can, of course, insure for varying rates, but there is a *legal minimum* which all women are entitled to, insured or not, married or not. This minimum is:

1. (a) For the expenses of the birth itself, 100 marks. (b) For the time of the confinement—four weeks before and six weeks afterwards—half the daily sickness allowance. (c) For the mother if she breast-feeds her baby, half the daily allowance paid in illness, amounting at least to 4.50 marks a day for 12 weeks.

In this group all the allowances are paid in full by the Krankencasse (Health Insurance Institution). The insurance paid by the worker is one-third to the two-thirds paid by the employer.

2. In the second group allowances are granted to the uninsured wives and daughters of insured men: (a) For the birth itself, 100 marks. (b) Period of confinement, 4.50 marks a day for 10 weeks. (c) For the mother if she breast-feeds her baby, 4.50 marks a day for 12 weeks.

In this group half the cost is borne by the Krankencasse and half by the State.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR THE UNTRAINED GIRL.

For the girl with a little money at her disposal, the question of how to earn a living occasions no anxious thought. She may spend a happy time training as a teacher of cookery, laundry, or housewifery. She may qualify as a dispenser, she may become a household dame, and don the becoming uniform worn by those ladies trained in Cheltenham, and afterwards become a practical exponent of "Sweetness and Light" and good cooking. Or she may enter as a student in one of the colleges for training nursery nurses, and afterwards command a good salary and a most useful and interesting life. She may go to a gardening school, or train on a poultry or dairy farm—there seems to be practically no limit to the delightful things she may learn and presently exploit. And when she leaves her college, its shadow still goes with her and protects her. She abides by its rules and is able to dictate her own terms to her employers.

The untrained girl has none of these advantages. She must learn her trade as she goes along; and through ignorance of what she should and what she should *not* do, is very much at the mercy of her mistress.

Still, with common sense and industry, the untrained girl *can* get along (if she will choose an employment which does not

3. In the last and third group allowances are granted to needy women, regardless of the fact of whether they are insured or not, the only stipulation being that their annual income must not exceed 15,000 marks. The rates of allowances and conditions are exactly the same as group two. But in this case the State bears the entire cost.

In cases of illness in consequence of the birth, the allowances can be extended up to twenty-six weeks, and in special cases even to a year. The allowance for the ante-natal period and also for the expense of the birth is paid at the time of birth. The Ministry of Labour officials declared that the sum for the actual birth covered half the expense of birth. The leading women thought that was an optimistic estimate. This measure, which some declare is the beginning of a movement to liberate women economically, has undoubtedly met with the approval of all sections of the community. No one doubts its beneficent effect. One heard contradictory views and statements on most of the other social measures, but on this one question there appeared to be unanimity. It was apparently whole-heartedly supported by all trade unionists, socialists, teachers, social reformers, as well as by the leading women and the general public.

On inquiry as to whether these State allowances (including those given privately as supplements to wages amongst the metal workers) led to an excessive number of children being born, the Ministry of Labour official answered emphatically in the negative. This official and informed view should quiet the apprehensions of the fear-of-over-population party, who see danger in similar measures of social reform. The fact that the poorest part of the population are the most prolific cannot be too frequently insisted upon; together with the fact that an increase of economic welfare has the effect of reducing the birth rate.

To conclude, one got the impression that it requires a condition of practical bankruptcy before civilized nations can be made to realize that their chief assets are their mothers and children. When one repeated the parrot cry in England, "we couldn't afford extra expenditure," one was met with: "Nonsense!—we couldn't afford this before the war because we spent so much money on armaments, and now that we have got rid of that curse, and are practically bankrupt, we know we must look after our children and mothers, and that they are the first charge on the State." Thus, in spite of the atmosphere of nightmare that all thinking people are conscious of in Berlin, one caught a glimpse of a saner and more ordered world, where there was provision for that section of the community least able to help itself.

Perhaps it will not be out of place here to add a note urging all women's societies over here to get into touch with equivalent societies in Germany? Not only for the sake of the social reconstruction of Europe, but also because we have much to learn on solid practical grounds.

JAN W. MACDONALD.

boast a superfluity of workers and for which she has an aptitude) without any capital or special training at all. Take the post of household cook, for instance. A talent for cooking, common-sense, a good recipe book, and last, but not least, the experience that comes with careful practice, are really all that is necessary to success. Of course, an untrained cook should not dream of taking a post where very elaborate cooking is required until she can competently tackle such cooking. But think of the hundreds of middle-class houses that are in urgent daily need of good cooking! It is easily possible for a girl to earn from £20 to £30 a year as a cook without any institutional training behind her.

