

THE VOTE,
JULY 28, 1916.
ONE PENNY.

After War Economy.

C. DESPARD.

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

VOL. XIV. No. 353.

(Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and transmissible through the post in the United Kingdom at the newspaper rate of postage but to Canada and Newfoundland at the Magazine rate.)

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

Edited by C. DESPARD.

OBJECTS: To secure for Women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

AFTER WAR ECONOMY	- - - -	C. Despard.	WOMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.	
THE DOWNING STREET DISCORD	- - - -	C. Nina Boyle.	A STRONG PROTEST	- - - - C. Nina Boyle.
SCOTTISH WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE AND WOMEN.		Eunice G. Murray.	OUR POINT OF VIEW.	
			BRANCH NOTES.	

THE DOWNING STREET DISCORD.

The Happy Family at Downing-street has a fatal family likeness to the Amateur Orchestra of the song, of whom we used to be told that "they learnt no tunes, but each played his own." The result was "an amateur orchestral pandemonium," of first-class discord. The Cabinet of the Coalition pipes quite a number of tunes, all in the name of harmony; the result is that they have piped themselves into such a Parliamentary mess that the grand old Parliamentary hand, who conducts the Downing-street band, will be very clever indeed if he can discover any shreds of a melody in the general row. Two Government proposals of an important nature, both devised to silence or satisfy a clamant and disaffected section of the audience, have had to be abandoned. This is good neither for the Government nor for the country.

The registration trouble was the outcome of laziness. The Government could not take the trouble to tell the House what the difficulties were. The matter was allowed to drag on until someone—to wit, one Sir Edward—said it was a public scandal. Mr. Asquith then turned nasty, and said the House could find out for itself what a job it was. After that it was the turn of the House to be nasty; and when the Home Secretary, with studied cynicism, practically told them, in a sarcastic and almost insolent speech, how clever they would be if they managed to find a way through the problems that

had puzzled their betters, he was put promptly in his place. Mr. Samuel must have been "sorry he spoke," and Mr. Asquith more sorry still. Sir Edward Carson called it "opera bouffe," and "humberging the House."

Sir Edward Carson's passion for votes for men is in pleasing contrast to his callousness about votes for women. And the general tense desire to shout down women, whenever they are so unpatriotic as to demand the suffrage during the war, is in equally delicious contrast to the clamour to get something more for Ireland. Suffragists have just been sternly rebuked by Lord Cromer for making use of the emergency, and claiming votes on the strength of war service; but he does not rebuke Lord Willoughby de Broke and Sir Edward Carson for claiming the franchise for all men who fight! If the war service of men is to count for votes; if Home Rule is to be granted now, and not at the end of the war, because of the staunchness of the Irish regiments, both from North and South; then why may they not be claimed by women for the same reasons—war service and patriotism? It is not our claim; we stand for representation as the right of the people. But we object, just as we did in the days of militancy, to the creed that anything is right to get something for men; it is only wrong when it is to get something for women.

C. NINA BOYLE.

RŌSROMA TEA

This is a blend of the highest class Darjeeling, with fine Indian Flowery Orange Pekoe.

ROBERT JACKSON & CO.,

THE FINEST QUALITY, 4s. 6d. per lb.

It is an exquisite afternoon tea, being absolutely free from suspicion of tannin; it is eminently suitable for invalids and dyspeptics, while its delicate aroma and perfect flavour commend it to all judges of fine tea.

By Appointment to His Majesty the King.

HOUSEHOLD QUALITY, 2s. 9d. per lb.,

is more economical than ordinary tea, as a much smaller quantity is required to give the best result.

Free Sample on application. Sole Proprietors:

171 & 172, PICCADILLY, London, W.

Phone: Regent 1033.

Women's Freedom League.

Offices: 144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
Telegrams—"DESPARD, MUSEUM 1429, LONDON."
Telephone—MUSEUM 1429.

Colours—GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD.
President—Mrs. C. DESPARD. Hon. Treasurer—Dr. E. KNIGHT.
Hon. Organising Secretary—Miss EUNICE MURRAY.
Hon. Head of "Vote" Sales Department—Miss ALIX M. CLARK.
Hon. Head of Literature Department—Miss MARGARET HODGE.
Head of Political and Militant Department—Miss C. NINA BOYLE.
Secretary—Miss F. A. UNDERWOOD.

