

THE VOTE,
JUNE 8, 1928.

NO EQUAL HONOURS YET!

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.
NON-PARTY.

VOL. XXIX. No. 972. (Registered at
the G.P.O.)

ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1928

OBJECT: To secure for Women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; to use the powers already obtained to elect women in Parliament, and upon other public bodies, for the purpose of establishing equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

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Reviewed by M. Ballard Dawson.

THE INCOMING TIDE!



L RAVEN HILL

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WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.**A Woman Again Wins the Newdigate Prize.**

For the second time in its history, and the second year in succession, the Newdigate Prize for poetry has been won by a woman undergraduate of Lady Margaret Hall. The winner, Miss Angela M. F. Cave, takes verse writing seriously, and has contributed poems to "Fritillary," the magazine of the Oxford women undergraduates.

Woman University Examiner in Belfast.

Dr. Eileen M. Hickey has been appointed Clinical Examiner in Medicine for the present year at the Queen's University, Belfast. This is the first time in the history of the University that a woman has occupied this post.

Woman Medical Officer to Scientific Expedition.

Dr. Yonge will be the medical officer to a scientific expedition to the Great Barrier Reef, which has just sailed from Tilbury. She is the wife of Dr. C. M. Yonge, of the Marine Biological Association Laboratory, Plymouth, who is leader of the party of ten. The expedition expects to be away for at least 12 months.

Woman Barrister Appreciated.

Miss Enid Rosser, who was junior counsel for the Crown in the Gutteridge murder prosecution, is thanked by Mr. Justice Lawrence and other members of a Committee, who have presented a report to the Lord Chancellor on the question of trustee securities. The Report says: "We desire to record our appreciation of the zeal and ability with which Miss Enid Rosser has discharged her secretarial duties, and the assistance she has rendered to us in investigating and tracing the history of trustee investments."

Woman Solicitor's Services.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that, at the conclusion of an undefended divorce suit, Lord Merrivale, granting a decree nisi, said it was the first time in his memory that a woman petitioner under the Poor Persons' Rules had had the advantage of a lady solicitor. The solicitor was Miss Carrie Morrison, of Mile End Road, London, who was admitted in 1922.

A Talented Woman Artist.

Miss Nina Hamnett, who has been praised by Mr. Augustus John as one of the most talented women artists in this country, is exhibiting her satirical drawings of London statues at Arthur Tooth's Galleries this week. Miss Hamnett draws in pen and ink, and has made her drawings in the streets, at the Crystal Palace, in Southwark Cathedral, and so forth.

Woman Guardian's Record.

Mrs. M. J. Minett has just completed 34 years as a member of the Kingston Board of Guardians. During the whole of that period she has attended almost every meeting of the Board and most meetings of the several Committees on which she sits.

Woman Chess Champion.

Miss Vera Menchik, of Hastings, the woman chess champion of the world, was among the competitors in the Premier Tournament of the Scarborough Chess Congress. This is the first time in the history of chess that a woman has been invited to take part in so strong a tournament.

South Wales First Woman Solicitor.

Miss Lilian Richards, the first woman solicitor in South Wales, has recently gone into partnership with her father at Cardiff.

First Woman Attorney in Rhodesia.

Miss Phyllis Mackendrick, Rhodesia's first woman attorney, has been admitted to the Side-Bar by Mr. Justice Bissett in the High Court.

The First Woman Ambassador.

Madame Alexandra Kollentay has the distinction of being the first woman Ambassador in history. She has already represented Russia in Norway and in Mexico, and it is now expected that she will be chosen to replace the present Soviet Ambassador at Paris.

MRS. DESPARD'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

DEAR FELLOW-MEMBERS AND "VOTE" READERS,

I am delighted to tell you that this year, on Wednesday, July 4th, at 7 p.m., in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, we shall celebrate, for the 17th year in succession, the Birthday of our beloved Mrs. Despard, and we must make this a Record Triumph, coming as it does hand in hand with our approaching Victory of Political Equality for women, the foundation stone of Women's Freedom so soon now, we hope, to be well and truly laid.

Twenty-one years ago Mrs. Despard was one of the brave moving spirits in the initiation of the Women's Freedom League, she devoted herself to its work, travelling and speaking all over the country, taking a prominent part in protests of every description, and inspiring every member with her courage, flaming enthusiasm, and eloquence.

Now, on July 4th, she will be again with us, and we shall rejoice together over the success of our struggle, and the bright new tool of the equal vote, our long-needed ally in the building up of Women's home of Freedom, the complete recognition of women as fully responsible human beings, sharing equally with men the work and the joy of life. Economic Equality, Equal Pay, the liberty of married women to choose their work and to retain their nationality, &c., have still to be won, and the fight will be stern, but our League is determined to press forward our views, to educate public opinion, and to succeed.

