

SHOULD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BE ABOLISHED?

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND
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NOTES AND NEWS

The Private Members' Ballot.

Many Bills of interest to women have obtained places in the Ballot. We congratulate the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship on having for the third year in succession had the good fortune of gaining a good place for one of their Bills. This time it is the Matrimonial Causes Bill (England and Wales), to which reference is made in another column, and which is coming up for second reading on Friday, 2nd March. The Bill is in charge of Major Entwistle, supported by Lady Astor, Mrs. Wintringham, Sir John Simon, and Mr. Pringle. On the 23rd inst. the Local Elections (Proportional Representation) Bill, which has frequently passed through some of its stages in other sessions, will be coming up for its second reading. It will authorize the introduction of Proportional Representation in Local Elections, and its passage into law would undoubtedly increase the chances of women being returned to Local Government bodies. Mr. Morris will be in charge of the Bill. On Friday, 9th March, Lady Astor, who has obtained the third place in the Ballot, will bring forward the Intoxicating Liquor Bill "to amend the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor to persons between 14 and 18 years of age"; while a Prohibition and a Local Option Bill have also obtained fairly good places. The Legitimacy Bill, to amend the law relating to children born out of wedlock, will be coming up after the Matrimonial Causes Bill on 2nd March. It will be sponsored by Mr. Betterton (Unionist). On Friday, 20th April, the Merchant Shipping Acts (Amendment) Bill "to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1906, so far as they relate to venereal disease," will be presented by Sir John Collie (Liberal). The National Council for Combating Venereal Disease is asking for the support of women's organizations for this Bill. The Performing Animals Bill also has a place, though, unfortunately, a bad one—it is third on the list on Friday, 23rd March. Motions have been put down by the Labour Party on the question of Mothers' or Widows' Pensions.

A Common Temperance Platform.

A great educational temperance campaign, under the auspices of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, was inaugurated at the Mansion House last week at a great meeting presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The

speakers included the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Scott Lidgett, Viscount Astor, and Mrs. Macnamara, J.P. The programme of this Council provides a platform upon which many divergent schools of thought on Temperance questions are prepared to unite and cannot fail to commend itself to many readers of this paper. Lady Astor, who was fortunate enough to secure the second place in the Ballot, is introducing a Bill dealing with one of the objects of the crusade—the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor to young persons under 18 years of age. A petition of teachers in favour of this reform has been signed by 115,867 teachers.

Married Women Teachers.

The Education Committee of the L.C.C., after a long discussion, decided last week "that all women appointed hereafter in the service of the Council, except those specially excepted by the Council from the operation of this standing order, shall be required to resign their appointments on marriage, provided that this standing order shall not apply to married women whose husbands are totally or permanently incapacitated from supporting them, or, when such a course appears desirable, to married women who are deserted by their husbands, or to married women at present holding sessional or part-time appointments." A letter signed by members of prominent women's organisations has been sent to members of the L.C.C. asking them to reconsider the decision at their meeting on Tuesday next.

Women Teachers in Italy.

There are two points in Gentile's programme of Education Reform in Italy which will interest our readers. Women are to be eligible for the post of professor in the normal schools. They have been shut out from these posts by a law of July, 1919, which said that women were "legally incapable" of holding public office. Hard and fast regulations relating to the filling of teaching posts by regular rotation are to be relaxed in favour of married couples. Where husband and wife are both teachers they are, if possible, to be appointed to the same district.

The Mui-Tsai Bill.

The Mui-Tsai Bill has had a very rough passage in Hong-kong, and we regret to see that, at the debate on the third reading, the

Governor "associated himself with the unofficial members in resenting the offensive and foul-mouthed libels on the Chinese race." A high official, in speaking against the Bill, said that it had been passed by the Secretary for the Colonies in order to quieten ignorant people at home. The Bill has passed the Legislature, however, and will come into force in due time.

Convocation and Deaconesses.

On 15th February the report on Deaconesses reached its final stage when it was discussed by the Upper House of Canterbury Convocation. Unfortunately the Bishops felt they must give sympathetic attention to the amendments of the House of Clergy, consequently they toned down the report until it met the wishes of a reactionary Lower House. Deaconesses are given various functions to perform, but the irony of the position is that in no case is permission given for any duty that is not in some cases already being performed by lay women. Even the permission to read Morning and Evening Prayer, suggested in the Lambeth Resolution 52^b is amended until it is exactly in line with what lay women can do, i.e. "to speak and pray in consecrated buildings on occasions other than the regular and appointed services of the church, and normally for congregations of women and children." Discussion centred round the question

EQUALITY OF THE SEXES IN MARRIAGE.

It is satisfactory to note that a definite attempt is to be made in Parliament next week to recognize in law an Equal Moral Standard in Marriage between men and women, and we congratulate the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, who drafted the Matrimonial Causes Bill, 1923 (England and Wales), and Major Entwistle, who is taking charge of it in the House, on their good fortune in the Ballot.

In view of the fact that a great difference of opinion exists among women's organizations on the question of whether the grounds of divorce should be extended, no attempt is being made in this Bill to solve these thorny questions. There is, however, a general unanimity of opinion, even among those who are usually opposed to any extension of the grounds at all, that it is a matter of elementary justice and of necessity for the moral health of the community that the grounds, whether these are changed or left unaltered, should be the same for men and women. This Bill amends the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, so as to enable a woman to divorce her husband on the ground of adultery. Its sub-title has been so drafted as to exclude the possibility of amendments being moved to add to the present grounds on which a divorce may be granted. Its one object, therefore, stands out clearly, viz. the attainment of an equal moral standard in marriage.

Under the present law it is notorious that a double moral standard prevails, and that, whereas a man may divorce his wife for adultery, she may only divorce him for adultery coupled with other offences, such as cruelty, desertion, incest, etc. Infidelity is thus condemned in a wife but is condoned in a husband, though, according to medical evidence, even a single act on his part may, through the infection of disease, bring appalling suffering on an innocent wife and children. It is not a matter of congratulation that England and Wales should lag behind the rest of the civilized world in this continued recognition in law of an unequal moral standard. Both husband and wife can divorce one another for adultery not only in Scotland but also in every European country where a divorce law is in existence at all (with the exception of Belgium and Greece—and even in these countries a wife can divorce her husband for adultery if it is carried on in the common home). In the United States of America, in New South Wales, in New Zealand, and in South Africa adultery is a count for divorce for both husband and wife.