The "lady cook" should be prepared to take the rough with the smooth. She must not "jib" at keeping her pans bright and clean, her stoves in perfect working order, or at doing a certain amount of housework. But she should make certain stipulations with her employer. Such stipulations might include the possession of a bed-sitting-room for her own exclusive use, in some part of the house away from the basement, the granting of two hours "off duty" each day, time for one Church service on Sundays, a whole day's holiday once a fortnight, and a

fortnight's holiday in the year. Another useful stipulation is that the cook should not have her meals with the other servants, unless they are also lady servants; another that heavy scrubbing and coal-carrying be not included in her work. It is wise also to understand clearly before accepting the situation how much washing is "put out" and exactly how much the cook is required to do.

Lady-housemaids and parlourmaids are also greatly in demand. The work is light and well suited to women who might perhaps find a cook's duties too arduous. Mrs. C. S. Peel's book on *How to keep House* (published by Constable) gives exhaustive details of the duties of all kinds of maids, directions for waiting at table, care of silver, etc., and would be a very present help in time of perplexity to girls who maybe have only had a "general" in their own homes. By the way, "lady-generals" can find posts extremely easily in houses or flats. The lady-general tackles all duties save heavy scrubbing and cleaning. A "char" is engaged once a week usually to do this heavy work. Although the duties are so much more comprehensive, in some ways it is an easier post than any of the preceding. When the family is very small, there is not a great deal of cooking, and, of course, the variety in work makes for lessening of fatigue. In a flat, also, there are no stairs to be considered. For a girl inclined to be lonely and not very self-sufficient, a lady-general's post is quite the most desirable of all, as she is in so much closer touch with her employer. It is very necessary, however, to arrange precisely what is to be done in a situation of this kind before taking it, as the term "lady-general" is very elastic, and may mean very different things under different employers.

For a girl with a pronounced love of children the post of lady-nurse holds out many attractions. It is well to get a prospectus of one of the training colleges for nursery nurses (the Norland Institute is in London, Princess Christian in Manchester, All Saints in Harrogate, and Princess Louise in Edinburgh). From this prospectus can be found out precisely what duties are to be undertaken, what is the recognized "off duty" time, etc. An untrained lady-nurse would not, of course, command such a high salary as a trained one, but each year's work is training, and counts as such, whether it be in an institution or in a private house. The trained nurses begin with a salary of £25, so an untrained nurse most certainly would not get more than £20. An institutional nurse may receive a salary eventually of £40, £50, or £60 a year. An untrained nurse can rarely get more than £40, and that only if she possesses excellent testimonials. Still, it is a delightful vocation, and the chances of employment do not decrease as she gets older—a point not to be overlooked. A book I can heartily recommend to all nurses who enter untrained on this venture is Honoria Morton's *The Nursery Nurse* (published by Mills & Boon).

For the girl who cannot leave home to earn her living, and yet somehow must help the family exchequer, there are a number of casual employments open. Fine laundry work, for instance, is a job that can well be accomplished as a home industry. Ladies are willing to pay good prices for the laundering of fine blouses, lingerie and babies' and children's clothes. The modern laundry is not kind to fine linen! A substantial addition to the income can be made by quite a small clientèle.

A good cook can also find scope for her energies in the neighbourhood of her home. Preserving fruit can be undertaken in summer, Christmas cakes, mincemeat, and plum-puddings from October onwards, marmalade made in February. Cooking may also be undertaken for an hour or more daily when the resident cook is having her yearly holiday; or dinners cooked on her "day off". A feature might be made of cooking for dinner parties or preparations for receptions or "at homes". Or orders might be taken for houses of the "cook-general" type, for a weekly supply of dainty cakes. Only a little courage and initiative are needed for the work. It is well to be tactful with the resident maids, to use great care to do the smallest commission well, and to be constantly on the look-out for new recipes. It is astonishing how quickly quite a large "connexion" is worked up, and plain to see that the work of the casual cook satisfies a real need of the community. One great advantage of work of this kind is that there are no outstanding accounts. Make it an absolute and invariable rule to have fees paid at the end of the day's work.

