WOMAN'S LEADER

IN POLITICS IN THE HOME IN INDUSTRY IN LITERATURE AND ART

IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROFESSIONS

AND

THE COMMON CAUSE

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

Vol. XIII. No. 39.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1921.

PRICE 3D.

Contents:

	PAGE		PAG
THE OFFER OF SHAM DEGREES		THE GERMAN COUNCIL OF WOMEN I	N
NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER		COLOGNE	
THE ADVOCACY OF LOW WAGES. By B. L.		THE WOMEN POLICE MOVEMENT	493
		CORRESPONDENCE	49

NOTES AND NEWS

Geneva and Woman Suffrage.

It is depressing, although expected, news to hear that the Canton of Geneva has rejected the proposal to grant the vote to women by 14,166 votes to 6,629. The interest was not, we fear, intense, for only a little over half the electorate voted. Curiously enough it appears to be the fear of Bolshevism which has turned the scale. This bogey was put up by the women's opponents, though how they managed to prove that all women are Bolshevists passes British understanding.

The Grace for Titular Degrees.

In connection with the events at Cambridge, which are dealt with elsewhere this week, it becomes important to study the actual provisions of the Grace for titular degrees which was carried on the 20th inst. by a majority of 642. The Grace (which by the way it is proposed to make retrospective in its action) received the votes of many who also voted in favour of the larger "Compromise" scheme, and who, before doing so, can scarcely have thought the matter out properly or have adequately studied the wording of Grace II. This Grace seeks primarily to give the University of Cambridge power "to confer by diploma"—this is to mark inferiority of status—"Titles of Degrees"—thus distinguished from actual degrees to show further disfavour—"in any faculty upon students of a recognised institution for the higher education of women who have done all that is required of them by the Statutes and Ordinances of the University." Next comes a sentence which is evidently intended to suggest, if not actually to establish, a difference between the educational conditions of the two sexes. For "the University" is to "have power by Grace of the Senate to recognise for this purpose institutions for the higher education of women and to determine the periods and conditions of residence and other requirements to be satisfied by women students before their admission to Titles of Degrees." The Grace gives women no right to share in any other University advantages. Mark the next sentence, and especially its final phrase—"The University may also" (not "shall") "admit members of such recognised institutions to instruction in the University as well as to the use of its libraries, laboratories, and museums, and it shall have power to determine the numbers to whom and the conditions on which any or all of these privileges shall be granted." In short, if the Grace were to become a Statute (from which it is a long way off at present) the University might close the lecture rooms, the University library, and the laboratories to the majority of women students or even to all of them.

The Outrage on Newnham College.

Cambridge undergraduates showed themselves at their very worst on the evening of the poll. The instant the result of the voting on the two Graces was declared, over a thousand undergraduates rushed, evidently by pre-arrangement, from the Senate House towards Newnham College. They rushed quite unhindered by the University or municipal authorities. On reaching the beautiful iron gates, put up in memory of Miss A. J. Clough, the first principal, they proceeded to batter them in. Most of the lower portions of the gates and the beautiful scrollwork these hooligans smashed into fragments, and what remained of the gates was violently bent in by the driving force of the crowd. considerable number of these honourable members of the University broke into the grounds and in one way or another contrived to do further damage. After the gates had been broken a few policemen began to march the men away. It is by no means the first time that undergraduates have exhibited their bullying spirit towards Newnham; and the authorities of the colleges and town must have been amply warned by experience. But the measures which they took to protect the non-graduate population were childish in their insufficiency. The undergraduates (it is often pleaded) bring money into the town; and the townsmen and women have the honour of paying for the outrages they commit. It is now reported that the Proctors are taking a very serious view of the case, and heavy penalties will be inflicted. Some of the undergraduates—probably those who did not take part—are raising a fund in order to repair the damage done.

Woman Civil Service Commissioner.

The Treasury has shown great obstinacy, which is perhaps not amazing but is certainly deplorable, in the carrying out of the decisions of the House of Commons in regard to women in the Civil Service. Establishment officers, who are definitely demanded by Parliament, have not yet made their appearance, and the Woman Commissioner, whom Sir Robert Horne all but promised, has again receded into the distance. "The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury," we learn from a letter addressed to the Federation of Women Civil Servants,

"have to inform you that there is at present no vacancy among the Civil Service Commissioners, and that, after careful consideration, my Lords are not prepared at the present time to make an additional appointment to the grade." Parliament is now meeting, however, and our friends are on the spot. Perhaps my Lords will think again.

The Marriage Bar.

The St. Pancras Councillors have dismissed Dr. Miall-Smith, led by one of the Labour members, who asserted that he had behind him the Labour Party, the unemployed, and the exsoldiers. If we were to believe this statement it would be a serious matter; but even he himself seemed to hedge somewhat, for he complained loudly that the protests arising over this case had not been heard when the Council dismissed the married charwomen. If he did not hear the protests then, it was because he did not listen. Miss Susan Lawrence made a splendid fight on their behalf on the L.C.C., and, locally, it would naturally be the Labour Councillors themselves to whom the charwomen would turn for help. But in any case that sort of argument proves nothing. Everyone who cares about married women's rights knows that one stand helps all other cases, whether it is a stand of charwomen or of doctors, and we repeat our desire to see this matter taken into Court. This case is, unfortunately, not an isolated one. Glasgow Corporation have passed a resolution that all married women whose husbands are in a position to support them shall be dismissed, and the decision affects three lady doctors. So the situation that seems to be developing is that women who take public medical appointments must either remain single or be prepared to sacrifice their posts. The latter course is a sheer waste of the training they have undergone and the skill they have acquired, and there is no post more suited to women than maternity and child welfare work. Marriage should increase rather than diminish their fitness for it.

Married Women's Property.

Marriage seems to be a very heavily penalised occupation. Not only is outside work cut off, but inside work seems to be disparaged also. A case is about to be heard in the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, on November 1st, which illus trates this very plainly. The case is Meyer v. Meyer, and the woman, who has devoted eleven years of her life to the exclusive work of a business carried on by herself and her husband, is claiming that the business is partly hers. The case is exceedingly interesting, both in the principles it involves, and the details of the particular example, and women who are interested the status of married women would do well to attend the hearing. So far as we can see, the trouble is that married couples, when they act in a business which is a virtual partnership, often, for simplicity's sake, carry it on in the name of the husband alone. This apparently gives him the legal power to claim and keep the whole concern, capital, profits, and all. Certainly all this gives rise to serious thoughts about the institution of marriage.

