

THE VOTE.
AUGUST 27, 1926.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE WOMEN.

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.
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ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1926

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.

XXIV.—IF I WERE M.P. (SEE PAGE 266.)

THE LADY RATHCREEDAN.

The Lady Rathcreedan, Prospective Liberal Candidate for South Oxfordshire, her home constituency, has helped her husband fight 8 Elections. She has studied politics in France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States. In spite of many engagements to speak for the Liberal Party, Lady Rathcreedan is also devoted to farming, which she has specially studied in Denmark. At her beautiful home, Bellehatch Park, near Henley, she runs her own farm of 100 acres, where she is raising a herd of pedigree Shorthorns, and also breeds bulldogs for show. She is an enthusiastic golfer, has twice won the Ladies' Parliamentary Golf Cup, and for the last two years has been elected Captain of the Oxfordshire County Ladies' Golf Team.

If I were an M.P. I would support and work for any measure that would benefit the working - class home, not forgetting the homes of the poor professional classes. It is for this reason that I am very interested in the housing question, the cost of living, and, through my experiences of house-keeping in France and Germany, a strong Free Trader. I would support Family Allowances if a practical scheme can be found, and I am anxious for better education for all who are capable of profiting by it. I also desire the emancipation of the agricultural worker, through better wages and conditions, and his chance of becoming a small-



THE LADY RATHCREEDAN.

holder with security of tenure and capital obtainable at a cheap rate of interest, which I believe would be possible through the Liberal Land Proposals.

Like most democratic women, I am a great advocate of International Peace, and would work for the strengthening of the League of Nations with a hope of the mutual reduction of armaments.

I would also do all in my power to make the franchise more just both for men and women. At present if an unmarried woman does "womanly work," such as domestic work, is a hospital nurse, is a resident teacher, and so on, she can rarely qualify for a vote.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Women Athletes at Gothenburg.

Twenty-five British girl athletes are competing against women from at least eight other countries in the Second Great International Games at Gothenburg, from August 27th to 29th. The British team are confident they can repeat their success at the previous games, when, at Paris, they headed the list with the greatest number of wins. Many of the women are holders of world records.

Spanish Women's Progress.

In Spain to-day there are quite a number of women doctors of science, medicine, chemistry, philosophy, and law, besides a steadily increasing body of women assistants both in commercial houses and various official departments, the only exceptions being the Ministries of State, War, and Marine. Women of full age can vote for or be elected to the Municipal Councils, provided they are single, widowed, or legally separated from their husbands.

Warden for Crosby Hall.

Crosby Hall is to be opened by H.R.H. The Duchess of York on November 17th, with Miss Claribel Spurling as Warden. Miss Spurling, who is an M.A. of Oxford, was for nearly six years Warden of the Ellis Lloyd Jones Hall of Residence at Manchester University, and was for some time Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Association of the British Federation of University Women.

Women Aviators.

Mrs. Elliott Lynn, the English woman air pilot, has accepted the challenge of Mlle. Adrienne Bolland, France's woman air "ace," to compete with her in aerial acrobatics, in landing without the use of the engine, and in a long-distance race. Mlle. Bolland stipulates that single-seater machines shall be used in the contest. The match will take place next month.

Bulgarian Women's Progress.

The Bulgarian Federation of Women's Clubs held the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding at a meeting recently in the capital. The quarter of a century of the League's existence has seen the rapid advance in literacy among women, the opening of many high schools for girls, and a great influx of women into the teaching and other professions.

International Soroptimists.

There is now a Soroptimist Club in London, one in Paris, one in Vancouver, B.C., and one is being organised in Manchester. The San Francisco Club has 60 active members. There are six clubs in San Francisco, and seven in other parts of America.

More Women Candidates.

Miss Mary Raleigh Richardson, who has fought three Parliamentary campaigns in the Acton Division, has been adopted prospective Labour candidate for Bury St. Edmunds, in opposition to Colonel Guinness, Minister of Agriculture.

Women in North and South Ireland.

In the preliminary report just issued on the Free State census of last April, the most interesting feature of the returns is the fact that there are only 973 females for every 1,000 males in the Free State, while the proportion in Northern Ireland is 1,066 females to 1,000 males.

Woman House Surgeon.

Dr. Ethel Adamson has been appointed House Surgeon of the Oxford Eye Hospital.

