

UNEMPLOYMENT—SOME LANDMARKS FOR STUDENTS.

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER

AND
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NOTES AND NEWS

The German Note.

Our hopes of last week have not been realized. The French Press was, after all, correct in its almost unanimous assumption that the German offer when it came would be summarily rejected. Seldom has a fairly reasonable, or at least discussable, proposal been made to appear so unattractive. We fear that the traditional heavy-handedness of German diplomacy will continue to complicate European politics until we achieve a scheme of international governance in which diplomatic language plays a less important part than it does to-day. For the present, however, France apparently intends to take sterner measures in the Ruhr area ; Germany to intensify the obstinacy of her passive resistance. Hungrily and almost hopelessly we focus our thoughts on the League of Nations. Meanwhile, we are glad that our Government has made a definite pronouncement of regret with regard to the "unnecessary precipitancy of the French answer," and has announced that "it does not, however, feel dispensed from the obligation of stating its own views in reply to the German Note, and this it proposes, with the least possible delay, to do." We hope profoundly that this statement marks the beginning of a practical solution of the impossible situation on the Ruhr.

The Berwick By-Election.

Mrs. Philipson, the wife of the National Liberal Member who has been unseated, has been adopted as a Unionist candidate. Her husband had obtained a majority of 4,579 votes over Mr. Runciman (Ind. Lib.) at the time of the General Election. Capt. Robson has been adopted as Independent Liberal candidate, and Labour is expected to put forward a candidate. Thus Mrs. Philipson's chances of election seem very good. Further particulars will be given next week.

Party Councils.

As we go to press the women of the Labour Party and the women of the Independent Liberal Party are assembling for their two days' annual conference. The Labour women will meet in York on 8th and 9th May, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Harrison Bell ; and women of all shades of political opinion will follow with keen interest their discussion of such questions as the treatment of unemployed women, the endowment of motherhood, and the reform of the penal system—to mention only a few of the matters with which they will deal. The Liberal

women will meet on the same days in the Holborn Hall, London, under the chairmanship of Lady Bonham Carter ; and we are delighted to see on their agenda paper a resolution urging strenuous support of four Bills in which we take an almost maternal interest : The Guardianship of Infants Bill, the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill, and the Legitimacy and Bastardy Bills. We are aware that some of our party friends are not clamorous for our purely feminist interest ; nevertheless, we hope that none of them will take it amiss if we express the wish that their consultations may prosper, and that all things may be "ordered and settled by their endeavours upon the best and surest foundations."

The Right to Marry.

Mrs. Price and the fifty-seven other married women teachers associated with her have earned our gratitude for their spirited assertion of the principle of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act. In that Act it is laid down that "A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation." Yet the Rhondda Urban District Council has revived the disqualification of sex and marriage as though the Act of 1919 had never been passed, and has dismissed fifty-eight teachers, not because they were inefficient teachers, but because they were married women. The Rhondda Council has thus, so far as lay within its power, disqualified these persons from "the exercise" of their "public function" and from "carrying on" their "profession or vocation." The women teachers brought their case into court and urged that their dismissal was invalid, partly because it contravened the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, but more immediately because there were peculiarities in the circumstances attending the giving of the notice. Mr. Justice Eve, before whom the case came, decided that the Urban District Council acted within their powers in giving the notices of dismissal, and accordingly the women teachers have fought and lost. We condole with them ; but we congratulate them warmly on their courage since by their action they have undoubtedly defended the "common cause." Into the legal details of the case we do not propose to enter. Our readers will next week have the opportunity of studying a valuable article on the position of married women teachers which Mrs. Crofts is contributing to our series on "The Law at Work." But there are general

considerations and general principles which the public ought not to allow themselves to blur and smudge by confused thinking. The dominant principle in making an appointment is to choose the most efficient worker; and the correlative is that an inefficient worker should be dismissed. Payment for work is not given for the same reasons or on the same principle as an allowance for maintenance, or for sickness, or old age, or for a young family. But a great many persons confuse these matters. And it is because of this confusion that we find competent married women teachers being dismissed because they have husbands to maintain them; inexperienced young teachers taken on because they require a maintenance; and celibate teachers in some instances paid a salary in lieu of a pension, although they have long grown slack or stale. It is sometimes said to be difficult to remove an unmarried woman teacher on the score of inefficiency. But it would seem to be quite easy to remove all teachers, good and bad together, because they are married. And so, while in an illogical world many look leniently on the prolonged employment of an indifferent public servant, they deny the woman worker the right to marry. And they do these things because (in their secret thoughts) they regard a maintenance as the really precious thing and the work itself as of little account.

Lunacy Administration.

Last week the Government introduced a Bill through the House of Lords to make certain changes in the present lunacy

administration. Some of the proposals are very welcome and desirable, especially that which stipulates for at least two women being on every Visiting Committee. This will bring a new influence to bear upon a number of the asylums which will almost certainly be for the benefit of the patients. But not all of the clauses of the Bill are beyond objection. The main object is to provide treatment for early mental cases which are not certifiable. In order to do this, various institutions will be licensed to accept such patients who will enter and leave voluntarily. But, quite without justification, these patients will be placed under the authority of the Board of Control, a body consisting of the Lunacy Commissioners, whose business it is to deal with the affairs of certified lunatics and none other. It is most undesirable and inexcusable that persons who cannot be accounted lunatics should be placed within the purview of the Lunacy Commissioners. This action will obviously extend the lunacy taint beyond the present radius. Uncertified patients are not lunatics, and lunacy is not an indefinite mental state, but a definite condition of legal disability, and certification is mainly intended for the control of the patients' person or estate. Uncertified mental patients who voluntarily go to an institution in order to be cured, should be the concern of the Minister of Health in the same way as are many other patients of many other kinds, and every effort should be made so to amend the Bill that this very grave injustice shall not be done to what may prove to be a very large number of persons who will, all unknowingly, become subject to the lunacy authorities and stigmatized with the lunacy taint.

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

References have appeared in our pages from time to time during the past few weeks to the question of unemployment among women. It is, of course, a problem in which we, as a woman's paper, are peculiarly interested. And it has in its bearing on the problem of domestic service a peculiar aspect of its own, which with other minor peculiarities differentiate it from the problem of unemployment in general. But in its fundamental courses, and in the main lines of its treatment by the Government it is, of course, part and parcel of the problem of unemployment in general; and as part and parcel it must be studied. We therefore venture to offer to our readers, especially those of them who are members of Women's Citizens' Associations or social study circles, some rough and general guidance on the study of the problem as a whole.