The Guardianship of Infants Bill.

The Prime Minister's reply to Lady Astor's question about the possibility of passing the Guardianship of Infants Bill through its final stage this session was disappointing. Mr. Lloyd George reminded her of the definite assurance given by the Leader of the House last August that only unemployment should be dealt with during the present sittings. He could not even promise to bring it in next session. But he must be made to.

Maternal Mortality.

The increase of maternal mortality from 2,353 in 1918 to 4,144 in 1920, has roused the disquieted authorities to action. A careful investigation has been arranged for under the supervision of Dr. Janet Campbell, who is working in conjunction with the medical officers of health throughout the country. Inquiries into the circumstances of every maternal death connected with child-birth will start this month, and continue for some time, and boards of guardians have been asked to give all possible assistance.

The Milk Grant.

Lady Astor, Mr. Myers, and Captain Coote all bombarded the Minister of Health with questions about the reduction of the Government grant for milk supplied to necessitous mothers. It was pointed out that splendid work had been done by the maternity and infant welfare services, and that the infantile death-rate had been reduced, but that the reduction of the grant would have an adverse effect on infant life. This contention has

been supported by women all over the kingdom, and Sir Alfred Mond, although trying to justify his decision, has had to give way. He now promises that the 50 per cent. grant shall be continued until the end of the financial year. Perhaps, when that time comes, we shall have reached better conditions. If not, the grant will have to be renewed again, for in a country where women vote, babies must not be left to be fed on sausages and beer.

Women and World Problems.

The importance of the expert advice of women in regard to world questions which come particularly within their province, is realised from a study of the lists of delegates from the various countries, numbering about fifty, which will be represented at the International Labour Conference which opens its third annual session at Geneva this week. From the constitution of the International Labour Organisation by the Peace Treaty in 1919, the value of the women's point of view has been recognised. the articles of the treaty, each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, and "when questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman." It is further laid down that an adviser can act and vote if appointed as a deputy by the delegate, so that women have the direct power of deciding on world questions affecting themselves. At the first Conference, held at Washington, valuable work was done by Miss Margaret Bondfield and the late Miss Mary McArthur as workers' representatives on the Commissions which dealt respectively with child labour and maternity, and Miss Constance Smith replaced the Government delegate on the latter Commission. Miss Bondfield will again e a workers' adviser at the Geneva Conference, together with Miss Livesley of the General Union of Textile Workers, while Miss I. Sloane will attend as a Government adviser from the Ministry of Labour. A woman adviser is even coming from Japan on behalf of the Government in the person of Mrs. Moto Matsumoto. Among the subjects of particular interest to women are the protection of women and children in agriculture, the living-in conditions of agricultural workers, and the compulsory examination of all children employed on board ship.

Women in the League of Nations.

Two interesting Conferences were called last week by the Committee for Securing the Representation of Women on the League of Nations, at which Miss Royden, Lord Robert Cecil, Dr. Nitobé, and Mr. John Harris spoke of various aspects of the League's work, with particular reference to the part which women could play in helping it. Dr. Nitobé's paper upon the human and humanitarian aspect of the League's work showed an aspect of it which is not always emphasised, while Mr. Harris brought out very clearly the difficulties and complexities of the Middle Eastern situation. Miss Royden's speech on the need for women within the League was, as she said, reminiscent of presuffrage speeches, but it was none the less delightful for that; and Lord Robert Cecil, who described some of the actual achievements of the Second Assembly, gave his hearers much valuable information. The Conferences over which Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon presided were a notable success, and the receptions which followed them were very well attended. The Committee is to be congratulated on its propaganda, and we hope soon on its achievement also.

Dame Adelaide Anderson.

The dinner given by Lady Rhondda and others to testify the honour in which all public-spirited women hold Dame Adelaide Anderson and her work took place last Friday. The company included several ex-Home Secretaries, as well as the women prominent in every form of social work, and it was quite evident, not only from the formal speeches but from the whole spirit of the gathering, that it was genuine admiration and affection which brought them together. A cheque for £1,000 was presented to Dame Adelaide, whose response, recalling 2s it did the early difficulties and the pioneer work of the women factory inspectors, was listened to with delight.

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 women'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 OFFER OF SHAM DEGREES.

OCTOBER 28, 1921.

Cambridge has been asked for bread and has offered a stone. It has rejected the "Compromise" scheme which would have given to women students university matriculation and to women graduates almost all that graduation now carries with it, save membership of the Senate and full eligibility for the Council. The scheme was an intrinsically weak one and based upon a parlous foundation. But what the University is trying to thrust upon women in its stead is infinitely worse—not so much by reason of the injury which it strives to inflict on women, but because of the ignominy which it must bring upon the University itself

Every argument which women's Cambridge enemies have employed to carry Grace II.—the Grace for establishing "titular' degrees for women only—has served to disparage all Cambridge degrees. The Professor, whose waggeries are so much enjoyed on the "anti" side, spoke of his wish that women might be "plastered with degrees from head to foot "—thus implying that degrees are cheap and within easy reach of the vulgar. Cambridge degrees, according to such men, are valueless; and, therefore, just good enough for women. That by declarations of this kind the currency of academic values is debased, such men do not know. The deeper truths are hidden from their eyes.

Grace I., which offered women less than equality, was rejected by a slightly larger majority than was Scheme A in December last, which proposed equality. The result should be a grave lesson to the men responsible for the creation and fostering of the compromise project. A fairly large number of resident voters who voted against Scheme A in December, 1920, were, for various obscure reasons, out of sympathy with the venerable negativists amongst whom they found themselves. A forward motion seemed better suited to their temperament and aspirations. If they could abandon the stick-in-the-mud position to their elders and join the progressives, they were ready to do so. But there must be give and take. There must even perhaps be some more serious abandonments. And so the transaction bore an air of possible settlement as far as a majority of the resident voters were concerned. But even amongst the residents the settlement was only superficial. It was an exterior agreement without unity of heart or soul. The loyalists-the true equality party—could not work with fervour for a scheme which gave less than equality. They could not urge poor and busy men to come up from a distance to vote for a scheme whose genesis was of this mongrel nature. They would vote for it themselves because the Girton and Newnham authorities were willing to accept the scheme, and because many women perceived that it offered a valuable instalment. But not a few of them voted reluctantly and even among the women there were those who said they would shed no tears if the Compromise were defeated. Outside the University and among the non-resident voters the matter was seen in much rougher outline. The non-residents are for the most part either in favour of sex-equality at the Universities or they are dead against it; and they vote accordingly. If they think a compromise really is a compromise, they love in platonically and stay at home. If they are "Antis" and think with the Master of Clare that it is not a compromise but a surrender, they hurry up to Cambridge to vote non-placet. These are some of the lessons drawn from the voting on Grace I .which is a corpse.

