

THE VOTE

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

VOL. XXX. No. 984.

(Registered at
the G.P.O.)

ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1928

OBJECTS : To use the power of the Parliamentary vote, now won for Women upon equal terms with men, to elect women to Parliament, and upon other public bodies; to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes; and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

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A NEW ALPINE RECORD.

DR. DOROTHY JORDAN LLOYD'S MOUNTAINEERING FEATS.

From the Lauberhorn (8,120 ft.) which affords a magnificent view of the whole chain of the Bernese Alps, the jagged crest of the Eiger can be seen. As the Wetterhorn, Berglistock, Mattenberg, Great and Little Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, and Silberhorn extend in panorama, the Eiger (13,040 ft.) invites none but the most adventurous to scale its ice-clad summit. One of the highest of the Swiss mountains, the first ascent by the difficult Mittellegi Route was made by the famous Grindelwald guide, Fritz Amatter in 1921.

On the 18th of this month, Dr. Dorothy Jordan Lloyd, accompanied by Fritz Amatter and Fritz Suter, ascended and descended the Eiger by the Mittellegi route in one day. This is the first time on record that this forbidding peak has been approached by this perilous route, and the return journey made in the course of a day. The usual ascent of the Eiger from the Scheidegg takes six or seven hours.

Not content to rest on her oars, Dr. Dorothy Jordan Lloyd has already accomplished another mountaineering feat. Last Friday, abandoning the attempt to climb the Great Schreckhorn owing to bad weather, she started from the Oberaarjoch hut (10,603 ft.), and traversed the Finsteraarhorn (14,026), the highest peak in the Bernese Alps. She passed Studerfirn and mounted Gemsleucke—between Finsteraarhothorn (11,644 ft.) and Finsteraarhorn. The summit of the Finsteraarhorn was reached at noon.

The descent was made to Agassizhorn and from thence to Finsteraarhorn hut (10,587 ft.). With improved weather conditions, Dr. Lloyd and her guides will attempt the Laumraarhorn and the Schreckhorn.

Dr. Dorothy Jordan Lloyd, the daughter of a Birmingham doctor, was educated at King Edward's High School in Birmingham and at Birmingham University. Later she went to Newnham College, Cambridge where she took her M.A. While at Cambridge—where she remained about twelve years—she took the degree of Doctor of Science in the London University. She is also a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, a contributor to the Proceedings of the Royal Society, and an author on biochemistry. In 1921, Dr. Jordan Lloyd received an appointment under the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association. As Director of Research, she is the only woman in charge of an Industrial Research Association—one of the organizations set up after the war by the Government in conjunction with the trades concerned. In the carrying out of the research



DR. DOROTHY JORDAN LLOYD.

for the tanning industry, Dr. Lloyd directs a staff of twelve highly-trained scientists and laboratory assistants who are experimenting to discover vegetable tans that will evolve a perfect leather. Another immediate aim of the department is the evolution of a fluid which will sterilize, without damaging, imported hides suspected of conveying anthrax germs. This is in the interests of tannery workers and will safeguard them from infection.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Woman's Quick Ascent of Mont Blanc.

Miss Evelyn Curry, of Manchester, a typist on the League of Nations Secretariat, recently climbed Mont Blanc in 6½ hours, which is 30 min. less than the guides' allotted time. Other climbs successfully accomplished by her this year are the Gspaltenhorn (11,295 ft.)—an ascent only undertaken by experienced climbers; the Finsteraarhorn (14,025 ft.); and the Jungfrau (13,670 ft.). The climbs undertaken by her last year included the ascent of the Grand Combin (14,164 ft.) in eleven hours, which was considered a considerable feat by Alpinists.

Girl Pilot to Receive Free Training.

The Bristol and Wessex Aeroplane Club is to choose a girl and train her free of cost as a pilot. This is the result of an air scholarship given by the Air League of the British Empire. The candidate with the best "air sense" will be selected.

Woman's World's Swimming Record.

Miss E. King, of Edinburgh, won the 150 yards woman's back-stroke championship at Southport recently in the world's record time of 1 min. 57.15 sec.

Woman Solicitor's Success.

Miss C. Morrison, who is the first woman solicitor to conduct a case before Hendon magistrates, won the day.

Tynemouth's 25 Women Guardians.

The recent election of Mrs. Ethel Young (Socialist) to the Tynemouth Board of Guardians brings the number of women members up to twenty-five.

The Mayor of Tenby.

On the 31st July, St. Margaret's Fair was opened for the first time by a woman Councillor, Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, the Mayor, performing the ceremony, which is 350 years old. On 5th August the Mayor took the salute of the March Past of the 160th South Wales Infantry Brigade after Church Parade, being the first woman Mayor to do so.

