

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Equal Franchise.

The representation of the People Act (1918) Amendment Bill will have to come up before Standing Committee A on Monday, 26th May, and by the time this is in the hands of our readers, reports of its progress will doubtless have appeared in the daily Press. A long string of amendments have been put down by members of the Conservative party, some of whom are opposed to the whole Bill, and some of whom are opposed to the contentious clauses. As we have frequently stated in these columns, it is imperative—if Equal Franchise clauses are to go through at all—that the more provocative of the other clauses, such as those referring to the local government franchise and to the abolition of the "business" qualifications, will have to be dropped. On the willingness of the promoters of the Bill to agree to this sacrifice the ultimate fate of the Bill will, to a very great extent, depend. We ourselves are confident that the promoters themselves realize this, and in order to carry out the pledges of the party with regard to Equal Franchise—already jeopardized, through this important subject having been relegated to a complicated Private Members' Bill instead of to a simple Government measure—will consent to do so.

Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill.

This Bill passed its second reading without a division on Tuesday, the 20th instant. We shall give an account in our next issue of its main provisions. Some were welcomed by all—others were sharply criticized; among these the sections referring to the inclusion under the Act of children between 14 and 16, instead of making financial provision for their remaining longer at school instead of their entering the labour market at an earlier age.

Sweden and the Nationality of Married Women.

The Governments of Norway, Sweden and Denmark recently decided to introduce Government Bills into their respective Parliaments improving the position for married women as regards the question of nationality. The Swedish measure has now passed both Houses and become law. It provides that a Swedish woman who marries a foreigner shall not lose her Swedish nationality unless she acquires the nationality of her husband by her marriage and also goes to live in his country, e.g. if a Swedish woman marries an American, she does not lose her Swedish nationality unless she goes to settle in the United

States and also herself voluntarily becomes naturalised in that country.

Liberal Women in Council.

The Annual Council of the Women's Liberal Federation will be held at the Kingsway Hall, on 27th, 28th, and 29th May. The last day will be devoted to concerns of internal organization, which will not be reported in the press. The second day will be occupied with the discussion of legislation specially affecting women and children, with education, housing, and the taxation of land values. Of special interest is the general resolution to be moved by Lady Terrington, M.P., pledging the support of the Council to Temperance Reform (Local Option), equal franchise, widows' pensions, Guardianship of Infants Bill, the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill, and the Legitimacy Bill. We feel peculiarly at home with such a resolution, and trust that its mover will secure for it the unanimous support which it deserves. The first day will be concerned with foreign policy, P.R., industrial legislation, and free trade. The resolution, with which discussion on the first of these will open, will, we are convinced, appeal sympathetically to all our readers, irrespective of party:—"That the policy of the W.N.L.F. is to make the League of Nations the basis and instrument of our Foreign Policy; and further advocates the admission of Germany and Russia to the League."

A New Move by the Labour Women.

After the close of the Labour Women's Conference on 14th May, about two hundred delegates came together to discuss the formation of a Workers' Birth Control Group. This meeting was quite unofficial so far as the Labour Party was concerned; it was organized by the same small committee of Labour women who were responsible for the recent deputation to the Minister of Health on this subject. The Conference had just endorsed the request of that deputation by carrying the following addition (moved by Mrs. Jenny Baker and seconded by Mrs. Bertrand Russell) to the Standing Joint Committee's report, and resolutions on the care of Maternity: "That this Conference, while in no way criticizing the views of those who for scientific or moral reasons are opposed to the practice of Birth Control, expresses its opinion that the Ministry of Health should permit Public Health Authorities to provide, for those who desire it, information on the subject of Birth Control; and that in cases where local Health Authorities desire to give such information, the Ministry of Health should not, on that account, withhold the usual grants."

The meeting enthusiastically agreed to form a Workers' Birth Control Group, to be open to men and women of Labour views and sympathies, its object to press for the demand outlined above, as well as to strengthen public opinion as to the importance of birth control in a scheme of social progress. This group to be in no sense a rival, but to co-operate heartily with existing Birth Control organizations. A committee, representing all parts of the country, was elected, some of them representatives of Maternity Committees. As officers: Chairman, Mrs. L'Estrange Malone; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Allinson; Secretaries, Mrs. Marjory Allen and Mrs. Dora Russell. From Mrs. Russell, 31 Sydney Street, S.W. 3, further particulars may be obtained.

The Oxford Election Petition.

The reforms for which this paper stands lose an excellent friend in Mr. Frank Gray, who lost his seat last week as a result of electoral misdemeanours committed on his behalf by an inexperienced and extraordinarily irresponsible agent.

The Workers' Spare Time.

The development of facilities for the use of workers' spare time is one of the questions to be discussed at the sixth annual Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations which opens at Geneva on 16th June, and a report has just been issued by the International Labour Office containing the replies of various Governments to a series of questions as to the possibility and scope of an international agreement on the subject. The International Labour Office has outlined a recommendation for discussion by the Conference among the provisions of which are the following:—

Each State Member of the International Labour Organization should consider the means of so arranging the working day as to make spare time as continuous as possible (alternation of shifts, shortening of mid-day breaks, adjustment of working hours to the season and the like) further, by means of a well-conceived transport system, the time spent by the workers between their homes and their work should be shortened as much as possible.

Among the institutions which may assist individual development and contribute to the general progress of the community, those are recommended which have for their object the improvement of the workers' domestic economy and family life (workers' gardens, allotments, and the like); the development of physical health and strength by means of games and sports; and the encouragement of technical and general education (libraries, reading rooms, lectures, technical courses, educational courses, and the like).

Attention is also drawn to the necessity of safeguarding the individual freedom of the workers against any tendency towards obliging them to use any particular institution, the most practical and successful institutions being those which have been started and developed by the workers themselves.

A Good Three and Sixpence Worth.

Readers of this paper who are inclined to the study of economics in its practical aspect, will welcome the decision of H.M. Stationery Office to publish a complete cheap edition (3s. 6d. net) of the reports issued by Lord Linlithgow's Departmental

A PRESENT TO POSTERITY.

Last week brought us light (rather broken light perhaps) on the Government intentions with regard to the Housing Problem. In reply to a question by Mr. Trevelyan Thompson, Mr. Wheatley produced a document giving details of recent discussions with the representatives of local authorities, and foreshadowing the lines upon which he proposes to move. Apparently it is his intention to introduce a Bill before Whitsun, and pass it into law before the beginning of August.

