

**WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.**

THE  
**WOMAN'S LEADER**

AND  
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**NOTES AND NEWS**

**When is a Peace not a Peace ?**

During the past week the London Press has referred vaguely to the possibility of "peace negotiations" in connection with the Ruhr deadlock. We have had, in addition, repeated references to "surrender", to "physical endurance," and to "the breaking of resistance." Now all this is the terminology not of peace but of war. And if we look at the conditions which provoke such terminology we see that they are the conditions not of peace but of war. For a state of war exists where the ordinary methods of negotiation, discussion, and law are superseded by the appeal to physical force and physical endurance. And, so far as we can see at present, not law but physical force and physical endurance are going to be the determining factors in this Franco-German entanglement. Exactly when the present more passive type of warfare will give place to the type which prevailed between 1914 and 1918 we cannot, of course, tell. In view of the present military position of Germany, the transition will not, in all probability, occur within the next few years. But in Germany to-day men are beginning to talk quite frankly of its inevitability, and such talk can have only one effect—to render it all the more inevitable. In our opinion, however, whatever its degree of probability, it is not inevitable. There is one way out, and only one. And that way lies through the League of Nations.

**"Wonder, I very much do . . ."**

A few weeks ago we commented on the dismissal by a London magistrate of a wife's appeal for maintenance. The plea of the husband that she was capable of supporting herself as a domestic servant was upheld, and his financial obligations therefore disappeared. Although the law with regard to the maintenance of wives is very blurred in its outlines, it is to us quite clear that an error was made by the magistrate on this occasion, and that a husband is responsible for providing the necessaries of life for his wife, whether she is or is not capable of supporting herself or has private means of her own. In actual practice, however, the economic position of the wife is liable to weigh when the husband is being prosecuted for her neglect. Last week the London Press was stirred by the hearing of a case in which a gentleman of ample, though not unlimited, means managed successfully to disclaim responsibility for a £657 dress bill contracted by his wife. There were certain peculiar features in the situation which enabled the unfortunate man to escape the worst

consequences of the existing law, under which, as the judge explained, "a very poor husband is legally bound to feed and dress a very rich wife." We are glad that in this case the law could be so interpreted; nevertheless, the whole affair gives us furiously to think. Why, in the name of reason, should it be so difficult for a working-class wife to enforce a claim for the bare necessities of life, and at the same time so difficult for a husband to elude the wholly fantastic and unjustifiable dress requirements of a rich woman? We are certainly strengthened in our previous conclusion that the economic relation of husband and wife requires a little of that thoughtful reconsideration which has recently been bestowed on the Law of Real Property.

**"O! to have a Little House!"<sup>1</sup>**

An important deputation, consisting of representatives of the Association of Municipal Corporations, introduced by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, met the new Minister of Health and placed before him the definite proposal of a State subsidy of £6 per five-roomed house for sixty years, instead of £4 for twenty years as originally suggested by the Government. A compromise was arrived at, and a £6 subsidy for twenty years has been promised. This is a beginning in the right direction; it means that more houses will be provided at once and the lesson of the by-elections has not been in vain. There is, of course, the danger expressed by the Leeds Corporation that any form of State subsidy may be swallowed up by the increase in the price of building materials, as was proved by bitter experience under similar schemes, but the local authorities, who will be responsible for the largest scheme under this proposal, have announced their intention to withdraw their contract if this happens. The limitation of the grant to a five-roomed home leaves the large family unprovided for. The private builder is, not unnaturally, uneasy about the attitude of local authorities under the new scheme. Assurances are given that housing authorities are anxious to facilitate private enterprise in every way possible. Mr. Neville Chamberlain is profiting by the experiences of his predecessors, and there appears to be some hope of a genuine attempt to deal with the problem when the Government Housing Proposals in their entirety come up before the House next month.

<sup>1</sup> The third volume of the Census returns of 1921 dealing with the housing in London, issued this week, will be dealt with in our next issue.

**The Legitimacy and Bastardy Bills—Latest News.**

This Bill passed its Committee stage on Tuesday morning. Two important amendments, among others, were proposed by the Solicitor-General. One moved the deletion of Clause I Sub-section 2, which reads, "Nothing in this Act shall operate to legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third party when the illegitimate person was born." He pointed out the absurdity of differentiating against this one class of illegitimate children, and claimed that there was no question of "morality" involved in this particular case. The other referred to cases of inheritance under entail. The Bastardy Bill, which seeks to amend the law with respect to illegitimate children and provides for an increase in the amount which can be given under an affiliation order, etc., passed its second reading after 11 o'clock on Thursday, 15th inst., and will be coming up for its Committee Stage next week. Both these Bills will be dealt with in the Leader in our next issue.

**Infants' Teachers.**

In spite of the storm of protest which the proposal aroused originally, the L.C.C. Education Committee have decided to employ a further 200 teachers "of lower qualifications than certificated or uncertificated teachers" for classes of children under 5. We have already said so much on this subject that further comment seems useless, but the London Teachers' Association has issued a statement saying that they regard the proposal as dilution of the profession by unqualified persons. Another recommendation which is strongly resented will affect a further 200 schools. One class in each of these schools will, in the words of the L.C.C. report, be left teacherless. It is urged that the patchwork arrangement for dealing with these classes is impracticable. Feeling is acute.

**PUMP MORE OXYGEN INTO THE LEAGUE.**

Old-fashioned organs had a handle, often worked by a little boy, for pumping air into their vitals. Sometimes the little boy took a stroll round the church, and when the hymn was given out he was not there, and the organ would utter no sound, even though the organist strove with it to tears. Sometimes the little boy would fall asleep, and the organ would wheeze and sigh and peter away in the middle of the psalm, or, worse still, of the joyous voluntary which should have played the devout out to their Sunday dinner. There were those who would say the organ is no use, for it cannot be relied upon at a crisis! Yet it was not the organ, but the little boy, at fault.

Which things are, obviously, an allegory. At the present time the friends of the League of Nations are sad, and its enemies hardly conceal their jubilation because the League talks about the opium traffic, or what not, when it should be talking and acting about the situation in the Ruhr. There are those who would say that there is something wrong with a League so supine at a crisis; let it be dissolved and some more trustworthy instrument put in its place!