The "boarding" of little children whose parents are abroad gives work to women whose homes are perhaps in the country or at the seaside. The woman who takes up this calling *must* be very fond of children, and also be a sane well-balanced person, able to watch the child intelligently. Good references are very essential from both sides of the contracting parties. Miss Mabel

Hawtrej, Educational Agency, 8 Sackville Street, London, W., can put the intending "caretaker" in touch with parents who are obliged to board out their children. It is a wise plan to share one's responsibilities with a good doctor, paying him so much a year to attend the child regularly whether it is in sickness or in health. This "caretaking" is responsible work, but not arduous. It does not call for great educational abilities or a very tough constitution. Love for the child and ordinary intelligence are quite enough to make a girl or woman an excellent foster-mother. It is possible to earn quite an income in this way. If two children are taken it will be found an easier task than if only one were being "boarded". The children amuse one another and are more likely to keep well.

GERTRUDE CRAWSHAW.

## NURSING AS A FACTOR IN COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

A period of national peril when the very existence of the race has been endangered is always followed by a term of industrial unrest and mental confusion. But this natural instability cannot continue indefinitely. The mind of the nation must gradually concentrate on the ways and means of international existence; the commercial prosperity of the nation must be regained. The commercial output of a people depends on the health of the workers. Sickness is not only a personal misfortune, it is a national loss. The entire fabric of international credit is founded on the prosperity of civilized peoples, and this prosperity has its basis in the physical fitness of the races. Therefore to-day the question arises: How can the health of our workers, which is the determining factor in the re-establishment of our commercial supremacy, be maintained?

It can only be maintained by the upkeep of a highly efficient Health Service, and the national recognition of the personnel as a valuable asset in the commercial prosperity of the people. The Public Health depends equally upon the work of the medical and nursing services; the efficiency of the one must inevitably react upon the work of the other. To-day their work is interdependent; they must collaborate or they will fail to obtain their objective. Yet the Government refuses to recognize this vital necessity, and, whilst granting to medicine a definite place in the national life, maintains an attitude of negligible indifference as to the status and the training of the nurse.

The State acknowledges the national work done by the voluntary hospitals in providing scientific teaching for students of medicine by making a grant to every hospital to which is attached a Teaching Unit, but it ignores the work done by the nurse-training schools and contributes nothing towards the training of the nurse. This attitude of apathetic indifference is difficult to understand when we realize the part played in the domestic life of the people by the nurses trained in the Voluntary Hospitals; moreover, it is from the nurse-training schools of these institutions that the greater number of the personnel of the military and naval nursing-services are drawn, and it was to the civilian hospitals the Government turned for help in 1914 when it called up the T.F.N.S. and the Q.A.I.M.N.S.R. Whole-hearted co-operation between the medical and the nursing personnel can never be attained until the Government extends to nursing the recognition it has already accorded to medicine and they meet on a footing of professional equality.

The nation is benefiting to-day as a result of the gift it made fifty years ago to a woman as a thanks-offering for her services to the sick and wounded, who invested the money given to her in founding a nurse-training school, and by her act she assisted not only to alleviate suffering but to increase the commercial prosperity of the people.

The future of the nursing-services is not a question of ethics, it is a question of economics; it is not a matter that can be adjourned to a more convenient season, it is a matter that must be settled now and at once.

If the Government can afford to disregard a factor that is vital to the commercial prosperity of the nation, from what source does it propose to draw the trained certificated nurses that it needs for the personnel of the Health Services of this country, when many of the nurse-training schools have closed their doors for lack of that official recognition which would have enabled them to tide over a time of acute economic distress and mental instability?

GLADYS M. E. LEIGH.



## THE WRATH TO COME.

"Theodore Savage," by Cicely Hamilton. Leonard Parsons. 7s. 6d.

If fear is the most powerful of human emotions, then Miss Cicely Hamilton's last book should meet with an overwhelming response; for it is no exaggeration to say that it leaves one cold with terror. The author has taken the phrases about the next war with which we are all familiar, and has given them a dreadful life. After reading *Theodore Savage* even an unimaginative person can hardly fail to have some picture in her mind of what will happen to her if she lives to see another war. I say *her* and not *him*, because I think it likely that in putting forward this tremendous piece of propaganda Miss Hamilton has had a special eye to women. Women are, in some ways, more practical than men, and as they have come into politics more recently there is just a possibility that they may effectually rebel against some of the forms of insanity which have gained what appears to be an unshakable hold on the minds of political men. In America, at least, there has already been evidence that great masses of women are in rebellion against the whole business of armaments. If the realization of what science applied to destruction must result in for the human race can be spread, surely all the thinking women of the world will join in the rebellion.