Briefly summarized—though it is not easy to summarize briefly so comprehensive and indefinite a scheme—Mr. Wheatley's Bill will provide as follows:—The main initiative as regards the construction of subsidized houses will continue to lie with the local authorities. The National Exchequer will however provide a subsidy of £9 per house for 40 years, provided the local authority contributes an additional subsidy of £4 10s. The scheme aims at securing the provision of working-class houses at rents no greater than those charged for pre-war houses of the same type; but until this can be achieved local authorities shall charge only such rents as are necessary to keep the annual subsidy down to the stipulated £13 10s. per year, unless of course, the desired rent can be obtained without the assistance of the full subsidy, in which case the local authority shall reap the benefit of the sums so saved. The restriction as to the dimensions of the subsidized houses, imposed last summer by Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Act, are to remain. Further plans are to be worked out in connection with the special needs of rural districts, and a provision in the Bill will empower the Minister of Health to deal sternly with profiteering in building materials should the occasion arise.

So much for the bare bones of the new scheme. Its author apparently contemplates the initiation, under its operation, of the fifteen years guarantee of work demanded by the building trades, during which time they hope to build some two and a half million subsidized houses. There is at any rate this much to be said for Mr. Wheatley: his scheme as at present outlined has a solid background of frank and constructive discussion with the three active interests concerned, the building operatives who

Committee on the Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce. We have published brief summaries of these reports as they appeared during the course of the past year; and we have nothing to add to our former comments except a reminder to our readers that these reports throw an illuminating if somewhat merciless ray of light upon the problem of why dairy produce, meat, fresh fruit, and vegetables are as expensive and often as scarce, as we know them to be. To those of our readers who believe that the most prosperous future for economic endeavour lies along the lines of competitive individual enterprise, we would point out that one of the primary necessities of their scheme is a well-informed and discriminating body of consumers. To those who would prefer some alternative line of economic development, we would point out that intimate knowledge of the existing mechanism is a necessary starting-point for reconstruction. To both sections of opinion, therefore, the Linlithgow Report is a significant document.

Two Summer Schools.

The League of Nations Union is arranging two Summer Schools in August. The first, 1st-8th August, will take place at Oxford, and its fee is 4½ guineas. Among the lecturers will be Miss Margaret Bondfield, Professor Gilbert Murray, General Sir Frederick Maurice, and Dame Edith Lytton. The second, 8th-18th, will take place in Geneva, and its fee is 11½ guineas. Lectures will be given at the Headquarters of the League and the Labour Office, and it is hoped that Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, and M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Organization will receive members of the School. Applications for these Summer Schools must be made before 30th June, to the Secretary of the L.N.U. at 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

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.

are going to build the houses, the master builders who are going to organize their construction, and the local authorities who are going to administer them. As far as one can judge from printed reports of round-table conferences, he is assured of their threefold harmonious co-operation. And—without cynical intentions—we would point out that their willing acquiescence is not surprising since all three interests stand to gain materially by a measure of this sort, the first two by its guarantee of steady and continuous employment, the last by very favourable financial provisions combined with the maintenance of unimpaired local autonomy as to when and in what quantities the houses shall be built. On whose behalf, therefore, are objections likely to be raised when this far-reaching and grandly-conceived measure is flung into the arena of parliamentary criticism?

On yours and ours, oh readers, in our capacity as national taxpayers. For the subsidy contemplated by Mr. Wheatley is no mean subsidy. Nor will its burdens be such as can be tossed off our shoulders if within the next fifteen years or so a more niggardly Ministry should occupy the departments of Whitehall. It is indeed a burden whose assumption will require cool-headed consideration by those who are called upon to bear it. And though in saying that, we are not saying that it is an intolerable or unjustifiable burden, nor that the game is not worth the candle—yet we are convinced that the Council Meeting of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship showed practical wisdom when it urged its constituent societies to promote the study of Housing. It is as well that we should thoroughly well know what we stand to lose as well as what we stand to gain.

And at any rate there is some comfort in the thought that whatever our immediate burdens in the sphere of national and local finance, a housing scheme such as Mr. Wheatley contemplates would be a good present to posterity, to whom we owe something in compensation for our swollen war debt. It is only a pity that our forefathers of the last Great War neglected this important consideration when they bequeathed to us those noxious industrial slums for which there was, at the time, an "effective economic demand."

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

ON COURAGE IN PARLIAMENT.

This week has given the country a lesson on Courage in Government. No greater contrast could be imagined than that between the positions of Mr. Snowden on Tuesday and Mr. Henderson on Thursday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made up his mind as to his Budget and, despite the whirlwind campaign of interested people, carried the House with him against a Vote of Censure. The Home Secretary seemed to have no mind of his own with regard to the reinstatement of the police who were dismissed some years ago, and therefore suffered the humiliation of leaving the Chamber without any of the three Votes which were on the Order Paper, and with obligations in the shape of a promise to set up a Committee which may prove just as embarrassing as firm action, one way or the other, would have been this week.

THE VARIETY OF PARLIAMENT.

The variety of Parliament has been illustrated this week. We have been discussing—or not discussing—the powers of Local Authorities, the Poor Law, Privilege of the Commons and the Conduct of Certain Newspapers, the Position of Friendly Societies, School Teachers, Superannuation, the Validity of Marriages in Certain Cases, Ways and Means, the Budget Resolutions, Mr. Speaker's Relation to the House, the New Import—commonly called the McKenna—Duties, County Courts, the British Empire Exhibition and Labour Conditions, the State of India, the Speeches of the Chief of the Imperial Staff, and what was miscalled a Bill for the Nationalization of the Mines. While questions, as always, have covered the globe from villages in West Sussex, Wiltshire, and Warwick, to the poetry of roads on the N.W. frontier of India. It is well that the House contains someone who knows all about something, and it is wonderful how some member will get up and surprise the House with a display of unexpected lore on the most unexpected subjects. To give an instance: One of the members for Cambridge University was pursuing inquiries this week with reference to import licenses in Budapest, while another within five minutes was worrying a Minister as to milk prices in the north-east of England. So various are the demands made on the members who are regular in their attendance and assiduous in their labours that even the dullest weeks fly!

THE STANDING COMMITTEE A.

As I hinted last week, a change has come over the prospects of the Equal Franchise Bill. That uproarious force the Committee on Rent Restrictions has come to an end, although echoes of its proceedings in the shape of a Vote of Censure on its Chairman will be heard for some days.

The Conservative Party, aided in the first four sittings by too loquacious Labour members, has killed the Gardner Bill, and the way is now open for the women's measure. I notice that several amendments by Conservative M.P.'s are already down and that the Duchess of Athol is one of the would-be amenders.

If the Government learn from the failure of the Rents Bill, and make up their minds as to the essential features of the Bill, there is driving force in the Committee to override all obstacles, and I do not think Sir Victor Warrender and Captain Eden will prove such artistic and voluble obstructions as were Sir Kingsley Wood and his friends. Good luck to the Young Women's Charter.

WAYS AND MEANS AND THE BUDGET.

