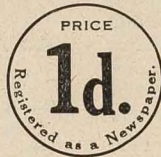


**THE AUSTRIAN ACHIEVEMENT.**

THE  
**WOMAN'S LEADER**

AND  
**THE COMMON CAUSE**

VOL. XV. No. 19.



FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1923.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS:—BRITISH ISLES, 6/6; ABROAD, 8/8.

FROM

THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 62 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

**Contents :**

	PAGE		PAGE
THE WEALTH OF A NATION . . . . .	146	REVIEW: "THE CHIRP OF THE CRICKET" . . . . .	148
NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER . . . . .	146	THE LAW AT WORK: THE FINANCE OF PENALTIES. By S. Margery Fry, J.P. . . . .	149
AUSTRIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By Lieut.-Col. Borden Turner . . . . .	147	LABOUR SAVING COOKING. By Mary Evelyn . . . . .	149
LAST CHRISTMAS. By M. Frida Hartley . . . . .	148	CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS . . . . .	150

**NOTES AND NEWS**

**An International Achievement.**

Readers of the financial columns of our daily press will have noticed that the money market is eagerly awaiting the flotation of the Austrian Loan of 640 gold kronen. The favourable reception of a preliminary loan a few months ago, and the official backing which the coming issue has received from the governments of Europe already, ensure its success. The financial operation in question is one aspect, and perhaps the most vital aspect, of the League of Nations' scheme for the economic reconstruction of Austria, whose main features are dealt with by Col. Borden-Turner on another page of the present issue. But we should like to take this opportunity of suggesting to our readers that the economic reconstruction of Austria by the League of Nations is perhaps the greatest constructive international act that has ever been undertaken. If the League of Nations carries through this Austrian scheme successfully it will have accomplished something sufficient to justify the four years of its existence, sufficient to convince waverers that whatever its past blunders and its present defects, it is an instrument of gigantic practical possibilities. Nevertheless, mingled with our internationalism is a grain of crude patriotic pride; for we understand that the British representative, Lord Balfour, played a leading part in working out the scheme and securing its acceptance. Most heartily do we congratulate him.

**The Third Woman Member of Parliament.**

Mrs. Philipson's triumphant majority of 6,142 not only gives a third woman to the House of Commons whom we have every confidence will work shoulder to shoulder with the two present women members, but serves also to demonstrate the truth of the view we have always upheld in these columns, viz. that given a *good seat* the electorate is as well prepared to accept a woman as a man. Some of our contemporaries consider it an occasion for a jeer that the only women who have succeeded in arriving at Westminster have done so by virtue of their husband's recent membership of the House. The fact is incontrovertible, but the usual deduction therefrom is not permissible. Our three women Members of Parliament have not been elected because their husbands were Members of the House of Commons, but because they, among all women candidates (with the exception of Lady Cooper, who only missed success by 325 votes) stand alone in having been adopted as candidates by the parties who had previously held the seats. In Mrs. Philip-

son's case, although her husband was a National Liberal, it is admitted that he had been returned mainly on Conservative votes. It is, of course, arguable that it was largely owing to their husbands' recent membership that our three women Members were nominated by their respective parties; but it is also evident that the number of women likely to be elected to Parliament in the near future will depend more than on any other one factor on whether the parties consider they have served a political apprenticeship long enough to be given a reasonable proportion of reasonably safe seats.

**World Congress of Jewish Women.**

The Council of Jewish Women of America is responsible for the "World Congress of Jewish Women" which was held in Vienna in May. It was attended by 85 delegates, representing twenty-one different countries of Europe and America, as well as by a large number of members, by prominent Jewish ministers, and by social workers of both sexes. Vienna was the town selected on account of its proximity to the various States of Eastern Europe where the Jewish population is largest, and where the problems arising out of the unsettled and unsettling peace conditions are most acutely felt and are most difficult of solution. Two days of the Congress were assigned to the discussion on Emigration under present difficult conditions and on the protection and safeguarding of migrant women and children whether emigrants, refugees or deportees. The remaining two days were devoted to the consideration of maternity and child welfare work in various countries, to the steps now being taken by the League of Nations to control and check the traffic in women and children, and to learning what measures are necessary and are being taken for the protection and instruction of the emigrant woman and child at the chief ports and emigration centres of Europe and America. Very few of the general public realize that it takes months, and in some instances years, before these sad victims of war and persecution reach the United States, which is the haven of their desires. It is anticipated that as a first result of the deliberations of the Vienna Congress there will arise a permanent organization—a "World Council of Jewish Women"—and its objective will be to develop a spirit of co-operation and to establish a chain of workers and sympathisers in various countries from which will emanate ideas and plans that will point the way to a safer and happier world for the emigrant woman and child.



### The International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

The new Board consists of representatives of nine nations, eight being the minimum required by the Constitution. Mrs. Chapman Catt retains a seat with full voting rights as founder and first president; Mrs. Corbett Ashby becomes President. Other members are Dr. Ancona (Italy), Fru Aarenholdt (Denmark), Mademoiselle Gourd (Switzerland), Frau Lindeman (Germany), Dr. Luisi (Uruguay), Frau Schreiber Kreiger, M.P. (Germany), Madame de Witt Schlemberger (France), Mrs. Gerard Pinchot (United States of America), Madame Theodoropoulos (Greece). It is difficult for old friends of the Alliance to imagine a Board without Fru Wicksell, of Sweden, and our own Chrystal Macmillan, who have both resigned after many years of devoted work. Other retiring members are Madame Girardet-Veille and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who were elected at the last Congress. Another figure who will be missed is Mrs. Abbot, recently editor of "Jus", and before that secretary at the Headquarters Office in London.

### Imperial Educational Conference.

The names of the delegates from the Dominions and from this country who will take part in the Imperial Education Conference,

## THE WEALTH OF A NATION.

Last Tuesday was the bi-centenary of Adam Smith's birth. His contemporaries knew him as a moral philosopher who expounded with peculiar brilliance certain matters connected with the subject of jurisprudence, which we now segregate as a separate science and call Economics. And the book in which he did this, "The Wealth of Nations," became even in his own time the bible of practical politicians, influencing through their efforts the policies of Governments.

There is no doubt that Adam Smith was a very lucky fellow. He was a privileged witness at the birth of industrial Great Britain—in a position to see it in its shining infancy, a creature of mighty promise, and as yet unsuspected evil. John Stuart Mill, the tired and worried philosopher who expounded the faith of Adam Smith three generations later, had seen enough to become sceptical—so sceptical as to doubt whether all the mechanical inventions yet made had "lightened the day's toil of any human being", whether they had even "begun to effect those great changes in human destiny which it is in their nature and their futurity to accomplish". We, who command not three, but six, generations of experience, have become more sceptical still—so sceptical as to ask ourselves whether it really is "in the nature" of these mighty mechanical developments to "effect great changes in human destiny", and whether we shall not have to look to very different quarters for the "great changes in human destiny" which we so hungrily desire.