Other issues of this series in "The Vote":—Mrs. CECILIA STREETEN, April 2, 1926; Dr. STELLA CHURCHILL, March 12, 1926; Mrs. MURIEL MATTERS PORTER, September 12, 1924; Mrs. ANNE CORNER, August 29, 1924; Mrs. LOUIE SIMPSON, J.P., August 15, 1924; Councillor ELLEN C. WILKINSON, M.A., July 4, 1924; Miss MINNIE PALLISTER, July 6, 1923; Miss C. PICTON-TURBERVILL, September 8, 1922; Mrs. HAMILTON MORE-NESBITT, August 18, 1922; Mrs. BURNETT SMITH, June 30, 1922; Lady CURRIE, April 7, 1922; Mrs. STEWART BROWN, March 31, 1922; Miss HELEN FRASER, March 24, 1922; Lady COOPER, March 17, 1922; Commandant MARY S. ALLEN, O.B.E., February 17, 1922; Miss MARY P. GRANT, January 6, 1922; Mrs. MARJORIE PEASE, J.P., October 28, 1921; Mrs. AYRTON GOULD, October 21, 1921; Dr. ETHEL BENTHAM, October 7, 1921; Mrs. WINTRINGHAM, M.P., September 23, 1921; Mrs. ELEANOR BARTON, August 26, 1921; Mrs. SCOTT GATTY, August 12, 1921; Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY, July 15, 1921.

Woman Mayor's Generosity.

Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills, Ramsgate's woman Mayor, who recently paid for a sports ground for Ramsgate, has now given £2,000 for the erection of a pavilion.

Woman's University Appointment.

The Special Board for Biology have appointed Miss S. M. Manton, B.A. (Girton), to the University's Table at the Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association, at Plymouth, from August 27th to September 30th.

Burmese Women Barristers.

A Rangoon message says that two Burmese women have been successful in the Pleaders Examination. They are the first women to become members of the Bar in the Province.

Women J.P.s.

The Women J.P.s' Committee of the National Council of Women, which has 300 members, is now engaged in drawing up a complete list of women J.P.s.

"DISTINGUISHED VILLA."

BY KATE O'BRIEN.

There have been many times when we have had occasion to congratulate some woman on the success of her undertaking in some branch of life, but it is with peculiar pleasure that we offer congratulations to one of our own members on her outstanding success with her first play now being performed at the Little Theatre.

The play was first produced by the Repertory Players on the eve of the General Strike, and was in danger of being lost sight of in the sudden importance of national affairs, added to the stoppage of the newspapers, with the consequent loss of reviews. It says much for the undoubted merit of the play that when the newspapers again became normal belated reviews of it began to appear, and it was ultimately produced in July at the Little Theatre, and is still running with great success.

The play deals with a commonplace suburban family, but the characters are so cleverly drawn and the scenes so vital that the interest never flags, and one is gripped by the sheer human drama. Miss O'Brien owes much to the cast, notably Miss Una O'Connor for the wonderful interpretation of Mabel, the managing and nagging wife who "enjoys bad health," and to Ivor Barnard as Natty, the little Cockney husband with the unsuspected poetry in his seemingly commonplace nature.

It is unnecessary to tell the story of the play, which has been described by some reviewers as "the best first play for years," and "as though Tchekov himself had written of the suburbs," while the *Daily News* describes it as "a beautiful play beautifully acted." Those readers of THE VOTE who have not seen it would do well not to miss the opportunity.

The American, German, and Austrian rights have already been arranged for, as well as the film rights.

Miss O'Brien is a member of the Minerva Club branch of the Women's Freedom League, and is one of our "under thirties." We rejoice at the success of her work and offer her our sincerest congratulations, together with our best wishes for the success of her future work, to which we look forward with the keenest pleasure and anticipation.—M. R.

NOTES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Two prominent women in South Africa, Councillor Mrs. Walsh, of Capetown, and Mrs. Tonkin, South Africa's first woman Inspector of Industries, are protesting, by means of articles in the *Social and Industrial Review* (issued by the Union Department of Labour), that the Government's valuable schemes for the uplifting of "poor white boys" are not being also applied to poor white girls, whose education ceases at present when they reach Standard VI., and for whom domestic service is looked upon as a personal degradation in South Africa. Employers in the jam, sweet, tobacco, and kindred industries, however, are prepared to offer special facilities to white girls; but Councillor Mrs. Walsh urges the provision of welfare officers by all firms employing large numbers of girls, since, if the Labour Department institutes schemes for drafting settlement girls to industries, it stands *in loco parentis* to these girls in the hostels in towns.

The National Council of Women, of Maritzburg, have lost no time in protesting against the recommendations of the Select Committee on Estimates of the Provincial Council of Natal in respect of the salaries of the teaching profession. It has been proposed to take out of teachers' salaries no less a sum than £22,000 to cover the deficit which has been incurred by the Provincial Administration. Mrs. Peter Davis, on behalf of Lady Steel, pointed out to the members of the local Council that the teachers of Natal had received the assurance that salaries would for the present remain as they are, and that the proposal to meet the Provincial deficit by means of a sliding scale (so that, for example, a teacher drawing £800 would be reduced by 10 per cent., i.e., £80) is unfair to a particular section of the community already subject to income tax who are in no degree responsible for the financial position. After discussion, the following resolution by Lady Steel, seconded by Mrs. Alfred Lister, was passed unanimously and sent to the Secretary of the Provincial Council, the Superintendent of Education, and the Press of Natal:—

"The National Council of Women of Maritzburg view with grave concern the proposals of the Select Committee on Estimates to raise £22,000 from the teaching staff of the Province. The Council feel that

PENAL REFORM IN THE PUNJAB.

