

THE VOTE.
OCT. 14, 1927.

MENACE TO WOMEN WORKERS.

THE VOTE

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

VOL. XXVIII. No. 938. (Registered at the G.P.O.)

ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1927

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

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SUCCESS AT LAST!

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"GOING TOO FAR."

MENACE TO WOMEN WORKERS.

BOOK REVIEW: "From a Victorian to a Modern."

SUCCESS AT LAST!

THE CHANNEL CONQUERED AGAIN.

After her plucky 8-hours' swim in the Channel, on Wednesday last week, Miss Mercedes Gleitze, the Hammersmith typist of 26, started from Cap Gris-nez at 2.55 a.m. last Friday, October 7th. This was her eighth cross-Channel swim and was an amazing success.

The sea was very calm, with a slack tide running and long intervals between the waves, but it was intensely cold—never over 60 degrees—with dense fog practically all the way. Passing steamers formed a danger; one passed quite close, and the friendly siren and cheers of passengers encouraged the swimmer.

Picking her way in the fog and sounding for rocks, the pilot Folkestone fishing-boat came unexpectedly upon the chalk cliffs of England, and Miss Gleitze, who had been swimming in great pain from the cold for the final two or three hours, felt her feet upon the rocks and lost consciousness. She remembered nothing more till she came to in the



Miss Mercedes Gleitze and her two mascot pets.

cabin of her fishing boat on the way to Folkestone. Miss Gleitze landed at 6.10 p.m., having taken 15¼ hours for the passage. She used breast and back strokes and single over-arm side stroke during the day, reached land between the South Foreland and St. Margaret's Bay, and was, at 10 p.m., cheered by a large crowd at the top of the Fish Market, Folkestone.

Miss Gleitze is the third woman to succeed and the first Englishwoman, Miss G. Ederle and Mrs. Corson being American. She is slight, small and determined. Next year she hopes to beat the record time from France to England, and then to try the crossing from England to France.

She has grown up near Brighton, the sound of the sea in her ears, and her ambition as quite a little girl was to conquer the Channel. Her great ambition now is to found a home for destitute men and women, and to this she will devote whatever money she may win by her endurance.

SUCCESS OF WOMAN DOCTOR.

The past splendid week has given us one more woman champion. During the night of Monday, October 10th, the Channel was again conquered by a woman—Miss Mona McLellan (in private life, Dr. Dorothy C. Logan). Entering the sea about tea-time

on Monday, she landed on Folkestone beach the next morning in time for breakfast. We hope to give our readers a portrait of Dr. Logan and fuller particulars of the fine achievement of Miss Mona McLellan in our next number.

ADVANCING IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

From *The News Bulletin* of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

Brazil.—Women in the State of Rio Grande do Norte of Brazil expect to receive full political rights next year. Senator Juvenal Lamartine, who becomes Governor of this State on January 1st next, made the granting of the vote and eligibility of women to the State Congress one of the main points of his platform as candidate for the Governorship.

Dr. Joana Lopes, a very able woman physician and ardent suffragist, has been appointed gynecologist to the Federal establishment for feeble-minded women by the President of Brazil from among many male candidates.

Finland.—As a result of the recent General Election, 16 women members have been elected, as compared with 18 in 1924; among them Annie Furuhjelm, the doyenne of women members of Parliament.

France.—In August, the new law on nationality was passed, containing clauses which are a triumph for women. By Article 8, a French woman marrying a foreigner does not lose her French nationality unless she makes a statutory declaration that she desires to adopt her husband's nationality. Further, a foreign woman marrying a Frenchman does not thereby acquire French nationality, unless under the laws of her husband's country she automatically loses her own nationality by the fact of marrying a foreigner.

Germany.—Frau Edith Mendelsohn Bartholdy, city councillor, has been appointed a member of the new Censory Board on Obscene and Trashy Literature in Leipzig, and Frau Anna von Gierke in Berlin.

WOMEN AS ARCHITECTS.