At this time our funds are completely exhausted. To replenish them and to support our activities through the summer, we must have a Record Birthday Fund to present to Mrs. Despard at the Party, for the work of the League. In the success of this annual fund she takes a very particular interest, and we all want to mark this year of Victory by raising a record sum to show our gratitude and affection to our dear First-President, who saw and showed to us that Vision of Freedom which brought our League to life, and gave us the great ideal for which to live.

Money is a necessity for the Clyde campaign which this year will give such profitable propaganda, just at this juncture when women happen to be the fashion, and the minds of men and women are more open to new ideas. Our regular expenses also, of course, have to be met. Every member and friend will, I know, take a full share in this work by sending as large a contribution as possible to the Birthday Fund, and all donations, large or small, will be most gratefully received.

With best wishes and many thanks for all your help in the past,

Yours sincerely,
E. KNIGHT,
(Hon. Treasurer).

Women's Freedom League,
144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

CUBAN WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE.

For about 28 years the women of Cuba have been struggling to obtain their full rights. In 1917, the Congress was prevailed upon to pass a Bill whereby married women were enabled to handle their own property. A little later, the Women's Party scored another success in getting the "Chair Law" passed, this giving women employed in factories the right to sit down at intervals during their working day.

They are now fighting to obtain equal payment for equal work, but they still have far to go in this direction. Cuban women have met with a good deal of opposition in their endeavour to enter various professions hitherto opened to men only.

The President of Cuba has promised that he will not complete his office without enfranchising women, and at the present moment the Cuban Women Suffrage Party is concentrating all its energies in the effort to see this promise fulfilled.

WOMEN SPEAK UP FOR EQUALITY.

Last week, both at Leicester and Yarmouth, Leicester women put up a plucky fight for the equal treatment of women and men.

The *Leicester Advertiser* reports that Miss Fortey successfully championed the cause of women at Leicester City Council. At a previous meeting she disagreed with a report of the Joint Consultative Board (Committee Chairmen and Corporation officials), which advised that male juniors entering Corporation service should pass some qualifying examination, but not girls. Ald. Hubbard then agreed to take the report back, but the decision was the same. The view appeared to be, that as most of the girls were typists, and in minor clerical posts, it would prejudice the supply if a standard of educational capacity were imposed. Miss Fortey, however, stuck to her point. She could not see why women should be debarred from the higher posts in Corporation service—with women barristers, why not a woman for Town Clerk? Higher qualifications would mean a better class of girl. The ideal of a common citizenship was not possible while in public life they recognised differences of treatment such as were embodied in this report. Miss Fortey moved the deletion of the word *male*, to make the conditions apply to girls as well as boys.

Councillor Rowland Hill, in seconding, said he had no respect for the finding or advice of the Joint Board which contained no woman, and had shown itself to be composed of old-fashioned, prejudiced, and Conservative old men, whether on the employers' or employed sides. The way they tried to cut down the pay of the young last month showed they were a lot of old men. Councillor Henry Hancock made an excellent point that the amendment would be in line with the recent policy of the Education Committee, which was trying to keep boys and girls at school until 16. If Corporation service depended on some educational qualification there would be an extra inducement to the parents to keep children at a secondary school.

Sir Jonathan North was found on the side of the women's champions, and by a big majority Miss Fortey's amendment was carried. On this occasion all the women Councillors—Mrs. Swainston (Independent) and Miss Frisby (Conservative)—were ranged with the Labour woman champion.

At the Conference of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, held at Yarmouth, stabilisation of wages was urged, with a suggested minimum of 6s. a week for men, and a minimum of 40s. for women. Mrs. Bell-Richards, of Leicester, a member of the Executive Committee, protested on behalf of the women operatives against this differentiation. She declared that 25s. was too great a difference between the two minimum rates demanded. In Leicester, girls on piecework earned £3 a week, and often £5 when there was plenty of work available. Did not that show that women were worth as much as men? "What we are aiming at," said Mrs. Bell-Richards, "is that there shall be one minimum wage for men and women." She added that it was said by manufacturers that they could not afford to pay women the same rate as men, and that the men had families to support, but in principle that argument did not apply, for young boys were paid more than young girls, and every foreman knew that a girl was much more useful than a boy, because she would stick to her work. Someone had referred to the skill and ingenuity required, but could anybody tell her where more skill and ingenuity were needed than in the girls' machine work? Looking at the boot and shoe windows, could anybody contradict the evidence there of the skill and ingenuity needed by the girl machinists? Other speakers gave their support to women and men having equal pay. The resolution was not put to the vote, but was discussed, so that the branches might ventilate their views in order to assist the Executive in drawing up concrete proposals.

SOME FACTS ABOUT MEDICAL WOMEN.

