

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
VOCATION OR PROFESSION	219
THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. By Bertha Mason	219
SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AND THE HOME. By L. H. E.	220
WHAT IS THE USE OF ENGLISH FOLK COOKERY. By Ann Pope	220
REVIEWS—	
Woman and Politics. By Mary Stocks, J.P.	221
The Shortest Night. By M. D. S.	222
The White Flame. By M. B.	222
THE NEWLY APPOINTED MAGISTRATE. By Clara J. Rackham, J.P.	222

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The August Upheaval.

On the issues which have caused a national crisis, since our last appearance, and on those which divide the new Government and the Opposition this paper can have no policy to declare. Whatever the necessity for it, it is useless to disguise the grave danger that many selfish and reactionary interests will make the national need an excuse for indulging that inveterate dislike of expenditure on education and the other social services which in more prosperous times they find themselves compelled to disguise. There will be many attempts to trade on the pathetic willingness of the poor to make sacrifices either from patriotism or from the fear that worse may befall them if they refuse. Great watchfulness and a careful scanning of the real significance of every proposed economy will be needed. In the past the position of women was like that of a political party which is always in the minority. Never feeling the responsibilities of government, we tended to concentrate on ends and to neglect the study of means and were more apt in pointing out objections than in devising alternatives to the measures we criticized. But we hear no longer the excuse of impotence. Hence we appeal to all our readers to equip themselves to play their part as vigilant and constructive critics by a close study of all the material available to help them to form a right judgment, including the reports of commissions and the speeches of the principal protagonists.

The New Cabinet.

We regret that the new Cabinet contains no woman member and our gratitude for the pluck and energy shown by Miss Margaret Bondfield in her difficult and unpopular task follows her into her retirement. In respect of nearly every cause to which we are committed, the retirement of Mr. Arthur Henderson is a still greater blow. He is one of the oldest and staunchest friends of the women's movement, and the rare combination of sagacity with courage shown in his handling of the problems of disarmament and international peace has given him a fresh claim on our gratitude and affection. We sincerely trust that

it will still be found possible for him to retain his Chairmanship of the Disarmament Conference. But we must not forget the friends that have retained or found a place in the new Government in our regret for those we are losing. Lord Cecil as principal delegate at the League of Nations Assembly, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Snowden, Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel, have all shown themselves in the past, and according to the several parts they had to play, convinced upholders of the principle of equal citizenship. They are also upholders of an enlightened and lofty conception of international relations and of the obligations of a British Empire which is slowly changing into a British comity of nations.

Who Will be Who at Geneva?

Within a few days of the opening of the Twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations the names of the British delegation, other than that of the leader, Viscount Cecil, were unknown.¹ The name of only one woman from the British Empire has been announced so far, that of Mrs. H. P. Plumtre, of Canada. It is encouraging to note, however, that the list of countries including women in their delegations is to be increased by at least one this year, for Spain is sending a woman delegate for the first time. She is Senorita Donna Clara Campamor. As usual Madame Vacaresco will be included in the Roumanian delegation, which will be headed this year by the new Foreign Minister, Prince Ghica. In view of the fact that the Round Table Conference will be meeting at the same time as the Assembly, special interest attaches this year to the Indian delegation. It will be headed by the Hon. Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, the other two delegates being Khan Bahadur Divan Abdul Hamid and Sir Denys De S. Bray. Owing to the delay in publishing the provisional list of delegates, due to the change of Government in Great Britain, it is not possible to comment on the complete list at present.

Problems for the Assembly.

Although it does not figure on the agenda as a separate item, disarmament will undoubtedly be one of the chief matters discussed, as it will arise out of the Secretary-General's Report. The present economic crisis, with concrete proposals for dealing with it prepared by the expert sub-committees of the Commission of Inquiry for European Union, is one of the chief matters that will be discussed. The revision of the Covenant to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris is another item on the agenda of first-class importance. Of the humanitarian matters on the agenda the most important concern the treatment of prisoners and the question of slavery.

Women and the Indian Problem.

Gandhi is coming to England and if he is true to himself and to his past, he should be a potent help in securing adequate consideration of the women's side of the Indian problem. At least he has encouraged us to press this on his attention, for has he not asked "Where are the brave women who work among the girl wives and girl widows and who would take no rest and leave none for men, till girl marriage becomes an impossibility?" He also declared that "to force widowhood upon little girls is a brutal crime for which we Hindus are daily paying dearly. . . . Does not the Hindu widowhood stink in one's nostrils when one thinks of old and diseased men over fifty taking or rather purchasing girl wives, sometimes one on top of another?" Yet he has spoken contemptuously of the women suffrage

¹ As we go to press we hear that Dame Edith Lyttelton has been appointed substitute delegate.

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cocoa'**

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movement as providing women with "innocent recreation". Perhaps he has learnt by now to apply to women the doctrine on which he insists for men that full and effective political responsibility is the first condition of social reform. Of his fellow delegate, Mrs. Naidu, past experience has not given us reason to hope that she will prove a strong champion of women. But the poetic temperament is susceptible to atmosphere, and we have not lost hopes of her. Meantime we have the Begum Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Subbarayan as delegates to the Conference, the latter now a member of the Federal Structure Committee. Of the eloquence and zeal of these two in the cause of women we can have no doubt and their past experience in the work of the Conference should give them confidence and strengthen their power for usefulness.

Mrs. Sidney Webb.

Mrs. Sidney Webb's election, at the beginning of last month as a Fellow of the British Academy, has given very widespread satisfaction. She is one of the greatest women of our age, outstanding because of her rare intellectual distinction and her untiring devotion to the public good. Perhaps the present generation is not fully awake to the fact of how very great she is, for she seldom appears in public and her name is not a familiar occurrence in the daily Press. But students of local government, co-operation and trade unionism know well enough—when they stop to think about it—that the vast bulk of their material and the mental atmosphere in which they study it, are the joint creation of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. And for constructive critics and administrators of social legislation, access to the mind of Mrs. Webb at some stage in their activities, has become a prime necessity. It is small wonder that the British Academy has opened its doors to her—the first woman, incidentally, to be thus welcomed—and we offer hearty congratulations to that august body upon the acquisition of its new member.

Dame Adelaide Anderson's Mission.