A few weeks ago, we recorded instances of husbands and wives working together in partnership as architects. Now Dr. Henderson, Medical Officer of Health for Westmoreland, is reported by the *Daily Express* to have said that women should take up architecture to remedy the mistakes made by men! He stated that preposterous sites were chosen for homes, and that many houses were built with their backs to the sun, so that they would front a particular view. He added: "It is a wonder to me that women have so long kept out of the profession of architecture, considering how glaringly men have blundered in the matter of home-making."

TO ALL READERS OF "THE VOTE."

I want to make an appeal to all readers of THE VOTE to help us in the special effort we are making to increase the circulation of our paper.

We are all convinced of the valuable work THE VOTE is able to do in the Woman's Cause, so that we can unhesitatingly press for its wider distribution. At this particular time, when the women's societies are directing their efforts in a big push for Equal Franchise, members of the Women's Freedom League cannot do the cause better service than by making the paper more widely known. It is an excellent means of informing public opinion.

To the large body of prospective voters it should prove especially useful, for they will undoubtedly want to fit themselves for the use of the franchise when it is extended to them.

All who read THE VOTE know that a special feature of its usefulness is its conciseness, that in political matters it contains *multum in parvo*, so that for busy people who want accurate and up-to-date news of the current position and happenings, it is the very thing to save their time and give them just the information they want.

We hope to make a real forward movement this year, and THE VOTE should be one of our chief instruments.

I shall be glad to hear from any of our readers who will be willing to sell THE VOTE at public meetings, or get it taken at libraries, clubs, etc.

(Hon. Head, Vote Sales Department) E. RODGERS.

OUR ANNUAL
GREEN, WHITE & GOLD FAIR.

To be held this year on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
NOVEMBER 23RD AND 24TH,
at
THE CAXTON HALL,
WESTMINSTER,
from 3 to 9 p.m.

To be formally opened each day at 3 p.m.

ON WEDNESDAY BY
Mrs. ELLIOTT LYNN.

Chair: MRS. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

ON THURSDAY BY
THE LADY BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

Chair: MRS. SCHOFIELD COATES, J.P.

Entertainments:

DISPLAY OF OPERATIC, CLASSICAL AND
CHARACTER DANCES

(by pupils of Miss Grace Woollacott of Wimbledon).

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 24th AT 6 P.M.

CONCERTS. COMPETITIONS. GAMES
CHARACTER READING.
PHRENOLOGY. NUMEROLOGY.

Teas and Refreshments at moderate prices served in the
Lounge.

Teas from 3.30 to 6 p.m.

Refreshments after 7 p.m.

Other Societies and Friends taking Stalls:—

The Alliance of Honour (The Women's Section).

Barclay Workshops (for Blind Women).

The British Commonwealth League.

The Dewdrop Curtain Co.

The Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee.

The St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.

The Nine Elms Settlement.

The Town Crier Ltd.

Miss Burwood (Beads).

The Baroness Halse De Ville (Devon Stall).

Miss Ida Stamm (Veloutine Work).

Tickets—1/10 (including Tax) the first day until 5 p.m.; after 5 p.m. and on the second day 1/2 (including tax)—on sale at 144, High Holborn, or from the Societies and Friends taking Stalls.

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

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Two Men—One Woman J.P.

Mrs. Marion Swabey, Little Sampford Rectory, and two men have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex.

Woman Mayor for Whitehaven.

Miss Caroline Helder, the first woman to be elected to the Town Council of Whitehaven, has been nominated Mayor of Whitehaven. Miss Helder is the District Commissioner of West Cumberland Girl Guides.

Woman Mayor for Salisbury.

The Hon. Lady Hulse, sister of Viscount Burnham, the only woman member of the Town Council, has accepted the invitation to become Mayor of Salisbury.

Smethwick Woman Councillor.

Mrs. Chesney (Unionist) has been elected by a large majority to fill a vacancy in the Bearwood Ward on Smethwick Town Council.

Woman's New Appointment.

Miss Ida C. Mann, new assistant surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields) is the first woman to be appointed to the honorary staff of the hospital.

