THE

WOMAN'S LEADER

IN POLITICS
IN THE HOME
IN INDUSTRY

IN LITERATURE AND ART IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROFESSIONS

AND

THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XIII. No. 18.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921.

PRICE 3D.
Registered as a Newspaper

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

THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., 62, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1 and all Bookstalls and Newsagents.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND

COMMON CAUSE.

NOTES AND NEWS

Women Jurors in Germany.

The position of women in Germany, which developed so very rapidly in 1918 and 1919, has had a disappointing set-back. The question of women's admissibility to the office of Judge has recently been discussed by the convention of German jurists, and after a heated debate, in which only men took part, it was decided that the admission of women would have the direst consequences. Medical men gave a devastating list of temperamental deficiencies, and one opponent of women's freedom asserted that woman's sole duty with regard to the law is to educate her children so that they need never come in conflict with it. Finally, this reactionary body of men passed a resolution barring women from the office of jury woman and magistrate, so that not even in children's courts will the country get the benefit of their services. German women will, we trust, use their full enfranchisement to put this right without delay.

The First Woman Barrister?

Miss Olive Katherine Clapham is the first woman to pass her bar examination, and that she has done so at the early age of twenty-three will be a good omen for those who come after her, who may have been a little daunted by the length of preparation required for a legal career, which, in itself, may be only a pre-lude to a further period of waiting for briefs. We do not think that Miss Clapham will have long to wait for briefs when once she is "called," but that ceremony cannot take place till she has kept six more terms at the Middle Temple. Since a student who takes first-class honours is excused two terms, it is possible that a woman who has yet to sit for her final may be the first actually qualified to practice. Priority of a few months is, after all, not a very important matter, but the status of women at the Bar will depend very much upon the tact and ability of the first flight of successful women. We may expect the general public to express surprise that women should display accuracy, moderation of statement, and a business-like attention to detail in the courts, but no one who has heard a woman Factory Inspector conduct a prosecution can doubt that these qualities will be more noticeable than sentimental eloquence, which is now almost out of fashion, even with elderly counsel.

Protection for Women.

The Labour Party's elaborate Bill for the Protection of Children and Young Persons, has come before Parliament considerably later than the agreed Criminal Law Amendment Bill, and is, therefore, important rather as a record of what the party is aiming at than as an immediately practical measure. It attempts very much more than any recent measures with similar objects. In the clauses relating to solicitation, the expression "public place" is extended to include shops, factories, warehouses, sea-beaches, railway carriages, and any place of public entertainment. The term "brothel" is defined so as include the dwelling-place of one woman practising prostitution, and the penalties for offences against girls and women of deficient intellect are increased. On the other hand, the maximum term of penal servitude for rape or assault on a girl under thirteen is reduced to ten years, it having been proved that the heavier penalty led to unjustifiable acquittals. The much criticised provision known as "reasonable cause to believe," appears in a new form, on the face of it less open to objection than the old, but still full of dangers. The Bill contains clauses designed to protect boys under eighteen from solicitation by older women. provision in the Bill authorises the infliction of corporal

Free Discussion.

There was a time, not many months ago, when the public discussion of subjects of such vital importance as venereal disease, birth control, and the traffic in women and children would have been an impossibility. Now, on all sides, meetings are held, and the public conscience is aroused to the dangers d horrors of vice and disease. On June 7th, at the Central Hall, Westminster, a public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, concerning the "Moral Environment of His Majesty's Forces," with special reference to British troops in the Rhineland. Ac cording to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, th official figures given in the House of Commons appear to indi cate an alarming increase of venereal disease among our troops in the Occupied Rhineland Area, and the Committee feel that the attention of the public should be directed to certain factors in the situation which it regards as most satisfactory from the health and moral aspect. Since early in 1920 the Association n co-operation with other important organisations, has been urging the Prime Minister to receive a representative deputation on the whole subject of improving both the moral and social environment of the Forces at home and on foreign service, but he has not vet found time to receive such a deputation. On June 8th, at Essex Hall, the Women's International League is convening a conference on "The Consequences of an Army of Occupation," and this week the Queen's Hall was crowded with people ready to listen to Dr. Marie Stopes and other speakers on the theme of "Constructive Birth Control." The North European Conference on Venereal Diseases which is shortly to be held in Copenhagen, and the Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children, which will take place in Geneva in June, all testify to the growth of a public spirit which scorns the mock modesty and false shame of the less enlightened pre-war years.

Women Prisoners in Ireland.

Does Sir Hamar Greenwood ever know anything about events in Ireland? To all questions his invariable answer is that inquiries shall be made, or that he must have notice of a question; he seems to be singularly uninformed, even in comparison with the usual run of Ministers. He could not, the other day, say what the charges are against the women imprisoned in Ireland. Four hundred and two have been imprisoned under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, or martial law. The great majority were sentenced to short terms for loitering in the streets after curfew, and many have served their sentences and been released. Eight imprisoned women have not been tried, and of these, one is awaiting deportation and the rest are awaiting trial. It was ascertained that Countess Markievicz is not the one who is to be deported. It would be interesting to know whether any of the eight awaiting trial are the same as those mentioned in these columns on March 18th; but it would be useless to apply to the Chief Secretary for this information. If he does not know why these women are imprisoned what does

Compulsory Work by Bulgarian Children.

The thorough manner in which the Bulgarian law of compulsory labour, adopted a year ago, has been applied is shown by some interesting details of the work accomplished by school children, which are given in the *Daily Intelligence* of the International Labour Office. Our readers will remember that a law was introduced by M. Stamboliisky, and passed after great opposition, which made every Bulgarian citizen liable to a certain amount of compulsory labour for the State, substitu-

tion not being allowed and emigration being forbidden until these duties had been carried out. The pupils in all Bulgarian schools have now carried out their week of compulsory work under the supervision and control of the teaching staff. Their work is equivalent to more than 100,000,000 levas (normally (4,000,000), calculated at minimum wage rates. The following inds of work have been done: cleaning of school buildings, vards and gardens; clearing and afforestation in the vicinity of schools; digging sewers and cess-pools; paving streets and squares in the neighbourhood of schools; decorating reading ooms; building huts for school camps, &c. The students in Sofia have built embankments to preserve the land surrounding the Seminary from inundation. Papils of the Military School have done various pieces of work in the park of the school. Another group of boys did some excavation work in the Church St. George and in the Lozeniz district, where they found various objects of antiquity. A large number of pupils worked in the nursery of the Boris Park. The pupils of the girls' high chools of Sofia have cleaned the floors and the windows in all the school-rooms and all the school accessories, and some bound the books in the school libraries. Pupils in one girls' made blankets, pillows, and other things, which were sold for the benefit of the school. The Art School, which had been left a dreadful condition by the military, has been cleaned by the pupils. The square in front of the Military Hospital was payed; is work would have cost at least 20,000 lévas (normally £,800). The pupils in provincial schools have accomplished their week compulsory work with enthusiasm. Pupils in Messemyria. Vakna, Stanimaka, and Tianovo were employed in cleaning and putting in order archæological objects. In Bela-Tserkva the pils constructed two fountains and a little roadway. Ploydiv excavating work has been done. At Tirnovo 20,000 young trees have been planted, at Souhindol, 10,000, and at Bela-Tserkva, 20,000. We commend all this to the attention

Fewer Weddings.

The high cost of living, and of houses and house-furnishing, has rapidly had its effect on the number of marriages recorded for the last quarter of 1920. Apparently the rasher couples had married in 1919, and the cautious are waiting until housekeeping is less costly. The death-rate, the lowest ever recorded, will have its effect in the next few years on the figures relating to the remarriage of widows and widowers. We need not be unduly pessimistic about a low marriage-rate for one or two quarters; the "luxury," as some newspapers call it, is only postponed, not abjured.

Health of Ships' Boys.

The compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ships is one of the subjects to be discussed at e next International Labour Conference which opens at leneva on Tuesday, October 25th. Various countries require either that a medical certificate of fitness shall be produced before the employment of children at sea is permitted (e.g., France) that certain responsible persons shall "satisfy themselves" that a child is of sufficient health and strength to undertake work at sea (e.g., Great Britain, Canada). "The arguments in favour f compulsory medical examination before admission to employ ment at sea are obviously beyond dispute," says the question-naire on the subject issued by the International Labour Office. In the first place, it should reveal any inherent disability which ould effectually prevent a boy from passing the subsequent medical tests to which he would be submitted by many of the great seafaring countries before he could become a qualified seaman or undertake certain types of voyage, thus obviating waste of valuable time and training. In addition to this, it permits of preventive treatment of maladies and defects, thus effecting immediate practical economy in the seaman's special alling, and adding to general national efficiency," All this is plainly true, and we look to the League of Nations to secure its general acceptance.

Dramatic Scholarships for Children.

This is the second year that the L.C.C. is offering scholarships for dramatic art to children whose parents or guardians live in the London area, though the scholarships are not confined to pupils of the L.C.C. schools. They are for two years, and are tenable at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in Gower Street. This is a great opportunity for the children whose dramatic ability is worth cultivating, for the Academy gives a thorough training, and there is no doubt that the schools and

evening institutes which encourage their pupils to take part in Shakespearean plays will discover and stimulate a talent which might, but for these scholarships, have remained buried.

Compulsory Rent.

An endowed school for girls in Kent is inviting applications for the post of Headmistress, "from ladies of experience in secondary education, who hold a degree conferred by a University in the United Kingdom." The school is grant-aided by the Kent County Council, and has a kindergarten department attached. The lady will be required to reside in the school residence, for which a rent will be charged. The idea of asking rent for the compulsory school house is, we believe, quite a novel if a preposterous and unfair demand. The ingenuity of Education authorities in screwing things down is wonderful, but we do not congratulate them upon it. It is no great marvel that the supply of teachers is getting so short.

Fines in Budapest.

The Union of Hungarian Women's Associations has recently passed a resolution which urges the Government to apply most stringently the laws against indecency. Mme. Rosenberg, who proposed the resolution, suggested that the police should be provided with a yard measure as a stick, so that they may stop, and fine, any woman whose dress is more than ten inches from the ground. One can hardly imagine our dignified City Police, for instance, consenting to carry out such a law! Perhaps the police of Budapest will be more adaptable.

Miss Czaplicka.

The death of Miss M. A. de Czaplicka, the distinguished Polish savant and author, will be a blow to her many friends in the woman's movement, especially in England, where her principal works were published. Miss Czaplicka came to Oxford with a scholarship from Warsay. She was the first woman Donat this University, where she lectured in anthropology, and, having won a travelling scholarship at Somerville College, went with the Anthropological Expedition organised by Oxford and Philadelphia Universities to the Yenesei Valley. The knowledge gained by her during twelve months' residence with the Samoyed and other tribes of the Arctic circle was the fruit of a rare combination of the explorer's and the philosopher's very varied gifts, and the traveller's gifts as a linguist made the records of research in all European countries an open book to her. The Geographical Society and the Royal Anthropological Institute included Miss Czaplicka among their Fellows; she took her degree at Oxford, lectured there and at the School of Oriental Studies in London, and, at the time of her death, was lecturer in Anthropology at Bristol University. Though a daughter of Poland, she was England's adopted child, and, as such, will be honoured and mourned.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

RALLY IN HYDE PARK.

It is good news that the great new Federation of Ex-Service Men, in which all the various organisations have been amalgamated, has not only adopted a vigorous resolution in support of the principle of the League of Nations, but is taking active steps to show its support at the London Demonstration on June 25th. Contingents from all its branches will march with their banners from the Embankment to Hyde Park, and they will add very greatly, not only to the numbers, but to the moral force of the Demonstration.