Up to the outbreak of war the standard textbook on unemployment was Sir William Beveridge's *Unemployment, a Problem of Industry*. The author was at that time an official in the Board of Trade, and was largely responsible for the institution of the Labour Exchanges in 1909 and for the inclusion in the National Insurance Act of 1911 of a limited measure of Unemployment Insurance. Since its publication the problem itself as well as the machinery for dealing with it, have altered profoundly. Nevertheless, Sir William Beveridge's analysis of the causes of unemployment, his discussion of the adjustment and maladjustment of supply and demand in the labour market, and his account of the part played by casual labour make an excellent starting-point for study. We therefore advise serious students to begin with Sir William Beveridge's *Unemployment, a Problem of Industry* (1912, Longmans, 9s.).

But it is only a starting-point. In the first place the aftermath of war and the dislocations of what we are pleased to call "peace" have intensified the evil to a degree never before experienced in the industrial history of this country or of any other. In the second place, the machinery for dealing with Unemployment has been enormously expanded. Unemployment insurance has been extended from 2½ million to something like 12 million wage-earners. The benefits originally contemplated have been supplemented by dependents' allowances and by "uncovenanted benefits" with their "special periods" and "gaps." The Poor Law Guardians are giving relief under conditions which would have astonished and appalled nineteenth century administrators. On the top of it all the Government is tentatively pursuing a policy of encouraging economic enterprise of various kinds by special grants-in-aid.

On the efficacy of this triple attack and on the soundness of the principles which underlie it, we do not propose at the moment to pronounce an opinion. But the student who has already approached the question with Sir William Beveridge's book as

a jumping-off place, will be well advised to proceed immediately to *The Third Winter of Unemployment* (P. S. King, Westminster, 7s. 6d.), a report published early in 1923 by a group of experts, including Professor Bowley, Professor Clay, Mr. Walter Layton, and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree. In this book the peculiarities of the present situation and the recent developments of public policy are described with admirable lucidity. It is one of the most striking contributions made during the past year to the study of social questions.

Finally, to those students who, having the facts of the situation in hand, wish to leave the beaten track of economic orthodoxy and venture into speculation and hypothesis, we recommend Mr. J. A. Hobson's *Economics of Unemployment* (Allen & Unwin, 4s. 6d.). In this book Mr. Hobson develops the theory which has long been associated with his name: the theory of under consumption. He holds that the disastrous recurring periods of unemployment to which our industrial system is subject are due in the main not to the causes assigned by Sir William Beveridge, but to a more deep-seated cause—a vast misfit between saving and spending resulting from a maldistribution of the product of industry as between the great mass of the wage-earners on the one hand, and those who are in a position to reinvest a considerable surplus income on the other. Any attempt to state Mr. Hobson's theory in a single sentence must necessarily give a crude and inadequate presentation of it. Our readers must go straight to the source.

And, of course, behind the whole problem looms the wider problem of international relations; for unemployment as it exists to-day is very largely, if not mainly, an international question. On this factor our above-mentioned authors naturally lay due stress. But the most vivid presentation of the international aspect which we have yet come across is to be found in the second chapter of Mr. Keynes' famous book, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* (1920, Macmillan, 8s. 6d.). Though he is not here dealing primarily with unemployment, Mr. Keynes' masterly lightning sketch of the economic structure of Western Europe gives us the background that we want. Indeed, we are almost tempted after all to recommend this particular chapter as a starting-point for study.

If our readers follow our instructions thus far they will at least have made a beginning. We do not pretend that in doing so they will have achieved certainty or peace of mind; or that they will know all that there is to be known about the problem of unemployment. But at any rate they will have convinced themselves of its complexity.¹

¹ All the books mentioned can be borrowed from the Edward Wright Library, N.U.S.E.C., 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By Our POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

The chief political events of the week have taken place away from the Houses of Parliament. It is some years since four speeches of the importance of those delivered on Friday by Mr. Asquith, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Churchill, and on Saturday by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, each examining the existing situation from a different point of view, have synchronized with the weekend; and it follows that a considerable amount of political thinking must have followed among the rank and file. One result of Mr. Churchill's speech, for instance, was to provide a justification, of which she was quick to avail herself, of Mrs. Hilton Philipson's Conservative candidature in her husband's late National Liberal constituency.

The truth is that there are three important schools of thought in politics to-day. The first, of which Mr. Churchill is the most recent prophet, is the school of the "Haves" versus the "Have Nots"; or, as he would prefer to call it, a union of all moderate and right-thinking persons to combat the Socialist menace. According to this school, to which Mrs. Philipson adheres, no point of difference can be discovered between a moderate Liberal and a moderate Conservative: their mutual opponents are, on the one hand, "the forces of reaction" represented by a diminishing body of crusty old Tories, and, on the other, "the forces of revolution," i.e. organized labour viewed as a sort of Red secret society with its eyes on the throats and pockets of the rich. It is an ingenious idea; in fact, it is too ingenious, and belongs rather to the political world of Mr. William Le Queux's novels than to the scheme of things as we know it.

The second school of thought is that of those tenets both Lord Curzon and Mr. Asquith have, from their respective standpoints, give illustration. As they see Great Britain, it is still divided into what they are accustomed to qualify as "the two great parties of the State"—Tory and Whig, Unionist and Radical: Conservative and Liberal. The great interest in the number and prestige of the Labour Party since the war they would explain partly by the disillusionment of the general public with the works of the Coalition of "the two great parties in the State" (Labour being in the lucky position of having no record of failure to be thrown in its teeth), and partly because of the public distaste for the quarrels that have sundered both the other parties. In their view, in so far as there is a Socialist menace, the best way of combating it is for Conservatism and Liberalism to become live forces again. They see the youth of the country being attracted to Labour, not so much because it believes in the practicability of the Labour Party's policy as because it is carried away by the enthusiasm and vitality which the members of that party display. And seeing this, they are each of them preaching Conservative and Liberal revival in order to recapture the imagination of the young.

