

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Re-opening of Parliament.

The opening of the Autumn Session on Monday was uneventful save for the necessarily somewhat acrimonious discussion with respect to Fascist and Communist Organizations. Even the most ardent supporters of the Government will no doubt agree that the Home Secretary did not choose a very happy way of expressing himself when he stated with respect to Fascist Organizations, "I gave instructions some three or four weeks ago that equal justice should be meted out to all parties!" A long debate on the motion that the Government should take all the time, involved the postponement of the Legitimacy Bill and the Married Women (Torts) Bill, and the remaining stages of the Criminal Justice Bill, though these may have been taken by the time this number is in the hands of our readers. The main occupation of the Session will be the consideration of a new Tariff Bill arising out of various applications which have been made under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the Tithe Bill, the Rating Valuation Bill, and the final stages of a large number of other measures. Clearly the experiment tried this year of opening Parliament before Christmas has not led to any reduction of the congestion, and the Autumn Session seems to have come to stay. This will, we expect, inevitably mean that not only next year but in future years the opening of Parliament will take place in February.

Women and the Two-shift System.

On Tuesday, the Expiring Laws Bill was discussed in the House of Commons. Miss Wilkinson moved an amendment to exclude from the Bill section 2 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children's Act, 1920, under which the two-shift system was permitted. This was opposed by the Government on the ground that the system had worked well, and that very few complaints had been received against it. We regret that no one saw fit to point out the importance of not imposing fresh restrictive legislation on women's work. We shall return to this subject next week.

An Inquiry into the Solicitation Laws.

On 13th November the Home Secretary received the Deputation, referred to in our last issue, asking him to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the state of the streets in regard to solicitation and the administration of the Solicitation Laws. The Deputation organized by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene was an influential one, and represented forty-two organizations, including all religious denominations, societies

dealing with moral problems, street and police court work, and social hygiene; and women's political associations. The Home Secretary, in his reply, was not sympathetic to the proposal. We shall return to this subject also next week.

Bakers in the Pillory.

Early this week the Food Council issued its expected report on the retail price of our daily bread. Its outstanding feature is a sliding scale of standard charges showing the maximum prices which may be reasonably demanded of the housewife according to the prevailing price of flour. The whole thing is curiously mediaeval (we do not use the expression as a term of abuse), strongly reminiscent of the national "assize of bread" by which our forefathers protected the town-dwelling consumer, enforcing their protection with the dragged hurdle and the stationary stocks. We do not, of course, expect our own Food Council to go thus far—public opinion is a pretty effective pillory nowadays, once it becomes articulate. Thus we applaud its present action and accord it our confidence. Meanwhile it transpires that the organized bakers were, in a sense, well advised regarding their earlier reluctance to submit a full statement of their costs to the Council. For their case, upon nearer examination, has proved to be a poor one. All the same, we cannot refrain from sympathizing with them in their present discontents. True, they have not always hastened to transmit to the consumer such productive economies as they have been able to effect. But in this reluctance they do not stand alone. It is hard luck upon them to be displayed in lonely infamy to the public gaze. More pillories are wanted for the protection of the consumer—and more victims to fill them.

A Silver Lining.

The tragedy of the submarine M 1 falls upon all of us with the poignancy of a personal grief. But out of the grief a wonderful hope has suddenly sprung. The letter to *The Times* from the Chairman of Lloyds suggesting, with all the weight of his official position and experience, that the date of this tragedy should mark the beginning of a concerted effort on the part of all the powers concerned completely to abolish the submarine changes despair into hope. His letter comes at a moment when people's hearts and minds are attuned to such great thoughts by the solemnities of this year's Armistice-tide. It remains for public opinion to respond, not only emotionally, but in immediate, definite, and organized action. But another thing has happened, in this connexion, that even a small child of eleven of our acquaintance, true to the best spirit of the young generation, picked out of the newspaper as the great event of the week. This event is the appeal of our Admiralty, anticipated before it was made, to a great German firm at Kiel who are the owners of the only apparatus in the world capable of lowering divers to the deep ocean level where M 1 lies. This German apparatus is new and comparatively untried and the risks attending its use are tremendous. Nevertheless volunteers were forthcoming, not only willing but eager to come over to our waters and offer their lives for their British comrades of the sea. We hear much of "gestures" in the political and diplomatic sphere and of their power to change ill-feeling into good. Here is a gesture indeed. But more than a gesture—a "geste" in the old heroic sense. The hope of saving the gallant lives, still lingering when the offer was made, has departed; only the chance of salvage remains. But from those sixty-nine lives laid down has been born a deed that shows the heroic age still with us. Miss Maude Royden's congregation at the Guildhouse on Sunday unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the authorities to support Mr. Mackinnon's proposal, and it was also agreed to send a message

to the Kiel firm. If religious congregations would oftener take upon themselves such responsibilities of citizenship Dante's dream of a City of God would be nearer.

The Tyranny of the Arithmetic Average.

It is interesting to observe how near the deliberations of the Coal Commission frequently approach to the conception of a differential family living wage, without ever quite grasping the nettle. We have recorded one such approach in connection with the variation of average family needs over a long period of time. This week we record another, in connection with the ratio of profits to wages. It is all very well, Sir Josiah Stamp pointed out on 12th November, to claim a 17 per cent ratio of profits to wages over a ten years period—but what about the effect of fluctuations? He indicated in illustration the case of a person making a voyage round the world who, on being told that the average temperature for the trip would be 60 degrees, decided to take clothing of a certain weight for the whole trip. He might find, Sir J. C. Stamp suggested, that during one-half of the time he would be frozen, and in the other half he would be boiling. Quite so. Could anything be more patently absurd? Persons who are capable of applying arithmetical averages in such a way ought not to be trusted with the handling of them. Why—it is as absurd as though, in a desire to determine a living wage for a number of men representing families of varying dimension, you were to calculate the subsistence cost of an average family and embody it in a flat rate minimum wage for the whole group. During one part of his working life the wage earner would be in receipt of a handsome surplus of "pin-money." During another part, he and his family would be undergoing the rigours of destitution! Of course it is absurd. But when will our captains of industry and our trade union leaders see that it is?

"From Obscurity to Recognition."

