

THE VOTE,
MAY 31, 1918.
ONE PENNY.

Organized Medical Women Denounce 40 D.

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

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FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918

OBJECT: 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.

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WOMEN IN WAR-TIME.

Heroines of the Bombed Hospitals.

The bombing of the British hospitals far behind the lines by enemy airmen has evoked widespread indignation and horror. It goes without saying that the barbarous attack claimed men and women victims. Men now in London hospitals have given some account of the terrible experience. Their tribute to the heroism of the nurses is enthusiastic. According to a graphic story in the *Manchester Guardian*, one wounded man, who had a wonderful escape, said that on regaining consciousness he found "the theatre filled with wounded, the doctors operating with great speed and coolness by candle light (when they had switched on the electric light for a moment the raiders had returned and dropped bombs), the raid in full progress, and the nurses sitting on the floor holding the hands of the wounded and trying to cheer them. Nothing, he said, could exceed the courage of those nurses. All of them, those on and those off duty, had been in the wards doing their best for the helpless patients and showing no sign of fear, though some of them confessed afterwards how great the ordeal had been. Another told how a nurse's life had been saved by a soldier; still another, injured by a bomb which killed a man on each side of him, said that without a second's loss of time the nurses and orderlies were at work extricating the wounded from the wreckage. . . . It was marvellous how quickly his wound was dressed, the nurses showing no sign of flurry, though bombs could be heard dropping near."

Women's Part in the Defence of London.

At the opening, at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, of the exhibition of women's work in munitions production, Mr. F. Kellaway, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, said that in every part of the material side at the disposal of our airmen on the night of the last raid women had made their contribution. There are now one million women munition workers and hardly one of the innumerable processes of war engineering which they cannot do. The finer kinds of work, requiring extraordinary skill and delicacy, are almost entirely in the hands of women. "An example of the completeness with which women's services can be used in high-class work is an air-pump for the Clerget engine which is completely manufactured and assembled by girls. There are only two men in the whole department, which is under women supervisors. Women, too, now do most of the processes in making magnetos, a pivotal industry rescued from a German monopoly."

Serbia's Memorial Gift to Scotland: Bust of Dr. Elsie Inglis.

On May 27 Prince George of Serbia presented to the Scottish nation a bronze bust of Dr. Elsie Inglis, by the famous Serbian sculptor Ivan Mestrovic. The ceremony took place at the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh. The Lord Provost presided; the Secretary for Scotland accepted the gift, and the Serbian Minister paid tribute to Dr. Inglis and the services rendered to Serbia by the Scottish Women's Hospitals. The sculptor shows Dr. Inglis reading;

If you Believe in Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men

Join the Women's Freedom League.

Fill in your name and address and send it to the Secretary, Women's Freedom League, 144, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1.

Name _____

Address _____

"her eyes look down on the book she holds, and in them are fused deep kindness and wide intellect." Mestrovic has achieved "that rare thing, an inner likeness."

Dean Inge's Horror!

Colonel Seymour, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and late of the United States Army, told the following story at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association at Essex Hall on May 22.

When about to go to Canada to join the Expeditionary Force (before America's entry into the war) he asked the Dean of St. Paul's whether the cathedral would take into its care five American flags which he had in his possession. The Dean agreed, and Colonel Seymour then asked Mrs. Page, wife of the American Ambassador, and Lady Perley, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, to place the flags in position in the cathedral. They gladly consented to do so, and he hurried back to tell the Dean, who was horrified, and threw up his hands.

"To allow women to take part in a ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral would be to establish a precedent!" he exclaimed.

"That's all right," said Colonel Seymour; "I come from a country where we make those things." He put it to the Dean that the five flags might be regarded as five babies, and Mrs. Page should be their mother and Lady Perley their godmother. The Church allowed women to take part in the ceremony of baptism—and so it happened!

On the Council of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society.

Miss Margaret Buchanan is the first woman to be elected to the Council of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society. She is, perhaps, the most eminent woman pharmacist of the day. Lecturer at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, Miss Buchanan is the founder of the Women's Pharmacists' Association, and also of a Woman's School of Pharmacy, where many women students have served three years' apprenticeship before entering as candidates for the examination for the diploma of pharmacist. Only a few years ago women began to qualify as pharmacists, and for some time they were not eligible for membership of the society. Now there are many women pharmacists; in nearly every chemist's shop there are women dispensers, who can continue their studies to qualify as regular pharmacists and earn higher salaries.

Nurses and the "Serf" Clause.

The National Union of Trained Nurses has registered a strong protest against the wording of what is known as the "Serf" Clause, referring to summary dismissal, in the contract signed by members of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. At the recent annual meeting of the Council of the Union the following resolution was adopted: "That the council of the N.U.T.N. learns with pleasure that Clause V. of the contract which candidates for Q.A.I.M.N.S. Reserve are required to sign is under revision. The council trusts that the clause may be put in a form less derogatory to the dignity of the profession, and that it may make it clear that members of the Reserve cannot be dismissed by their immediate commanding officers, but will in all cases have an opportunity of stating their case to the Army Council or have some other form of appeal accorded them, and that until their case is decided they shall be merely suspended."