The history of the movement towards establishment of equality in divorce is interesting. Among the Romans, husband and wife had exactly the same rights of dissolving the marriage. Later, in Western Europe, the Roman law was grafted on to the Teutonic customs, which regarded a wife as the chattel of her husband. Although this brought about the depression of the status of the married woman, in the purely Ecclesiastical Courts (to which from the twelfth to the sixteenth century marriage questions in England were exclusively relegated) separation was granted to husband and wife indifferently, on the same grounds, including adultery. This practice has been incorporated in the present law with regard to Judicial Separation.

When the right of granting divorces by private Act of

of celibacy, and as a means of harmonizing the wishes of these deaconesses who desire to live the community life as celibates, and those who are anxious to guard against rash vows of celibacy, it was decided that a deaconess "may legitimately pledge herself either as a member of a community or as an individual to a celibate life, provided that due provision be made under proper safeguards for episcopal dispensation from such pledge." But out of it all arises the question: Why be a deaconess, if as a lay woman one can equally well serve the Church and minister to her members? What is conferred by this ordination?

Feminism in Ancient Egypt.

The correspondent of the *Observer*, describing the remarkable records of Tutankhamen family in the Berlin Museum, says: "The theory that all men of parts have inherited their gifts from their mothers finds ample illustration in the case of Akhaton (father-in-law of Tutankhamen). There is evidence that the early training of Taja (his mother) was responsible for his revolutionary religious views. . . . Taja stands out as remarkable in that her name appears as an equal on all her husband's scarab manifestoes to the people, and in being the first royal lady in whose case the heir to the throne laid stress on being the son of his mother, instead of the son of the sun."

Parliament grew up, in the sixteenth century, the rule of the Church was not adopted by the Legislature, owing to the inferior status of the married woman at that time, and when the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 (which still constitutes our Law of Divorce) was being considered, in spite of the fact that the insertion of equality between the sexes was strenuously advocated both in and out of the Houses of Parliament, it was not included in the Bill.

The movement in favour of equality between the sexes developed with great force as the nineteenth century progressed, and it is not surprising that the great majority of witnesses before the Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in 1909, who dealt with this question, were in favour of equality with respect to the grounds for divorce. Evidence was produced that the Scottish law, while it had not led to a higher divorce rate than in England, had very much conduced to the morality of husbands and the happiness of family life.

The unanimous recommendation was made by the signatories both of the majority and minority reports, including the Archbishop of York, as follows: "That the law shall be amended so as to place the two sexes on an equal footing as regards the grounds on which a divorce may be obtained." And the conclusion of the Commissioners was summed up as follows: "No satisfactory solution of the problem which is raised as to the personal relation between a husband and wife can be found, except by placing them on an equal footing and by declaring that whatever grounds are permitted to a husband for obtaining a divorce from his wife, the same grounds shall be available for a wife in a suit against her husband. It may be safely left to a woman to consider whether she will exercise her rights, and it may reasonably be expected that, as has been proved by actual experience in Scotland, physical, social, pecuniary, and other considerations will have their natural effect, and lead to such rights not being exercised, at any rate in the great majority of cases, without such good and sufficient reason as will meet with the approval of relations and friends of the wife."

The new Bill, which, while leaving untouched the wider question of the extension of the grounds on which divorce can be obtained (on which such difference of opinion prevails that it is unlikely that any legislation to incorporate them can become law for a great many years) and which merely seeks to place husband and wife on an equality with regard to obtaining a divorce on the ground of adultery, will have the undoubted support of all political parties and of most schools of thought. The Prime Minister, in a letter to the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, at the time of the General Election, wrote as follows: "The question of making the existing grounds for divorce the same for men as for women appears to me to be a matter of right and wrong, and I am in favour of equality in this respect." Many Unionist Members of Parliament are pledged to this reform, while the Liberal and Labour Parties stand for equality in the law for both sexes. It is, therefore, not unduly optimistic to express the hope that this Bill may constitute one of the Parliamentary triumphs of the Women's Movement this session.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

The significant thing about the House of Commons this session has been the absence of Mr. Chamberlain from the preliminary debates. Taken in conjunction with the sadly obvious fatigue of Mr. Bonar Law, and a certain coolness in the tone employed towards the Government by the principal organ of the Conservative Press, this additional circumstance makes one think. After all, as one of the shrewdest and oldest members of the House remarked to me the other day, the Prime Minister has no one of first rank to fall back upon. In spite of every advantage during the last session, the Ministry, with the exception of Sir Douglas Hogg and Mr. Baldwin, proved themselves a poor lot. Sir Douglas is no Parliamentarian; and even Mr. Baldwin, though possessed of considerable ability and a strong personality, is definitely outclassed by fully half a dozen Members on the other side of the House. Will the Conservative Party, keenly alive to this handicap, continue to allow itself to be represented by, if not the second eleven, at best an "A" team? For myself, since Mr. Bonar Law obviously will not consent to dismiss any of the lieutenants who held the fort with him last session, and, further, since the man is obviously failing, I am willing to bet a small sum that before the end of the year we shall see Mr. Chamberlain leading in the Commons again, and Prime Minister.

Alternatively, fantastic though it may sound, I should not be surprised to find Lord Robert Cecil leading his Party. In many quarters the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Derby respectively are spoken of as having the reversion to No. 10. That solution is frankly improbable. For a Member of the House of Lords to form a Government in the name of Conservatism would be so obvious a scoop for the Labour Party that I cannot think the Party would consent to it. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain is fresh from the battle of the Carlton Club. Sir Robert Horne and Sir Laming Worthington Evans, brilliant in their respective spheres though they may be, are not the stuff of which Prime

Ministers are made. Mr. Baldwin, who is of that stuff, would hardly get the requisite support from the Party; whereas Lord Robert Cecil has everything in his favour, except the fact that during the Coalition he announced his willingness to work with Lord Grey. Since most of the present Conservative Members united in execrating the Coalition in its better days, Lord Robert's earlier repudiation of it can hardly do him much harm; and as for Lord Grey, he is to-day regarded far more as a great exponent of statecraft than as the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords. I repeat, I should not be surprised to see Lord Robert at the head of affairs.