Yet, if a blast furnace is not fed with coal no one blames it if it does not smelt the steel, nor an oil stove whose wick is dry if it does not boil the kettle. The League is a fairly good machine, but it is so contrived that it cannot function without the oxygen of public opinion; that is, of public encouragement, not the nitrogen of public apathy alternating with public panicky criticism. But one little boy cannot bear this responsibility alone, nor can one nation. The men and women of fifty-two states at the least must pump, not in hysterical spasms, but steadily, in good report and in evil report, over many years.

At a public luncheon recently held by organized women, Lord Robert Cecil spoke on this matter. He again expressed the view which has always been his, that enfranchised women have a great part to play. Women, in his opinion, are specially equipped for service in a task that must be performed in the near future.

The League of Nations Union of this country is so close to us that we can see its faults very clearly. We sometimes forget that it is the most advanced and the most powerful League of Nations Union in the world. And not only is this Union strong, but love of the League of Nations grows apace in the women's organizations outside and among the best elements in the country at large. Indeed, the Union itself, with its comparatively small

**Important Appointments.**

The Governing Body of Newnham College, Cambridge, have unanimously elected as Principal Miss J. P. Strachey, Fellow and Tutor of the college, the appointment to date from next October. Mrs. Wilton Phipps has been elected as the first woman chairman of the L.C.C. Education Committee, and Lady Eve, wife of Sir H. Trustram Eve, has been elected chairman of the Parks Committee of the London County Council.

**Immediate and Future Plans.**

Arguments for and against the Ministry of Women will appear as a "Burning Question" in next week's issue. There will also be an article by a new writer on "The Child and the Police Court," and Mrs. Stocks will contribute the first of an occasional series of reviews of new books. Our readers will be glad to learn that the number of our subscribers is growing steadily, and that the encouragement the Board of Directors has received has amply justified its efforts to keep going in exceptionally difficult circumstances. The WOMAN'S LEADER may not be much to look at outwardly, but it possesses the affection and loyalty of women in all parts of Great Britain, who regard it as their own, and this possession is its surest guarantee of ultimate success.

**STOP PRESS****Guardianship, Custody, and Maintenance of Infants Bill.**

This Bill was read for a first time in the House of Lords on Tuesday last and will be coming up for its second reading on Monday, 26th inst. Lord Asquith will move a motion praying for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament to consider the Bill. The Peers who served on last sessions Committee have expressed their willingness to serve again.

membership, is no true criterion of the support there is in England for the League idea. And this is as it should be, for the Union, with its semi-official responsibilities, must ever receive reinforcement from opinion in the rough and tumble world outside.

What, then, can those who love the League idea, and are pledged to serve it, do now?

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* tells us that France would resent interference from outside. The Council of the League of Nations Union, which met on March 15th, voiced the opinion of those who love the League idea when it declared its conviction that the sands are running out—that France should have security, but not at the expense of the dear hope in the hearts of men and women of goodwill the world over. The interdependent problems of security, of reparation, of international reconstruction, must be lifted above every separate national interest and brought into the League atmosphere. Towards this we must work with discretion, without panic or recrimination, but also without vacillation.

But there is another and a greater thing to be done by women. Women have a network of international organizations which function for the most part athwart the vested interests of male military and business and political affairs. Some of these women's organizations deal specifically with the question of international arbitration, many do not, but the members of all of them, and women who are members of none, should become missionaries. There have been the missionaries of organized religion during many centuries. In these latter days there should be missionaries of the League, not only of that vague *ism* called internationalism, but those who set themselves the definite task of becoming acquainted with the position of the League of Nations Union, or its equivalent, in each country they visit, and of bringing all the influence they, as private individuals, possess, to urge upon the nationals concerned the supreme importance that attaches to a vigorous and hopeful and politically minded voluntary Union, to compel by moral suasion the Government of each country within the League to make its adherence the central factor in its foreign policy. A few courageous and tactful and well-informed women could thus do much to ensure that next time the world turns for salvation to the League it shall not be obliged to turn away again crying in bitterness of heart: "Perchance it is on a journey or perchance it sleepeth."

**NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.**

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

It is strange how frequently great Constitutional questions arise without any warning. During the week-end before last a number of people alleged to be implicated in the Irish Republican activities in this country were arrested by the police, hurried into a British cruiser, conveyed to Ireland, and there interned. The authority for this act was an order of the Home Secretary made under Regulation 14B of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Regulations, a regulation which was originally framed under the Defence of the Realm Act to deal with the internment in this country of alien enemies during the war. The particular case of a deportation to Ireland under this regulation had been before the English Court of Appeal in 1920, which (Scrutton, L.J., dissenting) had pronounced in favour of its validity. Before the House of Commons met on Monday, the 13th, there seemed little likelihood that the Home Secretary's action would be seriously challenged.

A number of Private Notice Questions on Monday, however, revealed the serious nature of the question. It must first be borne in mind that in 1920 Ireland was legally a part of the United Kingdom, and therefore an internment in Ireland was for all practical purposes the same thing as an internment in this country or Scotland. Since then Ireland has become a Free State with Dominion status similar to that of Canada, and therefore it is to be presumed that the Fugitive Offenders Act would be the appropriate machinery to put in operation in cases of persons committing offences against the peace of the Irish Free State, whose delivery to the Free State is demanded from this country. In these circumstances, the validity of the Court of Appeal judgment is somewhat doubtful. Furthermore, and this is the graver question of the two, a number of the deportees appear to be English or Scotch-born subjects, and the effect of the Home Secretary's action, based though it is on Regulation 14B and on the Court of Appeal decision, is now seen to be that, in spite of the fundamental principle of English law that an accused person (except in cases covered by Extradition Treaty or the Fugitive Offenders Act, both of which presuppose a preliminary investigation before a magistrate *in this country*) is entitled to be heard in his defence, and is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty, a British subject may be seized by the police and deported to another country on a charge which he has had no opportunity of meeting or denying.

Throughout the week the interest in this question in the House of Commons has been steadily increasing, and from all quarters

of the House the constitutionalism of the Government's action has been seriously called in question. Sir Kingsley Wood and Sir John Simon, in particular, made remarkable speeches on the Labour Party's motion for the adjournment. The question will not be allowed to rest in its present unsatisfactory condition. This week will certainly see important developments in which all the Oppositions may be expected to act together, reinforced, perhaps, by certain of the Government's supporters. An attempt has been made to narrow the issue down to the questions of fact involved in the guilt or innocence of these particular deportees, but the question is much wider, and involves the whole operation of the Habeas Corpus Act, and, in regard to the proposed Advisory Committee, before which there is still doubt as to whether the deportees will be admitted as of right, it also involves the creation of a tribunal not greatly different in principle from the Court of Star Chamber.