We suggest as answer to the foregoing question: "When they take an intelligent interest in foreign news." *The Times* of 13th November, which records the afore-mentioned deliberation of the Coal Commission, also records in its "Imperial and Foreign" eleventh page, an admirable survey of the French Family Allowance system, which now covers some three-quarters of the industrial population, and brings, so the writer tells us, mutual satisfaction to the employer, the workman, and the *workman's wife*. Indeed, he is hopeful that with such a record of concrete achievement under our eyes public attention in this country has at length been "caught." "The crusade which Miss Eleanor Rathbone has led from obscurity to recognition has," he opines, "reached its first objective. It has the ear of a large public." Well—we hope so. We even dare to hope that in a little while the Coal Commission will give its mind to the most relevant consideration of how an all-too meagre wage-bill may be so distributed as to meet the primary and essential needs of all those who are dependent on it—men, women, and children, each with his or her assured place in the economic sun.

The School Child.

At the end of last week Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, published his annual report for 1924 on "The Health of the School Child" (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 9d.). The "main conclusion to be gained from the year's work is," he reports, "that physical defect is being definitely kept in check, and that by treatment its after-effects are being avoided." He notes, however, that the progress of the towns is not being fully shared by the rural districts. Children cannot grow if their only food is "bread and butter and tea." To meet this situation he urges that in the rural districts children under six shall be discouraged from attending school in bad weather or if the distance is excessive, that suitable mid-day meals should be provided for children who cannot return home, that proper facilities shall be available for changing and drying shoes, that insanitary rural schools shall be reconstructed, and that voluntary workers shall be recruited to organize education in mothercraft. Speaking generally, he is of opinion that "the number of sick children at the commencement of school life is as large as ever," and that there is evidence that "the physique of a number of school children degenerates while they are at school." But it is, of course, largely a question of money. "Like other public services of the present day, the medical service is affected in a material, almost a dominant, degree by economic

and financial considerations." We invite our readers to take this last consideration to heart, and to examine among other things the nation's wage system, the nation's drink bill, and the cost of armaments, with a view to determining whether or no a sufficient proportion of the National Income is being expended upon the nation's children.

The Ripon By-election and an Old Friend.

We are delighted that Major J. W. Hills has been selected as candidate at the forthcoming by-election at Ripon, especially as there is every reason to believe that this seat, vacated by the Right Hon. E. F. L. Wood, may be regarded as a safe one. Our readers hardly need to be reminded of the service which has been rendered by Major Hills to the cause for which we stand. With all the enthusiasm of a convert, from 1916 onwards, Major Hills has worked hard for Equal Franchise; he was one of the original backers of the Equal Guardianship Bill, and has worked continuously for nearly every measure of benefit to women which has been before the House. He is, perhaps, best known for the work he has done in support of equal pay and opportunity for men and women in the Civil Service. That measure of equality which now obtains can be directly traced to the resolutions moved by Major Hills in 1920 and 1921. Major Hills has also devoted much of his time to work on behalf of the League of Nations, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union and of the N.U.S.E.C.

Compulsory Voting.

The Australian Federal Elections have come and gone, leaving Mr. Bruce in a secure position. So, too, have the Czecho-Slovakian elections. In both cases non-voters were subject to a fine and (presumably as a result) polling has been very heavy. In Australia some 90 per cent of the electors appear to have polled, and the chief electoral officer announces that he is now preparing to deal rigorously with the defaulting 10 per cent. From Czecho-Slovakia returns are not yet available. But the previous elections show a similar percentage of defaulters: some 10 per cent. What effect this system has on the psychological atmosphere in which elections are conducted we do not of course know, being too far from the scene of action to judge. We hope to acquire information from eye-witnesses in the near future. Meanwhile we are tempted to suspect that it is attended by an accretion of voting-strength to the right-wing parties—on which account it will doubtless be regarded as a laudable device by some among our readers.

Women in the Civil Service.

We learn with interest that the two women who were successful in the recent competitive (Class I) Civil Service examinations have been appointed to their respective departments. Miss Russell-Smith goes to the Ministry of Health, Miss Alix Kilroy to the Board of Trade. We are glad to note, too, that a third woman competitor, Miss Mary Smieton, who obtained twenty-fourth place on the list from which twenty-two successful candidates were selected, has been offered an appointment in the Record Office. We offer congratulations and best wishes for success to these three able competitors.

The Begum Unveiled.

Last week the Lyceum Club in London had the honour of a visit from the Begum of Bhopal, her daughter-in-law, and three young granddaughters. No men being present, the Begum removed her veil, revealing, so the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent informs us, "a wise and kindly face." A number of ladies had the honour of being presented by Lady Aberdeen, and at the conclusion of the reception the Begum expressed interest in the Club and its work, and the desire that information of interest to women should be supplied to her in India. The women of Bhopal are fortunate in their sovereign. To her efforts it owes four girls' schools and a women's hospital staffed by women.

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.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

In some Middle West and Western American universities courses of lectures are given on publicity methods, and we sometimes think that something of this kind might with great profit be introduced into this country, especially in connexion with women's organizations. If Americans talk big we talk small. Whatever we think of ourselves and our efforts, it is the fashion to disparage them. Unfortunately it is always the good people, the people who are on the right side, who adopt this attitude of modest shrinking from publicity. Those who are on the wrong side are articulate enough. Thus many valuable movements in this country are hiding their light under a bushel when it should be shining brightly and penetrating the thick blackness of ignorance and apathy around it. They are unseen, unheard, unknown, and consequently ineffective. The first essential to success in any kind of work is an adequate sense of its value, and it is open to question whether the women's non-party organizations throughout the country sufficiently magnify their opportunities. Other powerful organizations are alive to the urgency of political activity and are to be found in season and out of season on the alert, holding a watching brief for their particular interests. But many women's societies (not all, fortunately) jog along blind and dumb, holding their small select meetings at fixed periods on this or that subject, fixed months in advance regardless of political emergencies and apparently oblivious of the fact that things are happening at Westminster or in Whitehall which touch them closely as wives, mothers, professional women, industrial workers, or public-spirited citizens. They apparently completely fail to realize that for want of first-hand knowledge, or expressions of opinion on the part of those who know how the shoe pinches, legislation may easily take a fatal twist in the wrong direction. Great corporations whose "trade" is their politics are vociferous, but those whose lives are closely affected for better or worse are silent from sheer ignorance of what is going on, though as voters they have the right and duty of expressing their views individually as well as collectively. We have more than once recently heard of newly appointed honorary officers of women's societies encouraged to assume their new responsibilities by the assurance that "there is really nothing to do!" This tendency to belittle our work is, we think, as grave a symptom as the opposite tendency to indulge in exaggeration. It is, we fear, a habit which grows with advancing years. To the child, or young man or woman, everything they do is of epoch-making importance. But there are exceptions; there are bored young people and there are middle-aged men and women who are always turning new corners and who never get stale.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON LIFE AND WORK.