Aberdeen Honours Lady Cowdray.

Last week, at Dunecht House, Aberdeenshire, Viscountess Cowdray received from representatives of Aberdeen Council, caskets containing the Burgess tickets admitting herself and the late Lord Cowdray to the Freedom of the City. The public presentation of the Freedom was prevented by the death of Lord Cowdray on the eve of the intended ceremony in May.

Girl's Successes for Poster Designs.

Miss Margaret Robinson, of Forest Gate, secured the first prize, in a competition recently organised by the West Ham Electricity Department, for poster designs suitable for the Department's use. Miss Robinson, who is a promising young student at the West Ham Municipal College School, also won, last autumn, the first prize offered by the West Ham Council for the design used for poster reproduction purposes in connection with the Health Week Exhibition, held at the Stratford Town Hall.

Mrs. Elliott Lynn creates new World's Record.

Last Saturday, at Manchester, Mrs. Elliott Lynn, in an Avro-Avian two-seater plane, reached a height of 19,000 ft., nearly four miles. She carried a passenger, and the flight was officially observed by officials on behalf of the Royal Aero Club. The previous record, created by Lady Bailey last July, was 17,283 ft.

Girl's 300-ft. Climb.

Miss Vera Tomlinson, the 20-year-old daughter of a steeplejack, climbed last week to the top of Brookes' chimney, Huddersfield, which is 303 feet high, the loftiest chimney in England, and thus established a record for a woman. She took 15 minutes to make the ascent.

Woman as Joint Hunt Master.

Miss Wharton has been made one of the four Joint-Masters to the Cleveland Hunt.

Holland Appoints Woman Consul.

Miss E. F. Rankel has been appointed Dutch Consul in Jerusalem.

Woman Councillor in Rangoon.

Mrs. A. A. Ure, O.B.E., has been elected to fill the seat in the Rangoon Corporation that had been left vacant by the death of the former woman Councillor, Dr. Mary Kingsley. She defeated a powerful opponent, Mr. H. J. Green, official bookmaker of the Rangoon Club.

BRITISH WOMEN DELEGATES AT THE
ASSEMBLY.

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship are to be warmly congratulated on the opportunity they provided last Monday afternoon for members of women's organisations to meet and to listen to Dame Edith Lyttelton (substitute delegate for Great Britain to the Assembly of the League of Nations) and Mrs. Moss (substitute delegate for Australia). The Council Chamber of Caxton Hall was crowded when Miss Rathbone, from the Chair, said that last September was the third occasion on which Dame Edith had represented this country at the League Assembly. It was the first time that Mrs. Moss had gone to Geneva from Australia, but her country had, on previous occasions, included a woman in its delegation. Dame Edith Lyttelton said she believed that the last Assembly had been the most interesting and the most hopeful of all. It was more evident that the League was now really settling down to business, facing facts, and becoming active, and there was healthy and open criticism in the League which gave promise for the future. She herself had served on the Fifth Commission and on the Intellectual Co-operation Section of the Second Commission. The 1925 Convention on Opium had not yet been ratified. The manufacturing interests were against Government control of opium in many countries. With regard to the Traffic in Women and Children, there had been real advance against this traffic. Germany had decided to abolish licensed houses, and licensed houses would be abolished in Hungary by May, 1928. Dame Edith Lyttelton said that the only way to deal with this traffic was by giving the matter full publicity, because the mass of people did not know what was happening. There was a perpetual stimulus given to vice by people who made money out of it. Touching on the Armenian refugees, Dame Edith urged all women to do everything in their power to get the Government to redeem this country's pledge to Armenia to provide it with a national home. With regard to future peace, the speaker believed that the Security and Arbitration Committee was another route by which it might be reached, and if once we got near to security, disarmament would come in sight. She also believed that, if children were taught to respect children of other nationalities, the foundations of peace would be more securely laid.