The Branches of the League of Nations Union will assemble at seven different meeting-places in different quarters of London, and the other organisations co-operating will assemble on Victoria Embankment. From these centres processions will then converge upon the park, where, at 3 p.m., the Rt. Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury will give an address of welcome. Massed choirs will sing, after which meetings from eight platforms will be held. All arrangements for the march are complete: it remains for the supporters of the League to join in. Communications should be addressed to the Branch Secretaries of the League of Nations Union, or to the Demonstration Secretary, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.

JUNE 3, 1921.

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTIONS.

On Friday last, on the motion of Mr. Barnes, the House of Commons discussed the action, or rather the inaction, of the Government with respect to the findings of the Inernational Labour Conference, held at Washington at the end of 1919, under the League of Nations.

Constitutional problems, as well as questions of policy and of administration, are involved in this matter, but the outstanding thing is the fact that Great Britain, through its Cabinet and not through its elected assembly, has refused to ratify those of the Conventions which are not already in operation in this country. The proposals contained in the Conventions are themselves of great interest, the two unratified ones being that for a universal eight-hour day and for a wide scheme of maternity protection for employed women. But more important even than the actual unratified Conventions is the fact that the whole thing has been brushed aside by the Government, and has not even been submitted for the consideration of the House of Commons.

The Government, through the somewhat inadequate mouth of Dr. Macnamara, and the more competent though equally unconvincing one of Sir Gordon Hewart, brought forward a complicated legal defence. They contended that the ratification of Treaties is the business of the Crown, acting on the advice of the Ministers; and the Washington Labour Convention is a treaty and, therefore, the Cabinet quite properly became the authority to ratify or refuse to do so. Had they wished to ratify. it would then have been proper, and indeed necessary, to bring forward in Parliament the Bills required to carry out the Convention. But as they decided not to do so, no further action was called for. So the Ministers defended themselves. All this may be technically correct enough. But it overlooks, as Lord Robert Cecil pointed out, the really important aspect of the whole affair. And the failure of vision and of imagination which it displays is a lamentable thing in this crisis of international

The impression made upon other countries by the course taken by the British Government in this matter can only be that we do not care at all for the League of Nations or its Labour Bureau. We think it useful enough, no doubt, to impose improved standards on other countries, but when it comes to suggesting any improvement in our own, we look the other way, and say, with elaborate and specious untruth, that our labour conditions are so good that the Conventions need not be applied to us, and the whole thing so insignificant that it need not come before Parliament at all.

Against such a deplorable impression the subtleties of British constitutional custom are of no avail. What does it matter if the Government are legally within their rights? They are wrong in statesmanship, in vision, and in their understanding of the needs of the world. And it is the gravest possible fault that any Government can commit. We do not say that they should necessarily have ratified the Washington Conventions in their entirety. There are several points in which we ourselves criticise the proposals, and several others which are ill-adapted to fit, without modification, to our existing practice. But they should have considered the proposals with an eye upon our own laws, and have done so publicly, through the elected representatives of the people. They should have let the other countries' which took part in the Washington gathering know why they rejected any of the proposals, if they decided to do so. The net result upon our own Budget, and our own Home Office regulations might have been much the same-indeed, if the Government disliked the proposals en bloc, they could, with their steady majority in the House, have felt quite sure of their ultimate rejection; but the moral effect to the League would have been vastly different. Instead of giving the impression that Great Britain cannot be bothered with all these tiresome

recommendations of the League of Nations and its Commissions and Conventions, we could have shown that we were seriously attempting in our own practice to live up to the ideal of international co-operation to which we have set our hands, and we could have proved that Great Britain was acting in good faith towards the League. In actual fact, we are in the main carrying out the substance of the Conventions. Our own labour regulations, though far from perfect, are not very flagrantly short of the Washington proposals. But our attitude in this matter seems to be the traditional beastly British superiority, and it is a fatally stupid attitude to adopt if we really wish the League of Nations to be a success.

When we say that the labour conditions in this country do not, in fact, fall very far short of the spirit and intention of the Washington proposals, we are, of course, speaking in very general terms. There is still much too great a laxity both in our laws and their execution. The eight-hour day, though in the main a reality, is not really universal. Child labour, though in theory abolished, and though hit at again by the Fisher Education Act, still goes merrily on in certain directions; and the State provision for maternity insurance which is in force here is quite a different thing from the proposed Washington scheme. Although it is true, therefore, to say that our general practice is not widely different from that proposed by the Conventions, it is also true that we differ from them, and sometimes for the worse, in several particulars. These points are all important on their merits, and in the debate on Mr. Barnes's motion some of them were very clearly brought out. In particular, the question of maternity insurance, raised by Lady Astor, deserves careful consideration from women, and we hope it may also really receive that "further consideration" which Sir Montagu Barlow promised on behalf of the Government.

These things are extremely important, but, in our judgment, the most important question of all was the attitude of our Government towards the League of Nations. Details of finance and of domestic legislation, vital though they are, are as nothing in comparison with the urgency of foreign affairs. However well we may regulate our own concerns, however perfectly we may adjust incomes to needs and hours of labour to productiveness, the whole thing will fall to chaos if our international statesmanship goes wrong. The perfect and the imperfect state alike will go down to ruin if another war devastates this earth, and to protect civilisation from this menace we have nothing save the goodwill and the good sense of humanity. To help our efforts at goodwill, and to organise our imperfect good sense, we have the League of Nations; and it is all our hope. That our Government appears not to realise this is a dangerous and a terrible thing. But this is a democratic country, and our Government must ultimately do what the people wish. We must, therefore, lose no opportunity whatever of bringing home to them our feeling on this matter, and, among our other actions, we must make sure that the great Demonstrations of the League of Nations Union on June 25th, are an outstanding success. More than ever, now that the United States is so definitely standing out of the League, must we show that the peoples of the countries within it are determined to make it a success. More than ever, if our Government appears slow to act, must the people press forward; and in this matter of the Conventions we have still a loophole for hope. At the end of the debate Dr. Macnamara gave it to be understood that the matter might come before the House after all. Lord Robert Cecil, pouncing upon this admission, prevented any prejudging of the case by talking out the resolution then before the House. The way is therefore still open: the Government can, if they like, still take the right course; and it is our business to see that they do.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER.

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The House met on Tuesday, May 24th, in a sombre mood. For assuredly the prospect was as black as could be imagined. Ireland was going from bad to worse, the coal strike looked no nearer settlement, and the clamour in the French Press over Silesia had reached an alarming volume. The actual work before the House, on the day of meeting, was, as is usual, not important, and, after some talk on the Navy Estimates, the Debate was over shortly after half-past seven.

On the next day, Wednesday, May 25th, a discussion of the character known as "full-dress" took place on the Finance Bill. Perhaps it is called "full-dress" because, whatever the subject, Members appear to make the same speeches. Moreover, on finance the arguments are worn threadbare, even to the most perfervid economist. Mr. Bottomley moved the Bill's rejection, but added nothing to his well-known creed, and in the end it was carried by a majority even larger than usual.

On Thursday, May 26th, came the Second Reading of the Railway Bill. The debate was a good one, but the House was During most of the afternoon it contained a bare forty Members, and for some considerable time the Opposition was only represented by three. Seeing that they are opposing the Bill, and that their leader, Mr. Clynes, is moving its rejection, is strange that so few Members took sufficient interest to attend. The discussion, as has been said, was good. Sir Eric Geddes led off with a short and not ineffective speech, a welcome elief after the verbose effusions of some of his colleagues. The Bill, it is true, does not excite hostility except in certain quarters, but it was not for this reason alone that Sir Eric Geddes had such an easy time ith the House. He was followed by Mr. Clynes, who made sober statement in favour of Nationalisation, and after him ne most prominent speech was that of Sir Frederick Banbury, who made an amusing attack on the Bill, root and branch. Before that, Sir H. Mackinder had discovered that some of its ovisions infringed the Act of Union with Scotland, and told in amazed House that it possessed dangers of which they were dissfully unaware. The debate was adjourned until the followng Monday. On the whole, the Bill represents a compromise, and a fair compromise, between conflicting issues. The railays get a payment of sixty millions in full discharge of all heir claims under control, the rating system of the country is evised and modernised, and State control is tightened up. It on this last factor that the main fight will probably take place.

On Friday, May 27th, Mr. George Barnes performed a useful ervice by forcing a discussion on the neglect of the Governnent to submit the Washington Conventions to Parliament. The position is so complicated that perhaps it is as well to explain in some detail. Under Article 405 of the Peace Treaty, the ignatory nations agreed to submit Conventions passed by abour Conferences to the authority within whose competence he matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action. On this the point arises, who is this authority? Or, in other words, who can decide whether a Convention should be ratified or not? The Government's contention is that it is the Crown, which, of course, in other words, means the Government of the ; and that they need not come to Parliament unless they decide to ratify, in which case legislation would be required, which only Parliament can grant. On the other hand, it was argued that the authority competent to ratify was Parliament, not the Government, and that the Conventions should be submitted to them, leaving the Government free if they chose to ask the House to disallow them. Mr. Barnes, and many of the speakers, took a middle view, for while they admitted that ratification was a province of executive government, they strongly urged that Parliament should have been allowed to discuss the matter. This view was enforced by speaker after speaker, and the tide ran fiercely against Dr. Macnamara. Indeed, it will be somewhat strange if an action of the Government of so important a character as disagreeing with a Convention passed by most of the civilised Powers of the world were not subject to discussion in Parliament. On this point the Government really had no defence, and attempted none. Instead, they tried to switch the discussion off on to the merits of one particular Convention. The probable result of the debate will be that the Government will be compelled to drop their policy of unintelligent secrecy.

[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.—ED.]

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN GERMANY.

In no country has the development of the feminist movement been more rapid and remarkable than in Germany. The National Council of German Women, which was founded in 1894 by the association of thirty-four women's organisations, comprised 500,000 members in 1913, and 920,000 in 1920. In 1905 this Council published a programme of aims and objects, in which the principle of equality of the sexes was strongly emphasised, and a special point was made of the necessity of votes for women as a first step towards carrying these aims and objects into effect. In 1910, disparaging comments, made by the Kaiser in public on the feminist aims, called forth a strong protest from the Council, and helped to strengthen rather than diminish its membership. In 1912 the movement may be said to have reached its zenith, when a Women's Congress was held in Berlin, at which all the existing organisations of women for promoting social welfare and protecting women's interests were represented, with the exception of the Socialist Women's organisations, which, as political societies, were not eligible. In 1914, women in Germany, as in other countries taking part in the Great War, devoted themselves to the essentially woman's work of caring for the sick and wounded, and were compelled, for the time being, to abandon the active pursuit of their special aims, and it was not till 1917, when domestic politics entered on a new phase, as a result of the war, that their efforts to secure equality of right were renewed. These efforts led to the Reichstag Parties deciding to bring in a Women's Franchise Bill in October, 1918, but the decision was taken too late, and it was left to the revolution to accomplish what the Government had left undone.