The Ways and Means resolutions led to a debate which went on until 2 a.m. on Tuesday morning, when Mr. Pringle made a speech out of nothing. Some members wondered why the hon. member for Penistone rose at 1.40 and talked to a tired House for twenty minutes. The reason was to be found in a rule by which if the House sits after midnight, the attendants and police do not get overtime pay unless the sitting is prolonged until two o'clock. The following passage will show how the hon. member found straws in order to make the tricks of his argument.

"I was not one of those members who interrupted the hon. and learned member for Central Bristol. I was listening with great attention. I thought he understood it. Sir T. Inskip indicated dissent. Mr. Banks: Advice for nothing! Mr. Pringle: I am surprised to hear the hon. and learned member for Swindon talking about getting advice for nothing. When we come into the House, we give it without money and without price." The officials got their extra pay, and Mr. William Graham got his resolutions on Ways and Means at five minutes after two o'clock a.m. Thirteen hours after we were listening to a dignified statement by Mr. Speaker, on the incident on adjournment last Friday. Mr. Clynes spoke for the whole House when he rose and said: "May I be allowed to express unqualified concurrence

with the statements you have just made from the Chair, and to express our complete confidence in your impartiality as Speaker."

Then that promising young member, Mr. P. Gilchrist Thompson, moved "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to secure to the public the right of access to mountains and moorlands," and we gave him permission, and settled down to listen to the Leader of the Opposition as he rose to move his Vote of Censure on the Government. The debate was lively, and Mr. Snowden took advantage of the opportunity to make a counter offensive in no uncertain terms, and his quotation from an advertisement against the abolition of the New Import Duties, issued by the Wood Green Constitutional Association, and saying "The McKenna Duties are to be abolished, which will throw out of employment nearly two million British workers," caused obvious uneasiness on the Opposition benches. The debate went on until eleven, and the House divided: Ayes, 252; Noes, 317, and Courage was justified of her children. I will say no more of the deplorable fiasco of the Home Office Vote on Thursday, but with space left me I just quote a passage from Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Mines Bill, which amused the whole House. The member for Carnarvon Boroughs was pointing out that the Bill was to trustify the mines, and, quoting from an article by the President of the Board of Trade, called "The Black Tiger," he went on to say "What is it? 'By a black tiger I mean in this connection a Capitalist Coal Trust monopolizing the production and sale of coal.' Here it is in the Bill—except that it is a red tiger!"

The ex-Prime Minister made one of the greatest speeches of his career. As I write, the Lobby is concerned with the Baldwin newspaper incident and trying to solve the conundrum "When is an interview not an interview?" GREEN BENCH.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR WOMEN, 14th May.

The chief subjects discussed on 14th May at the National Conference of Labour Women were Education and Health. The Standing Joint Committee of Women's Organization recommended that the school-leaving age be raised to 16, and the annual flooding of the labour market with 600,000 children of 14 be stopped; also that a maintenance allowance should be made to children at school, the scholarship system extended, and training centres for boys and girls of 14-18 established. Local authorities should extend secondary education. Propaganda was necessary. There were six million children in elementary schools, and only 350,000 in secondary schools. For the first time, the Government of the day seemed in advance of local authorities in the matter of education. The resolution was carried with an amendment from the City of Leeds Labour Party, adding a clause for the abolition of primary departments in secondary schools. On the report on Penal Reform the Standing Joint Committee recommended the appointment of a woman prison commissioner; and of more women magistrates with working class experience. An immediate inquiry should be made into the administration of the Borstal System. The resolution was carried. An emergency resolution urging the Government to retain Sheerness dockyard for national work was carried. It was moved that child emigration was unsatisfactory, and should be better supervised. The emigration of children from Poor Law and charity institutions was held to be inadvisable; the best form of emigration was that of families. The resolution was carried. The Standing Joint Committee moved a resolution, which was carried by the conference, ratifying the Maternity Convention (International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919). Money in lieu of wages should be given to wage-earning women six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth. A Ministry of Health Committee should inquire into medical and nursing arrangements for maternity. Scientific advice should be given to all mothers on the subject of birth control, the information to be provided by Public Health authorities. The need was urgent, and after all, the main object of the Labour Party was to abolish poverty, and birth control was an essential factor as the civilized substitute for war. On the question of women wage-earners, a resolution was carried urging increased trade union organization among women and girls. A resolution was passed urging the need for an international conference on the question of Disarmament, with the abolition of secret diplomacy; and the formation of an international movement for juveniles, with the interchange of young workers and students between countries. A resolution was passed calling for the retention of the Rents Restriction Act until a Government inquiry was made into general conditions in the building trade. It was agreed that Old Age Pensions of £1 weekly should be granted to all persons over 60.

WHAT I REMEMBER.¹ XXXVII.

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D.

LAST STAGES OF THE SUFFRAGE STRUGGLE.—(Continued).

We had become quite accustomed to holding magnificent meetings in support of women's franchise with every evidence of public sympathy and support, and to receive from the anti-suffrage press either no notice at all or only a small paragraph tucked away in an inconspicuous corner. The sensation caused by the action of the Women's Social and Political Union suddenly changed all this. Instead of the withering contempt of silence, the anti-suffrage papers came out day after day with columns of hysterical verbiage directed against our movement. At the outset the directors of these papers made the mistake of supposing that the Suffrage movement was capable of being killed by the batteries which were opened against it. If abuse and misrepresentation could have killed it, it most assuredly would have died in the early years of the twentieth century.

However, there were other things to fill the papers with, and it soon became evident that the Unionist majority obtained in the General Election of 1900 (402 Unionists to 263 Home Rulers) would not be maintained at the next General Election. Mr. Chamberlain was then conducting his raging, tearing campaign on behalf of Protection; the by-elections were beginning to tell the tale which was to be confirmed by the General Election. This did not actually come until January, 1906, and it resulted in one of the most smashing defeats ever suffered by the Conservative Party. The figures were: Unionists 157, anti-Unionists 513. Everyone expected a Conservative defeat, but few had foreseen its extent.

From our point of view the most significant event of the General Election of 1906 was the birth of the Labour Party. Mr. Keir Hardy, its founder, and chairman of the Independent Labour Party, had been in Parliament for some years, and had appeared in the House as the first Labour Member. The election of 1900 gave him but a small group of colleagues of his own way of thinking; but the election of 1906 greatly reinforced their numbers, and from that date the Labour Party in the House became a force to be reckoned with, and a force on our side in our suffrage work. They were then forty-three in number, were independent of all other parties, had their own organization, their own Whips, and their own funds, and as a party they were definitely pledged to support the political equality of women. This fact gave us a new power and a new strength of which we soon began to feel the value. It is true that before this we had had three successive Conservative Prime Ministers favourable to our cause, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. (now Lord) Balfour; but they never had done anything substantial for us because of the opposition of the rank and file of their party. Mr. Bonar Law, who became Leader of the Conservative Party in 1911, was in the same position. He was quite in favour of votes for women, and had long been a member of the Glasgow Society affiliated to the N.U.W.S.S., but he told Miss Rathbone and myself who came to see him on the subject, that the great bulk of his followers were opposed to us, and that he was not prepared to break up his party in an effort, and probably an unsuccessful effort, to help us.

