

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Electoral Reform.

The Electoral Reform Bill, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday, 3rd February, will, like the Trades' Disputes Bill, have a stormy time in its Committee stage, which is to be taken on the floor of the House, as the support behind it is feeble in proportion to the opposition against. The Conservative Party feel that the Alternative Vote will reduce its proportion of representatives; the other parties, especially the Liberals, think it will increase theirs. These facts were mutually acknowledged by the opposite parties, and mutually ignored by the party concerned. As for the question of the University Vote, the Government deprecates it on the grounds that it is inconsistent with the principle of one man one vote, and that, up to the present most of the University representatives have in fact been Tory. The Tories, many of the Liberals, and the University Members themselves support it on the grounds already referred to in these columns, viz. that the University constituencies are increasingly made up from all sections of the population, that the representatives in future will be increasingly either independent or drawn from all parties, and that the Universities and their representatives have a very special contribution to make to the counsels of the nation.

Night Work for Women.

The question of night work for women in a modified but entirely unsatisfactory form is to find a place on the agenda of the International Labour Conference which meets in June. At a meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. which met in Geneva last week, it was agreed by a majority of only one national vote (the Governments of Belgium, France, Italy, Poland, the Argentines, and the Workers' Group voting against) to accept the propos 1 of the British Government for revision of the Washington Convention of 1919 to provide that it should not in future apply to women in managerial or supervisory posts. It was also decided to propose the substitution of the period 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. for the existing prohibited period 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. The decision to exempt women workers in supervisory positions is, we hope, the thin end of the wedge, but it seems a thoroughly illogical compromise. We understand that it is not too late to press for the inclusion of the complete revision of the convention on the agenda next year, but to secure this a decision to this effect must be arrived at at this year's conference. There is more agreement on the question of freedom of women to undertake night work than on other matters in which restrictions in the guise of protection are imposed. Night

work in some cases is necessary, but the workers, male or female, must be equally protected from its abuse.

Rights-of-way.

All lovers of the countryside, or rather those who show their love by walking over the field-paths rather than by rolling in swift motor-cars on the high-roads, will welcome the "Rights of Way" Bill, moved by Mr. E. D. Simon, adopted and carried last Friday. The main object of the Bill is to simplify and to make clear the law relating to rights-of-way, which at present is very complicated and uncertain. He pointed out that whereas there are something like 300,000 footpaths and public rights-of-way in this country, every year there are about 2,000 cases where attempts are made to deprive the public of existing rights-of-way, and where, in order to protect them, elaborate litigation is necessary. The Bill proposes that in the case of freehold lands, if the uninterrupted use by the public can be proved for twenty years, and as regards other land, if the public use can be proved for forty years, that should be regarded as establishing rights for ever. Provision is made to protect land-owners from having to grant new rights-of-way against their will. Mr. Simon pointed out that nearly all Associations and Local Government Authorities and Ramblers' Societies have supported the Bill, and that it has met with opposition in no quarter. The Solicitor-General stated that the Government was in favour of the Bill, and it was passed without a Division.

Divorce for Insanity.

On Wednesday, 28th January, Mr. Holford Knight brought in a Bill under the Ten Minutes' Rule, to add to the grounds of divorce the ground of incurable insanity of the respondent together with the fact that he or she had been insane during the five years before the filing of the petition. Mr. Holford Knight pointed out that a similar Bill had been passed last year by a large majority. He quoted the statement of the Royal Commission on the Divorce Laws, that incurable insanity is more effective in destroying the marriage relationship than any of the other causes which we have recommended as grounds for divorce. He unfortunately had no time to point out the definite proportion of those who have been insane for five years who recover. He might have shown that out of all those who recover at all, 97.9 per cent get well before five years, and only 2.1 per cent after five years. The Bill was, however, lost on the ground that such an extension of divorce would weaken the marriage tie, which objection appears to us extravagant; we refer to the matter on another page.

The Queen's Hall Disarmament Demonstration.

The fact that the date of the long-awaited and long-prepared Disarmament Conference has been fixed for February of next year (place not yet decided) must greatly stimulate interest in the Disarmament Demonstration in the Queen's Hall on 9th February. The fact that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who has just returned from the Council of the League, is to speak will in itself ensure the success of this great meeting. But he is not the only attraction. In addition to Professor Gilbert Murray, Mrs. Zangwill, Miss Courtney as chairman, and Mlle Decroix and Fraulein Gertrud Baer representing France and Germany, Miss Maude Royden will make her first appearance on a public platform since her long absence. The Women's International League is to be congratulated on a distinguished array of speakers worthy of the great cause they represent.

"The Surplus Woman."

It is interesting to notice that the effect of the ravages of war in diminishing the number of men relative to women is diminishing. In 1921 there were about two million more females than males in the country; the number has now been reduced to one-and-a-half million; the proportion of boys to girls born, —that is, 1,050 to 1,000—remains unchanged. The diminution

of emigration and the decrease of infant mortality both help to account for the righting of the balance, inasmuch as boy babies have a much more difficult time at birth and during their first year than girls, so that the fall of the infant death-rate has helped the little boy even more than the little girl.

Films Unfit for Children.

The Liverpool justices are to be congratulated on the firm stand they have made against cinema films classed as unfit to be shown to children being exhibited to juveniles under 16. They took the enlightened and common-sense view that if a film is likely to have a deleterious effect on a child's mind, it makes things no better for that child to be in the company of an adult. A case was brought against a Liverpool cinema company and the licensee of a cinema for showing a film to children passed by the British Board of Film Censors as only fit for adults, without first obtaining permission of the Liverpool justices. The stipendiary magistrate upheld the ban of the justices and, quoting Cicero, said "the very foundation of the whole commonwealth is the proper bringing up of the child." A notice of appeal has been given. We sincerely hope the whole question may be put on a more satisfactory basis at the earliest possible moment, and regret that the Home Secretary saw fit to reject the suggestion recently made by Mr. Lovat Fraser that he should consider the desirability of making the question of the influence of the cinemas on children the subject of inquiry.

Controversial Questions.