The *Christian Science Monitor* reports that the Punjab Government is contemplating considerable changes in the administration of the Punjab jails, as a result of an inquiry recently conducted by a committee specially appointed for the purpose.

The committee has put forward, among other proposals, one for the adoption of a system under which the profit arising out of the performance of the task is credited to the worker as a reward for good work coupled with exemplary conduct. It has been decided, however, that payment should be made to the prisoners only upon release, whereas the committee's proposal is to allow those who have earnings to their credit to make small purchases from time to time. As this rule could, no doubt, be extended to allow them to send remittances to their homes, the Inspector-General is in sympathy with the proposal. The committee makes several recommendations as regards diet and cooking, and points out the desirability of having separate kitchens for Hindus and Mohammedans.

The committee examined the question of adult education in jails, and advocates instruction of the prisoners in the three R's up to the age of 30, on the ground that this will exercise a reformatory influence. The Government agree that the education now given may, with advantage, be extended to the age of 30. The prison authorities have been asked to arrange for libraries in every jail having accommodation for 500 or more; recreation rooms in all jails are also proposed.

it is unfair to penalise this particular class of the community whose salaries are unable to bear any increased burden, and they hereby register their protest against the proposed action of the Provincial Council."

The need for the establishment of hospitals for crippled children is very great in South Africa, and a splendid lead has been given by Lady Michaelis, whose munificent gift of an Orthopædic Home at Plumstead, near Capetown, constitutes a pioneer effort to minister to the needs of the crippled child. The Plumstead Sanatorium, entirely remodelled, has been given and equipped by Lady Michaelis with every up-to-date device and equipment necessary for the treatment of children whose limbs are crippled. Of these, there are some 5,000 in the Union of South Africa. Between 40 and 50 European children will shortly be accommodated in this beautiful Home.

There are nine schools in the Orange Free State where the pursuit of Home Industries by young South African women has reached a high degree of efficiency altogether creditable to the Provincial Authorities under whose auspices the work was begun and brought to its present level of excellence. This organisation, with headquarters at Bloemfontein, is now conducted by the Education Department of the Union. Miss Fleck is the Secretary. Mrs. Osborne, P.O., Kopjes, will supply orders in the lace and knitting industries. Spinning and weaving are undertaken. The wool arrives in the rough state direct from the sheep, and is washed, spun into yarn for tweed or rug, woven, and presented for sale, a highly finished article of household beauty and service.

Miss Marguerite Fedden, a member of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, has recently, at the request of the parish priest, addressed a meeting in the convent hall of La Rochelle, South Africa, on the political disabilities of the women of this Dominion, who, except in Rhodesia, have not yet got the vote. Miss Fedden has also contributed an article on women's suffrage to *Catholic News*, the official organ of the South African Catholic Young Men's Society.

INTERNATIONAL POLICEWOMEN.

Three women officials appeared as speakers at the 33rd Annual Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, at Chicago (U.S.A.), in July. They were Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, President of the International Association of Policewomen, and Director of the Women's Bureau, a public police service in Washington; Mrs. Mabel Rockwell, of the Chicago Police Department; and Mrs. Fannibelle Sutherland, Police Judge, of Paris, Kentucky, one of the few women Police Judges in the United States. Mrs. Sutherland has been Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Kentucky State Federation of Women's Clubs, and it was the clubwomen who proposed her election as a judge.

Mrs. Van Winkle reported that the International Association of Policewomen had increased its membership during the past year, and also that more than 500 policewomen are now employed in 175 cities of the United States. During the past year the Association has opened an office in Washington, and has received inquiries from many foreign countries. Cleveland and Indianapolis are both building a bureau for their women police. Pittsburg has increased its women's force of 15, and Des Moines has a new bureau. These bureaux are looked upon with favour by local organisations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Congress of Parents and Teachers, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the National League of Women Voters.

THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1926.

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.

MEN'S WORK.