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

Necessity versus Prejudice.

It will be remembered that, at the beginning of war, the help of women doctors was almost scornfully refused by the War Office. It is true that the Endell-street Military Hospital is staffed entirely by women and that the heads have the standing of officers in the R.A.M.C., but the great bulk of the really important work done by women doctors during the war has been done by them as volunteers in connection with Red Cross and other units. The War Office is now asking for their services, and forty have already been chosen, some of whom are to be sent to Malta, where there are important hospitals.

But, urgent as will be the need for doctors after the war, the Senate of Cambridge University has not seen fit to open the M.B. examinations to women, and, when this question was put to the vote of the Council of the Senate, it was urged that a question of principle was involved and that a large part of the University was not in residence. The question has been hung up until October, when it will again come up for discussion. A sense of the absurdity of depriving the sick and wounded in military hospitals of the services of a section of well-trained and qualified practitioners, some of whom have exceptionally high qualifications, has, after two years, become apparent even to the War Office. If a hide-bound Government Department has been able to remove a long-standing prejudice, we can only hope that such a centre of Light and Learning as the University of Cambridge will no longer find it possible to exclude a body of students of whom the next generation will have need. As *The Daily News* says:—

It is obvious that the more doctors are now trained, men or women, the better from the national point of view, since the war has made, and will continue to make even after the war, the demand for doctors greater than the supply.

Giving and Taking Away.

Before leaving the Ministry of Munitions Mr. Lloyd George gave to women with his right hand while taking from them with his left. The Order issued on July 17 requires employers in controlled establishments to pay those women workers over 18 who are working on time rates the sum of 4½d. an hour or 25s. a week. Unfortunately, the low rate of women's earnings in the past justifies the statement in *The Times* that these rates are "a notable advance on the usual pre-war reward of women's unskilled work," though it is to be remembered that 25s. a week at present prices is equivalent to no more than 16s. 8d. before the war. But by setting up a precise legal wage, Mr. Lloyd George has made it illegal for employers and contractors to pay either more or less than the prescribed remuneration. If it is a legal minimum wage, below which wages must not fall, it is at the same time a legal maximum, beyond which, except under special circumstances, wages must not rise. As *The New Statesman* remarks:—

It (the Order) recalls, not the Trades Boards Act or the Standard Rates of Trade Unionism, which are always minima only, but the "servile" fixing of wages by the magistrates during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The economic and social effects of legally prescribed rates of wages are entirely different from those of legally prescribed minima. And the differences are all to the bad.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

Wanted: A Sense of Proportion.

Mr. Asquith is unable to promise the old-age pensioners any increase of their State pittance. An extra 2s. 6d. a week would, he said, cost five million pounds a year. Yet we are spending this sum every twenty hours that the war lasts. At the same time, milk in South-east London is said to have been raised in price to 6d. a quart, and the Board of Trade has given the coalowners a present of an extra 2s. 6d. a ton by allowing them to increase their pit price to 6s. 6d. per ton above the 1914 price. It is difficult to see how the old people's coal-boxes are to be filled this winter. We are glad to find that old-age pensioners may now earn as much as 30s. in urban and 20s. in rural districts. The former restriction on their earnings was a short-sighted policy and could not be defended on economic grounds.

Above the Battlefield.

Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht, the German woman suffrage organ, has sent this message to the women of France:—

"We feel, think, and suffer like you, and swear that after this catastrophic war the women of all nations shall work unitedly to prevent for ever its recurrence."

Highly Commended.

A man was granted exemption by the Henley Rural District Tribunal on the grounds that he was the father of fifteen children. The representative of the Board of Agriculture remarked that the man "deserved not only exemption but high commendation."

We do not see why special commendation should be showered on either parent for happenings which they probably would have regarded as outside their own volition. At the same time, we wonder whether the special commendation of any public body was ever offered to the mother of the fifteen children on whom, presumably, the care of their upbringing has fallen.

Pure Folly.

The question of Votes for Women is being regarded more and more from the standpoint of expected gain to the community rather than as a concession to the just claims of women to direct Parliamentary representation. Votes will doubtless bless those who give as well as those who take, and in the hour of national trial it is perhaps inevitable that the former aspect should be accentuated. Writing in *The Daily Dispatch* of Sunday last, Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., says:—

Wherever women are working and whatever they are doing, they are impressing the public mind with the ability, the thoroughness, and the efficiency of their work.