Woman the Controlling Force.

Miss Head, who gained her experience as the chief lieutenant of Mr. McPeak, a noted journalist, has for many years been the controlling force in the Hearst publications in England.

Women as Army Cooks.

The French War Office have decided to substitute women for men as Army cooks. In each case one woman replaces two men!

Sex Disqualification in Mysore.

Mrs. Theobald, who was recently nominated as a member of the City municipality by the Government of Mysore, is disqualified from taking her seat on account of her sex.

Women Ushers at Angora.

Two Turkish women graduates of law have been admitted to the position of ushers of the Court at Angora and to advisory work in the Ministry of Justice.

Women and the Press in China.

In the great commercial Press of Shanghai—the largest publishing enterprise in China—600 women hold posts.

An Honorary Indian Woman Magistrate.

Mrs. Lakshmana Rao, who takes a keen public interest in the inheritance rights of women, has been appointed honorary magistrate for Tennevely, in India.

A Retrogressive Proposal.

The Ceylon reformers make the back-woods proposal to give the vote to all men over 21, while 30 is prescribed as the age of political discretion for women!

Equal Rights on the Ether.

The Colorado Branch of the National Woman's Party are to be given an opportunity to broadcast information about Equal Rights.

The Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations.

The delegation from Germany includes Frau Lang-Brummann, who has been chosen by the Bavarian People's Party.

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.

Fifteen years ago, the lifting of the veil in Turkey was a penal offence; to-day, women in the New Turkey are indistinguishable in their dress from Europeans. Of the veiled girl of two or three generations ago, who was married in her early teens to a man she saw for the first time on her wedding day, little was required but adaptability. Far more is expected of the girl of to-day.

When, last year, Mustapha Kemal Pasha forbade polygamy and the duplication of wives at the will of their husbands, he revolutionised the position of the Turkish woman. To-day, the Turkish woman—knowing that she cannot be divorced except by a Court decree—marries to establish a home, which she is to share on equal terms with her husband. Should she wish to carve out a career for herself, business and professional callings are ready to receive her.

Medicine, law, and the teaching profession are absorbing educated Turkish women in steadily increasing numbers. In Constantinople alone there are six hundred women teachers, seven women lawyers, and seven women doctors. In a recent examination, held by the Ministry of Instruction for selection of pupils to send to Europe to complete their education, there was a high average of girl competitors.

A business club for Moslem women—the first of its kind—has been founded on the model of the Rotary Clubs, and has a membership of over 250.

While women are gradually entering into public life on equal terms with men, they are denied political recognition. Not only is the Turkish woman without a vote, but under the present régime she is forbidden to organise, with political emancipation as her objective. How long the women of Turkey, who are rapidly showing themselves the equals of men in so many directions, will submit to this indignity remains to be seen. The appearance of women gymnasts at an Angora race meeting is surely a sign of the times!

THE ICELANDIC WOMEN AND PUBLIC RIGHTS.

From *Saga* times to the present, the women of Iceland have had a free hand in the management of the home. In the middle of the 19th century they realised this was not enough, and began to demand certain public rights. In 1847 the inheritance law, which made women equal heirs with men, was placed on the Statute Book.

The first women's college, established at Rey Kjavik in 1874, prepared the way for the feminist movement of the 20th century. The Government of Iceland was more ready to concede to the wishes of women than our own. In 1911 all professions were thrown open to women, and they were made eligible to all State offices. Full suffrage was granted in 1915.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Among the 600 students in the Lingnam University at Canton there are 40 women. All the Chinese Universities have now opened their doors to women. The majority of the schools either have girls' departments or are co-educational.

ANOTHER CHANNEL VICTORY.

MISS HILDA SHARP'S ACHIEVEMENT.

The Channel has now been swum fifteen times; Miss Hilda Sharp's success last week brings the number of women victors up to six. Her swim, one of the most thrilling on record, was accomplished in 14 hr. 58 min., only 25 minutes longer than the record for a woman set up by Miss Ederle.

Miss Sharp, who is only 18 years of age, left Cape Grisnez last Friday at 12.50 a.m., and waded ashore at the base of the high cliffs at Lyddon Spout between Dover and Folkestone at 3.48 p.m. Her determination to swim the Channel dates from when she heard of Miss Ederle's success. Her ambition is to create a new time record.

Swimming at night held no terrors for Miss Sharp. Except for an alarming encounter with a shoal of porpoises, which were driven off by those on board the tug which accompanied her, she enjoyed the experience.

Miss Sharp admits that she had her bad moments. The worst was about 2 p.m., when she felt she would have to give up. Cheers from her sailor brother who is serving in a mine-sweeper at Chatham, and had got leave to motor to Dover and go out to meet his sister, infused new

life into her. She "put on a spurt," and continued her swim to a successful finish.