Since her retirement from the Home Office factory inspectorate, shortly after the War, Dame Adelaide Anderson has used her twenty-four years' experience of English labour conditions in very distant corners of the world. Her Egyptian report is doubtless fresh in the minds of many of our readers. Her Chinese activities have been recorded in her book *Humanity and Labour in China*, and incidentally in the columns of this paper, to which Dame Adelaide was at one time a weekly contributor on Chinese matters. Because of this experience, combined with a very discreet ability and an untiring capacity for work, the International Labour Office has sent Dame Adelaide once again to China, this time in response to a request by the Chinese Government for expert assistance in the organization of a factory inspection department. She goes in company with M. Pone, head of the I.L.O. diplomatic division, and must by the time this appears in print, be approaching the end of her long voyage and the beginning of her responsible task.

The Floods in China.

The enormity of the tragedy of the recent Chinese floods, wiping out of existence many thousands and making, it is estimated, some millions of persons homeless and destitute, blots out for the moment in our imagination the gallant attempts of the Government towards educational and industrial reconstruction. We hope before our next issue to be in a better position to describe the efforts that are being made to cope with the gigantic task of feeding and housing the survivors and equally important the prevention of epidemics on an unthinkable scale. Our deep sympathy is with this land of promise in the catastrophe which has overtaken it.

Women and the Church.

An unexpected champion of the admission of women to the Ministry has appeared in Sir Alfred Hopkinson, formerly Principal of Manchester University, and afterwards for some years, Member of Parliament for the Combined Universities. In an article which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* on 27th August, he examines the reasons for the opposition, and dismisses them as based on the notion of women's supposed inferiority and the masculine desire for domination. It is very valuable to have the views of a layman on this subject, and such an article in the pages of such a journal, so widely read by thinking people, as the *Manchester Guardian* will do more to remove the prejudice which exists so unaccountably even in those who take forward views on most other questions.

Broadcasting in September.

A new feature in the broadcasting programme beginning this month will be a series of talks on Saturday mornings, under the

title of "What's in the papers." Our readers will see with interest that our faithful and popular contributor, Ann Pope (Miss F. White), is to give six talks on Tuesdays at 10.45 a.m., beginning 8th September, on her investigations into Old English cookery. May we suggest to those responsible for the household talks that some room be found for "topical talks" on the duty of ordinary householders with regard to national economy. Some kind of guide could be given to the public spirited but puzzled housewife, without trespassing too far into the regions of controversy.

Science in the Home.

We call the attention of our readers, especially those who are planning the winter's work of Societies, to the article in this issue on Scientific Management in the Home. Our contributor urges women's Societies to interest themselves in the Home Science Section of the International Congress on Scientific Management which is to meet in Amsterdam next year, by securing replies to the questions which have been issued by the British Committee.

Women's Suffrage in Portugal.

The *International Women's News* in its August number gives the place of honour to the news that the women of Portugal have won at least a measure of enfranchisement. Portugal has, therefore, the distinction which we thought was going to be due to Spain, of being the first Latin country to enfranchise its women. Spain will not, we imagine, lag far behind, and will probably go one better, as the draft new constitution proposes to give Spaniards of both sexes the vote at the age of 23. We have so far no particulars of the Portuguese victory, except that it is on the limited basis of an educational qualification. But at least it is a beginning. Who would have expected that Portugal and Spain would be ahead of democratic France and Switzerland in this matter?

Poor Persons' Defence.

The Howard League for Penal Reform has issued a useful penny pamphlet (2s. per 100), which contains a summary of the provisions of the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930. Hitherto legal aid for the poor was only granted in certain cases in the higher courts. Under the new Act the law has been extended to enable magistrates to grant legal aid in the Police Courts. Further, some of the conditions which formerly limited the provision of aid in the higher courts have been removed. Magistrates at Petty Sessions (i.e. the Police Court) are now required to grant a legal aid certificate to any poor person where it appears to be in the interests of justice that he should have assistance. Magistrates on committal to the higher courts or the Judge or Chairman of the Court where the accused person is to be tried may grant a poor person a defence certificate for legal aid if it is desirable in the interests of justice even if he has pleaded guilty. In the case of a charge of murder, the certificate must be granted.

An Interesting Post.

Mrs. McQueen, who holds the unique position of first aerial Police Inspector in Beverley Hills, U.S.A., gives an interesting account of her work in the current issue of the *Policewoman's Review*. Her duties include investigations into complaints of too low flying, of "stunting" to the danger or disturbance of the population, and in her own words "to establish a respect for the air traffic rules, which is no easy matter." Her object is to make the world more "air-minded" and to make the world safe for flying. Mrs. McQueen is herself an intrepid airwoman.

American Business Women.

A group of American business women arrived in London yesterday on the fourth annual Good-will Tour, arranged by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States. Miss Elizabeth FitzGerald, of Salt Lake City, an educationist, is the leader of the delegation, which is composed of twenty-one women representing widely diversified occupations. Several are teachers, but they also include an operator of a transfer and storage business, the proprietor of an antique shop, and a druggist and pharmacist. Among the group are Miss Marie Franzen, Assistant Sec. \$10,000,000 Corporation and Partner Insurance firms, and Miss Alyce J. Petersen, laboratory technician. They were entertained at a reception at the Wertheim Gallery, when Miss Helen Fraser, Chairman of the Committee, welcomed the guests, and the party was most successful. Luncheon was given by the Langbourn Club (in City), and a dinner by the Industry and Commerce Section of the Lyceum Club. They laid a wreath on Abraham Lincoln statue and at Nurse Cavell's. They had been touring Europe and were at Vienna for the International Conference.

VOCATION OR PROFESSION.

Mrs. O'Malley's fascinating book on Florence Nightingale, which appeared in time for our holiday reading, has doubtless recalled to many of our readers the beginning of sick nursing as an occupation for educated women. We have not here used the word *profession*, for to Florence Nightingale nursing was not a profession; it was a sacred calling. The dangers of the new movement, in her eyes, were popularity, money-getting and a mechanical view of nursing. What would she have had to say to the report of the *Lancet* Commission on the shortage of candidates, which has recently appeared? Writing in 1891 at the time when proposals for State registration of nurses were meeting with her vehement opposition she admits that "forty years hence such a scheme might not be preposterous provided that the intermediate time be diligently and successfully employed in levelling up, that is, in making all nurses equal to the best trained nurses of this day and in levelling up training schools in like manner". Exactly forty years have now passed; registration is an accepted fact; training both for hospitals and district nursing is universal. But all is not well with nursing. Why is there a shortage of candidates? Have Florence Nightingale's fears come true? Is nursing no longer a "vocation" but a *career*, a means of earning a livelihood? The Commission referred to above was set up by the *Lancet* in December last year to "inquire into the reasons for the shortage of candidates, trained and untrained, for nursing the sick in general and special hospitals throughout the country, and to offer suggestions for making the service more attractive to women suitable for this necessary work". It has already published one interim report, now made obsolete by the second, which consists of an analysis of replies to a questionnaire submitted to all hospitals approved as training centres by the general nursing councils of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The present report makes no attempt to criticize or weigh the information and opinions expressed. It merely states facts, reserving the comments and recommendations of the Commission itself for the final volume which is expected before the end of the year. What are these facts? We can here only touch on a few of the most outstanding, and we advise all who are interested in careers for women and still more those who appreciate the need for a highly equipped and devoted hospital service to read the report for themselves.¹