The Council has also registered its reasons for protesting against methods by which the British Women's Hospitals Committee is raising a fund for providing annuities for nurses. The sympathy of the Committee for the nursing profession is recognised and appreciated, but the Council of the Union strongly objects to appeals for charity, to placarding the streets, and to placing a national fund in the hands of an unrepresentative body such as the College of Nursing Company; it urges that a joint committee of existing Benevolent Funds connected with the profession should be formed.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L. LONDON AND SUBURBS.



DARE TO BE FREE.

Speaker: Miss Abadam. Chair: Mrs. Tanner. Admission free.

Wednesday, June 12.—Public meeting, Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn, W.C., 3 p.m. Working Party, 144, High Holborn, W.C., 5.30 to 7 p.m.

Wednesday, June 19.—Public meeting, Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn, 3 p.m. Mr. Gaston de Mengel on "The Path to World Freedom: A Sketch of Educational Possibility."

Friday, June 14.—Public meeting—40 D—St. Stephen's Hall, Hampstead, 3 p.m. Speakers: Rev. Dr. Horton, Dr. Claude Taylor, Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Margaret Wynne Nevinston. Chair: Dr. Knight. Reserved seats, 1s. Admission free. Collection.

PROVINCES.

Monday, June 3.—LETCHEWORTH. 40 D Protest Meeting; Howard Hall, 7.30 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Despard. Chair: Miss F. A. Underwood.

Wednesday, June 12.—ASHFORD. Co-operative Hall, 3 p.m. Speaker: Miss F. A. Underwood on "40 D." Chair: The Rev. J. S. Corbett. Ashford, The Pump, High-street, 7.30, open-air meeting. Speaker: Miss Underwood.

Thursday, June 20.—BEXHILL. Town Hall, 3 p.m. Speaker: Miss F. A. Underwood.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Tuesday, June 25.—Central London Lodge of Theosophical Society, 6, Tavistock-square, W.C. 1, 7.30 p.m. Mrs. Mustard on "The Housing Problem."

We draw special attention to

Mrs. Tanner's lecture in the Minerva Café, Wednesday, June 5, on "The Task we have set Ourselves."

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNION THIRD BIENNIAL CONFERENCE, CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 4th, 5th, 6th, 1918.

Subjects: Equal Suffrage; Equal Pay for Equal Work and Endowment of Motherhood; Equal Parental Rights and Status for Illegitimate Child; Nationality of Married Women; Prostitution and an Equal Moral Standard; Divorce; Women Police; Women in the Crown Colonies; Women in relation to the Press and to Political Parties, etc.

SPEAKERS: Miss K. D. Courtney, Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Miss Damer Dawson, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss C. Macmillan, Miss March, Miss Neilans, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Royden, Miss Evelyn Sharpe, Miss Sheepshanks, Dr. E. Beadon Turner, Dr. Jane Walker, Mrs. Watt, Mr. Leonard Woolf, and others.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2nd.—SERMON, MISS MAUDE ROYDEN
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 6th, INDIA.

Tickets, Three Days, 5s. and 2s. 6d.; One Day, 2s and 1s.; India, 1s. Apply Miss NEWCOMB, Hon. Sec. B.D.W.S.U., c/o International Woman Suffrage News 11, Adam-street, Strand, W.C. 2.

THEY SUPPORT US.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS BILL. House of Commons, May 15, 1918.

The following is a summary of the Bill:—

The Home Secretary may revoke a certificate of naturalisation obtained by fraud, or if he considers that its continuance is not for the public good and the person has spoken or acted disloyally and has been imprisoned for twelve months or more within five years, or was of bad character when naturalised, or has lived for seven years out of the British Empire not as a representative of British interests.

The inquiry is to be by a committee convened by the Home Secretary and presided over by a judge, or by the High Court.

The wife and minor children of the denaturalised alien shall not be affected, and shall remain British subjects unless the Home Secretary thinks proper to direct that they shall cease to be British subjects, and shall become aliens. The wife has the right within six months of the denaturalisation of her husband, to make, if she wishes, a declaration of alienage which will denaturalise her minor children and herself; they will then cease to be British subjects, and will take the husband's alien nationality.

We want the Home Secretary's power to denaturalise wives and children withdrawn, or he must also have the power to denaturalise husbands and children. The wife is to be penalised for the offences of the husband no inquiry appears necessary into the wife's own conduct. She is only considered a chattel, and the children the same.

JURIES BILL. HOUSE OF LORDS, May 14, 1918.

The following is a summary of the Bill:—

1. Trials are to be held without juries in the High Court in England, in County Courts, and in Inferior Courts of Civil Jurisdiction.

The parties concerned are entitled to demand a jury in cases of fraud, libel, slander, seduction, and breach of promise of marriage, and in any other case if the judge agrees that a jury is desirable, and litigants in matrimonial cases and heirs at law in probate cases may demand a jury to try questions of fact.