The third point of view is that of the Labour Party, which has, at least, the advantage of extreme simplicity. Let the forces of Progress, says Mr. Macdonald in effect, unite under my banner, and let the rest be one party, or two, as they please. The effect of this would be to fuse the bulk of the Liberal Party in the Labour Party and drive the remainder into the arms of Mr. Bonar Law, thus reverting to the two-party system. This view approximates to that of Mr. Churchill, and, like his proposal, is attractive on the surface but hedged round with difficulties upon examination. Such a plan would virtually amount to a Liberal-Labour Coalition; and a Coalition by any other name would smell as bad. It is an open secret that Mr. Macdonald finds considerable difficulty in holding together the "Liberal" wing of his existing party and the Glasgow Socialists. How could he broaden his platform without alienating supporters on one side or the other? What would it avail him to capture the Independent Liberal Party at the cost of losing the Independent Labour Party? His problem is in truth much the same as that of Mr. Lloyd George, and it does not seem likely that the solution of our political difficulties will come by these means.

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

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

The leader will deal with Unemployed Women and Domestic Service, while under the heading of Burning Questions, Foreign Women in Licensed Houses will be discussed. There will also be a Whitsuntide message from Miss Edith Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E.

A PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY IN VIENNA.

Vienna, that former city of fashion and gaiety, has not in the past been particularly famed for advanced democratic progress, so that it is especially interesting to note the movement that has arisen within the last few years towards providing advanced education in the arts and sciences approaching university standards for the working classes.

The Foulkenheim, or People's University, is an achievement of which a republican country may well be proud. Compulsory State education, in Austria as in most other countries, ceases just at an age when the average boy or girl is able to profit by it and develop a taste for knowledge, and just as our own W.E.A. has arisen to meet the needs of those whose taste for literature, science, and art is not satiated at the age of 14, so the Vienna Foulkenheim caters for those who have vigour and energy to spare for self-culture after their day's work is over.

Our visit to the Foulkenheim unfortunately took place during the August vacation when the building was empty save for the courteous young Austrian secretary, one of the few paid full-time workers employed. We were unable, therefore, to see the students themselves but were told they were chiefly factory, shop and office workers and many, especially, came from the glass and pottery works for which Vienna is famous.

The vacation necessarily coincided with the long vacation of Vienna University many of whose professors and advanced students, poor as they are, voluntarily give their services for tuition and coaching and so enable the students' fees to be devoted to general expenses, the maintenance of the library fund and improved scientific equipment.

Situated in the old quiet quarter of the city, the building, with its cool spacious class-rooms and large entrance hall, was an immense relief after the horrors of the crowded hospitals and relief centres we had previously been visiting.

The Foulkenheim consists of one large many-storied house presented some years ago by an Austrian philanthropist to the university committee and used by them rent free.

The secretary spoke to us with pride of the interest and support in their work given by men well known in the arts and sciences, and also by philanthropists and politicians of every shade of opinion. The donations of these and a very small grant from the State practically support the Foulkenheim and in many cases makes it possible to receive students too poor to pay even the purely nominal fees required. At the same time the working classes in Vienna to-day are temporarily better off than the unfortunate professional and middle classes and those dependent upon fixed incomes; weekly wages, thanks to the strength of trade unions, having more nearly kept pace with the rising cost of living than the salaries of professional and business men.

Every evening in term time from about 5 to 10.30 p.m. lectures and classes are carried on throughout the building, the most popular being literature, history, economics, sociology and psychology.

Judging by the very modern and up-to-date psychological section in the library the students in Freud's own city are given every opportunity of studying the rival schools of thought—indeed our guide, himself a medical student at Vienna University, remarked that the collection of modern authors on medical, social and industrial psychology was not equalled in his own library.

We visited the science laboratory and a small natural history museum and then climbed the stone staircase to the very top of the building where the music rooms are placed. Here musical theory is taught, orchestral and choral classes are held and the students encouraged to write and perform original compositions for their annual and terminal concerts.

The workers in these rooms seemed particularly lucky in the wonderful views obtainable of Vienna and the surrounding country from the windows, surely very delightful after a day spent in the factory or workshop.

The Foulkenheim is not able at present to offer any recognition for work done in the shape of degrees, diplomas, or certificates, but it is able to offer to the humblest worker in Vienna scope and opportunity for disinterested learning and knowledge.

In the short time at our disposal we were not able to survey all the various branches of work and only heard of the excellent refectory provided for the students; but it was indeed realized that in the city where material wealth and prosperity are at their lowest ebb the flame of intellectualism burns brightly and "the crop prepared its fruit to yield." M. FRANCES ELLIOTT.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN GERMANY (contd.)

By Dr. ALICE SALOMON.

The objections which have been raised in all countries against the family allowances that they would tend to a preference on the part of the employers for unmarried people, has been met by the establishment of compensation funds (adjustment funds) for whole industries.