The present position of women in Germany is the more remarkable seeing that in 1894, when the National Council of German Women was founded, women were prohibited by German law from joining political associations. To-day, twenty million women are enfranchised on the same terms as men, and, of these, 70 to 90 per cent. have recorded their votes. They had thirty-nine members in the National Assembly elected a few months after the revolution, 155 in the individual State Legislative Assemblies, and 4,000 city and municipal councillors. Thirty-six women were elected to the Reichstag at the elections n 1920, and five were nominated to the newly founded Imperial Economic Council, to which all Bills dealing with social and economic questions must be submitted before being brought forward in the Reichstag. Article 109 of the new German Constitution expressly states that men and women have, in principle, the same political rights and duties, and a further article declares that all citizens, without distinction, are eligible for public office, and that special provisions against the appointment of women officials are abolished. Thus, immense new fields of activity would seem to be thrown open to women, who may, in principle, hold office in every branch of administration in the Empire on the same terms as men. The gilt is somewhat taken off the gingerbread, however, by the fact that special legislation as to the method of putting these fundamental rights into execution is declared to be necessary before they can become valid, and that there is likely to be considerable difference of opinion as to the details in the different legislatures, and consequent delay in reaching any conclusion. Even since the acceptance of the new Constitution containing these clauses, the provision prohibiting the employment of married women as National school teachers has been re-inserted in the Bayarian Education Bill, and the same disability has been imposed on women in Baden. On the other hand, women fully recognise that the practical attainment of their fundamental rights must mainly depend on their giving proof of ability to fulfil the accompanying duties. Much attention is consequently being given to training women for citizenship. A school conference for the whole of Germany was held in Berlin in the summer of 1920, as a result of which it became evident that the tendency in Germany is towards a unified school which shall provide the same elementary teaching for both sexes, and offer various curricula in the intermediary and higher stages of education. Attendance at school has been made compulsory up to the age of eighteen, and a definite effort will be made to ensure the teaching being of high educational value.

CV

BURNING QUESTIONS.

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

LABOUR'S SHARE IN THE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY. By B. L. HUTCHINS.

"If the vigour of the nation is to be preserved, if we are to retain any capacity for new ideas, if we are not to sink into a Chinese condition of stereotyped immobility, the monarchical organisation of industry must be swept away."—

HON. BERTRAND RUSSELL.

The "industrial unrest," through a phase of which we are now passing, began before the war, and though more or less merged in the national effort, 1914-18, was speedily evident again after Armistice Day had passed. That is to say, it preceded and, therefore, was not the product of the war; it was temporarily allayed, but not cured by war; it again became active after the cessation of hostilities (sometimes ironically referred to as peace). It is due, most thoughtful observers seem to think, to causes which lie deeper in the social organism than any local or temporary maladjustment of wages and hours. As Mr. Straker told the Coal Commission: "The fact is that the unrest is deeper than pounds, shillings, and pence, necessary as they are. The root of the matter is the straining of the spirit of man to be free."

A striking feature in the recent unrest has been the demand for a share in the control of industry. However startling such a demand may sound to old-fashioned people, who grew up with the idea that manual workers owe the sort of unquestioning obedience to the employers that small children do to their parents, it can be shown, in my opinion, that the demand is a just one; not only just, but also expedient, and in accordance with the best prospects of industry.

The desire to participate in control is not the invention of any particular set of cranks, neither is it merely the arbitrary demand of a specially headstrong group or union here and there. In 1911 the Syndicalists put the claims of producers in a form so extreme that it seemed to rule out the consuming public as inworthy of consideration. Syndicalism as a clear-cut gospel has ceased to be active, but it had its uses in drawing attention to a widespread malady. Professor Sir William Ashley, in 1912, could write: "Bonus or premium plans which are designed to extract every ounce of effort out of a man; schemes of scientific division of labour which are intended to reduce work to the repetition of a few simple movements; these may, indeed, succeed for the time and even bring the workpeople larger earnings, but they are bound to awaken resentment. For the long run-awkward as the fact is from a purely business point of view—human beings will insist on being treated as human beings and not as imperfect machines." Though this is put very mildly, there is a reverberation in it of the new demand; a recognition that man is something more than a tool-using animal, that mere mechanical efficiency does not offer an outlet for his higher nature.

Mr. Goodrich, in a recent very interesting book,* shows how varied are the sources of the new movement. There is no coherent, logical body of doctrine on the subject. What we see s an uprising of the human spirit, a stream of tendency fed from different quarters. It is found among the Marxian industrial unionists, the students of the Central Labour College, and the Guild Socialists, who have produced an extensive literature. combining constructive proposals with a wide and detailed survey of industry as it is. It appeared in a somewhat disconcerting form in the Shop Stewards' movement, which was a revolt against trade union officialism, and revealed a desire among the rank and file to control the union policy. It has reached out boldly into the practical schemes of the Building Guilds, which, though harassed by organised hostility, seem destined to a great future, the workers already playing a part in shaping policy Even the committees of workers started at Bournville, and described by Mr. Edward Cadbury ("Experiments in Industrial Organisation''), although not democratic in character, show a certain inkling on the employers' side that brain work and hand work have suffered an unnatural divorce. The same perception is seen in the institution of Whitley Councils, which, though they naturally do not satisfy the aspirations of National Guildsmen are an indication of a trend too strong to be resisted.

More remarkable still are the experiments of Mr. Robert Wolf (and, I believe, of other like-minded employers in America) in enlisting the conscious participation of manual workers in the mental side of industrial work. Another aspect of the question, which is to me of fascinating interest, is the correspondence between the new ideas in education and the idea of control in industry. There is an almost mystical significance in the correlation of tendencies. The best thought and experience in education has lately been driven irresistibly towards the conclusion that the advantages of mechanical discipline in schools have been grossly over-rated, that the perpetual assertion of authority (however pleasant to the vanity of "grown-ups") is not per se educative, that the learning and practice of methods of corporate self-government among children is a priceless means to evoke character, responsibility, and self-control. All this, which has come to some of us as the most inspiring hope of the age through the work of Dr. Montessori, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Homer Lane, and others, is curiously in line with the new thought in industry.

It is necessary to draw a distinction between the old *craft* or *customary* control, the personal freedom of the worker to do his job his own way, which the craftsman in certain skilled trades still insists on (a state of things which is obviously a link with the time when industry was carried on by small independent producers); and, on the other hand, *conscious* or *contagious* control (to quote Mr. Goodrich), a demand made in view of the newer industrial technique, and based on the idea of corporate consent, social purpose.

Large-scale production has to a great extent taken the place of individual production, and therewith a new set of interests, and interest in the technique of group organisation, are needed to supersede the technique of individual work. Human nature in the great industry is in a fair way to be starved in its creative impulse unless new food, new scope, can be provided. Mr. Wolf' tells us that if the creative function in man is continually suppressed or misdirected as at present, "we are simply turning the will of man into forces of disintegration, which will eventually destroy society. The only remedy is so to reorganise our business and social systems that the creative power residing in the will can become constructive and therefore co-operative with the natural law of evolution." "Collective workmanship" is the term suggested by Mr. Goodrich for the new interest in work; and such interests might, he says, run from an interest in the "routing of work" (pathfinding?) in a particular shop to an interest in the governing and lay-out of great

A correspondent writes me that in his opinion the instinct of craftsmanship works on lines other than those popularly attributed to it. Aesthetic values may be less important from the cultural point of view than we are inclined to think; a large part of the instinct may find satisfaction in doing things in the pest possible way economically, and not necessarily in actual hand work. "There is an enormous satisfaction to be attained from a smoothly running machine of which one is aware, whether it be a stamping press or a human organisation." significance in the words, "of which one is aware." of mechanical work is not in the saving of human muscle, but in the omission to link up the consciousness of the worker and the purpose of the work. Neglect to use the brain and ability of manual workers in the thought-work and direction of industry is the cause of untold waste and loss. The Sankey Commission "The present system of ownership and working in the coal industry stands condemned, and some other system must be substituted for it." "We are prepared to report now that it is in the interest of the country that the colliery workers shall, in the future, have an effective voice in the direction of the mines. For a generation the colliery workers have been educated socially and technically. The result is a great national asset. Why not

THE LEAGUE AND AFRICA (contd.)

By LEONARD WOOLF.

There are two ways in which the system of compulsory labour may be, and is, fastened on the African. The compulsion may be direct and legal, i.e., a law is passed that every black man has to perform so many days' labour per year. Or the compulsion is indirect: this has taken several different forms, the Government sometimes reduces the land occupied by natives until it is insufficient for their maintenance, and they are then forced to face the alternatives of starvation or accepting the white man's work and wage; sometimes, again, compulsion is exercised by means of taxation, the native is taxed so heavily that he cannot pay unless he goes out to work for wages, or a special tax is levied upon the black man who does not work for white man. Thus, indirectly or directly, the power of the law s used to fasten the wage system of capitalism upon primitive African society and to force the native into the wage system. Meanwhile the Government does nothing to educate the native or to encourage him to work as a free man.

This system was applied in its most naked and cruel form in the Belgian Congo, the Portuguese colonies, and in some of German Africa. Here compulsion was direct, and every kind of atrocity accompanied the expropriation and exploitation of the African. Unfortunately the attention of the world was fixed rather upon the atrocities revealed in those places than upon the system itself. It is the whole system of imperialist exploitation which is bad, and which inevitably breeds atrocities. And the system is not confined to Belgian, Portuguese, and German possessions. In the French Congo the same system of expropriation and exploitation was adopted as in the Belgian Congo, with the same results. But it is always more instructive to look at home rather than to examine the misdeeds of our neighbours, and these statements can be proved by an example drawn from one of our own possessions. We have always prided ourselves that our treatment and rule of undeveloped races was better than that of the rest of the world; and we may, therefore, assume that the conditions of the native in Africa will at least be nowhere better than under the British flag.

Yet the process of exploitation has been in progress in British East Africa ever since 1900. It began with the expropriation of the ratives from the most fertile land of the Rift valley and all along the railway line, and the sale or lease of this land to white settlers. The natives were relegated to Reserves, and more than once, where tribes had been left in possession of land coveted by the settlers, they were removed from it to nferior land, and the more fertile soil alienated to white men. Then there immediately arose in British East Africa a labour problem, for the natives refused to come and work on the white men's farms for the low wages offered to them. Ever since, the settlers have been demanding that the Government shall compel the natives to work for them. It is important to realise what form of compulsion is demanded in this British colony. The demands of the settlers have taken the following different forms :-

- (1) That Government shall apply direct legal compulsion.
- (2) That Government shall cut down the native reserves, and so force the native to come out and work upon the settlers' farms.
- (3) That the taxation on natives should be increased.
- (4) That a differential tax shall be levied on natives who do not work for wages. (This has already been done in British Nyasaland.)
- (5) That native chiefs be ordered to exert pressure upon the natives in order to provide labour for the settlers.
- (6) That a maximum wage be fixed.

Now, before the war, the policy of our Colonial Office was, on the whole, still influenced by the philosophic radicalism of the nineteenth century. It was opposed to forced labour. Consequently, for some time these demands were resisted. It is true that a certain amount of pressure was sporadically applied, that the natives were more heavily taxed than the white men, and that they were expropriated from a considerable amount of land. But the principle that the Government should force the native to work for the settler was not accepted. But times and

men have changed, and it now has been accepted. Compulsory labour has been introduced in two ways. First, chiefs have been instructed by the Government to "induce" natives to go and work for Europeans, and this inevitably means that the machinery is used to force men to leave the Reserves and work on European farms. In the second place, last year the Government passed a law, the effect of which is that any native can be compelled to labour on Government work for eighty-four days in the year. Thus compulsory labour for nearly a quarter of the year can be demanded from a native. The reason for this law must be noted. If the Government paid a good wage for its labour, it could easily obtain it. But then it would be competing with the settlers; the settler would find that the shortage of labour increased, and that he had himself to pay higher wages. The Government, therefore, under pressure from the settler, will not pay fair wages, and introduces compulsory labour for Government work.