But for her magnificent physique—her calf measurements are 16 inches—the tide which threatened to carry her down Channel, when three miles off Dover, must have beaten her. Her trainer, Jabez Wolfe, has made twenty-two Channel attempts.

Miss Sharp, who is a London girl, found work in Brighton in order to be near the sea and spend her free time training. For the last year she has refrained from wearing stockings so that the sunshine should strengthen her legs. She has the advantage of being double-jointed, which enables her to use what she terms a "double-scissor kick stroke," shooting her through the water "like a submarine." She does twenty-five strokes a minute, never changes her stroke on a swim, and never speaks from start to finish. Lemonade, coffee, and beef essence were attached to a fishing rod and handed out to her from the boat at intervals.

Miss Sharp learnt to swim at school. In addition to being an athlete, she is a clever boxer, a footballer, a singer, and a violinist.

MISS GLEITZE'S GALLANT ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE NORTH CHANNEL.

This is Miss Gleitze's third attempt to swim from Ireland to Scotland. She entered the water at Donaghadee, Co. Down, at 5.30 a.m. last Sunday, and was taken from the water at 9.30 p.m. after having completed 16 miles of her journey.

Although the hour was early, a large crowd assembled at the Irish harbour and cheered as Miss Gleitze entered the water and began her swim in a calm sea. But these favourable conditions were not maintained. In mid-Channel the wind freshened from the south and the sea became rough. Even so, Miss Gleitze might have won her objective had she not been caught by the turning tide when seven miles off the Scottish coast and carried back almost two miles. She put up a gallant fight but the elements combined to defeat her.

THAT "CHIVALRY" AGAIN!

From *Dawn* of July 17th, we hear of a spirited stand made against "chivalrous" male colleagues by our Australian friend, Mrs. Britomarte James, J.P.

The occasion was an annual social function of the "Justices' Association" in Victoria.

"Mr. J. J. Denton (Vice-President) proposed the toast of 'The Lady Justices.' Regarding the appearance of lady Justices on the bench at our city and suburban courts, there was one unwholesome feature, to which he strongly objected: that was ladies sitting on the bench with those of the sterner sex, while cases of gross and revolting indecency were being heard. Most disgusting and filthy language was written down and handed to the members of the bench for perusal, so bad at times that even men of the world blushed with shame on reading it. He, for one, would not sit alongside a lady Justice and see her read this disgusting filth. However, he was pleased to say that the lady Justices, sitting with him at the Fitzroy Court, both stated they would not read such language, and therefore refrained from adjudicating on such cases.

"Mrs. Britomarte James, J.P., in response, said that while appreciating the cordial welcome, she entirely disagreed with Mr. Denton's attitude in suggesting that women should retire when there were cases of an objectionable nature before the court. Her contention was that women were appointed that their viewpoint should be represented, and that the deliberations should be complementary, each having an equally valuable contribution

At 8 p.m. torrential rain and a raging thunderstorm along the Scottish coast added to her difficulties. Her friends on the accompanying launch entreated her to give up, but she battled bravely on until taken from the water by force. On her way to the shore she declared, "I shall never give it up!"

CHANNEL ASPIRANT'S FINE SWIM.

Miss Agnes Michu, of Highgate, who is 21 years of age, and holds the still water endurance record by a six hours' swim in the Ken Wood Pool in July, on Saturday covered 14 of the 18 miles between Teddington and Waterloo Bridge. After being in the water for close on six hours and a half, the turn of the tide defeated her. She struggled on for an hour under great difficulty, and finally abandoned the attempt at Battersea Bridge. She hopes to swim the Channel next year.

to make to the elucidation of life's problems. They did not go to the police court as members of a Sunday School Union. Mere chivalrous desire to spare the feelings of women Justices was misplaced in regard to those nasty scraps of paper. Women need not be the worse for reading them. They were on the bench to face life's stern facts, and to find remedies for its worst features. She would be in no wise thwarted by the attitude of the proposer in his expressed intention to leave the bench rather than share unpleasant details with a woman Justice. She felt that to desert her post she would be lacking in proper conception of duty. She thought it not too much to expect that with women Justices of wide experience their presence may be a deterrent to crime. She had already noticed a disinclination on the part of young delinquents to meet her gaze. A woman's influence would be as keenly felt in justice as in mercy, or perhaps in both happily combined."—*The Justice of the Peace*, June 7th, 1928

POLITICAL ORGANISERS' EXAMINATION.