We now have to do with the stony Grace II., and we shall have plenty to do. Grace II. would create a new degree-a degree which would be neither a degree of honest graduation, carrying with it the customary rights and responsibilities, nor an honorary degree. Rather would it be a degree of intentional dishonour, created expressly by Cambridge men to mark the inferiority to themselves which they strive to inflict on women who, by their own academic tests, may be otherwise their equals or superiors. It is an attempt to flout alike the Representation of the People Act, and the Sex Disqualification Removal Act. This Grace for the conferment of bogus degrees on the women of this country is not law yet. To become valid it must be embodied in a Statute which must lie on the table of the House of Commons and be submitted for approval to the King in Council. It must come, in short, before the tribunal of national opinion. Meantime, the Universities Commission will have its say. There have, as our opponents in Cambridge complain, been "sudden and insistent demands for equality ever since women won the vote. What if the Commission should add another and more imperative demand for equality?

MARGARET HEITLAND.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The atmosphere of hope which has hitherto surrounded the Irish Conference has been rudely shattered, and it is not too much to say that opinion in the House of Commons is pessimistic in the extreme. So surely, indeed, do Members anticipate a breakdown, that General Election talk is very rife, and Members are looking anxiously towards their constituencies.

In the House itself the usual flow of questions is kept up, and, indeed, the months which have intervened since the House last sat have been fruitful in grievances wanting an airing. The asking of questions is one of the things which is an undubitably useful function in M.P.'s, but it can certainly be abused, and there are some Members of the present House who go to the extreme limit, and beyond it. For those who wish to get a vivid notion of the tangles and complexities of political life, a study of the green papers issued daily by the Vote Office proves very useful.

The proceedings in Parliament last week were, on the whole, uninteresting. The debate on Thursday was, however, enlivened by a most violent attack upon the housing policy of the Government, delivered with fire and fury and almost with tears by Dr. Addison. Much that he said was very just; to spend on slums $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and on armaments 13s. 4d. is a serious disproportion. But why, one wondered, did he not say this when he himself was responsible for the policy? Sir Alfred Mond's reply was exceedingly clever. No one can push the attack back into the enemy's camp so well as he, when he is so minded. But he could not dispose of the obstinate facts all the same. Our housing policy has been a disastrous muddle; no one is satisfied, and many people are ruined; and, worse than all, thousands of our people are living in dwellings not fit for human habitation, and other thousands are all but homeless. No amount of Parliamentary recrimination can turn our eyes away from these facts, for they are the stuff of which modern discontent is made.

On the same day the House listened to a plea from Lord Robert Cecil for the starving peoples of Russia. To say that the House was unmoved by his appeal would be untrue; but yet nothing happens. It is a bad business. Lord Robert Cecil said, and it was news to many Members, that one of the difficulties in the way of famine relief was now definitely removed, since the assurances that supplies from outside really would reach the famine area were proved to be reliable. Both the British Red Cross and the Imperial War Relief Fund of this country are now completely satisfied on this point, and the reports of the Friends' Relief Mission show that only one-half per cent, of their supplies are lost. This being so, as Lord Robert said, it is economic folly, to say nothing more, to allow one of the best potential markets for our goods to be destroyed. He is not, however, really at home with such arguments, and it was when he broke into an appeal on humanitarian grounds that he spoke with most effect. As always, his moral fervour shone out very clearly, and the House came back with a severe bump when his sincerity was followed by the cynicism of Sir John Rees.

The Government's unemployment proposal to make an extra levy of 2d. from male workers and rd. from female and juvenile workers in insured trades, in order to redistribute the money to the wives and families of the unemployed men has met with some severe criticism, especially from the Labour Party, but the Bill passed its second reading by a very substantial majority. Readers of this paper will probably note with interest that the proposal continues the "separation allowance" principle, or perhaps, more strictly, begins the wage to dependents principle. This aspect of the Bill has not been widely canvassed in the House: but it is a very important matter. Labour criticism was concentrated upon the injustice of taxing afresh the working population, at a moment when wages are dropping very nearly below subsistence level: but, as always happens in such disputes, much eloquence produced little outcome. The House is too uneasy about unemployment to refuse to try any palliative the Government may suggest.

A renewed outburst of activity among ex-Service men's associations is going on, with particular reference to the dismissals from Government service owing to reductions of staff. The associations are demanding the immediate dismissal of all women to make room for the redundant ex-Service men: but so extravagant a claim gets little practical recognition. If they would content themselves with asking for a fair application of the Lytton report they would be on better ground; for that report, which is now the Government's policy, holds a very just balance among conflicting claims.

BURNING QUESTIONS.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that in the topical and controversial matters which we treat under the heading of "Burning Questions" we endeavour to present the principal views on each question held by differing groups of political thinkers. We do not ourselves express an editorial opinion, beyond this, that it is each woman's business first to be well-informed and then to come to her own opinion.

THE ADVOCACY OF LOW WAGES.

By B. L. HUTCHINS.

We hear a great deal, and read a great deal in some of the papers, about the necessity of reducing wages because of the present slackness of trade, which has produced a crisis of unemployment unexampled in our history. The idea underlying this aspiration appears to be that German workers are undercutting ours by working very hard for low wages, and that in order to counteract this policy of theirs (which it is fashionable to regard as extremely noble from their own point of view, and very fiendish and hostile from ours), we ought to reduce wages, of course in a very much larger proportion, in order to meet the disparity of the exchange, and then we should be able to 'compete," and "capture" the markets now "captured" by Germans. Now the rate of exchange is a thorny subject, consequently any remarks I make will be based on assumptions considerably on the safe side. The Times, on the day of writing, reveals the fact that the German mark exchanges at the rate of 465 against one pound of our money. In order to simplify calculations, let us take 400, a convenient round number and well within the mark. Four hundred marks to a pound means twenty marks to a shilling. So that workers who really wish to compete with Germany on these lines would have to take a shilling where now they take a pound, and sixpence where now they take ten shillings. Is the work of a steel smelter, or miner, or engineer to be done on such wages as this would mean? Or, to come to the workers with whom THE WOMAN'S LEADER is more immediately concerned, i.e., the women. According to Mrs. Barton's recent paper in the Statistical Journal, the minimum wage for women in less skilled processes, in trades under Trade Boards, is usually between 34s. and 37s. If the women become animated by the desire to undercut German women workers they would be reduced to somewhere about 1s. 1od. a week. This does not, however, really expose the situation, for the tribute levied as an indemnity on Germany takes the form of free goods, so that really to compete, patriotic English workers should accept nothing at all!