The Medical Women's Federation has sent the following statement to the Press:—

"The question of co-education in medical schools is one which has been occupying the attention of the Medical Women's Federation since the recent pronouncement in the Press that certain schools had agreed to close their doors in future to women students. In the correspondence which followed, statements were made in regard to the so-called 'wastage' among qualified medical women, and the figure of '50 per cent. or thereabouts' was given as the proportion of those who marry and presumably thereafter cease from working at their profession.

"Investigations were at once undertaken by the Medical Women's Federation to prove the truth or otherwise of these statements. A questionnaire was sent to the 1,000 members of the Federation living in the British Isles. The point of interest which emerges is the small percentage of those who have retired from their profession, especially as the figure includes a number who only retired after many years of active and successful medical practice: General practice, 40.6 per cent.; hospital or institutional work, 12.7 per cent.; consulting and specialist, 14 per cent.; research, 3.6 per cent.; public health, 15.6 per cent.; retired, 9 per cent.; not ascertained, 4.5 per cent.

"Steps were also taken to ascertain details regarding the women who had qualified at six London hospitals. From the following figures it will be seen that, instead of the '50 per cent. or thereabouts' stated to marry and so become lost to the profession, the actual number is under 10 per cent.

"The number of women qualified from the Royal Free Hospital (for the years 1923, 1924, and 1925), and from Charing Cross Hospital, the London Hospital, St. George's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, and University College Hospital is understood to be 644. The following is an analysis of these: Doing active medical work, 76.39 per cent.; reading for higher qualification, 1.09 per cent.; travelling abroad, .93 per cent.; temporarily unemployed at time of inquiry, 6.21 per cent.; invalided, .15 per cent.; died, .77 per cent.; not traced, 4.66 per cent.; retired, 9.78 per cent.

"The percentage of those who have married is 15.99 per cent., namely: Married and still working, 6.36 per cent.; married and retired, 9.63 per cent.

"At a recent session of the Council of the Medical Women's Federation, a resolution in the following terms was unanimously passed: 'That this Council of the Medical Women's Federation, while welcoming the public support which has been generously accorded to the efforts to retain the presence of women in co-educational schools, deprecates any attempt to put pressure on the hospitals concerned by urging subscribers to withdraw their subscriptions.'

EQUAL FRANCHISE VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

Any time after June 12th the Government's Equal Franchise Bill may pass through all its stages into law. As soon as this Bill receives the Royal Assent, the Women's Freedom League will arrange a Breakfast at the Hotel Cecil. Old friends inside and outside the House of Commons, leaders of the movement in pre-suffrage days, and present workers will all be there to celebrate the Victory of Equal Franchise. We cannot at present give the date, but all applicants for tickets (4s. 6d. each) will receive notice of the date, together with their ticket, as soon as the date is fixed.

At 8 o'clock that morning there will be Holy Communion at St. George's, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, our parish church. The Rector, the Rev. W. C. Roberts, hopes that this will be a welcome opportunity for thanksgiving and prayer for our members.

There is to be an Evening Service, at 6.45, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, arranged by the League of the Church Militant.

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NOTICE.—Letters should be addressed as follows:—
To the Advertising Manager—on advertising.
To the Secretary—on all other business, including VOTE orders, printing, and merchandise, etc.

Telephone: MUSEUM 1429.

EDITORIAL.

The Editor is responsible for unsigned articles only. Articles, paragraphs, or cuttings dealing with matters of interest to women generally will be welcomed. Every effort will be made to return unsuitable MSS. if stamped addressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

As we go to Press, the Savidge Inquiry is being held in the King's Bench Court V, one of the smallest Courts available, and which can only accommodate an assembly of a little over 100, including officials, witnesses, Press, and the public. As the Inquiry is to be a public one, we strongly protest that a Court with accommodation for a greater number of people was not chosen. For the second day the larger Court IV is fixed.

Last Tuesday, Parliament reassembled, and during question time the police and their methods came under review. MR. LUNN (Lab., Rothwell) asked the Home Secretary whether the proposed Inquiry into methods of administration and other matters connected with the Police Force will apply to the provincial boroughs and counties as well as to the Metropolitan Police? THE HOME SECRETARY replied that he thought that the object in view would best be secured by an Inquiry as to the practice of the Metropolitan Police in conducting interrogations and taking statements in the course of criminal investigations. MR. LUNN pointed out that there was a difference between the administration of police by Watch Committees in boroughs and the administration of police by Standing Joint Committees in county areas, and asked if it would not be better to deal with the matter as affecting the whole country? SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON-HICKS said he was quite willing to consult with the other parties in the House as to the terms of reference, and that he would consider any particular point that it was desired to have included in the terms of reference.