In the first place it is a surprise to learn that so many hospitals accept probationers at the age of eighteen or nineteen. Only four per cent of all which reported fix the age at twenty-one, the London voluntary hospitals (presumably finding less difficulty than others in securing good recruits) setting the highest standard in this respect. On the other hand a gap between

school-leaving age and the age of recruitment is given as one of the obstacles to recruitment, since girls select other occupations for which they may begin training at once. The standard of qualifications required also shows a close relation to the difficulties of recruitment. Children's hospitals which are popular are in a position to exact a higher standard and ninety per cent insist on secondary education. The large London and provincial voluntary hospitals are also in a favourable position, but fever, tuberculosis, mental and less sought-after hospitals have to be content with what they can get and a minimum amount of education.

What attractions has the profession to the average girl of eighteen or nineteen. The answer may be summed up in a few words—long working hours, institutional life and discipline, little and uncertain free time, and pay that approximates to that of the higher grades of domestic service with inadequate provision for old age. From these, of course, must not be omitted free training for three or four years in a highly skilled occupation with maintenance and as a rule a nominal salary varying from £12 to £48 for the first year of training. For the girl who early shows a love of nursing this opportunity of training opens the door to a new life. But it does not necessarily mean that she will spend her life in the service of the hospital. There are many other more attractive outlets. Evidence is given that the opportunities of private nursing, of the public health services, of specialized branches, all offering better pay and a freer life, are contributing causes of the lack of trained staff in the hospitals. There is also marriage. It would be interesting to know the marriage mortality rate. We suspect that it is fairly high—much higher, for instance, than that of teachers in secondary schools. The opportunities of meeting the opposite sex are greater and the marriage of a nurse does not necessarily cut her off from the exercise of her skill. Though, as a rule, debarred from public service equally with a teacher, there are, we imagine, more opportunities for married nurses than for married teachers even outside their own homes.

The problem before the *Lancet* Commission is twofold—how to recruit and how to retain the best type of women in the service of the hospitals. It is now engaged in considering the evidence of organizations and individuals concerned and we hope these include representatives of the nurses and probationers themselves. The *Lancet* deserves our praise and thanks for this timely enquiry, especially timely to-day when so many public hospitals have been transferred from Boards of Guardians to County and Borough Councils and are engaged in the task of reconstruction. The final report of the Commission will be received with great interest.

THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

By BERTHA MASON.

"Local Government goes more nearly into the hearts and intimate lives of the people than the Central Government of Parliament, so overcrowded with business and overwhelmed with a mass of detail, ever can do."

Such were the words of Professor Harold J. Laski, of London University, in the course of his inaugural address at the Summer School of the National Association of Local Government Officers held last July at Oxford. "And yet," added the Professor, "it is difficult to persuade 30 per cent of the Local Government electors to go to the poll at the time of a Local Government election, frequently no candidates are forthcoming, or there are no contests"—and he added, "in view of the decline of public interest on the one side and the absence of adequate standards and discipline on the other, it seems not unlikely that in the next generation local government may break down and give place to a centralized system at Whitehall which would be fatal to English national life."

Those who for long years have given thought and attention to local government matters and to local government elections can and will endorse the words of Professor Laski.

A Disquieting Feature.

The apathy of the general public to matters pertaining to local government, and the indifference of electors to their duty and responsibility in connection with elections for local authorities

¹ *The Lancet Commission on Nursing*. Second interim report with statistical analysis of the questionnaire issued to hospitals by the Commission, by A. Bradford Hill, Ph.D., D.Sc. Supplement to *The Lancet*, 15th August. Price 6d.

is a puzzling and disquieting feature of modern times, to which attention has often been drawn in the columns of THE WOMAN'S LEADER: "Never," as was recently stated, "since the Reform Act, a hundred years ago, have registers been so full of names, never were polling stations at election times so empty."

This spirit of indifference is not confined to London or to any one particular locality, it pervades the whole country. Workers in the elections for County Councils and for Urban or Rural District Councils held during the spring of this year have the same story to relate; the indifference, the indolence, the apathy shown, especially in connection with the first-named local elections of this year, viz. the triennial elections for County Council, was "phenomenal". But that is another story.

Metropolitan Borough Elections.

To-day, in view of the near approach of the elections for Town Councils, and especially and more particularly in view of the triennial elections for the *Metropolitan Borough Councils*, which are due to take place in November, we ask the attention of our readers to certain facts in respect to the Metropolitan Borough Councils of 1928, which demand immediate and thoughtful consideration.

The Elections of 1928.

A return issued by the London County Council shows that the number of local government electors on the register at the time of the November elections of 1928 was 1,920,835, an increase of 7,007 (0.4 per cent) on the number on the register in 1925. The total comprised 945,143 (49.2 per cent) men, and 975,692 (50.8

per cent) women. In other words, there were 30,549 more women on the register than men.

Of this total 1,806,926 (or 94.1 per cent) were given the opportunity of voting, as compared with 95.5 per cent in 1925. The percentage of those who actually voted in 1928 was 32.3, as compared with 42.5 in 1925, a decrease of 10 per cent. A lower percentage than that of 1928 has only once been recorded, viz. in 1919, when the percentage of those voting was 27.9. (It must be borne in mind that this was the first election after the war, none having taken place during that period, and everything was disorganized.)

In 1928 no borough as a whole was uncontested. In 20 of the 28 boroughs there were contests in every ward. The aggregate number of wards contested was 258 out of a total of 288.

The highest proportion of electors voting in any Metropolitan borough at the 1928 election was in Woolwich (47 per cent). The lowest was in Holborn, Kensington and Westminster (25.09 per cent in each case).