On Friday the Merchandise Marks Act secured a second reading, aided thereto by the blessing of the Government, dutifully bestowed by Sir Robert Sanders. Nobody can quarrel with the principle said to underlie the Bill, namely the protection of the consumer against food imposture; but the proposals for effecting this desideratum are singularly unfruitful, to say the least. The provisions with regard to fruit and vegetables, indeed, can hardly operate, except to check importation and result in what gets through the restrictions coming upon the market in a much less edible condition than to-day, and even then there can be no kind of protection to the consumer *vis-a-vis* the retail merchant. The provisions for marking eggs might have something to be said for them if there were only one egg market in the world in which the wholesale merchants could deal. But as things are, the eggs cannot possibly be marked in their country of origin, and it is difficult (*pace* Sir Robert Sanders) to see how they can be marked in the customs houses in this country without the most interminable and costly delay. Similar criticisms can be made with regard to the marking of meat. Altogether, it is a measure as to which, when its proposals are fully understood in the country, a storm of protest may be safely predicted.

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

**EDUCATION AND LIFE.**

No one would, of course, advertently separate education from life, nevertheless, a great deal of the school teaching of to-day is entirely out of touch with—even almost unconscious of—the life of the world outside it. Nor is this to be wondered at, since the teacher's time is practically absorbed by the children or the children are, during their school-years, so largely segregated from the world. So we get a closed circle—the teacher thinking wholly of the children and the children looking for initiation to a teacher who is in contact with nothing else but the school.

I could cite endless examples to prove my point, but let one suffice: the teacher of a very flourishing art-school in a big manufacturing centre. The work done under his direction was remarkably good. The boys went out from it with a fairly cultivated sense of beauty and a certain amount of execution. They took up places in the factory-world and began life. One would have hoped and expected that the school training would have now begun to tell, and that ultimately the manufactures they were engaged in would show a change—the wall-papers becoming more dignified, letterings less perverse, fire-grates less vulgar. But no such results could be detected: the children dropped from the school into work with less effect than if they had been meteoric dust upon an ocean.

There is obviously something wrong here. The school should be a source of good things for the world. But it cannot purvey good things for a world it does not know and from which it is divided by a gulf almost impassable. The art-teacher—intelligent and cultivated man that he was—had a school-horizon. He knew his craft, he cared to develop his scholars, but being heedless of the workings of the world of men, as distinct from that of books and art, he condemned his pupils to be obliged to throw aside all he had taught them as soon as they passed outside

the school gates, simply because he ignored the Juggernaut machinery which pulsed in every factory overlooking the school playground. What a different effect his teaching might have had if he had heroically set himself to master some machine technique and to find means of raising the art of its output through the scholars.

In U.S.A. they have already understood this, and there are schools which have the run for so many hours a week of huge up-to-date engineering shops; others where the boys work a farm; and still others where the scholars are led to initiate and themselves carry out, plans of social reform for the town. One may question the desirability of these precise activities, but are they not a step in the right direction? They bring the really important doings of men to the children's knowledge and carry the children out into the real world of facts.

The artificiality of competition to stimulate work, of matches to stimulate even play, appear ridiculous to children who can already see both their study and physical exertions issuing in some actually desirable result. For, remember, the child's cry is for reality. Stevenson's "spade that a man who was really a carpenter made" is an absolutely true note in child-psychology. It is the grown-ups who relegate the child to shams.

Here or there, of course, a father or mother of genius solves the problem, and a fortunate child is allowed to "really cook," "really call in the cows," or "really saw" or "plant."

There are, and we ought long ago to have made use of the fact, certain beautiful primitive human occupations. They belong to the childhood of the race, but they continue still to hold good in these sophisticated times. They are surely the farm, the garden, the house, and the carpenter's shop. In these

activities, a child learns not only to be itself, but how also to be part of the real world of men and women, which is perhaps only a deeper realization of its own personality and nature.

And this is not a fantastic, impossible scheme. The Navy has long shown that a real education could be given in a school that was also an integral portion of the real world and one in which the scholars actively and truly bear a part.

A middy is both a boy at school and a naval officer with his work to do in the ship. I remember being told of a young midshipman being ordered to take a party of men ashore and see that they came back duly, having performed their task. A listener objected that this was surely a difficult and responsible job for a mere boy. "Ah! well! that's how they learn," was the naval answer.

And that is how, as it seems to me, every school ought to reply. A school should always be something more than a school. It should offer the children some real bit of life and show them how to put some definite job through.

And, of all jobs for a child to get experience by, I put the work on a farm first. There is something childish (in the best sense of the word) about the whole business. The animals are our friends, our servants. We are their teachers, their lords. A child's heart leaps right into such a situation. He pours out of his best, gives his sympathy, his attention, his care, while the animal pays him back in the simple coinage which again goes straight to the heart—a special caress, a piece of obedience, a splendid service. And what scope is here for a child to learn just those things which are so necessary to life and which cannot be omitted altogether from mere scholastic education—the responsibility entailed by your dependent's reliance on your care (so that a task forgotten or badly done cannot be simply chronicled by a bad mark and forgotten, but will pursue one relentlessly with its consequences); the

pony unshod, and therefore unusable; the dairy-door not shut and the cream gone; the cows allowed into the wrong fields and half an hour's work to get them separated and properly distributed before one can play.

It is remarkable to notice the difference between a child trained in such a school and one from the ordinary sort. The one is alert, ready to do and help, looking at life from a real point of view (weather, a matter affecting crops and water-supply, not important merely for tennis and picnics, for instance), the other, at the best, cognizant of examination subjects, of books in so far as they are part of the school curriculum, and disdainful or ignorant of the valuable part which, let us say, a labourer plays in the social world, manure in the physical, or money in the economic.

Nor is the scheme of a farmhouse school—I call it thus to distinguish it from a *farming* school (the latter being a place where boys are taught to be farmers, rather than one where children are prepared for every sort of position by means of general education, grafted, as it were, on a farming stock)—a Utopian one.

It probably costs rather more to begin with, and the farm must be looked upon as what the American calls a *Tuition Tool*, but when one counts the returns in intelligence and capacity, even as apparatus it is not extravagant. And, as a matter of fact, your apparatus is actually a reproductive machine, and should be made to yield a modest return.