But what is to become of the product if everyone's wages are to be thus cut down to nothing, or to a very low minimum? The countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe are so desperately poor that they cannot buy from us-that is one great cause of unemployment here. Will there be any gain in reducing the purchasing power of English workers till they reach the level of poverty or even destitution in those other countries? Already, such is the irony of commercial methods, one hears rumours of "over-production." Most people, except the "new rich," are going rather short, some very short. Yet goods are rotting unsold in warehouses. "Oh," but I am told, "that is because wages are too high and the price correspondingly is too high." But if the wages were reduced the purchasing power of workers—the largest class of customers—would also be reduced. and if the price of the goods were reduced only in the same, or, what is more likely, a smaller proportion, there is no increased demand as far as these workers are concerned. In such a case, no doubt, the classes living on fixed incomes would benefit, but not the industrial workers, save remotely and problematically. It is the industrial workers who, by reason of numbers, form the majority of consumers of ordinary necessary articles; if they are impoverished the market fails.

Is it not the root of the matter, then, that we need to view trade as exchange, as co-operation, and to get rid of the cld, senseless myths and symbols which describe it in military terms? "Capturing" a market may not be an inappropriate term for an expedition exploring savage countries, and, in the traditional method, bartering little toy's for the food or materials the savages have to exchange. The trader may or may not hold a pistol to the savage's head, but anyhow the pistol is there ready, in case the "market" seems unwilling to be "captured." But it is absurd to conceive of ordinary international trade on similar lines. In the present crisis, what is wrong is the failure of effective demand. The trouble is due, Mr. Hobson told us at the Economic Conference, even more to the post-war policy than to the effects of war itself. The attempt to extract excessive indemnities from Germany sends the exchange still further down, still further depresses the power of German workers to buy from us, and at the same time throws upon the market quantities of goods which deprive our workers of employment. This situation has been created by the ignorance and folly of those who are in command of the so-called Great Powers (which, in this connection, show neither strength nor greatness). It is disastrous enough for the working classes in any case, but what shall we say of those who use it as an argument to induce them deliberately to lower their standard of life, the effect of which must be still further to restrict the market? There is a quaint bit in one of Newman's books, telling the story of a young man of monastic leanings and deplorably unstable digestion, of whom it is related that the sight of a clergyman's wife affected him as if a cross-channel passenger were too suddenly confronted with a pork chop. That is the kind of effect produced on the present writer by the "vicarious asceticism" of persons not themselves subject to the fluctuations and uncertainties of industrial wages, who ignore the real causes of the present crisis, the inflation of currency, excessive claims on the vanquished enemy, &c., and try to set the working class of one country on the desperate expedient of competing against another by starvation. The English working class as a whole is not likely. I think, to accept this advice, though, obviously, individuals or sections may be driven by force of circumstances to act upon it. But more and more, the workers (brain as well as manual) will, I think, come to understand that under modern conditions trade is not the waging of war, that (again to quote Mr. Hobson) the world must be economically one, and any attempt to treat it as many must be disastrous. Our workers suffer for the poverty of German workers, and if the wages of English workers are depressed, those of Germans will be driven still further down.

Feminist League

Miss Abadam will lecture at the Mortimer Hall, Mortimer Street, Upper Regent Street (Oxford Circus Buses and Tube), at 6.30 (Music at 6), on the following Tuesdays:-

Oct. 25.—"The New Era: Reversal of Accepted Ideas," "Value of the League."
"France and Spain." "Woman's Longer
Past." "Woman's Longer

" 8.—" Revelations of Modern Science,

All Women Welcome. Free Admission. Collection for Expenses.

THE GERMAN COUNCIL OF WOMEN THE WOMEN POLICE MOVEMENT. AT COLOGNE.

OCTOBER 28, 1921.

By DR. ELIZABETH ALTMANN-GOTTHEINER.

The German Council of Women opened its Biennial Meeting of 1921 on October 5th by a public meeting of welcome to the delegates and friends from all parts of Germany, in the beautiful hall of the "Guerzenich," the famous concert hall of Cologne, put at their disposal by the city authorities. There was a crowded attendance, beautiful music, and a series of addresses by the women of Cologne, the President of the District, the Mayor of Cologne, the Rector of Cologne University, guests from Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and others, and a vote of thanks given in the name of the German Council by its Vice-President, Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, member of the German Reichstag.

In every respect the city of Cologne fully sustained her reputation for open-handed hospitality. Her gigantic Cathedral, and the other "sights" of the town were a great attraction to those who did not attend all the business meetings. But, on the whole, the latter proved an even greater attraction and were fully attended from beginning to end.

On October 6th the first part of the proceedings was devoted to questions of women's education, and of their training for trades and professions. There was keen opposition to the fact that even now girl's schools in Germany are mostly ordered along the lines of masculine thought, and the necessity for women headmasters was strongly urged. For co-educational schools, which are becoming more and more frequent, a staff of men and women teachers of about equal numbers was considered to be the best thing. Part of the morning was given to the problem of training in citizenship, a question of particular importance in a democratic State where women enjoy equal rights of citizenship, and where women as well as men must be educated so as to be able to fulfil the new duties laid upon their shoulders. It was not considered that this could be done by any special lessons, but only by permeating school life as a whole with the ideals of citizenship and of responsibility. It is in fact more a question of the teacher than of the teaching.

With regard to the position of women in trades and professions, it was shown what a great mistake it is to believe that equal rights must necessarily mean equal opportunities. Though the new German Constitution makes no difference between men and women citizens, in many professions women are still restricted to the lower grades, and very often to lower salaries. It would be a way out of the difficulty if professions were more strictly subdivided into those suitable for men and those particularly adapted to the female sex. In any case, it seems absolutely necessary that women should be trained for their future professional career in exactly the same efficient way in which men are trained. They must also be won over to the idea of tradeunionism, which, though it has made great progress among women, is still not sufficiently recognised by them as the powerful weapon it might become in their hands. Great stress was laid on the choice of the right profession, and efficient advice was agreed upon to be the best means of professional selection.