In May, 1906, the N.U.W.S.S. organized a big deputation, representing 26 organizations and numbering over 300 persons, to the new Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He gave the deputation much the same reply, but from another angle, which we received from Mr. Bonar Law five years later. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was personally favourable to our cause, in fact he said that the deputation had made out "a conclusive and irrefutable case," but that he could do nothing for us because of the opposition of other leaders of his own party. His last word of advice to the deputation was characteristic, and was long remembered and quoted. It was "to go on pestering." The W.S.P.U. were among the Societies represented at the deputation, and they at once laid this advice to heart. Before the deputation withdrew Miss Kenny jumped on a chair, and shouted out that she and those with whom she acted were not satisfied. After this, for several years, the whole country, indeed, one might almost say the whole world, rang with the doings of the Suffragettes, as the violent Suffragists came to be called. I would point out, however, that for at least two years of their activity, 1906-8, while they suffered extraordinary acts of physical violence, they used none, and all through, from beginning to end of their campaign, they took no life and shed no blood, either of man or beast. If there was great vehemence in their demonstrations there was also great

¹ This article is one of a series which will extend over several weeks.

restraint. The whole body was perfectly under control. A very interesting and accurate account of the militant movement and the absolute discipline it maintained, reserving all power to Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst, acting for a time in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, but later quite independently, may be gathered from Miss May Sinclair's powerful novel *The Tree of Heaven*. Some of the W.S.P.U. activities were original and amusing. I will quote one as an example:—Public meetings and demonstrations are forbidden during the session within a mile of the Houses of Parliament. Watchful policemen are on guard to see that this regulation is observed, but they saw quite unperturbed the approach to Palace Yard of some half a dozen large pantechonion vans; as soon as these reached the Cœur de Lion statue outside the House of Lords, they stopped, the doors flew open and out stepped from each van some ten or a dozen daintily clad Suffragettes, who immediately began to hold a meeting. All London, with the possible exception of the Home Office, was laughing over this little trick as soon as the incident became known.

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

A MAN IN THE ZOO. By DAVID GARNETT. (Chatto & Windus, 5s.)

Mr. Cromartie and Miss Lockett visit the Zoo and quarrel. To spite Miss Lockett, Mr. Cromartie proposes himself to the Zoo authorities as an exhibit, and is duly caged—in the Ape House—where he is visited by his distracted fiancée. This tale, together with the reflections of the protagonists, is told with perfect seriousness. The book is embellished with woodcuts by Mrs. R. A. Garnett.

THE MOON ELEMENT: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE WONDERS OF SELENIUM. By E. E. FOURNIER D'ALBE. (Fisher and Unwin, 10s. 6d.)

The uses to which this mysterious substance can be put read like a fairy story. They include the steering of a boat and the downing of a Zeppelin by means of a searchlight. But the experiment with an "optophone," by which the blind are enabled to read, was demonstrated at a meeting of the British Association in Liverpool last year, and opens possibilities of great value and wide interest.

EL RAISUNI, THE SULTAN OF THE MOUNTAINS. By ROSITA FORBES. (Butterworth, 21s.)

This is indeed "interviewing" on a grand scale, and Mrs. Rosita Forbes is to be congratulated on the enterprise she showed in motoring to the Brigand's Lair and in taking his "life history" from his own lips. The seances must have been strenuous: one occasion lasted from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., and another till the following dawn. The result is an interesting account of a personality for whom the following titles of distinction are claimed: Warrior, philosopher, psychologist, and saint. One might add strategist of no mean order, for few chiefs of untrained levies have so long successfully defied European troops.

GOD'S STEPCHILDREN. By SARAH GERTRUDE MILLIN. (Constable, 7s. 6d.)

God's stepchildren are the half-castes, one might almost say the outcasts, whose mixed origin brings tragedy in its wake. This powerful story begins with a missionary who, in 1881, goes to South Africa, marries a Hottentot girl, and settles down among her people. It follows the vicissitudes of his offspring for four generations, each trying to hide their origin and being thrown back on their unhappy heritage. This book cannot fail to interest students of South Africa and the vexed question of the colour bar.

THE "SHIELD."

It is six months since the last number of the *Shield*, published by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, appeared, and the present issue—March-April (price 1s.)—is full of valuable information, and should have a wide sale. It includes an interesting and critical article on women's courts in New York City, which asks and answers with an unhesitating negative the question, "Do we want Women's Courts in Great Britain?" Readers of this paper will welcome the memorandum on and draft outline of a Bill to repeal the Solicitation Laws, which, it is pointed out, are "inadequate to present conditions, unequal between the sexes and partial in operation."

INTELLIGENCE TESTS.

You are, perhaps, an employer engaging a clerk, or a teacher seeing a prospective pupil. One of the chief purposes of your interview is an attempt to gauge the level of your candidate's intelligence—of his capacity to learn and to profit by experience. But how can you evaluate a person's intelligence in a short interview? Certainly you can obtain an impression of it from his conversation. If you are a skilful observer this impression will have a certain value, though at its best it is but a rough and ready measure influenced by many temperamental factors on the part of both interviewer and interviewed. Another means of estimating intelligence is to hold an examination of acquired knowledge. You try your clerk at typing or examine your school child in the three R's, arguing that the more intelligent the individual is the more he will have learnt. This would be true if everyone had had an equal chance to acquire knowledge, but it is a false standard to use when the extent of the past training is unknown.

Psychologists during the last twenty years have been trying to devise more satisfactory measures of intelligence and have been assisted in their investigations by two important discoveries. They found firstly, that intellectual capacities are correlated positively with each other, and secondly, that an individual's mental level, relative to that of others of his own age, remains constant. If then, you can test a person's capacities in certain directions you can predict from the results obtained what his abilities will be in other directions and in the future. The more directions in which you test, the safer will be your prediction; in any good intelligence test, therefore, a number of problems are given, all of which require for their solution the use of innate ability rather than acquired knowledge.

The most satisfactory intelligence tests for general use are, perhaps, the Binet-Simon Tests. Six problems are given for each age, all of which an average child of that age can pass irrespective of his school knowledge. A child is first given the problems for his own age, then those for the younger ages till he reaches a level at which he can pass all the problems, and then those for the older ages until they become too difficult. From the results it is easy to calculate his "mental age," that is, the chronological age of an average child to which he is mentally equal.