We may have abolished what is technically called slavery in British East Africa, but, if the present policy of the settlers and Government be pursued, it must end eventually in the economic slavery of the native. Three millions of blacks, expropriated from their land in favour of a few thousand Europeans and Indians, will be compelled, directly or indirectly, by the laws, to work on the white man's land at a wage fixed by the white man. Meanwhile, the Government spends £1,200 a year on the education of its three million black subjects.

This economic exploitation of the native and his land is not peculiar to British East Africa, or Kenya, as it is now called. The same system has developed, or is developing, with slight variations, in British Nyasaland, South Africa, and the French and Italian possessions. Only in British West Africa was a different system in operation, a system which really worked for the well-being and development of the native, and even in West Africa during the last few years we have introduced to some extent the system of economic exploitation.

There are three other characteristics of imperialism in Africa which must be noticed. The first is the drink question. The liquor traffic has been one of the greatest curses in Africa; yet few European Governments have faced the problem. There is only one way of dealing effectually with it, and that is by prohibition, and there is only one thing which prevents the Governments dealing effectually with it, and that is the economic interests of those who carry on the traffic. Another characteristic of African imperialism is well known and need not detain us. The European Power which obtains African territory uses it as an economic weapon against the other European Powers by means of a protective policy. The French have pushed this policy further than any other nation, but we have ourselves adopted it in West Africa. Its effect must inevitably be hostility, and ultimately war, between the industrialised nations of Europe and America, for it is fantastic to imagine that the rest of the world will submit to France and Britain reserving the riches and markets of the greater part of Africa for their own manufacturers and financiers.

Lastly, one must notice the tendency of imperialist Powers to use their African and Asiatic territories as reservoirs of cannon-fodder. Here, again, the French have led the way, and have raised armies by conscription in their African territories for use on the battlefields of Europe and Asia. The African subjects of France, although they are uncivilised, object to this system; conscription in one French colony during the war led to a widespread rebellion, and military necessity and the wellbeing and development of the native inhabitants in this direction necessitated the shooting of several thousand conscientious objectors. In the French Parliament the other day a speaker, who is neither a socialist nor an extremist, said that the opposition to conscription in French Africa is becoming so strong that it will soon be impossible for France to raise black armies, but apparently the Government is supported by public opinion in its determination to pursue this policy. It is, perhaps, not necessary to point out what this militarisation of Africa by one or two European Powers would entail for Africa itself and for the rest

(To be continued.)

*"The Frontier of Control." G Bell & Son.

WOMEN MAGISTRATES.

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This article is the outcome of my impressions and experiences as a woman magistrate, written in the hope that other women will respond, and, in an exchange of views and suggestions, all may be helped in the performance of this new duty.

I am one of four women magistrates; two women serve one week, two another, and the third week only men serve. All four women volunteered for service in the Children's Court, which occupies one morning each week, and the Probation Officer's Report is given once a month. Besides this, we go on the Bench at any time we think fit.

It has been said that there has been a great increase in juvenile crime, but the fact is not generally appreciated that such crime is now recorded, whereas previously it was not. Lack of parental control is a contributory cause, and the law almost invariably blames the mother, and seldom recognises the father's responsibility. The great majority of these women have not yet realised their power to alter the law. The "Pictures" are another factor. The Censorship of the films needs the combined brain of both sexes. Locally the matter is in the hands of the Fire Brigade and Licensing Committee, with no woman member. Most of us like "Pictures," but are disgusted with much that we see. When they are to be viewed by children as well as adults, the power for good should be predominant. I feel strongly that where the central idea for a particular crime has come from a particular picture Headquarters should be notified, and magistrates should be told of any action taken.

I feel that a juvenile may commit an offence against the law out of pure impish mischievousness, but, where a child has been convicted, placed on probation, and falls again, that child should receive a special examination as to its mentality. To prevent a weak-minded child from becoming a criminal is surely our first duty.

From experience I know the School Medical Doctors do not always detect the child's affliction; for instance, a child attended the Council School till it was fourteen years of age, then a serious charge was made by her against an innocent man. Examination followed, and it was discovered that the girl was mentally deficient. A boy attended the Council School, and was declared by his teacher to be one of his brightest pupils, but with his lessons quickly accomplished, serious mischief of all sorts was planned in his active brain. He influenced other children, and after several reprimands was specially examined and declared to be a moral imbecile. He was placed in an Institution, and, since I am in a position to watch his progress, I am keenly interested in his development. As a laywoman I wonder how far home circumstances can have contributed to his present position.

Before passing from the Children's Court I should like to ask the readers of The Woman's Leader if they have any knowledge of statistics of juvenile crime recorded before and after the introduction of the "Pictures"?

As my space is limited I will be brief in my remarks on the General Court. When the Stipendiary is sitting, we have to pass our questions on cases to the colleagues sitting next to us, and so on to the Stipendiary himself. Then he consults or advises us as the case may be. He gives any decision there may be to give, if no questions are asked. My tribute to the Stipendiary is this, that if I were needing the Court's help as a woman I would pray for the Stipendiary's presence. I would like him better still if he always consulted us before giving his decisions. Many adult prisoners appear to be weak-minded and get remanded for an examination.

Two women were being tried for keeping, and aiding to keep, a brothel. There were no witnesses, no Counsel. Court was cleared, and sickening details were related. Though the only woman present I stuck to my guns. When the evidence was concluded I leaned over to the Stipendiary and innocently asked: "Could this brothel have been kept without the aid of the men caught red-handed when the warrant was executed, and why were they not placed side by side with the women prisoners?" This case had taken three months to build up, and it was the women's first offence. To the amazement of all, the case was dismissed. For the police to tell how the women attended to the call of nature in the presence of the men was, to my mind, unnecessary and sordid. Space forbids further comment. The next Conference of Women Magistrates should be held as centrally as possible, and those unable to attend should be invited to send up resolutions for debate, and common ground sought for common difficulties. JUSTICE No. I.

[An article by Holford Knight, on Women Jurors, will appear next week.]

"WE WRESTLE NOT AGAINST FLESH AND BLOOD."

"The activity of a few pigeons above brushed down hitherto unreachable dust, so that it fell upon the chairman's table, and the notebooks of the gentlemen of the Press. . ."

Incredible as it seems, can it be that the Church Times' reporter at the Spring Session of the London Diocesan Conference of the Church of England, on Whit Monday, hadmerely to think the thought is vulgar—his tongue in his cheek? For he opened his account of the amazing scene there enacted with the words quoted above. The subject matter for discussion was a resolution moved by the Vicar of St. Mary's, Ealing That this Conference agrees with the decision of the Lambeth Conference of Bishops, relating to the position of women in the councils and ministrations of the Church." If the terms had been "This Conference believes that there is one God, and that Mahound is His prophet," the effect could not have been more devastating. The distinguished rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Mr. Hudson Shaw, seconded, and as he stepped forward there arose, in the words of the Church Times, "loud voiced expressions of hostility, accompanied by hisses, alike from the gallery as well as the floor of the hall." The substance of Mr. Shaw's speech was that "more witnesses for Christ were needed, and that those who opposed the Ministry of women were in danger of quenching the Spirit." The Rev. Prebendary Boyd, received with "ovation," moved the amendment, "that t is generally inexpedient and contrary to the interests of the Church that women should publicly minister in consecrated "The origin," he observed, "of this movement for giving women opportunity to minister and preach, began with women chaining themselves to railings, breaking windows, and putting a bomb under the Bishop's seat in St. Paul's Cathedral." [Christ said: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my Church." Yet, though there were then no bombs to be had, it was Peter who took a sword and smote off the ear of the servant of the High Priest. Facts are clumsy things to handle, so often do they prove too much or too little.] The Prebendary continued, "they [the women who chained themselves, &c.] have developed a passion for Committee work, and were disinclined to go back to the more humdrum affairs of Those of us who have served on Committees have never regarded them as much of a thrill-certainly not to compare with putting a bomb under a Bishop's bench. The speaker's next utterance was "such action as was contemplated [i.e., as was proposed by the Bishops assembled at Lambeth] was in direct conflict with Holy Scripture." The levity and colossal irrelevance of the opening clauses of his speech make it impossible to do anything but enter into the fun of the thing, and treat levity with levity, but the last quoted sentence is a grave matter, for in it is embodied that quintessence of pharisaical self-righteousness that makes the ecclesiastical clique to which the speaker belongs, hurl its little lumps of petrified antiquity at the heads of its spiritual fathers, whom by every principle it professes, it is bound to reverence. The amendment was carried by 105 to 111. The Bishop of London, taking his cue, as is his wont, from the tone of the meeting, forgot his oft-repeated asseverations of sympathy with the women's claim, and declared his opinion that "the vast majority of women were against other women haranguing [sic] them in Church." But the Bishop of Stepney reminded his hearers that slaves had been pronounced to prefer their slavery to freedom.

To those outside ecclesiastical circles all this may seem as a storm in a teacup. But the tone adopted in the Church House at Whitsuntide has, in fact, a profound significance. For there the spirit of modern enlightenment was at close grips with a hoary priestly tradition, extending back long long ages before Christian era, a tradition which found expression in the idea that the medicine man or priest represented God to man, while the sinful woman or witch represented the devil. The anti-Suffragist used to say woman must not be politically enfranchised, because she could not fight with physical weapons; the religious pharisee of to-day, dragged at last into the open, denies her spiritual enfranchisement because he claims a monopoly in the spiritual armoury. The English Church Union invites signatures to a declaration that woman is "incapable of the grace of Holy Orders": the League of the Church Militant (Offices: Church House, S.W. 1) invites signatories from Communicants of the Church of England to a Memorial 'asserting the principles of the Catholic Church as to the fundamental equality of all baptised persons." Surely none who accept the gospel message in spirit and in truth can withhold the support of their name. A HELEN WARD

NAPOLEON AND WOMEN.

By WINIFRED STEPHENS.

Most women think of Napoleon as the arch-anti-feminist, tyrannical and cold to every aspect of womanhood save the purely materialistic. It was in a more tender and sentimental light that Madame Marcelle Tinayre represented the modern Casar in her lecture on "Napoleon and Josephine," at the French Institute on Thursday, evening.

Napoleon fell in love with Josephine at first sight. He declared his love after a fortnight's acquaintance. Though a voman of the world and the heroine of more than one adventure, Josephine was rather terrified by the hurricane of this her idmirer's first passion. Nevertheless, she allowed herself to be carried away by it-for she always found it difficult to say No." And that strange marriage between two incompatible temperaments was celebrated one evening in the Mayor's House the Chaussée d'Antin. Madame Tinayre did not tell how ong the bridegroom kept the bride and her friends waiting. But she did tell of the numerous contretemps which, for a less ordent lover, might have marred the bliss of the two days' honeymoon, Josephine's waning beauty, her multitudinous debts, the jealousy of her lap dog Fortuné, who bit Napoleon on the leg. Madame Tinayre also read some of the many passionate love-letters from the young commander in Italy to his bride letters which the indifferent Créole either left unanswered or replied to by short notes. Madame Tinayre told of a feigned liness pleaded as an excuse for not joining her husband, of the boredom of life in Milan, when Josephine finally brought herself to cross the Alps, of numerous indiscretions during Napoleon's absence in Egypt, and of his final disillusionment. From that time dated Napoleon's anti-feminism. Like most men he judged all women according to the woman who had most attracted him. He had found one woman—the woman par excellence for him-false, vain, trivial, egotistical, and unbusinesslike. Such faulty creatures were obviously unworthy of Napoleon's Corsican fellow-countrymen were right when they placed woman under man's dominion, forbidding her even to eat at the same table as her husband. In that spirit Napoleon framed the code which created modern France. "A woman should be as much the property of some man," he said, "as the gooseberry-bush is the property of the gardener." Hence, a Frenchwoman to-day only passes from her father's to her husband's tutelage, and can never attain to anything like freedom by becoming a widow (either "grass or sod," as the American said).