It is the object of these funds to distribute the cost of the family allowances equally on all firms and works. Yet these institutions are not very widely spread in Germany, in any case they are far from being a general arrangement. Sometimes these funds have been organized for an industry or trade on a national, sometimes on a local basis. There is, for instance, a national fund from the tariff association of German chemists and dispensaries; others exist for the Berlin factory workers, the metal workers, for trade employees, for all wage earners in the electricity works of Saxony and many others. Sometimes, these compensation funds are based on the tariff agreement, and in some cases they are under the control of employers and employees; in other cases they have been introduced by the employers alone. The attitude of both parties is still very uncertain, and there is no unanimous opinion about the merits of the system. Some of the trade union leaders as well as many associations of factory owners are very much opposed to it, and they are still convinced, that the general as well as the individual well-being is better furthered by individual responsibility for the economic position of a man's family, and by a wage system, which pays the worker according to his efficiency, and not according to his needs. This opinion is probably not only dictated by traditions of liberalism, but also by the overpowering need of an increase of production in an impoverished country. But in spite of many adversaries the movement is spreading very fast. The socialistic tendencies of the present moment are stronger than the objections and difficulties. At a time when ever-increasing groups of the population look to the community for support and provision of their needs—the war-widows, the disabled men, the unemployed, the people who were expelled from the lost or occupied provinces, the families who have a small annuity or who used to live on a small pension or revenue,—at such a time, the idea of family endowment, of wages according to needs is bound to take root and to make its way. If the result regarding production, regarding the national wealth, is uncertain, there is doubtless a most beneficent result felt in large families. Frequently complaints are made that the amount of the family allowance does not nearly cover the expense caused by children, and this is certainly true. It is only sufficient to alleviate the lot of large families. That is all. But it is something. The family allowance will hardly have an effect on the number of children who are brought into the world. But it may prevent the children who are alive from being insufficiently nourished and educated. Social workers especially are of opinion that among the working classes the effects of family allowances are already felt, not only in that they create a better economic position for the large families, but that they give gifted children a better chance to be educated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A considerable amount has been written in Germany during the past few years both for and against the system of family allowances. Unfortunately, a great deal of it is scattered through the pages of periodicals, many of them being trade and trade union journals which are not easily accessible to the British reader. Much has appeared, for instance, in the *Zentralblatt*, the journal of the Christian Trade Unions; much in the *Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung*. But *Soziale Praxis*, a periodical which is available in many British libraries, published during 1921 and 1922 numerous articles both for and against family allowances. The best and most comprehensive work on the subject, however, is Gerhard Braun's book, *Der Soziallohn und seine wirtschaftliche Bedeutung*, published by the "Vereinigung wissenschaftlicher Vertreter." It is a small paper-covered book, and is at present being sold at 5,000 marks. British readers could in all probability be certain of obtaining it through booksellers in this country at something less than double its published price. To judge from the very considerable literature of the subject, and the striking statistics which it includes, the wage system of Germany is undergoing a process of change which is hardly less spectacular than the current events which at present overshadow it.

THE LAW AT WORK.¹

CONFERENCE ON PENAL REFORM.

Under the auspices of the Women's Local Government Society a Conference of Women Magistrates, Councillors, and Guardians was held last week in the City Council Chamber at Manchester. Important addresses were given on Education, Smoke Abatement, and the Unmarried Mother, but this article will deal only with the session which was devoted to Penal Reform. The Conference was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Alexander M. Paterson, one of H.M. Prison Commissioners, as the speaker on Juvenile Delinquency, and of Major FitzClarence, the Governor of Strangeways Prison, Manchester, as the Chairman.

The Chairman in his address spoke strongly on the need of some change in the Debtors' Act. Under this Act a large number of persons are imprisoned every year, mainly for the crime of poverty, which makes it impossible for them to pay their debts. He stated the deplorable fact that in the year ending 31st March last the number of male debtors imprisoned in Strangeways Gaol was no less than 1,353.

Mr. Paterson declared that poverty and slum life were the main factors in juvenile crime. As many as 99% of our juvenile offenders came from the poorest parts of our towns and cities, and the surest way therefore to stop the product was to stop the conditions that made it. He spoke of birching as a lazy and easy, but not an effective way, of dealing with boy offenders, except that it might sometimes be salutary if followed by a period of probation. A later speaker had a better opinion of birching as a punishment. In this connection it is interesting to quote a statement made in a recently published book, *Sanderson of Oundle*: "Corporal punishment brings with it its own consolations of martyrdom—an almost comfortable glow of exaltation, pride in one's fortitude, a consciousness of being the object of general sympathy and interest, and a feeling that one had expiated one's crime, that by-gones are by-gones, and that one can forthwith and honourably prepare for some new naughtiness if one is prepared to accept new risks."

Mr. Paterson said he was anxious to see the day when no young person under 21 would be sent to prison at all. The alternatives were Remand Houses, Bail, Probation, or an extension of the Borstal Institutions. These last naturally received much commendation from Mr. Paterson, though he owned later in the discussion that it was the Borstal of the future that he was eulogizing rather than that of the present, as many proposed reforms had not yet been completed. It was clear that his own desires and hopes were all in the direction of allowing greater responsibility and self-direction to the young people in these institutions. He quoted figures to show the number of those who had not been reconvicted since leaving Borstal, which appeared fairly satisfactory, but if given the other way so as to show the number who have been reconvicted (240 out of the 600 released in 1912, and 155 out of the 622 released in 1921), we see at once how much room there is for further improvement before the Borstal treatment is really effective in rehabilitating these young offenders. In the discussion a criticism was made of the fact that there was only one Borstal for girls. The speaker thought that it was impossible to deal effectively in one institution with 160 girls of varying character and experiences. The suggestion was made that, if it was still necessary to imprison some lads under 21, one of the existing prisons which was no longer used might be set apart for them, so that they might be completely away from the atmosphere and regime of adult prison life.

Miss Beatrice Kitson, J.P., gave an interesting address on Prison Reform, in which she spoke of the degrading and humiliating effect of many of the conditions of prison life, and urged that the treatment should be more constructive instead of negative or even harmful, as it is to-day.

REVIEWS.

THE DANGEROUS AGE.

For some years past the National Birth-rate Commission, a body of experts constituted under official benediction by the National Council of Public Morals, has been investigating the problem of population. During the war it published a thick volume entitled *The Declining Birth Rate*. In 1920 it followed

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

THE COOK'S HERB-PATCH.

If you value health and good cooking you will set apart a small piece of ground, not too far from the kitchen, for a herb patch; and if you possess a cook get her to look upon it as her own. I know a woman who lives in the country who has only one servant, but both mistress and maid are great gardeners and one is a splendid cook. Between them they cultivate their plot of ground, and between them they have compiled a book of cooking recipes, each of which has been tested in their own cottage. The maid worked, the mistress wrote, and the visitors enjoyed the good things made. It is a great pleasure when one is cooking or about to cook to be able to gather fresh sweet-smelling herbs, and it is delicious to have their fragrance come in at window and door.

Many girls like gardening, and a garden gives them an interest outside the four walls of a kitchen which has many beneficial results. If a cook has even a small piece of ground of her own she doesn't want to leave it, and to cook something grown by oneself is enchanting.

What to put in it.

Parsley, of course, and at least three sowings in the year—February, June, and September. In December a few plants may be removed to a frame-light to guard against possible failure during frost. It is biennial.

Chervil for salads, stuffings, sauces, and omelettes. Sow in early Spring, at Midsummer, and Autumn.