Miss Hamilton's picture of the war that is to end our civilization is all the more terrifying because she makes it happen with, and not without, a League of Nations. Her story is placed at a distance of rather more than a generation from the present. The League is not only in existence, but is apparently universally accepted as the only possible system of international relations. It is, however, rent by internal strife. The Great Powers within it are divided into two bitterly hostile groups, and on their jealousies unscrupulous small nations make play. One of these little countries, assured of the support of a very strong minority in the League, defies the majority and throws the whole world into a blaze. In England the literal blaze does not come quite at once. The League has limited armaments (here we have the further terrifying suggestion that such limitation is no good), and the Great Powers require a little time in which to mobilize their resources and perfect their chemical inventions. Moreover, Great Britain is on the side which first begins to practice what is called in official phrase "displacement of population." The time comes, however, when the English, too, have to learn by experience what these words truly mean. Miss Hamilton has

seen with her own eyes the sufferings that foreign invasion brings to ordinary people, especially to women and children. She sees the infinitely more widespread sufferings of the future with her mind's eye, and makes us see it with ours. This invasion she pictures is from the air, and takes the form of pouring explosives and gas on to industrial centres so that no living creature can remain in them, and at the same time licking over the countryside with "poison fire," so that agriculture and all sources of food supply are destroyed. The people driven backwards and forwards without rest or pause from one centre of death to another perish horribly or destroy each other in the ferocity of famine. We are given to understand that this happens everywhere, and that all government inevitably crumbles, so that, when the horror at last dies down, the world is a waste and hardly anyone is left alive. The few surviving human beings are savages, who have to begin life again in the conditions from which the human race started hundreds of thousands of years ago.

Up till this point in the story it seems to me quite impossible to dispute any of Miss Hamilton's conclusions. Here, I must admit, a hopeful doubt began to creep into my mind. Would all the pity, the kindness, the desire for co-operation and longing for peace and beauty, which are so deeply implanted in untold numbers of human beings, go out permanently under any deluge of suffering? It is true, of course, that in such scenes as Miss Hamilton describes the most unselfish and sensitive people would inevitably be wiped out first; but the virtues that make human society possible are not confined to those who excel in them, and although they might be temporarily obliterated by fright and hunger, they would surely re-awaken among those who survived. Miss Hamilton partly accounts for the savagery of her survivors by describing them as overwhelmed with terror of the knowledge that had brought them to ruin. She even suggests that more than once during the existence of mankind civilization may have utterly annihilated itself by its own deadly science, leaving no record of that by which it perished except a legend and a fear. The reader's attitude towards this theory will probably depend on temperament, but her acceptance or rejection of it will not affect the practical conclusions of the book. If Miss Hamilton succeeds, as I think she will, in making reflecting women realize the danger towards which our present civilization is moving, she will have done a great work.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

Telephone: Museum 6910.

## WOMEN PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES.

A non-party meeting in support of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, organized by the N.U.S.E.C., was held on Tuesday, 16th May, at the house of Mrs. Stewart, Marchmont Road, Richmond. Mrs. Stewart presided, and after an address by Mrs. Corbett Ashby and an explanation of the N.U.S.E.C. Election policy by Miss Macadam, the following resolution was carried, and a committee appointed: "That this meeting pledges itself to do everything in its power to further the candidature of Mrs. Corbett Ashby (prospective Parliamentary candidate for Richmond Division), and for this purpose hereby agrees to the formation of an Equal Citizenship Committee—the said committee to be known as the 'Richmond Equal Citizenship Elections Committee', which, for convenient working shall be divided into groups." This week workers from Headquarters have gone to break new ground in Canterbury in support of Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, and in Dartford in support of Miss Alison Garland.

## OUR FINANCIAL POSITION.

It has been pointed out before that our financial position is serious. We are, however, much encouraged by the slow, but steady response from our friends and our societies. We give a further list below with very warm thanks, not only for the gifts, but for the kind letters by which they are accompanied. A small sub-committee has been appointed to help the Hon. Treasurer, and money-raising efforts of various kinds will be organized during the summer, and a strenuous effort made not only to secure donations but to increase our subscription list. We wish to remind our friends that our Election Fund covers the preliminary work for women candidates for Parliament, on which

we are engaged at present in six constituencies. With more money a great deal more could be accomplished.