LT.-COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Lab., Central Hull) asked the Home Secretary what steps he was taking with regard to the two police witnesses who gave evidence for the Crown at the Marlborough Street Police Court against two persons charged with an offence against Regulation 24 of the General Regulations for Hyde Park, when the case was dismissed with costs against the police; and whether those two police officers were to have an opportunity of clearing themselves, or, alternatively, if they were being proceeded against? SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON-HICKS replied that he understood that the two officers in question had obtained the issue of writs for libel, and, pending the result of any legal proceedings, he could say nothing. Questioned further, THE HOME SECRETARY said that the Commissioner had given sanction for the issue of the writs, and that the men's cases would be investigated by a jury of 12 of their countrymen. The men were still employed, and he preferred to leave the case to go before a jury, assuming always that it was pressed forward with reasonable diligence. If not, he would have to take steps to see that it was pressed forward properly. Writs were always permitted to be issued unless the Commissioner was of opinion that there was anything frivolous or vexatious about the case. The policeman was as much entitled to take this course as any Member of the House. To another question the Home Secretary replied that, assuming a charge made by a policeman was, in the opinion of his superiors, brought bona fide, it made no difference whatever to the man's position or his chances of promotion whether it was successful or otherwise.

THE DANGER OF UNCORROBORATED EVIDENCE.

Last August, Major Murray was convicted by Mr. Mead on a charge of being drunk and "molesting two women, peering into their faces," but the two women, who were stated by the police to have been "very annoyed," did not accompany the constable to support the charge. A fine was imposed of 40s., with five guineas costs. Major Murray appealed against this conviction, and the appeal came before Sir Robert Wallace and a Bench of Justices at London Sessions the following month. Sir Robert Wallace, before all the witnesses for the defence had been called, said: "We have heard enough. We think Major Murray is completely vindicated." This exoneration made an inquiry into the conduct of the police essential, and a Sub-Committee of the Street Offences Committee was appointed by the Home Secretary last November to make this inquiry, and the findings of this Sub-Committee were published last week. The Sub-Committee states that: (1) Due care and judgment were not exhibited by the police officer in arresting Major Murray; (2) proper steps as required by the Metropolitan Police General Orders were not taken in the police station to inform him of his right to communicate with his friends and call in a private doctor; (3) proper regard was not paid to his requests in the matter; and (4) the evidence of the police officer at Quarter Sessions on the subject of his condition was recklessly inaccurate. Major Murray has been offered a compensation grant of £500 by the Home Secretary, the compensation to be paid out of the Metropolitan Police Fund. We have every sympathy with Major Murray for the anxiety and expense which this case has cost him, and we congratulate him on securing such a complete vindication; but we urge once again, on behalf of men and women, and more especially women, who are friendless and with but little or no money, that miscarriages of justice in cases of this kind ought to be made impossible, and this can only be done by insisting that no one shall be convicted of molesting, annoying, or soliciting, unless the person annoyed, molested, or solicited appears in Court to substantiate the charge.

POLISH WORKERS DEMAND EQUAL PAY.

At the first full discussion of the International Labour Conference this year upon the new Convention for Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, a remarkable speech was made by a Polish Woman, Madame Eugenia Wasniewska. Madame Wasniewska is an authority upon wages boards, compensation and workers' insurance, and has gone to Geneva with the Polish delegation as technical adviser to the workers' group. The debate had been opened by the Spanish delegate, who declared himself generally dissatisfied with the present form of the Convention; he was followed by the chief British Government Delegate, Mr. Humbert Wolfe, who added further criticism; but the Polish woman, in a short but striking speech, which was greeted by applause, put forward a case too often forgotten at Geneva, reminding the delegates that in the treaty of Versailles itself, in Part XIII, upon which the charter of the International Labour Organisation is based, article 427 lays down equal pay for equal work as one of the foundation principles of international labour. Her speech has aroused great interest in the Press and among the delegates, and it is understood that an informal discussion is now taking place as to the possibility of amending the Convention to include special mention of the principle. Madame Wasniewska's speech and the subsequent discussions have been the outcome of a deputation sent to Geneva by five British women's societies, the Women's Freedom League, the Open Door Council, the Six Point Group, the National Union of Women Teachers, and St. Joan's Political and Social Alliance. These societies have received considerable international support for their appeal for equality, and the question has become one of great interest at Geneva.

NO EQUAL HONOURS YET!

Once again the King's Birthday Honours List has been issued, and once again the Women's Freedom League has expressed to the Prime Minister its keen disappointment at the comparatively few and paltry Honours bestowed upon women. When the Government's Equal Franchise Bill came up for its Second Reading in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister said: "Once this Bill is law, the last fraction of truth about inequality will have gone." The present Honours List is a heavy mass of inequality in so far as the bestowal of Honours on men and women is concerned. It is true, of course, that Equal Franchise is not yet the law of the land, but we all hope it will be in a very short time. Will the next Honours List more clearly show that all the most important work of the British Empire is not done by men alone?

The following analysis of the Honours List shows the disparity in the number and quality of Honours distributed among men and women:—

Barons.—Three men.