By CONSTANCE SMITH.

As the events of the crowded days during which this great gathering was in session recede into a memory, it becomes easier to appreciate its unique character more thoroughly and to realize, as was hardly possible during the strenuous work of the preliminary Commissions or the crowded hours of the ten days filled—perhaps somewhat overfilled—by the sittings of the Conference itself, the new movement of which it was the significant expression. For while full weight must be given to the inspiring leadership of the Archbishop of Upsala, with whom the idea of such a conference originated, and to the International Committee who supported him in carrying that idea to fruition through five years of unshaken determination and three of unwearied hard work, it will be well also to remember that the times were ripe for the daring enterprise. Not even the genius of a Söderblom surveying Christian Communities from China to Peru and bent on enlisting their representatives in the carrying out of his great plan could have fired them with the will to co-operation if the different Churches had not, each in its measure, been feeling after some new means by which Christianity should bring its forces to bear on the bewildering problems that beset the life of modern nations. But it was the mark of genius to perceive that the favourable moment for common action had come, and to grasp it promptly and with courage.

To say so much is not to suggest that the thirty-seven countries, and as many denominations, whose 500-odd delegates assembled at Stockholm to seek for lines of agreement had reached in advance conclusions making or harmony, much less for

Those who frequent the lobbies of the House of Commons or who listen to debates know how often they hear a Member say that there is no interest in this or that question in his constituency—he has not received a single communication on the subject under consideration. On the other hand, they know that Members welcome expressions of honest opinion which bear the stamp of first-hand knowledge from their constituents. Then, again, there are Royal Commissions or public committees of inquiry at work dealing with subjects on which many women citizens cannot fail to have strong views. In last week's issue of this paper we have an excellent example of this. Miss Alison Neilans, of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, asks our readers to procure for her information as to the state of affairs in the streets and public places in different parts of the country, in preparation for the Committee of Inquiry which the Home Secretary has promised, to report upon the administration of the Solicitation laws. Such data and expressions of opinion are not less important for other forms of impending legislation or Government inquiries on such subjects as Equal Franchise, the Health Insurance Acts, Unemployment Insurance, Lunacy Reform, Poor Law Reconstruction, the effect of protective legislation on the appointment of women, and many other questions which are now practical politics.

But how can women citizens as a whole, even the more active-minded and progressive of them, know what is going on? How can they, with the minimum expenditure of time and money, see at a glance the leading events of the past week and be advised of any need for action in the coming week? We are going now to be frankly egotistical. They must have access to a *weekly* news sheet which will keep them up to date in current affairs. It must be *weekly*, for every day things are happening which cannot always easily be excavated from the daily Press. It must be *cheap*, for money is scarce; it must be *short* and succinct because time is limited. This, in brief, is the function which the WOMAN'S LEADER aims at filling. We believe that if women's societies all over the country were alive to the need of regular up-to-date information and immediate action our circulation would not be doubled,—it would be increased tenfold. We believe, on the other hand, that if our paper were more widely read it would have a remarkably healthy and stimulating effect on women's societies. If you are interested in the education of the woman citizen in local, national, and international affairs, if you are yourself interested in the reforms for which women have a very special responsibility, will you help us to reach not only as now the intelligentsia of the great body of women citizens, those who are already keen and alert, but the average woman?

uniformity of outlook and practice, in respect of Economic and Industrial Problems, Social and Moral Problems, Education, Race Problems, International Relations, and the Removal of the Causes of War. On the contrary, setting aside personal points of view, it was clear that most national groups of delegates occupied different places in the line of advance and reform, and in some cases the distance between those posts was so great that at first it seemed doubtful whether we should be able to regard ourselves as units in a single force. It is a far cry from the static tradition of the Eastern Orthodox Churches—doubtless in great part due to long sojourn under alien rule (as in the component parts of the old Turkish Empire) or crippling dependence on an autocratic State (as in pre-revolutionary Russia)—to the bold and varied activities of Western Christian denominations and their growing claim for the teachings of their faith to rule social and international practice. And even within these latter groups there were wide differences of view. Luther is still to be reckoned with as a sociological no less than a theological authority where Northern and Central Europe are concerned, and his influence makes for the maintenance of the old hopeless doctrine of a world past improvement, in irremediable bondage to the Powers of Evil, with which Christians as such need not concern themselves. Moreover, bitter recollections of the war—and the peace—were still vivid in the minds of those to whom both had brought defeat and humiliation. It looked, to begin with, as if, certain outstanding personalities apart, the German Delegation meant to hold more or less aloof from the rest of us. Happily, this attitude

was not maintained. Dr. Klingemann explained the German sensitiveness, the German fears, the German sense of loss and—in some instances—of injustice; the English chairman of the day responded with words of sympathy and understanding—and the barriers were down.

The spirit of fellowship which solved this difficulty worked wonders also on the general course of debate. There was much plain speaking but a remarkable absence of bitterness or controversial points; the will to agree was there, and so was a sense of responsibility in presence of a profoundly serious occasion and decisions full of import for the delegates' own countries and churches, as well as for the world at large. When, as a result of discussion, people changed their point of view—and there were notable instances of such change by leading men—they said so simply and openly. Perhaps the most moving instance of this frankness was the utterance of Dr. von Pechmann in supporting the Message on the last day. A man of conservative temperament, he still found in that balanced utterance, the work of many minds, one or two things he did not like, but he would not criticize nor even name these lest he should injure the spirit which had gone to its making; and he added that, having come to the Conference with reluctance and misgiving, he felt bound to say that "I am now not only sorry for my misgivings, I am ashamed of them."