DONATIONS TO ELECTION FUND.		£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged		330	7	0
Wakefield W.C.A.		2	2	0
Croydon N. Ward W.C.A.		5	0	0
Redditch S.E.C.		1	0	0
Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone		50	0	0
Leamington Group for E.C.		5	0	0
Chester W.C.A.		10	0	0
Mrs. Burnham		2	2	0
Miss Helen Fraser		1	1	0
		£401	17	0

DONATIONS TO ELECTION FUND.		£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged		137	17	8
Holt W.C.A.		1	0	0
"R."		100	0	0
Miss R. G. Falkiner		10	6	0
Mrs. Gossage		3	0	0
Miss C. A. Clough		10	0	0
Mrs. James Ward		1	1	0
Madame Loppé, 2nd donation		3	0	0
Mrs. Best		5	0	0
Ryde W.C.A.		5	5	0
		£252	9	2

## SUMMER SCHOOLS.

YORKSHIRE COUNCIL FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

The Yorkshire Council has organized a week-end school to be held at the White Hart Hotel, Harrogate, from Friday, 23rd June, to Tuesday, 27th June. Miss Thornton and Miss Hartop (Highfield House, Crossgates, near Leeds) are the directors. The lecturers include Miss Helen Fraser, on American Women in Politics, Dr. Stanley Boyd, on Psycho-Analysis, and Miss Sybil Campbell, on Women and the Legal Profession. A reception with a musical and dramatic entertainment will be held on the opening day. Full particulars of fees, which are very moderate, etc., may be had from the directors. A printed syllabus will be ready shortly.

N.U.S.E.C. SUMMER SCHOOL, OXFORD.

The revised syllabus, with the time-table of the school, will be issued this week. A separate syllabus with particulars of the magistrates' section will also be ready. It has fortunately been found possible to cover the charges both for board and lodging and fees, and it is hoped all the students may find accommodation in St. Hilda's College. Those who attended the school two years ago will appreciate the advantages of being on the spot, of a beautiful garden and of easy access to the river. We ask all who read this to make the school known as widely as possible. Copies of the syllabus for distribution may be had on application.

## GLOUCESTER SOCIETY FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

A public meeting was held on 9th May at the Wellington Hall, Gloucester, under the joint auspices of the Gloucester Society for Equal Citizenship, the National Council of Women, and the Gloucester Women's Local Government Association. Miss Edith Sessions presided and Miss Beaumont was the principal speaker. At the beginning of the meeting Miss Walrond briefly explained the object of the N.U.S.E.C., and Miss Lemon followed with a short explanation of the work of the National Council of Women. Miss Beaumont gave an interesting address on the present position of Bills before Parliament in which women are specially interested, giving special attention to the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill. In conclusion Miss Beaumont referred to the withdrawal of Metropolitan women police as a measure of economy. The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting of the three Societies calls upon the Government to pass into law this session the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1922; and it further urges the Government to adopt and pass through all stages this session the Guardianship, Maintenance, Custody, and Marriage of Infants Bill and the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill, 1922; and that this meeting calls upon the Member of Parliament for Gloucester to do all in his power to urge upon the Government the retention of the Metropolitan women police patrols." A letter was read from Sir James Bruton, M.P., promising to vote for the three Bills mentioned in the resolution.

## KENSINGTON S.E.C.

A conference on the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill was held at the Kensington Town Hall on 12th May under the auspices of the Kensington Society for Equal Citizenship. The following societies accepted the invitation to send representatives: The Kensington Local Government Society, Bramley Road School for Mothers, League of the Church Militant, Brompton Hospital for Consumption, Kensington Women's Liberal Association, National Children Adoption Association, Kensington Women Citizens' Association, Kensington Labour Party, Women's International League, and the Six Point Group. Mrs. Hudson Lyall, C.B.E., L.C.C., J.P., who occupied the chair, was delighted to find that she—"an old-fashioned woman in many respects"—could agree so whole-heartedly with a measure promoted by so advanced a body as the N.U.S.E.C. As a social worker of many years' standing she knew the necessity for such a Bill, and was particularly pleased that it was to apply equally to both men and women. Mrs. Hubback explained the Bill in detail and gave satisfactory answers to various points which were raised during the discussion. A resolution in favour of the Bill was passed unanimously.