There is at the present time an extraordinarily interesting Exhibition of Works of Art belonging to the Livery Companies of the City of London at the Victoria and Albert Museum. There are seventy Livery Companies in the City, and fifty-eight of them have contributed works of art, of one kind or another, to this Exhibition. In the official catalogue we are told that twelve of the seventy or more Companies take precedence of the rest—the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; and it was to the Clerks of these twelve great Companies that Lord Eustace Percy, as President of the Board of Education, addressed a preliminary letter last year. We are further told that their response was sympathetic, that the other Companies were approached in their turn, and the wealth of the exhibits even exceeds the expectations of the organisers. There is no doubt as to the interest and richness of these exhibits; but why, we ask, is there not a single specimen of women's work in this Exhibition? Women were members of the old trade guilds or fraternities, which, however, were entirely reconstituted during the reign of Edward III., and then came to be called Livery Companies. In the old "guilds" women had their part and their rights; they could even have their apprentices, although the men made rules as to how these apprentices should be fed. Among the exhibits are salt-cellar for ceremonial use, finely-engraved cups and tankards, Apostle spoons, candlesticks, watches, punch-bowls, tapestries, porcelain vases, mirrors, Barge Masters' badges, six needlework shields (fenders), which formerly hung over the Worshipful Company of Bakers' barge, Masters' chairs, a banner of St. Cecilia, belonging to the Worshipful Company of Musicians, a Celestial globe, in Chinese characters, moved by clockwork, on a brass stand supported by four dolphins, made about the year 1680, and countless other treasures. Yet only once do we see a woman's name mentioned in connection with the making of an article—a salver made by Peter and Ann Bateman, 1796. We may reasonably assume that Ann worked with her husband, otherwise her name would not have been mentioned! Yet we see that there are several exhibits of gifts by women to these Companies. There is a Peacock Cup—a peahen with three chicks, dated 1642, the gift of Mary, wife to Thomas Smith and James Peacock, Masters, 1629-30 and 1638-39 respectively; candlesticks, the gift of Lady Rich; a two-handled cup, the gift of Elizabeth Crook; and a watch, the gift of Mrs. Butler. There was also a magnificent pall, presented by a woman, which could be used at the burial of the wives of the members of the Company; but there is no piece of work authentically designed and carried out by a woman! We should have thought it would have been possible to find such a specimen of handicraft. However, the exhibition of purely men's work at least shows us what great progress women have made in the last hundred or so years. In spite of the fact that women are not nowadays admitted as members to these great Livery Companies, we can safely assert that if any comprehensive exhibition of work done outside the membership of these Companies is held within the next few years, it will certainly include very many examples of the skilled work of women.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE WOMEN.

British women who are enfranchised have a special responsibility for those women who have need of protection in different parts of the Empire, and we congratulate the Women's Non-Party Political Association of South Australia in its efforts to secure better protection for aboriginal and half-caste women and children in the Northern Territory. The Federal Government is responsible for the administration of the Northern Territory, and as, according to *The Dawn*, a woman's paper of Western Australia, it is expected that considerable numbers of men will be camping in country now largely occupied by natives during the construction of the line from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs, no time should be lost in making and enforcing regulations calculated to protect the native women, thus helping to prevent difficulties arising through a further large increase of the half-caste population. About 200 miles of this line is in South Australian territory, and the Women's Non-Party Political Association have taken steps to get the South Australian Act amended so as to bring it into line with the Northern Territory Ordinances and the Western Australian Act, which make it a punishable offence for any man, other than an aboriginal, to cohabit with an aboriginal woman unless legally married to her—also that no marriage may take place without the written consent of the Protector of Aborigines. Sections 45 and 53 of the Northern Territory Ordinances contain the above enactments, but, as the writer in *The Dawn* says, there is still the necessity to press for the enforcement of these clauses, which, unfortunately, are more often ignored than observed. It is urged that they would be better enforced if the Federal Government would appoint women police. At the instigation of the South Australian Women's Non-Party Political Association, kindred bodies in all the States of the Commonwealth are taking up this subject of the protection of native women. Questions are being asked in the various Houses of Representatives, and promises have been received to the effect that the matter shall have attention. We agree with the writer in *The Dawn* that it would be a great advantage to have a woman Member in the Federal House. She would be in a position to keep such questions before honourable Members, and there is certainly invaluable work for such a woman.

WOMEN OF THE EMPIRE.

According to *The Times*, the Prime Minister of New Zealand last week gave an outline to Members of the House of Representatives of the probable Agenda of the Imperial Conference which he, together with Ministers from our other Dominions, will attend in London this autumn. He stated that, in addition to the usual questions of defence and foreign and inter-Imperial relations, the subjects were:—(1) Overseas settlement, including further measures for the encouragement and standardisation of social insurance schemes and the question of workers' compensation and possible reciprocal arrangements; (2) inter-Imperial trade; (3) the Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee, commercial air services, inter-Empire passports, and wireless telegraphy and telephony; (4) research and development and co-operation, including agriculture, forestry, cotton-growing; (5) encouragement of the exhibition of British cinema films; (6) taxation of State enterprises; (7) nationality law and questions affecting the nationality of British women and the naturalisation of people in mandated territories. No one can deny that the above subjects are of interest to women as well as to men, more particularly those concerning Overseas settlement and the nationality of British women. We hope, therefore, that means will be found to include women who have knowledge of these subjects among the speakers who take part in the discussion, and that the views of organised women, both in this country and in the Dominions, on the subjects which are of special interest to women, will be considered by members of the Imperial Conference.