But in Adam Smith's day, and it is with Adam Smith that we are momentarily concerned, the "Great Society" was young. The vast wealth producing capacity of a minute division of labour, coupled with peaceful and unrestricted exchange, was only just beginning to capture man's imagination in its theoretical aspect. And as expounded by Adam Smith, lucid, courageous, humorous, dead certain of every inch of his ground, the vision is a splendid one. His gospel of economic salvation was engagingly simple: Specialize minutely and exchange freely. Trust no man or body of men with the direction of economic affairs, for no man or body of men is mentally or morally capable of the trust. History has proved it. The surest guide to the economic welfare of mankind in the mass is that divine spark of economic self-interest which providence has implanted in the brain of every individual, and which will guide him and his capital into the most remunerative channel of economic endeavour, thus promoting the common cause of maximum productivity with minimum effort. This, in effect, is the gospel of the economic solidarity of mankind. And precisely as Adam Smith advised his countrymen to act, so (with a few minor inconsistencies) did they act during the century which followed the publication of his book. They cleared away the old network of mercantile legislation which had entangled the feet of eighteenth century economic endeavour. They specialized minutely. They exchanged freely. They pursued their economic self-interest in the burning faith that it would lead them somewhere worth going. And they were enabled to do all this even more effectively than Adam Smith would have thought possible because of the coming of the machines.

And yet, as we have already suggested, the present generation

which will meet on 25th June at the Board of Education, consists of one woman and 52 men! The one woman delegate has been sent by Palestine, and is Miss Ridler, Principal of the Women's Training College in Jerusalem, and Inspector of Girls' Schools in Palestine. It seems a little strange that neither in this country nor in the other dominions a woman should have been considered fit to take her part in this most important Conference. Yet we are told that the care of the child should have the first claim on a woman's interests, and are aware that the number of women teachers exceeds the number of men teachers in every country very many times.

### An Apology.

We regret that owing to an error Mr. Walter T. Layton's name was omitted from his article on Trade Boards in our issue of last week. We tender him our profound apologies, and would like to take this opportunity of reminding our readers that Mr. Layton is a leading authority on this subject, as in addition to being editor of the "Economist" and a well-known writer on economic matters, he was a member of the Cave Committee on the Trade Boards.

has become sceptical of Adam Smith's gospel. So numerous, indeed, are the grounds of its scepticism that we hesitate to embark on a recital of them. Nevertheless, we will venture most inadequately to indicate just three. In the first place there is our growing conviction that man is less of an economic animal and more of a political animal than Adam Smith in his shrewd and optimistic reasonableness supposed. Man is, as a matter of fact, prepared on the slightest provocation to burn down his house in order to shower sparks on an obnoxious neighbour's garden. He is as incapable of apprehending the economic solidarity of mankind as he is of apprehending the spiritual solidarity of mankind. In the second place, though Adam Smith's system may have been calculated to secure a maximum aggregate productivity, it was in no way calculated to secure a reasonable or equitable distribution. And the excessively unreasonable and unequitable distribution which it did in fact secure has given rise to a host of evils which Adam Smith himself was not called upon to face. In the third place, his system, though capable of practical application in the early stages of British industrialism, had no staying power. As Marx pointed out, it generated within itself the germ of its own destruction. Economic self-interest may lead each member of a newly fledged employing or wage-earning class to "bring both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other man"; but a generation or so of cut-throat competition has shown that economic self-interest may be less well served by competition than by combination.

Considerations of space forbid us to pursue further the many absorbing trains of thought which Adam Smith's two-hundredth birthday opens up. Always, however, we come back to the thought of what a very great man he was. Critics of his work have pointed out—with deadly precision—that he never said anything that somebody or other had not said before. But the real point is that what he said he said so supremely well that the civilized world listened to him. Because of him, Great Britain led the way in economic thought through the most hopeful and the most sordid period in the economic history of mankind.

## NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By Our POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

The composition of Mr. Baldwin's new Government has given rise to some enthralling problems in political psychology. What is there about Mr. Austen Chamberlain that renders him incurably obnoxious to a "die-hard" conscience which can bring itself to swallow Mr. McKenna and Lord Robert Cecil? Without doubt, personal prejudices are at work which it is beyond the ingenuity of the uninitiated to apprehend.

Meanwhile, the new Government has come through its first week of office with some solid work to its credit. The Indemnity Bill has passed through all its stages in the House of Commons, and emerged from the ordeal almost unrecognizable as the measure which was read a second time on the first day of the new Prime Minister's appearance in the House. Indeed, so innocuous had it become in the course of its stormy all night and early morning passage through Committee, that on Friday it was read a third time without a division—an agreed Bill. This final development was the

occasion of much self-congratulation on the part of all concerned. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was convinced that its transformation was due to the critical perception and efficiency of the opposition. Lord Robert Cecil, who had charge of the Bill, was equally convinced that the changes were exactly what the Government had wanted all along. Everybody was more or less satisfied.

Perhaps the most interesting—certainly the most expert—debate of the week was that which followed the Minister of Education's statement on the Board of Education vote in Committee of Supply on Thursday, 31st May. In presenting an estimate for his department of £41,934,047, Mr. Wood explained that this figure showed a diminution of £3,250,000 as compared with the preceding year—a diminution largely to be explained by the voluntary 5 per cent. reduction in teachers' salaries. Mr. Wood's statement earned him much praise. It included an expression of admiration from his Liberal predecessor, Mr. Fisher, who felt convinced that the economies in question "had been effected with the minimum of injury to the educational structure of the country." There is no doubt that electors throughout Great Britain will be gratified to know that the achievements of Mr. Wood at the Board of Education have resulted only in a "minimum of injury" to the vital national service for which he is responsible. Nor is there any doubt that if the great spending department, of Whitehall continue to pursue the cautious and businesslike policy of the Board of Education, this country will be in a sound financial position to face any expenditure that may be necessary for the construction of an adequate super-dreadnought base at Singapore.

Meanwhile the shadow of the Reparations tangle continues to hang like a cloud over Westminster. Here, at any rate, the new Government offers new hopes. It is well known that Mr. Baldwin holds equally sensible views with his predecessor concerning a practical solution of the deadlock. It is hoped, and in many quarters it is believed, that he is determined to take a stronger line. Indeed, there is some comfort in the thought that he could not take a weaker one. Mr. McKenna, our future Chancellor of the Exchequer, is also known to have sensible views—the views in fact, of a practical, hard-headed, and unidealistic City man. Finally, Lord Robert Cecil's ideals, by a happy stroke of providence, point in the same direction as Mr. McKenna's business instincts.