That over fifty entries have already been received for the Woman Unionist Organisers' examination, which is to take place on December 10th, is proof of the interest taken by women in politics. This examination is for divisional secretaries and Conservative Central Office organisers. Candidates should be well versed in the Conservative party's legislative record and its present policy, and to have a thorough knowledge of the Equal Franchise Act.

THE VOTE.

Proprietors: THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
Offices: 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1928.

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.

Telegrams: "DESPARD, Museum 1429, London."

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.

WOMEN IN THE HOSPITALS.

The Joint Committee of Womens' Organisations to Promote Equal Opportunities for Women and Men in the Medical and Hospital Services (on which Committee the Women's Freedom League is represented) have issued a memorandum urging the need of reversing the decision come to by some hospitals in London to close their medical schools to women students. The present position regarding the training of women medical students is thus described:—

There is at present one medical school—the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women—reserved exclusively for women. The University College Hospital Medical School permits not more than twelve women entrants per annum, of whom eight are taken from the students of University College, leaving four vacancies for students from elsewhere, including Oxford and Cambridge. The medical schools of three hospitals (St. George's, the London, and St. Mary's), which for years admitted women students, have now closed their doors to them, and three others (Westminster, Charing Cross, and King's College) have decided to admit no new women entrants, while allowing those at present in training to complete their course. The number of women who availed themselves of the above facilities was, in 1926-27, as follows:—London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine, 298; University College Hospital, 59; University College, 44; King's College Hospital, 67; King's College, 54; St. Mary's, 57; Charing Cross, 45; Westminster Hospital, 30; making a total of 654.

It is clear that the facilities to which women medical students are now being restricted are most inadequate. Yet, as the Memorandum points out, there is an ever-increasing demand for the services of medical women—as doctors under local authorities, in child welfare and maternity clinics and maternity hospitals, and as private practitioners; and an increased demand may also be anticipated for women doctors to practise in the East, especially in India.

As for "a sense of delicacy" and the alleged dislike of co-education among men students, Dr. Graham Little, M.P., is quoted as saying: "I have been engaged in teaching clinical medicine to mixed classes for the last twelve years, and have never found the smallest confirmation of this pretension, which was properly derided by the great majority of witnesses giving evidence before the University Committee of 1915 upon this subject"; and, in the same connection, the Memorandum states: "We repeat that we are not concerned to urge universal and compulsory co-education. But if men cannot bear to receive instruction in the ward or class-room with women medical students, how can they co-operate in the intimate offices of the sick room with women nurses? And how can they assure those women patients who hesitate to employ a male practitioner that their attitude is purely scientific and humanitarian, stripped from the consciousness of sex?"

The Memorandum declares that medical schools exist for the benefit of neither men nor women doctors, but of the sick and suffering; and that the hospitals and medical schools are supported by the public, irrespective of sex. Moreover, "the individual subscriber to an individual hospital is becoming an increasingly less important factor in hospital finance in comparison with funds to which men and women subscribe more or less compulsorily, e.g., through taxation, or deductions from wages, or contributions to street or church collections."

This Memorandum also claims equal opportunities for women with men for Hospital appointments, and points out the necessity for women to be on all Hospital Boards of Management. Readers of THE VOTE are advised to purchase this pamphlet, which is of unusual interest, and can be obtained from this Office, price 2½d., post free.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S FIGHT.

The Education Committee at Leigh (Lancashire) has embarked on a quarrel with the Managers of one of the Church Schools of the borough, regarding the retention on their staff of a recently married teacher. Mrs. Doris Bent, the lady in question, states that she needs to contribute to the upkeep of the home and has no intention of resigning, even though her case should have to be taken to the House of Lords. The Local Education Committee has a resolution, signed by all their teachers, which, conforming to the Board of Education's instructions, requires married women to resign their posts on marriage.

The individual's wishes are to be overruled in order to give unmarried women a chance and an excellent experienced teacher, one who will make all the better guardian of children probably when married, is to have her career terminated!

In Stirling the other day the Provost was complaining of the terrible "leakage of women teachers," and consequent waste of public money which had been spent on their training because so many married!

Evidently a woman teacher on entering the profession should become a kind of nun, vowed for life to her profession, however narrowing such a life may be, as she grows older and more circumscribed by the daily petty routine which is to be the end-all of her existence. The warm human touch given by a woman's experience of family life is to be denied the children she teaches. Besides, are people's salaries paid for the work they do, or for the purposes to which they put the money when it is paid? A married man is exempt from interference, why should a woman be forced to earn only when she is single?

TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

Peace is a jewel of many facets. The League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact to outlaw war, signed last Monday by the 15 original signatories including our own country, need more specialised and more personal efforts. Last week the National Union of Railwaymen sent an ambassador of their own to address in their own language the railwaymen of France.