The rest of the Biennial Meeting was devoted to the discussion of the claims of the Council with regard to the proposed reform of the Civil Code. It was necessary to consider from a woman's point of view all the sections which deal principally or exclusively with women, or which treat women differently from men. This is especially the case with regard to the marriage laws, and the laws concerning the rights of mothers. A Committee of women lawyers had carefully prepared a series of proposals which resulted in a long and very interesting debate, t times becoming very passionate, as the individual speakers told of their own personal experiences. It is to be hoped that in future the legal position of women in Germany will be similar to that of the Swedish women in their new Civil Code,

Though the party system in Germany has had the effect of awakening great political differences, which also make themselves felt in the ranks of the woman's movement, the Congress was an expression of female solidarity which proved stronger than all party differences, so that all members of the Council returned to their individual work with the conviction that they remain united by their common belief in those aims and ideals that concern the position of women.

By ISOBEL GOLDINGHAM, M.B.E.

In the editorial foreword to the article on the "Rise and Growth of the Movement for Women Police," in your issue of October 7th, you advance the opinion that "it is each woman's business first to be well-informed, and then to come to her own opinion." In the hope of rendering this more possible to your readers I will ask leave to introduce some facts in connection with the Women Police Movement, which appear to have escaped the writer of this article. After describing the origin and work of the Women Patrols (and here I would like to say that the terms "Women Patrols" and "Women Police" are in no way interchangeable, and should never be employed to describe two entirely distinct activities), almost in the concluding paragraph of the article the writer finds space to allude to Miss Damer Dawson as being "one of Miss Boyle's principal helpers," and in a few lines gives a passing reference to the work of the Women Police Service.

Miss Damer Dawson was Chief Officer of the Women Police Volunteers, with Miss Nina Boyle as Deputy Chief. It was Miss Damer Dawson who obtained permission from the Commissioner (Sir Edward Henry) to form a Corps of Policewomen and work them in the Metropolitan area in uniform. She designed the first uniform ever worn by policewomen, which uniform has now become the basis of the accepted model. She obtained valuable concessions from the Home Office facilitating the employment of women in the provinces; brought the required influence to bear, enabling these provincial policewomen to drawtheir salaries from the same funds as the male members of the Force (Police, &c., Miscellaneous Provisions Act), and, in addition to the work of the Service in training and equipping over 1,000 women to serve as police, she individually addressed more meetings on the subject of Women Police than, perhaps, any other worker in the Movement. She continued these untiring efforts from September, 1914, actually until the day of her death, May, 1920.

It cannot be too clearly stated that the history of Women Patrols is not that of Women Police. The two Organisations concerned started with different work, aims, and ideals, and are as distinct to-day as they were when first organised.

No account of the Women Police Movement is complete without credit being given to the individual women who were the first to work as policewomen in the provincial towns, and upon whose success the practical side of the movement largely depended.

Your correspondent appears to consider that with the establishment of the Metropolitan Women Police Patrols the question and the status of the official policewoman in London has been thoroughly and satisfactorily settled, but all those who have an intimate acquaintance with the true policewoman know that this is far from being the case.

To illustrate this point we have only to turn to the evidence presented by Patrol-Sergeant Lilian Wyles before the Committee appointed by the Home Office. When asked whether a person whom they wished to arrest might not escape, she replied-'Yes, because we have to find a constable. You have to rush up and down . . . if a girl is at one end of the Strand, the constable who would do the work might be at the other. Then he has to follow her up, and it makes a lot of work." This action of "rushing up and down to find a constable" may be meritorious for the voluntary patrol, but when undertaken by a member of a Force having status, authority, and defined powers, it becomes undignified, if not ludicrous.

In our view it is through the disinterested and untiring efforts of the two pioneers in Women Police work-Miss Damer Dawson and Miss Allen-that the Movement is still able to make its way, and hold a place in the affairs of the community.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

FOULL FRANCHISE

The help of our Societies is asked for in a big campaign this autumn to bring pressure to bear on the Government to introduce a Government measure for Equal Franchise next Session. Our experience at Louth and in many other quarters, shows that the demand for Equal Franchise, especially among the younger women, is growing in extent, and in force. Memorials are being printed to be signed by all kinds of organisations as well as by Members of Parliament, asking for this reform.

It is much hoped that many meetings will be held all over the country on this subject, at which a special effort will be made to attract the younger women.

Our Societies are urged to send for copies of the new pamphlet on Equal Franchise, published a few weeks ago.

VISITS TO HEADQUARTERS.

Among other visitors from other countries to Headquarters this summer we are glad to welcome Mrs. Thoday from South Africa, who will be remembered as Chairman of the Chinley Society, and at one time a member of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Thoday was President of the Cape Province Women's Enfranchisement League, and representative of that district on the Executive of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa.

HEREFORD GROUP CONFERENCE.

A conference of our affiliated Societies, organised by the Hereford W.C.A., was held on Tuesday, October 18th, at Hereford. Representatives from Malvern and Leominster were present, and there was a good attendance of members of the Hereford Society. Mrs. Dymond, Vice-President, presided, and Miss Macadam opened the discussion by describing the work which should be undertaken in preparation for a General Election.

ARMISTICE DAY AND THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

GREAT WOMEN'S MEETING AT CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, AT 8.30 Among the many arrangements which are being made for the celebration of Armistice Day, few should be of more vital interest than the mass meeting for women in support of the Limitation of Armaments. On the same evening there is to be a similar meeting of women voters in New York held to celebrate the opening of the Washington Conference. The difference in time between London and New York will enable the women assembled in London to cable a message to their American sisters gathered together in support of this great movement. Among those who have already promised to speak are: Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Astor, Miss Maude Royden, and Miss Margaret Bondfield. Tickets can be obtained from the League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent. Reserved, 2s. 6d.; unreserved, 1s., and a certain number of seats will be free.

FUTURE EVENTS.

The dates for the Annual Council Meetings have been fixed provisionally for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1922. If by any chance a General Election should be announced before that time, a Special Council Meeting will have to be summoned (Rule VII., 12). The date for the Summer School, 1922, has also been provisionally fixed, Saturday, August 19th, to Saturday, September 2nd.