To lose the interest of these zealous women in the days to come would be pure folly, and the only way to retain this interest in the great national movement is to give them the vote, which concession, I feel, is now bound to come.

We are looking forward to a new patriotism, or rather an intensified patriotism, after the war. Women more than men can assist in that renaissance, and to leave them out of any new register would be to put a damper on their enthusiasm and induce in them the regrettable feeling that the nation was prepared to use them when their services were most necessary, valuable, and indispensable, and to side-track them with little show of gratitude and even less consideration when the need for those services had disappeared.

We confess to having already harboured that "regrettable feeling" for a considerable time.

North Wales Campaign.

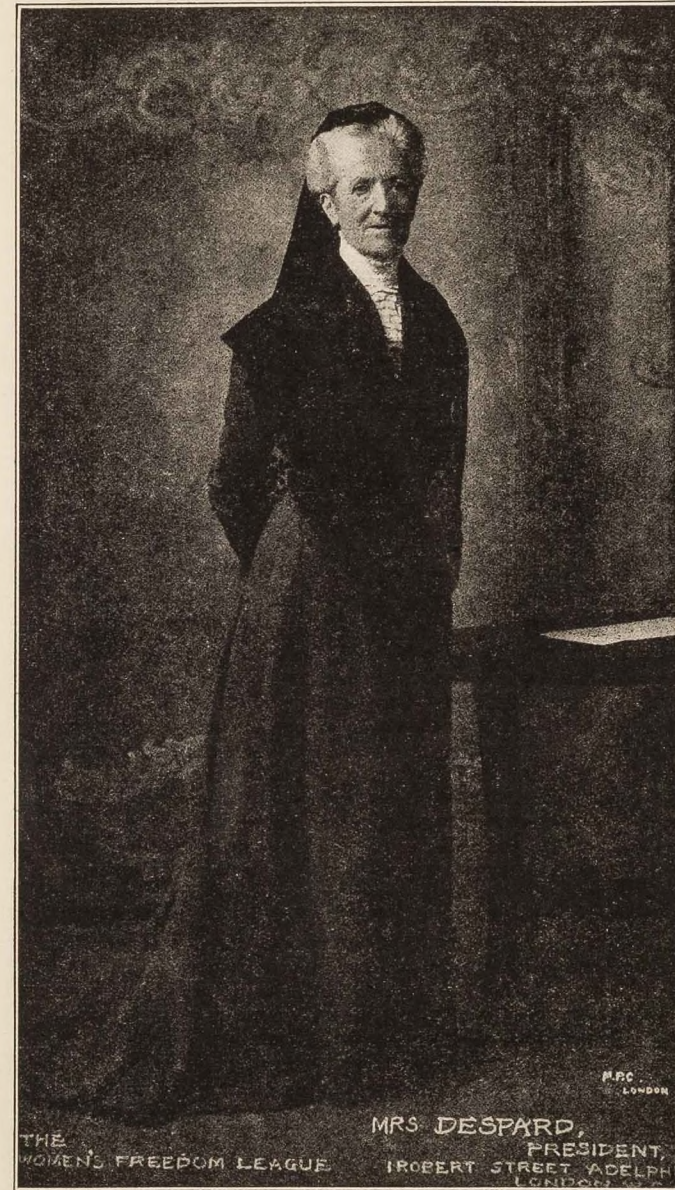
On Saturday, July 29, Miss Anna Munro will begin a campaign in Aberystwith. The first meeting will be held on the beach opposite the Queen's Hotel at 7 p.m., and all through August three meetings will be held there daily. On Saturday, August 5, Miss Dorothy Evans, of Shrewsbury, will visit us for a week. Miss Evans is well known in the Suffrage movement and her visit is looked forward to with great pleasure. Money is needed for this campaign, so will friends and sympathisers please send their donations to Alix M. Clark, "Granville," North-parade, Aberystwith, which will be the headquarters during our stay in Aberystwith.

THEY SUPPORT US!

A SPLENDID CHANCE!

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND THE LIBRARY.

Free Gifts to Readers of "The Vote"!