As compared with 1925, each Metropolitan borough showed a decrease in the proportion of the electors voting.

The total number of candidates returned was 1,385, an increase of 19, due to the number of members on the Finsbury Council being increased from 54 to 56, on the Lewisham Council from 42 to 50, and on the Woolwich Council from 36 to 45. Men 1,199 (as compared with 1,255 in 1925). Women 180 (as compared with 141 in 1925).

These statistics speak for themselves and point to increasing apathy on the part of men and women to the government and well-being of their cities and boroughs.

An Appeal for Vigorous Action in 1931.

The approaching elections provide an opportunity for a revival of interest, of civic spirit, and intelligent and vigorous action. What are the women local government electors and the organized bodies of women going to do during the weeks between now and 1st November?

The work of rousing those who sleep, in London especially, is not easy. To reach all those who are indifferent, or even a substantial number of them, to convince them of their civic responsibilities and the importance of recording their votes on the appointed day is, we admit, no light task; but if success is to be attained the effort must be made.

Who will volunteer for this service?

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AND THE HOME.

Compression of space, due to the regrettable fact that only one number of THE WOMAN'S LEADER appeared in August, prevented the writer of this article from supplementing the Editorial Note on the Domestic Science Section of the Fifth International Congress on Scientific Management until the present issue. But there is no time to be lost if anything is to be done. The Congress will take place in Amsterdam in July next, and a strong British Committee has been formed to ensure that Great Britain, which at the last meeting in Paris in 1929 sent no delegates and made no contribution to the Domestic Section, will make a creditable showing next year.

The subject set by the International Committee is not very clear to the uninitiated—"Determination of standards permitting of the establishment of the expense budget in money, time, and energy in the household administration", and the British Committee has wisely limited the national inquiry to an analysis of existing conditions in different types of households. They propose to collect budgetary information as to income, dietary, allocation of time, and labour-saving, and it is hoped that plans of specimen model kitchens and sculleries will be prepared. They want to arouse interest in the scientific management of the home, and they point out that while the lay-out, equipment, and costing of the factory is carefully studied from the point of view of increased and improved production, comparatively little has been done to increase the time saving and convenience of the average home.

The questionnaire asks for particulars of number in family, domestic help if any, medium of lighting, cooking, and heating, time allotted to different kinds of domestic work, a description of the kitchen, and the use of modern labour-saving apparatus. It is accompanied by a formidable income sheet and here, we imagine, will lie the snag in accumulating reliable facts. This sheet has tabulated space for members of the household, with ages, occupations, and earnings (if any) as well as income from investments, pensions, or other sources. It also asks for the items of all family expenditure, rent, rates, taxes, repairs,

heating, lighting, food under separate headings, insurance, medical expenses, education, clothing, laundry, cleaning materials, wages, holidays, recreation, savings, and so on. How many people will be able to give this information accurately? We fear very few. If a sufficient number can do so from past experience, or can be persuaded to do so between now and the Amsterdam conference, though unfortunately that does not allow "the average year" asked for in the questionnaire, the results will be extraordinarily interesting. It seems almost a pity to limit such an interesting inquiry to incomes of £500 a year, which is the highest figure mentioned in the groups of different types of households. At any rate, we hope that returns will be obtained from middle-class as well as working-class households.

Here is a piece of educational work that might well be taken up by Townswomen's Guilds and Women's Institutes. It has this advantage that it will not absorb the energies of overworked officers unduly. The work is, or should be, carried out in the home, and all that is required is to arouse interest and distribute and collect the questionnaire. Copies of the questionnaire which may, if desired, be answered anonymously (though names and addresses, which are of course confidential, are useful for reference), may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the British Provisional Committee, Fifth International Scientific Management Congress, 23 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. With Ann Pope as its guide, THE WOMAN'S LEADER has always stood for high standard of technique in home management. Here, now, is an opportunity of giving the average housewife something definite to do with the consciousness that she is taking part in an international scientific movement which includes the science of home management worthy of its attention.

L. H. E.

WHAT IS THE USE OF ENGLISH FOLK COOKERY?

By F. WHITE (Ann Pope), Founder of The English Folk Cookery Association.

The cookery of any nation is one of its native arts and crafts which have developed with each stage of its civilization according to its climate, situation, geology, flora and fauna, and the psychological needs of its people. As such it is worth retaining. It is also, more than anything else, bound up with national traditions, feasts, customs, and ceremonies of all kinds. It carries on the innermost secret of a people's history, and contact with other nations.

English cookery is particularly worth preserving because it is the healthiest in the world.

We are often called over the coals because of our dressing of vegetables. As a matter of fact, the English manner of cooking vegetables is quite the best when it is properly carried out. No butter, cream, sauce, nor any seasoning but salt (and in some cases a little sugar) need be added to vegetables that are to be eaten with meat or any dish that is served hot with gravy or sufficient sauce of its own. But—and here's the snag!—these same vegetables must be perfectly cooked "to a turn" and alas! in these days good English cooks are rare.

The gravy also must be simple but well-made and this also is rare. (One of my proudest memories is of having served Mrs. Rackham (in an emergency during the illness of one of her maids) as daily cook and char, and being specially praised for the gravy sent to table.)

But there is no reason why vegetables and gravy perfectly cooked and served "to a turn" in the English fashion should not be the accomplishment of every woman. Anyone can do it, it is so simple; but it does require respect for one's job, and an educated mind and hand. Attention to detail and concentrated thought on the job in hand are other psychological requirements. Given them, no woman need take more than an average of two hours a day—at the most 14 hours a week—to do the cooking single-handed for a family of two or four, and if she has brains she will make very little washing-up. But she must first learn her job.

This isn't "hot air", I know what I'm talking about; out of 68 years of life I have only spent 21 learning to cook and specializing in cookery. The rest of the time it has simply been a side-line (of continual learning and interest) from the age of 4, when I assisted our cook to roast the Sunday joint hanging from a clock jack in front of the fire, having graciously allowed my mother to go to church with my father. At the same age I

REVIEWS.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.¹

The Duchess of Atholl has written a comprehensive and lucid manual of politics and economics, which will be of considerable service to lady members of Conservative Associations who are anxious to do a little educational spade work among their rank and file women. Apart from the many facts contained in the book, which are carefully documented and very judiciously selected, its general emphasis fits it admirably for the purpose indicated above. For this emphasis is so adjusted as to call a halt to prevalent preoccupations with the deficiencies and discomforts of the so-called working classes and direct attention rather to the accumulating wrongs of the employing, landowning and dividend-receiving classes in face of excessive and ill-adjusted taxation. To this end the author is careful to explain, with the measured lucidity which characterises all her book, two things.