THE ABOLITION OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

A SET-BACK TO WOMEN?

By J. M. TOOKE, J.P.

When and if Boards of Guardians are abolished throughout the country, the question will arise, To whom will their powers fall? It has been suggested that children will be taken over by education authorities; the aged, with increased pensions, will remain outside; widows will also receive maintenance in the same fashion as some of them do already; the Lunacy Commissioners will take over the mentally defective and permanent detention cases. There remain the vagrant classes and the able-bodied, these latter brought into the house generally by wilful misdoing of themselves or others, and to these I will refer later. The Infirmaries, Lock, and Observation Wards cases will, we suppose, be handed over to local authorities, to manage as they now manage Sanatoria and Boroug Asylums.

With regard to the able-bodied and ne'er-do-weels, the same type as the "ins and outs" of our police courts and prisons, Labour Colonies, under the Ministry of Labour, or, as some have suggested, the Trades Union Councils, may meet the case better than our present workhouses, where nowadays very little real work is done; indeed, many a one may find salvation in work on a farm, and tending animals, when the perpetual scrubbing of dirty clothes or floors would do little to raise their standard. The vagrant class can generally shift for itself when in health, and indeed prefers to do so in summer at least, while they also may be gradually absorbed into Labour Colonies and taught not to live on the community when they have opportunities given them for self-support. There is one class, however, of those who are found now in workhouses—the deserted wife with children, left homeless and helpless—whom the guardians have kept, and helped to find and punish the husband, and if only wife desertion could be made a penal offence this difficult class could also be assisted. In this manner Guardians' work would be divided amongst County and Borough Councils and Health authorities; but what does this mean? If such work is to be added to the work of already overworked County and Borough Councillors, one of three things must happen:—

1.—Such Councillors must become whole-time workers, and this carries with it the necessity for salaries, and we shall lose that wonderful principle of voluntary service which has built up our English Con-

stitution and which is already becoming very limited. Such bodies would be formed of people anxious, not for public service so much as for a good life job with a comfortable income; political intrigues will increase with the increased number of place-seekers, and we can be sure that the number of women elected to such bodies will be far fewer than on the old Boards of Guardians; besides, it was always more difficult for women to gain seats on Councils than on the Boards of Guardians.

2.—The other solution of the difficulty will be election of co-opted members to serve on specialised Committees, always a slow and cumbrous form of government, in which much touch with the governed is impossible, while the democratic principle of popular election is lost sight of, and the Councils will be inclined to appoint those of their own way of thinking rather than to appoint the best-fitted person for the post. And, once again, how many women are likely to be co-opted?

3.—Or, lastly, the work will lie mostly, indeed almost entirely, in the hands of paid officials, and our bureaucratic element in government, always strong, will be tremendously increased in power. These new posts, which will be well-paid and pensionable and likely to be held by members of the Municipal Officers' Association, will certainly not be held to any appreciable degree by women, for when were women ever elected to such posts by men holding public office and possessing sons, nephews, brothers-in-law, etc., eligible for such posts?

On the whole, then, the women who share in municipal work are likely to be fewer in number, while those who are governed will have fewer women to whom to appeal, and anyone who has ever been a member of a Board of Guardians will understand how grateful women applicants feel to find a woman upon the Board to whom they may appeal, and who will understand their difficulties better than any man can, and the whole machinery will tend to be less human and less likely to have the individual treatment so necessary for human beings, who, whatever Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb may think, and however well the plan may look on paper, are generally hardly treated when pigeonholed and docketed like things without life.

ABOUT HAIR.

By M. A. R. TUKER.

Women want to be like men. And they have cut their hair short. You have only to look at these heads and you can't tell one from the other—a woman's from a man's. The imitation is patent, glaring, unashamed. Here were we ('men') with nice cropped heads which we had every right to have, and now there are women with cropped heads—not at all nice—which they cannot possibly have any right to, because they have only done it "to be like 'men.'" Now when we reach this point in the reasoning (for of course it is reasoning, 'men' are so logical) I see a small cloud on the horizon no bigger than a man's—face. Since of course the 'men' began it: they shaved their faces several decades ago, because they wanted to look like women. Why did they shave their faces? Hadn't heaven set hair there? Did not Paul nevertheless in a rather hasty generalisation about women's hair (that nature herself teaches that as a woman is already protected by hair she should hang a veil over it) forget to draw the conclusion that nature himself indicates the veiling of males there where heaven has already veiled them with hair? I said nature himself. For it is extraordinary how masculine nature becomes when 'men' take it in hand. But since Paul himself has laid down