NEWPORT W.C.A.

The Annual Report of this Society, which has just been received, contains some features of special interest. The membership has increased to 600, and "very little difficulty is experienced in securing new members." A Sub-Committee, with its own Honorary Secretary, has been elected to attend to Parliamentary work, and an Honorary Literature and Woman's Leader correspondent has been appointed, who will also act as Honorary Librarian. The work has increased to such an extent that a salaried assistant has been appointed to assist the new Hon. Secretary. We regret Mrs. Badger's enforced resignation of this office, but hope that, as an active member of the Executive Committee, she will remain in close touch with the work.

This report gives a remarkable record of varied and fearless activities, and it is gratifying to note that though it speaks its mind with no uncertain voice, the Society receives official recognition at civic functions.

BARNSLEY S.E.C.

The Barnsley branch of the N.U.S.E.C. commenced its Autumn Session with a social evening on September 29th, at which Mr. J. R. Cross, J.P., gave an address on the work of Magistrates and Councillors, &c. On October 20th, Mrs. M. L. Seaton Tiedeman addressed the Society on Divorce and Morality.

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT W.C.A.

On Wednesday afternoon, October 12th, the Malden branch of the Kingston Women Citizen's Association listened to a delightful address on "Wages and the Family," by Mrs. Hubback. The attendance was good, and the audience keenly interested. At the end of the address a keen discussion followed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NURSING PROFESSION TO-DAY

THE NURSING PROFESSION TO-DAY

Madam,—May I, as one having just completed training and fresh from routine ward work, be allowed to voice a humble protest against the letter signed E. E. Evans in your issue of September 30th? The picture of a ward conveyed by this letter to the lay mind can only be in exact opposition to the reality. Instead of a scene of such perfect organisation that even the arrival of three acute appendices causes no disturbance, we see wild turmoil with harried women (one could not call them nurses) rushing hither and thither! Granted that all the work mentioned in the programme has to be accomplished, your authority omits to state that it is methodically apportioned out to several nurses. The patients, lockers and beds, all appear in the same category, and I cannot imagine any "Nurse" engaged in "ward cleaning" being held responsible for the care and treatment of the patients. Nursing in its true sense cannot enter into the life described, and I can only think with pity of the poor patients whose lot it is to be at the mercy of such organisation. My experience is very limited, but surely it is the rule and not the exception for each nurse to have a separate bedroom, and to be treated with every consideration, otherwise, how would it be possible for her to give of her best to her work?

May I conclude with the plea that nursing be treated either as a vocation or as a profession, embodying many high ideals, and not bandied from one to the other as a trade to be thrown over to unions having cut and dried laws and regulations made to govern it, incidentally stripping it of all its traditions and inspirations. A large percentage of the public do not seem to realise that human beings cannot be treated as inanimate

Madam,—In "A Reply to Some Critics," Miss Madge Mears proves herself to be as lamentably ignorant as regards Hospital and Nursing Economics as she has shown herself to be in her attitude towards Nursing Ethics. As one of "the critics," may I be permitted to refute the suggestion that monies subscribed by a charitable public are squandered on tennis courts and swimming baths for the nursing staff. These legitimate forms of amusement are made possible by the gift of one or more generous donors who have previously. "earmarked" their gift.

Miss Mears further fails to realise that the health and well-being of the nurse are irretrievably bound up with the well-being of the patient, and for that reason alone hospital authorities cannot afford to be indifferent to the conditions under which their nurses are lodged and boarded.

Since the Armistice it has unhappily become the fashion to belittle a service which during the years of war never hesitated to sacrifice personal gain to public well-being, and which in the early days of August, 1914,

in spite of the manifest disadvantages of their training and environment (as enumerated by Miss Mears), proved to the satisfaction of the civilised world that the formation of Women's Legions and Detachments was a practical reality, not a theoretical dream. GLADYS M. F. LEIGH.

KENYA COLONY.

MADAM,—With reference to your correspondent's letter last week, allow me to make a few remarks. It is true that not "all Indians are of the class that come to England to study at the Universities or medical schools." In the beginning the colonists did not want high-class or educated Indians; they wanted cheap labour for all manual work, and they got it. It is through the labour and hard work of these "coolies" that the resources of the Colony have been developed. Besides, Indians were there many years before the colonists entered.

were there many years before the colonists entered.

Being a working-class population, kept in working-class conditions, whose fault is it if their conditions or habits are not sanitary? It was the duty of the State to see that they and their children were properly trained. Nothing appreciable has been done in that direction, and the Indians now realise that in Kenya Colony, as in all countries, the only way to improve their status is to obtain political rights. And they are quite justified in demanding them, as they have to pay taxes. The real reason is that colonists like Indians to supply cheap labour to them, but if afterwards they try to set up as petty traders, and to improve their position, it is not appreciated.

Besides, your correspondent need have no fear of Indians swamping the electorate with their numbers and turning it into an "Eastern Empire." We have been familiar with similar arguments against suffrage for women. Unless the franchise is universal manhood franchise, it is

Empire." We have been familiar with similar arguments against suffrage for women. Unless the franchise is universal manhood franchise, it is impossible that they can so swamp the electorate, because if there is a property qualification the majority of the Indians, even according to your correspondent's account of them—traders, carpenters, bricklayers, and so on—cannot possess the necessary qualifications.

There is no question of "Eastern or Western Empire" at all, for all will still be British subjects, and will follow certain time-honoured customs of procedure, &c. It is always better to show a liberal policy, for in the long run it is good for both the parties.

Herabai A. Tata.

A CORRECTION. [We regret that in a paragraph entitled "Woman Doctors" in last week's issue, Dr. Louisa Aldrich Blake's name was erroneously given instead of Dr Martindale's.—Ed., "W. L."]

WOMEN AND DISARMAMENT.

OCTOBER 28, 1021.

WOMEN AND DISARMAMENT.

MADAM,—The Prime Minister, it is hoped, sails for Washington on the s.s. "Aquitama" on Saturday, November 5th. His mission is a mission of peace, for he goes to deliberate with the responsible statesmen of many lands how best to get rid of the intolerable burden of armaments. He carries with him the passionate hopes of every woman. Each woman who knows what war means wishes him God-speed in her heart. That is well, but it is not enough. American women have called across the seas to the women of this country to join with them in a great uplifting of the voice of womanhood to support the statesmen at Washington in their high purpose. We cannot be slow to answer. Let, therefore, every woman, indeed every girl of fourteen years old and upwards, give immediate and direct expression to what is in her heart. On November 5th, let her write upon a postcard the word "God-speed" with her name and address, let her direct it to "The Prime Minister, or Chief British Delegate to Washington, s.s. 'Aquitania, 'Liverpool,'" stamp it with a r½d. stamp, and drop it into the nearest letter-box.