The first and second weeks are the testing time. There have already been some good speeches, notably by Mr. Asquith (a magnificent piece of oratory), Mr. Clynes, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Baldwin, and the "Miner Poet," Mr. J. Welsh. The Prime Minister spoke on the first day of the debate on the Address, and devoted almost the whole of his speech to the French invasion of the Ruhr. He made it plain that nothing less than the occupation of that area would content M. Poincaré, and that the British proposals at the Conference were swept aside without discussion: a grave statement listened to with grave attention by the House.

Mr. Clynes, in moving the Labour amendment, spoke with all his accustomed fairness and logic. To me, Mr. Clynes is one of the most fascinating speakers in the House of Commons. Never exaggerating, he makes his points, one by one, with deadly logic and accuracy of statement, in a voice hardly raised above the conversational level.

The Liberal Party amendment enlisted a powerful army of talent, including Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Fisher, and Sir John Simon. Lord Robert Cecil's speech aroused great interest, and the large Government majority of 109 was unexpected.

THE RENT RESTRICTION PROPOSALS.¹

By R. L. REISS.

Probably there is no domestic question which will give rise to more controversy during the next few months than the policy to be adopted in connection with the restriction of rents of small houses. The Committee appointed to consider the effect of the Rent Restriction Acts and the policy to be pursued has just issued its final report. The Majority Report is signed by twelve members, some of whom add certain reservations, and the Minority Report is signed by the two Labour members of the Committee. The majority and minority disagree fundamentally, and it is clear that the Government will be forced to adopt some middle course.

The first of the Rent Restriction Acts was passed in 1915, and gave virtual security of tenure to the tenants of small houses under rental limits of £35 in London, £30 in Scotland, and £26 elsewhere, and provided that rents could not be raised except to meet increase of rates. Later these restrictions were extended to houses whose rents in 1914 had been £70, £60, and £52 respectively, while by later Acts the provisions were extended to houses with 1914 rentals of £105, £90, and £78 respectively. Provision was made in 1920 for increases of rent to 40 per cent. above pre-war levels in cases where the landlord was responsible for repairs, and 15 per cent. where the tenant was responsible for repairs. The question the Committee had to consider was whether the Acts should be extended beyond mid-summer of this year, when they automatically cease to operate. The Committee had to balance two classes of arguments. On the one hand, it is contended that owing to the great shortage of houses considerable dislocation and injustice would be caused by allowing landlords to utilize the scarcity of houses as a ground for squeezing unjust rents. It is contended that on the increases in rent already allowed landlords are making a greater net return than in 1914. On the other hand, it is argued that so long as restrictions exist, builders and investors will hesitate to build further houses, and that the extension of restrictions would have a prejudicial effect upon the solution of the housing question.

The recommendations of the majority are twenty in number. It is only necessary to summarize the main recommendations. The majority point out that there is a considerable distinction

¹ Final Report of the Departmental Committee on the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920. (Cmd. 1803.)

between "middle-class" and "working-class" houses. The importance of this distinction is based upon the fact that the middle-classes could probably afford now to buy new houses, especially if they obtained loans from a building society, whereas the working-classes could not. The majority think it desirable that all restrictions on all houses should be removed at the earliest possible moment, but do not think it practicable to remove all restrictions on all classes of houses at once. They recommend that the new Act should aim at the gradual withdrawal of control. With regard to houses over £70 standard rent in London, £60 in Scotland, and £52 elsewhere (the standard rent is the 1914 rent), they recommend that restrictions should automatically come to an end this year. In the case of houses between £35 and £70 standard rent in London, between £60 and £30 in Scotland, and £52 and £26 elsewhere, the restrictions should remain until mid-summer, 1924, and in the case of the small houses all restrictions should be removed in the summer of 1925, and the increases of rent which have been allowed shall be continued unchanged during the period of restriction. Also houses of whatever rent which become empty after the publication of their report should be free from the operation of the Act. There are numerous proposals which slightly modify the landlords' existing rights of recovering possession under certain circumstances. In particular they propose a modification of the rule that prevents the owner from recovering possession for his own use, unless he can show that the tenant can obtain alternative accommodation.

The report of the minority differs fundamentally from that of the majority. In the first place they state that the present restrictions should apply to all the houses subject to the existing legislation until 1930, with a proviso that the restrictions on the two larger categories of houses could be removed before that date by Order in Council approved by Parliament. Secondly, they propose that there should be an immediate reduction of 25 per cent. in the rentals of all the categories of houses, and, in Martinmas, 1923, a further reduction of 15 per cent. In other words, during this year the rental of all houses to which the Act applies should be brought back to the 1914 level. The ground upon which they make this recommendation is that the house shortage is so great that considerable injustice would be done to

all tenants if the restrictions were removed, and that the increase of rent which has been allowed is no longer justified, partly because the landlords in fact did not do repairs (which was one of the reasons for increasing rents), and partly because the cost of repairs has fallen substantially. Wages have been considerably reduced since the 1920 Act and tenants are not in the position to pay these increased rents. If a house to which the Act applies becomes vacant and the landlord refuses to let it, and keeps it vacant in order to sell it, anyone wanting the house shall be able to apply to a court for an order requiring the landlord to let it.