There existed for a long while, I am told, the leather armchair in which Napoleon sat, when, surrounded by his advisers, he drew up the Code. If his counsellors presumed to urge some opinion contrary to his own, the lawgiver would take his penknife and dig it furiously into the leather. By the time the Code was completed the chair presented a sorry appearance, and most of its lacerations were said to have resulted from pleas put in on behalf of women.

Napoleon, said Madame Tinayre, was too great to take his revenge on Josephine or her admirers. "No," we may add, "he reserved it for the whole of French womankind, and he took it in the Code."

In concluding, the lecturer made a brief reference to Napoleon's second marriage, to his grief at parting with Josephine, to her vehement protestations against the divorce, and to that dramatic scene in which she summoned to her aid all the resources of femininity. The grandmother in the Spanish play, recently rendered by Granville Barker, feared lest at a certain crisis her granddaughter might forget to faint. Josephine did not forget to faint, but she did forget (when the *préfet*, who was helping Napoleon to carry her upstairs, grasped her too roughly) to maintain the illusion.

IN THE HOME.

AN EXPERIENCE.

'Do you know, Cook, I'm to be done away with?''

"Likely as not at your month I'm thinking, if you waste half your time a-reading of newspapers."

"Come again," said the Parlourmaid, "you ain't even hit the margin. Have another try." "Well, perhaps your young man don't hold with your talk-

ing to the milkman so much, same as me."
"Wrong again. Now, suppose I saves your poor brain and

just tells you. Now, Cook, listen."
"Get on then," said Cook.

"This 'ere paper tells as how some inventor chap has made a table with an hole in it, and when gentry is a-sitting round ready, dinner just pops up through the floor, so to speak. First the plates, and they hands those to theirselves, as it were, as they jig past on a kind of trolley. (The plates, not the gentry, of course.) The cook down below hears and sees all what's a-goin' on."

"Heaven forbid!" from Cook. "It's bad enough as it is to hear what you hussies bring away with you."

"That's as may be; still, it does away with yours truly Jane Perks, parlourmaid, don't it, silly? A little while ago they was howling out they could get no servants, and now they ups and don't want us."

Here Bella, the kitchenmaid, struck in with "Farver he used to drive a cab, he did, and he says it don't do to be uppish with the gentry, he says, not even if you can taxi drive, 'cos even then there's them flying machines a-hoverin' over yer."

"That's enough, Bella—you fly back to the washing-up, I'll do all the hoverin', you ne'er fear."

"There's more to follow, Cook. Everywhere are ingenious labour-saving devices that ——."

"Stop reading such stuff and fandangle," replied Cook, I know 'em all, white tiles, patent handles, kettle as won't

boil over. What are a party's eyes and hands for I'd like to know? There's poor Sarah Biggs, cook at number 17, just martyred with fandangles. No nice open range in her kitchen; whole place a mass of wires, electric switches, telephones, and other humbugs, as would try the patience of a saint. Them contrivances will turn a Christian cook into an 'orrible accident one of these days. Sarah should have put her foot down leng ago, tactful, same as me. It happened this way. Three year ago come Christmas my Lady went to Paris, and brought back that there thing on the dresser. Coffee machine she called it. I keeps odds and ends in it now. Well as you know, me dear, I prides myself on my coffee, and I felt 'urt in me feelings, although my Lady didn't mean it that way. Anyhow, I got orders to use it for coffee, and I used it for coffee, with judgment, so to speak, as you will hear later. After I had had the thing for about two years, or thereabouts, somebody fresh dined here, and, of course, remarked how good the coffee was. Well-her Ladyship ups and says, 'Oh, you must see my coffee machine.' She made a sort of hobby recommending it to her friends.

"Turning to that there lanky lump of an Emma (here temporary, as our proper parlourmaid was a-takin' her holiday), 'Emma,' she says, 'kindly bring me what Cook uses for making coffee,' and Emma she takes up my old black coffee pot in one hand, and the machine thing in t'other, and explained to her Ladyship how I made the coffee in the old black pot and popped it into the machine thing after (so using it right enough). They didn't half laugh hearty either—especially her Ladyship. I could hear her down in the basement. Next day I was told not to bother to use it no more. And that was the beginning and end of fandanglums in my kitchen. And now, miss, if you've wasted enough time, you will get on and do something for a change, same as me."

I. D. DUFFUS

REVIEWS.

Spiritualism and the New Psychology. By Millais Culpin. (Edward Arnold. 6s.)

This is an interesting and timely little book. Its object is to present to the lay reader the point of view of the new psychology, for the purpose of examining modern spiritualism and the claims of the spiritualists in the light of scientific psychology. Spiritualism is subjected to a sane and dispassionate criticism. The book will be particularly welcome to the many who, themselves incredulous of the spiritualists' evidence, are, through ignorance, unable to argue against them when they appear to be so obviously high-minded and in earnest.

What the new psychology has added to human knowledge is simply and clearly stated. The fundamental argument against the spiritualists is to be found in the fact of dissociation, which is explained. It is shown that all kinds of actions, controlled by their unconscious minds, may be carried out by persons who, in their conscious minds, are themselves quite unaware of these actions. Such persons are termed "dissociates" by Dr. Culpin. Every one, in a mild way, is a dissociate; that is to say, we perform semi-automatic actions without a full consciousness of them. Dissociates proper are seen in cases of hysteria and shell shock; they may do an elaborate series of actions of which they have no knowledge when in their normal mind.

Dr. Culpin develops his argument to show that people such as water-diviners and mediums are dissociates; the same is true, but in a lesser degree, of those who eagerly believe in these marvellous beings. The dissociate is probably self-deceived and perfectly honest, although sometimes the habit of dissociation has been begun with conscious trickery. Examples of alleged supernatural happenings are taken from "The Gate of Remembrance" and from Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond," and in every case a feasible natural explanation is given.

From the general point of view this book is most interesting in showing up the pathetic credulity of mankind. And it is this credulity which has produced a crew of charlatans who batten on it. Unfortunately, unsentimental common sense is not popular as a criterion of the truth; an earnest voicing of subconscious desire is preferred—witness how gladly the "Russians-in-England" rumour was believed in 1914. The unemotional common sense of this book is salutary in this age of sentimental crazes.

R A A.

Psychology and Psychotherapy. By William Brown, M.A., M.D., D.Sc. (Arnold. 8s. 6d.)

There was a time in the early days of science when anyone might hope to discover the philosopher's stone, and turn base metals to gold. Modern science can do things almost as wonderful in the field of physics and chemistry, but the fine adventure of the early days is over, laws have been discovered, and the horizon of possible miracles has closed in. In psychology we are still in the age of the marvellous; psychology is not altogether a new science, but, until comparatively recently, it has only been studied abstractly, without practical experimental application, so that its interest was merely academic.

Now that psychotherapy is more and more being practised on actual men and women suffering mental and physical ailments, the laws of psychology have become matters of vital interest. But so little, as yet, is known for certain as to how our minds and emotions work, and what we could make of ourselves if we really understood how we work, that we are still in the midst of the age of miraculous possibilities. Dr. William Brown is essentially a practical psychologist, and he has plenty of experience in the treatment both of civilian and war cases. He is not a wizard or magician, but an M.A. and M.D. (Oxon.) and D.Sc. (London), but his accounts of cases read like fairy tales. He is

not strictly a Freudian in the methods he uses for psychotherapy; he believes, indeed, that psycho-analysis is useful for some cases, but especially in treating shell-shock cases, he uses hypnotism, with very satisfactory results. Hypnotism fell into considerable disrepute in modern psychotherapy, but Dr. Brown claims that the way in which he uses it is not open to the objections usually brought against this form of treatment. He does not use it, as it has been used, to force upon the patient countersuggestions contradicting his symptoms and delusions-this is now admitted to be no good as a permanent cure, though it may have momentary beneficial effects. What Dr. Brown uses hypnotism for is as a short cut in the search for lost memories, and still more, lost emotions. The theory he holds is that many cases of neuroses occur as a result of over-repression of some violent emotion at a time of crisis, such as fear under shell fire. What appears to happen is that violent emotion, if it is not allowed to work itself off in the appropriate way at the time when it occurs, does not die down but remains pent up seeking for expression: neurotic symptoms are simply the indirect expression of this pent up emotion. Dr. Brown worked during the war at an advanced neurological centre behind the firing line, and shell-shock cases were brought to him within a few hours. of the onset of their symptoms. He claims that with cases taken in this early stage his method never failed. It consisted in hypnotising the patient and then suggesting to him that he is again in the trenches, or wherever he was when he broke down, and that he is feeling again just what he then felt. The patient would spring from the bed, shout, grovel on the floor in a frenzy of terror: the emotion, repressed at the original moment of its occurrence, is allowed to work itself out. After a night's rest these cases were all found to be cured.

In civilian cases, or shell-shock cases of long standing, the treatment is not so simple as this. With such cases Dr. Brown would use much more analysis of the waking subject, though even with such cases he finds hypnotism a useful short cut for the recovery of important memories which obstinately elude recall. He can put patients successively through their childish birthdays, right back to the age of two, to discover at what point in their lives nervous symptoms first showed themselves, and the patient will act out, with every appearance of truth, the events of any day he chooses to ask for. But whatever the details of the treatment the final object is always the same, the working off of some emotion repressed at the time of its occurrence, and persisting ever since in a state of dissociation from the normal consciousness pressing constantly for an outlet, and expressing itself in the form of neurotic symptoms.

Besides numbers of fascinating cases, the book contains some very able chapters explaining and criticising Freud's theories. Anyone who is interested in psychotherapy will find the whole book extremely well worth reading.

Children's Dreams. By C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc. (Longmans, 5s.)

This book contains a collection of the dreams of schoolchildren of all classes between the ages of five and eighteen.

It has the great advantage that the children examined were not specially selected for any nervous peculiarities, but taken at random, so that whatever general characteristics emerge from the comparison of their dreams may be taken as more or less typical of normal child psychology. The fact that large numbers of children were studied also obviates the danger, liable to arise from very careful intensive study of a few cases, of mistaking individual peculiarities for general characteristics. For these reasons this book is a useful contribution to the study of child psychology, but it is disappointing, because so little is made of the interesting material collected.

DRAMA.

"The Gipsy Princess,' at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

JUNE 3, 1921.

I did have a faint hope, when I went to see "The Gipsy Princess," that it might depart a little from the formula of musical comedy. But I was disappointed, for I only found the same gay scene, the same lovely girls, the same would-be attractive young men, who, somehow, the moment they are good-looking or attractive, fill you with a kind of shame.

The story is hardly worth telling; the usual Prince of a rococo kingdom falls in love with the usual peasant, or dancer, or singer—on this occasion a cabaret artist. There is a royal father and mother in the background, who summon the young prince home, but not before he goes through a musical comedy marriage ceremony with Sylva, the cabaret singer. In the next act we are transported to a thé dansant at the Royal Palace, and the engagement of the Prince to his cousin Countess Stasi is announced. Sylva, of course, appears disguised as the wife of an English peer, who is the engaging comic man of the piece, and—but I really cannot go on telling the story, it is too silly. All ends in the cabaret again with the lovers united. I came away in a state of futile exasperation, but the audience was most enthusiastic, almost rapturous. As that is the effect everyone concerned in the production ardently desired, it is, perhaps, unfair to be exasperated with the authors of the book and the lyrics, instead of with the public which approves them.