We ask you to get every woman to seize this opportunity, and we believe that the Prime Minister will go to Washington with such a mandate from the women of this country as shall ring through the world.

A. MAUDE ROYDEN. ETHEL SNOWDEN. MARGARET WINTRINGHAM

GIRLS' CLUBS.

MADAM,—Once more we should like to appeal to your readers, who have any hours of leisure in their own strenuous lives, to visit one of our Clubs in London, or any part of the Kingdom, and prove for themselves that, in spite of the apparent superficial frivolity and callousness there is an immense hunger among girls to-day which can only be satisfied by women of education. We ask these women to share the best they know with the girls, who on their side are ready to give of their best. If you can teach, sing, or recite, play or dance, or even talk sympathetically, if there is the spirit of joy and youth in your heart, whatever your age and however limited your time, will you write to our Secretary, and tell us how much or how little time you have to give, where you would like to work, and what are your chief interests which you are anxious to share with others. You will receive a ready and grateful response.

LILY H. MONTAGU, Founder,

LILY H. MONTAGU, Founder, GWENDOLEN PEEL, Hon Secretary, National Organisation of Girls' Clubs.

COMING EVENTS.

OCT. 28. At Newcastle Rotary Club, 1 p.m. Speaker: Frederick Whelen Esq. OCT. 29. At Southgate, Palmer's Green Palladium, 3 p.m.-5.15 p.m. Speaker: Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. OCT. 31. At Kendal Town Hall, evening. Speaker: Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Miss Muriel Currey, O.B.E. NOV. 1. Westfield College, 7.30 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Swanwick. NOV. 2. At Nottingham, Albert Hall Institute, 7.30 p.m. Speaker: Col. Borden Turner.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

OCT. 31. At 144, High Holborn, W.C., 7 p.m. "The Drink Problem: the inciples of True Temperance. How Women Can Help." Speaker: Mrs. iton, F.R.G.S.

WESTMINSTER COALITION LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

31. At St. Andrew's Hall, Ashley Place, S.W. 1, 8 p.m. "Trade Speaker: Mr. Marshall J. Pike (of the B.C.U.). WOMEN'S AFTER-CARE HOSTEL.

OCT. 31. Anniversary Service at 22, Highbury Quadrant, N. 5, at 5 p.m., by Rev. A. Geikle Cobb, D.D.

ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION.

NOV. 9-19. At the Central Hall, Westminster.

PIONEER CLUB.

NOV. 1. At 8.15 p.m. "The New Spirit in Medicine." Speaker: Dr. Hector Munro. Chair: Miss Agutter.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE STATE PURCHASE AND CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

OCT. 31. At Sunderland Women's Co-operative Guild, 7.30 p.m. "The Carlisle Experiment." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

At Greenwich Road Sisterhood, 8 pm. "The Carlisle Experiment." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

NOV. 1. At Nelson Women's Co-operative Guild, 7.30 p.m. "State Purchase of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

NOV. 2. At Heathfield Women Citizens' Association, 3 p.m. "The Future Public House." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

NOV. 4. At Croydon Women Citizens' Association, 3 p.m. "A New Solution of the Drink Problem." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

OCT. 28. Barnes, Mortlake, and East Sheen, 8 p.m. "Women as Magistrates and Jurors." Speaker: Miss Beaumont.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT COMMITTEE.

NOV. 2. At Trades Hall, Bruce Grove, N., 3 p.m. North Tottenham Labour Party (Women's Section). Speaker: Mrs. Hubback.
NOV. 3. At West Lendon Women's Guild, Dames Road, Fulham, 8 p.m. Speaker: Miss K. D. Courtney.

WILLESDEN WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

OCT. 28. In the Town Hall, Cricklewood, 8 p.m. "Women Justices." Speaker: Mrs. Nevinson, J.P. INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB.

NOV. 2. 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, 8.15 p.m. Subject: "Women's Rights and the Needs of Humanity." Speaker: Miss Georgina Brackenbury. Chairman: Mr. Goldfinch Bate.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

THE MALTHUSIAN LEAGUE RATIONAL BIRTH CONTROL

This Society has carried on an educational campaign on this subject for the last forty years.

Since the end of 1913, when it also commenced a practical propaganda among the poor, it has sent out more than 35,000 practical leaflets to struggling parents who have applied for them.

The League is opening a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in October under medical and nursing management which will give, in addition to ordinary medical advice, the best advice on and treatment for birth control wherever needed.

All enquiries and Subscriptions to

The Hon. Secretary, 124, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

(This Society has no baid officials.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES—Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston-square, S.W. 6.30, Miss Maude Royden. "Some Forms of Worship."

THE PIONEER CLUB has re-opened at 12, Cavendish Place. Town members, $\pounds 5$ 5s.; Country and Professional members, $\pounds 4$ 4s. Entrance fee in abeyance $(pro.\ tem.)$.

THE STATE AND SEXUAL MORALITY, 1s. 9d., post free. Order this constructive Report from Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Orchard House, Great Smith-street, S.W. 1.

CONSERVATIVE WOMEN'S REFORM ASSOCIATION, 48, Dover-street, W. 1. Object 2: To press for an adequate proportion of women on public bodies.

LECTURE ON "THE WOMAN WORKER AND HER WAGES," dealing with the present position of Trade Boards, will be given at 3 p.m., on Monday, October 31st, by Miss Mary E. Phillips, at 6, Kemplay-road (near Hampstead Tube Station). Admission 6d. For particulars of further lectures apply to Miss Phillips, 22, George-street, Hanover-square, W. 1.

POSTS VACANT OR WANTED.

K.W.A.A.C. WANTED to run house with three other W.A.A.C.s, Surrey; non-basement, two-storied, modern house; duties in bedroom and assist in kitchen; two in family; good wages; near Church and Cinema.—Apply Mrs. Carmichael Stopes, Givons Grove, Leatherhead.

