

THE VOTE,
DECEMBER 12, 1919.
ONE PENNY.

CAPTIVE ASSYRIAN WOMEN IN PERSIA.
Dr. J. MALEK YOUAN.

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

VOL. XVIII. No. 529.

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

FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1919.

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.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

OUR MODEL ELECTION.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EUGENICS. Edith Corry.

M.P.'s. STILL AFRAID OF WOMEN. E. Knight.

CAPTIVE ASSYRIAN WOMEN IN PERSIA.

Dr. J. Malek Youan.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR BUSY MEMBERS.

HEALTH BY SNEEZING.

OUR WEDNESDAYS.

OUR MODEL ELECTION.

The Model Election which was held at our Fair proved such a great attraction that we are yielding to the demands for more of it. We shall have the same candidates and the same method of voting, and the whole of our readers will form the constituency. Everyone over 21 can participate. Mark the ballot paper which appears below according to the instructions, cut it out, and post it to *The Editor, THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn*, not later than *December 20th*. The ballot papers will then be forwarded to the Proportional Representation Society, 82, Victoria Street, S.W., and the result published in a later issue of *THE VOTE*. The Candidates' speeches at the Fair will be found on p. 418 of last week's *VOTE (Decemr 5th)*.

Mark here order of preference. 5	Names of Candidates.
	Miss Nina Boyle (Constitutional.)
	The Hon. Mrs. William Cecil (Conservative.)
	Miss Froud (Women Teachers.)
	Councillor Beatrice Kent (Nurses.)
	Miss Anna Munro (Independent Woman.)
	Mrs. Keevil Rickford (Labour.)
	Miss F. A. Underwood (Independent Liberal.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

Read the instructions carefully, and it will be impossible to "spoil" a paper.

Place the figure 1 opposite the Candidate *you like best*.

You are also invited to place the figure 2 opposite the name of your *second choice*, the figure 3 opposite the name of your *third choice*, and so on, numbering as many candidates as you please, in the order of your preference.

NOTE.—The paper will be valid if only the figure 1 is marked, but voters are advised to number in the order of their preference the names of all candidates whom they would desire to see elected. The paper will be spoiled if the figure 1 is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Lady Beaverbrook, M.P. ?

Before the end of this week a definite announcement will be made in regard to the proposal that Lady Beaverbrook should become the Unionist or Coalition candidate for Ashton, in succession to Sir Albert Stanley, M.P. If Lady Beaverbrook does contest the Ashton seat, it is felt, even by those who will oppose her, that she will be a certain winner. From the time she went to Ashton as the wife of Mr. Max Aitken, now Lord Beaverbrook, she has maintained a close association with the district. She is a capable platform speaker, and played a prominent part in the first three elections in Ashton. Both she and her husband have been benefactors of Ashton on the grand scale, and their popularity is very great. Lady Beaverbrook is a daughter of General Drury, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Women's Conferences in 1920.

Next year there are to be three international conferences of women which will bring delegates to Europe from the ends of the earth. The first is the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention, to be held in London from April 18th to April 25th. Soon after, at a date arranged not to clash with it, the International Women's Suffrage Alliance is meeting at Madrid, and in September the International Council of Women meets in Norway. The last conference of the International Suffrage Alliance was held at Budapest in 1913, when many hundreds of delegates were present, and it seems probable that Madrid will see an even larger number, for there will be a strong representation from South America, where the women are bestirring themselves in all the Latin countries. It is hoped that women will for the first time come from Eastern countries, and of course the many new European States are sure to send delegates. Invitations are being sent to distinguished women in all countries, and it is hoped that Lady Astor will be among the many women Members of Parliament who will accept invitations.

A Dumping Ground for Babies.

At a recent meeting of the Hampstead Board of Guardians a statement was made that Hampstead was "the dumping ground for deserted babies," and that the Guardians made no attempt to bring the persons responsible to justice. Mrs. M. W. Nevinson said that some women failed to realise that child desertion was a crime, and would not do so until the Guardians made it clear to them by posting notices offering rewards for the apprehension of the offenders. Other parishes had done this, and, whether or not the method was successful, the fact remained that more children were deserted in Hampstead than in any other place. Recently she was asking a young woman about to become a mother what she proposed doing when her baby was born, and she replied, "Oh, I shall leave it somewhere." When told that that would be a great crime she said with surprise, "Oh, would it?" It was decided to offer £1 reward for the detection of offenders.

A Horrible Old Farce.

At the Manchester Assizes, on November 29th, Mary Grime, aged 27, was sentenced to death for the murder of her illegitimate child of 2½. After this the Prison Medical Officer gave evidence that the prisoner was pregnant, and an empanelled jury of matrons gave their verdict accordingly. The Judge then informed the prisoner that her execution would be postponed till after the confinement, a period of four months. We believe that under these circumstances the postponed execution is never carried out, and the passing of the sentence at all times becomes a meaningless horror which ought to have come to an end long before this.