Privy Councillor.—One man. The present recipient is the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Geoffrey Locker-Lampson, M.P. Last New Year's List showed that a former Conservative M.P. and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health were made Privy Councillors. We asked then, and we ask now, why should the Duchess of Atholl, who throughout the life of this Parliament has been the outstandingly competent Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, not receive the Honour of a Privy Councillorship?

Baronets.—Five men.

Knights.—Thirty-six men in this country; five men in the Dominions; twelve men in India; and five men in the Colonies and Protectorates. One man has become a Knight of the Thistle.

Order of the Bath.—G.C.B., four men; K.C.B., six men; C.B., 22 men.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.—G.C.M.G., two men; K.C.M.G., five men; C.M.G., 20 men.

Order of Merit.—One man. Florence Nightingale is the only woman who has ever received this Order. Could it not very appropriately be offered to Dame Millicent Fawcett?

Imperial Service Order.—Five men in the Dominions Office List and ten men in the Colonial Office List are made Companions of this Order.

Companion of Honour.—One man.

Order of the British Empire.—*Dominions Office List* (Military Division).—O.B.E., one man; M.B.E., one man. (Civil Division).—D.B.E., Miss EDITH CAMPBELL, for philanthropic and charitable services in New South Wales; K.B.E., two men; C.B.E., six men and one woman—Miss MARY McLEAN, late Principal of Wellington Girls' College, New Zealand; O.B.E., two men and one woman—Mrs. EFFIE IO WILKINSON, for public services in the Commonwealth of Australia; M.B.E., one woman—Miss LOUISA ADLAM, late Matron-in-Chief of the Southern Rhodesia Nursing Service.

Colonial Office List (Military Division).—C.B.E., one man; O.B.E., six men; M.B.E., four men. (Civil Division).—K.B.E., three men; C.B.E., ten men; O.B.E., 27 men and two women—Mrs. EMMA PAULINE MANASSEH, for charitable services in the Straits Settlements, and Mrs. ALICE SPROULE, for charitable services in the Straits Settlements; M.B.E., 16 men and nine women—Mrs. MABEL ALABASTER, for services for the welfare of the troops in Hong Kong; Miss LEILA DE LISLE BOWEN, Honorary Secretary of the Naval Welfare League, Barbados, for services in providing entertainment and hospitality for men of H.M. ships; Mrs. MURIEL HANSHELL, President of the Naval Welfare League, Barbados, for services in providing entertainment and hospitality for men of H.M. ships; Miss MURIEL MISKIN, Principal of the Deaf and Blind School at Mount Lavinia, near Colombo, Ceylon; Mrs. ALICE REMINGTON, for services for the welfare of the

troops of Hong Kong; Miss LOIS ROBERTS, Matron of the Public Hospital, Belize, British Honduras; Mrs. BEATRICE RUSSELL-BROWN, for services for the welfare of the troops of Hong Kong; Mrs. EMILY TULL, for services in connection with the Baby Welfare movement in Grenada, Windward Isles; and Mrs. AGNES WOLFE, for services for the welfare of the troops in Hong Kong.

Navy List (Military).—K.B.E., one man; C.B.E., three men; O.B.E., six men; M.B.E., seven men.

Army List (Military).—K.B.E., two men; C.B.E., ten men and one woman—PRINCIPAL MATRON MISS STRONACH, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service; O.B.E., 39 men and one woman—MATRON MISS LILIAN MACKAY, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service; M.B.E., 58 men.

Royal Air Force List.—C.B.E., one man; O.B.E., two men and one woman—MATRON MISS CHRISTINE CAMERON, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service; M.B.E., three men.