In trying to arrive at a judgment as to the respective merits of the proposals, it is of supreme importance to view the housing question as a whole. The necessity for restriction is due to the shortage of houses. It is of fundamental importance, therefore, that immediate steps should be taken to secure the building of large numbers of houses all over the country. On the other hand, it may be pointed out that if such houses are built the commercial rent would be considerably higher than the rent of similar pre-war houses to which the Rent Restriction Act applies. The view of the minority would undoubtedly be that such houses should be built by the Local Authorities and should be subsidized. The view of the majority is that so far as possible they should be built by private enterprise unsubsidized, and it is for this reason that the removal of the restrictions on the existing houses is proposed. The issue therefore largely turns upon which method of solving the housing problem is to be adopted. If private enterprise is to be relied on, the sooner the restrictions come off

the better. If, on the other hand, building is to be done by Local Authorities, with State subsidy, then there is good reason why the restrictions should not come off.

It would appear necessary that working-class houses, at any rate, must be built by Local Authorities, whether the restrictions come off or not. The Local Authorities will have to be given financial assistance to enable them to build. The necessity for this has been brought prominently before the Minister of Health recently by the representatives of the larger Local Authorities. In the circumstances, therefore, it would appear necessary that in the case of the houses in the lowest category of rent (i.e. under £35 standard rent in London, £30 in Scotland, and £20 elsewhere), the restrictions should be maintained until sufficient new accommodation has been erected to meet the housing shortage, after which date the restrictions could be removed without any undue hardship. In the case of the houses of the middle category, many of these are occupied by people who are working on a very restricted salary, and considerable hardship would be done if they were forced into the position of building or buying a new house. Probably the restrictions on the middle category ought to continue for at least another four years. In the case of the highest category of houses, probably most of the tenants are in a position to buy a new house, and, as it is undesirable that these houses should be part of the burden of the Local Authority, it will probably be well to remove these restrictions by Midsummer, 1925, a date which would give sufficient time to tenants to make other arrangements. The Government, apparently, thinks otherwise, but does not seem to know its own mind yet.

BURNING QUESTIONS.

SHOULD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BE ABOLISHED?

FOR ABOLITION.

By GEORGE LANSBURY, M.P.

Centuries ago Jesus of Nazareth, in reply to a question put to him by a disciple, said: "We should forgive our enemies up to seventy times seven." Ever since the day when, 300 years later, a Roman Emperor accepted the form of religion as put to him by the then leaders of the Christian Church, all Christendom has repudiated this teaching of forgiveness, and men and women, convicted of offences against what is styled law and order, have been, not forgiven, but punished.

How brutally and hideously professing Christians have behaved toward these offenders is written on the pages of history. In the name of God, and in pursuance of this service, human beings have been crucified, tortured in all kinds of inhuman ways; human life has been sacrificed in defence of property, judicial murder has been sanctioned, and, if it is not blasphemy to use such an expression, sanctified on the scaffold and around the burning faggots at the stake by the presence of the anointed ones: Bishops, Priests, and Pastors of the Church.

This denial of the teaching of Jesus, so far as the practice of such teaching is concerned, has left the world of our day almost bankrupt so far as morals and religion is concerned. Go where we may, few will believe us when we say we are followers of the "Nazarene" who went about doing good, preaching the glad tidings of peace that should be ushered in by the reign of love. We are not believed because the growing intelligence of people will not allow them to accept our profession as truth. They ask us to show our works. The terrible series of tragedies which daily take place in the sister Isle, the horrible bombing of Indians, Egyptians, and the dwellers of Mesopotamia, from aeroplanes controlled by young British soldiers, the terrible outrage on all Christ's teaching by the judicial murders of young Jacoby, Mrs. Thompson, and Frederick Bywaters, and others, must make all of us who care for the future of our race tremble with dread for that future.

I am against killing of every sort and kind, because I want society organized on lines which are in accordance with the Sermon on the Mount. The world is all wrong because this has not yet been done. Look where we will, there is no peace; wars beget still more wars, murder begets murder, crime begets crime, punishment, instead of abolishing evil, only perpetuates evil. When I have been in prison, and I have served short terms on two occasions, my whole being has revolted against the hideousness and hypocrisy of the whole organization. No person living is good enough to be given such tremendous powers over the life and actions of others as is given to Prison Warders,

Doctors, Clergy, and Governors. The entire administration of a prison is designed to crush the spirit of the prisoners and compel them to realize how mean and contemptible they are.

When it comes to taking life or capital punishment, Society acts the part of a just judge, knowing all the time that no real effort is made to prevent evil. Society knows that in its own defence, or in defence of its material interest, the Government which represents Society will, without hesitation, kill not merely one human being, but, if necessary, millions of God's creatures will be sacrificed. Consequently, men and women in pursuit of what they think they individually need, or in a frenzy of sexual passion or hatred, do not hesitate to kill, and are not deterred or prevented from doing so by the danger of being found out or of the consequences which may befall them if their crimes are discovered. Society itself gives the lead for murder under certain conditions, and this blood-guiltiness affects us all.

Therefore, none of us are good enough to inflict punishment. Those who tried to punish me never understood me, or the causes which produced what they were pleased to describe as my evil doing. The Judge and Jury that condemns a human being to execution can never know all there is to know of the causes which led to the crime being committed. It is the same with wars. We blunder into them in such a stupid manner that it is always impossible strictly to apportion blame. Therefore, if we are ever to be free of this curse we must get a saner, clearer view of what should be our attitude toward each other.

Without reservation, I am for the rigid application of the teaching of Jesus: "Overcome evil by good." "Be not overcome by evil." I may not be able because of my upbringing and the struggle for bread always to live as truly as I should, neither may you, but if we would help redeem the world we must clear our own minds and confess we also are sinners; that we, too, deserve punishment, and therefore are neither capable or good enough to punish others. If we refuse to go to law, if, like the Bishop in Hugo's *Les Misérables*, we even lie to save the liberty of some poor wretch who has robbed us, and if we are slain, or our loved ones slain, we still from our bruised and aching hearts refuse to condemn, refuse to help in punishment, we shall, by so doing, help lay the foundations of a nobler social order. We cannot answer for others, but are able humbly and reverently to say with truth "forgive us, as we forgive others."

The nation which first throws down its arms, refusing any longer to trust in the bomb, the gun, and the submarine, may lose some great possessions, but without any doubt will gain its own soul. It is not possible to differentiate about killing; our Lord did not. He just laid down the doctrine and in His own life followed it. He gave His life a sacrifice to teach us the eternal truth that

THE LAW AT WORK: POLICE COURT VISITING.