Mrs. Moss said that she was appointed to the Fourth Commission, and was put on the Finance Committee. She had to travel 12,000 miles to get to Geneva from Australia, but it was well worth the journey. She herself had to replace a delegate on the Finance Committee. When she first entered that Committee room, it was politely suggested that perhaps she had lost her way! When she was the only woman among 49 men and had to uphold a grant to the Codification of International Law, she was pleased to feel that she was just blazing the way for other women to follow. Mrs. Moss said that when she returned to Australia she would do all she could to influence everyone there to appreciate and value the work that was being done by the League of Nations in the cause of peace. If war was to be outlawed, women must work harder in training their children in the laws of peace. Mrs. Moss cordially agreed with Dame Edith Lyttelton that the present position of the Armenians was a blot on England and on the Empire. The meeting was brought to a close by according the speakers a hearty vote of thanks, which was proposed by Miss Helen Ward and seconded by Miss Chrystal Macmillan.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH SCHOOL, PECKHAM ROAD.

Sunday, October 16th, at 7 p.m.

Mrs. SEATON TIEDEMAN on

"THE SEX WAR."

Questions Invited.

THE VOTE.

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1927.

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.

EQUAL FRANCHISE AT CARDIFF.

Women have every reason to be gratified with the magnificent support given to the Equal Franchise resolution at the Conservative and Unionist Conference held last week at Cardiff. This was a splendid victory for women, only about 30 votes being given for the amendment, which asked that the voting age of women should be 25 instead of 21. In moving the resolution, Mr. Morgan said it was common knowledge that among a section of the Conservative Party considerable influence had been at work to frustrate justice being afforded to women; but he had not heard or read of any tangible argument adduced against the placing of women on the same footing as men in regard to the franchise. In seconding, Mr. Holmes, of York, declared that if they were to insult women by turning down the proposal to extend the franchise, thousands of them would show resentment at the next election. In opposing the amendment, Capt. Ian Fraser, M.P. (N. St. Pancras), said that this amendment was based on misleading arguments and much misrepresentation. If there were any "flappers" in this country—and he doubted it now—they were charming young people of 16 or 17. They were not, and they never were, women of 21. The proposal of the Government was not to add to the Register a vast number of persons too young to know what they were about. One-third of these people who were to be added were over 30, one-third were over 25, and only one-third of them were under 25. Some of these, probably four-fifths, were 24, 23, or 22. To compromise at 25 was not practical politics. Opponents of the proposal talked about placing power in the hands of the women, but he asked if the power was not already in those hands? We are told that, at the conclusion of his speech, Capt. Fraser sat down amid loud cheers, which continued for some little time, and were renewed when it was seen that the amendment had been so definitely defeated and Mr. Morgan's resolution carried by an overwhelming majority. We congratulate the Prime Minister, who gave us his pledge for Equal Franchise, on the backing of his own Party for that pledge; and that he was able to say at Cardiff that the Conservative Party had made up its mind on this question of women's votes. He added that he did not think they were going to show at this date a lack of faith in their own countrywomen. It is well known that both the Labour and Liberal Parties are pledged up to the hilt on this question of Equal Franchise, so that there can be practically no opposition to the Government's promised Equal Franchise measure. The measure ought to be safely on the Statute Book next year. Long experience has taught us that all delay is dangerous; even the Prime Minister could not rule out of all calculations an "unexpected catastrophe." We do not anticipate disaster, but we do urge most emphatically that, in order to ensure that women shall vote at the same age and on the same terms as men at the next General Election, the Government's Equal Franchise measure shall not only appear in the King's Speech, as we confidently expect that it will, but that the placing of this Equal Franchise measure on the Statute Book shall be the *first business* of Parliament in 1928.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