## BOLTON W.C.A.

A public meeting recently held in Bolton on Bills now before Parliament affecting women attracted a large attendance. Mrs. Barnes, O.B.E., presided, and the speakers were Mrs. Agnew, Bolton's first woman councillor, and Mrs. Cropper, J.P., one of its first woman magistrates. A resolution urging the Government to pass the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill through all its stages this session, and calling upon the local Members to support it by their votes and influence, was passed at the close of the meeting. The Bolton Association has now 500 members, and contains representatives of twelve affiliated women's organizations.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

## LABOUR WOMEN.

MADAM,—I shall be grateful if you would allow me to correct a mistake in your report on the Leamington Labour Conference. The amendment condemning the principle of payment in kind as a basis for Family Endowment, which stands in my name, was not defeated by 206 to 49 votes. I am convinced that it was defeated by a very narrow majority; but unfortunately no count was taken. The figures which you quote relate to a subsequent vote on the adoption of the last paragraph of the report after my amendment had been lost. There was, of course, no point in voting against the unamended paragraph at that stage, and many of those who had supported my amendment did not do so. I venture to explain this apparently nagging point, because I do not want it to appear as though the figures which you (and several daily papers) quote, indicate the opinion of Labour women on this very important matter.

M. D. STOCKS.

## THE PROGRESS OF P.R.

In connexion with its annual public demonstration the Proportional Representation Society has issued a report of progress during the past twelve months. The report points out that within this period the method of P.R. advocated for the House of Commons has been successfully applied in many important elections, including (1) the House of Commons of Northern Ireland; (2) Education Authorities throughout Scotland; (3) the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; (4) both Houses of Parliament of Malta under the new constitution. There is now no English speaking community which does not furnish some example, large or small, of the practical working of the system; while the tabular list of other countries in which P.R. is almost universal for all elections, is most striking.

The report has also something to say as to the possibilities which a general election may bring forth. The conclusion arrived at—with which many will no doubt agree—is that in the rather chaotic state of party policies, with parties split within themselves, and the prospect of a great number of three or four cornered contests, a general election under the present system will be a mere gamble and may lead to a House of Commons very unrepresentative of the country. Only P.R., it is claimed, can give any certainty of a representative result.

## COMING EVENTS.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

MAY 26. Hampstead Town Hall, 8.15 p.m. Speaker: Capt. A. E. W. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C.

Horsham Town Hall, 7.30 p.m. Speaker: J. H. Harris, Esq.

MAY 29. Romford Wykeham Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker: Froken Henni Forchhammer.

MAY 30. Berkhamsted. Deans Hall, 5.30 p.m. Speaker: Frederick Whelen, Esq.

JUNE 1. Bromley Public Library Hall, 8.15 p.m. Speaker: Froken Henni Forchhammer.

## N.U.S.E.C.

MAY 30. Dartford St. Anselm's School Hall, High Street, 3 p.m. Speakers: Miss Alison Garland (prospective candidate for Dartford) and Miss Macadam.

## SCOTTISH CENTRAL COUNCIL OF W.C.A.

MAY 27. Annual Conference, Caird Hall, Dundee, 10.30-4. "Child Adoption and Amendments to Children Act, 1908; Mental Deficiency, etc." Speakers: Mrs. Rees, M.A., Miss Denny, M.A., W. W. McKechinie, Esq., L. D. Cruickshank, Esq., M.D., Dr. Drummond, of Boldovan. Chair: Mrs. Wm. Fyfe.

## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

MAY 29. Minerva Cafe, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1, 6.30 p.m. "The Use of Auto-Suggestion." Speaker: Mr. H. Ernest Hunt.

## CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

MAY 30. Public Meeting in Minerva Cafe, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1, 5.30 p.m. "Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1922." Speaker: Miss Alison Neilans. Chair: Miss D. Lenn.

## FAMILY ENDOWMENT COUNCIL.

A series of three discussion classes will be held at the office (Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, W.) as follows:—

JUNE 8, 5 p.m. "The Case for Family Endowment." Opener: Miss Eleanor Rathbone.

JUNE 15, 5 p.m. "Schemes for Family Endowment in Industry and under Public Authorities." Opener: Mrs. Hubback.