Nor have we yet broken the narrow thread of our diplomatic relations with Russia. The Curzon Note, strangely reminiscent of a communication despatched from Austria to Serbia in the summer of 1914, has elicited a Soviet Note strangely reminiscent of a communication despatched from Serbia to Austria, also in the summer of 1914. But there the comparison ends; for with the exception of a few die-hards, a handful of Russian émigrés, and certain of our countrymen who are financially interested in the termination of the official Russian trade monopoly, nobody wants a renewal of hostilities with the Soviet Government. But it is hard on Lord Curzon—two disappointments in one week!

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

## AUSTRIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

By Lt.-Col. BORDEN TURNER.

When, in 1919, the allies imposed terms of peace on Austria they, not unnaturally, but most unfortunately, gave much greater weight to considerations of nationality than to the economic interests of Europe. The national passions and aspirations which had been roused by the war were then at their zenith, while war finance had so completely upset normal economic thinking that the lessons of centuries were forgotten. Austria from a state of fifty million people was reduced to a country of six million, of whom a third live in the capital, Vienna, which was deprived of its very reason for existence as the centre of a large network of financial and industrial organizations. The country could neither feed itself nor provide those services for other countries in return for which its needs could be met.

Its distressful condition was aggravated by the remedies

applied by the socialistic government which came into power on the overthrow of the monarchy; nostrums which might, applied gradually to a thriving community, do little harm, as a cure for advanced anaemia proved almost fatal. Desperate applications for help to the allies became chronic, this help was always given just too late to be of any practical value; the hard, relentless fact is that the millions which were lent by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia, and given by generous people in many countries to save the children, might just as well have been used to gild the Eiffel Tower so far as setting Austria on her feet was concerned. All they accomplished was to stave off the final collapse till the summer of 1922. By that time words like "critical" and "desperate" failed to describe the situation of the country whose Chancellor publicly offered it as a gift to any State that would undertake to feed the people.

The Allies, alarmed at the probable political consequences of a struggle over the corpse of Austria, besought the League of Nations to try to save her, and hastened to complete compliance with the conditions which the League of Nations, a year before, had laid down, if the League was to make any attempt in this direction. These conditions were that the Allies should postpone for twenty years all their financial claims on Austria.

In September, 1922, the Council of the League tackled the problem, and by the 4th October evolved and sanctioned the scheme which is to-day proving Austria's salvation. The marvellous part of the scheme—apart from the miracle that it actually works—is that it has not cost, and will not cost, the Allies a single penny. It is a triumphant demonstration of the possibilities of sound finance freed from the trammels of political suspicion and treachery.

The political basis of the scheme is "Hands off Austria," the League to be sole and final judge of political manoeuvres, its decisions being accepted in advance by the interested Powers.

The economic side of the scheme may be summed up in the following propositions:

Austria is to stop printing paper money.

Austria is to carry out a plan of reducing expenditure so that at the end of two years her budget will be balanced.

Austria is to be allowed to raise a loan of thirty million pounds sterling to meet her estimated deficit in the next two years, but she cannot use this money except as her plan for reducing expenditure is carried out to the satisfaction of a Financial Controller appointed by the League of Nations.

That loan is to be raised in the open market and is to have a double guarantee.

(a) The revenue from the customs and the tobacco monopoly which were estimated (and have since proved much more fully than was expected) to be more than sufficient to provide the interest and the amortization of the loan.

(b) The definite guarantee in deferred proportions of the loan by Great Britain, France, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and any other Powers which care to come in and help in this beneficent work. (Spain, Switzerland, Belgium and other countries have responded.)

When the scheme was sanctioned by the Council of the League Dr. Seipel, the Austrian Chancellor, said, in giving thanks, "Thank God, we can say to-day: The League of Nations has not failed us, the great idea lives—the idea that a Supreme Court exists, composed of members of the nations themselves; a court, which when a people is in such dire need that it cannot help itself, will effectually call upon the others to help, and which will perhaps, by so doing, unostentatiously relieve the world of burdens laid upon it by the sins of the past years, this great idea lives." Dr. Seipel has not been disappointed. He has kept his country to her part of the bargain and is carrying out the vigorous economies which it was foreseen would cause, and indeed are causing, great hardship, hardship which is being most gallantly undergone. The calculations of the financial experts of the League have proved correct, and their plan has so commended itself to the sense of the business world that the first loan of 3½ millions of which half was floated on the London market was largely oversubscribed. The rest of the thirty millions is shortly to be put on the market and apparently seems so sound a proposition that an American banking group headed by J. P. Morgan and Co. has decided to take over five million pounds.

Unless, therefore, the continued stupidity of Germany and the Allies succeed in wrecking all hopes of the economic restoration of Europe, Austria is well on the road to complete recovery and many things like the vast increase of savings bank deposits show that the Austrians themselves believe it.



## LAST CHRISTMAS.

The gabled roofs of the inn are homely as I approach, and the pale smoke goes up to Heaven with insistent peace. I pass through the gate at the back of the wall, up the path broken with old grey flagging, and suddenly stumble up against a coarse-visaged slattern standing at the inn door. "It's at the bar you 'ave to ask if you want a bed," she glowers, and I stroll on into the bar, where a group of men are sitting. That is to say, they are scarecrows in the garb of men and they have not been sober for some hours. "Bed is it, by Gawd!" says the landlord. "Well, and why not?" He stays to serve the scarecrows again, and then pulls me into the little frowsty room behind the bar. Here he waxes grossly familiar.

I book my bed, at the price of elevenpence, and the bargain is clinched by a dig in my ribs and a wink from a crafty, bleary eye. The owner of the eye then takes me into a further room leading into the common kitchen, and pitchy dark. Here he waxes yet more grossly familiar. The door is suddenly kicked open from the kitchen side and a shaft of dim light comes in, reassuring, welcome. I escape to find that I am but between the Devil and the deep sea. The hours in this sea of surging humanity pass slowly and are malodorous. On the floor lies an incredible depth of dust, in which are partly submerged an unwholesome assortment of dropped foodstuffs. There are also less tolerable signs of the presence of a certain type of humanity—on the bare boards two children are crawling. One has a broken blister on his foot; it has bled a little, but the bleeding has been quite successfully staunching by the dust. The other child is very small and frail, and she stops between her tentative crawls to put a filthy hand into her mouth. A third child is in her mother's arms, and is being prepared for bed in the manner approved in lodging houses, that is to say by the diligent and not unrewarded search for vermin. Her body is covered with strange sores. The woman is of gipsy type—coarse and swarthy, but she handles the baby very tenderly, crooning the while her lullaby in a low contralto, marvellously sweet. "Daddy's a bad-un," she sings, "Daddy's a bad-un; Gawd wot a bad-un he!" The child seems to agree, and lays her tumbled head upon the singer's hairy arm to fall asleep.