In the first place she is convinced that things are really very much better for the poor than they have been in the past. It is probably true that no sane person could seriously contest this fact. Nevertheless the Duchess of Atholl is right in assuming that it is often overlooked in strictures on current social conditions. A number of housing surveys which have appeared lately, for example, omit any reference to the civilizing fruits of social reform and are thus, to use a phrase which the author applies to the socialist implication that he who enjoys good things without working is stealing the bread of the workers, "obviously calculated to create prejudice." This consideration leads her to a timely, if somewhat disproportionately, emphasised warning against the inaccuracy of applying to existing conditions phrases coined for use in a past age. One example which she gives of such dangerous anachronisms is Blake's *Jerusalem*, and she is of opinion that every child who joins in singing it should be told that Blake "wrote of 'dark Satanic mills' very early in the nineteenth century before any effective Factory Act had been passed . . ." There is, of course, much else in this same poem which might be similarly explained to schoolchildren. For instance, the very suggestion of a bow made of "burning gold" (or for that matter of any kind of gold) shows an apprehension of the properties of metals so poor as to be positively harmful to any course of sound vocational training which may be developed in our new central schools. The question "did those feet in ancient times . . ." should really never have been asked at all, for there is no historical justification for Blake's veiled implication that they did. Nor does what we know of the sanitary condition of Jerusalem (until, of course, it came under British mandatory rule) justify his aspiration that its features should be reproduced in this country even in the year 1800. Indeed it must be admitted that the Duchess has treated this inaccurate and misleading poem with singular moderation, for there is a quality about it which is at variance with her whole book: its style, its matter, and its philosophy. What shall we call that quality? A kind of singing intoxication? A drunkenness bred of beauty and discontent? Be that as it may, there is a thunderousness and a magic in its words which drowns the Duchess's sober criticism; and in spite of her, "those dark Satanic mills" live again; the shattering din of the loom shop, the grunt of the engine, the patter of clogs along cobbled streets at the hoot of the siren, black stone mills in the valleys, stunted vegetation on the hills, branches that can put forth no leaves in Spring, smoke, and more smoke, choking the life out of plants, the health out of children, the pride out of housewives, so if we are going to adopt the Duchess's method and tell our children that "factory legislation has wrought a veritable transformation" inside those mills, let us tell them too (some of them, of course, know it) that smoke abatement has made singularly little progress outside!

But this contentment is only merely the more passive half of her thesis. The other half rests upon a carefully constructed economic analysis, and leads her into a discussion of taxation in relation to the distribution of wealth. The rich are less rich and certainly less secure than formerly. The poor are better off and more secure. But there are limits to this process of change. By indirect taxation directed to the protection of home industries, we might, she is convinced, increase employment, cheapen commodities and so further benefit the poor. By any further increase of direct taxation we are, however, unlikely to do this, since the rich would be discouraged from incurring the self-denial of saving and thus providing their fellow citizens

(Continued in previous column.)

¹ *Women and Politics*, by the Duchess of Atholl, M.P. (Published Philip Allan, 6s. net.)

watched my mother, a Kentish woman, make flead cakes, and was given a wooden hoop stick and some paste that I might imitate her vigorous banging of the flead into the dough with her rolling pin. That same summer I remember, in the intervals of playing cricket with a boy cousin, helping an aunt in a country house in Staffordshire pot shrimps and make rhubarb wine. And whilst learning to cook and practising the art, I've found time for other arts and crafts and a good deal of reading, thinking, and travelling. So even to be able to cook as well as one knows how does not take up too much of one's life, nor should it. One eats to live, not lives to eat, and no one wants to spend her whole life cooking.

When vegetables are served as a separate dish, or with cold meat, they require of course some addition. Our English cookery supplies plenty of "receipts" for this purpose.

Apart from all this, the research work that has been done within the last five years has resulted in the tabulating of over 3,000 local foods (cooked and uncooked) in England alone. There are 245 species of wild foods that can be gathered "without let or hindrance" in Great Britain; these were tabulated before this date by Mr. Cameron. The baking of West Riding leavened oatcake has been encouraged, it is now served daily, deliciously crisped with another old English delicacy, potted Stilton, at Simpsons, 100 Strand, London, W.C.2. During the season "potted lampers", a very old English local delicacy, have also been sold at a great provision shop, whilst a regular supply of husked English wheat for making frumenty can be obtained now from the Army and Navy Stores. It only costs 2½d. for 2 lb., and ¼lb. will make breakfast porridge or a delicate cold milk sweet for at least half-a-dozen people. It contains Vitamin B and everything the New Health people advise.

This revival of English cookery is accompanied by requests for English pottery in which it is characteristic and charming to serve the local foods. And so in economical and healthy cookery, done quickly and easily, five years research into English Folk Cookery is justified. It has been hard work, and only the fringe of the subject has been touched, but it is now making headway. A new full-time honorary organizing secretary, a young man, Mr. St. John Wright, has been appointed by the founder of the English Folk Cookery Association, and the first general meeting of council will be called during the winter. The manuscript of the Gastronomic Map, which is the founder's personal property, and a manuscript book of English folk cookery receipts and information gathered by her during visits all over England, and so forth, are being prepared and will, at her death, be placed in the Patent Office Library, of which Mr. Allan Gomme, Chairman, Council of the English Folk Cookery Association, is librarian. This, it is hoped, will ensure the continuity of English folk cookery. Mr. Allan Gomme is the son of Sir Laurence Gomme, founder of the Folk Lore Society, and his mother, Lady Gomme, was the first President of the English Folk Cookery Association. As, however, she has been ill, Lady Margaret Campbell is acting as President until the meeting of Council, when a new President will be elected.

(Continued from next column.)

with employment, also from personal expenditure having the same beneficent result. They might also be discouraged from the exercise of goodwill. Meanwhile the poor, being tempted by legislation which undermines the desire for work and independence, might suffer "the anxiety, the aimlessness, the lack of real interest in life that may well accompany unemployment." From such aimlessness the rich "who inherit means which make it unnecessary to work for a livelihood" are, of course, happily spared by "the immense and steadily increasing volume of unpaid work given on public and philanthropic bodies by men and women of independent means" and it would be a further disaster if taxes on inheritance, which forced them to earn a livelihood, were to impair these opportunities for service. So that, all things considered, the existing economic system—apart from its lack of sufficient indirect taxation—works well enough for everybody.