2. Jury age is raised from 60 to 65.

3. Inquests may be held by coroners without juries unless death occurs in prison or they suspect foul play.

4. The Act to be in force during the war and for six months after.

Our readers will remember that the Secretary of the Women's Freedom League wrote to the Lord Chancellor, who introduced this Bill, urging that women should be included on juries and called upon to render this service to the nation, taking the place of men who had been called up for other duties. She has received the following letter, dated May 25, 1918:—

MADAM,—In reply to your letter of the 17th May, I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to state that the Juries Bill, introduced by him in the House of Lords, is intended to deal only with urgent and necessary matters arising out of the war, and that it would be beyond its scope to introduce into it such far-reaching changes in the law as those which you suggest.—I am, Madam, Your obedient servant,
CLAUDE SCHUSTER.

We know that the Juries Act of 1870 declares in one of its provisions that the word juror shall mean male persons only; but this seems to imply that before 1870 women had the right to sit on juries. We know that in the 17th century Dame Elizabeth Copley of Gatton presided over a jury, so that we

SEE OUR SALE AND

hardly understand the present Lord Chancellor's contention that in asking for a restoration of the right of women to sit on juries we are asking for such far-reaching changes as he suggests. The Government is eager enough to secure women's work in the nation; why is it so persistent in keeping them from any exercise of power either as members of juries or of the legal profession?

Activity at Bath: Formation of a W.F.L. Branch.

With the object of forming a branch of the Women's Freedom League at Bath a successful meeting was held at Grosvenor College last Friday, at which Mrs. Whetton and Miss Anna Munro were the speakers. Mrs. Padfield, from the chair, pointed out that the first great victory was not complete victory, and that women would not be content till full equality with men was achieved. In an able speech Mrs. Whetton showed that the women who have been so loudly praised for helping to win the war are excluded from the vote under the new Act. There must be no more nineteen years of age for men voters and thirty for women, but equality for both. Women must enter Parliament and all the high offices of State; there must be women on juries and on the bench; in all spheres there must be equal pay for equal work; an equal moral standard and even-handed administration of the law in sex and other offences.

Miss Anna Munro emphasized the importance of the organisation of women and the need to be ready with plans to meet the problems of peace. The transition of women from destructive to productive work would be difficult; there must be training and organisation to ensure that the pathetic figure of the decayed gentlewoman and the underpaid seamstress living on tea and bread were no longer a part of the community. Possession of the vote is not sufficient; it is the right to use it that counts. Many members of the audience joined the new branch.

I think that women in Parliament will be a pronounced success. Directly they get their feet on the floor of the House nothing will prevent women from entering the Cabinet. How long will it be before we have a female Prime Minister?—*The Referee*, May 26, 1918.

IDEAL EFFICIENCY

is not that of "the individual efficient in his own interests" indicted by Benjamin Kidd in "The Science of Power."

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It is this IDEAL EFFICIENCY that the De Mengel Control Schools aim at giving you, in contradistinction to the practice of certain widely-advertised, self-seeking systems and institutions.

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For explanatory booklet and full particulars of private, class, and correspondence lessons, write to—

The Secretary,
DE MENGEL CONTROL SCHOOLS,
102 Myddleton Road, Bowes Park, N. 22
(mentioning this paper).

EXCHANGE, PAGE 272.

THE VOTE.

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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.

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WOMEN PRISONERS AND WOMEN CITIZENS.

The Penal Reform Programme of the Women's Freedom League.

The prisoners of yesterday are the citizens of to-day. Having ourselves experienced the conditions of life in the police courts and prisons of our country, the Women's Freedom League has seen where reforms are most urgently required.

As long ago as the summer of 1912, when several members were just out of prison, the Women's Freedom League organised a representative deputation to the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, to ask for a number of reforms in penal administration, and for the institution of a new official, a public servant, the "Public Defender," so that, as official prosecutors are provided at the public expense to conduct cases against an accused person, there should also be official defenders at the public expense to conduct his defence. Mr. McKenna agreed that it would be a good plan. We also asked that women should share in the whole management and arrangement of women's prisons, from the top to the bottom of the system, that there should be women appointed as Commissioners of Police, the body in whom the chief control of prison matters is vested, that the governors of women's prisons should be women, that the medical officers should include women, and that women in police courts, while awaiting the hearing of their cases or detained for the night, should be under the care of women officers. Mr. McKenna was very sympathetic, and "would have everything thrown open to you ladies," but, except for a few minor improvements which our efforts succeeded in effecting, we have made no headway in the direction of Penal Reform.

Much water has flowed under the Bridge of Things-as-They-Are during the past six years. As free citizens of the mighty Empire on which the sun never sets, we stand up to-day and call for absolutely equal rights for women and men. Let men alone control men prisoners until they see for themselves that there, too, women can help them, but our own unfortunate sisters we will have in the hands of women who must have full scope to work out their own ideas and to reach better results than the poor success obtaining now.

The immediate demands of the Women's Freedom League are for:—

Women Police Commissioners.—To form one-half of the whole body.