There are, of course, timid people who are nervous about the discussion of questions that arouse the heats of controversy. The generation of women who worked for the vote learned in a sharp school of experience the educational value of mind clashing against mind and the younger generation that has grown up since the war equally appreciates honest differences of opinion. This paper, representing the policy of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, has never been afraid to explore new and even startling ideas and has on many occasions offered an open platform for their advocacy. The agenda of the Annual Council Meeting in March of this year of the National Union is true to its past traditions and includes with many subjects of more widely accepted interest several resolutions of a highly contentious character. One of these proposed by the Executive Committee urges the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Divorce Laws and to introduce legislation based on Lord Buckmaster's Bill, twice passed by the House of Lords, by which the grounds for a divorce for both husband and wife shall include adultery, desertion, persistent cruelty or drunkenness, prolonged insanity or imprisonment under a life sentence. Two other resolutions not less controversial stand in the name of individual members of the Executive Committee. One of these deplores the anti-feminist character of the recent Papal Encyclical on Christian marriage; another urges sterilization of the unfit. It is hard to say what line the Council will take on these issues. One thing is certain, it will have its own views and not be blindly led. In order to stimulate discussion in the intervening weeks we propose to deal with these new proposals in *signed* articles (as they do not represent the policy of the paper until the Council has pronounced its opinion), and to open our columns within the necessary limits of space to their discussions. The first of these articles appears in this week's issue on the subject of divorce reform.

Light Relief—Long Skirts.

From the above grave subjects we turn with some relief to a resolution deploring the return of long skirts "as a reaction against personal comfort and physical liberty, reminiscent of the years of their political disfranchisement. The resolution calls upon all women who value their liberty to resist this reaction by refusing to follow, like unquestioning sheep, the arbitrary decrees of fashion." This resolution needs no further explanatory articles in our columns and will, we imagine, be carried unanimously.

Women County Council Electors.

The power of women electors for the forthcoming County Council Elections referred to in so many quarters, will gain strength from the interesting fact that the women electors outnumber the men. It is estimated that the total electorate in London is now 2,108,309, of whom 1,127,047 are women, and 900,081 are men.

Lady St. Helier.

Few great ladies of the generation of Lady St. Helier, with wealth, social genius, and every gift that life can offer, can show her record of public service. Her contemporaries did not expect a "career" or look forward to conspicuous public service. Yet in middle age after long experience of work among the poor she was appointed an Alderman of the London County Council and, as a member of its Executive Committee, an authority on education in its wider aspects. The gifts of personality which made her a gracious hostess and the confidant of distinguished men and women were freely given by her to the service of the community.

Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

Mrs. Cecil Chapman, whose death was announced two weeks ago, will be remembered as one of a notable group of women who were not ashamed to confess their conversion to the cause of women's suffrage. She became an active worker and stirred by the horrors of forcible feeding of suffragist prisoners, she severed her association with her political party and the Free Trade Union, and founded the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, which on the outbreak of war, like other Suffrage Societies, threw itself into war work.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, 27th January.

BERMUDA (FRANCHISE).

Captain Cazalet asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he can give the House information on the question of the extension of the Franchise in Bermuda, in view of the fact that there has been no extension in this Colony since 1834; and what reply he has given to the memorial addressed to him by the Bermuda Women Suffrage Society.

Dr. Shiels: No question of the extension of the franchise in Bermuda otherwise than to women, has hitherto arisen, but the officer administering the Government will be asked to report upon the matter. The officer administering the Government was requested to reply to the memorial of the Bermuda Women Suffrage Society that my Noble Friend has read the Memorial with interest, that he has not failed to note that the Society has more than once approached the House of Assembly with a view to conferring upon women of the parliamentary or municipal franchise, but that he was of opinion that these questions fell within the province of the local Legislature, and having had regard to all the circumstances, he did not see his way to intervene in the matter. My Noble Friend feels confidence in the ability of the Colony to work out its future political and constitutional development on sound lines. I may explain that under the Constitution of Bermuda (as in Barbados and the Bahamas) the Crown has no control over the local elected Assembly, and no power to legislate by Order in Council. Apart from an act of Parliament any alteration of the Franchise rests entirely with the local Legislature.

Wednesday, 28th January.

HONG-KONG (MUI TSAI SYSTEM).

Mr. Graham White asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the number of mui tsai registered in Hong-Kong at the latest date for which figures are available, and what increase, if any, this represents upon the number given in the Governor of Hong-Kong's latest dispatch.

Dr. Shiels: The number of mui tsai registered in Hong-Kong at the latest date for which figures are available (30th November, 1930) was 4,117. This represents a decrease of 66 upon the number given in the previous dispatch. It is believed that the aggregate number of young women of this class is steadily declining.

Viscountess Astor: Is the hon. Gentleman satisfied that all that can be done, is being done?

Dr. Shiels: Yes, the results have been even more satisfactory than were anticipated, and I believe that the response of the local community to the regulations is very good.

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 woman'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.

A DEAD CONTROVERSY.

By RAY STRACHEY.

I have lately been reading a number of old newspaper files, and plunging into controversies which have been dead for years and years; and the task has contained so much interest, that I should like to share some of it with the readers of this paper. There is something about the quarrels of our predecessors which is pathetic, and something which is instructive, but the predominant impression, I think, is amusement. For, when the heat and fury have gone out of a quarrel all the absurdity stands clear to be seen; and when time and the progress of events have proved which side was right, the furious arguments of the loser become utterly foolish, and indeed almost incomprehensible in the light of experience.

One of these dead controversies raged, in the early and middle eighties of the last century, about the head of a woman journalist, Mrs. Lynn Linton. She was herself, in practice, though not in theory, an "advanced" woman. She wrote assiduously, and earned a very sufficient living and a considerable place in London society by her pen; and she was a completely professional writer. But, for some reason which I have not happened to discover, she became, somewhere in middle life, a vehement and extreme anti-feminist, and devoted her talents to the writing of immense numbers of books and articles designed to keep women "humble and obedient", and to prevent any of the more serious advances of the women's movement from being made. She probably made a very good thing, financially, from this attitude. Her books sold very well (probably they were used as birthday presents by anxious parents to "revolting daughters") and her articles appeared everywhere, in daily papers, in weeklies, and in monthly reviews. They always sounded the same sweet and rather sugary note; and now and then they called out some sharp rebuke from the other side, which their author took up, plaintively and very voluminously in further articles to the same tune.