Have I spent evenings in a common lodging that I disliked more vehemently than this? At the window two women are quarrelling with the usual shuffling of feet, writhing of body, and explosions of "Wot ther 'ell!" Drunken men stagger in and out from the bar. Yet I know that if one of the quarrellers were to ask anything of the other, the need would immediately be supplied.

Presently, utterly weary, I rise to ask for my elevenpenny doss. I have witnessed so many of these scenes before. "Upstairs you come, then, dearie," says the coarse-visaged one. She comes to a halt before the open door of a medium-sized room. "Thishyer!" she remarks briefly and pants. The room is so thickly covered with beds that I wonder how or where we are to take off our clothes. "My bed?" I falter, for I have perceived that both double and single beds fill the room, and are very close together, and that a man's most sorrowfully delapidated hat lies upon the pillow of one of the single ones. She indicates a bed near the further end of the room. "Thishyer!" she says again. "Does—does all t'menf'woak and t'wimmenf'woak pop in tagidder?" I inquire. "An' why not?" she asks. I see that I shall have to pass many beds before I can reach the door, if a chance distaste of my surroundings should come upon me during the night. It is not an impossible chance, for the air is very foul already, and the bedding is but a heap of black rags. A man, reeling, abusive, the veriest scarecrow, is mounting the stairs. This is possibly the owner of the sorrowful hat next to "Thishyer!" He arrives. He leans in my face. He breathes on my cheek. My mind is made up for me that I cannot possibly go through with it, and as quickly unmade again!

"You suttently cannot go down ag'in," announces the coarse-visaged one, and she exchanges glances with the scarecrow. "No-one as comes ter bed 'ere goes down ag'in! And," she adds conclusively, "That's that, Dearie!" I look round desperately for an excuse. The drunken tramp, after many devious courses, is making tracks for the bed next to "Thishyer." I suggest what I take to be a particularly adequate personal reason. "That's no sort of h'eggscuse, Dearie," she says. "There's a bucket. Wot's good enuff for us is good enuff for you!" There it is again! So I have thought. Nights of such thoughts come to my remembrance; nights of the bitter realization that one class of humanity is filled and one is empty,

that one loves beauty and refinement because it may possess them, and the other has accepted foulness because it may not possess anything else. "Wots good enuff for us, Dearie!" At least I may reverse her plea, and say, rather, "What's needful for us is needful for you!" But the blinding sense of self reproach has overcome me yet once more. Turning, also, I perceive between the blackened sheets of a double bed the meek, grey face of a sleeping child, indescribably emaciated and dirty. I must stay, then, to see this night through.

The woman has dived suddenly into a corner. She emerges, red-faced, triumphant, heavily laden. Surely I am persuaded? She shows the bucket. I cannot! Every sense is in revolt against the realization of the scenes to come. I say that it is urgent, most deeply insistent that I should descend the stairs. I push past her ungainly body and her burden, past her loud-voiced protests. She follows me, still protesting! She will stop me! She will wake the tramp! She will call the landlord, and he will surely settle my hash. I reach the outhouse of my excuses, and watch the crack of the door, but she stands at the entrance to await my exit. Then, a shrill voice calls inside the house and momentarily she turns. I open the door and tear through the gate that gives on to the road.

All is silent. I stay to breathe. With insistent, maddening peace the pale grey smoke goes up to Heaven. Trees and roofs are intense in the moonlight, and the shadows of motionless branches lie across the road. I sit quietly by the bank to recover.

M. FRIDA HARTLEY.

## REVIEW.

## THE CHIRP OF THE CRICKET.

Professor Wadia, of the University of Mysore, has written an attack, some 253 pages long, on modern feminism. He believes that feminist pretensions tend to distract women from the adequate fulfilment of their supreme function: motherhood and the home duties which accompany it. He acknowledges that a few women, the one or two geniuses of a generation and the minority of physically unfit, must seek outlets for their energies outside the sphere of motherhood, and to such abnormal persons he would open the doors of professional and academic life. But for the great majority he prescribes an easy course of domestic education, unbroken by the nerve strain of examinations, preparatory to the early and complete assumption of maternal duties. Only in later life, when the last of the fully fledged offspring leaves the shelter of her wing, may the mother emerge, if she chooses, into the wider world of political interest.

In his defence of such a régime, we are convinced that Professor Wadia is guilty of a double exaggeration. In the first place, he grossly exaggerates the leisurely restfulness of the home as compared with the more regular and impersonal life of the office or the factory. In the second place, he grossly exaggerates the difficulty of obtaining a university degree. To spend three or four years in a college and subsequently pass an examination is neither very difficult nor very tiring to a person of normal mental and physical calibre. Indeed, we can suggest only two explanations of the view that it is. Either the person who expresses it has himself experienced abnormal difficulty, or else he is actuated by the sinister motive which prompts our local electrician to shake his head over the difficulty of repairing a defective fuse-wire.

These are matters of detail, however. And, though there are many such matters of detail in this book which we would gladly elaborate in a controversial strain, we will return to the thesis and to the intriguing problem in human psychology which it raises. Professor Wadia regards a woman not as an "end in herself", but as an instrument of reproduction and nothing else—a creature made for and dominated by sexual functions. A man has "numerous outlets for his energies—academic, professional, civic, religious. His ideal is not centred round sex. There is a sense of proportion, a balance which marks his life." With a woman, however, it is "utterly different". "The best portion of her life is dominated by sex. With her it is not a mere pleasure but a stern duty which has often demanded the sacrifice of her health, her beauty, and even her life." Now this is clearly not true in fact. Most women are not "dominated by sex". Quite a large number are not particularly interested in sex. It is even less true of women than it is of men, as every military administrator who has been responsible for ordering the lives of segregated men knows only too well. And it is men and not women who have tried to establish the theory that they cannot live healthily or in quietness of mind without sexual intercourse. But, of course, Professor Wadia is aware of all this. In the above quoted passage he is not describing things as they really are, but rather things as, in his opinion, they ought to be. He would like to see all women working hard all the time at the business of reproduction. He is willing to concede all the social dignity and all the economic security (even to a wife's legal claim on half her husband's income) that their labours may demand. He is ready to bow down before the altar of motherhood with extravagant phrases and concrete offerings—so long as all physically capable women are kept continuously at work on one job, and one only. His cry for reproduction, and more reproduction, and still more reproduction, is as insistent and as unreasoning as the cry of our cruder-minded industrialists for production, and more production, and still more production, irrespective of what is produced and to what end it is consumed. To the wider problems of population which loom in their immensity behind any discussion of how many women should devote themselves to the business