Women Magistrates. Women to form one-half of the members of every Bench of Magistrates, and in the case of Stipendiary Magistrates a man and woman to sit jointly.

Women Magistrates to fill the position of visiting justices of women's prisons.

Women Public Defenders.—A woman to be available for the defence of every woman prisoner. In this connection we demand that women shall be allowed to qualify as solicitors and barristers.

Women on Juries.—To form half of every jury panel.

Women Police.

Women Wardresses constantly on duty in every police court, and in sole charge of all women prisoners.

Women Governors to have control of women's prisons.

Women Inspectors.—An adequate staff for all women's prisons.

Women Doctors in sole medical charge of all women prisoners, and women consultants to be available whenever their opinion is desirable.

Women Chaplains for women prisoners.

Specially qualified nurses to be in charge of all women in prison hospitals. E. KNIGHT.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE PROGRAMME OF WORK.

1. Equal political rights for women and men, including equal voting rights, equal rights to enter Parliament, and all the high offices of State.

2. Equal opportunities for women and men, and equal pay in all professions and trades, and sections of trades, and in all Government offices and Government controlled workshops, together with the removal of all restrictive legislation specially imposed on women in professions or in the labour market.

3. The appointment of WOMEN magistrates throughout the country, and the inclusion of WOMEN on all juries.

4. The insistence on the recognition of an equal moral standard for men and women and an even-handed justice in the administration of the law for women and men in sex offences. Where necessary, an alteration of the law to make it equal in its operation for men and women.

5. The formation of or co-operation in the formation of Women Voters' Associations or Women's Councils.

6. A Watch the Courts Campaign and reports to authorities and publication in the Press of all cases in which the maladministration of justice to women is apparent.

7. The carrying out of a Watch Dog Policy in regard to all locally-elected persons. Headquarters to act as an information bureau in this matter, receiving information from branches and supplying information to branches in regard to elected persons.

8. The insistence of an adequate number of women on all Reconstruction Committees. The formation of our own programme of reconstruction.

9. Campaigns for better housing, better health for the community, and better education for children and young people.

10. That no Council which shall undertake the deciding of the terms of European peace shall fail to include representative women among its members.

11. The immediate restoration to British-born women of full control of their own nationality.

A FORWARD MOVE IN FRANCE.

"Le Féminisme est en marche!" This, we hear, is the cry sounding in France on every side, and the activities of "Big Bertha" in bombarding the capital did not deter delegates from many parts of France from journeying to Paris to take part in the recent annual congress of "L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes." Every grade of society was represented, from the high aristocracy to industrial workers, but barristers, university professors, and teachers from lycées and elementary schools were in the majority.

It will be remembered that while the position of woman in France is much more of comrade and co-operator with man than in this country, Frenchwomen have neither the local government nor the Parliamentary vote. A Bill to give them municipal and general council franchise has been drafted and accepted by the Parliamentary Committee for Universal Suffrage. But it has not yet been discussed in the Chamber. Men have universal suffrage. In an interesting article in the *Daily Chronicle* on the present position of woman suffrage in France, Miss Winifred Stephens points out that for some years before the war there existed, under the presidency of M. Justin Godart, a group of deputies banded together to advocate women's rights. But it is not surprising, she observes, that in the tumult of this gigantic conflict the group should have fallen to pieces, nor even that women suffragists in France should have been so occupied with war work as almost to have ceased to demand their own enfranchisement. Now, however, a marked advance is being made, stimulated by the victory of British suffragists.

At the opening of the present Session M. Jules Siegfried, doyen of the Chamber of Deputies, for the first time openly proclaimed in the Chamber woman's right to Parliamentary enfranchisement. In terms almost identical with those employed by Mr. Asquith, he argued that in the important measures of reconstruction to be undertaken after the war woman ought to be admitted to the national councils. At the same time, in the Upper House, M. Latapie, the doyen of the Senate, was laying down the same principle.

As the natural result of this manifesto the Parliamentary Committee for Women's Rights has been reformed. It includes about 100 members, and has received numerous deputations from the various feminist societies (some fifty in number), of which "L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes" is the largest and most important.

The Union is organising a great campaign for the vote throughout the length and breadth of France. It has some very able speakers, one of whom, Mme. Louise Compain, is the author of widely-read novels on social questions, and another is Mme. Robert Crémieux, one of the society's youngest members, whose vivacity and eloquence are excellent assets. Already many provincial branches, which had lapsed in the beginning of the war are being reinstated, new ones reformed, and courses of lectures organised. "Many a Frenchwoman in performing her war tasks," writes Miss Stephens, "has come to realise how serious are the disabilities her votelessness imposes upon her. She is also coming to regard her enfranchisement not as a privilege alone, but as a duty to the nation. The president of the French Suffrage Union, in her Easter address, called on women to 'humanise French politics.' She also bade them to take courage from the thought that outside France their demand is now supported by an army of no less than 21 million women voters."

We rejoice in the forward movement, and wish our French sisters great success in their campaign, with a speedy and complete victory for woman suffrage.

HONOURING THE CHAMPION:

John Stuart Mill.