The Binet-Simon Tests are oral and individual; for carrying out investigations on an extensive scale written Group Tests have been devised. The answers can generally be written in a single word, or even by underlining one of several alternatives given. Two hundred questions can thus be answered in half an hour, and the marking of them is a very simple matter. There is a great variation in the questions asked. Sometimes analogies have to be completed such as "King is to Queen as Prince is to—" or a simple reasoning problem is given, "How many great grandmothers did you have?" A mixed sentence may have to be unravelled or a series of directions carried out. During the war the whole of the American Army was given tests of this type so that the men could be used to the best advantage, and a similar series is included in some of our junior Civil Service Examinations.

There are some people who are better at dealing with objects than with words, and who fail to do justice to themselves with such linguistic tests as have been described. These people are more fairly examined by "Performance Tests," in which the problems are presented in concrete terms, such as re-arranging blocks to fill a certain space, or following a model maze.

Are these intelligence tests dependable? The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it is found that on the whole their results do correspond very closely with independent criteria of intelligence. Their use is spreading rapidly; for many years they have been used for the diagnosis of mental deficiency, and more recently to assist in the choice of scholarship holders. Lately employers have realized their utility in selecting employees. Although they are by no means infallible, they are undoubtedly the best method obtainable for the quick estimation of general intelligence. WINIFRED SPIELMAN, B.Sc.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Women Police at Wembley.

During the debate on the Guarantees in connection with the Wembley Exhibition, Mrs. Wintringham moved an amendment that the authorities should undertake to employ a proportion of women police. At present, as she pointed out, only four women police are employed, and as they work in shifts it means that there are only two on duty at a time to patrol a distance of 15 miles. The arguments for having a larger number of women police in an exhibition where so many girls are employed and which will be visited by such thousands of children and young persons are familiar to all our readers. The debate was chiefly of interest in that it drew from the Home Secretary an assurance that "if more women police are required they will be employed," upon which Mrs. Wintringham withdrew her amendment. It also elicited a startling speech from Mr. Sturrock, the Liberal Member for Montrose Burghs, who made the astonishing statement that there was no indication in any part of the country that the extension of the women police force is desired in any degree whatever, and that it is "the most extravagant thing, from the point of view of expense, that has ever been suggested in this House, or elsewhere." Mr. Sturrock, we are glad to see, is apparently alone in his glory, and the only result of his speech was that Mr. R. W. Allen, the Liberal Member for South Leicester, vehemently dissociated himself, and all other members of his party from Mr. Sturrock's statement.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

The debate on the estimates for the Home Office on 15th May was opened by Mrs. Wintringham, who dealt with much vigour with the question of the Factory Acts. She pointed out that though a 48 hours' week is widely accepted it is not the law of the land, and the Washington Eight Hours' Convention has not yet been ratified by this country. But the evils that still admittedly exist are not only a question of law; they depend also on failures in the administration of the law. Mrs. Wintringham gave well-earned praise to the "zeal and efficiency of the Factory Department," and, indeed, the debt that the women workers in this country owe to the Factory Inspectors is incalculable. The trouble lies not with any shortcomings on the part of the personnel employed by the Factory Department but in the inadequacy of the numbers employed. Mrs. Wintringham stated that before the war there were 222 factory inspectors. After the war it was proposed to increase the number, but as a result of the economy campaign the numbers were instead reduced to 205, although the work is steadily increasing with every new development of trade. There are in Great Britain 283,542 factories, so that each inspector has on an average 1,383 factories to supervise. That this is an impossible task is obvious. In reply to a question from Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck earlier in the day, the Home Secretary had stated that there were over 24,000 factories and nearly 60,000 workshops which had not been visited for a year. Though this is a question affecting both men and women, it is the women who suffer most from inadequate or ineffective Factory Acts. The men have their Trade Unions behind them; the women to a far greater extent depend on the Home Office and its inspectorate to supervise their conditions of work, and we are grateful to Mrs. Wintringham for bringing the shortcomings of the existing methods to the notice of the House of Commons and the general public.

Mrs. Wintringham was backed up on this question by Lady Astor, who pointed out that although the Trade Boards have fixed the hours of work at 44 to 48 a week, yet there are many women and girls in organized trades who do not come under the Trade Boards Act, and who are working 12 hours a day. She referred also to the question of lighting, of temperature, of accommodation for meals, and for washing. In all these directions there is much that needs to be done, and an adequate staff is essential. Lady Astor concluded by stating that the Home Secretary would have the whole House with him in this matter. We hope this is so and that the Labour Government will seize the opportunity to carry out a comparatively simple reform which so vitally affects the interests of the industrious workers of the country.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SOCIETIES

Send 6/6 to the Office of the Paper, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. 1/8 for Three Months. SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY.

THE LAW AT WORK.

COPEC AND CRIME.

The prevalence, causes, and treatment of crime are dealt with in No. VI of the Copec Commission Reports, published by Longmans, Green and Co., at 2s. each. The Report gives evidence of much careful investigation, the results of which are presented in an easy and readable form. Though the treatment of such a subject in 90 pages is necessarily slight and inadequate, there is enough to convey to the reader a clear idea of the problems involved, and to arouse a desire to know more of their possible solution. It may be useful to add some further considerations, as well as to draw attention to certain passages of special value.

It is surely misleading to write of "a general increase in crime since 1919" because the receptions into prison have increased from 35,000 in 1919 to 47,000 in 1922. In the next paragraph we read that the rise in the number of debtors received into prison has been over 11,000 in these years, and this accounts for almost the whole of the increase. The remainder is largely due to the increase in the number of those committed for their inability to pay fines. It is probably therefore true to say that the increase has been rather in poverty and in general depression of circumstances than in crime.

Drink is given as one of the causes of crime, but it is pointed out that, though drink leads to crimes of violence and disorder, it is not at any rate an immediate cause of crimes of theft. It is, as every magistrate knows, a very frequent cause of those matrimonial troubles which bring unhappy and ill-treated wives into the police courts. There is an interesting paragraph on false standards of life as a cause of crime. Here we are reminded that money carelessly left about may easily lead to theft, as may the flaunting of jewellery, or the tempting and dangerous display of goods outside shop windows. It is well, too, that stress is laid on the important principle of restitution, which has hitherto been far too much neglected in our penal system. It is amazing that the minds of men should be so dulled by custom that they can apparently feel that justice has been done when a thief has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for larceny, while not the slightest attempt has been made to make him pay back to the rightful owner the money that has been stolen. This would seem under any rational scheme of things to be the most important aspect of the case. There could be no better way of bringing home to an offender the wrong he has committed, and the duty laid upon him to make it good as far as he can, than to order him to restore what he has taken, by instalments if need be, until the whole is worked off. Short sentences of imprisonment are rightly condemned, but while the present prison system exists they may do less harm than long ones, and there is much to be done in prison reform before long sentences become valuable to prisoners though they may sometimes be a necessity. The best thing in this part of the Report is the quotation from Mr. Mott Osborne:—"The prison system endeavours to make men industrious by driving them to work; to make them virtuous by removing temptation; to make them respect the law by forcing them to obey the edicts of the autocrat; to make them far-sighted by allowing them no chance to exercise foresight; to give them individual initiative by treating them in large groups; in short, to prepare them again for society by placing them in conditions as unlike real society as they could well be made."