Her thesis was a simple one, and very popular in her day. Women, she maintained, were sweet creatures, designed to preserve the beauty and the graces of life, but at all costs to be sheltered from the rough and tumble of real events. Theirs was the passive lot; theirs the social side. Everything else would be bad for them, and they for it. They were incapable of broad thought, of just judgment, of impartiality, they could not profit by serious education, still less by specialization, but should be kept busy with art needlework and painting on china, and with singing ditties in the evening, and humouring the fancies of their menfolk. As for college education, she said, what was the use of it, when a girl might marry, and then the

whole of her father's outlay would be of no avail? And as for politics, "a woman who can address a meeting of electors as one of themselves will not be very anxious about her children's ailments or her husband's wishes." In this strain she wrote page after page; and no doubt, though she did not wish it, her ladylike statements drove hundreds of the younger generation into the opposite camp.

There was one of Mrs. Lynn Linton's books which probably had more effect in this direction than any other, and that was a book called *The Girl of the Period*. It was dedicated to "those sweet girls who are content to remain dutiful, sheltered and innocent", and it is easy to imagine with what secret rage it must have been read by the flappers of the eighties. In this book she warned the "sweet girls" to beware of the "disastrous desire to ape men, which is as a canker in the women of to-day", and told them that it was a deplorable thing that their essential virtues "unselfishness, patience, and devotion" were dying out. Very likely this book figured among the prizes given in old-fashioned schools.

One of the places in which these doctrines frequently appeared was a weekly paper called *Woman*. I do not know how large a circulation it ever had, but its own description of its aims is so characteristic of the whole tone that I think it worth recording. "*Woman*," it says, "is not merely a fashion paper, nor a 'Society Journal'; nor the organ of the 'Anti-Man' or 'Blue-Stocking' School. We shall do our best to cater for modern woman, not as she might be, but as she actually is. While sparing no trouble or expense to make our paper readable, we shall avoid pandering to unwholesome tastes or appealing to those who are 'women' in name only." Well, well, the day of all that is past; and a good thing too. The girl of the period to-day has to face other problems than the stupid sentimentality of Mrs. Lynn Linton. She has indeed gone so far away from it all that she doesn't know what the pioneers of the women's movement were fighting against, and can't realize what all the feminist fuss was about. But the perusal of this author's books would soon enlighten her; and it might be a good idea for headmistresses to start giving them as school prizes once again. The intention would not be, perhaps, just the same as that with which the author wrote them, and the effects would not be exactly what she had hoped. But that is unimportant now. For the ideals of womanhood are quite safe and need no sheltering; and the controversy is dead. So we might as well get our fun from its ashes.

NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

My last week's prophecy that the Government would weather the storm over the Second Reading of the Trades' Disputes Bill, was justified by the event. The Government "got away with it" by a modest but sufficient majority of 27 votes. But we may yet see justified the taunt (I think it was Sir John Simon who made it) that the Bill had only escaped death by decapitation to endure, in Committee, death by a thousand cuts. Sir John Simon's speech was by general agreement the most brilliant feature of a debate which, to those whose feelings were not too closely engaged, was indeed "an intellectual treat"—a phrase I remember as much in use among the audiences of Extension lectures. It was pre-eminently a lawyer's debate, though several laymen made notable contributions. But Sir John leapt straight at the throat of his prey (if it is a bull-dog who does that, the simile is infelicitous, for there is no canine animal whom Sir John less resembles), when he confronted the Government with the question—

"According to the view of the Government, if the events of May, 1926, usually called the General Strike, recur, and if this present Bill were law, would those events be legal or illegal?"

Truly a deadly question, and it was amusing to watch the efforts of the Ministers of the Crown to evade it. The wary Attorney-General (Sir W. Jowitt) suavely but steadfastly refused to answer. The Solicitor-General (Sir Stafford Cripps), less wary or deliberately bolder, answered quite specifically. In his opinion, under the new Bill—

"If in substance the object of the strike is non-industrial, then it is illegal. If in substance the object of the strike is industrial, then it is legal," and later, "under the proposed Bill, the strike of 1926 would have been illegal" because "a court of law would have held, had the present Bill then been law, that the primary object of the strike was not industrial, and therefore the strike would have been illegal."

What could be plainer? Yet the Lord Advocate for Scotland (Mr. Aitchison) was understood to hold, much less specifically, the opposite view, which the Prime Minister has also (outside the House of Commons) very definitely expressed. Picture the bewilderment and the very conflicting feelings of the back-bench supporters of the Government, most of whom desire to avoid passing any reflections on the legality of general strikes, yet recognize that their chances of securing the present Bill may depend on the extent to which the minds of the general public and of the Liberal Party can be reassured as to the impossibility of its recurrence.

After this sensational debate, the discussions of Thursday on the Agricultural Bill, and of Friday on provision for scientific research in the rubber industry, and on preservation of foot-paths, seemed terribly tame. Yet on the latter day, two admirable little Bills, dealing with these subjects, passed their Second Reading successfully, though whether they will ever get further in the present congestion of business seems doubtful.

On Monday and Tuesday the House settled down again to the consideration of another Bill of first-class importance—the Representation of the People Bill. This is quite undisguisedly, though not admittedly, the result of a deal between the Labour and Liberal Parties, and as is so often the case with the offspring of an illicit liaison, neither parent seems particularly affectionate nor attentive. Anyhow, the benches were astonishingly empty, except of opponents. Throughout the two days' debate the Conservative benches were much better filled than those of the other parties. The Government showed at its worst in the advocates it put up. Mr. Clynes (though the House is fond of him) is about the last man in the world to make an effective exposition of a measure for altering the constitution.