The woman suffrage victory turned the John Stuart Mill commemoration this year into an occasion of great rejoicing. "Many of us were doubting Thomases last year," said Mrs. Nevinson, who presided at the open-air gathering near the champion's statue in the Temple Gardens, Embankment, on May 24, "but to-day we meet as citizens determined to press forward to the full realisation of John Stuart Mill's ideal—equal suffrage for men and women." It had taken fifty-one years, she said, to drive Mill's clear, uncompromising logic into the heads of Parliamentarians, but at last the first great victory was gained. Mrs. Nevinson pointed out that women in New Zealand and Australia had been enfranchised long before the women of the Motherland because the men realised the splendid and vital co-operation of women in the early days of settlement, and because John Stuart Mill was widely read by them, and his inexorable logic bit into their souls. She told again of the memorable scene at Westminster more than half a century ago, when Miss Emily Davies and Miss Garratt (afterwards Mrs. Garratt Anderson) were so embarrassed by the size of the petition supporting John Stuart Mill's amendment to the Reform Bill, substituting "person" for "male," that they requested an apple-woman to hide it under her stall until Mr. Mill arrived. He had asked for 100 signatures; in a few days the women had gained 1,000, to his great delight. He secured 73 supporters in the House of Commons for this first demand in the British Parliament for woman suffrage.

Miss Margaret Jones, representing the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, suggested that the suffrage societies should have an "All Pioneers' Day," as the Church had an "All Saints' Day," including such great names as John Stuart Mill, Florence Nightingale, Josephine Butler, and many others who have done splendid service. She made appreciative reference to the help of Mr. Fawcett to Mr. Mill's woman suffrage amendment in 1867, and rejoiced that Mrs. Fawcett was still President of the Union when victory was achieved.

Mrs. Despard pointed out how the Women's Freedom League for nine years had taken delight in an annual commemoration of John Stuart Mill as a great champion of woman suffrage, and how the thought of his service had helped suffragists in days of disappointment to carry on the fight till the first victory has been won. She told how she read his "Subjection of Women" for the second time when a prisoner in Holloway; she described him as a magnificent logician, and one of the greatest lovers of liberty this country has ever known. Mill showed that there was no true liberty while women were kept in subjection. Only when men and women stood together as equals could a stable society be built up. The League would go on remembering John Stuart Mill, and would not be satisfied until full liberty had been attained.

Mrs. Sproson amused the audience by an allusion to her six arrests, and how on one occasion she lost the policeman on the way to the police-station! The vote, she insisted, should be enjoyed by all as a human right, and women would work on different lines from men.

Mrs. Mustard dealt with John Stuart Mill's service to the cause of education. He was not afraid to write and speak of vital questions; women have followed in his footsteps and will continue to make their voices heard with regard to urgent reforms.

Miss Milton proposed a vote of thanks to the Women's Freedom League for organising the annual commemoration of John Stuart Mill. It was carried with acclamation by the interested and

representative audience, which included Mrs. Olive Schreiner and many well-known suffrage workers.

Wreaths, tied with ribbons in their colours, were placed at the foot of the statue by the Women Writers' Suffrage League, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and the Women's Freedom League. The inscription on the latter ran as follows:—

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

With love and gratitude to

JOHN STUART MILL,

who was the first to try to give women enfranchisement by his amendment to the Reform Bill, 1867.

MEDICAL WOMEN ORGANISED.

The recently formed Medical Women's Federation held its first annual general meeting in London on May 25, under the chairmanship of Dr. Jane Walker, the President.

This Federation represents all the Medical Women's Associations in various parts of the country, and is thus in a position to give an authoritative statement of the views of medical women. A very large number of members attended. A discussion upon venereal diseases resulted in the unanimous passing of a resolution calling upon the Government immediately to withdraw Regulation 40D. The resolution was sent to the Prime Minister, Secretary of State for War, Home Secretary, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the local Members of Parliament.

A special committee was appointed to consider the subject of venereal disease in all its bearings as affecting the Army, the Navy, foreign troops, and the civil population, to prepare a constructive policy, and report to a later meeting.

The status of medical women employed by the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Ministry of Munitions was then considered. These women are now in an impossible position; they have no military rank, and therefore have to work under serious disabilities and with loss of professional standing.

A resolution was unanimously passed demanding commissions for medical women, which would place them on an equality with medical men holding similar positions who are granted temporary rank.

The Central Medical War Committee has invited the Federation to send representatives to discuss with its executive sub-committee how medical women may best take the place of medical men called up under the new Military Service Act.

The Pageant of Freedom.

Organised by a distinguished woman musician, Madame Clara Butt, and the master of modern pageantry, Mr. L. N. Parker, the Pageant of Freedom, representing women's help to the wounded, was carried out entirely by women. The dramatic beauty of the pageant, and the impressive way in which it was carried out won all hearts. To the call of Britannia, magnificently impersonated by Madame Clara Butt, the different parts of the Empire rallied in strength, as also the women at home, among whom one of the most appealing figures was the postwoman; the Allies then gathered with music and banners, and finally, with thrilling effect, the United States, represented by Miss Mary Anderson, and Julia Ward Howe's grand hymn of freedom was sung with heart-moving impressiveness. Her Majesty the Queen is at one with the great audiences which attended at the Queen's Hall during the week's performances, in acclaiming this splendid effort, to which the support of a fine orchestra of men and women, under Mr. Alec McLean, lent valuable aid.