the relation between hair and veiling, how shameless, how unnatural ("flying in the face of nature"), must those 'men' be who shave off their veils and expose their countenances to us (telling us incidentally much more about themselves than they intended—for a moustache is a merciful screen)—what hussies! 'Men' also cut their hair short. They have not always done so, but they did it first not decades but centuries ago. And about two or three years ago they began to shingle and wave it—they cut it close below and in an aureole round the head above, and in Italy, where people have good hair, these 'men' look far better than our crop-eared knaves, who, though they may be *preux chevaliers* (cavaliers) resemble nothing so much as gaol birds. For cropping the hair as 'men' do is not becoming: the aesthetic use of hair is to frame the face; it frames and softens, and 'men' need this more than women. But the point to observe is that, whatever 'men' do is natural, or, should such a case arise as that they do what is glaringly unnatural, then it is nature that is at fault, and they are putting her in her place. (This will be recognized as a favourite job of theirs with anything feminine.) At present they shave the hair off their faces; and I suspect this mode

is intended to set against the shingled hair, because they feel they may have gone too far in imitating women. It is indeed a pity that, while everything is 'natural' for 'men' mere invective is always sufficient for anything whatever that women do; because it would be more interesting and impressive if what 'men' say of women were fortified by some sort of perspective—moral or historical.

The truth is that 'men' have always been enormously touchy about hair: such Greek philosophers as Epictetus and such Christian doctors as Tertullian regarded the hair on their faces as a sort of sublime 'token'; almost a bull-roarer in its effect upon the women who met it. The temptation to pull a beard (as ill-conditioned boys pull a dog's tail, or anti-suffragist Welshmen pulled out women's hair) led to this action being considered as the maximum of affront by the ancients, who were ready to hang draw and quarter anyone who touched this appendage of a city father. Beards were at once protected; dogs and women could wait. Baldness, again, may be a fit subject for restrained wit, but some boys who passed the remark aloud that a prophet was bald, were eaten up by bears. As a child I used to be astonished that women's *chignons* were mercilessly laughed at as something very funny, but that a top hat poised above a bald patch was to be regarded in respectful silence. But we can never get to the end of these surprises. Listen to this: There is a new disease. A publication known as the *Bruxelles Médicale* informs us that a serious disease in women called *garçonnette* has resulted from cropping their hair. In case most of the women whose hair is cut short have not heard of it I will tell them the symptoms: They have got spots on the *nuque*, at the exact spot where the hair which ought to be long is cut off short. There is 'erosion,' they are always scratching the part, it has become "lichenous" and swollen. Moreover a German scientist foresees "an inversion of the capillary system"—those beautiful young women who have already sacrificed their tresses will in time *grow a beard and whiskers*. Now this is of course true, for 'men' reason so acutely. But at present it appears to be only a kind of sex pathological imagination. Nuns have for many centuries worn their hair cut close under their head-dress. 'Men' have cut their hair off at this precise dangerous spot for some centuries also (though not continuously) and have not apparently contracted the scratching-sickness. And most astonishing of all (when we get to such scientific matter as this) no disease, called *femellitis* arose when they shaved their faces—when their hair ought (logically) at once to have grown long behind (as soon as they reached middle age).

Some years ago Havelock Ellis pointed out that sex intervenes even in the matter of measuring skulls. 'Men' always found the frontal portion of male skulls to be larger than the frontal portion of female skulls, because it was believed that this was the seat of the intellectual faculties. Now we know that this is not so, that the frontal skull in apes is in fact larger than the parietal, the measurements of female skulls begin to disclose their approximation to the simians. These two 'scientific' cases are remarkably alike? Philosophy and medicine, writes Rosa Mayreder, have always lent their faithful aid to the figments of the sex imagination. So let none of us be troubled about the new disease. It is not new at all; it is a very old disease—*male unreason wherever women are concerned*. What we should like to see would be a remedy for it. And one of the best remedies lies precisely in that opprobrious 'tag' "women want to be like men"; because it only means that women would like to have all those activities which are the property and the *propria* of mankind as such—the things, indeed, which because 'men' had them and kept them from women have brought them the advantages which they now seek to claim as inherent in their sex. Women that is intend to be men. They intend to issue from what I heard a woman call that "stuffy prison of sex" into which 'men' have thrust them. And they would like to call the males too out

GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD FAIR.

Our Annual Green, White and Gold Fair will be held this year at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 23rd and 24th, and will be opened each day at 3 p.m. and will remain open until 9 p.m. On Tuesday, November 23rd, the Duchess of Hamilton has kindly consented to open the Fair.

The Entertainments will be on an extensive scale, and will include Concerts and Acting arranged by Miss Mollie Dutchman; Competitions, Character Reading, Phrenology, and various other popular attractions.