Burnet, because it cannot be bought as a rule in these days, and an Italian proverb says: "The salad is neither good nor good-looking when there is no pimpernel." Now *this* pimpernel is our common burnet, the plant we call pimpernel is poisonous. The roots are perennial, and should be divided in early spring. It likes a dry and chalky soil.

Tarragon, slender and elegant, is also perennial, and is propagated by cuttings or divisions of the roots. It is useful for vinegar, pickling, and salad. It has to be protected in winter.

Thyme, of course—lemon and orange thyme—for flavouring stuffings, sauces, pickles, stews, soups, jugged hare, etc. The dried flowers have been often used in the same way as lavender to preserve linen from insects.

Ravigôte for Sauces and Salads.

Chives, to complete a ravigôte mixture with chervil, tarragon, parsley, and burnet, for sauce, sprinkling over chops, steaks, salads, cold fish, *omelettes aux fines herbes*, and many other dishes. Marjoram for seasonings, and sweet marjoram leaves in salads. Rosemary for flavouring stews, fish, and meat sauces. The leaves can also be used in small quantities for summer cups, such as cider and claret cups, and a small pinch can be put in salads. It is also used as a hair-wash, and in olden days rosemary wine was made.

Sir Thomas More writes: "As for rosmarine, I lette it runne all over my garden walls, not onlie because my bees love it, but because it is the herb sacred to remembrance, and therefore to friendship; whence a sprig of it hath a dumb language, that maketh it the chosen emblem of our funeral wakes and in our buriall grounds."

"Where rosemary flourished," it is said, "the woman ruled." Borage has lovely blue star-like flowers; another variety, snow-white. Once sown it will come up year after year. Bees delight in it. Its flowers, with those of nasturtiums, make a charming decoration for a lettuce salad, with which they should be mingled and eaten.

The fresh herb has a cucumber-like fragrance. The leaves and flowers of borage put into wine make men and women glad and merry and drive away all sadness, dulness, and melancholy.

I, Borage, bring alwaies Courage."

Petals of marigolds can be culled for soups, and nasturtium seeds for pickles.

Mrs. M. Grieve, F.R.H.S., The Whins Medicinal Herb School and Farm, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, has written a little book, *Culinary Herbs: How to Grow and Where to Sell*, price 3s., post free. Seeds, cuttings, etc., can be obtained from the same place.

MARY EVELYN.

(Next week: "Labour-Saving Cooking"—continued.)

this up with an equally thick volume entitled *Problems of Population and Parenthood*. Taken together, these reports cover a wide field of investigation, including, among other aspects of the question, birth-control, emigration, housing, venereal disease, and the various other factors influencing human fertility. They consist mainly of verbatim evidence obtained from acknowledged experts in the various matters dealt with, and constitute very valuable raw material for students of the population problem.

Almost immediately after the publication of the second report, the Commission was reconstituted with new terms of reference, including "The Development and Education of Young Citizens for Worthy Parenthood"; and upon this particular aspect of the main problem its energies have been concentrated from that day to this. The result of its labour is now to hand in the form of a third large volume of evidence¹ preceded by a short report summarizing the main conclusions drawn from it. The Commissioners agree with the great majority of witnesses that education on sex matters should begin before the age of 13-14, when, as a rule, interest in such questions spontaneously arises. They believe, however, that such education should be given as far as possible without definite description and without stress upon deterrent appeals to the personal danger of abuse. As a concrete scheme, they quote with approval a syllabus of gradual and continuous instruction submitted by Miss Edith Cooper, of Birmingham. More general conclusions emphasize the need for industrial welfare development, better recreation grounds, careful and scientific feeding, and prohibition of the sale of spirits to persons under 21 years of age. As with the two preceding volumes, however, so with this present volume, it is the verbatim evidence which constitutes the chief value of the publication, and much of this is contributed by members of the Commission themselves. Among the thirty-one witnesses who were examined we find, selecting at random, such distinguished names as J. H. Badley, of Bedales' School, Miss Lilian Barker, Dr. Lyttleton, the Bishop of Peterborough, W. Clarke-Hall, General Baden-Powell, Dr. Crichton Miller, Commandant Allen, and Cecil Leeson.

At the risk of seeming ungracious to a body of thoughtful and public-spirited people who have given time and energy to the performance of a service for which other thoughtful and public-spirited people will be grateful, it is now our intention to criticize. There is one conclusion which cries aloud to Heaven for expression from every page of the evidence before us—and the Commissioners have not expressed it. Thirteen to fifteen years is the age of puberty; the age of emotional and physiological disturbance; the formative age; the dangerous age; the age at which young public school boys are most carefully studied and safeguarded. But it is, incidentally, the age at which the great majority of boys and girls in this country are pitchforked out of the school into the freedom and turmoil of the labour market and the street. As though the physiological and psychological disturbance of that age were not enough, our social system adds yet another disturbance: a violent and wholly disastrous change of environment. Why did not the Commissioners face up to the most vital and inevitable conclusion of all, and say boldly that until we are prepared to raise the school age to sixteen or seventeen and provide decent secondary education, for all our attempts to protect the adolescent are as so many cups of water poured over London Bridge to increase the tidal flow at Teddington? They must have seen it, for nobody, reading the evidence, could avoid seeing it. Why, then, did they not say it? There is only one explanation of their silence. They are practical people who know that they are living in a country which is on the whole not much interested in education, and therefore reluctant to spend on it good money which might be more profitably spent on beer or super-dreadnoughts. They knew that they were living under a mean-spirited and short-sighted Government which cannot be expected to undertake any new commitments in the sphere of education—a cynical and lazy Government; a tranquil and time-serving Government with a "negative policy"; in fact, a devil-worshipping Government, for did not Mephistopheles once say in a moment of honest self-revelation: "I am the spirit of Negation." M. D. STOCKS.

[We do not accept any responsibility for the opinions expressed by the writer of this article.—Ed.]

¹ *Youth and the Race*, edited by Sir James Marchant (Kegan Paul, 15s. net). This volume has recently been added to the Edward Wright Library, N.U.S.E.C., 62 Oxford Street, W.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices : Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone : Museum 6910.

SUMMER SCHOOL : PORTINSCALE, NEAR KESWICK. 21st September to 28th September, 1923.