MRS. DESPARD,
PRESIDENT,
THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE,
144, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

Select 12 vols. from the List below. Enter the numbers of them on the Order Form, with name and address, and mark the Free Gift which you would choose, and return us the order with 1s. only. We will send you Volumes and Gift carriage paid.

GUARANTEE.

I guarantee that the deposit will be promptly refunded to any reader who is not thoroughly satisfied.

C. Despard

These dainty books are well printed on fine paper with red head-lines. They are bound tastefully in green cloth, with full-page portraits of the authors and special end papers. Each volume contains an introduction by one of the foremost writers of the present day. The volumes are neat and handy, size 6½ in. by 4½ in.

The volumes need not be retained unless each purchaser is thoroughly satisfied. See Mrs. Despard's guarantee.

ORDER FORM.

To the Secretary,

"THE VOTE" LIBRARY DEPARTMENT,
144, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please send me volumes numbered.....

..... of "The Vote" Essential Library, and selected Free Gift.

1. Framed Portrait of Mrs. Despard,
or 2. Box of 25 Russian Cigarettes,
or 3. Any 1/6 book named by me.*

I enclose 1/- and agree to send to whom you may depute 1/6 per month for 10 months and a final payment of 2/- to complete the purchase.

(Larger monthly remittances may be sent if desired, or the full balance of 17/- on receipt of books.)

Name.....

Address.....

.....

*Title of Gift Book.....

Author.....

Foreign orders postage extra and send 5/-.

If Two Libraries are Ordered, Two Gifts will be Presented—
Payments will be Doubled.

THE ESSENTIAL LIBRARY.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 Joseph Addison and Sir Richard Steele, Essays from <i>The Spectator</i> . | 17 Ralph Waldo Emerson, Essays. | 62 Thomas à Kempis, Imitation of Christ. | 83 St. Augustine, Confessions of St. Augustine. |
| 2 Matthew Arnold, Poems. | 51 Oliver Goldsmith, Plays and Poems. | 56 A. W. Kinglake, Eothen. | 60 St. Francis, Little Flowers of St. Francis. |
| 3 Francis Bacon, Essays. | 18 William Hazlitt, Essays. | 29 Charles Lamb, Essays of Elia. | 38 Percy Bysshe Shelley, Poems. |
| 54 William Blake, Select Poems. | 19 George Herbert, Poems. | 30 Charles Lamb, Last Essays of Elia. | 61 Sheridan, Select Plays. |
| 58 Sir Thomas Browne, Religio Medici. | 20 Robert Herrick, Poems. | 21 Oliver Wendell Holmes, The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. | 57 Sir William Temple, Select Essays. |
| 6 Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Poems. | 21 Oliver Wendell Holmes, The Professor at the Breakfast Table. | 22 Oliver Wendell Holmes, The Professor at the Breakfast Table. | 39 Lord Tennyson, Poems. |
| 8 Robert Burns, Poems. | 23 Thomas Hood, Poems. | 23 Thomas Hood, Poems. | 40 Lord Tennyson, In Memoriam. |
| 10 Charles Stuart Calverley, Verses and Translations. | 24 Leigh Hunt, Imagination and Fancy. | 24 Leigh Hunt, Imagination and Fancy. | 41 William Makepeace Thackeray, Roundabout Papers. |
| 11 William Carleton, Stories. | 25 Jean Ingelow, Poems. | 25 Jean Ingelow, Poems. | 42 William Makepeace Thackeray, The Four Georges. |
| 13 Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Poems. | 26 John Keats, Poems. | 26 John Keats, Poems. | 43 Henry David Thoreau, Walden. |
| 14 William Cowper, Poems. | 27 John Keble, The Christian Year. | 27 John Keble, The Christian Year. | 45 John Greenleaf Whittier, Poems. |
| 15 Thomas de Quincey, Confessions of an English Opium-eater. | 28 John Keble, The Psalter in English Verse. | 28 John Keble, The Psalter in English Verse. | 46 William Wordsworth, Poems. |
| 16 Thomas de Quincey, Essays. | | | 47 A Sixteenth-Century Anthology |
| 55 John Dryden, Select Poems. | | | 50 A Book of Parodies. |

SEE OUR SALE AND EXCHANGE, PAGE 1124.

THE VOTE.

Proprietors:—THE MINERVA PUBLISHING Co., Ltd.
Offices:—144, High Holborn, W.C.
FRIDAY, July 28th, 1916.