In connection with the Centenary of Railways and the political equality of women it was a symbol of future victory to choose as "Railway Queen" Miss Mabel Kitson the 16-year old daughter of a Worcester signalman, a small smiling typical British girl, in grammar-school blazer and hat, to take the message of international peace and goodwill.

Kilted pipers from Paddington Goods Depot played her off from the station and formed a Guard of honour at Tilbury as she went aboard the boat. The Captain welcomed her and the ships in the dock were gay with bunting. In France she was enthusiastically received by great gatherings of railwaymen, loaded with bouquets and presented with a gold ring by the railway workers.

It is proposed to form an official chain of office to be worn by all "Railway Queens," of gold links like railway couplings to be provided by the railwaymen of each country of the world.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

BY W. HINDSHAW.

"I can do more for my children by five minutes' speaking at the street corner than by five years at my own hearth-side!"

The arresting retort was flung back to the familiar gibe: "Go home and mind your children!"

The speaker showed the readiness of the suffrage-fighters twenty years ago. It was a handsome challenge. Suppose it is taken up to-day, when we have votes beyond the dreams of those days? There is, of course, hope. As Miss H. M. Keynes said in a recent number of THE VOTE: "Now, at this time, women come fresh to the tackling of the primary evils of modern life." And she suggests that, while courage and hopes are high, wonders may be worked if only sufficient numbers will lend a hand.

Some of us were enlisted in the suffrage cause by the belief that women's votes were needed to gain attention to matters concerning children. One question has become tragically pressing in recent years. Children are being killed and maimed in our streets with a frequency which is fast inducing a mechanical acquiescence in sheer use and wont. The coroner murmurs gentle regret at the absence of old heads upon young shoulders; the motorist reflects on parental responsibility; both hope for a decline in number of fatal accidents from the teachers' lessons on "Safety First."

It is true that many mothers in poor quarters allow mere babies to run the risks of our deadly highways, but we must remember in what countless cases little houses, both in town and country, open directly on to street or main road with a narrow strip of pavement, sometimes barely a footpath, between the toddler and the traffic. Nor is it humanly possible by verbal instruction to control childish impulsiveness. As long as the streets are the only playground of poor children, they will rush out unexpectedly in pursuit of balls, tops, and one another. Often a little band is trekking for park or pleasure-ground beyond the streets. The eldest girl is over-weighted with the baby; almost always there are small stragglers running out at the wrong moment.

Police escort of children across the road at the time of school-opening and closing has become one of the most charming features of daily life. So much has it captured public imagination that people conveniently forget that children exist before nine and

THE WOMAN WHO "EARNS" NO MONEY!

The following figures, which appeared in "Collier's Magazine," call for a definition of the verb "to earn." It was calculated that in thirty working years the wife of an American Farmer:—

| | | |
|-----------|---------|--|
| served | 235,435 | meals |
| made | 3,190 | garments |
| " | 35,500 | loaves of bread |
| " | 5,930 | cakes |
| " | 7,960 | pies |
| " | 1,500 | gallons of lard |
| grew | 1,525 | bushels of vegetables |
| " | 1,550 | quarts of fruits |
| churned | 5,469 | pounds of butter |
| put up | 3,625 | jars of preserves |
| laundered | 177,725 | garments |
| spent | 35,640 | hours, sweeping, washing, and scrubbing. |

In addition she added to the general output by rearing poultry, tending sick animals, and doing odd jobs about the farm.

At accepted prices the monetary worth of this work is \$11,548,550! Yet, such a woman has no wage to take at the end of the week; she has no banking account to show her monetary worth to her family or her contribution to the nation's wealth; and she has no prospects of retiring on her savings. There is nothing ahead, but work, and more work, so long as her strength lasts out.

after four o'clock. Police and teachers do wonders, but they cannot see all the children home, and no street is nowadays safe. After school hours in every great industrial town for two hours there will be a swift stream of traffic—private cars taking the employers out of town, trade vehicles rushing through with their last loads, trams and buses thronged with workers. Few reflecting observers have eyes for the children. Sometimes we snatch a baby out of harm's way at a desperate corner and find the right gate or doorstep; the gate will not fasten, and the doorstep will soon be found dull.

During the war, many of us acted as women patrols, and some as women police, with, at any rate, a record of diligent and regular service. To say the least, we should be as adequate to the problem of special care for children under the new conditions of modern traffic. Some are eager to recruit for voluntary service, wearing Mr. Britling's "brassard" once more. Quite recently, in "Character and the Conduct of Life," McDougall has suggested the formation of a civilian Red Cross corps for social service.