It is not easy to appraise the achievement of different delegations. The comparatively small French group (representing the Protestants of France only, since the Roman Catholic Church took no part in the Conference, to the openly expressed regret of its leaders) was undoubtedly first in eloquence—such orators as M. Wilfred Monod and Pastor Elie Gounelle are rare in any country, and scarcely to be found outside a Latin one; the American furnished large numbers, great enthusiasm and some fine speaking (Bishop Brent and Professor William Adams Brown were memorable); the German, with Dr. Simons (President of the Supreme Court) on "Christianity and Penal Justice," and Dr. Deissmann on War, probably went deeper than any other into the philosophy of things; and the British made a great contribution to the success of the Conference through the labours of the Bishop of Winchester, the Deans of Worcester and Canterbury, Principal Garvie, and Miss Lucy Gardner, together with papers, of which the best had a practical rather than a theoretical aim. Women in the Conference were few ("woefully few" according to the *Church Times*), the American, British, German and Scandinavian delegations accounting for most of those present. But they took their full share in the proceedings. Miss Gardner, in control of the programme, carried the Conference on her much-enduring shoulders. Mrs. George Cadbury read an illuminating paper on Housing; the present writer had one on Christianity and International Labour Problems; Miss Spence dealt with Leisure; Frau Müller-Ottfried, a member of the German Reichstag, and Frau Dr. Behm, President of the German Home Workers' Association, greatly stirred the Conference by their speeches, as did also the Head Deaconess von Bunsen of Berlin, Mrs. Waid, of U.S.A., Miss Fan, of China (witty as well as wise), and Lady Parmoor.

And the result of it all? No formal plans, draft conventions, or projected political movements in common. But increased understanding, immensely increased sympathy, agreement in many respects on aims in national and international affairs, with a frank acknowledgment of failure in the past, and an eager desire to know and do more worthily in the future. All this embodied in a Message which is acknowledged, like the Conference itself, to be only "a beginning." But the beginning has been made.

WOMEN AT THE BAR.

Among the 192 law students called to the Bar on Tuesday, 17th November, were four women: Miss Dorothy Evans (Inner Temple), Miss Erna Reiss (Lincoln's Inn), Miss Sara Moshkowitz (Lincoln's Inn), and Miss Constance Colivell (Gray's Inn). Our readers may recognize in Miss Dorothy Evans the able leader of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, a sturdy feminist and a very vigorous champion of her craft.

MISS CLEMENCE DANE

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"OF AUCASSIN AND NICOLETE."¹

This version of Aucassin and Nicolette was first published by Mr. Housman in 1902. The translation made by Andrew Lang in 1887 has often been difficult to obtain. Even if this were not the case, however, no apology would be necessary for making fresh versions, or republishing those that have been made. This twelfth century story is one of those simple and apparently frail things, which are yet full of imperishable beauty, like a wild rose or a linnet's song. One cannot grow tired of it any more than of wild roses. The moment when Nicolette in the wood is awakened by the cries of the birds and the talk of the shepherds, and comes to them, making the whole wood bright, gives one a fresh thrill every time one reads it. And there are others like it. He would be a poor poet who did not love them and want to translate them! It is an interesting literary exercise to compare Andrew Lang and Mr. Housman. The former is more deliberately archaic with a reminiscence, as he himself says, of Malory. Exquisite as much of his rendering is, there is something gained in Mr. Housman's simplicity. It seems to suit the story. Another great gain is that he has added the less well-known tale of Amabel and Amoris. The adventures of the duke's son and the goat girl in the Wood of Love led by the mysterious youth, with the "green willow wand," are full of enchantment. Both these stories may be used to charm away care.

Aucassin and Nicolette has Burne-Jones's illustrations by Paul Woodroffe, engraved on wood by Miss Clemence Dane.

I. B. O'M.

WOMAN'S SPHERE ONCE MORE.²

There are a great many books about women with a capital W, and most of them are absurd. The latest craze, apparently, is to discuss the "essential" differences of men and women, and to call in all the new psycho-analytical vocabulary for the purpose of saying the same old things in a new form. Mr. Harrison, at any rate, adopts this method, and adds to it a knack, which is surely his own, of what he would perhaps call "stylistic mystification." With the substance of his book we have little quarrel (that is if we have got it right, which is doubtful); but as to the manner of it and the tone of it and the self-satisfied fatuousness of it we must utter a protest. Why does he allow himself to say that woman is "the womb of evolution"? And what does he mean by it? And what on earth is "sociological woman," or the "recognizable crescendo transmissibility of talent"? "In the cycle of mind-annihilations man has no saturation-point of release," we are told, and no doubt it is an important truth; but our own saturation-point comes very early in this lengthy and incredible work.

Mrs. Clarke's book, which also deals with WOMAN, is a very different affair, lively and brisk, full of good ideas and good stories, with a tone and temper exactly suited to its purpose. It does not aim at being a piece of psychological research, but is stuffed with interesting bits of information which one and all point the excellent moral that women are needed in public affairs, and it is written with a directness and a "snap" which make it hard to put down. Of course, it is very "trans-Atlantic," and racy almost to vulgarity; and it is without any of those reserves of "culture and background" which Mr. Harrison so abundantly suggests. But it has plenty of plain common sense (which he lacks) and its political assumptions are honest. And it has no pretentiousness at all.

The picture the book gives of politics in the United States—a picture which is both implicit and explicit in its pages—is strangely depressing. Miss Rebecca West, who contributes an introduction, draws the inference that there is hope that the new world may "achieve splendour" such as the old one has never known; and, of course, that is what we want to believe. But with this volume in our hands, it requires a serious effort of imaginative optimism to do so. It is, however, eminently well worth reading, both to those who want to get a side light on American civilization and to those who merely want to enjoy a novel and interesting hour.

R. S.

¹ Of *Aucassin and Nicolette*. A translation in prose and verse from the Old French, together with *Amabel and Amoris*. By Laurence Housman. (Chatto and Windus, 5s. net.)