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OUR TREASURY.

NATIONAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, October, 1907, to December, 1917, £29,465 2s. 1d.

Amount previously acknowledged	£	s.	d.
<i>Celebration Fund—</i>	433	8	6
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (share of profits and General Fund) ...	11	5	6
Mrs. Percy Sharman ...	5	5	0
Reginald H. Pott, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Dr. Knight ...	5	0	0
Miss Julia Lloyd ...	3	0	0
The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest... 1 4 0	1	4	0
Mrs. Sargent Florence ...	1	1	0
Henry Holiday, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Dora B. Montehore ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Sholl ...	1	1	0
Mrs. J. S. Bader ...	1	0	0
Miss Jane Barrow ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Branch ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Walter Carey ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Maud H. Fisher ...	1	0	0
J. Y. Kennedy, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Miss Nora MacMunn ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Baillie Weaver ...	1	0	0
Miss E. Gulland ...	10	6	
Miss Marshall ...	10	6	
Miss D. B. Allwork ...	10	0	
Miss E. M. Harvey ...	10	0	
Miss M. B. Williamson ...	10	0	
Mrs. Bobby ...	5	0	
Mrs. Lane ...	5	0	
Miss Amy Reynolds ...	5	0	
Miss Sparkman ...	5	0	
Miss Emma Steven ...	5	0	
Miss Bertha Skeat ...	5	0	
Miss E. Carter ...	3	6	
Miss Fuller ...	3	3	
The Misses E. F. and G. Hodgson	3	0	
Miss E. G. Wood ...	3	0	
Miss Bracewell ...	2	6	
Mrs. E. H. Clarke ...	2	6	
Miss Ballard Dawson ...	2	6	
Miss L. Hutchinson ...	2	6	
Miss Harriett Grant ...	1	0	
Miss J. Holford ...	1	0	
<i>Special Emergency War Fund—</i>	48	4	3
"A Friend" ...	1	5	0
"40 D" Protest—			
Mrs. E. M. N. Clark ...	1	1	0
Miss S. Birch ...	1	0	0
The Misses Fussell (Bournemouth) ...	1	0	0
Mr. and Miss M. A. Sidley ...	10	0	
Miss F. A. Underwood (Bournemouth) ...	5	0	
Miss Berry (Bournemouth) ...	2	6	
Mrs. Croad ...	2	0	
	4	0	6
Mrs. Schofield Coates ...	3	0	0
Mrs. E. M. N. Clark ...	2	2	0
Miss H. H. Chesshire ...	2	6	
Miss C. M. Harmer ...	2	6	
Miss K. Stone ...	2	6	
Mrs. A. M. Gibbon ...	2	0	
Miss Neeme ...	1	0	
Mr. J. Willmoth (Victory Fund) ...	1	0	
Collections ...	3	19	2
Office Sales ...	5	0	
<i>Branches—Delegates' Expenses—</i>			
Croydon ...	19	0	
Montgomery Boroughs ...	2	7	6
	500	2	5

Cheques to be made payable to the Women's Freedom League, and crossed "London, Provincial and South-Western Bank, Ltd."

Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery!

From *The Sunday Pictorial*, May 19, we take the following paragraph:—
"An Artist Advertiser.

"A few days ago the frequenters of a well-known West End restaurant largely patronised by artists were startled by the sudden appearance of four sandwichmen with boards announcing an exhibition in a West End gallery. The four men unloaded their burden and proceeded to order their meal. They turned out to be the exhibiting artist himself and a few of his friends who had been parading Regent-street like professional sandwichmen."

The Inauguration of the Tasmanian Cot at the Women's Freedom League Settlement.

Last Saturday the hall at 2, Currie-street, Nine Elms, kindly lent by Mrs. Despard, presented a very festive appearance. The emu and kangaroo on the Australian flag stood in close juxtaposition to the gorgeous tree fern, flanked by the kiwis, the famous wingless birds which symbolise New Zealand. A large audience, consisting chiefly of visitors from the southern hemisphere, gathered for the occasion. After tea Mrs. Despard spoke of the gifts that had come to the Guest House from the Oversea Dominions. Case after case of beautiful clothes, many of the little jackets and frocks having touching messages attached to them from the boys and girls of the Antipodes; some even had mines of wealth stored away in the wee pockets, and the sixpence or threepence from the Commonwealth, with its symbolical kangaroo, had become quite a familiar coin in Nine Elms. The Tasmanian Cot had been founded and endowed by contributions collected by Mrs. Walpole, of Devonport, in that wonderfully beautiful little island of orchards which sends us the shiploads of apples and pears. Mrs. Despard regretted that Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, had telegraphed to say that he was unavoidably detained on his return from Scotland, and so was prevented from attending, as promised, the ceremony of inauguration.