Perhaps it is sounder to aim first and foremost at regular women police. We believe that, once women were entrusted with work of this kind, they would press for a prompt and thorough handling of the question of children in the streets. To vary a common phrase, the official mind often fails to see the trees for the wood: it gives charts, curves, and percentages; it does not visualise children. Women are as yet free to a great extent from the curse of generality. Romney Leigh reproaches Aurora:

"You gather up

A few such cases, and when strong sometimes
Will write of factories and of slaves as if
Your father were a negro, and your son
A spinner in the mills. All's yours and you,
All, coloured with your blood."

It is that vivid personal realisation that is wanted. More nursery schools, play-centres with sand gardens accessible for blocks of houses without a main road crossing, responsible women officials, are all urgently needed.

Shall we not trust that those ardent speeches at the street corner have really given us the power to save the children from the terrors of the street to-day?

Who is responsible for the absurd theory that the only work of any value to the community is that performed outside the home, and that the drudgery of a married woman's life is of so little consequence that she "earns" nothing! Certainly not the woman who does the work.

There are men who "earn" every penny of their week's wages, and there are men who "take" their wages at the end of the week, but how many women are there who receive any monetary recognition for the household drudgery which is their lot, week in week out, for the greater part of their lives! It is time we set aside the idea that the routine work of factory or workshop is of so much more consequence to the prosperity of the nation than the work of the wife and mother, that the one justifies the payment of a wage and the other receives no monetary recognition.

ONE WOMAN IN FIFTY BAKERS!

At the Eighteenth Annual Conference of the Amalgamated Union of the Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, held at Cardiff last week, there was one woman delegate among 50 men!

Miss E. G. Edmondson holds a responsible position in a large Manchester bakery, and works as a skilled baker and confectioner side by side with male colleagues. Miss Edmondson represented the women of Manchester and moved a number of resolutions concerning the welfare of juvenile and women workers in the bakery trade.

OUR BOOK REVIEWS.

Which Party—and Why? By E. Esdaile. Published by the Marshall Press, Ltd. Price 6d. (Can be obtained from this Office.)

This little book, as its sub-title, "Guide to the 'Flappers' Vote," indicates, is a sign of the times. After quoting Mr. Baldwin's statement that a democracy is incomplete and lop-sided until it is representative of the whole people, and that the responsibility rests alike on men and women," Mr. Esdaile tells the new voters that they will find themselves assiduously and seductively wooed by the representatives of three great Parties. He then, in three short chapters, sets out the objects and principles for which the Conservative, Liberal, and Labour Parties stand. Then follow short paragraphs about a Coalition Government, and longer ones about the Empire. In the last chapter—L'Envoi—Mr. Esdaile insists that "each voter, however insignificant or unnoticed she thinks she may be, is a potential saviour of her country and Empire."

F. A. U.

Women under English Law. By Maud I. Crofts. (Second Edition.) Published by Butterworth and Co. Price 5s. (Can be obtained from this Office.)

A Second Edition of that most useful book, *Women under English Law*, has just been published. Considerable legislative changes have been made affecting the position of women under the law in this country since the First Edition of the book was published in 1925, and in the Second Edition the author has revised the book and brought it up to date. Readers will find this book excellently arranged and full of most useful information. Its chapters on Women as Citizens is particularly interesting to all who have worked in the suffrage movement, while the chapters on Women as Wives, Women as Mothers, and Women as Workers are of the greatest practical value in helping us to realise the actual legal position of the mass of women. There is also a chapter dealing with offences and actions relating especially to women, and an excellent supplementary chapter on Women under Scots Law, by Margaret H. Kidd, advocate. We heartily recommend Mrs. Crofts's book to all readers of THE VOTE, who will find it invaluable as a work of reference. Its comprehensive and clear index also greatly adds to its usefulness.

F. A. U.

POLITICAL NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR.

We are indebted to the News Service of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship for the following items:

Cuba.—The Senate has approved a Bill to give women married to aliens the right to retain their nationality. The Bill is awaiting the President's signature.

Ireland.—On July 1st, an Act to legitimate children born out of wedlock through the subsequent marriage of their parents came into force in Northern Ireland.

New Zealand.—Mrs. Ferner and Miss Jackson have been given full magisterial powers to preside over the Children's Court in Auckland.

United States.—Miss Genevieve R. Cline, of Cleveland, is the first woman to be appointed a Judge of the Customs Court.

Miss Ruth Bielaski Shipley is the first woman to be appointed chief of a division in the State Department, her position being Chief of the Passport Division.

Miss Amy Wren has been appointed United States Commissioner for the eastern district of New York State.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"The girl of the future will not be merely an 'air pillion rider,' but a qualified pilot, who can handle her own or her husband's machine with ease."—MISS SICELE O'BRIEN.