Civil Awards.—G.B.E., three men; D.B.E., Miss ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH, M.A., late Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford; K.B.E., seven men; C.B.E., 31 men and two women—Mrs. GWENDOLYNE DENTON, for political services, and Mrs. EMILY MORRELL, J.P., for political and public services in Oxfordshire and Berkshire; O.B.E., 58 men and 11 women—Miss MILGITHA ALCOCK, Clerk to His Majesty's Private Secretary; Miss JOHANNA CLAY, Principal Matron for Scotland, Ministry of Pensions; Mrs. LEONORA COHEN, J.P., Chairman of the Women's Sub-Committee of the Leeds Local Employment Committee; Miss EMILY CONNOR, J.P., for public services in Ulster; Miss MINNA COWAN, M.A., for political and public services in Edinburgh; Mrs. ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAM, for public services in the Isle of Man; Mrs. EVELYN GARNER, Principal of Women's Staff, Board of Inland Revenue; Miss CONSTANCE MARWOOD, Superintendent, Money Order Department, Post Office; Miss TERESA MERZ, J.P., for services in connection with the Newcastle Hostel for training boys for oversea settlement; Miss ALICE MILNES, Secretary of the League of Mercy; and Mrs. MILLY SELBY, for political and public services in Kent, Chairman of the Bromley Division Conservative Women's Association; M.B.E., 64 men and 19 women—Miss GLADYS ATTWOOD, Chief Superintendent of Typists, Mines Department; Miss URSULA BLACKWOOD, Superintendent of Translators, War Office; Miss AGNES BOWLEY, late Headmistress of Medway Street Infants' Department, Leicester; Miss LETITIA CLARK, Matron, Whipps Cross Hospital; Miss ROSA GRANT, Masseuse, Military Hospital, Edinburgh, for voluntary services; Miss AMY HATCH, Higher Clerical Officer (Divisional Superintendent), Ministry of Pensions; Miss ELIZA HENRY, retired teacher, for services to education in Banffshire and the Western Isles; Miss EDITH HERBERT, Superintendent of Royal College of St. Katherine, Poplar; Mrs. DOROTHY HUMPHRY, Assistant Secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office; Mrs. JEAN IRVINE, Superintendent, South-Eastern Pricing Bureau, for meritorious service in connection with the National Health Insurance scheme; Miss CHARLOTTE KEELING, J.P., member of the Westminster, Kensington, and Chelsea War Pensions Committee; Mrs. JANET LUKE, for political and public services in Lanarkshire; Miss CATHERINE MOORE, Confidential Shorthand-typist to the Secretary of State and Assistant to the Private Secretary, India Office; Mrs. ROSINA PALMER, J.P., member of the Worcester, Kidderminster and District War Pensions Committee; Miss KATE POPERT, Accountant, Finance Department, Ministry of Labour; Miss GRACE REES, Manager, Special Employment Exchange for Women, Girls and Boys, Great Marlborough Street; Miss OLIVE SCURLOCK, Chief Superintendent of Typists, Board of Trade; Miss MABEL WILDE, Hon. Sec., Tunbridge Wells Committee of the Kent Association

for Empire Settlement; MRS. BARBARA WILLIAMS, for charitable services in Southport.

Diplomatic List.—G.B.E., one man; K.B.E., two men; C.B.E., seven men; O.B.E., ten men and one woman—LADY MARY BARTON, in recognition of valuable services for the welfare of the Shanghai Defence Force; M.B.E., eight men and two women—MRS. MARTHA GARVICE, Senior Lady Medical Officer, Egyptian Ministry of Education, and MRS. META HUNT, Social and Educational Worker, Khartum.

Indian (Civil Division).—K.B.E., one man; C.B.E., five men; O.B.E., 12 men and one woman—MRS. MATILDA MCGANN, Mysore; M.B.E., 16 men and one woman—MRS. RUTH YOUNG, Personal Assistant to the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, and the Secretary of the Funds under the Presidency of Her Excellency the Lady Irwin.

Kaisir-i-Hind Medal.—Four men and four women—LADY WINIFRED WILSON, Bombay; MRS. IRIS BRAYNE, Gurgaon, Punjab; MRS. ADA LEE, Superintendent, Lee Memorial Mission, Calcutta; MRS. ANNIE SMITH, in charge of the Zenana Hospital of the Church of Scotland Mission, Guirat.

British Empire Medal.—12 men.
Imperial Service Order.—18 men.
Imperial Service Medal.—Six men.
Air Force Cross.—Three men.
Air Force Medal.—Two men.

Crown of India.—One woman—HER HIGHNESS THE SENIOR MAHARANI SHRIMATI CHINKOORAJA SCINDIA, of Gwalior.

Star of India.—Seven men.
Order of the Indian Empire.—29 men.
Royal Victorian Order.—14 men.

BOOK REVIEW.

Child Psychology and Religious Education. By Dorothy F. Wilson, B.Litt. (Oxon). (Student Christian Movement.) 4s. net. (Can be obtained from this Office.)

Readers of this book will, I think, fall in with Canon Streeter's notion, expressed in the preface, that quite a number of people will be grateful to him for urging the author to publish in book form an essay she had written for another purpose; for this little book will meet the need of many parents, teachers, and workers of all kinds among the young, who desire to have expert guidance in dealing with the problems of education and conduct that continually confront them, and who yet, in so many cases, have neither money nor time to consult the many sources from which Miss Wilson has sifted the essential elements that build up the pages before us.