On November 1st, we shall again have elections to the Municipal Councils outside London. Women have done splendid work in local government, and we are delighted to see that there will be an increase of women Mayors next year. We also hope that many more women will be elected to local Councils. There are so many questions to be dealt with, which have a direct bearing on the health, the welfare, and good conduct of the locality, in which women's experience would be specially helpful; but we also insist that in every matter which comes before the Council, women citizens are as vitally concerned as the men. We therefore urge that local parties and associations should see that a number of suitable women should be nominated as their candidates and given every support; and that, where a public-spirited woman comes forward as an Independent, public-spirited men and women should help in every possible way to get her elected. We urge our readers to look to the Education Committees appointed by the Councils, and to see that able women get elected and co-opted to them. Municipal elections give an excellent opportunity to press upon public attention the need for women police to patrol the streets, the parks, and the public places. All candidates should be closely questioned as to their attitude in regard to the employment of married women by the Council, and definitely opposed if they will not recognise a married woman's right to independence. Marriage did not prevent the Duchess of Atholl being appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. Why should marriage prevent a woman from being appointed as a teacher? Women and men electors who believe in equal opportunities for the sexes should make it clear that they will only vote for those candidates who are prepared to support the opening of all posts under the Council equally to men and women, and to choose the best candidate for the post, irrespective of the candidate's sex. It is only in this way that women can secure full equality with men in regard to opportunities, rewards, and responsibilities—the object for which we are working. It is only in this way, too, that we can eliminate the appalling waste of women in our national life.

"GOING TOO FAR."

Mr. J. C. Harvey, a member of the Deptford Borough Council, is very upset because a woman, Mrs. B. M. Drapper, has been asked to become the next Mayor of Deptford. He declares that he will resign his seat if she becomes Mayor! He has gone farther and has issued a statement, in which he says: "I object to sitting under the chairmanship of a woman. It is bad enough for women to have votes and to be eligible for election to Borough Councils and Parliament, but when they are elected to the Chair, it is going too far. If Mrs. Drapper is elected Mayor for the ensuing year, I shall have no other course than to resign my seat on the Council. I have always been an opponent of woman's suffrage, and the mentality and attitude of most modern women in endeavouring to ape man gives me cause for alarm as to the future of this dear old country. My opinion may seem archaic, but if men had the courage of their convictions, I am certain that women would not have votes now, neither would they be tolerated so much in business." Well, well, he does seem to take himself seriously, but Deptford Council may be able to get on without him. Mrs. Drapper is one of the women members of the Food Council; she has been a member of the Greenwich and Deptford Board of Guardians for 21 years, and chairman for the last three. Mrs. Drapper has also been a member of the Deptford Borough Council for eight years, and her nomination as Mayor is supported by the entire Council, with the exception of Councillor Harvey.

MENACE TO WOMEN WORKERS.

By C. NEAL, L.L.A.

During the past few years, quiet changes have been taking place in the educational world, which have, perhaps, not been obvious to even that small section of the public which is interested in the State schools, but which are, nevertheless, important and far-reaching.

These changes have occurred in the elementary schools, where, gradually, the system of separate junior schools and senior schools is being developed instead of having, as formerly, one school for children between the ages of 7 and 14. Educationists have come to believe that, at the age of 11 or thereabouts, when the boy or girl has learnt to read intelligently and easily, and has mastered the elements of arithmetic, and when, generally speaking, the foundations of education have been laid, the time has come for a break in the school-life, and that a new educational régime should come into existence. It is at that age—11 or 11 plus—that transfers to the secondary schools are made, and therefore it is at that age, too, that those children who are to complete their education in some form of elementary school should make a change, if that change is to be made at all. A fillip to this belief was given by the publication, in the latter part of last year, of the Report of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education on "The Education of the Adolescent." This Report definitely advocates the establishment of either special schools—central or "modern" schools—or of special classes for the education of the over-elevens. The central or modern schools may be of two types: (1) Those in which the pupils are selected by a competitive examination, and (2) those in which the pupils are simply compulsorily transferred from other schools or groups of schools. Naturally, the character of the work done in the two types of schools will vary considerably, that in the former probably partaking somewhat of the nature of that usually done in the secondary schools, while in the latter attention would probably be more given to handicrafts and similar work. The Report suggests that schemes should be devised by which there can be a regular and systematic flow of pupils from these schools to the secondary schools, so as to give the opportunity of full secondary school education to those who show the ability for it. In order that the fullest possible benefit could be derived from the central schools, the Committee recommended that the school-leaving age should be raised to 15—a reform for which educationists have been agitating for years, and which was provided for by the Fisher Act of 1918; this clause of the 1918 Act, however, has never been put in force and is not to be even now, for, with the issue of the Report, the present Minister of Education sent a letter stating that it was not his intention to adopt this suggestion. It is to the credit of the parents that so many of them see the wisdom of giving their children as much education as possible, so that the number of elementary school children who remain at school till 15 or later is steadily increasing.