Kalman's music, though not original or distinguished, has charm. Sari Petras sings and acts well. She has the technique of an experienced and talented light opera singer. M. de Jari, the tenor, has a rich, sensuous voice, and he sings in a rich, sensuous manner. He spoke the word "Sylva" very well, in varying tones of passion, remonstrance, regret, yearning, &c., which was all that was required of him. I enjoyed the duets between these two accomplished singers, and Mark Lester's whistling song, and, perhaps most of all, the way Miss Phyllis Titmuss moves about the stage in the second act. She has a lovely, hoydenish grace when she likes; she is lissom and strong; she has beautiful eyes, and I believe she could act as well as dance if she were to study. Her voice is passable, but she does not know how to sing, how to phrase, or express emotion, she just sings her few songs like a schoolgirl. But she has real charm, and if I were the Prince I would not desert her for Sylva in spite of the cabaret singer's pretty voice and cultured art.

"Man and Superman," at Hampstead.

This is the third time that I have seen "Man and Superman;" for I had the good fortune to see the original Court Theatre production, with Miss Lillah McCarthy as Ann and Mr. Granville Barker as Tanner, and also Mr. Robert Loraine's revival of the play, in which he played Tanner and Miss Pauline Chase Ann. This memorable past has induced in me an odious mood, desirous of making comparisons, not so much of the players and of the productions, as of the impression given by the play then and now.

At first sight it was a brilliant, intellectual comedy, full of up-to-date jokes about motor-cars and mothers. At second sight, under the forceful personality of Mr. Loraine, it became extravaganza with a strange kind of intellectual musketeer, D'Artagnan Tanner. Now . . . well, it is still a delight to listen to Mr. Shaw's vigorous prose, but it is a play about a ather old-fashioned and sometimes tiresome couple, Ann and l'anner. It is amusing, but not in the same way, for which, suppose, we must blame the war. Poor dear Ann and the life force! Not that the life force is out of date, but Ann's plan of campaign would not have seduced a subaltern, still less alleged advanced thinker such as Tanner. Ann, at the eryman, was not the Everywoman that Mr. Shaw thought e had created. Much of Tanner's talk is also dated; of course, lot of it is sheer Gasconade, for he, like Ann, is a liar, but a more successful one inasmuch as he deceives himself. I have n uneasy feeling that, on previous occasions, we were apt to believe him. If Ann and Tanner are now shown up, Violet Robinson has come to her own; her hard, practical nature has been proof against wear. The weepy Tavy, a recurring figure n the Shaw drama, never was real; even Mr. Shaw can claim o more than that he is taken from Mozart: a palimpsest, not character. In creating Straker, the New Man, Mr. Shaw has

contrived a biological blind alley: still, in such matters, Nature herself is not above reproach.

The Everyman settings of the second and last acts were not those described by the author, but were interesting and effective. In the second act, instead of the drive, we see the porch of a Georgian house, looking outwards from the house; it is a cool lemon-tinted scene. The Granada scene is a villa verandah. Spain and the scorching sun are indicated by a pervading rich orange hue, but the paint is too smooth and new; it would be better blistered and dirtier. Both these scenes are solid built up scenes

are solid built up scenes.

Mr. Nicholas Hannen was Tanner, and played him in the earlier, Granville Barker vein. He was made up as a young Shaw, complete with goat-nibbled beard. Without my claiming to be an expert judge on these matters, he seemed to me to adopt the authentic Mephistophelean stance, and the characteristic shoulder-shrugging, body-swinging movements: his general appearance was, indeed, adequately jaegerish. Mr. Hannen was quite good, but not sufficiently master of his words to do himself justice: the neat, Shavian dialogue does not permit undetected improvisation to carry the actor through.

Miss Muriel Pratt did not succeed too well with Ann; unfortunately, she has not the profile nor the general appearance of Ann. Time has made Ann a more difficult part. As Violet, Miss Hazell Jones was a great success; she played her with a fine assurance. Mr. William Armstrong did what he could to make us believe in the epicene Octavius. As Straker, Mr. Brember Wills struck me as being miscast. Mr. Felix Aylmer made the most of young Malone.

As an interesting archæological fact, it must be placed on record that the Shavian does still exist. It, the Shavian pursang (I leave the translation of this French phrase to Miss Eliza Doolittle), existed on the second night of "Man and Superman" in greater numbers than I believed possible. Its characteristic is an anticipatory guffaw before the joke and ecstatic whispering after. I begin to understand why Mr. Shaw is so down on theatre audiences.

R. A. A.

"The Tartan Peril," at the Duke of Yorks.

There is an old legend that it takes a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's head. After seeing "The Tartan Peril" we have an uneasy impression that the author must have undergone an operation to get these jokes out of him. We are sometimes in doubt as to whether it was worth while. In any case, it is surely rather a pity to weave these farcical trivialities around a subject with which it is impossible not to have serious associations—the subject of an industrial dispute. Even the author himself seems to have been carried away by the notion we all have that strikes are important, for he quite failed to treat the window-smashing, attempted assassination episodes in the rollicking, hilarious spirit that was demanded by his plot. Nor were the pathetic, if somewhat irrelevant, allusions to the deceased "mother," and her devotion to Hudson's," in keeping with the mood in which we snigger because an American says "appendiceetis," and guffaw when the man at the telephone thinks he hears "He's drinking Bass" instead of "He's sinking fast."

The acting was cheerful and rapid. The best individual work was done by Mr. Campbell Gullan and Mr. E. H. Paterson, and it was a pity that the other Scotch character, Maggie Dudgeon, was not also performed by one of the encroaching nationality. Certainly we heard some odd dialects from the stage—just what part of the States did Mr. Dunscombe come from, I wonder? Have you ever heard an American say "Popper'll see to you"?

It seems as if the author of "The Woman and the Apple," the one-act play which precedes "The Tartan Peril," had meant it for the Grand Guignol, but on its being rejected by that theatre, had toned it down and given it a happy ending. The poor heroine had a hard choice between her lover, a murderous doctor, and her husband, a sentimental hanging-judge; but no doubt she was right to stick to her husband, and in this case, we feel sure, virtue was its own reward. The doctor would have poisoned her in a week.

It is not altogether astonishing that these plays were withdrawn so soon.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

THE PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

MADAM,—May I ask for space to reply to Mrs. Bethune-Baker's letter of May 27th? She is entirely mistaken about the letter to the *Times* of October 23rd, 1916. This letter asked that venereal disease should be placed on the footing of other identification. of May 27th? She is entirely mistaken about the letter to the Times of October 23rd, 1916. This letter asked that venereal disease should be placed on the footing of other infecticus diseases, and treated as such. We hoped that our treatment of it might later be brought into line with that of other great democracies—Australia and most of the States of the U.S.A., Denmark, and others. Briefly speaking, their methods are the same. Anyone suffering from venereal disease is required to notify it to his own doctor. If the doctor discovers it, he tells the patient. The patient is required to come for treatment. He may change his doctor, if he notifies the first one. He—or she—is registered as a number, not as a name, to avoid exposure. If the patient does not continue the treatment he is warned by the doctor fuice. If he is still recalcitrant the doctor informs the public authority of If the patient does not continue the treatment he is warhed by the doctor twice. If he is still recalcitrant the doctor informs the public authority of the case by name, and I am told that the dread of this exposure has almost always been found sufficient. This law, or one closely resembling it, has been passed in most of the States of the U.S.A., where women have the

I hope that this letter may do something to dispel the ignora nope that this letter had do solutioning to display the solution of which of the solution of t

With regard to the first part of her letter it appears to me necessary that boys and girls, when they have arrived at a proper age, should not be left in ignorance of the terrible risks they run.

FILEN ASKWITH.

MADAM,—Will you please permit me to explain to Miss Alison Neilans that in my opinion moral, social, and legal measures are necessary to control venereal disease, as well as the medical measure of disinfection? Prophylaxis will not protect drunken men, for example, nor does chastity prove effective with women who are driven by poverty into prostitution. As to the system of self-disinfection, the tendency is for diseased women to succeed in contaminating men faster than we can instruct the men in self-disinfection; hence some measure of control or supervision of loose women is certainly necessary and desirable. This can best be obtained in properly conducted licensed houses, and my opinion is that it is morally, socially, and medically much better to have properly conducted licensed houses we had in Paris) rather than the improperly conducted unlicensed houses we have all over England. From the licensed houses in the City of Paris we got practically no disease at all during the war: practically all the disease came from the street women; and their supervision is necessary in addition to the establishment of licensed houses. Seeing that it is at present impossible to exercise suitable control over loose women in England, self-disinfection for men and for women is the only practical measure offering any hope of diminishing the ravages of these social scourges. Nevertheless, I have always emphasised the fact that the unlicensed house is much more dangerous than the licensed house, in the same way as the sly-grog shop is more dangerous than the public house. During the war, in association with French and other medical officers, I supervised one licensed house in particular in Paris. Many, many hundreds of men—British, American, and Overseas troops—went to this house during 1918 and 1919, and we did not get one single case of venereal disease reported in that house either among the women or among the men. This was because immediate self-disinfections. Paris. Many, many season to this house during 1918 and 1919, and we did not get one single case of venereal disease reported in that house either among the women or among the men. This was because immediate self-disinfection was carried out as a matter of routine by both the men and the women. Speaking in regard to licensed houses, the Medical Officer in charge of the British Medical Report Centre in Paris said in April, 1918:—

British Medical Report Centre in Paris said in April, 1918:—

"He had not found one case of V.D. contracted in a licensed house in the City of Paris, and he could only suppose that the people who were responsible for putting the licensed houses in Paris out of bounds knew nothing at all about the lacts of the case. In the licensed houses of the City of Paris during the year 1917, only five cases of V.D. were contracted, and in 1918, up to April 20th (the day he was speaking), THERE HAD NOT BEEN ONE CASE OF V.D. CONTRACTED IN A LICENSED HOUSE IN THE CITY OF PAINS. Out of 200 women arrested on the streets of Paris during the month of April, 1918, over 25 per cent. were found to be infected with V.D. But this was much better than in 1917. In the months of November and December, 1917, the French authorities had made a round-up on one Boulevard of 71 women, OF WHOM FIFTY-FIVE WERE INFECTED WITH V.D. . . On another Boulevard about one hundred women were arrested, and NINETY-ONE PER CENT WERE INFECTED WITH V.D.. . CENT. WERE INFECTED WITH V.D."

of whom firty-five were likely with with constant about one hundred women were arrested, and Ninety-one fer cent. Were infected with those for the American Army of Occupation (which, despite what your correspondents say, does advocate self-disinfection very thoroughly):—

January-October, 1920, and and sheef gor. And the self-use say, one for the Association had for the data per those of the Moral and Social Hygiene Association had another conference (under the auspices of the Sop...)

Women's International League) in Essex Hall, Strand, on June 8th, at 10.30 and 2.30, I think the remainder of the very large questions raised by this correspondence may be left over for the present.

Ettie A. Rout.