I must not stop to point out the moral deductions, which gradually occur to the thoughtful child from realizing that work of this sort means national as well as private wealth. To anyone who is engaged in this method of training, every other seems very much like trying to grow vegetables in a "hortus siccus," instead of in a garden full of rain, sunshine, and "right earth."

ISABEL FRY.

## "THE CALL TO ROME."

To those of us who were fortunate enough to attend the last Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Geneva in 1920, it comes almost as a surprise that in another few weeks another great Congress is due. Looking back, our first thoughts may be sad ones—how vain so many of our hopes have proved! It was wonderful then to see the women of the world coming together after the long nightmare of isolation. Women of nations so lately at war found themselves working quietly and steadily together on the great questions of Liberty, Equality, and Social Service, and declaring unanimously their belief in a League of Nations to end war. After the cheering news of the enfranchisement of twenty-one countries since our previous meeting in 1913, we had to enlarge the object of the Alliance to include not only work for Suffrage but for equal rights status and opportunities between men and women. Strong resolutions as regards the Equal Moral Standard were passed, and we parted in the faith that international work would prove easier and that war scars would heal. We gave to four Commissions the work of studying the questions which had arisen and for which we were not sufficiently prepared to vote. These will form the subjects of special conferences before the Congress in full sitting has to vote on the proposals. The Commission on an Equal Moral Standard is presided over by Mme. Schlumberger, our first vice-president. The second, on the Nationality of Married Women, presided over by Miss Chrystal Macmillan, has collected most interesting information on the Nationality Laws Affecting Married Women. Since the war various countries have amended their laws to permit of a married woman choosing her own nationality. The Congress will be asked to frame a scheme on international lines which can be presented to the League of Nations for consideration and serve as a basis for a national law. Miss Rathbone is preparing the report of her Commission on the status of the Wife and Mother, a really immense undertaking, as complicated as life itself. Mrs. Oliver Strachey's report on Equal Pay and Right to Work summarizes the work of the fourth Commission.

Thus the Congress will open with the consideration of some of the most vital and urgent questions affecting women. As the officers and board have to be elected at Rome, changes of constitution will also be discussed, and a French amendment aims at increasing the number of members of the Board to correspond more nearly with the increase in our membership.

We shall also discuss future relations of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance with the International Council of Women. Our relations are cordial, and we have been able during the past three years to act together on several occasions when the

question of nominating women to Commissions or other bodies of the League of Nations has arisen. Naturally, if the same candidates can be put forward by these two great international bodies they will carry greater weight. The question for us at Rome will be to decide whether this informal, cordial, but *ad hoc* common action, should be replaced by a more formal relationship.

I have written above of vain hopes. Far from improving, the international situation is worse to-day than in 1920. We had not realized how deeply the spirit of war had bitten into the hearts of men. At the last Congress, French and German women were able to draft together a resolution of faith in a League of Nations. Can we pass such a one in Rome in May? The internal situation in Italy makes peace work impolitic, the enemies of the women's vote accuse them of being pacifists, and the strength of the present Italian Government lies in its intensely nationalist sentiment. But to my mind, to bring women of enemy countries to work together on practical questions is a great step towards that mutual comprehension on which alone a peace more secure than a peace of treaties may be built.

We are hoping that our Congress at Rome, which will unite women from all lands in common work for childhood and race, purity and liberty, may convert the Italian Government to a belief in Women's Suffrage. Signor Mussolini has promised to preside at the opening session as honorary president. We know he has promised municipal suffrage to women over 25 on an educational qualification, but, as the whole electoral law is to be revised, we must hope the Italian women will gain more than this meagre instalment.

It is vital to the success of our movement that a Latin country should enfranchise its women. If it depended on individual capabilities, the present committee in Rome would convert any Parliament.

The great need is for money, and the exchange renders our money very valuable in Rome, so a very small gift from many of us would prove of great service to the International Movement. Urgent world problems must be discussed. The whole question of slavery is coming up before the Assembly of the League of Nations in September, and it may depend upon a strong Congress at Rome whether slavery is taken to mean forced labour on a plantation or whether it is to include, as we hope, the many systems of domestic slavery under which women are the chief sufferers.

In a mad world, let the women make in Rome a quiet business-like corner in which to advance the world's real work.

M. CORBETT ASHBY.

## GOLD AND BEER.

Last week, in moving the second reading in the House of Lords of a Licensing Amendment Bill, which fixed the closing hour for licensed premises throughout London at 10 o'clock, Lord Askwith quoted the late Lord Salisbury: "Whenever gold is mentioned everyone seems to lose his head," and said that Temperance reform appeared to have precisely the same effect. Lord Askwith's motion was negated, and there is no immediate risk that the recent decisions of the Licensing Justices in favour of 10 o'clock closing for the greater part of the Metropolis will be interfered with. But the Bill introduced by Lady Astor on 10th March is still before the country, and its opponents show signs of losing their heads when they accuse members who voted in favour of its second reading of humbug and hypocrisy. It is difficult to see why this particular mild instalment of Temperance reform, supported as it is by the medical and teaching profession, the Labour Party, women's organizations, and, we imagine, the great majority of parents, should evoke such violent opposition. Mr. Philip Snowden told the House that officials in working men's clubs did not oppose the reform outlined in the Bill, and that practically all clubs in which intoxicating liquor is sold prohibit the membership of youths under 21 years of age. He hit the nail on the head when he stated that 18 is the recognized age for prohibitive and safeguarding measures in the interests of the young, and that this Bill, by prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to those under that age, is only an extension of a principle already accepted in twentieth century legislation. (It is impossible not to remember regretfully that the age of consent still remains 16, in spite of the recognition of this principle.)

The crux of the matter is the reply to the question: "Is the average British public-house a suitable place for boys and girls under 18?" and the answer comes in an emphatic chorus of "no" from parents, teachers, magistrates, and, we suspect, publicans and habitués of licensed premises.

## THE LAW AT WORK.

### PRISON SYSTEMS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Much has been done to remedy the harsh conditions of our Prison System, which in days gone by drove men to madness and to suicide; but two great fundamental problems remain untouched:—

(1) The question of a thorough training in trade inside the prisons, to be paid at Trade Union prices—part of which should be deducted for the man's keep.