We are glad to say that we have been able to make arrangements for rather more rooms and are looking forward to receiving a good many applications. Priority will be given to those who are willing to speak and to lead Study Circles on the subjects on our programme, and to the officers and members of our own Societies. Small classes will be arranged on the Reforms on the Programme of the N.U.S.E.C. and on the economic, social and legal assumptions on which they are based. These will be grouped as follows :—

1. "The Voice of the People." Franchise, Electoral Methods, including Proportional Representation; Public Opinion.
2. "The Law and the Woman." Status, Disabilities, Privileges, Current Legislation.
3. "Women and Economics." Theory of Wages, Equal Pay and Equal Work, the Right to Work, Industrial Legislation.
4. International Relationships. The Work of the League of Nations, the Congress, the Present European Situation.

A class of Methods of Public Speaking will be arranged. Lodgings may be had from £3 3s. School fee £1 5s. Further particulars on application to the Secretary.

WOMAN'S YEAR BOOK.

Voluntary Workers are urgently needed at Headquarters to help compile material for the Year Book. Any amount of work, from one morning to full time, from workers experienced or inexperienced can be made use of.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

BRISTOL S.E.C.

The Annual Meeting of the Standing Committee was held by the kind invitation of the Misses Tanner at their house on 25th April. After refreshments and a social half-hour, the Reports were read and adopted, and one of the delegates who attended the Annual Conference gave a stimulating account of that occasion. An interesting discussion followed, and, while realizing the hopefulness of the situation as regards Equal Franchise, the Members felt the increased necessity of keeping that aim always before them. Copies of the WOMAN'S LEADER were sold and distributed. The question of Women Clerks in the large Banks was introduced, and the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting views with anxiety the decision of the large Banks to relegate their women clerks to a permanent lower status than that of men, and urges Headquarters to take action on the subject."

CARLISLE W.C.A.

On Thursday, 3rd May, Mrs. Sewell, St. Ann's, Carlisle, was elected to the City Council. She was the nominee of the Carlisle Women Citizens' Association, and had two opponents—Mr. John Wesley Storey (Independent) and Mr. Angus McLean (Labour). The result of the poll was :—

Mrs. Sewell	455
Mr. Storey	378
Mr. McLean	123
Spoilt papers	2
Majority	77

Out of a total of 1,400 electors 958 voted. Mrs. Sewell is a daughter of Mr. Rimington, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Cumberland, and is the second lady to enter the City Council, of which her husband is already a member.

ROTHERHAM W.C.A.

A public meeting was held in February on "The Need for Women Police," addressed by Commandant Mary Allen, following upon which a resolution was sent to the local Watch Committee. Information was received that the resolution had been considered, and that it was decided on the ground of economy to defer the appointment of Women Police for one year. This is a distinct gain, especially as the Chief Constable was "against" previous to this meeting.

WEST BROMWICH S.E.C.

On Friday, 27th April, a public meeting was held, presided over by His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Bell) and addressed by the Borough Member (Mr. F. O. Roberts), on the subject of "Proportional Representation." Mr. Roberts is an enthusiastic supporter of this measure, and gave a lucid and illuminating explanation of the changes involved by this scheme. That the audience was interested was proved by the number who accepted the Chairman's invitation to ask questions.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND LIMITED COMPANIES.

MADAM,—I cannot see that it makes very much difference if the ruling directorate is elected by consumers or by shareholders. The real choice of directors lies with an inner ring both in the C.W.S. and an ordinary limited liability company. What can the average consumer or shareholder know of the business capacity of the directors proposed to him? He accepts them if they are proposed by other directors whose names he has become familiar with on the annual reports of his association or company.

Both sets of directors do work for profit, and do make profits. The Co-operative Stores are supposed to divide their profits among all their consumers; but probably because they are so numerous they are not able to seriously undersell the most capably managed multiple shops. I mean that the amount of profit they make, when divided up among all consumers, does not amount to enough to enable co-operative stores to drive other trades out of the market. In the same way, if the shares of a company are very widely held, even a large dividend does not accumulate wealth in a few hands.

We find that in this type of company the richest man is the highly paid managing director or expert adviser, and I have no doubt co-operative societies pay the market price for these officials.

In short, I cannot see much difference between a consumer who pays officials to make profits for him, and a shareholder who does the same thing. Both set the machinery in motion, whereby a great community is fed, lodged and clothed, so both seem to me to be useful citizens.

The real practical difference is that in a co-operative society all the profits cannot get into a very few hands, and this may always happen with a company. One or two far-sighted men may guess rightly that the company is on the way to make money, and may buy up a large proportion of the shares before they rise in price.

These men may either be great blessings to the community or great curses. From them comes the initiative which leads to improvements in methods of trade, and from the black sheep among them comes the abuse of wealth into a means of tyranny and oppression. Whether the good or evil predominate, no attempt has yet succeeded in eliminating them. In fact, if we can learn from history, the more governments try and control and fetter trade, the worse traders appear to become. The saying that "every country has the Jews it deserves" has great truth in it.

The feeling of the earlier ages against usury was identical with the modern reprobation of capitalism.

We have learnt that a moneylender may be a great help to every kind of business. We call him a banker now. But he fulfils many of the purposes which Isaac of York also served at the risk of his life.

MAUD SELBORNE.

THE CAPITAL LEVY.

MADAM,—Having read with interest the articles in a recent issue on the Capital Levy question, I write to draw attention to one point to which I have not yet seen reference in any article I have read, namely the unfairness of incidence of such a levy.

E. X., a man of very moderate income, leads a hard-working and self-denying life for many years in order to save enough (say £6,000 or £7,000) for him and his wife to live in comparative comfort when he is too old to work.

Z., a man in the Civil Service, or other employment to which a pension is attached, spends the whole of an ample income, secure in the prospect of his pension on retirement when he is still young enough to enjoy life.

X. would have to contribute to a Capital Levy while Z. would escape! I could instance other cases where this unfairness would operate, but it would make this letter too long. I should be glad to know whether such cases have been considered by those who favour the idea of a Capital Levy.

E. K. BRADFIELD (Mrs.).

WOMEN BANK CLERKS.

MADAM,—May I draw your attention to the case of Women Bank Clerks? It doesn't seem to be generally known that the large banks have decided to retain Women as clerks, but they have also decided to relegate them to a definitely inferior status to that of the men.