Mr. Greenwood (of whom the House is not fond) was even clumsy in his handling. The Prime Minister, who opened on the second day, got considerably tangled up in his exposition of the working of the Alternative Vote, though the charm which never forsakes him made the attitude of the House sympathetic rather than derisive. Finally, Mr. Shaw's concluding defence reminded one of Winston Churchill's recent jibe at the burly and beaming Secretary of State for War, "and Jehurun waxed fat and kicked." Shades of Gladstone and of Bright, of Disraeli and of Lowe, what would they have thought of the successors into whose hands their task has fallen! Next to the part of the Bill dealing with the Alternative Vote, the abolition of the University constituencies came in for the most attention. Opposition came not only from the Conservative benches, and the University M.P.s, most of whom spoke, but also from several Labour and Liberal speakers, but angry laughter from such of the "genuine working-class" Members as attended the debate—a small handful at most—greeted every suggestion that the representatives of the higher education had any better claim than anyone else to a special channel for conveying their opinions to the House. How completely out of fashion is the saying of John Stuart Mill—

"It is not useful, but hurtful, that the constitution of the country should declare ignorance to be entitled to as much political power as knowledge."

CROSS BENCH.

PARLIAMENTARY TIME-TABLE.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Agricultural Land (Utilization).	Dr. Addison	Adjourned Debate on Amendment on Consideration, as amended in the Standing Committee, Mon., 2nd Feb.
Agricultural Marketing.	Dr. Addison	Second Reading, Mon., 2nd Feb.
Consumers' Council	Mr. William Graham	Second Reading, Mon., 2nd Feb.
Education (School Attendance).	Sir Charles Trevelyan	Passed, 21st Jan.
Education (Scotland).	Mr. Secretary Adamson	Second Reading, Mon., 2nd Feb.
Representation of the People.	Mr. Secretary Clynes	Second Reading, Mon., 2nd Feb.
Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment).	Mr. Attorney-General	Committed to a Standing Committee, 28th Jan.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS.

Children (Provision of Footwear).	Colonel Watts-Morgan	Committed to a Standing Committee, 28th Nov.
Local Authorities (Admission of the Press).	Mr. Ede	Committed to a Standing Committee, 5th Dec.
Married Women (Torts).	Mr. Tinne	Second Reading, Mon., 2nd Feb.
Nationality of Women.	Dr. Bentham	Committed to a Standing Committee, 28th Nov.
Nursing Profession (Wages and Hours).	Mr. Brockway	Second Reading, Mon., 2nd Feb.
Rights of Way	Mr. Simon	Committed to a Standing Committee, 30th Jan.
Rural Amenities	Sir Hilton Young	Committed to a Standing Committee, 23rd Jan.
Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance).	Miss Rathbone	Second Reading, Fri., 20th Feb.

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REFORM OF THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

By EVA M. HUBBACK.

On the Agenda of the forthcoming Annual Council Meeting of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship appears a resolution backed by the Executive Committee asking that legislation may be introduced to carry out the recommendation of the Report of the "Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" of 1912, the recommendations of which have twice been incorporated in Bills passed by the House of Lords (but not by the Commons). Since that time certain of the recommendations have become law.

Thus, on the initiative of the N.U.S.E.C., the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1923 was passed, by which adultery was made a ground for divorce of a husband as it had in the past been grounds for divorce of a wife, and the equal moral standard was thus established in the marriage.

But the recommendations with regard to an extension of the grounds for divorce have not as yet become law. Nevertheless, support for them has been received not only from the House of Lords, but from a large number of those all over the country who are not opposed for religious reasons.

What are the suggested new grounds? They are:—

(1) *Wilful desertion for three years.*

(2) *Cruelty*, which is defined as "such conduct by one married person to the other party of the marriage, as makes it unsafe having regard to the risk of life, limb, or health, of body or mind for the latter to continue to live with the former." This cruelty includes instances such as a husband forcing a wife to prostitute herself for the husband's maintenance, and the communicating of venereal disease.

(3) *Incurable Insanity*, that is of insanity of more than five years' duration, which is considered to be incurable by competent medical authority.

(4) *Habitual drunkenness* after three years have elapsed, during which every effort to cure the spouse of drunkenness has failed.

(5) *Imprisonment under a life sentence.*

The Report itself, which we warmly recommend to all those interested in the subject, explains that the principle which underlies this recommendation is as follows:—

"If we start with the fact that the Western world has recognized that the union between man and woman in marriage should, in the best interests of all concerned, be monogamous and that a monogamous union ought to be continuous until the death of one of the parties, yet experience teaches that causes, other than death, do, in fact, intervene to make continuous married life practically impossible and to frustrate the objects with which the union was formed. We have to deal with human nature as it always has been, and as it is: and it is established beyond all question that for various reasons, amongst others, improvident, reckless, and early marriages, drunkenness, sensuality, brutality, immorality, lunacy, and crime, many marriages become absolute failures, and married life becomes either morally or physically, or both morally and physically, impossible. We have had before us a great body of evidence from witnesses, and a very large number of letters which show that, unless the union formed by marriages which have already ceased, in fact, can be dissolved in law, lives become hopelessly miserable, illegal unions are formed, immorality results, and illegitimate children are born. This is not adequately understood by those whose lives are passed in happier circumstances; but it will be realized by anyone who reads the evidence laid before this Commission."

They further explain that they consider the remedy of separation as inadequate. In addition to hardship on the innocent party who may not marry again, evidence showed that separation tends to allow the formation of irregular unions and thus to create rather than to stop, immorality.

Take the grounds recommended one by one:—

(1) *Desertion*.—Wilful desertion for four years has been a ground for divorce in Scotland since 1573. It is clear that where a husband has deserted his wife it is very likely that adultery is taking place, but there is no means for her to prove it. The long period of time before which divorce can be obtained is considered sufficient to minimize any danger of collusion. Certainly the desertion of one partner of the marriage can usually be said to break up the home much more than a single act of adultery.

(2) *Cruelty*.—In the same way, marriage with a husband of whom the wife lives in constant terror, negatives everything for which marriage is established.

(3) With regard to *Insanity*, the Report points out that "Insanity is a physical disease, and it implies mental disabilities also; it is, moreover, one which deprives the sufferer

ENGLISH FOLK COOKERY.