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

Telephone: MUSEUM 1429,
Telegrams: "DESPARD, Museum 1429, London."

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 a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

At Home and Abroad ... post free, 6/6 per annum,
"THE VOTE" may be obtained through all Newsagents and at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

AFTER WAR ECONOMY.

1.—EDUCATION.

At such a time as this, when sensationalism is in full swing, it is well now and then, even at the cost of a supreme effort, to look, if we can, below the surface excitements and to try to find out what is moving in the mind of the nation.

In one sense we are all pacifists now. The woman praying daily for the return of her sons, the workman and woman spending themselves in willing toil, risking calamitous nerve-strain and giving up holiday-time to bring the struggle more rapidly to an end, the soldier at the front and the sailor at his perilous watch are all thinking the same thought. When is it to be over? When will the bells ring out for Peace?

That is the universal desire, but with it comes another question. What will the Peace bring us? And now it is not easy to gauge the general feeling. It is noteworthy, however, that three subjects have been pressed with considerable urgency upon the Government—the future of the land, the future of education, and the future of labour. In consequence, no doubt, of this pressure, Governmental commissions have been, and are being, formed to suggest and bring before the country schemes of adjustment and reform.

It is a little remarkable that, while these subjects are being considered, war expenditure is rising to such an extent that another million a day is required to meet the military and naval outlay and to back up our Allies. It is typical of the sensational character of the times in which we live that Mr. McKenna's announcement was received in the House of Commons without any excitement. We think in millions and, by some mysterious means, which it is impossible for the uninitiated to fathom, the millions come. In the meantime the people are called upon to economise and to bring their savings to the help of their country.

With the people's response to that demand we are not concerned here, for we are convinced that the question of real and permanent importance to us, as women, is, How are we so to economise in the future as to be able to prevent the recurrence of the dangers that threaten us now?

First, we must guard much more carefully than we have done in the past the treasures committed to our keeping. Few will dispute that the most precious of these are the children. The welfare of the children should be the first care of the State. That the State, as it is constituted at the present moment, has not realised its responsibilities is only too evident from the late debate in the House of

Commons. The statement given by the President of the Board of Education was, from first to last to those who can see below the surface, apologetic. It is impossible not to see that while, before the war, a general reorganisation of our educational system was felt to be necessary, and had, in fact, been promised by the Government, since the war began there has been steady deterioration. It was stated by an eminent authority, Mr. Yoxall, that "a large part of the elementary education of this country is at present in ruins."

"The Education Department," said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, "is too much a University Department—admirable on paper—practically, defective." He went on to say, with perfect truth, "It is not enough to put down elementary schools on paper—you want to know your men and your children, the families from which they come, and, with that knowledge in your mind, set your Education Department in order." But does Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—do any but a sprinkling of members of Parliament—realise that the one person who can supply this practical knowledge is—woman?

It is sad to gather from this debate that, during the war and its false economies, our life-treasure has suffered diminution. Mr. Anderson quotes from the secretary of the Mansfield House Settlement, "Thousands of boys in London are exhausted physically after their day's work. They are getting no technical training and attending no evening classes. After the war we can look forward to a great outburst of hooliganism, for the labour market will be choked with boys, physically and morally damaged and without any training. The same thing is going on with the girls."

Can we conceive a more fatal form of extravagance? Literally, by this blindness, we are cutting off supplies at their source.

We are glad to find attention being drawn to greatly improving education for our girls. Captain Bathurst relates how, struck by the success of the small-holding movement in Belgium, he set himself four years ago to discover the reason and he goes on, "It was not until I was brought into contact with the wives and daughters of these small holders, and eventually sought for it in the girls' schools, that I discovered the great secret of the enormous success of the small-holdings movement in Belgium."

We hope and trust that one of the after-war economies will be such a reorganisation of our elementary school system as will save, and not squander, the splendid human material that is continually passing through them.