<sup>1</sup> *The Ethics of Feminism*, by A. R. Wadia. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 10s. 6d. net.

of motherhood, and how exclusively that devotion shall be maintained, Professor Wadia never gives a thought. It may be that he has some coherent philosophy at the back of his mind which justifies him in assuming either that there is no limit to the earth's capacity for supporting a continually increasing population and at an undiminished standard of prosperity, or that even if there is some limit it is desirable for the human race to take the risk for the sake of keeping women in their place. But at any rate, he gives us no indication of what that philosophy is.

Those of our readers who have seen "The Insect Play", now being performed at the Regent Theatre, will be in a position to classify Professor Wadia. He is a member of the cricket tribe. The comparison does him no injury, and we therefore offer him no apology for it. Mr. Cricket was an estimable fellow according to current standards, he was a devoted husband, and, if fate had given him the opportunity, he would have made an exemplary father. But we should not feel inclined to trust him with a university professorship, even if he had not experienced abnormal difficulty in taking a degree.

M. D. STOCKS.

## THE LAW AT WORK.

## THE FINANCE OF PENALTIES.

There is great wisdom in the division of the affairs of the county between local and central authorities. The citizen who is intent on economy can be bewildered between them like a dog which dances after a ball thrown from player to player. The citizen who has a mania for good government, yapping at their heels in turn, can be banded to and fro between them, and if, as sometimes happens, one of the pair grows slack and inefficient, it affords a natural satisfaction to the other to offer exhortation and rebuke.

In all seriousness, the balance between local and central control in any public service is a matter of great practical importance. In the administration of justice in particular, flaws in this respect, even though no profound matter of principle be at stake, may really impede the working of the machine.

To the central official, with the fear of estimates upon him, the transference of any burden to local funds is apt to appear an actual economy, whilst the ratepayer seems sometimes to forget that he is also a taxpayer when the process is reversed. It is probably true that in general a joint responsibility for finance and efficiency makes for economy and good working. On the other hand, it is not well that the choice between two alternative methods of dealing with a given situation should be determined by the incidence of cost. It is said (though it might be hard to prove) that in France the difficulty of obtaining a conviction for murder is not due to a humanitarian dislike of the guillotine, but to the fact that the cost of an execution falls on the department, whilst prisons are run at the charge of the State! English law shows a less grim example of the same anomaly. We are convinced that the slow spread of Probation is in part due to the fact that it has to be paid for either from the rates or from "charity", whereas the alternative (for adults) of imprisonment costs the locality nothing. What would be the effect on those Benches which at present make little or no use of the method if they were faced by a new state of things in which the rates had to bear half the cost of imprisonment whilst the State bore half the cost of Probation? We believe the result would be a closer scrutiny in each case into the possibility of using the less costly method. Of course, expense, whilst it should be considered, should not be the deciding factor.

There are some people who fear that it may carry too much weight in deciding on the treatment of children. The Certified Schools (of which but a very small part of the cost is now borne by voluntary funds) are now paid for half with local and half with central money. It is undoubtedly true that the pinch of economy has resulted in a far greater use of Probation where children are concerned. Magistrates think twice before committing a child to an institution where his cost to the rates may run into hundreds of pounds. But we do not believe that Magistrates, as a rule, have been guilty of allowing parsimony to influence their decisions. If a school is really the best thing for a child it is a good economy to send him there; too often it has been only the easiest thing! But the cost of such treatment should be taken into account—it is well that the necessity for institutional training should be clearly established before it is resorted to.

We maintain that the illogical arrangement by which Probation, Certified Schools, and Prisons are all differently financed wants reconsideration. It may be that the criminal population is so migratory that it would prove impossible to bring Prisons into line with the other two, but there seems no reason why the policy outlined in the Departmental Committee's Report of giving Exchequer grants in aid of Probation should not shortly be

carried into practice. Of course, such a change would involve some measure of central control. The Home Office, in allocating grants, would of necessity have to be satisfied as to the sufficiency, in quality and quantity alike, of the work done. It is becoming daily more obvious that some such control is wanted. It can only be made effectual if it has a financial sanction. The words, fair or otherwise, of a Government department, will improve no parsnips until the Treasury provides the butter!

S. MARGERY FRY.

## LABOUR-SAVING COOKING.

All Rights Reserved.

Brains trained to consider all sides of a question are the greatest possible labour-savers. This is why domestic work is of such educational value; it evolves the thinking hand which assists and develops the brain. Unless we possess manual skill of some sort we are not fully developed.

When economy is our aim it is necessary when catering not merely to consider money, but also fuel, time, cost of labour, transport, etc. It is, for example, often more economical to buy preserves (if we are certain they are made of pure fruit, etc., and free from preservatives), even if they cost a little more in actual money, than to make them at home.

This week we begin to consider the preparation of breakfasts.

## Previous and Immediate Preparation.

It is an economy to spend 3s. 6d. on a nutmill which will grind up the last crust of dry bread and will speedily pay for itself. Two canisters of finely sifted breadcrumbs (one dried white, the other pale yellowish brown) are great labour-savers. At the end of the week there are often scraps of fish, meat, or game to be used up. It is therefore a good plan to have fish-cakes, meat croquettes, or cutlets for Sunday's breakfast, all of which can be accompanied by fried tomatoes, vegetable marrow, or cucumber chips, which are quickly prepared and only take a few minutes to fry after the cakes, croquettes, or cutlets have been fried and are being kept hot in the oven. The latter should be prepared on Saturday, according to the following directions: The principle is the same in every case, and when once mastered an infinite variety of dishes can be made suitable for breakfast, lunch, dinner, or supper.

## Fish Cakes, Meat Croquettes, and Cutlets.

*Ingredients.*—½ lb. minced meat, game, or fish absolutely free from skin and bone, seasoned, and made hot in a ¼ pint of thick white or brown sauce, and allowed to get cold, when the mixture should be sufficiently firm to be shaped with fine white breadcrumbs into eight flat fish cakes or croquettes, or six cutlets. Set aside for half an hour to dry. Beat an egg with a teaspoonful of salad-oil and one of water; brush the cakes, etc., over with this and turn them over and over in pale-yellowish crumbs. Set aside and fry next morning for breakfast. The result should be a deliciously creamy interior in a crisp exterior. The same recipe can be adapted to vegetarian cookery by using cooked vegetables, macaroni, rice, semolina, etc., instead of meat.