By FLORENCE WHITE.

Founder of the English Folk Cookery Association.

Just as Cecil Sharp went all over the country collecting Folk Songs and Folk Music, and Lady Gomme collected Folk Games, and others have collected Folk Dances, so the English Folk Cookery Association was founded to collect and preserve the names and manner of preparing the food, dishes, and cakes that have built up the English nation and made us the people we were in days gone by and shall be again. For

"As a man thinketh so is hee
And as he eateth so his thoughts will bee."

In other words "if we drink beer we shall think beer." "If we eat good food we shall become healthy in mind and body."

It is due to the efforts of the English Folk Cookery Association, that "typical English dishes have come into greater prominence during the past few years;" a state of affairs that has caused an annual competition to be instituted for the best prepared and served luncheon, dinner, or supper for four people, consisting of typical English dishes. The prize is a gold cup valued £80, to be held for a year, £25 in cash, and a miniature replica of the cup "for keeps." It is open to cooks of all nations. Here, therefore, is something to encourage us, for it is a well-known fact that Englishwomen are better cooks of English dishes than any foreign chef or even than an English man.

And we need encouragement, for if ever anything or anyone has been ill-used and abused it has been English cooking and the English woman who cooks. Why we didn't all drop our saucepans and spoons and refuse to serve another meal, I'm sure I don't know!

But we didn't; and now we are coming into our own. There seems, however, as far as I can see, to be a grave difficulty. Who is to be the judge of these "typical English dishes"? So few people seem to notice that we have any others beyond Roast Beef, Yorkshire Pudding, and Plum Pudding.

Such a mistake! The English kitchen is rich in as great a variety of dishes as any other nation in the world, perhaps a little richer, because we are an adventurous people and have learnt also from all the different peoples who have visited this fascinating little island of ours for one reason or another, and when we have found a dish good we have adopted it as our own.

The mischief is that our culinary records are so scattered no one knows exactly what is a typical English dish. To give a little idea of what we can do the English Folk Cookery Association has this year initiated the first English Folk Cookery Exhibition. Miss Willans, Principal of the advisory staff of the Gas, Light and Coke Co., bravely and generously undertook to organize it, and the Gas, Light and Coke Co. kindly lent their lecture hall at 30 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8, for one afternoon. It was a tremendous success; at times the room was packed, and much disappointment was expressed that it lasted such a short time. Hundreds were turned away after the exhibition was closed; North, South, East, West of England sent one or more exhibit; every class of person, and every type of cookery and food preparation were represented, yet the exhibition was a very small one and only touched on a few threads of the fringe of a great subject, a new line of historical research which will help to clothe the bones of dry fact with glowing life.

On Friday, January 16, the day of the English Folk Cookery Exhibition there were to be seen in one moderate-sized hall: Oatcake from Skipton (not the oatcake of Scotland, but the haver bread peculiar to the North of England); Simnels from Bury; Wigs and cake from Hawkshead, similar to those Wordsworth ate as a boy at school; Kentish Huffkins; Gingerbread from Whitby (sent by Lady Robinson, whose husband was at one time Chairman of the London County Council); the Sedgemoor Easter Cake sent by the Women's Institute of Huish Episcopi, Somersetshire; Gingerbread Husbands gay with gilt, and a Sally Lunn from Bath, recalling the days of Beau Nash and the glories of Spring Gardens, not to mention frumenty from Devizes; there were English syllabubs, Gooseberry Fool, Chocolate cream, an 18th century trifle; a bowl of smelts from the Dee and watercress in jelly made also from an 18th century recipe; a forced leg of lamb garnished with pickled mushrooms, yolks of hard-boiled eggs and watercress; a roast Dorset fowl stuffed and garnished with stuffed and fried cucumber. There was a star-gazing pie from Cornwall; a Singing Hinnie from Newcastle; a famous cake known as "Aunt Nelly's Cake" from Berkshire, made by "Aunt Nelly" and sent by the Misses Hope, of Reading; from them also came the recipe from which the 18th century Bridecake was made; and the recipe for the Shropshire Burying Cake made in a raised crust, also the recipe for Liverpool potted shrimps and many more. They have been our most

of his liberty, of his civil rights, of his social, financial, political, and even of his domestic rights, and a person united in the bonds of matrimony to a chronic and incurable lunatic is for all practical as well as legal purposes one united to a dead person, for by the nature of his physical condition he is not only unable to direct the life of another, but is unable even to control his own. The marriage contract is ended by death, and should similarly and for the same reason be ended by confirmed insanity, which is social and domestic extinction." The fixing of five years as the time before which divorce cannot be asked is based on the fact that of those who recover only 2 per cent have been ill for as long as five years.

(4) *Habitual Drunkenness* is recognized as making home life impossible. It has been noted that this recommendation insists that before a divorce can be granted, efforts must have been made during temporary separation, for at least three years, to cure the inebriate.

We feel that these grounds speak for themselves, that opposition is difficult except on religious grounds which, of course, are and must be respected on the part of those who hold them, but should not be made to apply to others of a different point of view. Evidence from Scotland, from a very large number of European countries, and from certain of our own dominions, show some or all these recommendations working in an extremely satisfactory manner.

Unfortunately, as in the case of so many other reforms the bodies working against the extension of divorce, notably the Churches, are highly organized where the mass of the public remain indifferent, and inarticulate. We believe, however, that there is a great deal of support for these moderate proposals, and hope that the organized women will consider them very seriously.

WHAT THE LEAGUE COUNCIL DID.

By HEBE SPAULL.

The sixty-second Session of the Council of the League of Nations, which concluded its work last week, was in many ways a very satisfactory one. This was due in no small measure to the efforts of the British Foreign Secretary in his capacity as President of the Council.

The decision to place the question of the nationality of women on the agenda of the next Assembly, after consultation with the leading women's organizations, is one that will be welcomed by women all over the world.

The dispute between Poland and Germany which had certainly given cause for grave anxiety, has been dealt with satisfactorily, the Germans winning their point. In congratulating the Council on upholding the system contemplated by the Minorities Treaties and the upper Silesian Convention, Mr. Henderson remarked, "That system is part of the public law of Europe and of all the world."