They are never to be allowed to occupy other than subordinate positions or to receive more than a junior's salary. I feel sure that this glaring injustice could be done away with if sufficient publicity were given to the subject. Would it be possible for your valuable and widely read paper to ventilate the subject?

J. M. BARETH.

HOUSING.

MADAM,—Your article on "Inheritance and Bequest" throws light on the results of the Industrial Revolution, when "private enterprise gave the population of the eighteen-twenties just those houses for which there was an effective economic demand," and of the effects of a "furiously circulating currency" in Hamburg. The moral is that the unsound economic system or shall we say condition of affairs in Germany is going to leave the finest monument to posterity. While I believe that inflation in Germany will end in chaos we should pause and think whether we cannot so modify our system that decent houses can be built.

This country possesses within its borders the labour, the raw materials, and the directing ability so that excellent houses can be built—so in terms of physical facts it is absurd to say we cannot "afford" these houses.

I wonder whether any of your readers have heard how the market at St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, was built? If not, it may prove food for thought. The inhabitants of Guernsey formed a committee who sought authority from the Governor, De Lisle Broch, to raise a loan in London or Paris so that they could proceed with the work. His reply was "Are you going to build a market for bankers?" He then showed them how they could do without a loan, but use their own "real credit", i.e. their

ability of themselves, without outside aid, to build that market provided the proper financial credits were created. There was no mystery about it, and it amounted to issuing market script in convenient denominations so that it could be used as money. The script was used to pay the workmen and tradespeople concerned, and the market was built. As rents were collected the script was gradually redeemed, and in ten years time the people of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, had a penny in interest.

Though we could well afford to build houses by some such scheme, we cannot afford to mortgage posterity to financiers. Why is finance made such a "mystery"? As the economy "stunt" has gone mad; as all the essential schemes so dear to the heart of right-thinking people—whether men or women—are held up by this foolish parrot cry, is it not time that women demanded an impartial inquiry into our financial system as the one primary step necessary towards a better world?

R. F. BOYD GAUDIN.

NORTH-WESTERN FEDERATION (N.U.S.E.C.)

BIRKENHEAD AND DISTRICT W.C.A.

The expeditions to works and public institutions, which have proved such a success the last two years, are being continued, and about twelve have been arranged for the summer season. Two whist drives have been held to raise funds for the Association and a Garden Fête is being arranged for June for the same purpose. The preliminary appeal for funds to start a Working Girls' Club has been so successful that a public meeting will be held on 7th May, when a Committee will be appointed and a scheme presented for adoption.

BOLTON W.C.A.

At a well-attended Conference on "The Need of Women in Public Life," held on 1st May, a resolution was passed urging the Government to make the proposed grants in aid applicable to larger houses than those contemplated by the Ministry of Health. Able speeches in defence of the "parlour" for the working-class home were delivered by Mrs. Agnew and Mrs. Monks. Further resolutions were passed on the need for more Women Magistrates and for the appointment of women as Old Age Pensions Officers, School Attendance Officers, and Relieving Officers. About twenty different women's organizations were represented at the conference, while at the public meeting held on the evening of the same day sympathetic speeches were made on the same subjects by the Rev. S. C. Carpenter (Vicar of Bolton), who presided, and by Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan and Mr. Isaac Edwards.

CHESTER W.C.A.

At a meeting held on 1st May a resolution was passed thanking Sir Charles Cayser (M.P. for Chester) for his interest in the humane treatment of worn-out horses, and asking him to urge the Government to stop the live export of such horses and to insist that they shall be humanely slaughtered in this country and only the carcasses exported overseas. The five delegates who attended the Annual Meeting of the N.U.S.E.C., in making their report, touched specially on the Need and Opportunities for Women Police, the controversial points of the treatment of Venereal Disease, Employment of Married Women, and the case for the open discussion of Birth Control. The value of the WOMAN'S LEADER to women who work and think was also pointed out, and a lively discussion followed.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM: INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL. 16th to 29th August, 1923. Podedbrady, Czecho-Slovakia.

SUBJECT: "SOCIAL PEACE."

It is proposed to devote the session to discussions of the general topic of "Social Peace," giving the mornings to lectures in economic and social problems, and presenting in the afternoons and evenings some implication of the subject in literature, art, education, and ethics. The lectures will be given by leading exponents of reform from all parts of the world.

Podedbrady is an attractive town, a bathing resort about an hour's ride from Prague east, surrounded by pine forests, on the bank of the River Elbe. There are excellent bathing facilities, both hot mineral baths and river baths.

The Bath Resort and the Old Castle (with quite modern equipment) are both under the same management, and promise comfortable accommodation for all. Should there be an overflow, however, it can be catered for in the other hotels in the town.

Price for Students from Great Britain and Ireland, £7. Cheap fares can be obtained for a party, £7 10s. return. Full particulars from Miss Evans, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

Educational Union for the Realisation of Spiritual Values.

HOLIDAY CONFERENCE AT ILKLEY, YORKS AUGUST 4TH TO 18TH, 1923.

Dr. RUDOLF STEINER will lecture on "EDUCATION IN THE LIGHT OF ANTHROPOLOGY."

Teachers from the Waldorf School, Stuttgart (of which Dr. Steiner is Educational Director), will take part.

Demonstrations of the New Art of Eurythmy will be given.
For Particulars apply to the Secretary—

Ilkley Educational Conference, 46 Gloucester Place, W. 1.



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COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

MAY 12. Sunderland.
 MAY 13. Gateshead, Lewisham, Holloway, Kingston-on-Thames, and Ensom.
 MAY 14. Brighton, North Islington, Stockton-on-Tees, Leyton.
 MAY 15. Carlisle, Brentwood, Burgess Hill, Plymouth, Congleton, Waterloo.
 MAY 16. Dulwich, Burgh Heath.
 MAY 17. Southampton.
 MAY 18. Bournemouth.

MISS MAUDE ROYDEN.

Lately returned from U.S.A., lectures on England and America. Kingsway Hall, Thursday, MAY 17, at 8 p.m. Supported by Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard. Chair: The Viscountess Astor, M.P. All numbered and reserved seats, 10s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s. Apply (kindly enclosing stamped addressed envelope) Miss Braithwaite, Guildhouse, 12 Berwick St., Victoria, S.W. 1.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION SOCIETY.