OOK-GENERAL wanted for Camberley; educated gentlewoman preferred if at the same time efficient, reliable, and not afraid of work.—Box 850, Woman's Leader, 62, Oxford-street, W. 1.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

MARION McCARTHY (sister of Lillah McCarthy).—Thorough Training for ham 2530. The property of Lillah McCarthy (sister of Lillah McCarthy).—Thorough Training for Hallam-street, Portland-place, W. 1. Lang-

EXPERIENCED PLATFORM SPEAKER, Political, Social, and Industrial Subjects, desires a few additional engagements; town or country.—Address Mrs. D. B. Pemberton, 74, Oakley Square, N.W. 1.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

O PINNING, WEAVING and GLOVE MAKING. — Pupils received for thorough Training in these Crafts; moderate terms; prospectus on application.— Studio, 8, Earl's Court-road, W. S.

Miss L. A. NEWBERT, 20 South Island Place, Brixton Road, S.W. 9,

STALL 83 ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION (see Coming Events).

EDUCATIONAL.

NOV. 15. A matinee performance will be given at the Palace Theatre, at LADY wishes to receive French girls in small school hostel; country; terms moderate.—Mrs. Pyke, Highfields House, Ware, Herts.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE WOMAN'S LEADER when ordering goods.

MEDICAL, Etc.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Years

Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet.
N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Telephone: North 3795.

S UPERFLUOUS HAIR successfully treated by Electrolysis; medical references; strict privacy; consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 12a, London-street, Paddington. Telephone: Padd. 3307.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—4, Chapel Walks, Manchester. Tel.: 5402 City.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

THE MISSES NEAL and TUCKER undertake every description of Typewriting and Secretarial work; reporting meetings, &c.; first-class training for ladies as secretaries.—Walter House, 52, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2 (Gerrard 1472).

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys. A Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up) Fifty Rooms. Five acres, pretty grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls, Billiards. ator excursions. Garage. Golf. within § mile. Board residence, 47s. 6d. to 65s. Prospectus.—Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

SILVERDALE, LANCS.—RESTHAVEN. Beautifully situated; near sea and golf links; ideal for holidays or rest; autumn tints; terms moderate.

BRITTANY.—Comfortable Pension, opportunities for improving French, specially suitable for girls finishing education; good climate; terms moderate.—Mademoiselle Sanson, Pension Ste Marguerite, Parame.

E ASTBOURNE.—VEGETARIAN Guest House, 2, Jevington Gardens. Best locality, central. Very pleasant, sheltered position. Special winter terms.—Mrs. Rogers (cookery diploma),

WHERE TO LIVE.

PROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL. — Earl's-court-square, S.W. 5 (Warwick-road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; write or call for tariff; strictly inclusive terms; unequalled for confort and attention; own private garage. B. and B., 7s. 6d. Tel: Western 544.

m R OOMS and breakfast (Gentlewomen only); temporary or permanent; gas stoves.—Miss Kemp, 10, Endsleigh-street, W.C. 1.

OMFORTABLE HOME offered one or two paying guests, in cosy cottage facing South; water and gas, bathroom; private sitting-room if required.—Miss Curtois, Ridgwell Cottage, Little Missenden, Bucks.

TO LET AND WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Hampstead; seven bedrooms, dining-room, two sitting-rooms; geyser, bath; telephone; electric light; seven guineas a week.—Apply Mrs. Oliver Strachey, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W. 1.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Fernhurst, Nr. Haslemere; four bedrooms, kitchen, living room; 7 acres of ground; from now to April 1st; two and a-half guineas a week.—Apply Mrs. Oliver Strachey, WOMAN's LEADER, 62, Oxford-street. W. 1.

TO LET FURNISHED, from October to end of March, Bungalow, near Sevenoaks; 2 sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms (7 beds); bathroom; kitchen; central heating; electric light; 3½ guineas per week; lovely views; due south.—Box 352, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

R ESIDENTIAL CLUB for Men and Women, 24, Porchester-square, W. 2.— Furnished bed-sitting rooms, attendance, cooking, use of dining room for meals and sitting room; from 15s. to 2½ guineas weekly.—Apply Secretary.

TO LET FURNISHED, 3 or 4 rooms in ladies' cottage; 20 mins. from station, Church, post; stamp.—Particulars, Miss Yolland, Buxted, Sussex.

S ERVICE ROOMS (Unfur.), Primrose-hill and Bayswater.—Write Chester, 7, 0 rmonde-terrace, N.W.8.

TO LET furnished, lady's private house; bed-sitting room, small kitchenparlour, gas stove, electric light, use bathroom; near Warwick-avenue Tube; no attendance; 30s. to 35s.—Box 851, Woman's Leader,, 62, Oxford-street, W. 1.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

G ECOND-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.

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.—Large quantities at reduced prices for Bazaars. Lessons given; price list sent.—Miss Martin, 93, Chelsea gardens, Chelsea Bridgeroad, S.W. 1.

DRESS

OBSETIERE.—Thoroughly experienced. Highly recommended. Perfect fit. Corsets of former and latest models, also Surgical and Maternity.—Margaret Madden, 62, Great Portland-street, W. 1.

ORSETS made to order. Shetland Underclothing and Jumpers from 25s. Emilie Wiggins, 63, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, S.W. 1.

OSTUMES, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings wanted. Specially good prices given.—Helene, 361, New-King's road, Fullham, S.W. 6.

SMART CUT AND PERFECT TAILOR-ING ATMODERATE PRICES :: ...

m. Melissen,

Ladies'
Tailor.

PERSONAL ATTENTION.

62, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.I.

PROFESSIONAL.

EARN SHORT CUTS to housework from Miss Gwynne Howell, household engineer and labour-saving specialist; consultations, personal or written.—6, Redcliffe-road, S.W. 10.

S ECRETARIAL TRAINING combined with practical office work; fees according to subjects taken.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN, Social Workers, Approved Society. Deposit Contributors; Exemptions; New entrants cordially welcomed.—Secretary, 16, Curzon-road, London, N. 10.

GARDENING.

G ARDENING FOR WOMEN at Ileden College, Kingstone, near Canterbury. 300ft. up. Practical comprehensive training, individual consideration. Gardening year begins mid-September.—For illustrated prospectus apply Secretary.

TO GENTLEWOMEN: Courses in PRACTICAL Gardening, Poultry Management, Dairy Work. Beautiful old Manor House and grounds N. Devon. Expert Teachers.—Apply Principal, Lee House Training Centre, Marwood, Barnstaple.

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