There will be stalls for—

Dairy Produce.
Handkerchiefs, Antiques, and White Elephants.
Stationery.
Knitted Goods.
Household Articles.
Overalls and Aprons.
Toys.
Cakes, Sweets.
Literature.
Underclothing.
Shilling Bargain Stall.

Some of our branches have already promised to undertake Stalls, and we have had many kind offers of help from members and friends; but many more promises of assistance from both branches and members are needed to make the Fair a success.

Other Societies and friends co-operating in the Fair are:—

The Nine Elms Settlement.
The British Commonwealth League.
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.
The Montessori Society.
The Friends' Council for International Service.
Miss Burwood (Beads).
Miss Dobie (Batik Work).
Miss Johnson (Knitted Goods).
Miss Lindsay (Miniature Gardens).
Mrs. Shawcross.

All communications and gifts (also applications for Stalls) should be sent to Miss E. Berry, Hon. Fair Sec., at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

BOOK REVIEW.

The Call of the Mother. By the Lady Emily Lutyens. (Methuen.) 2/-. (Can be obtained at this Office.)

In this brave and wholesome little book the Lady Emily Lutyens deals with some of the gravest questions of the day—such as the increase of the population in the wrong direction, that is, among the mentally deficient and the lower types, while the more cultured classes are frequently sterile. Then she turns to wrong conditions of birth, the problems arising from the sexual relations between men and women, and how they are influenced by the economic factor, and the necessity of a careful education of the young in sex matters. Lastly, the book treats of the types of motherhood "as it should never be, as it would never be if the coming generations were differently educated and trained to look upon marriage and parenthood as a high and holy thing." A chapter on motherhood as it might be, and on the call of the "Eternal Motherhood" in God, closes the book. Any thoughtful woman, reading and thinking over its pages, must find them full of food for mind and soul, and a wise call to "study and sacrifice that a generation may be born which will rise up and call them blessed." J. M. T.

of another stuffy prison in which (spite of all the law they give themselves) they have languished as long as the women—the prison of sex pathology. Now neither of us will come out of these prisons until women enter upon their full heritage and become (not males, which they don't at all want to do, but) *men*. And I blame that ambiguous little word because it leads to much of the silly confusion as to what is and what is not 'womanly' and 'manly.' If we used language aright we should perceive it is womanly "to do all that may become a man."

Women's Freedom League.

Offices: 144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

Telephone:—MUSEUM 1429.

Telegrams:—"DISPARD, MUSEUM 1429, LONDON."

Colours—GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD.

President—Mrs. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

Hon. Treasurer—Dr. E. KNIGHT.

Hon. Organising Secretary—Mrs. WHETTON.

General Secretary—Miss F. A. UNDERWOOD.

WHERE TO GO.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Monday, September 6th, at 3.30 p.m.

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

Saturday, October 9th, at 10 a.m.

National Executive Committee Meeting.

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 23rd and 24th, 3 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Green, White and Gold Fair, at Caxton Hall.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

DARE TO BE FREE.

September 3rd—6th.

Fourth Annual Conference of Women Engineers at Leeds University.

Thursday, September 30th.

British Commonwealth League Conference.

October 5th—8th.

League of the Church Militant Campaign at Southport.

Wednesday, October 13th, at 2.30 p.m.

Women's International League. Conference on Arbitration.

October 19th—22nd.

Annual Meeting and Conference of the National Council of Women, in the Church House, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

SMALL HOLDINGS FOR WOMEN FARMERS

The *Times* reports that in 1920, through the generosity of two of its members, the Women's Farm and Garden Association was able to purchase an estate at Lingfield, in Surrey, that could be split up into small-holdings for professional women farmers and gardeners anxious to farm or garden on their own account. The candidates selected for these holdings were women with a good knowledge of horticulture or agriculture, who possessed a small private income in addition to capital invested in the undertaking. The colony now consists of 11 holdings, two farm and the rest fruit, market garden and poultry. One of the tenants has recently been allowed by the Association to purchase her cottage and holding. One has a successful Angora rabbit farm, another breeds Alsatian dogs, and a third has established a tea hut on the main East Grinstead Road. Last year the Women's Farm and Garden Association provided the tenants with a produce hut on the main road, and during the summer months a good trade is done in fruit, flowers, vegetables, and farm produce. The colony is situated on the main road from London to Eastbourne, three miles from East Grinstead. The total area of the colony is approximately 9½ acres, including a lake of 15 acres and four acres of woodland. There are 36 acres of pasture, six of arable, and 18 acres of planted fruit land. Each holding has its own housing accommodation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

A Meeting for Girls will take place during the week of the meeting of the National Council of Women, October 19th-22nd. It will be held on Wednesday, 20th, at 5 p.m. The Hon. Mrs. Franklin will preside; and Miss Picton Turbervill, O.B.E., and Miss Bewley, Girl Guides Association, will take the subjects of "Possibilities" and "Adventure," words to conjure with even to-day. Mrs. George Morgan, who talked to a large meeting at Birmingham last year as simply as to one girl, will then open a discussion on what girls might do for the National Council of Women aims and objects. There is not only room for all kinds of opinions, but for all kinds of ages in the spheres to be shown. On other occasions, openings for women in the legal profession and the position of women under English law will be discussed. Mrs. Elliott Lynn, of the Women's Amateur Athletic Association, also has something to tell us as to the People's Games.