"Mind your own business" is excellent advice when it is clearly understood what our business is; and, luckily for the world, the fact that woman's business is concerned with all that affects humanity is becoming increasingly recognized. Back in those pre-historic years before the war there were, however, only a few forward souls who realized that there was a vast realm of human sorrow and sin, of human misfortune and helplessness, which was truly woman's business as well as man's, though it had never been acknowledged as such. In the administration of the law, whether by the police, or in the Courts presided over by magistrates or judges, there was no place for women; only in the carrying out of punishment in the prisons were any female officers to be found.

Two simultaneous movements arose between 1910 and 1914 to express the feminist conviction that even in the realm of wrong-doing humanity suffers by the exclusion of women. The first was the movement towards policewomen, which began with training picked women for voluntary police work, in the hope that they would prove themselves so useful that they would be adopted officially—pioneer work which will always be associated with the name of the late Miss Damer Dawson. The second movement was initiated by some of the militant suffragettes, who made a practice of attending police courts when women were on trial, and of offering resistance when any objection was made to their presence in court. Their aim does not appear to have extended beyond asserting the right of women to form part of that general public which under English law has the right of being present at trials held, as most trials are and should be, in "open court." But the assertion of even this elementary right was valuable and a true foundation for later developments. About the same time (the autumn of 1912) two women in Cambridge were impressed by the loneliness of women and girls who were in the Courts on trial, or, as witnesses, often giving evidence of a painful nature in wholly masculine surroundings. They resolved to try to remedy this in their own Borough Police Court, and formed a Rota of Police Court Visitors, who engaged to be in Court whenever women and children were being tried or giving evidence. Besides being there in support of other women, it was felt from the first that the best way to prove that women had a natural place in the administration of justice was to show that they could be useful in the Courts. Some intimation was made to the magistrates that a band of women Police Court Visitors had been formed who trusted that they would find some opportunity of service. So the work started on two lines: (1) protection of our own sex; (2) practical helpfulness as occasion offered.

Looking back over the ten years since that start was made, and taking more especially the years before the appointment of our two policewomen and our seven women magistrates, two results of the work stand out clearly. First, we were able to bring the woman's point of view before the minds of the men officials, partly by simply being there, partly by occasional protests (made courteously and in private to the Chairman of the Bench when occasion made them absolutely necessary), and partly by friendly talks and intercourse with all those concerned in administering justice. We found the men most anxious to do right, and often conscious that—as they were not women—they might blunder from sheer ignorance of the woman's mind. Then, secondly, we were able to help again and again with individual cases and to smooth the way to putting a first offender on probation. Since the advent of policewomen and women magistrates our work has been more of this latter description, and we are eagerly looking forward to the time when women lawyers will be ready to take up women's cases. In the meantime, there must still be Police Courts without any women magistrates or policewomen, and where a Rota of Visitors such as I have described might do good service.

E. D. HUTCHINSON.

THE CHILD AND THE SCHOOL.

A correspondent writes:—"Anyone interested in the welfare of young boys should not fail to visit the King's Canadian Camp School for London Children at Bushey Park. The buildings and grounds were lent during the Great War to the Canadian Red Cross Society by the King, and when the war was over, the Canadian Red Cross Society presented all the hospital hutments to the King, who has most generously placed the entire premises at the disposal of the London County Council. The London County Council has turned the whole place into a boarding-school for delicate boys from the London Elementary Schools. The arrangements for the health, comfort, recreation, and instruction of the boys are admirable. There are well-warmed, airy dormitories, bath rooms, a dining-room, recreation-room, concert hall, sick-room. The school grounds are delightful, with a large fruit and vegetable garden, two or three ponds, one specially arranged for swimming, and the Cardinal's River runs through a corner of the grounds. There are chickens, rabbits, guinea-pigs, white mice, and white rats, and a small aviary. Everything possible is done to interest the boys in outdoor life. Football and cricket are played in Bushey Park. There are specially chosen teachers, who are always with the boys in their play-time as well as in lesson-time. There is a matron and also a nurse, and a doctor visits the school every day. The food is ample and excellent, and fruit and vegetables play a large part in the dietary of the boys. The whole place has a happy, home-like feeling, and the boys are always very reluctant to leave when the time comes for them to go home.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY INDUSTRIES.

This subject, of vital interest to all social workers, was most interestingly discussed by Sir Lynden Macassey at a recent meeting of the C.O.S. Council. He considered that the ideal type of organization was insurance by each individual industry. This method involves the co-operation of employer and employed, those most interested in the particular industry. By this plan also it is to the advantage of the employer to so

life is too sacred to be sacrificed, even in self-defence. He did not attempt to fight His oppressors, and in the supreme moment of His earthly existence was able to exclaim: "Father, forgive them." Once all we who claim to be His disciples are ready to follow Him, once we are ready to endure whatever the actual adoption of His principles to life and conduct involves, we shall be free. Nobody will want to attack us as a nation, nobody will attack us as individuals, and finally do not let any of us forget "we do reap as we sow." This is as true of good men as it is of evil.

Therefore, let us all try to sow peace by helping to create conditions that make for peace. Let us each love and forgive, and by so doing herald the day when all human life will be so sacred that neither individuals nor Governments will be guilty of murder, and all of us will unite, not in the creation of penal systems, but in the building up of a human society, truly based on love; and as a start let us each one determine to do what we are able in creating public opinion here and now against all punitive systems, and especially against all killing, whether this is done by order of Governments or by individuals.

AGAINST ABOLITION.

By HOLFORD KNIGHT (Barrister-at-Law).

I come to the discussion of such a question as the social utility of capital punishment under an initial disadvantage. In my time I have had to do with a number of murderers of both sexes. They do not improve upon acquaintance in general, although particular cases excite special consideration. But the new-fangled notion of regarding them either as temporary celebrities of the "stunt" newspapers, or as the soiled texts for fresh "stunt" movements, leaves me unmoved. The theological or psychological intimations which their cases are supposed to supply I leave to those who detect them. For myself, I am content to consider the matter as a practical question of pressing importance.