Rather more might have been said on the need for free legal aid for poor prisoners in the lower courts. It is touched upon in a paragraph on court administration in which certain changes in legal procedure are suggested, but so briefly as to be hardly comprehensible. We are told that "the excellent modern tradition of British judges in acting as 'counsel for the undefended prisoner' is a great help," and that "this tradition might be more inculcated amongst the unpaid magistracy." We have certainly a long way to go before the undefended prisoner in an ordinary police court can rely on any assistance from the Bench at all similar to that which a defended prisoner receives from his solicitor. In fact, the possibility is so remote that it seems preferable to aim either at assistance given voluntarily by the legal profession or provided from state funds on the same lines as is done already in the higher courts.

¹ Under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crofts, M.A., LL.B., as Hon. Solicitor.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

IN RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL FOR A GUARANTEE FUND.

We wish to express our gratitude to the generous friends and Societies which have responded to our Appeal. The following promises have been received, the sum in each case being payable per annum for three years:—

	£	s.	d.	
An anonymous male friend	150	0	0	per annum for 3 years.
Anon., per Miss E. Rathbone	150	0	0	"
Viscountess Astor, M.P.	100	0	0	"
Miss Eleanor Rathbone	100	0	0	"
A grateful friend	100	0	0	"
Miss K. Hovey	100	0	0	"
Mrs. Gossage	25	0	0	"
Mrs. G. E. Lowe	10	10	0	"
Anonymous	10	0	0	"
Mrs. Osleston	10	0	0	"
Mrs. Radcliffe-Robinson	5	5	0	"
Miss Alice A. Lucas	5	5	0	"
Miss E. Finké	5	0	0	"
Miss Eleanor Garrett	5	0	0	"
Miss B. A. Clough	5	0	0	"
Haddington Group	5	0	0	"
Mrs. Sarah Smithson	5	0	0	"
Mrs. D. L. Todhunter	5	0	0	"
Mrs. Robie Uniacke	5	0	0	"
Miss M. E. Verrall	5	0	0	"
Mrs. M. A. Spielman	3	3	0	"
Mrs. Forrester-Paton	2	2	0	"
Brighton and Hove Standing Committee for E.C.	2	0	0	"
Mrs. Wrightson	1	9	6	"
Miss F. de G. Merrifield	1	1	0	"
Mrs. Eric Carter	1	1	0	"
Mrs. W. Paul	1	1	0	"
Mrs. James Taylor	1	1	0	"
Mrs. Raleigh	1	1	0	"
Miss Winifred Spielman	1	1	0	"
Miss E. I. Rendel	1	0	0	"
Mrs. and Miss Johnson	1	0	0	"
Mrs. Buchanan	1	0	0	"
Gloucester S.E.C.	1	0	0	"
Miss H. Martindale	1	0	0	"
	£826	1	6	

DONATIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation	20	3	7
"C. E. R."	6	0	0
Bristol S.E.C.	5	5	0
Miss E. Q. Henriques	1	11	6
Miss Annie Coppock	1	1	0
Total	£34	1	1

We have just received the following letter from one of our rural Societies. We print it with grateful acknowledgement of the appreciation it contains of the work of Headquarters, which we shall always do our best to justify, and also in the hope that other Societies will secure the National Union from further anxiety for three years by following this example:—

MADAM,—I am very sorry for the long delay in responding to your appeal for funds, but I had to wait for the first Committee Meeting after receiving it, and this has only just been held. Of course we feel honoured and privileged by doing our utmost for the Cause, and for Headquarters, which is such a wonderful mother to her children of the Branches, but our Society is very small and poor, and we do hope that you will not think £20 yearly guaranteed for the three years too mean a sum? Also that you can wait for this until towards the end of July? when we make our big effort to raise the money by a Sale and Entertainment. We feel somewhat encouraged by the belief that if each of the Branches did even the little that we can, you would be relieved from immediate anxiety as to funds.

With sincere and deep gratitude for the perfectly splendid work done by Headquarters, I am, yours loyally. (Signed by the President of the Society.)

DANCE IN AID OF N.U.S.E.C. FUNDS, 3rd JUNE.

Miss R. Hume Robertson, Hon. Sec. of the Committee which is organizing the Dance in aid of the N.U. Funds on 3rd June, will be glad to receive applications for tickets not only from London members and friends of members, but from any members or friends of Societies in the provinces who may be in town on a visit. The Dance will take place at 32, Hyde Park Gardens, W. 2 (by kind permission of Mrs. Leonard Franklin). Dancing, 9 to 2. Alex. Wainwright's Band. Tickets: Single, 15s.; Double, 27s. 6d.; Party of Four, 50s., from Miss R. Hume Robertson, Elmhurst, Parkside, Wimbledon. Patronesses: The Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Lady Waley Cohen, The Hon. Mrs. E. L. Franklin, Lady Pares, Lady Tuck, and others.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Copies of the Annual Report will be forwarded to Secretaries of Societies, with the Printed Letter on future work, on Monday, 26th May. We believe that all members of the N.U.S.E.C. and all those interested in work on behalf of women and will find this little book invaluable, and we trust that all Members of Committees and speakers on women's questions will order their own copy. Besides the account of the year's work for 1923, it contains the most important resolutions passed at recent Council Meetings, the Rules of the National Union, and a full directory of Secretaries of Societies, and of Local Correspondents. The charge to Secretaries of N.U. Societies is 3d. per copy after the first, or 2s. 9d. per dozen copies, post free; to others, 4½d. post free. We wish to point out that this is considerably below the cost of production.

GLASGOW S.E.C. and W.C.A.

We regret that the account of proceedings in Glasgow which appeared in this column last week was in certain respects not correct, having been taken from a newspaper report. We insert therefore an account of the meeting which was sent to us later by the Glasgow Society.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.