## Some Batter Ideas.

Large flakes of cold fish, prawns (in tins), neat pieces of game or poultry, slices of hard-boiled egg, or anything minced can be dipped in frying batter, and served as fritters or comesquis for breakfast. When using mince or small pieces (already cooked, of course), just stir them in. Asparagus and mushrooms are delicious done in this way.

*Ingredients for Batter.*—The proportions are two yolks of eggs and two tablespoonfuls of the best salad oil, well-mixed and blended by degrees with 3½ oz. of flour and half a teaspoonful of salt. Work this into a smooth paste with a little lukewarm water until it is a thick cream, whisk with a Scotch whisk. The batter must be thick enough to remain one-eighth of an inch deep on the spoon when it is lifted out. Prepare the batter so far over night if for breakfast, and at least two hours before using at any other time. Cover with a clean cloth and leave in the kitchen over night, as it should be kept in a fairly warm place. Just before using add the white of one of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth.

## How to Fry.

A deep pan is required, a wire basket to fit it loosely, or a perforated slice, and a wire pastry-tray for draining afterwards. For ordinary work a fish slice is sufficient, the basket is best for



chips and small things, but the draining-tray is always useful, and the fritters, etc., can be placed on it and popped in the oven to keep hot whilst frying the chips. All these things we have mentioned should be fried in deep fat; clarified beef dripping is the best medium, but all dripping can be clarified by pouring boiling water over it until it is melted, allowing it to get cold, then lifting it off, and scraping it clean underneath. This process may be repeated if once is not enough. MARY EVELYN.

*In last week's "Salad Bowl" by a printer's error "vitamins" was spelt vitamines, which is incorrect.*

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

### AN S.O.S.

It is now some time since we begged for help in this column, as we felt bound to lay aside our own needs until the Rome Congress was over. We cannot, however, delay a moment longer, as we have already been obliged to draw from our scanty reserve fund, and an urgent appeal is about to be issued. There are many, however, who do not wait for a formal appeal to come to our rescue when we send out signals of distress, and immediate donations are necessary to relieve our present anxieties. The present position has a new element which encourages us in making fresh demands on the kindness of our friends. Now that our lease at our present offices has elapsed, we are able to move at the end of this month to new premises close to the Houses of Parliament (25 Victoria Street), which are not only more convenient in every way but much less highly rented. The expenses of removal and settling into our new quarters will be heavy, but the saving effected in time and worry with constantly changing and unsatisfactory sub-tenants, and in our actual annual expenditure, will be considerable. We require a sum of £150 to see us through the removal and to enable us to undertake the necessary minimum of painting, etc., of our new quarters. Donations toward this or towards the expenses of our general activities will be very gratefully received.

### TIVERTON BY-ELECTION.

The National Union is glad to be able to take this opportunity of showing its gratitude for the past services of Mr. F. D. Acland to the cause of Woman's Suffrage by doing what it can to help him as a tried and distinguished friend at his forthcoming by-election. Our Hon. Organiser, Miss Auld, has already gone to the Division, and we shall be glad to hear of voluntary workers able to go to her assistance as soon as possible. Mr. Acland has, needless to say, answered our questionnaire satisfactorily. We shall publish next week particulars of his answers, and of those of the other candidates, which have not as yet been received.

### RECEPTION.

The Reception to meet the delegates who attended the I.W.S.A. Congress at Rome will be held on Thursday, 28th June, at 8.30 p.m., at 122 Harley Street, which has been very kindly lent by Dr. Jane Walker. Those of our members who are able to attend should apply to the Headquarters Office for invitation cards, which will be 1s. for members and 2s. 6d. for non-members.

### LECTURES.

We desire to call the attention of our members to a lecture to be given in aid of our funds by Mr. J. C. Squire on Monday, June 11th, at 1 St. James's Terrace, N.W. 8 (by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beresford), at 5 o'clock (tea 4.30). Tickets 2s. 6d. (including tea) can be obtained from headquarters or at the door. It is hoped that our members will make a great effort to attend.

### THE WAYFARERS' COMPANY AND THE ROME CONGRESS.

The Officers of the National Union and delegates to Rome would like to express their thanks to the Wayfarers' Company for the courtesy and attention with which they carried out all travelling arrangements. The Inquiry Bureau established by the Wayfarers' Company, under the able supervision of Miss Steinman, at the Congress was always crowded by anxious inquirers, and much time and trouble with regard to passports and other tiresome matters was saved through their agency.

### EXETER S.E.C.

The first Annual Report of this Society was read at its Annual Meeting on 29th May, and shows a fine record of work. During the year twelve Committee and five Branch Meetings have been held, and money was raised by an "American Fair."

As almost its first piece of public work, the branch organized a petition (which was very numerously signed) asking the Committee for the Selection of Magistrates for the Exeter Bench to appoint some women as J.P.s. It is satisfactory to know that four women have since been appointed to the Bench, though one only, Lady Owen, is a member of the National Union.

During the General Election in November the Committee circularized the questionnaire sent from Headquarters among the candidates for Parliamentary honours in and near Exeter. Some of the members of the Committee also asked questions at public meetings, and though these efforts were not as numerous as would have been possible with a larger Society, yet the Committee feel that what was done for the women's cause during the election is in itself sufficient justification for the creation of the Society.

At this meeting Mrs. F. D. Acland was appointed President, and received a very hearty welcome. A tribute was also paid to the valuable work of Mrs. Phillips. Mrs. Hubback gave an account of some Bills before Parliament, and the work of the National Union, and also made an appeal for funds. A sum of over £3 was thereupon collected.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR LUNACY REFORM.

MADAM.—The case, recently reported in the Press, of a Hastings woman who was certified and sent to the Hellingly Asylum, and after detention there, found to be quite sane, cannot be given too much public importance. This woman was discharged, thanks to the activity of a member of the local Board of Guardians—but she had been certified, thanks to the ignorance or carelessness of a local doctor.

This case is only one of a number of similar ones which have been recently brought to light. They show conclusively that no one is safe from the danger of certification. The public are lamentably ignorant of the misuse of power possible under the present Lunacy Act. The new Bill which has recently passed its second reading in the House of Lords, extends its power and creates new dangers to the liberty of the subject. It is a matter of national duty, as well as personal interest, that there should be provided efficient safeguards against the action of interested persons or incompetent medical practitioners, which may lead to the life-long imprisonment of many unfortunate victims. It is true that the Hastings woman in question has obtained her freedom, but it cannot be guaranteed that an active official will take up the case of everyone victimized in this way. EDWARD G. SMITH, Secretary.

### BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM.—In view of the fact that the N.U.S.E.C. has decided to study the subject of Birth Control and the problems of the population, I think your readers would be glad to know that the Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress now has a town office at No. 7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., which is easier of access than the Clinic, and that here the leaflets of the Society, "The Tenets," assistance and information can be obtained on application.

For serious inquirers, also, the Clinic is always open daily (except Saturdays). Visitors should ask for the Sister-in-Charge. The address of the first Birth Control Clinic in the British Empire is 61 Marlborough Road, Holloway, N. 19.

May I take this opportunity of welcoming the fact that the N.U.S.E.C. has decided to study the subject which of all others seems to me the most fundamental in our present phase of national life, and to say that I feel sure that they would find much to interest and instruct them in our general monthly meetings at the Essex Hall, where we discuss the different aspects of the subject. MARIE C. STOPES.

*President of the Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress.*

### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

#### LINES OF TREATY REVISION.

The Woman's International League Executive, in addition to a mandate from their Council to collect and collate the chief suggestions as to possible lines of revision of the Treaty of Versailles, made by the many organizations now urging such revision, have been asked, on the initiation of M. Otlet, to send the conclusions reached to Brussels for a conference at the Palais Mondial, where proposals from various countries will be considered. The work involved is not as large as at first appears, for definite proposals are few, and are mostly on similar lines; and much of the Treaty has been fulfilled or has already lapsed.

The sections crying out for revision, or clear formulation, are those on Reparations and the Economic clauses. Almost all agree that these must be referred to some impartial tribunal, most favouring the League of Nations with the addition of interested parties.

The object of the work is to present a compact summary of the main lines of constructive criticism put forward in this country with a view to inform public opinion, to focus propaganda, and to provide the Government with the considered views of liberal opinion in England.

### NORTH-WESTERN FEDERATION OF THE N.U.S.E.C.

#### ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE AND DISTRICT W.C.A.

An interesting series of meetings on the Poor Law has just been concluded. Commencing with an address by Mr. Daley (Clerk to the Guardians), who outlined the Poor Law System, and followed in more detail by Mrs. Price (a Member of the Board), the series culminated in a visit to the Institution and Poor Law Infirmary, when about 30 members

of the Association were shown over the buildings by the officials and entertained to tea by the Board of Guardians. The visitors expressed their grateful thanks to the Members of the Board and the Officials who had done so much to make the meetings and the visit both interesting and enjoyable. A visit to the Bebington W.C.A. is arranged for 6th June.

### BIRKENHEAD W.C.A.

The Girls' Club referred to in the last report was inaugurated at a crowded meeting presided over by the Mayor and held at the Town Hall. The scheme presented was adopted and a Committee appointed who have taken over the entire management. The Club opened on 17th May in temporary premises lent by the Education Committee and 200 members were enrolled in the first three nights. The Memorial to the Prime Minister on Equal Franchise has been signed by both our M.P.s and forwarded to headquarters. An arrangement has been made with the Bebington W.C.A. for the Division of the Wirral District, for the purpose of appointing either District Secretaries, or, where possible, for the formation of new W.C.A.s. A District Secretary has been arranged for that portion of Wirral for which the Birkenhead W.C.A. is responsible, and she has started the work of development.

### LIVERPOOL W.C.A.

Among the many interesting expeditions arranged, that to the Deaf and Dumb School was much appreciated. The Headmaster explained the difficulties of the work, and the ingenious methods used by the teachers, who have to be specially trained. The waiting queue of women outside the Public Wash-houses testifies to their usefulness, and the need for further provision. Here each woman can have her own wash-tub, boiling-tub, etc., for the small cost of 1½d. or 2d. per hour, and the horror of the weekly wash in the small overcrowded home is avoided.

Following the instructions of the Annual Council Meeting, the Committee decided to call together the members of the Executive and the Ward Committees that they might hear the case both for and against artificial Birth Control from the social and health points of view. Three meetings have been held; the first two were addressed by experts and the third took the form of a discussion. Many different aspects of the question were brought to light and, though members felt that this was not a question the W.C.A. could take up publicly, a resolution was passed recommending the Executive to make an opportunity for the members as a whole to hear the case put both for and against artificial Birth Control.

As a result of resolutions sent to City Councillors on Humane Slaughter, a deputation of members were invited to visit the Abattoir. The deputation though satisfied that a very great deal of trouble is taken by the Authorities to prevent unnecessary suffering, were much disappointed to find the officials were strenuously opposed to the use of the Humane Killer. There is a prospect of a joint effort being made by other Societies in Liverpool to persuade the City Council to follow the example set by other cities in this matter. A satisfactory sale of Cakes, Sweets, Flowers, and "Jumble Goods" held by the Granville and Abercromby Wards resulted in raising £25 for the second year in succession.

## THE PLANE TREE RESTAURANT, LTD.

106 GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C.1. Mus. 6027.

LUNCH and TEA at moderate prices.  
HOME-MADE CAKES and CHOCOLATES.

Orders delivered or sent by post.

## C. B. C.

THE SOCIETY FOR  
Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress.

President:

MARIE CARMICHAEL STOPES, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., F.G.S.

Among the Vice-Presidents are:

WILLIAM ARCHER, Esq.	SIR W. ARBUTHNOT LANE, Bart., C.B., M.B.
COUNCILLOR MARGARET ASHTON, M.A.	Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
SIR JAMES BARR, C.B.E., M.D.	SIR DAVID MURRAY, R.A.
PROF. SIR WILLIAM BAYLISS, F.R.S.	RE. HON. G. H. ROBERTS, J.P., M.P.
The Rev. H. G. CORNER, D.D.	Mrs. ALEC TWEDDIE, F.R.G.S.
J. M. KEYNES, M.A., C.B.	PROF. E. A. WESTERMARK, Ph.D.
Hon. Secretary: COUNCILLOR H. V. ROE.	Hon. Treasurer: AYLMER MAUDE, Esq.

GENERAL MEETINGS are held Monthly for the Study and Discussion of various aspects of Constructive Birth Control.

Write for the TENETS and MEMBERSHIP FORM of the Society to the Hon. Sec., C.B.C., 7 John St., Adelphi, W.C.2.

The Free Clinic is at 61 Marlborough Road, Holloway, N. 19.

### 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 ANTHROPOSOPHY."

The Opening Address will be given by MISS MARGARET McMILLAN, C.B.E., 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.