I ought to preface that my friend, Dr. Joseph Longford, in the February *Nineteenth Century*, contributed a detailed examination of the history and incidence of capital punishment which readers will find of considerable value.

The principal and only relevant inquiry is: Is it right that in society should be retained a power to rid itself of persons convicted of murder?

The answer to this question is affected by the standpoint from which one approaches its consideration. Regarded from the point of view of the criminal, circumstances in particular cases may suggest the suspension of this form of punishment. Our present arrangements give effect to this view, but spasmodically and (sometimes) with public disapproval. On the other hand, if approached (as I think it should be) from the point of view of the State, I am still unconvinced that the death penalty should be abandoned. I believe that cases of murder occur in which the highest interests of society require the execution of the criminal. The horror excited by the circumstances of such crimes affront society to such a degree that only the penalty of death would ensure confidence in the administration of justice. Moreover, such cases sometimes occur as the culmination of a career of fraud, degeneracy, lust, and of the worst evils that afflict organized society. In my view, the removal of such a criminal by death is a public duty. It provides the fitting end to a dangerous villain, and relieves society of the unnecessary cost of keeping him alive.

Indeed, I point to a particular case in recent months which illustrates my view, shows the defects of our present arrangements for reviewing the exaction of the death penalty, and reveals the scandal of continuing to charge the State with the cost of an unspeakable villain. I refer to the Truc case.

I could not cite a more apposite case for the view that society should retain a power to rid itself of a dangerous criminal. The murder of the poor girl was the culmination of a course of deceit, insolence, efrontery, swagger, fraud, lust, and the foulest features of West End "life." The intervention of the Home Secretary (in my view) was a grave blunder. The fact that we taxpayers have to pay for the idle life of this pampered criminal is an outrageous scandal.

No, while I cannot approve of capital punishment on many grounds by which it is supported, I am against its abolition. Further, I could not imagine a worse time than the present for this action. At every turn society is endangered by the breed of military scoundrels the late war threw up. We must be ready to end them when we can.

arrange the work as to reduce unemployment to the lowest possible limit, and to the advantage of the employed to eliminate all restriction of output. The speaker was satisfied from very close knowledge of many industries that this system could be immediately applied to between 60 and 70 per cent. of the industries of the country. Social workers can do much in helping to create a public opinion that calls for all possible reforms in connection with unemployment.

Care Committee workers have the subject of teeth always with them, but all must feel the work worth while in view of the importance attached by modern doctors to sound teeth. The care of even the first teeth ensures a more healthy condition in those that follow, and may save much bad health later on. Cleaning is a great problem. Where a tooth brush is impossible the clean end of a burnt match may be recommended to be rubbed over the teeth lightly with warm water and salt, and then burnt. Foods that help to cleanse the teeth, crusts, toast, and uncooked apples, should be strongly advocated. A leaflet for parents containing these suggestions may be obtained at one penny a hundred from the Warden, Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, London, W.C. 1.

When the annual statistics for 1922 with regard to the physical condition of the children in London's Elementary Schools are available, it will be interesting to note whether the steady improvement since 1913 (with a slight set-back in 1919 and 1920) has been maintained. Really bad cases of malnutrition had almost vanished in 1921, being less than .8 per cent. and the percentage of children with any degree of subnormal nutrition had more than halved. In 1913 the figures showed 13.2 per cent. below normal, whereas in 1921 the percentage was only 6.0. The Care Committees have supplied valuable information on these children which goes to show that poverty is not by any means the only reason for failure to come up to standard. Much remains to be done to educate parents as to food values, the need for the proper amount of sleep, suitable clothing, fresh air, and the importance of prompt medical treatment for what appear to be trivial ailments.

HOUSEHOLD ADMINISTRATION.

[The Editor does not hold herself responsible for the views expressed in this column—comment on them will be welcome.—Ed.]

"There are two sides to every question," remarked a stereotyped, old-fashioned person the other day. "Oh! do you think so?" was the rapid reply. "I think there are dozens."

And that's just the difficulty. Points of view are so numerous that it requires an immense amount of moral courage to act according to personal limitations, and yet, if we did not, we should achieve nothing. After all, we can only get another person's viewpoint secondhand unless we absolutely change places with her for a time and assume her work and responsibilities. Even then race tells, and environment and education. The standpoint and immediate conditions may be as near as possible the same, but the personality of the occupier may be totally different. We can only do our best to learn and understand.

This week a WOMAN'S LEADER reader has written to me complaining of servants' registries, and although I have been a member of a household where there were many servants, mistress also over a considerable number, and cook-housekeeper with a staff of ten in the servants' hall, I must confess I have never come across the "goings-on" of which she complains.

This lady speaks of "the very pernicious influence that the ordinary private registries exercise upon their clients and their most iniquitous methods and dishonest practices of making money out of the needs of the wretched clients." She further says "all registries are out to make a living, and if possible a competence, and that they will never achieve if they so well suit their clients that mistress and maid cleave to each other and never wish for a change; but if the registry can keep every household in a state of perpetual discontent, unrest, and commotion, and consequent change of servants perpetually, then money flows into the registry like water. They hear that a maid and mistress are hitting it off far too well; at once a letter is sent to the maid saying that they hear such unfavourable reports of the place that they feel sure she will wish to change, they now have a far better place to offer with much higher wages." Will other readers send me their experiences? Names and addresses will be kept absolutely private, and are only asked for as a mark of good faith. This question of regulating the supply and demand for household workers is closely allied to the propaganda work I am always urging. Having roused the interest of would-be servants and employees, what machinery have we for fitting the right person to the right work?

As it happens, I have done a good bit of voluntary work in this direction, and last year gave three days a week to a very useful little association which grew out of "The Woman's Industrial Council." Part of this time was given to actual office work, part to outside work connected with it; and I decided that the outside work was quite as important as that done in the office. More than that, if satisfactory work is to be achieved I think every registry should have a trained social worker as a member of the staff, just as the C.O.S., large hospitals, and police courts have investigators, almoners, and probation officers. I am still giving all the time I can spare to the outside work, and, as soon as arrangements can be made, hope a registry will be started to which I can send all my clients who are not suited for the Educated Home Helps' Bureau. It is to provide funds for this work that I charge 1s. for answering letters by post.