(2) More practical understanding towards those who are discharged, to help them towards rehabilitation and good citizenship. At present very few will give a helping hand in the way of honest work to an ex-convict, with the result that he is forced by hunger and misery to return to his old ways, and so gradually becomes a hopeless recidivist.

The problem of Penal Reform does not rest entirely on the Home Office, but on the whole community. Public opinion within the last twenty years has awakened to the consciousness that all is not well in the Penal System, which is mostly under the old Mosaic Law of vengeance. The theory which has governed this system in most countries appears to be that mere imprisonment is deterrent—a theory which it is quite impossible to prove. This is now gradually giving place to the more progressive idea of training and education. Long sentences in prison tend to deaden the mind and undermine the health, and all thinking people regard the short sentence as useless.

That some of the European countries think that the Anglo-Saxon races are in advance of them, and look to us for a lead on the subject, is shown by the fact that the late King of Greece invited Mr. Mott Osborn—the well-known American reformer—to inspect the prisons in Greece and give them advice on the subject, and a member of the Howard League for Penal Reform was invited to Austria with the same object.

In Austria, in 1921, the prisons were in a terrible state of overcrowding—largely the result of the abnormal conditions obtaining in the world outside, where hunger and poverty reigned supreme. In spite of the intense heat, it was impossible to get soap for washing. The result was frequent revolt, and soldiers were called in to shoot. Painful sights were to be seen of gangs of men chained hand and foot, while some were in punishment cells from which light and air were excluded. The Austrian Government were anxious to improve these conditions, but the financial state of the country is a heavy handicap. They have, however, started lectures and teaching trades in some of the prisons.

The Children's Court in Vienna, linked up with clinics and hospitals as well as with the Reformatory Homes, is in advance of anything we have here—with the exception of Birmingham. In this Court, the Judge had a doctor who was a well-known psychologist on one side of him, and on the other the Woman Head Probation Officer. His own Home for Boys was in spirit one of the best Training Homes so far inspected by our League—with the possible exception of the Little Commonwealth in Dorsetshire—now alas! closed.

The contrast in visiting two Women's Prisons in Paris (December, 1922) was remarkable. The old prison of St. Lazare seems to be the remains of mediæval horrors; it is under the nuns with a man Governor, and punishments and the idea of deterrence reign supreme. The building dates from the fourteenth century, and was to have been pulled down before the war. The Governor himself called it a "real school for crime." The Sister who conducted us round was quite convinced that nothing but punishment was of any use, and that all who returned a second time were quite hopeless. The results in the girls and women that one saw were deplorable; there was no classification of any kind.

The new prison of the Fresne, near Paris, is run on much more up-to-date lines by lay-women, who were kindly and motherly in their attitude towards the prisoners. It is built on the cellular system, and each prisoner is kept entirely separate; they even have their faces covered with a hood so that they shall not be recognized when they go for exercise. They mitigate the horrors of the Silent System by talking freely with their wardresses, and each one is able to ply her trade in her own cell, which is larger and more comfortable than our prison cells, while the windows are large and airy. The white enamel paint everywhere adds to the sanitary and cheerful impression.

In the French prisons, one feels the chief improvement on our system to be that trades are taught in the prisons, thereby enabling the prisoners to earn their living when they are released.

GERTRUDE EATON.

themselves. The Home Secretary may not object to his young son entering a "properly conducted house for a glass of beer," but most parents of all classes in the community would be horrified if they were told that their boys and girls were in the habit of frequenting licensed premises. Only to-day a licensee told the writer that her sons and daughters did not enter a public-house and had "not tasted drink till they were married." The public-house in this country is not that innocent centre for recreation and refreshment for the family that its advocates picture so touchingly, least of all in our great cities, where so many young people are removed entirely from parental control and stand in the greatest danger of moral infection.

This Bill embodies one of the concrete proposals of a definite programme of reform drawn up by the Temperance Council of the Churches. Other proposed reforms are Local Option, Sunday Closing, Equal Treatment for Clubs and Public-houses. It is no small achievement to have gathered temperance reformers of all schools of thought, notoriously at variance, comfortably on this common platform. Is it venturing unduly into the realm of controversy to suggest that women with the responsibilities of citizenship should seek some such basis of agreement, and give more practical attention to this subject? The writer once heard a Clerk to the Licensing Justices in a large city complain bitterly that women's organizations ignored the possibilities of reform open to them, and either concentrated on Total Prohibition or left the matter alone. The Bill now before the country has its obvious limitations, but it stands for a principle, and women voters, irrespective of their views on larger temperance issues, should watch its fate in its further stages with deep concern, and do all in their power to bring legitimate pressure to bear on those who represent them in Parliament, in favour of its support.

M. E.

## THE SCHOOL AND THE CHILD.

*A School Journey* consists in teachers taking children to the country or seaside for a week or a fortnight's educational work. They visit places of interest, making swift sketches usually, with short explanatory notes underneath. They may take observations of plants, animals, or rocks which they never see in town. In some cases they make a first acquaintance with farm life or ships. In particular, they meet new types of men and women and children.

Their outlook is broadened in many directions. The spoilt only child learns to adapt himself to the communal life of the hostel. Good feeding, fresh air, personal cleanliness, regular life, long sleep, all conduce to improved health, and a standard of decent living is given which the child never entirely forgets.

Above all, teachers are unanimous in declaring that the greatest gain of all is found in winning the absolute confidence of the parents, and a more intimate knowledge and understanding of the child. Parent, child, and teacher are usually fast friends after a school journey, and this yields a fruitful harvest of better education in the classroom.

In 1920 and 1921 no less than 500 London schools sent about 20,000 children on school journeys, but since the great educational frost no grants have been made from any public funds, and the school journey diehards have been giving lectures and concerts, organizing jumble sales, begging from friends, and often dipping into their own pockets. Lady St. Helier circularized the public schools and interested her friends, and thus a fund was produced to help the poorest schools—100 schools adventured in 1922. Good luck to the "diehards" again this year!

The Voluntary Day Continuation Schools are now well established, and all interested in social work among juveniles should see what is being done in them. Many now realize how fatal was the backward step of closing the compulsory schools in 1921. Not only were educational opportunities, just beginning to be appreciated by child and parent alike, taken away, and a steady and uplifting influence removed, but as regards unemployment the policy was disastrous. There was not enough work to go round, the children under 15 had to be partly at school and the elder boys and girls were employed. Now the position is exactly reversed. The younger and cheaper labour is taken, and hundreds of boys and girls over 16 are being ousted by "short leaves." The cost to the country in the dole alone is stupendous, in waste of ability and deterioration of character it is immeasurable. Courses such as book-keeping, shorthand, and typewriting, cabinet-making, dressmaking, and millinery are very popular, while with this vocational training are taken more educative subjects, such as English literature and composition, French, civics, mathematics, geography, and history. Most students take physical training as well.