The first Annual Meeting of the Amalgamated Societies, the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship and the Glasgow Women Citizens' Association was held in the Central Halls, Glasgow, on Tuesday, 29th April, 1924. Miss F. H. Melville, B.D., J.P., who presided, referred to the union of the Society which, she thought, was a matter for congratulation. Miss Buchanan spoke of the reforms advocated by the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship since it was formed in 1902, and remarked that one of these was the opening of the legal profession to women—now an accomplished fact. She further said that although they might get equal franchise soon they were yet far from equal citizenship, in spite of all that had been achieved in the last 22 years. Mrs. McKerron spoke of the history and work of the Women Citizens' Association and the benefits which would accrue from the union of the two Societies. Miss M. A. Snodgrass and Mrs. William Fyfe spoke of the work of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and the Scottish Council of Women Citizens' Associations during the year. Miss Snodgrass's remarks dealt particularly with the Parliamentary activities of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and the resolutions passed at their Council meetings, and Mrs. Fyfe with the work of the Council meetings of Women Citizens' Associations. Mrs. Paisley and Mrs. McCallum read the reports of the work of the two Societies, of which they are respectively Hon. Secretaries, during the last six months. The meeting was enthusiastic and crowded, and promises well for the future of the Amalgamated Society.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

It has been arranged to hold Conferences at the I.W.S.A. Pavilion at Wembley (Eastern Section, North 30) at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. At the first of these Mrs. Corbett Ashby will speak on "Parliamentary Franchise for Women, Women Members of Parliament and of Local Governing Bodies." Admission free.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

(British Section: 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.)

In these islands, uninvaded now for over eight centuries, we tend to be unimaginative about the effects of invasion in other less fortunately placed lands. Englishwomen's detestation of war takes on an intensely personal note. We think of war almost exclusively as the killing and maiming of our beloved men-folk. We think of them as heroes, but many women regard this blood-tax as one which must necessarily be paid as the price of Empire. It always has been so and we reluctantly suppose it always must be so; the call to women has always been to ensure bravely the loss of their men and to carry on the conservation of the vital forces of the country as best they may under the cruel loss. The Women's International League was founded in 1915 because some women thought that war caused injuries even more vital to the race than the killing of men in the prime of life. At that time one heard a good deal about "civilized warfare," about Hague Conventions and the sacredness of non-combatants. The 1915 Congress declared its disbelief in the efficacy of such Conventions and the war as it progressed proved that, far from having become more humane, its evil powers had been greatly extended by the developments of science and of propaganda.

If we tend to become a little dulled in our memory of what war means, or if by long dwelling on it we tend to become hopeless, it is good to turn to a sublime work of art, to be purged anew by pity and terror.

On Friday, 27th June, we shall have this opportunity, when Miss Sybil Thorndike will give for the Women's International League, a matinee performance at the New Theatre of "The Trojan Women," by Euripides, in Professor Gilbert Murray's translation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIONIST WOMEN IN CONFERENCE.

MADAM,—As one of the 2,300 delegates who attended the Women's Unionist Conference in London on 8th and 9th May, I wish to endorse all that your correspondent, Minna Rathbone, says in her letter, in the WOMAN'S LEADER of 16th May.

The Conference was magnificent, and on a very high level. I feel sorry that no account has as yet appeared in your non-party paper. I think a non-party paper should make a point of reporting these important conferences of whatever political party they belong. I see there is a long report of the Labour Party's Women's Conference of 13th May, in the WOMAN'S LEADER this week. I sometimes wonder if the WOMAN'S LEADER is really non-party.

ELEANOR STEPHENS.

[We heartily agree with our correspondent that our omission was regrettable. But it was not our fault, as the Women's Unionist Conference was not open to the Press. This was pointed out to us when we asked Miss Minna Rathbone for an account of it. Under the circumstances we felt ourselves fortunate in being able to secure a descriptive letter.—ED.]

"THE WORLD OF BRITISH INDUSTRY."

MADAM,—Yesterday, turning over old papers I came across the following extract from a speech by Lord Randolph Churchill delivered at Blackpool in 1884.

"What is the state of things in the World of British Industry? We are suffering from a depression of trade extending as far back as 1874; ten years of trade depression, and the most hopeful either among our capitalists or our artisans can discover no signs of a revival. Your iron industry is dead; dead as mutton. Your coal industries, which depend greatly on their iron industries, are languishing. Your silk industry is dead; assassinated by the foreigner. Your woollen industry is in *articulo morbis*, gasping, struggling. Your cotton industry is seriously sick. The shipbuilding industry, which held out longest of all, is come to a standstill. Turn your eyes where you will, survey any branch of British industry you like, and you will find signs of mortal disease."

I think this ought to encourage our Jeremiahs not to be quite so dismal. Politicians often make mistakes about industrial developments.

MILLCENT G. FAWCETT.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS IN PARIS.

MADAM,—British women graduates wishing to spend the coming academic year working in Paris may be interested to know that the American University Women's Club, 4 rue de Chevreuse, is again offering three residential scholarships for graduates of British Universities who wish to study at the Sorbonne or other institution of higher education.

The value of each scholarship is 350 francs a month for nine months from October, 1924. The rates charged by the club are such that each scholar would need to pay an additional 500 francs per month.

The club is conveniently placed in a quiet street near the Luxembourg Gardens, and is most comfortably furnished and equipped. Each resident has a good study bedroom and the use of several excellent public rooms, including a good restaurant.

Applicants for these scholarships should send a statement of their age, qualifications, and proposed course of study, with recommendations from two persons well acquainted with their career, to the Secretary, British Federation of University Women, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, not later than 10th June.

THEODORA BOSANQUET,

Secretary.

WOMEN POLICE—A SUGGESTION.

MADAM,—The Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to consider the employment of Women Police, and to make recommendations as to their future organization and duties, will, presumably, by now have begun its sittings, and we shall all anxiously await the publication of its report.

We may, I think, justifiably hope that this report will be so far favourable as to recommend an increased use of the services of Women Police throughout the country generally. We must make certain that any such recommendation shall be carried out by local authorities with the least possible delay.

If Watch Committees of all cities and boroughs were *already convinced* of the desire of their townspeople for the appointment of Women Police, they would act readily on the recommendations of the Home Secretary's Committee.

The Watch Committee in Tunbridge Wells had before it, at its last meeting, three memorials, urging the restoration of Women Police in the borough. One Memorial was signed by the Headmistresses of the principal Private Schools, of the High School, the County School, and all the Elementary Schools for girls in the town; another was from the Women's Co-operative Guild, and a third from the Women's Conservative and Unionist Association, headed, in signature, by a magistrate. There is no doubt that these Memorials, specially perhaps that signed by the Headmistresses, greatly impressed the Watch Committee.

A very useful discussion took place in the Town Council, of which the local Press gave a full and sympathetic account. We feel that any recommendation from the Home Secretary's Committee as to the extension of the use of Women Police will now be received by the local authorities in Tunbridge Wells with sympathy and understanding.

I suggest that all branches of the N.U.S.E.C. should seize the opportunity of the present situation and get up similar Memorials in their districts, and so prepare the way for immediate action on a favourable report from the Government Committee.