It would help me if I could sometimes get assistance—not money!—through these columns. This week, for example, I have had a letter from a Probation Officer: "If you have any ladies requiring maids, and who would be willing to give a girl the chance of redeeming her character, I would be grateful if you would refer them to me. I have a girl now who would make an excellent little servant with a kind mistress."

Again, there are middle-aged women it is more difficult to place, not merely because they lack technical knowledge, but because they don't

understand what may perhaps be called the "etiquette" of work, whether domestic or otherwise. Those who have the will to learn are often so nervous, poor souls! as to be almost paralyzed, and it is very difficult for a busy woman to give the time and patience necessary to overcome this. But it is work well worth doing, and there is the satisfaction of having saved one derelict and the time and pocket of many generous folk who are apt to be considered "fair game" when funds are low.

Yet another part of this work is the question of outfits—not merely working uniform for domestic service, but suitable clothing for other occupations. When people are unemployed for a long time their wardrobes get sadly depleted through wear and tear.

OUR COOKERY RECIPES.

Potage au Cresson is an easily made soup. Dilute a quantity of freshly mashed potatoes with boiling milk till of the consistency of thin sauce. Add salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, and, if liked creamy, make a *liaison* of a little flour or cornflour and milk; stir in and bring to boiling-point. Throw in some of the top leaves of freshly gathered watercress. Simmer for a few minutes, stir, and serve.

Liaison is the expression used in cooking for that which binds the ingredients of a soup together. The yolk of egg mixed with milk and stirred in until it thickens answers this purpose; so does arrowroot, also various other things. After the yolk of egg is put in, the soup must not boil or it will curdle. If you try potato soup with and without a *liaison* you will see what I mean; without it the potato sinks to the bottom.)

Potage Bonne Femme is prepared as *potage au cresson* with this difference: equal quantities of leeks and potatoes are sliced and fried—but not browned—in butter, then boiled together and finished as before. Dice of fried bread should be served with it instead of watercress, and grated cheese may be served separately for those who like it.

ANN POPE.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

Our members will be glad to hear that our luck holds, and that for the third time running we have obtained a place in the Private Members' ballot. Major C. F. Entwistle (Kingstone-upon-Hull, L.) has introduced our Matrimonial Causes Bill, which will be coming up for its second reading on Friday, 2nd March. Copies of the Bill and explanatory leaflets can be obtained from Headquarters, price 1d. each. It is of urgent importance that our Societies should get into touch with their Members of Parliament in good time before 2nd March, in order to urge them to be in their places on that day to support the Bill. Fuller particulars will be issued direct to Societies.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT.

Mr. Burgess (Rochdale, Lab.) has obtained the eleventh place in the ballot for a Bill which will give equal franchise to men and women. It is impossible to say at this early stage whether this will allow for adequate time for a debate on its second reading, but there is every reason to think that it may in view of the fact that the Government is not taking Private Members' time before Easter, as has been the case in earlier sessions.

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETINGS.

LUNCH HOUR SERVICE, THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1.15.

Many delegates to the Council meeting will be glad to know that a short lunch hour service will be held at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate (one minute from Liverpool Street Station, which can be reached quickly from Tottenham Court Road, Central London tube), when Miss Pictou Turberville, O.B.E., will preach on "Modern Idolatry."

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.

Efforts have been made to obtain the concession of a fare and a third which has been granted to delegates to the National Assembly and also to certain Teachers' Conferences, but without success. No reasons have been given by the Railway Clearing House for refusing our request, but we have learnt from a representative of one of the Railway Companies that this concession is only granted for conferences for which the number of delegates is very large, and also that no concessions are ever granted for conferences of a political nature.

There is a possibility that on some lines excursions may be available, and it would be well for delegates to make inquiries locally.

COUNCIL ARRANGEMENTS.

A handbill, which has just been issued, with particulars of the Council Arrangements, may be had on application to the Head Office. Interesting events and invitations are accumulating for this already full week, and we expect a record attendance.

DARTMOUTH W.C.A.

We have received a very interesting report from this Association, which, though only started in March of last year, has now forty-five members. Other Societies might perhaps try the plan by which the Society provided the programme for its ordinary meetings. Members undertook to read papers on different subjects on the programme of the N.U., after which a discussion took place. Parliamentary Candidates

were questioned at the General Election, and fourteen dozen copies of the WOMAN'S LEADER and much other literature was sold at the polling station on the day of the General Election.

ABERTILLERY W.C.A.

An interesting report of a largely attended meeting of this Association, recently addressed by Professor Barbara Foxley, of Cardiff, on the position in the Ruhr, has been received. Much interest was aroused and many questions asked. The Chairman, Mrs. Dolman, referred to a recent speech by Dr. Marion Phillips, in Abertillery, in which she had stated that Labour Women should not support Associations for Women Citizens, the N.U.S.E.C., and other non-party organizations. Mrs. Dolman pointed out that the Abertillery Association was strictly non-party. This association has just appointed two of its members to attend the sittings of the Juvenile Court and Police Court.

NOTE.—The policy of some of the women leaders of the Labour Party in discouraging membership of the N.U.S.E.C. and other non-party women's organizations will be dealt with in the WOMAN'S LEADER next week.

CHESTER W.C.A.

The annual Social of this Association was held in the Town Hall on 7th February. It took the form of a Café Chantant, was well attended, and resulted in a considerable addition to the numerical strength of the Society, which now has more than 500 members on its register.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

CROSBY HALL.

MADAM,—I should like to be allowed through you to thank M. Curtis for the kindly letter, on the above subject, in reply to mine, that has appeared in your issue of 9th February. I should like also to say that I am sending in my cheque to the Endowment Fund to the Chelsea branch for raising the needed sum. I have a relation living in that district, and I think every pound subscribed there will help on the £1,000 that is to be required from Chelsea.—ELISABETH COBB.