JUNE 22, 5 p.m. "National Schemes for Family Endowment." Opener: Mrs. Barbara Drake.

A charge of 6d. will be made for each class, and, as accommodation is limited, tickets should be obtained in advance from the Secretary.

## FEMINIST LEAGUE.

MAY 30. Kingsway Hall, 7.45 p.m. Protest Meeting against the Suppression of the Women Police. Speakers: Duchess of Hamilton, Bishop of Kensington, Miss Lind-A-Hageby, etc.

## GUILDHOUSE.

MAY 26. Eccleston Square, 8 p.m. "What I saw in America." Speaker: Miss Maude Royden. Music: Mr. Martin Shaw.

## GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS' SOCIETY.

MAY 29. Eccleston Square, S.W. 1, 3 p.m. Meeting and Registration of Plants for Flower Competition. Chair: Miss Helen Ward.

## SUTTON COLDFIELD W.C.A.

JUNE 1. Church House, 3 p.m. "Rates and Taxes and why we Pay Them." Speaker: Mrs. T. H. Ryland.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

MAY 31. 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. 1, 8.15 p.m. Speaker: Miss Rebecca West. Chair: Mr. St. John Lucas.

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

MAY 28. Prestwich Public Meeting, 7 p.m. "State Purchase as a Solution of the Drink Problem." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

MAY 31. Horsell Women's Co-op Guild, 3 p.m. "Public Ownership of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.



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2½ yards by 17 in., 3s. each, or three for 8s. 11d.; very  
superior quality, 2½ yards by 17½ in., 4s. 9d. each, or three for  
14s.; bundles of linen roller towelling, good quality, 14 yards  
in bundle, for 15s. 6d.—Hutton's 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

**DRESS.**

CORSETTIERE.—Thoroughly experienced; highly recom-  
mended; perfect fit; corsets of former and latest models;  
also surgical and maternity.—Margaret Madden, 62 Great  
Portland Street, W. 1.

COSTUMES, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and  
children's clothing, house furnishings wanted. Specially  
good prices given.—Hélène, 361 New King's Road, Fulham,  
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THE HAT DOCTOR, 3a Little Sussex Place, Hyde Park  
Square, W. 2. Re-blocks and makes hats, toques; own  
materials used if required; re-covers shoes, satin, thin kid, or  
canvas; own material if preferred. Furs altered and re-made  
at lowest possible price. Shoes toecapped, providing satin.

LACE.—All kinds, mended, transferred and cleaned;  
embroidery undertaken; many testimonials.—Beatrice  
Box 1000, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

**LECTURES.**

A COMPLETE COURSE OF ENGLISH LITERA-  
TURE will be given in weekly classes near Oxford  
Circus by experienced Lady Lecturer; moderate fees.—Write,  
"Alpha," c/o Fuller's, 99 New Bond Street, W. 1.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

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

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

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild Houses  
Eccleston Square, S.W.; Sunday, 28th May, 6.30. Mis,  
Maude Royden. "Ourselves and the Beasts."

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

ANTI-SLAVERY AND ABORIGINES PROTECTION  
SOCIETY.—Will you help to abolish slavery by joining  
this Society? Subscription 10s. 6d.—Denison House, 296  
Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.

A NEW CAMPAIGN urgently needed to proclaim the strong  
social, as well as moral reasons for self-control and good  
citizenship.—Apply for particulars to the Secretary, Association  
for Moral and Social Hygiene, Orchard House, Great Smith  
Street, S.W. 1.

CAFETERIA INTERNATIONAL HOUSE.—Come to the  
Cafeteria, INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 55 Gower Street,  
W.C., for dainty, light luncheons, teas, and suppers, 12-7.45;  
Foreign and English journals in the reading room; nominal  
membership fees; write for prospectus.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE. 58  
Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Secretary, Miss P. Strachey.  
Expert advice given about openings and training to students  
leaving schools and colleges.

**PUBLIC SPEAKING.**

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Marion McCarthy, specially  
graduated course indispensable to those engaged in Public  
Work.—Apply, 16 Hallam Street, Portland Place, W. 1.  
Langham 2530.

**POSTS VACANT OR WANTED.**

LADY HELP WANTED, strong, capable, and experienced,  
for small vegetarian family.—Mrs. A. Morris, Silverstrand,  
Sandown, Isle of Wight.