If human life is our greatest treasure, the next undoubtedly is the land, from which all life draws its sustenance. In order to deal with that worthily, a drastic change in the laws that regulate the ownership of land will have to be made; and here comes in the importance of securing a true and wide national representation in Parliament; for that which affects the land affects us all. It is too late now for the lovers of the old order to say that this is no business of the State. When the railways, the drink traffic, and privately-owned manufacturing firms have been used, at the mandate of the State, for war purposes—that is to say, for the safety of the country—there can be no valid argument against setting on foot a scheme of national control over the land. It belongs to the State to say after the war what it has said during the war, and not only the people must be defended, the people must be fed, the people must be housed, the people must be employed. If that cannot be done without resumption by the nation of that which actually belongs to it, then, by legislative enactment, the re-

presentatives of the people must make good their claim.

So also with Labour, which, in the past, has been foolishly and inhumanly wasted. Of this, however, there is more to say than can be given in the present issue. As a form of after-war economy, we hope to deal with it later.

We are afraid it may be said that to place such vast powers in the hands of the State would be to crush the individual and to afford no room for personal initiative. The argument loses its force if we consider that the State is not merely the Government but actually—and as it will be when we have full and perfect representation—the People themselves collectively, each living and working for all and all for each. The picture of such a State was drawn long ago, in eloquent words, by the great teacher, Pythagoras, in a lecture he gave to the Greek colony of Naxos, whose citizens were gathered round him.

"Listen, my children, to what the State should be to the good citizen. It is more than father or mother; it is more than husband or wife; it is more than child or friend. The State is the father and mother of all, is the wife of the husband and the husband of the wife. The family is good, and good is the joy of the man in wife and in son. But greater is the State, which is the Protector of all, without which the home would be ravaged and destroyed. It is the State from which comes all that makes your life prosperous and gives you beauty and safety. Within the State are built up the arts, which make the difference between the barbarian and the man. If the brave man dies gladly for the hearthstone, far more gladly should he die for the State."

That was the great Greek teacher's ideal of the State; it was to be the father and mother of its citizens. May we, in the days that are to be, attain to it!
C. DESPARD.

SCOTTISH WAR SAVING COMMITTEE AND WOMEN.

A great wave of admiration for women and the work they have done since the outbreak of war has passed over the country—so we are constantly assured. Even Suffragists say to us: Why work for suffrage when it is practically won. Our reply is there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and admiration and justice do not necessarily walk hand in hand. Lately in the Press sneering articles about women have appeared. They are "breaking down under the strain imposed upon them," or "their work wants thoroughness," or "men cannot save until women give up their extravagant habits." These articles, worthless in themselves, show us that our old enemies are not dead, and that men are as jealous as formerly of women. When a cry rings throughout the land for the enfranchisement of women, the Press will, as formerly, ignore the claims of the women.

After the South African War, one of the reasons brought against Home Rule for Ireland was that the Irish were not in earnest in their demand, as was evinced by the fact that during the war they had not held active propaganda meetings. "Had they cared for their cause they would never have lowered their flag for one minute, no matter what happened," said Mr. Chamberlain. In days to come the same taunt may be thrown at women. "They did not believe sufficiently in their cause to keep their flag flying." Let us who believe in our cause look to it that our flag keeps flying and that our demand for justice rings out in insistent tones.

A Glasgow evening paper published recently an article entitled "Women and Savings," in which

the writer complacently congratulated men on their thrifty habits and deplored the extravagances of women. It is a curious and notable fact that women are to blame for almost every example of extravagance in private life (as distinguished from War Office extravagance) that has been mentioned since the war began. "Drink," the article continues, is "man's one extravagance, and that he has submitted with scarce a murmur to increasing curtailment of drinking facilities"; this may be so, but in spite of the curtailment, the sale of drink is largely on the increase. According to this writer, practically all the other examples of extravagance are woman's domain: pianos, jewellery, furs, dress, etc. Against them we can place to men's account drink, smoking, supper parties, gambling, horse racing, joy-rides to horse racing, etc. Granting that women's fashions in dress have altered since the outbreak of war, who is to blame? Do not men boast that they design the dresses worn by women? It is great impudence on the part of men to discuss our clothes and the width of our skirts; we do not ask them to wear knickerbockers to save cloth, nor do we protest that a tail-coat is wasteful of cloth. We have our thoughts about their clothes, but we keep our thoughts to ourselves.