Despite the fact that the Council has had to defer to a later date its decision regarding the Chairmanship of the World Disarmament Conference, the discussions on the Report of the Preparatory Commission may be said to have been much more satisfactory than many people feared. Moreover, the date of the Conference has been definitely fixed for February of next year. Mr. Henderson's emphatic and outspoken reference to disarmament had a salutary effect. "On behalf of His Majesty's Government," he declared, "I can say without hesitation that I know of no alliance except that of the Covenant itself—a great world alliance against war and against armaments. For the British Government and the British people I assert that those only are our friends who will work with them to carry the cause of disarmament to victory." M. Briand's response to this challenge can be described as definitely conciliatory in tone.

The firm action taken by the Council in regard to the deplorable state of affairs in Liberia is also satisfactory. The Liberian Government has expressed its willingness to receive "the administrative assistance" of the League in carrying out the reforms, proposed by the Committee of Inquiry. A Committee has been appointed by the Council to decide the manner in which that assistance can best be rendered.

DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATION

in support of the International Declaration on World Disarmament

QUEEN'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE,
on Monday, 9th February, at 8 p.m.

Speakers: Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.,
Professor GILBERT MURRAY, and workers
in the campaign abroad.

In the Chair: Miss K. D. Courtney

Tickets: 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d., and a few free—from the
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, 55 Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.

generous contributors. These are only a few of the treasures of our English kitchen that were on view. The only reason the exhibition was restricted to English Cookery this year was because time was limited and Miss Willans and I had to pay all expenses out of our own pockets. We hope next year that Scotland, Ireland, and Wales will all be represented. What I should like would be for each to form Folk Cookery Associations of their own and the four to unite in one Federation. Then a united exhibition could be held alternately in Scotland and England. It is, however, I think, important that these National Folk Cookery Associations should not be affiliated with any other Association, but should remain wholly and solely distinctive and British, so that we may re-establish and maintain a high standard of cookery.

Scotland has always had a recognized distinctive "kitchen" and this has been admirably dealt with in *The Scots Kitchen*, by F. Marian McNeill (Blackie and Son, Limited, 7s. 6d.). It should be easy for the Townswomen's Guilds and Women's Institutes to form Scottish, Irish and Welsh Folk Cookery Associations of their own. I hope English Townswomen's Guilds and Women's Institutes will write to me and help the English Folk Cookery Association. There will only be a nominal subscription after April, if any: at present there is none at all.

ANNA BRAMSTON—IN MEMORIAM.

By DOROTHEA GORE BROWNE.

Anna Bramston passed gently to rest on the 23rd of January at Witham Close, her home in Winchester. She was in her 84th year and had lived and worked with such cheerful untiring energy, that she was as much an institution as the great Cathedral of which her father became Dean in 1872. From that time she was a power in the City where she was respected and beloved by people of every sort and condition. After the death of both her parents, she was joined at Witham Close by her devoted friend and comrade, Miss A. C. LeRoy (Esme Stuart), and made her home until the end of a house of open arms for all and sundry. She was friend and adviser to all who came for help and counsel.

There was in those early days hardly a work of public interest, especially for girls and women, which she had not initiated or in which she had not taken part; she was a member of the G.F.S. since its foundation and started a branch in Winchester; she was one of the first women to be elected on the Board of Guardians, and was actively connected with the Brabazon scheme; she was prominent in the Charity Organization Society; she worked energetically for women's suffrage; was President of the Winchester Branch of the National Council of Women, and later of the Winchester Women Citizens' Association, both of which societies worked with success to secure the return of women as Town Councillors, of whom there are now three. But the principal and most engrossing work of her life was the fostering of higher education for girls, of which she was a whole-hearted pioneer. In 1884 she convened a meeting at which Bishop Harold Browne presided, and it was decided to open a school for girls on similar lines to the public schools for boys. The result was the foundation in that year of the High School, a Church of England public school for girls, now known as St. Swithun's, which has attained its position largely through the untiring devotion which she gave to its best and highest interests. As Honorary Secretary she devoted to it until her death a large measure of her time and powers. She had the pride and pleasure of living to see the foundations laid of new buildings to be erected in a better and higher position on Magdalen Hill. She had lately cut the first sod, and the walls are already rising. She could lay down her work with the firm hope that it would be carried on by future generations on the high and progressive principles which she had well and truly laid.

It is difficult to say more of one who was so essentially simple and selfless, and hated anything like public eulogy or the glare of the limelight, but one word must be added to this quite inadequate record as to her aptitude for friendship and her large-hearted sympathy with those in trouble. There was no house too humble for her love to enter, and to the end of her life she might be seen trudging along the streets, often after the fatigue of a full day's work, to carry a message of comfort, to read to someone in suffering, or to cheer the sick-bed of a friend. She never spared herself, and she had indeed learned and made her own the well-known words of the Great Book, "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. VAN GRUISEN. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. RYLAND.
General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING.

11th to 13th March.

The preliminary Agenda has now been sent to Societies and any amendments to it have to be sent to Headquarters by *Tuesday, 17th February*. There is no doubt that the Council will be a very interesting one, many of the resolutions promising to lead to lively discussion. The main subjects under which the resolutions come include "Bills before Parliament," particularly Miss Rathbone's "Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance) Bill," and the "Nationality of Women Bill"; "Laws affecting Mothers"; "Women in Industry and the Professions"; "Health" and "Imperial Questions."

COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

In view of the forthcoming County Council Elections, which will be taking place all over the country at the beginning of March, the Local Government Committee has prepared questions which it is hoped Societies and individuals will ask their candidates. The subjects suggested include: the Removal of Sex Disqualifications; Women on Statutory Committees; Maternity Service; Women Police; Women in Agriculture. If any readers would care to consider these questions with a view to approaching their own candidates, we should be very glad to send them copies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN INJUSTICE TO WOMEN.

MADAM,—May I call the attention of your readers to a proposal which is to be submitted in April to the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women. The proposal is that an International Convention be concluded providing, *inter alia*, for the compulsory repatriation of foreign "prostitutes" and limited "as a first step" to cases where the woman is guilty of a breach of any law, or of any municipal regulation dealing with prostitution.