Although the issue of the Report has focussed attention upon central schools, they are in reality no new thing, various types of such schools having been in existence in many parts of the country for a long time; but the suggestions of the Committee will be helpful in bringing some system and order out of the indefiniteness of the position of these schools in the educational system of the country, and will cause their establishment in those districts where hitherto there have been none.

In reorganising their schools so as to provide for the special education of the older pupils, local education authorities have adopted varying plans; sometimes two contiguous schools are correlated, one becoming a junior school and the other a senior school, each school

having separate departments for boys and girls; sometimes a group of three schools is altered, so that the centrally situated one becomes the senior school to which the children from the other two junior ones are transferred at the appropriate age; in other cases, a single school of two departments is reorganised as a senior mixed and a junior mixed, with a head teacher in charge of both girls and boys in each department.

It is greatly to be regretted that an educational development which is, in many respects, so excellent, should have been made the means of meting out injustice and hardship to women teachers. The idea, in spite of evidence to the contrary, that women cannot control boys, is one that dies very hard indeed in the minds of members—nearly all men—of education authorities; and so, in practically every case where a senior mixed school is established, a master is appointed to the headship, the women who are employed acting always as assistants in the senior schools. In some instances, too, masters have even been appointed as heads of junior mixed, or of junior mixed and infants' schools, though they are fitted neither by temperament nor training to deal with very young children.

In the reorganisation of schools, also, for economical reasons, schools which have previously worked as separate departments, each with its own head teacher, are being formed into single department schools, with one head teacher in charge of the whole. Thus, girls' schools are being joined to boys' to make a mixed department, and infants' schools are being combined either with a mixed or with a girls' school. This naturally means the displacement of a head teacher, and, in practically every case, the one who is displaced is a woman, who has either to take a subordinate position or to seek work elsewhere. In the past few years, some hundreds of school departments have in this way ceased to exist, with a consequent loss of headships available to women, and a corresponding loss of avenues of promotion for the women in the profession.

Thus, women teachers are suffering loss of status in two ways—in the senior schools they are often being relegated to the subordinate positions, while their chances of promotion in the profession generally are being reduced.

This is a serious position, not only for women teachers themselves, but for all women, as the status and interests of any one set of workers reacts upon others. For years feminists have been fighting for Equality of Opportunity for men and women workers and have been claiming the right of women of ability to the higher posts in industry and in the professions. It is well that women should realise what is now taking place in the teaching profession, and that they should put their strength into combating this steady pressure of women into inferior positions. The force of the pressure is a revelation that the old sex prejudices and jealousies are still in existence, and is a further proof, if any is needed, that the time has not yet come when women can rest assured that justice will be given them unless they themselves fight for it. The present position is a menace to all our ideals of equality, and should show to those who thought that the obtaining of the vote by some women would bring the attainment of their desires, that the struggle is by no means ended. Even when all women are enfranchised, the vote must then be used as a weapon to continue the breaking down of all the barriers to women's complete freedom to share equally with men in the honours, as well as in the arduousness, of their work.

TEA AND POLITICS-UP-TO-DATE MEETING.

Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, 4 to 5.30 p.m., at the Minerva Club, Brunswick Sq., W.C.1
LEADER OF DISCUSSION: Mrs. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

FRIDAY,
OCT. 14,
1927.

THE VOTE

ONE PENNY WEEKLY.

Please send me THE VOTE every week, post free, for 6 months, for which I enclose 3/3.

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