Reference is made in the article to great difference between private and public savings. Why should men be models of economy in private life and immediately develop wasteful habits when they serve in a public capacity? It is a matter of common knowledge that whenever women sit on public boards the expenditure is reduced, yet the writer implores Sir Charles Renshaw, head of the Scottish War Savings Committee, not to address himself to the Town Council, but to women. Personally, I feel most indignant over this committee; there are fifteen men upon it and only one woman—Miss Haldane, a woman universally admired, but in no way representative of the thrifty working woman. The appointments are made by Government, and I would urge Sir Charles Renshaw not to address his remarks to women, but to see that he gets as many women as men upon his committee. If this is done the committee may effect some practical results: if it be confined to men I fear its results will be negligible. Men cannot teach what they do not practise. It is preposterous for Mr. McKenna and other statesmen constantly to say that the war can only be won if women work and save and yet exclude women jealously from fair representation on committees and from all responsible posts.

It ought to make us ponder the future. If now, when our praise is on all men's lips, we cannot secure recognition, how are we to achieve it when our day is over and men are back prepared to elbow us out of the positions we have painfully acquired? Let us who see the dangers keep awake, let us be watchful and ever ready to demand our rights. Above all, do not let us be lulled into false security by the words of men. When we see them prepared to battle for our rights, justice to women, we may perhaps slacken a little, but until then let us be vigilant, active and prepared at all times to set forth clearly our demands, and refuse to rest until sex disabilities are broken down.

EUNICE G. MURRAY.

Women's Freedom League Settlement.

The Residents are off for a well-earned holiday, having distributed the four guest children, whose mother is still in hospital, into suitable country homes. They return on August 28, and the Settlement will reopen on August 30. In the meantime letters for the hon. secretary should be addressed to Miss Holmes, Women's Freedom League, 144, High Holborn, London, W.C. She acknowledges with thanks: Miss Riggall, 1s.; Miss M. C. Reid, garden produce; Mrs. Walsoe, jumble goods and toys; Miss D. Kent, £2 2s.

FRIDAY,
JULY 28,
1916.

THE VOTE

ONE
PENNY
WEEKLY.

Organ of the Women's Freedom League.

BRANCH NOTES.

Middlesbrough. Suffrage Centre, 231a, The Arcade, Linthorpe rd.

A branch meeting was held on July 10, with Mrs. Stones in the chair. A discussion on "Compulsion for Women" took place, and all members present were opposed to compulsion in any form being applied to women.

Reports were given by the secretary, treasurer, and the delegate to the Tipperary Committee. Owing to Miss Goddard leaving the town, Mrs. Larmour was elected as hon. secretary.

On July 14 a farewell supper took place at the suffrage centre on the occasion of Miss Goddard's leaving for the South of England. On behalf of the members, Mrs. Schofield Coates made a presentation of a music-case and a Church Service, and spoke of the good work done by Miss Goddard in Middlesbrough. She also expressed the general regret of the branch in losing so valued a member and friend.

Reading.

Reading members and friends had the great privilege on Wednesday last of again listening to Miss Nina Boyle. The chair was taken by Miss Anna Munro (Branch president), to whose unsparing efforts the success of the Reading Branch is due. Miss Boyle's brilliant address was followed with intense interest by her audience. At the close Mrs. Tregay proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sacret for so kindly throwing open her house for the meeting.

Scottish Scattered.

Votes for Women is being kept well to the fore. Several meetings have been held to protest against changes in registration, unless women are included. Vigorous opposition to any talk of compulsion for voteless women has had much support, speakers being Miss McKinn and Miss Eunice Murray. Good collections have been taken, and much literature sold, and a special sum taken in each case for supplying literature for our troops.

For IDEAL PRESENTS

INSPECT EDWARD GOOD'S "GEMED CORNER."

Largest selection known in the history of the world of genuine old Cameo Brooches, Rings, and Pendants from 5s. to £5 each.

Also genuine fine old Intaglio Crest and Signet Rings. Most fascinating, too, are Good's original Inspiration Rings, each one an English work of art over 100 years old: prices from 6s. 6d. to 30s. each. If unable to call, kindly write for selections on approval, and a beautifully illustrated booklet on "Cameos and Inspiration Jewellery" will be included free.

EDWARD GOOD, "Cameo Corner,"

1. NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C., just facing "Vote" Office.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY.

69, UPPER STREET, N.

Mr. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,

Mr. Fredk. G. Boucher, Assistant Dental Surgeon.
Established 35 Years.