ANNETTE A. MATTHEWS,
President N.U.S.E.C. Branch, Tunbridge Wells.

COMING EVENTS.

GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

MAY 26. 3 p.m. Miss Helen Ward on "Rupert Brooke."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

CHINGFORD W.C.A. JUNE 2. 3 p.m. Mrs. Rankin on "Widows' Pensions."

HUDDERSFIELD S.E.C. MAY 31. 3 p.m. Annual Meeting. Address by Lady Pares.

REPTON. JUNE 2. 3 p.m. The Hall, Repton. Lady Pares on "The Need for, and Work of, Societies for Equal Citizenship."

PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION.

JUNE 3. 2.30 p.m. Big School, Westminster School, S.W. Annual Meeting. Chair: Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A. All members and friends welcome.

STOKE NEWINGTON W.C.A.

MAY 29. 8 p.m. Public Library, Church Street, Stoke Newington. Debate on "Family Endowment."

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

MAY 27, 28 and 29. The Kingsway Hall, W.C. Council Meeting. Morning session, 10-11; afternoon, 2.30-5 p.m.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

TO LET AND WANTED.

NORTH DEVON.—Guests received beautiful old manor house; special terms workers. In reach all noted beauty spots. Farm produce.—Tabor, Lee House, Marwood, N. Devon.

SELF-CONTAINED furnished FLAT to let, Priory Road, Hampstead, for 6 months or longer. 3 bed, 1 sitting-room, bath (geyser); gas-fire. Plate, no linen. Large garden. Close Met. station and buses. 4 guineas p.w.—Box 1,065, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LAKE GENEVA, near Montreux.—Furnished FLAT to let, 2 persons only; 2 bed, 1 sitting-room, kitchen, balcony. Splendid view. Plate, linen, gas, electricity. £6 monthly.—Bell, Tavel, Clarens, Switzerland.

WEEK-ENDS IN THE COUNTRY.—Saturday to Monday, 20s. Week-end tickets, 6s. Little country house; garden; near station.—Miss Bassett, Foxley Villas, Wokingham, Berks.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.—Floors to let at 32 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W. 2. Close to Paddington Station.

WENSLEYDALE.—Comfortable board-residence in country cottage; no motor dust. Lunches packed when desired. Special terms long period.—Smith, Low Green House, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks.

FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN AND OTHERS.—Double and single bed-sitting rooms, near Gloucester Road and High Street, Kensington. Gas fire, own meters. Telephone, Western 1201.—Box 1,066, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

CAMP FOR LADIES, near London. Comfortably furnished. Residential (week-end from 5s. 3d.). Canteen, tennis. Beautiful country.—Crofton Orchard, Orpington.

PROFESSIONAL.

LEARN TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.—There are especially good lessons in book-keeping at Miss Blakeney's School of Typewriting and Shorthand, Wentworth House, Mauresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3. "I learnt more there in a week," says an old pupil, "than I learnt elsewhere in a month." Pupils prepared for every kind of secretarial post.

GOVERNESS wanted, 10th June to 6th August. Lady required daily from 3 to 7.30 school-days, all day Saturday, to take charge 3 children (11, 9 and 8). Mending, no house-work. Might be permanent. Experienced children, good at games. Guide preferred.—Write particulars, Box 1,068, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LAUNDRY.—Lady needs partner with knowledge and some capital to start business, or partnership in established concern.—Box 1,067, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED. Consult H. M. Baker, 275 High Holborn, W.C. 1, the only Income Tax Agency owned and managed by a woman. Telephone: Holborn 377.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FINE HEMSTITCHED IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies', 9 and 10 inches, 3s. per doz.; 11 in., 4s. 10d.; 12 in., 5s. 10d.; or with any initial 11 in., 7s. 6d. per doz. Also ladies' fine hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered in one corner, six handkerchiefs for 6s. 6d. Men's hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, 17 in., 8s. 6d.; 28 in., 12s. 6d.; 10 in., 15s. 6d. per doz.; or with any initial, 18s. 9d. Write for Bargain List—10-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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

HOUSES FOR SALE.

BUNGALOWS, summer or permanent, 3-5 rooms; 3 sold, £250-£500. View, water, bath, conveniences; healthy; golf; buses. London, 80 miles.—Drake, Ufford, Woodbridge.

SUSSEX.—For sale, charming Freehold BUNGALOW; 2 large reception, 3 large bedrooms, hall, kitchen, bathroom, indoor sanitation, company's water. Gravel soil, high, magnificent views; useful buildings, large garden, 3 acres land. Possession.—Burrow, Barwash Common, Sussex.

DRESS.

THE HAT DOCTOR, removed to 52 James Street, Oxford Street, W. 1, cleans, reblocks and copies hats at lowest possible price. Renovates furs. Covers satin or canvas shoes or thin kid with brocade or velvet. Materials and post, 13s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

MISS MALCOLM'S DRESS ASSOCIATION, 239 Fulham Road, London, S.W. 3. Bargain Gowns, Evening and Afternoon, at 21s.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, c/o Madame Sara, 163 Ebury Street (5 min. Victoria Station). Tel., Ken. 9347. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Snocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

MILLINER, experienced, will make up ladies' own materials; copy or renovate; also other kinds of needlework.—M. W., 61 Cumberland Street, S.W. 1.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,017, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 25th May, 3.30, Chamber Music by Students of the Royal College of Music; Lecture by Rev. Hudson Shaw: "John Ruskin." 6.30, Maude Royden: "The Humanity of Christ."

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, and Teas in the Cafeteria. Thursday, Club Suppers 7 p.m. and Discussion Meetings 8 p.m. 29th May, 5.30, Mrs. Barbara Wootton on "The Dawes Report."

HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE

510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.

Telephone: Kensington 5213.

The Employment Office connected with the above Centre was closed on December 14th, 1923, but the office has been open for interviews on as many Fridays as possible. Every Friday has been impossible, owing to illness, and the office will be closed altogether for interviews until further notice, except by special appointment made by letter three days at least beforehand.

ANN POPE, HONORARY SECRETARY.
(Member of the American Home Economics Association.)

HOME-MADE CAKES, made with butter and eggs (no substitutes), can be obtained from Nan's Kitchen, 15 Furnial Street, Holborn, London, W.C. Layer cakes, éclairs, meeringues, etc. Regular orders undertaken. A room for tea and light luncheons. Recommended by Ann Pope.

THE SHIELD CO-OPERATIVE RESTAURANT, 1 Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, has an excellent French cook. After 3 o'clock there are two rooms on the 1st floor which can be engaged for private tea parties. Tea and lunch served daily in the restaurant. Smoking-room.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for 1½d. including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

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