Many international organizations of women have already endorsed the principle that there shall be no special laws or regulations against "prostitutes" as such. This proposal is obviously contrary to that principle, but, in addition, it is likely to prove an invaluable aid to a more drastic enforcement of the system of State Regulation (i.e. of the registration and compulsory medical examination of women alleged to be prostitutes). The Polish Anti-Traffic in Women Committee has already pointed out that such a measure would give a free field to abuses by the *Police des mœurs* in regulationist countries, and would create a situation specially favourable to the activities of all those who at present prey upon and exploit foreign women. It would encourage the blackmail of women who are not registered as prostitutes nor known as such, but may be living an irregular life or are in some equivocal position in their sex relations. Such women are precisely the people who would come under the operation of the International Bureau's proposals, since they may be held to have broken municipal regulations dealing with prostitution if, in a regulationist country, they do not register themselves as prostitutes and thereafter submit to a regular medical examination. The danger is the more obvious since in no country is the term "prostitute" clearly defined; e.g. it was stated in the League of Nations Report that in some countries cabaret performers of the lower grades are registered as prostitutes irrespective of whether or not they are such in fact.

It is further proposed that the entry of foreign women for the purpose of practising prostitution shall be prohibited. Since women are not likely to declare this to be their purpose in entering a foreign country, it is obvious that such a prohibition could not be effectively enforced. If adopted, however, it would certainly result in hampering the free movement abroad of women in general, or would compel them to have special passports, or cause them to be subjected to special inquiries into their moral character. Governments already have power to prohibit entry of undesirable aliens, and can take such steps as they see fit to enforce this power. There is no need of a special prohibition directed against "prostitutes" as such.

These proposals have been drawn up by the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women, and are doubtless well-intended. But the Bureau appears to consist of some twenty-two men and four women, and in the Memorandum in which their proposals are contained the theory is implicit that prostitution is an offence of women only. For example, the Bureau holds that the State is entitled to say that adult women shall "behave themselves." It does not suggest that adult men should "behave themselves." The Bureau "in no way condones prostitution by women," but it says no word of reprobation concerning men who are women's partners in acts of prostitution.

The attitude of the International Bureau would not matter unduly were it not that its proposals may actually be accepted by the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, unless protest is made before the April meetings of the Committee. It seems probable that few societies are conversant with the full details of these proposals, but it is urgently necessary that they should be critically examined. More detailed information, with the arguments against the proposals set out in full, can be sent on application. Resolutions should be sent in to the Advisory Committee at Geneva as soon as possible by organizations, both national and international, which are concerned in these matters.

ALISON NEILANS,
*British Representative Equal Moral Standard
Commission, International Alliance of
Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.*

Livingstone House,
Broadway, S.W. 1.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

MADAM,—Electoral Reform is obviously a matter of concern to both sexes but it is satisfactory to find that, possibly because they are so lately enfranchised, women are taking a particularly keen interest in the measure now before Parliament. The British Federation of University Women, which is in no way concerned as an organization with the merits of the Bill as a whole, is very closely affected by one of the proposals under it, i.e. that relating to the abolition of University representation. The Federation is opposed to the proposal on the following grounds: In the first place it is felt that such representation is particularly valuable as permitting the return of members of a Parliament on other than party lines. Secondly, it is considered that University members are assisted, by their training, to bring an informed and impartial point of view to the public service. Thirdly, there would seem to be a distinct advantage in the fact that, by means of their University vote, a number of graduates overseas are kept in touch with political realities at home, to the benefit of the system as well as of themselves. Last, but by no means least, University representation affords an avenue for a reflection of educational and scientific opinion which could not otherwise be secured under present conditions, since professional workers are not localized in the same way as industrial workers.

These and other values of University representation will, in the Federation's view, continuously increase as the democratization of Universities, new and old, proceeds. In this belief, the Federation has approached Members of the House of Commons, urging the elimination from the Electoral Reform Bill of the clause in question. At the time of writing, the fate of the Second Reading is unknown, but whatever it proves to be, it is perhaps permissible to appeal through your columns to all University women who share the Federation's standpoint, and to ask them to bring any possible pressure to bear on their local M.P.s.

IDA SMEDLEY MACLEAN,
President, British Federation of University Women.

MADAM,—May I recommend to your readers the substance of the Birmingham protest against the abolition of the University constituencies and franchise? "Now that a University education is no longer the prerogative of any class or creed or sex, we see nothing inconsistent with democratic institutions in the provision of a special means for reflecting in Parliament the opinions and point of view of those who have passed successfully through a course of higher education. This provision should, on the contrary, have the effect of making Parliament more truly representative of the divers elements of a healthy national life. Without this, it may be difficult for graduates, scattered as they are throughout the ordinary territorial constituencies, to make their due weight felt or to secure adequate attention to the needs of higher education and scientific research."

A letter in *The Times* which appeared immediately above it on the same subject (2nd February) also merits the deepest care.

The University vote is peculiarly dear to many women who have it. In many cases it was for a long time the only one possible to them, and in some cases, that of Overseas graduates, etc., it is still the only one. University votes in all amount only to 119,320 among our many millions, and it surely cannot be contended that that little tribute to learning seriously impedes democracy?

I take it that no measure that disfranchises any woman can accord with the policy of *THE WOMAN'S LEADER* and the N.U.S.E.C., and I therefore hope to see opposition to the proposal.

HELENA NORMANTON.

3 Dr. Johnson's Buildings,
Temple, E.C. 4.

[We understand that similar protests have been made by other Universities.—ED.]

MORE WOMEN POLICE.

MADAM,—Last summer, backed by many other local organizations and a few clergy, we petitioned the Lewisham Borough Council and Scotland Yard to provide more women police for the supervision of our open spaces, as we considered that was the best way of preventing the scandals reported to us. Our petitions failed absolutely.

In view of last week's terrible happening, we are wondering if some other organization, more influential than ours, will be willing

¹ See page 1.

to take the matter up, whereupon we should be only too willing to render it our most hearty co-operation and support.