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AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND WOMEN AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION.

The Women's Service Guilds of Western Australia, in view of the forthcoming Imperial Conference which is to be held in London in October, sent a letter to the women of New Zealand stressing the advantage to be gained if the two Southern Dominions came into line over the Nationality of Married Women question prior to the Conference taking place. The New Zealand women replied to the effect that women should no longer be the ones to bear all the inconveniences of mixed marriages and the disabilities accruing in civil and political life. As *The Dawn* states, the New Zealand Government has shared with other Dominions in delaying the small and tardy amendment which will bring about a certain amount of protection to their country-women who have married aliens, for over a year, and it is hoped that this unfortunate state of things will be removed this Session, and a ready and courteous reply sent to the Home Parliament. It is hoped that at the coming Imperial Conference the Prime Minister of New Zealand will do all in his power to assist the women of his nation to a proper protection when married to aliens.

COLLECTING REFUSE IN LONDON.

The Minister of Transport has framed Regulations in regard to the use of vehicles for collecting refuse in the London Traffic Area. In certain streets, including the main thoroughfares of the City of London, the City of Westminster, the Royal Borough of Kensington, and a number of the Metropolitan boroughs—Battersea, Finsbury, Hammersmith, Holborn, Islington, Lambeth, St. Marylebone, Shoreditch, Southwark, and Stepney, no dust-collecting vehicle must be used between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., while in certain other thoroughfares, including certain streets in the City, Bermondsey, Chelsea, Camberwell, Hackney, Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Southwark, Stoke Newington, and Wandsworth, no such vehicles must be used between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

THE FOOD COUNCIL.

The Executive Committee of the Food Council will shortly consider the draft of their Report relating to tea. The General Strike and the continuance of the coal stoppage have interrupted their inquiries with regard to milk, meat, and flour; and in the case of meat another difficulty has arisen in the embargo on the importation of foreign carcasses owing to the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. The Council, however, is carefully watching the position as it affects these commodities.

WOMEN AND SHIP SMOKING ROOMS.

The White Star Line has now adopted the custom of most of the other great ocean liners, and opened its smoking room to women. The *Homeric*, which has just left the United States for England, was the first of the White Star vessels to extend this privilege to women. When men ruled alone in the smoking rooms on board ship, they usually indulged in poker games, but since the women obtained access, bridge is now almost universal.

DR. HANSON'S PHOTOGRAPH.

Photographs of the late Dr. Helen Hanson, similar to the portrait which appeared in our issue of July 30th, may be obtained from the Literature Department, mounted on thick tinted art paper, price 3d. each.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

We have a new stock of Green, White and Gold Badges, with W.F.L. and Votes for Women on them, price 3d. each. Members who have lost or mislaid their Badges should at once secure others.

The following Women's Freedom League literature is for sale:—

What We Have and What We Want. By Muriel Pierotti... 3d.
British Women M.P.s. By Mrs. Northcroft 4d.
Women in the Ministry. By Eunice G. Murray..... 1d.
The Pilgrim Mothers. By Eunice G. Murray 2d.

PLEASE SEND US AN ORDER.

The following, published by the National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, are on sale at this Office:—

Do You Consent? by E. Roy Calvert, 1d.; *Eight Reasons why Capital Punishment should be Abolished*, 1d. each, or 2s. per 100; *America and Capital Punishment*, 1d.; *Ten Differer' Notes on the Punishment of Death*, 1d. each, or 2s. per 100.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DANCE PIANIST and Accompanist requests engagements for Piano/orte Lessons or Accompanist—Apply MRS. SILVESTER SPARROW, 43 Black Lion Lane, W.6.

CHAUFFEUSE, 6 years' reference, would like a change for the South. Fond of outdoor life.—MISS WINIFRED HUMPHREYS, 128, Alton Street, Crewe.

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MONTAGUE HOTEL, Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C. First-class accommodation; room, breakfast and attendance from 7s. 6d. Pension from 3 guineas.—Phone: Museum 4660. (Highly Recommended.)

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NOTICES.

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, August 29th. 7.0 Dr. Julia Seton: "Back to our Source."

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