The young people attending these schools are of a very good type, and are working excellently. A teacher writes: "It is delightful to see how they enjoy attacking a new subject, and how keen an interest they take in all their work." It is possible to remain for one term only, but most stay for six months or a year. Classes are also arranged up to 7 o'clock for young people in work.

An interesting event took place on Thursday, 15th March, when Mr. and Mrs. R. Kohnstamm gave an "At Home" to inaugurate the working of the Highgate New Town Clinic, which they have built as a memorial to their two sons who fell in the war.

The declaration that the clinic was open, by Mrs. Kohnstamm, was followed by a short pageant representing its work, in which the school-children of Highgate made little speeches of thanks and appreciation to her, and presented offerings of flowers.

Designed specially for the treatment of L.C.C. schoolchildren, the clinic is thoroughly up to date, and a model of its kind. Arrangements have been made for the treatment of eyes, teeth, ear, nose, and throat, and minor ailments, a special feature being the excellent accommodation for in-patient treatment after operation for tonsils and adenoids. Two large wards have been provided for this purpose, and the children from four other treatment centres will be admitted and kept in for two nights. The care and thought given to every detail of accommodation and equipment prove the scheme to be the work of those who fully appreciate the needs of the children.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

### CONFERENCE ON WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

A private conference on this subject, organized by the N.U.S.E.C., was held during the Council week, when the large drawing-room at the Y.M.C.A. was filled to overflowing with representatives of women's and party organizations. Miss Eleanor Rathbone presided, and the speakers included Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Lady Terrington, Miss Picton-Turbervill, Miss Helen Fraser, Lady Frances Balfour, Miss May Grant, Dr. Knight, Mrs. Mustard, Mr. Wake (representing Labour Party organization), Mr. Crook (representing Home Counties Liberal Federation), and Mrs. How Martyn. The following resolutions, proposed on behalf of the N.U.S.E.C., the Freedom League, and the Women's Election Committee, were carried after discussion:—

1. "That this Conference, consisting of Women's and of Party Organizations, undertakes to do everything in its power to secure the election to Parliament of suitable women candidates."

2. "That this Conference, consisting of representatives of Women's Organizations, calls upon leaders of the different Political Parties and Selection Committees in the Constituencies to adopt as candidates at By-elections and at the General Election suitable women supporting Equality of Citizenship between men and women."

"That this Conference further desires to call the attention of all Parties to the fact that at the last General Election only three out of thirty women candidates standing for political parties were put forward for seats previously held by members of their own party, and that of these three, two were successful. This Conference therefore urges that a reasonable proportion of the seats selected for women to fight should be those where the previous history of the Constituency indicates that it is one where the party of the candidate in question has a substantial chance of success."

"That women standing for Parliament should emphasize in their Election Address and in their speeches the fact that they

stand for the full Equality of the sexes; they should also emphasize the need for Women in Parliament, and thus make an effort to secure support from women who are not attached to any particular party."

"That this Conference, recognizing that finance is the key to the position, urges those who desire to see more women in Parliament to direct their energies to the raising of funds."

### CONFERENCES OF OFFICERS OF SOCIETIES.

It speaks well for the staying-power of delegates that the conferences arranged for Friday afternoon and Saturday morning were both well attended. To many, these conferences were the most interesting parts of the Council, and a unanimous desire was expressed that they should be held at the beginning, rather than at the end, in future. It was refreshing to hear of new developments and interesting experiments in different parts of the country. The delegates from Bolton and Birkenhead told of experiments in junior branches; delegates from Edinburgh, Newport (Mon.), Durham, and Sunderland described local week-end schools or conferences of neighbouring societies. Other subjects discussed included increase in membership, sale of the WOMAN'S LEADER, the attitude of women of the Labour Party, Speakers' tours, and Parliamentary work.

### THE SUMMER SCHOOL, 1923 : 19th September to 2nd October.

It was hoped that full particulars of the Summer School could have been issued by this time. Unfortunately, unexpected difficulties in the way of securing suitable accommodation have arisen, but we hope to be in a position to issue final arrangements shortly. The date is later than usual, and it is proposed that instead of being a series of lectures the School should be something more in the nature of a "reading party" for men and women belonging to our Societies and others who wish for opportunities for serious study on economic, political, and international subjects. Special opportunities for the study of local government and administration of justice will also be offered.

The numbers will be necessarily very limited, so that those who wish to attend should apply as early as possible. The place is not definitely fixed, but will be in the Lake Country, probably near Keswick.

## CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

### DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

MADAM,—In your issue of 9th March, Sir Sydney Russell Wells, the Member for London University, is quoted as attacking Divorce Reform upon the unsoundest of all grounds, namely, as incompatible with Christianity.

Since you invite comment, I should like to point out that the teaching of Christ is clearly against divorce, allowing separation only in the case of fornication, but not remarriage, which, in the case of both parties, is adultery. Divorce was permitted under the Mosaic Law "because of the hardness of your hearts," but the Christian teaching established a new ethic. Christianity, understood and applied, lifts human beings to a higher level, it is the science of regeneration, and professing Christians who marry are to regard marriage as a ladder by which they can mount towards that.

From the Christian standpoint, the earthly union called marriage is the symbol of the divine union with the spiritual self which every individual is ultimately destined to attain, therefore it becomes a religious institution and a sacrament. If people were able to live up to the Christian ethic in marriage nothing that is hateful or unworthy in the other would move to sorrow, anger, or resentment. Each is to aim at redeeming the other from human faults by loving methods, by prayer and patience. Divorce followed by remarriage is a falling back to the old condition under the Mosaic Law and the consequent loss of "grace", the Christian privilege, so that, however reformed, it can never be countenanced by the Christian Church.