At the outset, she quotes Dr. Crichton Miller, who speaks of three adjustments which a child must make before he can attain "complete living," for which education seeks to prepare him—the adjustment to society, to the mate (actual or potential), and to the Infinite. These adjustments, she says, must necessarily overlap, since there cannot be drawn a hard and fast line between religious and "secular" education; but, broadly speaking, the aim of religious education is to help the child so to attune himself to the Infinite that the relationship effected may control his life as a whole. The writer strikes a balance between the extreme theories of total depravity and of flawless perfection in the child, and recognises the fact that a normal child is a healthy young animal, possessed of many instincts and possibilities, which in themselves are neither good nor bad, but must be brought under the control of the will, as the young life develops. She believes that, during the years of infancy and early childhood, when no actual instruction is being given, the power of suggestion, both mental and moral, is enormous, and as the years pass, the adult's own attitude to life makes a deeper impression upon a child than any spoken word. She notes that the educational value of imitation must not be underestimated—the child's "attempt to understand life by entering into the experience of those about him." The writer further

insists that the world of the imagination is intensely real to a child, and has great educational value; but it is important that in due course the child should come to distinguish between the real and the imaginary, since confusion between the two lies at the root of much so-called lying. The parent must seek for the motive which has prompted a child to tell his fanciful story as fact, and beware of suggesting to him unwisely that he has told a lie.

Miss Wilson emphasises a great truth when she shows that fear, which used to be regarded as a formidable weapon in dealing with unruly children, is now recognised as one which plays havoc with their mental and moral balance, undermining their courage and warping their thoughts about God.

In referring to authority, she tells us that those who wield it should show by example that they, too, are under authority, and that obedience and self-discipline must be practised by young and old alike: the spirit must be guided, not broken. Religion and morality are shown to be closely united; the first supplies the motive power which makes possible the second. Public opinion and the team spirit are valuable agents in moral training.

The writer gives a delightful chapter on the subject of children's worship, which is real and beautiful when spontaneous and in an environment that is suitable to the stage of development reached by the child, and she warns her readers against imposing adult worship upon those for whom it has no meaning. Hero-worship is also shown to have its place in a child's development, if helpfully directed.

In the concluding chapters, the writer deals with the testing of a child's religious training which comes with experience, as opportunities occur, in which he meets the expected and the unexpected happenings of life; she further gives sound advice concerning the best methods of leading the child to discover the great facts of life and so-called death, and advises parents and teachers how to help and encourage the child during periods of spiritual awakening.

The summary at the end of the book is of great value. It is a matter for much satisfaction that a woman who shows such real insight "into the heart of the child" has been appointed to share the pulpit of so influential a church as Carr's Lane, Birmingham.

M. BALLARD DAWSON.

FEMINIST DEPUTATION TO GENEVA.

Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott, who has gone to the International Labour Conference as representative of five Englishwomen's organisations—including the Women's Freedom League—is receiving strong international support. Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and Hungary are now desiring to be represented in her appeal to the Conference for recognition of Clause 7, Article 427 of the 13th Part of the Treaty of Versailles, "The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value." In an interview with M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, she has presented him with a letter which is rousing considerable interest among the delegates. This letter urges that the Draft Convention concerning Minimum Wage-fixing Machinery should take into consideration the principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work, and points out that this was intended to combat the cruel but very prevalent convention that a suitable standard of living for a woman is a standard far below that deemed the minimum standard for a man. At present, where Trade Boards already exist, they almost always follow the British example of fixing women's rates of pay at about half those of men.

MRS. DESPARD'S BIRTHDAY PARTY,
Caxton Hall, Westminster,
July 4th, at 7 p.m.

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WHERE TO GO.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

DARE TO BE FREE. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Wednesday, June 13th, 4—5.30 p.m.

Tea and Politics-up-to-date. Meeting at the Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Speaker: The Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

Victory Breakfast.

Hotel Cecil, 8.45 a.m. for 9 a.m. Tickets 4/6. Date.—As soon as possible after the Franchise Bill receives the Royal Assent.

Saturday, June 23rd, at 10 a.m.

National Executive Committee Meeting at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Thursday, June 28th, at 3 p.m.

Fair Sub-Committee Meeting at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Wednesday, July 4th, at 7 p.m.

Mrs. Despard's Birthday Party at Caxton Hall.

PROVINCES.

Saturday, June 9th, at 2.30 p.m.

Portsmouth Branch. Jumble Sale at Long's Memorial Hall.

Tuesday, June 12th, at 7.30 p.m.

Rye Branch. A Meeting will be held at the Mint Tea Rooms (by kind permission of Miss Boielle). Speaker: Mrs. Murray (of Hastings). Subject: "Capital Punishment."

Saturday, June 16th, 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Middlesbrough Branch. Bring and Buy Sale at the Grey House, Linthorpe.

Friday, June 29th, at 3 p.m.

Ashford Branch. A Garden Meeting will be held at 62, Albert Road.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Monday, June 11th, at 8 p.m.

Speech Club. Symposium: Five Minutes' Speeches on "The Speech Club."

Tuesday, June 12th, at 5 p.m.

Women's International League (Kensington Branch). Drawing-room Meeting at 9, Lansdowne Road, W.8. Speaker: Mr. Brailsford, on the "American Peace Proposals."

Tuesday, June 19th, at 8.30 p.m.