The Crosby Hall Endowment Scheme, promoted by the British Federation of University Women, has aroused a great deal of interest among our readers, and we think they would be glad of an opportunity of giving it their practical support. We are therefore opening a WOMAN'S LEADER Subscription List. Donations, however small, may be addressed to the WOMAN'S LEADER, and will be acknowledged in this column. Cheques, money orders, etc., should be made payable to the Crosby Hall Endowment Fund.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT.

We hear with regret of the death of Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, so well known in early life for her successful attack on the "Promenade" of the Empire Music Hall. Mrs. Chant was a trained nurse, and, as Sister Sophia, she nursed in the London Hospital. She was one of the first women of her time to make her mark as a public speaker in support of women's suffrage, temperance, and Liberalism. She took relief to Armenian refugees in Bulgaria, and took a party of nurses to the Greek frontier, for which she received the Red Cross from Queen Victoria on behalf of the King and Queen of Greece.

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BY THE LADY WITH THE DUSTER



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The British Commercial Gas Association,
30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

FEB. 27. Hampstead, Fleet Road Central School. 8.30 p.m. Speaker: G. P. Gooch, Esq., M.A.

FEB. 28. Edinburgh. Dowell's Rooms, 26 George Street. 8 p.m. Speaker: Rev. W. Swan, B.D.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

MARCH 1. 54 Mount Street, W. (kindly lent by the Hon. Mrs. Harold Pearson). 5.30 p.m. Lecture on "Royal Burials in Egypt," by Professor Flinders Petrie. Tickets £1 1s. (including tea), from Mrs. Kinnell, 38 Upper Grosvenor Street, W. 1, and from Miss P. Strachey, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

FEB. 28. 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. 1. 8.15 p.m. "If I were Home Secretary." Speaker: Miss Nina Boyle. "If I were Secretary for Foreign Affairs." Speaker: Miss V. V. J. Acheson. Chair: Mrs. Mustard.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

FEB. 26. Minerva Café, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1. 6 p.m. "The Relations of this Country with France." Speaker: Lady Amherst of Hackney.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

FEB. 27. Roseburn U.F. Church Hall, Hampton Terrace. 3 p.m. "The Housing of the People." Speaker: A. Horsburgh Campbell, Esq.

ILKLEY S.E.C.

MARCH 1. Lecture Hall. 8 p.m. Readings from Modern Drama and Poetry, by Professor Abercrombie.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS S.E.C.

FEB. 26. 3.15 p.m. Members' Meeting. Chair: Lady Matthews.

SUNDERLAND W.C.A.

FEB. 23 and 24. Conference on Questions of Interest to Women. Speakers: Miss Laura Ainsworth, Miss Macadam, Miss Hopkinson.

CHESTER W.C.A.

FEB. 27. 8 p.m. Council Chamber, Town Hall. Speaker: Miss Margery Fry.

HORSHAM W.C.A.

FEB. 28. 8 p.m. St. Mary's Hall. "Present Day Questions Affecting Women." Speaker: Miss Verrall.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

FEB. 28. Meeting in support of I.W.S.A. Congress in Rome, at Subscription Library, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead. 8 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Herabai Tata, Mr. Joseph Clayton. Chair: Miss Kathleen FitzGerald, B.A.

STANSFELD TRUST.

FEB. 28. A Stansfeld Lecture has been arranged by the University of London, to be given by Professor Graham Wallas at the London School of Economics at 5 p.m., on "The Competition of the Sexes for Employment." Chair: Dr. Christine Murrell, M.D.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

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LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB at Earls Court has single room vacancies, 35s. to 37s. 6d. weekly, inclusive of partial board, baths, light. Bright, airy sitting-rooms. Only 2 min. from Tube and District.—Apply, 15 Trebovir Road, Earls Court.

TO LET AND WANTED.

FLAT in highest part of Hampstead to let for six months. Two rooms and kitchen furnished, one large room unfurnished. One or two ladies only. Near Tube and Heath. 35s. weekly.—Write Dismorr, 88 Marine Parade, Worthing.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Lady (working) wanted to share small house. Could have one or two rooms and board. Gas, electric light, geyser, garden; telephone.—Miss Sheepshanks, 89 Erskine Hill, Golders Green, N.W. 11.

LARGE well-furnished BED-SITTING-ROOM, Westbourne Grove, to let, to professional lady; gas fire and ring; baths; attendance can be arranged; 25s. weekly.—Write G. Verner, International Women's Franchise Club, 9 Grafton Street, W. 1.

BED-SITTING-ROOM, large well-furnished second floor; baths, electric light, gas fire (own meter). References indispensable. Overlooking Parliament Fields. 30s. per week, with breakfast.—Box 972, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

WANTED, by married couple (no children or animals), small furnished FLAT or ROOMS (bath, gas fires); attendance if possible: W.C. district preferred.—Box 973, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

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GARDEN ECONOMY. Advice by letter, or advising visits. Reasonable terms.—Mrs. Chamberlain, c/o Women's Farm and Garden Association, 23 Park Road, N.W. 1.

THE WOMEN'S FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION. Land Outfit Department now opened.—Write to Secretary, or call, 23 Park Road, Upper Baker Street, N.W. 1.

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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.

LAVATORY TOWELS.—90 dozen Irish Linen Towels. Good reliable quality of Irish Linen, lettered "Lavatory", size 21 x 18 inches, only 8s. 9d. per dozen. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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COSTUMES, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings wanted. Specially good prices given.—Helene, 361 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

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

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.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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.

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

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Lecture by Professor Flinders Petrie, March 1st, 5.30 p.m., at 54 Mount Street, by kind permission of the Hon. Mrs. Harold Pearson.

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, 25th February, 12 noon, Little Rally, for children of all ages. 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Deamer. 6.30, Dr. Deamer.

FORM HAPPY FRIENDSHIPS.—Particulars, write Secretary, U.C.C., 16 L. Cambridge Street, London, S.W. 1.

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