We repeat that for those who share this view and desire, for whatever reason, to encourage its adoption by others, the Duchess of Atholl has provided a textbook carefully adapted by its manner of exposition for consumption by the less well educated. But those who have already made up their minds that life is still, in spite of a century of enlightened social reform, pretty rotten for the poor, and in spite of half a century of direct taxation comparatively abundant for the rich, had better keep off it; for its tone and tenor will make them see red. And that—as the Duchess would doubtless agree—is no real remedy for our present discontents.

MARY STOCKS.

MISS STERN IN A MERRY MOOD.

Miss Stern clearly has her holiday moods, and in one of them she has written *The Shortest Night*,¹ as merry a murder story as we ever wish to read. Its merriment is enhanced by a pleasantly social Riviera setting of sun and sea, mistral and Provençalism. We expressed in these columns, some weeks ago, the view that the secret of detective fiction is to introduce the reader to the corpse before it becomes a corpse. Miss Stern does not do this, but she does something else quite as effective; she admits us to so close and continuous an intimacy with the small circle of the corpse's occurrence that the personal, as contrasted with the purely mechanical aspect of the crime, is well maintained. And, anyway, in the end we have learned enough about the corpse to feel glad that it is one. Some people will perhaps complain that Miss Stern's tale is an improbable one. But in such circumstances improbability has the virtue of its defect; it is impossible for the reader to detect the murderer until he or she is indicated by the author.

M. D. S.

THE WHITE FLAME: The Story of the Save the Children Fund, by Mrs. Charles Roden Buxton and Edward Fuller. With an Introduction by Sir Philip Gibbs.²

Eglantyne Jebb was to her fellow-workers a "white flame." Those who knew her even slightly do not need to be told that a biographical sketch in the ordinary sense of the term would have been abhorrent to her. She was not interested in herself as a personality, nor did she desire others to be. She lived for her work, and it is literally true to say that she died for it too. Her work was the founding of the "Save the Children Fund," and its development into the great international movement that it is to-day. One feels, therefore, that this little book, identifying her as it does with her work, is the sort of biography she would have wished and its authors those whom she herself would have chosen.

Sir Philip Gibbs, in his noble introduction, claims that the cry of "Save the Children!" so courageously raised in those days of black despair which followed the end of the war, helped to save the soul of the world. In Central and Eastern Europe millions of children were starving, and the appeal on their behalf lifted thought to saner and kindlier levels.

The public conscience once aroused, money flowed generously, and European conditions were such that demand after demand was made upon the funds of the new society. During the Russian Famine of 1921-3 it organized the provision of over 121 million meals for children, and over 35 million for adults. In 1922 it was called to tackle a vast refugee problem created by the sack of Smyrna.

The early work of the S.C.F. had of necessity to be emergency relief, but Eglantyne Jebb was never satisfied that the society should be a mere almsgiver. On her travels abroad and at home (for in 1926 she made a personal investigation of conditions in the South Wales Coalfields), her active mind was ever busy with problems of construction and prevention.

Her conception of Society's debt to the child is enshrined in the five brief but all-embracing clauses of the Declaration of Geneva, adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924 as its Charter of the Rights of the Child (see p. xi).

In 1928 the writer was with Miss Jebb for some weeks when she lay gravely ill in a Swiss hotel. Under such physical stress most would have felt impelled to leave to others the salvation of the world's children, but for Eglantyne Jebb this was an impossibility. Night and day she was preoccupied with schemes to help Indian and Chinese and African children, dictating and revising memoranda, brooding over the ever-increasing difficulty of raising money. Of one thing only she was afraid—that the work might cease. This little book with its account of achievement and aspiration, is a call to others to see to it that the work shall not cease.

M. B.

¹ *The Shortest Night*, by G. B. Stern. (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.)

² Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., and The Weardale Press, Ltd. 2s. net.

POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the woman's movement but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the editor accepts no responsibility.

THE NEWLY-APPOINTED MAGISTRATE.

As new recruits are from time to time added to our Benches, it may be useful to gather together in this column some pieces of information that are constantly asked for. First, with regard to books that will tell the new magistrate what she wants to know. The ideal handbook for such a purpose does not exist. Perhaps it will some day, but the task of writing it would not be easy. If the book were small and inexpensive, much of importance would be omitted. The necessary facts are enough to fill a volume, but a book consisting only of facts is dry and unreadable. However, in the meantime we may recommend as helpful books of reference: *A Magistrate's Handbook*, Bosanquet, published Benn; *Justice and Police in England*, Lieck, published Butterworth; *Wigram's Justices' Note-Book*, published Stevens & Sons; *Children's Courts*, Clarke Hall, published G. Allen & Unwin.

There are, of course, innumerable books dealing with the general principles of penology or with particular aspects of it: it is possible to mention only a few here: *The Spirit of Our Laws*, Cohen, published Heffer; *Boys in Trouble*, Le Mesurier, published Murray; *The Crime of Punishment*, Wilson, published Cape; *The Law and the Poor*, Parry, published Smith, Elder & Co.

But, besides reading books, the new magistrate will wish to get into touch with her fellow Justices, and for this she has several opportunities. The official organization is The Magistrates' Association, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W., while the penal reformers are organized in the Howard League for Penal Reform, Parliament Mansions, S.W. Both of these societies are for men and women. The National Council of Women, Murray House, Vandon Street, S.W., has a special section for women magistrates and councillors. All these Societies hold meetings at which subjects of interest to magistrates are discussed. The Magistrates' Association publishes a paper every two months in which questions on points of difficulty sent by members of the Association are asked and answered. The Howard League publishes an annual journal besides pamphlets on particular questions.¹

A new magistrate will very soon discover that her work is not finished when she leaves the Bench. If she gets interested in it she will want to extend her knowledge. Every justice has a right to visit the prison to which offenders are sent by her Court, and certainly every magistrate should wish to know something of the penalty that she has been partly responsible for inflicting. Besides the local prison she should, if possible, see a Borstal Institution, for though magistrates in Petty Sessions cannot commit directly to Borstal, yet they play a very important part when they exercise their powers of sending offenders to Quarter Sessions or Assizes with a recommendation for Borstal. Of even greater importance is it that magistrates should know something of the Reformatories and Industrial Schools to which they send their children. This may not be easy as these Institutions are spread all over the country, and boys and girls are sometimes sent a long distance from home. It is essential, too, that magistrates should know the Voluntary Homes to which they often send young probationers on a condition of residence. These Homes have not the same advantages of inspection as have the other Institutions mentioned above, and it is therefore all the more important that magistrates should have a sufficient knowledge of the conditions prevailing in them. From the point of view of the children and young people it is hardly possible to exaggerate the pleasure that is given to those of them who are "sent away" by a visit or a letter or other remembrance from a magistrate which shows them that they were not forgotten as soon as sentence had been pronounced upon them. It is hardly necessary to add that a magistrate's work is much helped if the friendliest relations are cultivated with such fellow workers as probation officers, police court missionaries, and agents of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association.