² *Pandora's Hope*, by Austin Harrison (Heinemann, 10/6). *Uncle Sam needs a Wife*, by Ida Clyde Clarke (Stanley Paul and Co., 7/6).

SOME IMPRESSIONS: COURTS AND POLICEWOMEN IN U.S.A.¹

By EDITH TANCRED.

III.

I spent one day with Mrs. Hamilton, head of the Women Police Bureau, and the insight she gave me into her work and some features of New York's social and moral conditions made me feel thankful for the comparative freedom, security, and protection we enjoy in Great Britain. All through America the position is terribly complicated by the great variety of standards of morality introduced by a population made up of individuals of almost every colour, race, creed, and language in the world. The majority of immigrants land in New York and either settle down or drift thence to their ultimate destinations in the vast Continent; the coloured peoples drift up from the South in search of work and better pay. To-day in New York the population is mainly made up of Jews, Italians, and Germans, with a proportion of coloured men employed as waiters and lift boys in hotels, clubs, etc. To-morrow their places may be taken by other nationalities. At Hull House, in Chicago, we were shown charts with coloured patches to indicate different races, and these coloured patches rearranged themselves entirely in the course of a few months. Obscure trends of employment, overcrowding, etc., cause these kaleidoscopic changes and require continual readjustment of the organization of Hull House to meet the needs of the shifting population. Mrs. Hamilton has applied herself specially to identification work. She told me that 250,000 unidentified dead lie buried three deep in the City cemetery. The police appeared to be powerless in the matter, so she made it her special work to devise better means of identification. She described her methods for giving the dead a life-like appearance, of photographing them and giving a wide circulation to the photographs and she claims that to-day an unidentified body is practically unknown in New York. Another branch of this work is in the Maternity Hospitals. Infant mortality was greatly increased by the Jewish mothers refusing to enter the maternity hospitals, giving as a reason that with six Mrs. Cohens in a ward of ten mothers the babies were *mixed up* by the nurses. Mrs. Hamilton is perfecting a system of finger-printing the mother and foot-printing the baby so that this danger may be averted. She described to me the scenes on Coney Island (New York's Amusement Park) on Saturday night, when 600 lost children screamed in many tongues for an equal number of distracted mothers all shut up inside one small room: her hope is to have a large tent run by the policewomen where lost children can be properly taken care of and arrangements made for calm selection by the parents.

The penalty for having an illegitimate child may extend to three years' detention for the mother—one year's detention with the baby and two years during which the mother works and the baby is either adopted or kept with the mother and supported out of her earnings. The harshness of this law results in 600 babies a week being deserted or found dead on the streets of New York.

Mrs. Hamilton has produced a film called "Lilies of the Streets" as well as her book and pamphlets on Policewomen. This film was being shown at a cinema while I was in New York, and Mrs. Hamilton was anxious that I should see it. I therefore set off after dinner one night to locate the cinema, but gave up the attempt to find it and walked about the streets instead. New York at night is like an exhibition, everybody, men, women, and children are out in the streets, the shops brilliantly lighted, and the sky signs and sky scrapers making a fantastic nightmare overhead. The tops of the motor-buses along 5th Avenue, Broadway, and Riverside Drive appear to be the recognized courting grounds for the youth of New York; every seat has its couple, blissfully oblivious of the rest of the world. The terrific speed at which the buses travelled through the breathless night, with the temperature round about 88°, made conversation between the youths and maidens an impossibility—it is, moreover, a cheap form of entertainment, as you can travel almost from end to end of Manhattan for a modest 15 cents.

When I told Mrs. Hamilton of my failure she sent one of her policewomen to escort me, and the policewoman favoured the "elevated," a desperately hot and dull means of progression. Arrived at the cinema we spent two hours seeing the film. If life in New York is really as full of thrills as those experienced

¹ Parts I and II of this article appeared in our issues of 30th October and 6th November.

by the "Lilies of the Streets," there is work indeed for women police! The film struck me as first-rate melodrama but doubtful propaganda for the "Protective and Preventive Work of Women Police," as it is described in the programme.

The Women Police movement in the United States is being tried out in different cities on different lines. The New York experiment is perhaps the least satisfactory, owing to the type of woman employed and the scant recognition accorded to their work by the men police. In Washington and Denver the policewomen seem to have found their place and their work, and the International Association of Policewomen, with headquarters in Washington, is undoubtedly working out a policy and setting up a standard to which the movement may conform not only in the U.S.A. but throughout the world.

THE PENSIONS ACT IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

A Widows', Orphans' and Contributory Pensions Act for Northern Ireland is now on the Statute Book. It is framed on lines closely following those of the measure carried in the Imperial Parliament, with the same defects as regards widows who will be outside the scope of the measure, and also the inadequate rates fixed for the children. Even so, the measure is a real advance on anything done hitherto. The sentiments of the widows who do come within the scope of the measure may be guessed from the following letter, one of many received by the Belfast Women's Advisory Council after a letter had appeared in the Press explaining the Government proposals in this respect: "I beg your pardon for troublin' you, only I recently sent a letter you put in the paper very kindly concerning widow woman's penshins. It was cut out and given to me by another widow woman. She said I could write to you and see what you would say. There were tears in her eyes as she did so. Well, I see too in the papers a public notice that all the widow women in England and Scotland is getting it. I am a poor desolate widow myself, and I have no means to live on, I am trying to keep a house and I have nothing, simply nothing. Please let me know if there are any prospect of it coming here soon, or could you get it from the Imperial Parliament here? I sincerely hope that the widow woman's penshin will come soon here. It will be a great relief, and the means of keeping poor desolate widows in a home." The "penshin" will come there on 5th January next, so this widow woman will be less desolate in the coming year.

DORA MELLONE.

INQUIRIES.

GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS ACT.

A correspondent from Glasgow sends us the following case, and asks is it correct:—"At Willesden Court yesterday a young woman stated that because she refused to live with her mother-in-law her husband had taken their 18 months' old baby from her, and said that she should never see it again until she returned to live with his mother. She asked if she could have a summons for the return of the child. Magistrate: I am afraid not. The law says the father is the legal parent. Have a talk to the missionary about it."—No. Under the Guardianship of Infants Act the mother could claim for the custody of the child, and the Magistrate in giving his decision which parent should have the custody must consider solely the welfare of the child. The N.U.S.E.C. have already written to the Willesden Police Court with respect to the case reported.

CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT.

A parish councillor in Scotland asks us what the position of the orphan will be under the new Widows, Orphans, etc., Act as to protection against neglect. At present orphans under the Poor Law are carefully supervised.—We do not know at present whether any special regulations have been made by the Ministry of Health as regards the widows and orphans in receipt of pensions, but the Act itself provides for the neglected child as follows:—"Clause 6. Where a representation is made to the Minister by the local authority or otherwise with reference to an orphan's pension payable in respect of a child, that it would be in the interests of the child that it should be administered by the local authority or some other authority for the benefit of the child, the Minister if satisfied that the allegations of the representation are true and that it would be in the interests of the child so to do, may direct that the additional allowance or orphan's pension shall be paid to the person having the charge of the child or to any other person approved by the Minister or to the local authority, to be administered by such person or by the local authority for the benefit of the child."

THE LAW AT WORK.**THE MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION.**

The Annual Meetings of the above Association were held in London last month, and some account of them may be of interest to women magistrates who were not present. On the day preceding the general meeting there was a conference of women justices at which Mr. J. C. Priestley, K.C., gave an account of the new Acts concerning Separation and Maintenance Orders and the Equal Guardianship of Infants. A great many questions were asked and answered on the various difficulties in administration which will arise in connexion with these Acts. After tea a more informal discussion took place, and the Resolutions passed at the Summer School for Women Magistrates at Oxford were placed before the meeting. Time was too short to permit of a full consideration of them and no vote was taken.

On the following morning the Annual Meeting took place at the Guildhall, with Sir Robert Wallace in the chair. The whole of the morning session was devoted to a discussion on Clubs, several resolutions from the Licensing Sub-Committee being presented to the meeting. The general feeling was that some further regulation of drinking facilities in Clubs was needed, but in the end it was decided to refer the Resolutions back for further consideration. The discussion was made the more interesting by the fact that a few days later the Home Secretary was to receive a deputation from the Clubs asking for greater freedom in the sale of intoxicants and the removal of the restrictions which had been imposed during the war.

In the afternoon, after the formal business had been disposed of, speeches were delivered by the President, Lord Haldane, the Home Secretary, and Miss Margery Fry. Lord Haldane dealt chiefly with the appointment of magistrates, and urged the importance of all sections of the community being adequately represented on the magisterial bench. He explained what had been the policy of successive Lord Chancellors in this respect. He also announced that in future appointments to the Advisory Committees were to be for a limited time only. Sir William Joynton-Hicks spoke of the Criminal Justice Bill and made the welcome announcement that he intended if possible to get the Bill through both Houses of Parliament before Christmas. He urged Benches to make more use of Probation and to refrain from giving a short sentence of imprisonment for a first offence.

A most interesting account was given by Miss Margery Fry of a visit she had paid to the Swiss penal colony at Witzwil, near Berne. Here about 400 convicts are employed upon a large and flourishing farm of 2,000 acres. A point of particular interest to us in this country is that the farm is a source of profit to the Government; it is emphatically first a farm and a factory and only afterwards a prison. Very long hours are worked in summer when outdoor operations make heavy demands on the inmates. The officers work with the prisoners, and it is impossible for the visitor to tell them apart. The keynote of the place is work. When the question was asked as to how slackers are dealt with the reply was that "l'esprit de la maison" was so strong that they were soon working as hard as the rest. The number who wish to escape is small, though the only safeguard against escapes is a barbed wire fence on one side of the estate between the prison land and the forest. In summer some of the men go up to the Alps with the cattle.

The dietary is varied. The governor's wife showed Miss Fry some of the menus, and when asked whether these were fixed as in our prisons or whether she had a fairly free hand, she replied "Why, of course, how could they know in Berne what it would be convenient for us to have for dinner here to-day?" and further explained that the meals depended on what was in season and available from the produce of the farm and garden. The men were having tomatoes as part of their dinner that day as a large crop was being gathered and some were too small to make them suitable for marketing. Another interesting feature is that if the prisoners on leaving the colony are unable to get work (or lose their work) they are allowed to return and to work as voluntary labourers on a small farm on the estate. A good many have done this and are thus enabled to maintain themselves and are prevented from lapsing into further crime.

The account of this prison must have made many of the audience anxious to see some experiment tried in this country on bold lines so that more of our prisoners might be employed in this way instead of being shut up in their hundreds in our huge London gaols.

C. D. RACKHAM.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY. Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

THREE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

1. WHY is the National Union holding a Sale of Work at the Church House, Westminster, on December 3rd?
2. WHY tell you about it?
3. WHY make an appeal to you?

THE ANSWER.

BECAUSE the Union wants FUNDS, MEMBERS, and above all, ENCOURAGEMENT.

Lady Frances Balfour will open the Sale at 3 p.m. There will be Tea, Produce, Fancy and White Elephant Stalls for you and your friends to support. Produce can be sent on day of Sale to Headquarters, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, and White Elephants to Mrs. Dixon, 49 Drayton Gardens, Flat 6, S.W.

PERSONAL.

We wish to express our sympathy with Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh Society for Equal Citizenship, on the death of her husband, after a long and trying illness. Mr. Robertson followed his wife's work on our behalf with constant interest and sympathetic understanding, and was a good friend to the causes for which we stand.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE.

The Questionnaire to be sent to Parliamentary Candidates has been brought up to date as follows:—

1. Equal Franchise.

If elected, will you urge the Government to introduce, adopt, and carry legislation to extend the Parliamentary Franchise to women on the same residential qualifications and from the same age as to men? Will you make a statement to this effect in your Election Address and in your speeches?

Further, will you oppose attempts to link up the question of Equal Franchise with any controversial change in the existing system, such as a proposal to raise the minimum voting age?

2. Equal Pay and Opportunities.

If elected, will you support legislative and administrative measures to secure in the Civil Service, under Local Authorities and elsewhere:—

- (1) Full professional and industrial freedom and opportunities for women;
- (2) Equal Pay for Equal Work?