WHY NOT "MASTER" OR "MR.?"

With the impending addition of 5,245,000 women to the electoral register, election agents find themselves in a dilemma. Politeness at election time is a long established habit, yet, with the best intentions in the world, agents fear they may give offence by wrongly addressing women whose votes they wish to solicit. For our part, we place a woman's intelligence at a higher level than to quibble over a formal title, and suggest that a good electioneering programme would arouse more confidence in a woman voter, than whether the envelope which contained it gave her her correct title as "Mrs." or "Miss." Presumably, all men voters, whether married or not, are addressed as plain straightforward "Mr." There would be as much logic in insisting that unmarried men voters should be addressed as "Master," and married men voters "Mr.," as exacting that the unmarried woman voter should be addressed as "Miss," and the married woman voter, "Mrs." The best and simplest way out of this artificial and unnecessary dilemma is to keep to plain "Mary Smith."

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGETTES.

A party of world feminists from the Suffragette Committee for International Action—British, American, French, Italian, German—took the opportunity of the meeting in Paris of the International Signatories to the Kellogg Peace Pact, to try and present to the plenipotentiaries the Equal Rights Treaty which was first presented at the Pan-American Congress at Havana.

Its first article says:—"The contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this Treaty men and women shall have equal rights throughout the territory subject to their jurisdiction." By international agreements the status of women would be raised throughout the world.

The party went with a large banner to the French President's Chateau where the official lunch was in progress to ask for ten minutes audience, and several women were arrested and detained for a time.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND.

The Minister of Labour, in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee of Education and Industry in Scotland, under the chairmanship of Lord Salvesen, K.C., has appointed a National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment in Scotland.

The terms of reference of the Council are as follows:—"To examine and discuss matters arising out of the Salvesen Committee's report (first part) and allied questions, and to advise the Minister thereon."

Lord Elgin will preside, and there will be 15 men and three women members, representing the Association of Educational Authorities in Scotland, the Educational Institute of Scotland (Miss A. C. Maclarty), the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, the Scottish Trade Union Congress General Council (Miss B. Jobson), the Glasgow Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, the Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment in Scotland (Miss M. G. Cowan), and the Ministry of Labour.

Membership Application Form.

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Please enrol me as a Member of the Women's Freedom League.

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WHERE TO GO.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

DARE TO BE FREE. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Thursday, September 27th, at 3 p.m.

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

Friday, September 28th, at 5 p.m.

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

Saturday, September 29th, at 10 a.m.

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

OTHER SOCIETIES.

August 27th to September 22nd.

International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. A centre for the feminists of all countries will be opened at 11, Cours de Rive, Geneva, during the Assembly of the League of Nations.

September 4th to September 11th.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Summer School at St. Hilda's College, Oxford.

Thursday, September 6th, at 1.30 p.m.

British Commonwealth League. Excursion to Crossways, Little Baddow, nr. Chelmsford (by kind invitation of Mrs. Sadd Brown). Tickets 7s. 6d. return, from 17, Buckingham Street, W.C.2.

Monday, October 8th.

British Commonwealth League. Jumble Sale at "The Quest," 85, Clarendon Road.

Wednesday, October 24th, at 1 for 1.15 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee. "Victory-and-After Day." Luncheon at the Hotel Cecil. Chairman: The Viscountess Rhondda. Tickets 5/- each from Women's Freedom League Office.

Wednesday, October 24th, at 7.30 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee. "Victory-and-After Day." Reception at Caxton Hall.

TO "THE VOTE" READERS.

Vols. No. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 of "The Vote" are urgently required by the Women's Freedom League. The gift of any or all of these volumes to Headquarters would be much appreciated.

HOLIDAYS.

Readers of THE VOTE who are going away for holidays and are not postal subscribers, should ensure their copy by sending a post-card to THE VOTE Offices, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1, stating address to which THE VOTE should be sent.

BOOKS OF INTEREST TO SUFFRAGISTS.

We feel sure some of our readers would be interested in having records of our struggle for the Vote, and our Literature Department offers good, although not new, copies of the following books at the low rate of 6d. each, postage extra:—

"Women's Fight for the Vote," by Frederick W. Pethick-Lawrence.

"Pages from the Diary of a Militant Suffragette," by Katherine Roberts.

"Some Pioneers and a Prison," by Katherine Roberts.

"Woman's Secret," by Elizabeth Robins.

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Write or Telephone to—

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(Women's Section)

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
13, CORNHILL, E.C.3.

Phones: AVENUE 1672 and 2253.

GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS.

French Women in the Professions.