Perhaps the most important consideration for magistrates themselves is never to get accustomed to the system they have to work, or to acquiesce in its many imperfections. As long as we have the wretched and increasing number of imprisonments for debt, the hopeless recidivism, and the lack of psychological investigation into the causes of crime that exist to-day (to name only a few of the imperfections) there is no room for complacency, and it is only through the continued dissatisfaction of those who have to work the system that reforms will come.

CLARA D. RACKHAM.

¹ [Mrs. Rackham has omitted in this catalogue of periodical literature her own much appreciated articles in this paper.—ED.]

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Mrs. CORBETT ASHEV.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. VAN GRUISEN. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. RYLAND.
General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.
Offices: 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY AND NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

With other women's organizations, the N.U.S.E.C. is exerting every effort to ensure that steps are taken at the coming meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations to arrive at another Convention on Nationality in place of the Hague Convention. It will be remembered that at the request of the Council of the League an International Women's Consultative Committee was set up to prepare a memorandum on this question for submission by the League to the State members. This memorandum has been drawn up and contains in a concise form arguments in support of its contention that the Assembly of the League of Nations should be urged to take immediate steps to bring about the reconsideration of the Hague Nationality Convention and to submit to the Governments for ratification a new convention founded on the principle of equality between men and women with regard to nationality.

TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILD RALLY.

PAIGNTON, 2ND-6TH OCTOBER.

Arrangements are now completed for the first rally organized for members of Townswomen's Guilds. Nearly 150 Guild members are congregating at Paignton for the first week-end in October. The lecturers are to be well-known specialists on their subjects, and will include Lady Astor on "Juvenile Unemployment"; Mr. Lambert on "The Cinema—What it is and what it might be"; Mrs. Le Mesurier on "Juvenile Offenders"; and in lighter vein, Miss Picton-Turbervill on a "Day in Parliament." We believe it will be a great stimulus to members coming from a large number of Guilds to meet together and thus to become more fully aware of how large the Townswomen's Guild Movement has become—there are already 100 Guilds throughout Great Britain.

SCOTTISH WEEK-END SCHOOL.

ST. ANDREW'S, 2ND-5TH OCTOBER.

A week-end School is being arranged jointly by the Scottish Federation of Societies affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C. and by the

Scottish Council of Women Citizens' Associations, full particulars of which appear in the advertisement below.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OPENINGS IN CANADA.

MADAM.—Although it is common knowledge that, except for fully qualified teachers, no women are encouraged to go to Canada during the present depression, there are, however, two openings for social workers who are prepared to take a special training at the Toronto University this autumn. The candidates should be women who have taken the recognized diploma at one of the courses for social workers and who are prepared to take a six months' course at the Toronto University in "field" work. There would be a great deal to learn with regard to the laws and special conditions in Canada. This course is under the direction of Professor Urwick, who is the Acting Director and Professor of Political Science at the Toronto University, and many will remember him at the London School of Economics. The full cost is about £100, which includes the fare, the fees at the University, and the cost of living during the six months.

Two social workers went out under this Scheme last autumn, both of whom were fully trained and had been Assistant Organizers under the London County Council. Although Professor Urwick considers a six months' course necessary, both these women secured posts after three months' work at the Toronto University, one as a "Visitor" with the Family Welfare Association of Montreal, at a salary of \$100.00 a month, the other in the Neighbourhood Workers' Association in Toronto, at a salary of \$100.00 a month.

There is an additional advantage in taking this special course at the University, as I found when in Canada that a very large number of posts were filled by applicants recommended by the Universities. Therefore anyone taking this course would have the backing of the Toronto University and of Professor Urwick. I also found that the rates of salary were considerably higher than in this country.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to:—

The S.O.S.B.W.,
Caxton House (West Block),
Tothill Street,
Westminster,
London, S.W. 1.

A. S. FRANKLIN,
Hon. Organiser.

Scottish Federation of Societies (Affiliated to the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship) and Scottish Council of Women Citizens' Associations

JOINT AUTUMN WEEK-END SCHOOL

Friday, 2nd October, from Lunch Time
to Monday Morning, 5th October, 1931

at
UNIVERSITY HALL, St. Andrews

Subject:—

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE. Yesterday, To-day, To-morrow

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

FRIDAY.

1 p.m. Lunch.

2.15 p.m. Welcome to Members of the School by the Provost of St. Andrews and by LADY IRVINE.

2.40 p.m. Introductory Remarks. Mrs. JAMES TAYLOR, Chairman Scottish Federation. Mrs. WILLIAMS, Chairman Scottish Council.

3 p.m. Local Government. Women on Town Councils. COUNCILLOR ISABELLA BURGESS, J.P., Aberdeen. Chairman: Mrs. M. Y. BEATSON, Glasgow.

Interval for Visits to: THE UNIVERSITY; SIR JAMES MCKENZIE INSTITUTE FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH.

8 p.m. Women in the Church. REV. MARGARET HARDIE, Marshall Street Congregational Church, Holbeck, Leeds.

9 p.m. The Outlook of the Modern University Woman—Nationally and Internationally. DR. CATHERINE I. GAVIN, M.A., Aberdeen. Prospective Parliamentary Candidate for Bridgeton Division of Glasgow.

SATURDAY.

10.15 a.m. Women in Parliament. THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P., D.B.E., LL.D., J.P. Chairman: MISS GALLOWAY, St. Andrews.

11.30 a.m. Women and Education. Miss K. H. McCUTCHEON, Head Mistress, St. Leonard's Girls' School, St. Andrews.

Visits to Places of Historical Interest.

5.15 p.m. Women and the Modern Development of Handicrafts.

8 p.m. Women in Public Health. DR. McCUNN, Glasgow. Chairman: Mrs. TRAILL, Aberdeen.