MAY 9, and Successive Wednesdays. School of Economics. 5 p.m. Course of Lectures on "Methods of Election." Ticket for the course 10s. Lecturer: Mr. J. H. Humphreys (Sec. P.R. Society). Forms of application from P.R. Society, 32 Victoria Street, or School of Economics.

GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS SOCIETY.

MAY 14. (Entrance Berwick St., Victoria). 3 p.m. "How to end Unemployment." Speaker: F. W. Pethick Lawrence (author of "The Capital Levy").

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB.

MAY 16. 8.15 p.m. Annual General Meeting.

N.U.S.E.C.

MAY 14. 18 Park Row, Leeds. 5.30 p.m. Annual Meeting.

EXHIBITION and SALE of Embroidered Frocks, Linen, Lingerie, made by peasants in devastated villages near Verdun.—Miss RACHEL ALEXANDER, Aubrey House, Campden Hill, W. 8 (Station: Notting Hill Gate). **Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, May 16th, 17th, 18th, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.**

THE PLANE TREE RESTAURANT, LTD.
 106 GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C.1. Mus. 6027.
LUNCH and TEA at moderate prices.
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 Orders delivered or sent by post.

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

WHERE TO LIVE.

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

HOSTEL FOR VISITORS AND WORKERS; terms from 4s. 6d. per night, or from 18s. 6d. per week, room and breakfast.—Mrs. K. Wilkinson, 59 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers single bedrooms to residents between the ages of 18 and 40. Frequent vacancies for visitors also. Excellent catering, unlimited hot water. Airy sitting-room. Only 2 min. from Tube and Underground. Rooms with partial board, 33s. to 38s. weekly.—Apply, 15 Trebovir Road, Earls Court.

FOR LADIES (students and others), accommodation with partial board; gas fires; single rooms from £2 2s., double from 30s.—19 Endsleigh Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

LOW GREEN HOUSE, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks.—Paying guests received; good centre for walks, tennis club, charabanc.—Particulars from Miss Smith.

LOVELY HEREFORDSHIRE.—Guests received in Country House; golf, tennis, and garage.—Terms, Taylor Smith, Marsh Court, Leominster.

FREE leaflet descriptive of HUT DWELLINGS and delightful mixed camp life in the Weald of Sussex for artistic and literary adults and children.—Nicholls, Ballinger Grange, Great Missenden, Bucks.

HOUSING, GARDENING, Etc.

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

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

IRISH LINEN ROLLER TOWELLING.—Remnant bundles of extra strong durable linen roller towelling, sufficient to make 4 towels, 2½ yards long, 11s. per bundle.—Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

REMNANT BUNDLES OF COLOURED DRESS LINEN, fine quality which we can recommend for Ladies' Summer Frocks. These bundles contain two Dress Lengths, 4 yards each, 35 inches wide in any of the following colours:—Saxe, Kingfisher, Rose, Lemon, Tangerine, Orange, Nut Brown, Coffee, Jade, Sage, Grey, Lavender, and Helio. Two Dress Lengths in a bundle, 18s., postage 9d. extra. This is an exceptional bargain; these bundles are to-day worth 32s.—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.

UNCRUSHABLE DRESS LINEN for Spring and Summer wear, all pure linen, dyed perfectly fast colours in Sky, Azuline, Sapphire, Butcher, Marine, Navy, Shell Pink, Rose Pink, Coral, Old Rose, Tangerine, White, Ivory, Cream, Lemon, Gold, Orange, Flame, Biscuit, Beige, Rust, Brick, Cerise, Cherry, Tabac, Tan, Nut Brown, Coffee, Nigger, Jade, Emerald, Reseda, Myrtle, Grey, Mole, Helio, Lavender, Fuchsia, Pansy, and Black. 36 inches wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. To-day's value, 5s. 6d. per yard. These lovely dress linens will be very largely worth this year. Patterns Free. For all orders under 20s. add 9d. for postage.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

DRESS.

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

THE HAT DOCTOR, 3a Little Sussex Place, Hyde Park Square, W. 2, 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, 12s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

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

PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C. 2. Phone, Central 6049. Estab'd 1908.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANN POPE will be at the office of THE WOMAN'S LEADER on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays from 2 to 5, and will be pleased to give advice or information on household matters free to subscribers, beginning 16th April. An Employment Agency for "House Assistants" is also being organized, and all letters should in future be addressed: Miss Ann Pope, "House Assistants' Centre," THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1. The fees for letters by post are still 1s. (2 questions); recipes from 2d. each. The Employment fees will be 1s. registration in every case; 2s. to be paid by assistants free to subscribers, beginning 16th April. All letters must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope and the proper fees.

HELP OTHERS TO HELP THEMSELVES HONESTLY.—Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society: D.P.A.S.'s at all H.M. Prisons, assisting over 20,000 annually, irrespective sex, creed, age, nationality. Wives and children aided.—W. W. Jemmett, F.I.S.A., Secretary, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 5, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Secretary, Miss P. Strachey, Information Department for advice about Women's Work and Training, by letter or interview.

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

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 13th May, 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Dearmer. 6.30, Maude Royden: "Uncertainty in our Religion."

ALLEVIATE LONELINESS by forming Congenial Friendships, home or abroad.—For particulars write, Secretary, U.C.C., 16 L, Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Dainty Luncheons and Teas in the Cafeteria. Thursday, 17th May, 8.15 p.m., "The Progress of Czecho-Slovakia," Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

POSTS VACANT AND WANTED.

MAKERS and MENDERS.—Gentlewomen will be glad to undertake making and mending of household and personal linen; reasonable charges; carriage paid one way. Will also go to houses to mend and make; £1 a week, with expenses and hospitality.—Address, "Work," Neals Cottage, Bodiam, Sussex.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, Aug. and Sept., near river; 10 guineas weekly, including servants.
 KITCHENMAID and 3 WARD MAIDS for hospital.
 MAN and WIFE. Wife good plain cook and good clean worker; man for boots, knives windows, etc.

Other workers disengaged and others wanted. Registration Fee, 1s., lasts one year. Suiting Fee: Employers, 5s.; Workers, 2s. Temporary help, 8½ per cent for both, or one penny on every shilling.

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THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for 1½d. including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, 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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