## HOT WATER in HOT WEATHER

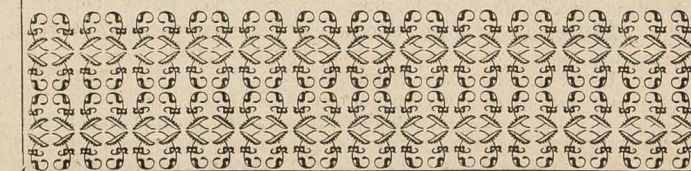
Household  
Problems Solved—VIII.

In hot weather children are liable to get over heated and to catch chills. . . . . They need not go without a warm sponge-down just because there is no kitchen range in use. . . .

## A Gas Water-Heater will meet all your needs

For practical advice and assistance write  
to the undermentioned consultative body

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION  
30 GROSVENOR GARDENS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1





## COMING EVENTS.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

- JUNE 8. Leeds.  
 JUNE 9. Normanton and Swindon.  
 JUNE 11. Cardiff, Clapton Park, and Tottenham.  
 JUNE 12. Congleton and Forum Club, London.  
 JUNE 13. Elstree.  
 JUNE 14. Newcastle.  
 JUNE 15. Liverpool, Pitlochry, and Indian Students Hostel, London.

## GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS SOCIETY.

JUNE 11. Berwick Street, Gillingham Street, Victoria. 3 p.m. The Life and Poetry of Percy Bysshe Shelley. Mrs. Percy Deamer. (Registration of plants for the Flower Show, 2.30 to 6.30 p.m.).

## ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.

JUNE 22-23. Annual Conference. Newnham College, Cambridge. Chair: Miss Fanner, M.A. (President).

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

JUNE 13. 8.15 p.m. "Women's Institutes." Speaker: Lady Isabel Margesson. Chair: Lady Lloyd Greame.

## SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL AND RACIAL PROGRESS.

JUNE 20. Essex Hall, Strand. 8 p.m. General Meeting. "Birth Control as it interests me." Speaker: John Lort-Williams, Esq., K.C., M.P. Chair: Dr. Marie Stopes.

## WOMEN'S HOUSING AND VILLAGE COUNCILS FEDERATION.

JUNE 17. 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Conference, 2.45 p.m.—4.30 p.m. "Women and Housing—the present opportunity." Chair: Lady Galway.

## THE CALDECOTT COMMUNITY.

JUNE 17. 2-5 p.m. Abbey Lodge (if wet in St. Dunstan's Bungalow), Regent's Park, N.W.8. Entrance 3s.; after 6 p.m. 1s. 3d. Competitions, Sideshows, Stalls, Refreshments, etc., etc.

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

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

EXPERT TYPEWRITING and Visiting Secretarial Work; meetings reported verbatim; Stencilling, etc.; Ladies trained as Secretaries, Journalists, and Short Story Writers.—The Misses Neal & Tucker, 52 Bedford St., Strand, W.C.2.

## TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

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; lounge; gas fires; single rooms from £2 2s., double from 30s.—10 Endsleigh Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

LARGE front BED-SITTING-ROOM, small room adjoining; newly decorated; gas fire and rings; accommodate two; £1 weekly.—242 Tuffnell Park Road, N. 19. Near Tube.

## FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

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

SUFFOLK (Constable country).—Guest house in delightful country for professional women needing complete holiday. Eight miles from station, but good bus connection; moderate terms.—Mrs. Haydon, Hedingham, Stoke-by-Nayland.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, with attendance, plate, linen; quiet seaside Norfolk village; mid-August; £6 month.—Jackson, Matlock Manor, Herne Hill.

HASLEMERE NURSING HOME for Temporary and Permanent Patients. Fully trained staff, including masseuse. 3½ acres charming grounds. 4 to 12 guineas.—Matron, Courtsfold, Haslemere.

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.

FLORENCE.—To let, three or four months, small FLAT, suitable for one or two people; no maid.—Miss Muirhead, American Express Co., Florence, Italy.

NEW THOUGHT GUEST HOUSE. Cranmoor, Highcliffe-on-Sea, Hants. Fine old residence, 13 acres. Hinton Admiral Station. Tennis, golf, concerts.—For terms apply Proprietor.

## 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.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

COTTON SHEETS.—Special offer for this month only. An odd lot of plain linen-finished cotton sheets, very superior quality, single-bed size, 54 x 88 ins., 13s. 5d. per pair; 63 x 98 ins., 19s. 6d. per pair; 70 x 106 ins., 23s. 9d. per pair; double-bed size, 78 x 108 ins., 27s. 9d. per pair. 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 Hello. Two Dress Lengths in a bundle, 18s., postage 6d. 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, trousseaus, 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, Bisquit, Beige, Rust, Brick, Cerise, Cherry, Tabac, Tan, Nut Brown, Coffee, Nigger, Jade, Emerald, Reseda, Myrtle, Grey, Mole, Hello, 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 worn this year. Patterns free. For all orders under 20s. add 6d. 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, 13s. 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.

## 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 10th 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 on engagement, and 5s. by employers. All letters must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope and the proper fees.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Secretary, Miss Philippa Strachey. For information about employment and vocational training, write or call. Interviews 10-1 (Saturdays excepted), 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

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, 10th June, 2.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Deamer. 6.30, Maude Royden: Religious Phrases, "Verbal Inspiration".

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, 14th June, 8.15 p.m. Mr. Langdon Davies, "Egypt".

MISS FRIDA HARTLEY is still in South Africa, but can attend to correspondence, which will be forwarded to her.

## ANN POPE'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

## HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE.

62 Oxford Street, London, W.1. Hours: Mon., Tues., Frid., 2 to 5 p.m.

## SOME WORKERS DISENGAGED.

CLUB WORKER AND ORGANISER, trained Y.W.C.A. Girl Guides; musician, good accountant.

DRESSMAKER AND NEEDLEWOMAN, by the day or at own home.

YOUNG HOUSEMAID, London only.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, 14, for cooking and housework, or cooking and kitchenmaid's work.

HOUSEKEEPER, COOK OR MATRON, OR POST IN HOTEL; must sleep out; district, Yarmouth, Gorleston, Lowestoft.

ODD JOB WOMAN, needlework, etc., by day or hour.

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

## DOUBLE YOUR MONEY and buy for 1½d. what is worth 3d.!

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.

Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 6/6. •

Name .....

Address .....

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 1d. a WORD, 6d. EXTRA FOR BOX NUMBER.

Printed by STEPHEN AUSTIN & SONS, LTD., 5 Fore Street, Hertford, for the Proprietors AND PUBLISHERS, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 62 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, to whom all communications should be addressed.