Nevertheless, it is evident that a large section of the population is unable to live up to this high standard of life and conduct, so that divorce is a necessity, and from this standpoint Divorce Law reform is overdue, since it falls below the standard of justice and equity required by the advancing consciousness of the race. The legalized marriage contract is so far-reaching in its effects on individuals and society, for good or ill, regarded from the standpoint of the family, the community, and the nation, and its psychic influence is incalculable, and, since it is through the marital relationship that a race continues to exist and evolve, it is most important that it should be elevated and held in increasing respect by both the social and political power of the race. To this great end women must labour, and their participation in public, social, and civic functions now gives them a greater power and a wider scope for their energies.

MARGARET WALKER.

### THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL.

MADAM,—In your issue of 9th March, 1923, p. 43, under "The Law at Work: The Criminal Justice Bill," occurs the editorial statement:

"Members of the N.U.S.E.C. will probably be prepared to welcome clause 24, 'Any presumption of law that an offence committed by a wife in the presence of her husband is committed under the coercion of the husband is hereby abolished.'"

May I very briefly give my reasons for the opposite view?  
1. Every "minor" is under coercion, more or less. A youth under 21 is not prosecuted for misusing his property. His guardian is responsible. Servants may be, and often are, forced to condone their employers' misdemeanors by the implied threat of loss of work. Children are used largely by thieves in systematic robbery, and are rightly considered helpless in the matter. These three classes are assumed to be less responsible than their guardians or masters. Under law the married woman is a MINOR, and that in the following particulars:—

1. On marriage to a foreigner a woman loses her nationality, and with it the protection afforded by the law of her own country, and her nationality must change if his changes.

2. No husband is bound by law (outside of premarital settlements) to allow his wife any sum other than he chooses, regular or irregular.

3. Various kinds of violence committed by a husband against a wife are ignored by the law, or very leniently punished, because the parties are married.

4. The wife in every class is, in various degrees, an unpaid servant. That a wife, in all circumstances, even the most wealthy, finds it convenient to condone unsocial or selfish conduct on the part of her husband is a fact so conspicuous to the outsider that those who cannot see it must be looking forward to the same delightful condition themselves.

5. A husband is the sole parent of the children in law, though not yet in nature. He can educate them as he chooses, and they must live where he puts them. He need not tell his wife where they are, or with whom.

But there is worse to follow. The "slave-woman" (of whom there are many in our midst) seems not to be satisfied with the number and weight of her legal shackles, but must add one more of her own free will.

The word "obey" in the Anglican Marriage Service, introduced by Thomas Cranmer, and fragrant of Henry VIII, is not legal or necessary. It is retained by the clergy with almost desperate tenacity because it helps to keep woman "in her place," especially at present, when she shows every symptom of meaning to re-acquire it.

It follows that a husband can, if he likes, force his wife, by covert or expressed threats, to condone evil acts, i.e. he can "turn her out of doors," take her far away from friends and relatives, stop her allowance, bring a mistress to his own house, deprive her of her children or ill-use them, and inflict violence on her, provided she prefers not to complain. "Oh, there are so many good husbands!" True, but the law favours the bad ones. Can any candid thinker still maintain that a wife is a free agent? Surely it is evident she is a "minor" in law, and the "presumption of coercion" is a wise protection in her state of tutelage, and slightly mitigates

the uncertainty and danger of her position. This small alleviation of her lot is now, it seems, to be removed! Among the many vindictive and insidious attacks on woman's attempt to free herself, this is one of the worst.

The unanimity with which our opponents are trying to rush it through should have aroused our suspicions long ago. As to the suggestion that we should "welcome" this retrograde measure, I can offer no remark at all. Amazement is too great.

KATHERINE R. RALEIGH.

### BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—At the Annual Meeting of the N.U.S.E.C., held in London last week, a resolution was passed urging Women's Societies to make a study of the arguments for and against Birth Control. The wording of the resolution did not allow scope for discussion on the merits or demerits of Birth Control, but it was evident, from the interest aroused, that information on the subject would have been welcomed by many. This interest was no doubt accentuated by the recent case in the Courts in connection with Birth Control, but I believe that the attitude of very many women towards this difficult subject is still one of comparative ignorance combined often with a distaste for the whole subject which prevents their making a definite effort to understand it better. More and more, however, we are coming to realise that this question of Birth Control is one that is too widely discussed and practised by those women it most intimately concerns to be ignored any longer by those who care for the social and moral and physical well-being of the nation as a whole. In this necessary enlightenment we ask for the help of the WOMAN'S LEADER; not that it should make a definite pronouncement, but that it should open its columns to those who can with authority speak for and against Birth Control in its various aspects—and in so doing enable readers to form their own individual opinions in relation to it. As a beginning, may I put what appear to me—as one of the most undecided of readers—the main problems of the case, hoping by this means to gain information which will bring me, at any rate, nearer some conclusion of the whole matter?

On the one hand are the parents, who have barely—often not—enough to support one or two children in decency, bringing into the world child after child for whom there is no possible hope of providing adequate maintenance; while the constant bearing, nursing, and rearing of children entails a heavy strain on the wife and mother to the detriment of the home as a whole.

On the other hand is the fear that to make public the means by which such families may be limited must open up a vast avenue of moral, social, and medical considerations even in the case of these poorer families, while the effect on others who could well afford to give their children a happy healthy start in life (and even on young people contemplating marriage) must, it would appear, bring further problems into play.

What are the issues involved under these two opposing considerations? What is being said by those in a position to speak for and against Birth Control? Is there any other means than that advocated of adjusting

the birth-rate? And will the WOMAN'S LEADER help us to come to some conclusions on a subject of such vital importance for good or evil to the country?

WINIFRED RATHBONE.

### CROSBY HALL ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Chelsea supporters of the Crosby Hall Endowment Scheme are to be congratulated on the very successful matinee at Chelsea Palace on 15th March, by which a considerable sum was raised towards the £1,000 which is to be Chelsea's contribution to the Fund. The matinee was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, who was accompanied by Prince George. It attracted a large and brilliant audience, among whom were Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., the Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. Birrell, and Mrs. Asquith. The programme was one of varied interest, and included three one-act plays, produced for the first time, and a delightful children's ballet. Among the artistes who generously gave their services were Miss Laura Cowie, who acted in a play by her husband Mr. John Hastings Turner, Miss Edyth Goodall, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Miss Sybil Thomdike, and Miss Wish Wynne.

In the interval, Viscountess Astor, M.P., briefly addressed the audience on the objects of the Fund, dwelling on the educative influence of such intercourse with people of other nations as would be enjoyed by the future residents of Crosby Hall, and pointing out the advantages in dealing with political, and particularly international, affairs of the educated and unprejudiced mind. "Help the women," she said, "who are going to help the world."

### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

#### An Appeal to the League of Nations Union.

The inhabitants of Atlantis, legend tells us, mastered Nature so that the control of life lay in their hands as never before, and a nobler life for the race lay open before them, yet the very instruments they had fashioned were by their own fault turned against themselves. History repeats again and again the truth of this tragedy.

The Holy Alliance, by which nations were to attain perpetual peace became an instrument of oppression and reaction. It is true that our League is not based on the divine right of beings to govern as they will, but the divine right of victors is as dangerous to true international life. Are we doing all we can to make our League what we would have it—really international—all inclusive? Are we keeping "the vision" ever before our eyes in our work for the League? It is not enough for us members of the League of Nations Union to turn public opinion to a League of Nations. It is for us to work to fill it with the right spirit—to make it all inclusive—a real instrument of our common international life, otherwise it cannot be long before it becomes a useless and harmful incumbrance.

## One Spring Cleaning Instead of Two



IF you have your new gas appliances—fires, water-heater, or cooker—fixed at once, you will not need to have a second "spring cleaning" later in the year, when the fitters finish their work. Besides, you will find that the "spring cleaning" will be much more easily accomplished if you have the assistance of the gas appliances. A gas cooker and gas water-heater do not involve domestic disorganisation through the visits of the sweep. Plentiful hot water is the first essential of successful spring cleaning and this is guaranteed by the gas water-heater. With a gas wash copper and gas iron you can wash your curtains, hangings and covers at home without the drudgery of old-time washday; they will keep their shape and colour better and you will save money. Gas fires make no dust and dirt; they reduce domestic labour and so leave time for other lighter work.

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30 GROSVENOR GARDENS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

## COMING EVENTS.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

**MARCH 24.** University College, Cardiff. 11 a.m. Speaker: F. S. Marvin, Esq., M.A.  
**MARCH 25.** Burnley. Speaker: Professor Gilbert Murray.  
 West Ham, Church Hall. 3.15 p.m. Speaker: A. G. Macdonell, Esq.  
**MARCH 27.** Codnor, Loxoe School. Speaker: Frederick Whelen, Esq.

## WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE FOR LICENSING REFORM.

**MARCH 27.** Ilford Women's Co-operative Guild. 3 p.m. Subject: "The Carlisle Experiment." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.  
**MARCH 28.** Highgate Women's Co-operative Guild. 3 p.m. Subject: "Licensing Reform." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

**MARCH 26.** Minerva Café, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1. 6 p.m. Subject: "The Relations of Great Britain with Russia." Speaker: Mr. A. Macdonell.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

**APRIL 16.** Bosworth Hall, Bosworth Road, Kensal Road, W. 10. A Rummage Sale to raise funds for the Rome Congress. Please send parcels, if possible, to the Caretaker at the above address, between April 6th and 14th, marked clearly "For the I.W.S.A. Sale," or before that date to Miss Hoc, 75 Hereford Road, W. 2. (Hon. Organiser). Further information from I.S.W.A., 11 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

## N.U.S.E.C.

**MARCH 27.** Hereford W.C.A. Evening. Equal Franchise Debate. Mrs. Le Sueur.  
**MARCH 28.** South Tottenham Labour Party (Women's Section). 3 p.m. Mrs. Western: "Women's Bills."  
 Dartmouth W.C.A. 8 p.m. Mrs. Hubback.  
**MARCH 29.** Plymouth W.C.A. 3 p.m. Public Meeting, Unitarian Hall. Mrs. Hubback on "Endowment of Motherhood."

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**PROFESSIONAL WOMAN** can have a comfortable, pleasant room and breakfast from 30s. weekly; gas stove and ring, separate meter. Tel.: Park 1253. Recommended by Ann Pope.—Address, 64 Pembridge Villas, W. 11.

**FURNISHED BED-SITTING-ROOMS** (self-contained) for business women; gas stoves; near station.—34 Barrowgate Road, Chiswick. Tel.: Chiswick 1607.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

**ITALIAN RIVIERA.**—Small furnished FLAT; bed-sitting-room, kitchen, lavatory, electric light, linen, attendance; glorious scenery; £5 monthly.—Miss Walding, 1 Nottingham Terrace, N.W. 1.

**TO LET,** Bedroom and Sitting-room with service. Near the sea.—Apply to Mrs. Newman, 79 St. Leonards Road, Hove, Sussex.

**TWO** bright unfurnished OFFICES to let, for 3 months only; electric light, telephone, lift; good position.—Apply, Secretary, N.U.S.E.C., 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

## FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

**LOVELY HEREFORDSHIRE.**—Guests received in country house. Vacancies for Easter.—Taylor Smith, Marsh Court, Leominster.

**SLEEPING CHALET,** adjoining bungalow. Available for one lady (or two). Moderate terms for week-ends or longer. Meals served privately. Charming surroundings; one hour from Charing Cross; near station.—Miss Poole, The Orchard, South Godstone, Surrey.

## HOUSING, GARDENING, Etc.

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

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

**LINEN-FINISHED COTTON PILLOW-CASES.**—White linen-finished cotton pillow-cases, good reliable quality which we can recommend. Size 20 x 30 ins., 4 cases for 8s. 9d. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

**UNCRUNSHABLE DRESS LINEN** for Spring and Summer wear, all pure linen dyed perfectly fast colours in White, Ivory, Sky, Pink, Cerise, Old Rose, Brown, Navy, Peacock, Putty, Lemon, Grey, Sage, Fuchsia, Brick, Cardinal, Purple, Emerald, Orange, Mauve, Black, Nigger, and Mole. 36 inches wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. To-day's value, 5s. 6d. per yard. These lovely dress linens will be very largely worn this year. Patterns Free. For all orders under 20s. add 9d. for postage.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

## DRESS.

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

## PROFESSIONAL.

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.**—Join the Professional and Social Workers' Approved Society. Additional benefits on joining. If you are seeking employment, send full particulars and stamp to Secretary, 16 Curzon Road, London, N. 10 (only address).

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

**LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE,** 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Secretary, Miss P. Strachey, Information Department for advice about Women's Work and Training, by letter or interview.

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

**THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES,** Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 25th March, 12 noon, Little Rally, for the young. 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Dearmer. 6.30, Rev. Harold Anson. Music, Martin Shaw.

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