Madam,—In a letter with the above heading Lady Askwith advocates the instruction of members of the public in the methods of self-disinfection as being the most effective preventive of venereal disease; in support of this advocacy she refers to "actual figures" supplied by the medical officer of Portsmouth. Portsmouth is a place where venereal disease has been prevalent, but the very fact that it is a naval base discounts largely the support apparently given by its figures, in this way: it is comparatively easy to teach and demonstrate the methods of self-disinfection to companies of men who live artificially segregated from the general public, whose movements and times of going out and of coming in are under control. Those who advocate the public teaching of self-disinfection for men, say that "promptly and efficiently carried out it is an almost certain preventive of venereal disease." and in places like Portsmouth it is possible in many cases for the authorities to see that it is "promptly and efficiently carried out." But the instruction of the general public in civilian communities in the methods of self-disinfection (by leaflets, I presume), is a very different and much more difficult matter; and when your correspondent says "there is only one argument of any importance brought against" this method (the argument that the sense of security may increase unchastity) she quite overlooks this argument, which is one of importance, namely, that in many cases so-called self-disinfection carried out by a man labouring under excitement, and in many instances rendered clumsy and careless from the effects of alcohol, is bound to be hopelessly inefficient, and, in fact, useless.

Vour correspondent quotees the names of eminent men who support nefficient, and, in fact, useless

nefficient, and, in fact, useless.

Your correspondent quotes the names of eminent men who support the method advocated by her; a list of equally eminent men could be quoted who are convinced that this method is wrong. The great preventive of unchastity and its frequent sequel, venereal disease, must be public opinion; the raising of the public and private standard of morality; the promotion of an equal moral standard for both sexes; as further factors, the encouragement of early marriage, the provision of healthy recreation and amusements, the prevention of drunkenness, and the provision of free medical treatment for all those who acquire venereal disease.

venereal disease.

The fear of acquiring venereal disease acts as a deterrent in some cases, where the individual would otherwise indulge in sexual intercourse, and in some cases the fear of pregnancy occurring similarly restrains. But for vast numbers of young people of both sexes, public opinion on moral questions, the standard of morality set by the community in which they live, is one of the strongest factors in determining their conduct. If young men, on reaching adult age, are instructed in self-disinfection, by means of leaflets, or by doctors, or by their fathers, they must conclude that the State, the medical profession, their own fathers, regard it as almost hopeless to expect chastity in sexual

It is "self-disinfection for men" that your correspondent advocates: this may either be the admission of the great difficulties in the way of the practice of self-disinfection for women, difficulties which are very generally admitted by all those who seek to deal with veneral disease; or it may be on the lines of the age-old discrimination between the sexes in

AGNES PICKEN SALMON.

Madam,—Having been invited by Mr. Wansey Bayly to contribute a short expression of my views on the debatable point of widespread information in regard to venereal disease, I write to say that, after considerable hesitation, I have thrown in my lot with his society, without ceasing to be a member of what may be termed the more orthodox effort, warder Covernmental appointment. der Governmental auspices.

It would be absurd to deny that there are two sides to the dilemma

It would be absurd to deny that there are two sides to the dilemma which must face all thoughtful reformers, and it is within reason to argue that the removal of fear is calculated to dissipate self-restraint in regard to sexual passion. When, however, I consider the fortuitousness of the penalty, as also its visitation on the purely innocent, and its recurrence in later generations, I have come to the conclusion that the scale is weighed down in favour of careful, but fearless dissemination of truth. Certainly, I have never met a doctor of any standing, or a priest of any common sense who does not concur in this decision, while we have to realise that the whole question must be largely treated from a purely scientific point of view if this terrible disease is ever to be eliminated. For myself, the alleged conflict between religion and science, of which such a fuss is made, does not exist, and I never can believe that the evasion, or covering up of truth can ever achieve permanent good, or reflect the Mind of God.

Also, I am absolutely certain that in the vast majority of cases the

Also, I am absolutely certain that in the vast majority of cases the trouble comes, not to the expert or practised offender, but too often to the affectionate and (I won't burke the word) piously minded, who for some strange reason are taken off their feet by an irresistible force which some strange reason are taken off their feet by an irresistible force which they do not in the least understand, and when confronted with the result, they are too ashamed and too sensitive to seek for immediate relief. What are conventionally called the bad are generally pretty careful of their own skins, but it is the amorous youth of either sex who, confusing the highest and the lowest sensations, fall into a hell from which knowledge and courageous candour would have saved them if it had been administered in time. No words of mine can express my profound and respectful pity for those on whom the scourge falls, and it is grossly illogical to talk about sin finding people out, when any amount of far worse offenders escape scot free and are too often cowards and hypocrites enough to preach on the point, forgetful of the rock whence they were hewn and the pit whence every single one of us is digged. I am aware of what a padre draws down on his head when he gives vent to such statements, but I make them nevertheless, and I we'come these splendid

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doctors who, at the expense of their own practice, have no thought whatever except to purify, brace and save their country.

On the contrary (and there is an "on the contrary"), God forbid that I should say half a word which might be translated into a plea for naturalism, compared to the gospel of absolute chastity before marriage and of loyalty afterwards, which is far rarer than is supposed, while he would be not only a fiend but a fool who preached any other doctrine as the ideal. Unfortunately we are not dealing with an ideal world, else there would be no cause for Mr. Bayly's Society. What we have to face is a horrible curse which is being increased every day by the fateful misuse of the word ignorance for innocence. Let the world know, then, in the most trenchant language, coupled with the reverence due to youth, what this whole business means from start to finish, and, believe me, years hence countless generations will rise up to call these pioneers blessed at whom it is easy enough to throw stones, inspired by Mrs. Grundy and by those who owe their own escape to luck rather than to management.

Excuse the frankness of this opinion, but I most earnestly pray that the day may not be far off when every single boy and every single girl shall be armed from head to foot with the panoply known as knowledge of the truth before it comes to their inevitable turn to enter the battle. Each case demands, however, special treatment, and due regard should be paid to the psychological moment, on which all teachers of youth are in entire agreement.

youth are in entire agreement.

Chaplain of the Savoy, W.C. [This correspondence mus: now cease.—Ed.]

WOMEN AND NEO-MALTHUSIANISM.

Madam,—I do not wish to argue the rights and wrongs of the case r and against Neo-Malthusianism discussed by Mr. Harold Cox and for and against Neo-Maithusianism discussed by Mr. Harold Cox and Mrs. Prewett, but I should like to enter a plea for the discussion of the subject on its merits, devoid of a talse sentimentality. In the first place, with the Divorce Court lists daily before our eyes, it is impossible to argue that sexual passion is the exclusive possession of the male. Every honest woman with a knowledge of life must acknowledge that the pursuit of the male by the female is at least as keen as the pursuit of the female by the male.

Further, any woman who has spent her life in the world and not in the seclusion of a home must admit that the representation of woman as a being of different and finer clay from man is contrary to the facts, Women as a rule are intensely practical, often intensely materialistic. Women less often than men devote themselves to the pursuit of

As to Mrs. Prewett's question whether those who support the use of contraceptives would choose for a mother a woman who had subjected herself to such practices, many a woman, looking back on a home in which her own mother was prematurely worn out in the bearing and upbringing of too many children, is thankful to realise that the mothers of to-day can be spared that physical and mental degradation by access

MARRIED LIFE IN MODERN DRAMA.

MARRIED LIFE IN MODERN DRAMA.

Madam,—I am anxious to introduce our paper to a wider public and therefore make a practice of leaving it at hotels, station waiting-rooms, and other places where "all and sundry" are likely to drop in. I thoroughly approve the serious discussion in its pages of every subject which (like the Majority Report of the Commission on the Divorce Laws or like Birth Control) is really an urgent question of practical politics, though I have my doubts as to the wisdom of its discussing every question which is being ventilated in select circles of "advanced" young people. But I do deprecate such reckless statements as the following, the first of which I quote verbatim from a review I read in your issue of the 6th of this month; the second of which I quote from memory from an issue of perhaps a year ago or more:—

(1) The statement that "In plays where the scene is copied from real life . . . characters who are already married do not regard the matter as settled, but are continually wondering whether they ought to remain bound to a partner whom they have ceased to love, or who is a criminal, a lunatic, a fool, or a drunkard, &c."

(2) A suggestion that all sensible people must approve the conduct of a man in a novel who contracted an illegal union.

I would suggest, madam, that some of your contributors have lost the sense of proportion and are confusing the thoughts and opinions of a comparatively small set of intellectuals with the "real life" of the great mass of the nation. At all events, I am quite sure that those men and women who—whether unquestioningly or as the result of reflection—are convinced that it is immoral to contract unions contrary alike to the law of Christ and the law of their country, and in violation of their own solemn vow to take wife or husband "for better, for worse... till death us do part," are at least as good specimens of the normal Englishman or us do part," are at least as good specimens of the normal Englishman or Englishwoman as the characters in the amazing modern plays reviewed from week to week in your columns.

M. DOROTHEA JORDAN

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The second annual general meeting of the Women's Engineering Society was held at 46, Dover Street, W., on Friday, May 20th, at 7 p.m., Lady Parsons presiding. In spite of general industrial troubles, the Society can look back on the year's work and feel that substantial progress has been made. Public interest is growing, and several lectures in the winter months have been enthusiastically attended. One of the most notable features of the year has been the formation of Atalanta, Ltd., a small engineering works at Loughborough, run by women for women, and although it is, perhaps, negligible in size, work has already been accomplished on a commercial basis. A most important and far-reaching event was the recognition of women to membership of the principal Engineering Institutions, and this will be of the greatest encouragement to women who welcome the opportunity to compete for the privilege on exactly the same terms as men.

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

Telegraphic Address: Voiceless, Phone, London.

Telephone: Museum 6910.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DEMONSTRATION, HYDE PARK,

At a recent meeting of the League of Nations N.U.S.E.C. Committee, it was agreed to take part in this Demonstration. The N.U.S.E.C. is to have its own special platform among the nine platforms on the occasion, and speakers will be announced

LECTURES ON PARLIAMENTARY AND ELECTION WORK.

The following three lectures will be given at the Women's Institute, 92, Victoria Street, S.W. 1, at 5.30 p.m. An informal social gathering, with tea at 5 p.m., will be held beforehand.

Tuesday, June 14th, "Parliamentary Procedure." Captain G. E. W. Bowyer, M.C., M.P.

Bowyer, M.C., M.P.
Tuesday, June 2st, "How to Conduct a Political Campaign Outside Parliament." Mrs. Oliver Strachey.
Tuesday, June 28th, "Parliamentary Elections." Mrs. Corbett Ashby (Prospective Parliamentary Candidate for Richmond), F. C. Rivers, Esq. (Secretary to the London Liberal Federation).

This course is specially intended for Parliamentary Secretaries of Societies, speakers, election workers, &c. Admission, 2s. a single lecture; 5s. for course (including tea).

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF OFFICERS, London, Friday and Saturday, July 15th and 16th, 1921.

Secretaries of Societies are reminded that it will greatly facilitate arrangements at Headquarters if names of representa tives be sent in as early as possible.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY-URGENT.

Members of our Societies helped considerably on the occasion of the Debate in the Senate on December 8th, 1920, in asking members of the Cambridge Senate to go up to Cambridge to vote in favour of the admission of women

We now urge our members to help again by at once pressing any members of the Senate they may know, to go up to Cambridge on June 16th to vote for Recommendation I., which is the scheme described in The Woman's Leader of last week. This scheme, although a compromise, is a good compromise and is one that the women's Colleges are prepared to accept. The scheme withholds membership of the Senate, and of the Electoral Roll. But it gives almost everything else-in the student stage, membership of the University and full degrees; in the graduate stage, eligibility for all professorships and teaching posts, likewise eligibility for all University boards and syndicates." It, moreover, proposes the admission of two women to the Council of the Senate, as representatives of

Recommendation II. is thoroughly unsatisfactory; it proposes to confer titular degrees only upon women, and reserves to the University the power to determine the numbers it admits to instruction. These proposals will not remove any of the difficulties under which women at Cambridge are now placed.