3. Employment of Married Women.

If elected, will you support legislation to make illegal the compulsory retirement on marriage of women employed by the State or by Local Authorities?

4. Employment.

If elected, will you urge the Government to make provision for women as well as for men in any scheme for the training or relief of the unemployed in proportion to their numbers, and will you pay special regard to those, whether men or women, who have dependents?

5. Equal Moral Standard.

If elected, will you: (a) Support legislation to abolish the present Solicitation Laws, so that the laws for maintenance of order in the streets may be the same for men and women? (b) Further, will you urge the abolition in the Crown Colonies of the licensing of prostitutes and the State Regulation of vice, which were abolished in this country in 1886?

6. Children of Unmarried Parents.

If elected, will you support legislation which will: (a) Place on the father of an illegitimate child equal responsibilities with the mother? (b) Strengthen the machinery with regard to the payment of affiliation orders? (c) Provide for the legitimation of a child on the subsequent marriage of its parents?

7. Women Police.

If elected, will you support legislation to make compulsory on Local Authorities the appointment in all police areas of an adequate number of women police with powers and status equal to those of men police?

8. Nationality of Married Women.

If elected, will you support legislation to ensure that: (a) A British woman shall not lose her nationality by marriage with an alien? (b) An alien woman shall not acquire British nationality by marriage with a British subject?

9. Taxation of the Incomes of Married Persons.

If elected, will you support the inclusion in the next Finance Bill of provision for the separate taxation of the incomes of those married people who desire it?

CORRESPONDENCE.**AMERICAN GARDENS AND ENGLISH VISITORS.**

MADAM,—In the cause of Anglo-American friendship, I think it may interest your readers to know what a very real part in it garden-lovers may play.

For the past three years, through the kindness of many friends of the English-speaking Union, the Garden Committee has been able to arrange for visitors who belong to the Garden Club of America (a large organization which has done much to promote a wide love of horticulture) to see a number of private gardens, both large and small, in England. These visits have given so much delight that the Garden Club of America wishes now to return that compliment, and they would like to give English garden-lovers visiting their country specially arranged facilities for seeing some of the beautiful gardens of the United States.

Interesting and lovely gardens in the Eastern States such as those on Long Island, along the Hudson River, in Westchester, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Philadelphia will be shown, and a letter of introduction from our Committee will ensure that convenient arrangements will be kindly made for the English visitors. Applications for such letters of introduction should be made to me.

ISABEL MARGESSON,
Chairman of the Garden Committee
of the English-Speaking Union.

MOSUL.

MADAM,—The paragraph about Mosul in your number of 16th October was rather a shock to those of us who know anything of that part of the world. I am sure the writer cannot realize that if England were to give up Mosul to the Turks and withdraw from Iraq it would mean delivering hundreds of defenceless Christian women and girls over to the tender mercies of the Turks. God grant that England may never commit such a crime.

C. HUSSEY,
The Garden Tomb, Jerusalem.

Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations.

ANNUAL MEETING
WOMEN'S SERVICE HOUSE, 35 MARSHAM STREET,
WESTMINSTER,
MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1925.
BUSINESS SESSION, 2.30 p.m.

Followed by a Meeting on the work of the Sixth
Assembly of the League of Nations, 4.15 p.m.

Chairman - Mrs. OGILVIE GORDON, J.P., D.Sc.

SPEAKERS:
THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P.
(British Substitute Delegate to the Sixth Assembly).

Mr. JOHN H. HARRIS, on Slavery Convention.

ADMISSION FREE. Both Meetings open to the Public. COLLECTION.
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LONDON:
ARTHUR H. STOCKWELL, 29 LUDGATE HILL, E.C. 4.

10. League of Nations.

If elected, will you do all in your power to urge the Government to strengthen and develop the existing League, and to ensure the carrying into effect of the principle laid down in the Covenant that all positions in connection with the League shall be open equally to men and women?

11. Birth Control.

If elected, will you urge the Minister of Health to allow information with respect to methods of Birth Control to be given by Medical Officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in receipt of Government grants in cases in which either a mother asks for such information or in which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, the health of the parents renders it desirable?

12. Family Allowances.

If elected, will you support the giving of family allowances in the Civil Service, and in connection with other salaries or wages fixed directly or indirectly by the Government by means either of a state grant, a wages pool, or a contributory insurance scheme?

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.**ST. ANDREWS W.C.A.**

At the monthly meeting of the St. Andrews Women Citizens' Association Miss Macadam gave an inspiring address. She began by saying that she came from the centre of things not so much to bring ideas as to collect them, and emphasized throughout a stirring speech the importance of the Scottish and provincial associations to the success of the work at Headquarters. She then rapidly but vividly sketched that work—the daily scrutiny of Parliamentary doings, the records kept of members of all parties, and the measures taken to help forward all legislation affecting women and through them the homes of the country. The work already accomplished was then touched upon, including the Equal Guardianship Act and the Widows' Pensions Act. Miss Macadam said that it was for all Women Citizens' Associations throughout the land to make themselves acquainted with its terms. She also indicated ways in which affiliated societies might be useful to Royal Commissions, and closed by reminding her audience of the vastness of the field of work which lay before them.

An appropriate interruption occurred in the midst of what all must have found an eloquent and absorbing lecture, when the result of the polling, which had been going on all day for the Municipal Election, was made known to the meeting. The announcement of the re-election of Miss Warrack—the one woman member—to the Town Council, was received with hearty applause by the audience, and with the utmost enthusiasm by Miss Macadam, who said "If she hadn't got in I couldn't have gone on speaking!"

BARNESLEY S.E.C.

Miss Picton-Turbervill addressed a well-attended meeting on Tuesday evening in St. Mary's Parish Room on "The Ministry of Women." Miss Turbervill compared the rights which women had been granted in some sects and denominations with those which the Anglican Church in general still withheld from them, and urged all women not to rest content with the limited scope permitted to them at present. Mrs. G. F. Wood, J.P., presided, and a warm welcome was accorded to the Mayoress (Mrs. H. Foulstone).

ILKLEY S.E.C.