Dr. G. B. Clark, an old friend of the League and of the Settlement, most kindly filled the gap, and proposed a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Walpole. He spoke of the beauty of the little island, whose inhabitants had come forward so generously to help an institution in the Homeland. Mrs. Corner, who seconded, expressed her astonishment at the wonderful generosity of the gifts from the Dominions overseas. She had unpacked some of the cases of clothing, and had been struck by the beauty of the material, the skill of the workmanship, and the tact which had known how to supply so exactly what was needed. The audience adjourned to the Guest House for the inauguration ceremony, accompanied by the children as a guard of honour.

On their return to the hall, Miss Margaret Hodge spoke on "The Home of the Anzacs." She deplored the ignorance that exists in this country with regard to their kin in the Dominions and emphasized the need for a closer study. She described the life in the bush and its effect as shown in the development of courage, independence, and resourcefulness. These characteristics had been an invaluable asset in this war, and the Anzacs had made a great name for themselves, especially by their exploits in the air; one of the boys from her school in Sydney, she added, had recently distinguished himself by helping to bring down Baron Richthofen, the great German airman. The whole tenor of her address was a plea for closer unity, greater sympathy, and more intimate comprehension among British peoples all over the world, and she ended by an urgent appeal for a keener realisation of the responsibility of empire, with special reference to the great movement for self-expression in India, which would bring about a closer unity between that country and the other parts of the Empire. Already a Canada and India League, a New Zealand and India League had come into existence, and a new sympathy had sprung up between Australians and Indians as brothers in arms. New Zealand in 1913 had set the example to the Motherland and the other Dominions by suggesting the formation of a British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union. The Union had been formed and had been mainly instrumental in co-

40 D.

THE REGULATION FOR VICE.

Another urgent and important Campaign is upon us. Foiled in the attempt to revive the iniquitous provisions of the detested Contagious Diseases Acts by means of the late innocent-seeming Criminal Law Amendment Bill of unhappy memory, the men who rule us have now—by Regulation 40 D of the Defence of the Realm Act—reintroduced the State Regulation of Vice in this country.

Long years ago the Women's Freedom League had its mind made up to oppose to the bitter end any such action.

Our machinery for agitation stands ready to be set in motion—money must come in freely for this renewal of the fight.

As the matter is urgent the expenses will be heavy. Delay is dangerous. We must have this shameful blot upon the Statute Book, this death-knell to the moral life of Britain—as the great pioneer, Josephine Butler, termed it—withdrawn at once.

Friends and fellow-workers, we must stand together shoulder to shoulder. Send your cheques, and notes and postal orders as quickly as you can, and make them as large as possible.

E. KNIGHT.

144, High Holborn,
W.C. 1.

ordinating the various efforts made by the scattered British populations overseas to aid their brothers and sisters in the Motherland. This Union would hold its third biennial meeting at Caxton Hall from June 4 to 6, and Miss Hodge warmly invited all who are interested in the real federation of the hearts of the subjects of the Empire all over the world to attend the meetings. Mrs. Clark proposed a very hearty vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously.

Miss Kathleen Holmes, hon. secretary and organiser, writes:—"Special thanks are due to the senders of the flowers which decorated our house and Mrs. Despard's club-room so prettily for the 'At Home' on the 25th. Godfrey Bastow sent hawthorn; Marjorie Bastow daisies and buttercups; Mrs. Bagot, Miss Stutchbury, Mrs. Corner, and Mrs. P. H. Miller, greenery and garden flowers; Mrs. Hasker and Mrs. Hyde brought provisions; Mrs. Hope and an anonymous giver, clothing; Miss Wells, toys; Mrs. Moore (Dulwich), per Mrs. Despard, 10s.; H. S. L. Fry, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Fennings, £1; Mlle. Agostini (threepenny-bit collection), 2s.; and a most useful gift of children's clothes was received from Mrs. de Moraville, per Mrs. Delbanco."

Uxbridge Women's Suffrage Society.

Presiding at a meeting of the above Society last Monday evening, Miss Raleigh said that women were still asking to be reinstated in their old rights. In the reign of King John there was one Council of the Nation—the House of Lords—which included abbesses and peeresses in their own right, and these ladies were consulted on matters of State just as the Lords were. Later, when the House of Commons came into being, women as well as men were summoned to Parliament as knights of the shire; the sheriffs also, who were elected once a year, could be and sometimes were women. These sheriffs were the forerunners of our justices of the peace.

The subject of Miss Underwood's address was "The Need for Women Magistrates and Justices of the Peace," especially at the present time, when the Government was pressing forward its new Criminal Law Amendment Bill, and was enforcing Regulation 40 D under the Defence of the Realm Act. Australia already had fourteen women justices of the peace; several women had been appointed as judges in the United States, and there was a woman judge in Norway. Miss Underwood cited many cases she had seen tried in London police courts, in most of which women were the accused, and in all of which she considered the traditions of British justice would have been better upheld if a woman as well as a man had been on the magistrates' bench.