There is good reason to believe that the admission of women to full membership of the University was denied on December 8th owing to the supporters of the women's cause being overconfident of success, and, therefore, not taking the trouble to register their votes. It must be seen to that this does not happen again, and we beg our Societies to help in every way possible

BY - ELECTIONS.

Preparations are being made for active work in connection with the forthcoming by-elections, St. George's, Westminster, and Redcliffe and Heywood Division. The following interesting notes of the recent Penrith by-election have been sent by Mrs. . E. Marshall, Hon. Secretary of the Keswick Society. Our Society at Keswick is to be congratulated on the good appearance it made on this occasion.

DEPUTATIONS TO CANDIDATES.—" The value of sending deputations to candidates was fully proved in this instance. The two subjects on which deputations had been asked for were Women's Enfranchisement and the League of Nations, The

Coalition candidate realised, as he had not done before, that it behoved him to know all about these questions, and that vague expressions of general approval would not content his constituents. His subsequent references in his speeches were much more definite and satisfactory. The Liberal candidate, after receiving both deputations the same morning, made the two bjects the climax of his speech that evening to the largest audience he had addressed. It gratified us, and undoubtedly impressed him, to notice that these two subjects received more enthusiastic and prolonged applause than any others.

There could be no doubt that the recognition of Women's Equal Citizenship, in its widest application, was a thoroughly popular one, even the candidate's opponents among the audience cheering him heartily on that point. This fact was no surprise to us, but it is long since there has been an opportunity such as an election affords for demonstrating it publicly, and the result vas a welcome proof that the Suffrage work of the past years had been well and truly done.

The Speaker has sat for this Division without opposition for twenty-five years. There are disadvantages as well as honour to a constituency to have the Speaker as Member. He is always in his place and can never vote! No impassioned appeal to his head or his heart can ever be made by friends or opponents. A treatise on this subject might be written."

WESTMINSTER (St. George's) By-Election.—Workers are urgently wanted at once to help organise meetings for women voters, &c. Telephone or call at the office for further infor-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LEGAL POSITION OF WOMEN AS WIVES AND MOTHERS. (Éngland and Wales.) Rosamond Smith. 3d.

Two new pamphlets, which should be valuable to all interested in the legal position of women, have been published for the N.U.S.E.C. by Messrs. King & Son, Ltd., this week.

Miss Smith gives a summary of the most important points in regard to the present legal position of wives and mothers. Many of the legal disabilities under which married women still labour are wholly unrealised, as fortunately Acts of Parliament are not necessary to secure fair play and justice in the case of

As Miss Smith says in her sentences: "A little goodwill and organisation, and the legal disabilities of married women will become a tale that is told and a dream which a new generation

SCOTTISH LAW AS IT AFFECTS WOMEN. Eunice Murray, 2d.

Mrs. Murray describes in this pamphlet the legal position of the wife and mother in Scotland, which in some cases is in advance of English law. Divorce, for instance, is on an equal footing for men and women, and no wife can be completely disinherited by her husband. English social students often fail to realise the interesting differences between English and Scottish law, and this pamphlet, as well as that of Miss Smith. should be read by all who stand for Equal Citizenship.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

BRISTOL S.E.C.

The annual report of the Bristol Society has just reached us. Resignations of several officers have interrupted the year's work, but some excellent meetings are reported.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE SEC.

The annual report of this Society has just reached us. This Society has worked in co-operation with our women's organisa tions in Leicester in connection with Local Government elections, hild welfare, &c. Questions were sent to candidates standing for the City Council, and letters were written to local Members f Parliament, and to the Government, on Equal Franchise Widows' Pensions, Equal Guardianship, Women in the Civil

COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION. 8 p.m. At West Ham, Red Triangle Club, Plaistow. Speaker: J. H. Clynes, Esq.

JUNE 7. At Bristol, David Thomas Memorial Lecture Hall. Speaker: Rev. Hudson Shaw. At Bradfield, Berks. Women's Institute. Speaker: Miss Rachel Parsons.

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

ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE.

JUNE 7.

Public Meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, at 5.30 p.m.,
Subject: "The Moral Environment of British Troops: with Special
Reference to the Rhineland."

Speakers: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Rev. B. C. Hopson (late Chaplain
to the Forces), the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, Mr. Douglas White.

Chair: Dr. Helen Wilson, J.P.

CREWE HOUSE BAZAAR.

JUNE 3, 1921.

In aid of the Great Northern Hospital, Holloway, at Crewe Pouse, Curzon Street. To be opened at 11.30 a.m.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

IIVE X.
In the Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn.
Speaker: Miss E. A. Browning, on "Women's Pioneer Housing,"
Chair: Mrs. Aldridge.

HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM.

JUNE 3.

Public Meeting, at Caxton Hall, Westminster,
Speakers: Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton, Miss Margaret Bondfield J.P.,
F. E. Wintle, Esq., and Mr. Spencer Miller (on "Some Recent American
Experiments in Penal Reform").

Chair: Lt.-Col. Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P.

8.15 p.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

A Mock Election will be held at Bedford College, Regent's Park, at 3 p.m. Chair: Miss Kathleen Fitzgerald, B.A.
Miss Elsie Morton (of the P. R. Society) will explain the P. R. System.

THE PIONEER CLUB.

JUNE 7.
Subject: "Laureates of the Nursery," lecture with readings by Miss Crosby Heath.
Chair: Miss R. Cooke.
8.15 p.

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB.

JUNE 8.
5. Gratton Street, Piccadilly, W.
Subject: "The Mother's Defence League."
Speaker: Miss. Mina Boyle.
Chairman: Mrs. Cecil Chesterton.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF GIRLS' CLUBS.

However, at the Haves, Swanwick, Derbyshire, akers include: Rev. Wilmot Brooke, Miss Lloyd Davies, Mrs. George Morgan, Mrs. Arnold Glover, Hon. Lliy Montagu, J.P., Miss Dewar, Miss Newcombe, Miss Escreet, Miss Irene Cox, &c.

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PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OR STUDENTS received in married lady's private house, close Gloucester Road Station; own bedroom and use of a sitting room; partial board; garden; telephone; £3 3s. weekly; references exchanged.—Warburton, 18, Hereford Square, S.W.7.

A UTHORS.—Wanted, MSS. of every description for publication or placement. Novels, scrials, children's stories, religious and educational works, traye) plays, poetry, short stories, articles, &c., &c. Promising new writers specially sought. Est. 1905. — Write first instance, "Authors," Box 208, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.

ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE

THE MORAL ENVIRONMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS: with special reference to the Rhineland

PUBLIC MEETING TUESDAY, JUNE 7th. 5.30 P.M. Central Hall, Westminster.

Speakers: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.; Rev. B. C. Hopson (late Chaplain to the Forces The Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln; Dr. Douglas White, (late R.A.M.C.) Chair: Dr. Helen Wilson, J.P.

Admission Free. Reserved Seats 1/6 on application to Secretary:-A M. & S. H. Orchard House Gt Smith St. S.W. 1

THE DISTRICT INFIRMARY,

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES (BEDS—180).

INCREASE OF STAFF WITH THE OBJECT OF REDUCING THE HOURS OF DUTY TO EIGHT PER DAY.

There are vacancies for twelve probationers, who must be well educated women between the age of 19 and 28. The training is for three years. Salary £24, £30, £36 per annum, in addition to Board, Residence, Laundry, Uniform Material, and Medical Attendance.

At the completion of training nurses are eligible for promotion to staff posts, with salary commencing £60, rising to £100 per annum, plus emoluments. Application forms may be obtained from the Matron.

CLUBS.

THE PIONEER CLUB has re-opened at 12, Cavendish Place, W. Entrance fee in abeyance (pro. tem.). Town Members, £5 5s. Country and Professional 44s.

NTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-street, I Piccadilly, W. 1.—Subscription: London Members, £2 2s., Country Memb £2 5s. (Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10s. 6d.) per annum. Entrance one guinea. Excellent catering, Luncheons and Dinners à la Carte.—

DRESS.

ORSETS and Blouses made to order, or lady's patterns copied from £1 1s.— Emilie Wiggins, 63, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, S.W. 1.

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DETACHED COTTAGE TO LET, furnished, near Felixstowe; seven rooms, three bedrooms; newly decorated; nice garden.—Box 792, WOMAN'S LENDER, 62.

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UNFURNISHED ROOM TO LET, 15s. 6d. weekly; gas, electric light; 'phone geyser; minute from Earl's Court Station.—Box 1616, Holbein Library 214, Earl's Court-road.

NCELLENT OFFICE, newly decorated, to let, top floor; good West End position; telephone use.—Address B. C., c/o Advertisement Office, 99, New Bond-street, W. 1.

OHELSEA.—Sitting and Bedroom, or Bed-sitting-room to let furnished in small flat for lady; breakfast given; gas stove and ring.—Write M., 4, Holbein Place, S.W. 1.

W ANTED, large unfurnished room, or two smaller; West Central district preferred; not essential.—R. Guthrie, 16, Grays Inn-road, W.C. I.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. Opening Meeting. 6.30. Miss Mande Royden. "The Future of the

DICTION LESSONS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING; private, or in classes; French lessons, private and conversational classes,—Miss Fisk, 44, Hogarth-road,

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

H OSTEL FOR VISITORS AND WORKERS; terms from 4s. 6d. per night, or 18s. 6d. per week, room and breakfast.—Mrs. K. Wilkinson, 59, Albany street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

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G UESTS received in Country House; lovely holiday centre; historical district; Welsh border fishing; easy distance Hereford, Worcester, Shrewsbury; garage.—Smith, Marsh Court, Leominster.

S URREY, near Leith Hill; lovely scenery and walks.—Lady receives paying guest in her spotlessly clean house; every comfort; terms 3 guineas weekly.—G., Church Cottage, Westcott, Surrey.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send Hampden House, 3. Kingsway. "Phone, Central 6049.

TI AXATION BURDENS LIGHTENED.—Allowances claimed under latest Income Tax Acts by Experts.—Write C. M. B. Income Tax Agency, 99, New Bondstreet, W. I.

MISS GWYNNE-HOWELL, labour-saving specialist, gives advice on all household problems; consultations personal or written.—6, Redeliffe-road, S.W. 10.

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GARDENING, Etc.

TO GENTLEWOMEN.—Courses in practical Gardening, Dairwork, and Poultry Management under expert teachers. Beautiful old manor house and grounds in North Devon Vacancies shortly.—Apply Principal, Lee House, Marwood, Barnstaple.

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A Fancy Fair in the 18th Century Costumes of Wheatley's "Cryes of London" for the sale of Produce and useful articles. Flowers, Fruit, Vegetables, Cigarettes, Books, Baskets, Sweets, Jam, Cakes, useful articles. Flowers, F. Herbs, Soap, Scent Powder.

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Four Miniature Friday and Saturday, 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. Tickets 8/6 and 5/9 (including tax).

Concerts

On Saturday, at 4.30 p.m. Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O., will lecture on the Music of the Cryes of London in the Days of Shakespeare, with musical illustrations.

These are the Cryes of London Town, Some go up street and some go down. Now, if you will but stay awhile, Sweetly it will the time beguile, To hear each one with singing cry Their sev'r I things as they pass by.

Two Dances

Tickets and all information from The London Society for Women's Service, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1, and from the Fete Organizer, 5, Haus Mansions, Basil Street, S.W.3. Gifts for the stalls should be sent on Thursday, June 9, to Cryes of London, Westminster Vestry Hall, 196, Piccadilly,

COME BUY-COME DANCE.