9 p.m. Entertainment, arranged by the St. Andrews W.C.A.

SUNDAY.

11 a.m. Service. Preacher: REV. MARGARET HARDIE.

4.45 p.m. The Present Economic Crisis. D. T. JACK, Esq., M.A., The University, St. Andrews. Chairman: PROFESSOR WILLIAMS, The University, St. Andrews.

8.15 p.m. World Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. Women and Internationalism. Yesterday—To-day—To-morrow. Young America and Disarmament. Miss DOROTHY MARY THOMSON, M.A., Edinburgh.

Geneva and the Disarmament Conference, 1932.

FEES.

Full Week-end, Board-residence, and Lectures, £1 12s.

Further information may be obtained from: Mrs. GORDON THOMSON, M.A., 7 Cluny Avenue, Edinburgh, Hon. Secretary, Scottish Council; Miss A. MCD. TEACHER, Hon. Secretary Federation of Societies affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C., 160 Bath Street, Glasgow; Mrs. CARMICHAEL, Madras House, West St. Andrews, Hon. Treasurer of the Autumn School.

COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.

7th September. 10.45. Introduction to autumn programme of morning talks by Mrs. Philip Snowden.
8th September-15th October (Tuesdays). 10.45. Ann Pope: "Old English Dishes."

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

23rd-30th September. Centenary meeting, University of London, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.

23rd September. 9 p.m. Albert Hall. Inaugural Meeting. Presidential address by General Smuts, P.C., C.H.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

22nd September. Luncheon. 1 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street, W.C.
Speaker: Mrs. John Morrell (Bermuda): "The Suffrage Situation in Bermuda."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Scottish Federation of Societies.

2nd-5th October. Week-end School at St. Andrews.

Townswomen's Guild Rally.

2nd-6th October. Palace Hotel, Paignton, Devon.

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

25th-28th September. Annual Conference, Crosby Hall, Chelsea, S.W. 3. Particulars from 46 Kensington Court, W. 8.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

1st October. 8 p.m. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Miss D. Smyth: "Report of the Civil Service Commission."

TYPEWRITING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWAM—
TYPISTS.—4 Chapel Walk, Manchester.
Tel. 3402 City.

MISS HOBBS, 121 Beaufort Street, Chelsea,
S.W. 3.—Typewriting, Shorthand, and
Longhand Service; visiting, with or without
machine; arrangement by correspondence.

TO LET AND WANTED.

LADBROKE GROVE.—Attractively
furnished bed-sittingrooms, with partial
board; good cooking; moderate terms;
Phone, Park 9829 or write, Box 1,645, THE
WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street,
S.W. 1.

FLAT in Westminster; 2 rooms, kitchen and
bath; furnished or unfurnished; from 1st
September; £2 a week.—Apply, Mrs. Oliver
Strachey, 53 Marsham Street, S.W. 1.

OPPOSITE Olympia.—To let furnished con-
venient sunny flat; wide outlook; 3
bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms; gas fires through-
out.—Box 1,649, THE WOMAN'S LEADER,
4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

20 CHEPSTOW CRESENT.—Convenient
buses, tubes. Telephone Park 4496. Bright
sunny rooms, Ladies' house. Moderate terms,
bed and breakfast, constant hot water, gas fires.

LADY requires accommodation within walking
distance Westminster; preferably with
family; breakfast and dinner; moderate
terms.—Box 1,653, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4
Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

UNFURNISHED attractive small room, facing
Regent's Park (close St. John's Wood
Station); really nice, well-kept house for ladies;
telephone; 14s. weekly; meals obtainable.—
Box 1,650, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great
Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

SWISS COTTAGE, minute bus, trains; un-
furnished, redecorated flatlet, one room—
bathroom-kitchen, large cupboard; 22s. 6d.;
Primrose 5272.—Box 1,652, THE WOMAN'S
LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster,
S.W. 1.

LITERARY MAN, in bad health, and wife
with small means anxious to secure quiet,
wish to rent or buy small modern cottage
within easy distance London, garden preferred.
Box 1,654, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great
Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

COTSWOLDS.—Tudor Guest House;
Picturesque village; good walking centre.
beautiful wooded country.—The Croft, Sheeps-
combe, near Stroud, Glos.

WENSLEYDALE.—Board - Residence, com-
fortable Georgian house; near Aysgarth
Falls; centre unspoilt scenery; sunny garden,
own vegetables; garage; annexe to let as bed-
sittingroom; motor-coach or rail to Aysgarth.
—Smith, Warnford, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks.

LAKE DISTRICT.—Comfortable; good
cooking; inside sanitation; electric
light; very moderate terms; highly recom-
mended; excellent centre.—Davies, Priory
Boarding House, Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands.

ROOMS to let in ideal Devon cottage; good
cooking, fishing; terms moderate; well
recommended.—Mrs. French, "Restcot," The
Cleave, Lustleigh, Devon.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

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INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND
ADJUSTED. Consult Miss H. M. Baker,
275 High Holborn, W.C. 1. Income Tax Returns,
Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR
WOMEN'S SERVICE, 27 Marsham Street,
Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey,
Members' Library, Centre, and Restaurant.
Bedrooms obtainable at reasonable charges.
Advisory Bureau open to non-members.
Minimum house subscription £1 1s. per annum.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse,
Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 6th
September, Maude Royden, C.H., D.D.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE HOLY
SPIRIT, St. Bride's, Burton Bradstock,
Bridport, Dorset, is a Community House of
Prayer, dedicated as a Retreat for all who wish
to practise the Presence of God in Intercession,
Contemplative Study of the Bible, and a simple
rule of life; the Canonical Hours are observed.
Free Teaching and Healing Ministry is given
every day; names of sufferers may be sent in
at any time; all denominations are welcome
for long or short periods. The services are plain,
with no sectarian extremes.—Particulars from
the Warden, Miss A. M. Curtis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE Jolly Soft Toys.—A cut-out squirrel,
with bushy tail, eyes; instructions 2s. 6d.,
price lists free; easy postal course, 30s.;
demonstrations and lessons, 10s. 6d., plus 1½d.
mile expenses.—Miss T. Copeland, Hythe,
Southampton.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred; many
testimonials.—Box 1,651, THE WOMAN'S
LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster,
S.W. 1.

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THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. including postage. Send 10/10 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1 (Telephone Victoria 6188), 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 10/10.

Name

Address