The Open Door Council. Debate at 1, Cumberland Terrace, N.W.1. "The Right of Married Women to Engage in Paid Work." Chair: The Lady Balfour of Burleigh. Proposer: Lady Barrett, M.D., M.S. Opposer: Miss E. Bright Ashford.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

A Summer School is being held at Lausanne, on June 18th to June 21st, to discuss Arbitration, Security and Disarmament. This is a continuation of the Amsterdam Peace Study Conference of last autumn. The entrance fee is 5 Swiss francs, and, besides the lectures and discussions, the programme affords many opportunities for informal meetings and excursions in one of the most beautiful parts of Switzerland, and at a particularly pleasant time of the year. The Secretary of the Organising Committee is Miss D. Biemann, Rue Enning 1, Lausanne.

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BRANCH NOTES.

MID-LONDON.

Those members and friends who were present at the Minerva Club on Thursday, May 31st, to hear Miss M. B. Robertson (Welfare Worker to Messrs. Hayes & Sons, Ltd., of Camberwell) speak on the subject of Welfare Work spent a very pleasant evening with Miss Sparkman in the chair.

The speaker said that much of the welfare worker's time is spent in watching working conditions—lighting, heating, seating accommodation, cleanliness, and good sanitary conditions, etc.; many things which have hitherto been nobody's job, and therefore neglected, are now the welfare worker's duty. First aid is also in some factories the welfare worker's duty, and this brings her in close touch with the girls, as also does sick visiting, which is often one of her duties. In the big factories there is an Employment Department, and the welfare worker deals with all employment problems, interviewing those who apply for work and keeping a record of their names, addresses, etc., and the work for which they would be suitable. When vacancies occur the heads of departments inform the welfare worker, who communicates with likely applicants, so that the foreman has only to then interview and choose the most suitable from those selected. Another function of the Employment Department is the transfer of workers from one department to another, an employee dismissed from one department often being found a more suitable post in another, and hasty and unjust dismissal is often prevented by the fact that proposed dismissals have to be first discussed with the Employment Department.

HASTINGS.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Open Door Club last Thursday afternoon. It was unanimously agreed to run the branch on slightly different lines in the future. It was felt that if the members had full control of all the business, they would feel much more interest, and it was decided not to reform the Committee, but in future all the members will be asked to attend business meetings. Mrs. Darent Harrison was asked to act as chairman of these meetings, and Miss Mary Rance promised to carry on the duties of the Secretary and Hon. Treasurer.

Mrs. Prelooker generously promised to give a Garden Meeting at "Rossiana" in July. We hope to have a speech on "The Life and Work of Josephine Butler." A letter was read from Miss Underwood, dealing with the Irene Savidge case. It was decided to send it to the *Hastings Observer*. Mrs. Strickland kindly promised to interview the Editor of the paper on the subject.

SWANSEA.

On Thursday, May 24th, a Garden Party was held at Cwn-Garw, by kind permission of Mrs. Dawson, when several members and friends spent a pleasant afternoon together.

A Stall was arranged, to which each one was asked to bring an article and buy something, and the proceeds thus gained were in aid of Mrs. Despard's Birthday Fund.

After tea, a presentation in the form of an expanding hide suit case was made to Miss Jelly, as a mark of the branch's appreciation of her work and faithful service during the 12 years she acted as secretary.

(Hon. Sec.) MRS. G. OLIVER.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE of WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

At the Meeting held at 3, Bedford Square, W.C. on May 24th, presided over by Lady Galway, resolutions were passed:—(1) regretting that a woman was not appointed to serve on the Tribunal set up to enquire into the action of the police in connection with the interrogation of Miss Savidge, on May 15th, asking that this omission may be remedied without delay, and demanding that on the further Inquiry which has been promised into general police methods with witnesses, an adequate number of women shall be appointed, one of whom shall be a barrister—proposed by St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance; (2) deploring (a) the action of certain London Hospitals in closing their Medical Schools to Women Students; (b) the failure of the majority of Hospitals to appoint an adequate number of women to the resident and honorary posts; (c) the very inadequate number of women appointed to Committees and Boards of Management of Hospitals (including Mental Hospitals); and resolving to bring pressure on the Government, on Local Authorities, and on the Hospitals concerned, to secure freedom for medical women and a fair share for women in the management of Hospitals—proposed by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship; (3) declaring the time be now ripe for such alteration in the Factory Legislation as to render Women Engineers immune from the existing prohibition operating against women in regard to night work, and asking the Home Secretary to consider the amendment of existing Legislature in regard to this matter.—Proposed by The Women's Engineering Society.

At the close of the proceedings, Miss Emily Phipps, B.A. (Barrister-at-Law), formerly Headmistress of the Swansea Municipal Secondary School, gave a forceful address on the significance of the suggestion to differentiate between boys and girls in the general school examination, and insisted that there must be equality in education for boys and girls.

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