Mrs. Hubback gave an interesting account of the Parliamentary work of the N.U.S.E.C., and particularly that relating to the procedure of promoting Bills. Miss Nussey, the president of the Ilkley Branch, presided over the meeting.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION ON CUSTOMS, AND THE W.I.L.¹

We do not always realize the interest with which Chinese in China and elsewhere watch for signs of our sympathy and understanding. The resolution on China carried at the special Council meeting of the W.I.L. on 9th October attracted the attention of a Chinese group in Geneva, who urged that it should be forwarded to the Chinese Commission on Customs and offered to help to defray the cost. It was accordingly cabled to Peking. This resolution was in the following words:—The Council of the Women's International League, noting that at the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, the Chinese delegates invoked Article 19 of the Covenant as applying to China, urges the British Government to do all in its power to meet the Chinese desire for autonomy in fiscal matters, and to revise Treaties so that they meet with Chinese consent. Further, it believes that in view of the strength of the anti-British feeling in China, this country should take some definite step to show goodwill." The Chinese Commission on Customs, not content with a formal acknowledgment, sent this cable to Miss Doty, the International Secretary, at our International Headquarters at Geneva: "Accept our thanks for League's noble action urging British Government to meet Chinese national aspirations." Whatever may come of the Commission we can at least be certain that the psychological effect of this gesture of goodwill has not been lost; that in a very small way it may help to promote a better understanding between the two peoples.

W. G. R.

¹ Contributed by the Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

COMING EVENTS.

COUNCIL FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NOV. 30. Annual Meeting at Women's Service House, 35 Marsham Street, S.W. 1. 2.30 p.m. Business Session. 4.15 p.m. Meeting on the Work of the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations. Speaker: The Duchess of Atholl, M.P. Chairman: Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, J.P., D.Sc. Admission free. Both meetings open to the public.

GUILDHOUSE WOMEN CITIZENS' SOCIETY.

NOV. 30. 3 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Annual Meeting. Miss Helen Ward, Lantern Lecture on "Westminster's Beautiful Buildings."

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

NOV. 20. 5 p.m. 35 Marsham Street, S.W. 1. Mrs. Hodson, F.L.S., on "Hereditary Effect of the New Position of Women on Population Problems."

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

DEC. 6. 3 p.m. Rhoda Countess of Carlisle's Concert for Homeless Babies, at the Palladium, Argyle Street, Oxford Street, W. Particulars from N.C.U.M.C., Carnegie House, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Croydon W.C.A. NOV. 25. 3.15 p.m. Friends' Meeting House. Miss Sorahji on "The Position of Women in India."

Furieux Pelham. NOV. 20. 3 p.m. Inaugural Meeting in Village Hall. Mrs. Arthur Brown and Miss Beamont on "Legislation Affecting Women." Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Repton W.C.A. NOV. 27. 8 p.m. At the Schools. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, J.P., on "A Living Wage and Family Allowances."

SIX POINT GROUP.

NOV. 30. 2.30-7 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Christmas Sale. To be opened by Mrs. Kendal.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

NOV. 20 and 21. Green, White and Gold Fair at Central Hall, Westminster.

WOMEN'S GUILD OF EMPIRE.

NOV. 25. 7.45 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Miss Bowerman on "Women's Next Step."

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FLAT, near British Museum, big sitting-room (semi-basement), two bedrooms, bath, kitchen and scullery, and back garden; unfurnished; £2 a week. Long or short lease to suit tenants; vacant possession.—Apply, Mrs. Stephen, 50 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

TWO unfurnished ROOMS; larder; suit one or two ladies; use kitchen-garden.—Wayside, Stow Mary, Essex.

BED-SITTINGROOMS, with breakfast. Gentlewomen (professional, business, students), permanent or temporary. Gas fires, meters, e.l. Quiet, select.—10 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.

BUSINESS woman, with small, comfortably furnished HOUSE near Tooting Broadway, would like another to share; terms moderate; references exchanged.—Apply, Box 1,202, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ENGLISHWOMAN (Cambridge Tripos) desires residence *au pair* terms, in country near London; assistance offered in accounts, literary, secretarial or domestic work.—Apply, Box 1203, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE, near Berkhamsted and Ashridge, to let Dec., Jan., Feb.; very moderate rent to careful tenant; 8 bed, 3 sittingrooms (or part house); central heating, e.l., telephone.—Box 1,206, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

SMALL FURNISHED BEDROOM, London, N.W., charming central situation; constant hot water, light, inclusive; 18s. 6d.; restaurant, telephone.—Apply, Box 1,187, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

UNFURNISHED attractive SECOND FLOOR, two rooms, kitchenette-bath; extra room first floor, or entire two floors; off Holland Park Avenue; moderate rent to one or two refined ladies engaged during day.—Box 1,207, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

BED-SITTINGROOM in professional woman's flat near Baker Street; furnished or unfurnished; bathroom, telephone; terms moderate.—Apply, Miss Terry, 20 Manchester Street, W. 1.

LADY, healthy Leeds suburb, wishes lady vegetarian to SHARE HOME and duties; or will let unfurnished room.—Box 1,208, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED. Consult Miss H. M. Baker, 275 High Holborn, W.C. 1. Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 377.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

KITCHEN CLOTHS.—Bundles of Kitchen and Lavatory cloths, strong durable quality. 12 cloths in a bundle, 10 kitchen and 2 lavatory. Only 7s. 6d. per bundle. Order quickly while they last! Write for Complete Bargain List To-day.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

DRESS.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, c/o Madame Sara, 163 Ebury Street (5 min. Victoria Station). Tel., Ken. 3947. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Smocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

LADIES' Chamois-leather Gauntlet GLOVES, 4s. 11d.; satisfaction guaranteed.—Mrs. Plevin, Northgate, Chester.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,141, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WILL ANYONE LEND A SMALL CAR? Urgently needed for N.U.S.E.C. Organiser undertaking work on the programme of the Union.—Apply, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

CRIS DILLWYN POTTERY, South Harrow; Tel. 1,092. EXHIBITION, 35 Marsham Street, Great Smith Street, Westminster, Thursday, 26th November, 11-6.30. Christmas presents. Orders carried out. Very moderate prices. Buses 32, 51, 82, 88. Admission free.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau. Interviews, 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30. (Not Saturdays.)

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