173 women lawyers are members of the Paris bar, 234 having been admitted since 1900. Six women have recently won the diploma of *archiviste paléographe*, at the "Ecole des Chartres." The work demanded for the certificate is most exacting. The number of women attending the University of Paris is out-proportioning the number of men. The figures now stand at 6,159 women and 14,949 men students.

We feel that the political emancipation of French women cannot be much longer delayed.

Women Paid Less than the Minimum Wage.

James Bailey & Co., Ltd., of Crown Mills, Wolverhampton, were recently prosecuted by the Ministry of Labour for paying women less than the minimum wage as laid down by the Trades Board Acts. In six cases where summonses were taken out the women received 5/3, 8/6, 5/6, 3/6, 9/6 and 11/10, respectively, below the minimum wages to which they were entitled by the Trades Board Acts. We regret to say the Bench dealt leniently with the defaulters.

Move to Ban Women from the Golf Links.

We understand that an effort is being made by certain prominent clubs to restrict women golfers to playing on one day a week only. The reason given is that women are "unsportsmanlike." The accusations which support this verdict are stoutly denied by women members of the clubs in question. The women state that men are much the worst offenders in the various offences which cause annoyance on the golf links.

Civil Service Bonus Cuts.

The official Cost of Living Index Figures and the actual retail prices demanded for the necessities of life fail to correspond, hence a reduction in wages based on these artificial figures causes great hardship to the lower paid workers, whose earnings fluctuate in accordance.

Women employed temporarily in the Civil Service—of whom there are about 6,000—are particularly hard hit. The girl clerk whose salary is based on a sliding scale has to pay exactly the same amount at the end of the week for board and lodgings, and often has to make up the deficiency by cutting down expenditure on her lunch or her clothing. A seasonal drop in some particular article of diet does not justify a cut in wages.

An Obsolete Law.

The present factory law forbidding a woman to work in a power station after 8 p.m. is still set at variance by women electrical engineers. Miss C. Haslett, the secretary of the Women's Engineering Society, was told in an interview with a member of the Home Office that such a law was not meant to apply to women technologists, although, as it stands, it clearly does include such women. We are glad to see that this factory law comes up for revision this year.

WOMEN LECTURERS WANTED.

Intelligent and enterprising women, with a gift for public speaking, are urgently required as lecturers by the Women's Institutes. There are 115 institutes in each county: hence the wide demand for women who can deal successfully with a wide range of subjects. Not only do these openings offer a useful spare-time occupation to competent women, but they provide an opportunity for enlightened women who are in touch with the foremost movements of the day to approach those whose sphere is necessarily more limited.

THE WORLD'S FIRST NATIONAL "ALL WOMAN" EXHIBITION.

Swiss women, whose lives are extremely secluded, are making a step forward this year in opening the world's first national "all woman" exhibition at Berne. This exhibition, which is to remain open till the end of September, will show Swiss women's work for the last seven hundred years. Domestic economy, art, industry, trade, science, gardening and social work are among the many interesting sections in the group of women's activities.

JEANNE d'ARC PAGEANT PLAY.

On Sunday, September 30th, at Nancy, 400 actors will take part in this play. It will last nearly the whole of the day and portray the life of the heroic maid, Domremy, her own little village, will also be visited.

THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS
(Jus Suffragii)

is an international record of the woman's movement, which is unique in its scope. Every woman with a wide interest in world events ought to be a subscriber. Send 6/- for a twelve months' subscription (post free) to—

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MINERVA CLUB, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Open to non-residents. Restaurant. Smoking Room. Papers. Library. Bedrooms available at holiday times. Membership, £1 1s. Entrance Fee suspended during present year. All particulars from the SECRETARY. Telephone: Terminus 4791.

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REST AND HOLIDAYS.

BRIGHTON.—"Sea View," Victoria Road. Midday dinner. Gas fires in Bedrooms. Wireless. Vegetarians catered for.—Hostess: MISS TURNER.

BOSCOMBE, Bournemouth, 39, Parkwood Road. Comfortable Board-residence; 2 mins. cliffs; good locality. Terms from 2½ gns.—MISS MILLER.

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CHILTERNES.—Attractive little house, fine view, 3 bed, 2 sitting-rooms. Modern conveniences. Electric light. July-August.—COBB, Chinnor, Oxon.

CORNWALL.—Well-furnished kitchen and double bedroom to let in farmhouse. No attendance; every convenience. Garage, if required. Good motoring centre.—SELSEY, St. Stephen's, St. Austell.

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NOTICES.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, September 2nd, 1928. 6.30. Dr. Albert Mansbridge. "The Power of the Spirit."

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Lectures, classes, and private lessons. Saturday Speech Club.—Miss LUCY BELL, Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Tel.: Museum 4791.

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