Gas Administered Daily by qualified Medical Man, Fee 7s. 6d. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches. Send Postcard for Pamphlet. N.B.—No Showcase at door. CONSULTATIONS FREE. Telephone: 3795 North.

SALE AND EXCHANGE.

These advertisements are charged 1s. for each 24 words or less.

FOR SALE.

A THOROUGHbred BLACK POMERANIAN DOG, 2 years. Can be seen, together with pedigree, by appointment.—GENUINE, c/o "THE VOTE" Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C.

BARGAINS.—Two new coloured silk gowns, 14s. 6d. each; hand-made and hand-embroidered white cotton voile gown, price 11s. 6d. Can be seen at "THE VOTE" Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C.

BOUDOIR CAPS. One unworn, embroidered, cream crepe-de-chine, cost 18s. 11d.; one slightly worn, pink silk and lace, cost 8s. 11d. Half proceeds given to Freedom League.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEMBER of the W.F.L. would be glad to assist a lady daily in her domestic duties.—Apply Mrs. L., c/o "THE VOTE" Office.

SECRETARY (Lady). Must be proficient shorthand-typist and book-keeper.—F. E. S., c/o "THE VOTE" Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C.

NEAR THE BRITISH MUSEUM

KINGSLEY HOTEL

Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, LONDON

Well-appointed and commodious TEMPERANCE HOTEL. Passenger Lifts and Bathrooms on every floor, Lounges, and Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

Perfect Sanitation, Fireproof Floors, Telephones, Night Porters. Bedroom, Breakfast, Attendance & Bath, 6/6 per night per person. Full Tariff and Testimonials on application. Tel.: Museum 1232, 2 lines.

Printed by W. SPEIGHT & SONS, 98 and 99, Fetter Lane, E.C., for the MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD., and Published by them at 144, High Holborn, W.C.

TOYE & CO., 57, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.,

Specialists in

BANNERS, REGALIA, BUTTONS, BADGES, ROSETTES for every Society.

Designs and Estimates Free.

'Phone: 3820 Central. Established 1855. Wire: "Modifying, London."

Help BRITISH Industries by Drinking

SALUTARIS WATER

WHOLEsome & DELICIOUS.

AERATED OR STILL.

Absolutely free from all impurities.

Made with pure distilled water.

Salutaris Water, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Lemonade and Orangelle (thin slice of orange added makes delicious cup).

Very inexpensive.—Send p.c. for price list to:—

SALUTARIS WATER CO. Ltd., 236 Fulham Rd., London, S.W.

COLLOA,

5-6, PATERNOSTER ROW,
LONDON, E.C.

Tailor-made

Raincoats,

Travelling Wraps,

and Costumes

at reasonable prices. Suitable for present and early Autumn wear.

AT THE STRAND IMPERIAL HOTEL, opposite Gaiety Theatre, Strand, London. Absolute Privacy, Quietude and Refinement. Ladies will find the freshest, warmest, daintiest, cosiest quarters. Sumptuous Bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted, Breakfast, Bath, Attendance and Lights, from 5s. 6d. En pension, 9s. For long stays, special terms. Finest English provisions.—MANAGERESS, 4788 Gerrard.

ADVERTISER, musical, progressive, with boy (11), offers accommodation rent free (suitable couple), in return for attendance. Good house, North London.—Box 50, "THE VOTE" Office.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, LONDON.—Bed-sitting rooms, use dining-room, with breakfasts and full board on Sunday, from 10s. 6d. weekly; buses, G.O.C., City, 1d.—Box 47, "THE VOTE" Office.

EAST MOLESEY.—Bed and Sitting-room To Let Furnished. Large garden. No attendance. Moderate terms.—KATE, c/o "THE VOTE" Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C.

FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE; 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery. Electric light, gas cooker, water laid on. Fifteen minutes from station. Moderate rent.—MRS. HART, 27, Arthur-road, Horsham, Sussex.

MADAME SLAVA KRASSAVINA, Russian Prima Donna, Petrograd and Moscow Opera, gives Private Singing lessons. Moderate terms.—95, Shirland-gardens, Maida Vale, W., or at "THE VOTE" Office.

64-PAGE BOOK ABOUT HERBS AND HOW TO USE THEM, free. Send for one.—TRIMMELL, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond-rd., Cardiff. Est. 1879.