KINGSTON CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—In the regrettable absence of Miss Dorothy Evans through illness, Miss F. A. Underwood was the speaker last Tuesday evening, the subject of her address being "The Need for Women Magistrates." This was followed by a very interesting discussion.

SEE OUR SALE AND EXCHANGE, PAGE 272.

FRIDAY,
MAY 31,
1918.

THE VOTE

ONE
PENNY
WEEKLY.

Organ of the Women's Freedom League.

Women's Army Church Parade

Last Sunday morning there was an unofficial parade of the women on war service at the City Temple. Miss Maude Royden's sermon showed deep sympathy with the women, and she held up to them the high ideal which they, as pioneers, must create. The relation between all, officers and privates, was so close that it would be irksome if it did not develop loyalty, generosity, and chivalry.

Miss Maude Royden preaches in the City Temple, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., next Sunday, at the 6 p.m. service.

MISS MAUDE ROYDEN WILL PREACH a special series of sermons on moral problems in the City Temple, at the 6 p.m. services in June as follows:—June 9, Christ's Teaching about the Body; June 16, The Sex Problem To-day; June 23, Christianity and the Marriage Laws; June 30, The Future.

THE DESPARD ARMS,

123, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1.

"When found, make a note of"—our Jumble Sale on Saturday, June 8, at 6 p.m. We appeal to friends to help with "jumbles" of all kinds, and such valuable helps as chests of drawers, looking-glasses, tables, &c., to supply the needs of our rooms.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

NEW STRIPED COTTON DRESS; 12s. 6d.

NEW BLACK and WHITE ALL WOOL CHECK (best quality, tailor-made) COAT-FROCK; £2 12s. 6d.

ARMENIAN MOTOR - SCARF; 27s. 6d.

COAT - FROCK, small brown-and-white check, all wool, taffeta collar; suit tall lady; 47s. 6d.

NEW BLACK WOOL and SILK PLEATED COAT - FROCK; 37s. 6d.

14 - CARAT GOLD WALTHAM KEYLESS WATCH, case set diamonds; £7 10s.; lady's or gent.'s.

ONE DOZEN FINEST QUALITY ALL IRISH LINEN SERVIETTES, hand loom; 37s. 6d.

NEW BLUE MERCERISED BED-COVER, 19s. 11d.; also Yellow ditto, 12s. 11d.

HAND-MADE Crochet FLOUNCE, for petticoat, 10in deep; 23s. 6d.

JIG-SAW PUZZLES for Soldiers and others; well cut; from 9d. upwards. —Write or call "THE VOTE" Office.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

BISCUIT - COLOUR BROCADE SILK COAT AND SKIRT, real lace collar; £2 5s.

BLACK VELVETEEN SKIRT, small size; 12s. 6d.

SUPERIOR BLACK and PIN STRIPE TAILOR-MADE COAT FROCK; stock size; £3 12s. 6d.

ART GREEN WOOL and SILK DRESS, small size; 38s. 6d.

SMALL STILL; good condition; 15s.

SEVERAL DRESS and BLOUSE LENGTHS, material and silk cheap.

NEW, SUPERIOR GREY TWEED SKIRT; stock size; 19s. 11d.

SEVERAL NEW USEFUL and DAINTY BLOUSES; from 7s. 11d. to 25s.

NEW PURPLE SICILIAN COAT-FROCK; 35s. 6d.

SECOND - HAND CONEY SEAL COAT, with skunk collar and cuffs; £5.

DARK MAUVE SILK DRESS; oxidised silver trimmings; 37s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG INVALID LADY (rest case, no illness) wishes to meet someone, broadminded, sympathetic, desiring post as Companion-Help; freedom, homeliness.—AIRD, 33, Arleigh-road, N. 1.

A LADY, with nice house, close to Balham Station, wishes to share it with another lady or lady and gentleman.—Miss S. C., c/o "THE VOTE" Office.

FLAT TO LET, Bury-street, W.C. One sitting, two bed, bathroom (geyser) and kitchen; gas-fires every room; 3 guineas weekly.—Apply Mrs. D., c/o "THE VOTE" Office.

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET at St. Margarets, Richmond; two reception, three bedrooms, kitchen and bath; pleasure-grounds by riverside; 8 minutes from station, Waterloo 25 minutes; rent: 3 months, 3½ guineas; 6 months, 3 guineas; 12 months, 2½ guineas.—Write AJAX, c/o "THE VOTE" Office.

LESSONS in PIANOFORTE and SINGING by Mrs. Silvester Sparrow; engagements solicited as Accompanist at Concerts, Dances, &c.—43, Black Lion-lane, Ravenscourt-park, W. 6.

64-PAGE BOOK ABOUT HERBS AND HOW TO USE THEM, post free 2d.—TRIMNELL, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond-road, Cardiff. Established 1879.

The Articles for Sale are on view at the Minerva Exchange, 144, High Holborn, W.C. 1, 10 to 5.30. Saturdays, 10 to 12.

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