EDITH SAYERS,

Hon. Secretary, East Lewisham Women Citizens' Association.

"SAVE THE MOTHERS."

MADAM,—I am glad that Mrs. Frankenburg supports my claim for a free maternity service. Very unfortunately the schemes of the Ministry of Health and the Medical Organizations do not make this claim.

I am fully alive to the good work of the Queen's Nurses. Whilst they are undoubtedly a fine body of women, I believe that a part of their success is accounted for by the fact that efficient medical and hospital attention is more readily available to their patients than is at present the case in the practice of the average independent midwife, or would be the case under the proposals of the Ministry of Health and the British Medical Association.

The record of low mortality achieved by the Queen's Nurses is not reached by all midwives throughout the country. It cannot be taken as the average standard of midwifery practice, any more than the record of the Royal Free Hospital, for instance, can be taken as the standard hospital record of the country. The Royal Free Hospital in eight years had a maternal mortality of 2.7 per 1,000 births, whereas the hospitals of Aberdeen showed a mortality of 1.9 per 1,000. The midwives of Aberdeen had a mortality of 2.8 per 1,000 amongst their cases, just a fraction higher than that of the Royal Free Hospital. It must be pointed out that the Royal Free Hospital, as a rule, only takes first confinements and complicated cases, in which a higher than normal mortality would be anticipated. In favour of the doctors and the hospitals, in Aberdeen and elsewhere, it must be remembered that if the women they attend when the midwife has found herself in difficulties happen to die, the death is recorded against the doctor or the hospital, and not against the midwife who has handled the case in the first instance. Moreover, it is certain that a large proportion of women already in poor health naturally go to the doctor or the hospital for the confinement. It is the woman who has an illness complicating her pregnancy who forms the most difficult factor in the maternal mortality problem.

Such women should be under medical care throughout the pregnancy; the panel doctor's ante-natal examination proposed by the British Medical Association is not enough. Whoever knows what it is to be poor and struggling must realize how constantly the woman of small means avoids getting medical attention in dread of the doctor's bill. Whoever has attended the out-patients' departments of the general hospitals and seen patients waiting all day for the doctor and the dispenser knows what a hopeless business that is for the hard-worked mother of little children! In France the wife and children of the insured worker are entitled to medical benefit, but that is not the case here. Moreover, there are many needy people outside the National Insurance.

I hope for a time when we shall have a universal free medical and dental service, entitling all of us, if we wish it, to a periodical overhaul and to such attention as we require. These will certainly come.

In the meantime the mother's case is most acute. I work for her, and I would beg Mrs. Frankenburg and other midwives not to put professional pride before devotion to science and to motherhood.

In my wide experience of poor mothers I have found them glad and grateful for visits from those who came to aid them. It is in my view regrettable to make a "secret" of pregnancy. In any case it cannot remain a secret long, least of all from the lodger Mrs. Frankenburg supposes.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

"West Dene," Charteris Road,
Woodford Green.

[This correspondence must now cease. We hope to publish one or more articles dealing generally with the points which have emerged.—ED.]

THE KEY OF PROGRESS

A Survey of the Status and Conditions of Women in India

By SEVERAL CONTRIBUTORS

With a Foreword by H.E. THE LADY IRWIN

Edited by A. R. CATON

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COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.

Tuesdays: 10.45-11 a.m. "Family Budgets," by representative Housewives. 10th February: A Tailor's Wife.

Wednesdays: 10.45-11 a.m. The Week in Westminster.

Wednesdays: 7.25 p.m. Sir Hilton Young, "National Housekeeping."

Fridays: 6 p.m. "Yesterdays and To-days." 6th February: Miss Margaret Woods.

Fridays: 8.30 p.m. "The Treasures of Persia." 6th February: T. Wilkinson.

Saturdays: 10.45-11 a.m. Mrs. Oliver Strachey: "Books about People."

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

10th February, 5.30. 17 Buckingham Street. First of Series of Public Speaking Classes conducted by Mrs. Corbett Ashby. For further particulars apply Secretary.

LITTLE THEATRE.

8.30 p.m. "Happy and Glorious," a Suffrage play.

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. "Science To-day and To-morrow."

10th February. 8 p.m. Dr. Jane Walker: "Medicine."

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

12th February. 5.15 p.m. 11 Chandos Street, W. 1. Mrs. Neville Rolfe:

"Modern Marriage and its problems."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

11th-12th-13th March. Annual Council Meeting, King George's Hall,

Great Russell Street, W.C. 1.

Wednesday, 11th March. 2-5 p.m. Business Session. 8.45 p.m.,

Reception King's College for Women, Campden Hill.

Thursday, 12th March. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Business Session.

Friday, 13th March. 10 a.m.-12.45 p.m., Business Session. 1 p.m., Public Luncheon, Criterion Restaurant. 3 p.m.-5 p.m., Townswomen's Guild Conference. Tickets from 15 Dean's Yard. All sessions open to the public.

Acton W.C.A.

12th February. 3 p.m. School Room, Baptist Church, Newton Avenue. Mrs. Adrian Corbett: "Maternal Mortality."

Edinburgh W.C.A.

18th February. 8 p.m. 116 George Street. Miss Spence Allan: "Social Insurance and What it Means."

OPEN DOOR COUNCIL.

12th February. 7 p.m. Supper: Pinoli's Restaurant, Wardour Street. Chair: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Subject: "The O.D.I. Deputation to I.L.O."

PERSIAN ART EXHIBITION.

To 28th February. 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Royal Academy.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

12th February. 4.30 p.m. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Miss Burls: "Equality at Geneva."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

9th February. 8 p.m. Queen's Hall. Demonstration in support of the International Declaration on World Disarmament. Speakers: Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Professor Gilbert Murray, Mrs. Israel Zangwill, Mlle Decroix, and Mrs. Gertrude Baer. Tickets from 55 Gower Street.

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Service, 27 Marsham Street, Westminster.
Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Bedrooms are
now available for the use of House Members.
Terms including breakfast 6s. 6d. per night.
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Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 8th
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