A Courageous Trek.

The death of Miss Mary Hall is recorded. She was the first woman to travel without any white companion from the Cape to Cairo. In her book, "A Woman's Trek," she described her experiences, recording especially the courtesy with which she was received by native chiefs and Sultans through whose territory she passed. She carried no weapons of any kind, and boasted that she went through the heart of Africa in a muslin dress. There seems, however, to have been one really exciting moment when she seated herself on a case of tinned goods as on a throne and laid down the law to a group of hostile and threatening natives. A subsequent book, "A Woman in the Antipodes," described another series of later but less exciting experiences. She gained the honour of being invited by the Royal Geographical Society to lecture upon her travels.

Women and Play Producing.

The American woman play-producer, Mrs. Lilian Trimble Bradley, whose only serious rival is Miss Horniman, of the Manchester Repertory Theatre, has just produced her first London play, "The Crimson Alibi," at the Strand Theatre. Mrs. Bradley is probably the only woman who is a director and producer of plays under contract with a big manager, and is paid a yearly salary for her services. She has produced four plays during 1919, and on her return to New York hopes to stage a play written by herself. Mrs. Bradley maintains she can stand the strain of play-producing better than most men. She once worked at a production continuously for 36 hours without leaving the theatre.

Above and Below Stairs.

The "Servants' Ball" last week in aid of the endowment of a "Domestic Servants' Bed" in the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Euston Road, seems to have been a huge success. Nearly 500 domestic servants of all degrees—butfers, chauffeurs, footmen, cooks and chambermaids—took the floor, and almost as many were turned away for lack of dancing room. The Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Hamilton, Lady Strafford, Lady Plender, Mrs. Fletcher Moulton, and Lord Lytton were among those who personally brought parties of servants to the dance, and who, in several cases, furnished the means to provide the necessary fancy dress costume.

Mystery Ladies.

For some time past Maidstone has been considering the advisability of appointing a woman food inspector. A suggestion by the Chairman of the Trades Council, Mr. H. E. Hogbin, however, that not one, but several women should be appointed, has been adopted by the Maidstone Profiteering Committee. It is thought that if one woman only was appointed she would soon become known in a town of the size of Maidstone. In order that secrecy may be observed a novel plan has been decided upon. A list of wives of trade unionists is now in the course of preparation, and when a selection has been approved these women will act as inspectors under the Act. Only the Committee will know the ladies appointed, and it is expected these will be changed from time to time.

Send your Printing to us

We will do it cheaply,
: quickly and well :

We know we shall please you, and
you will be helping the VOTE

THE MINERVA PUBLISHING Co., Ltd.,
144 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

M.P.'s STILL AFRAID of WOMEN THE IMPORTANCE OF EUGENICS

The India Bill passed through its Committee stage in the House of Commons on December 4th and 5th, and went up to the House of Lords with votes for five million Indian men and not one Indian woman. The amendment to extend the franchise provisions to women was moved by MAJOR HILLS. Everybody, he said, representative of Indian opinion and of public opinion had asked for votes for the women, also every witness who appeared before the Joint Committee, and the only Indian member of the Viceroy's Council.

The Bill challenged India's traditions by enfranchising men of the outcast class. The recognition of women's political equality, always taken for granted in India, would offend nobody. The vote was necessary for Indian women to protect their property.

Women would use the vote if they had it. In Bombay the percentage of women municipal voters who voted was higher than the 40 per cent. of men and women who voted here at the last election.

Parliament itself enfranchised British women. It did not leave the question to each County Council to settle. Indian women ought to be enfranchised now by Parliament; it was not really democratic to put the responsibility upon only two per cent. of India's millions who will supply all the five million new voters, soon to be enfranchised out of a population of fifty times that number.

We were destroying the old historic system of India. We could build up the New World only with the help of women, and it was neither safe nor just to throw this apple of sex discord into the new Indian Constitution.

MR. MONTAGUE (Secretary of State for India) quite recognised the wide and strong demand for woman suffrage in India, and if he were on a Legislative Council he would vote for it, but he opposed the amendment because "in very many parts of India there was a very strong conservative opinion against it" (!) It should be left for "Indians themselves" to decide.

LADY ASTOR: "But it is to be decided by Indian men."

MR. MONTAGUE: "That is quite true, but the hon. member will remember that the question of women's franchise here was decided by men."

LADY ASTOR: "Only after enormous pressure from the ladies."

MR. MONTAGU prophesied the pressure would come. MR. SPOOR insisted that the first Legislative Councils from whose electorate 98 per cent. of the people were excluded certainly would not represent the "people" of India. We were giving India the form of government which in essentials corresponded with our own, and it ought to include the principle of political sex equality which we recognise ourselves. India should be speeded on the journey which we had travelled ourselves with all the advantages which we possessed.

EARL WINTERTON said that women took an important part in social and public affairs in India. On sanitation, hygiene and social reform public opinion must be formed, and women's influence was vitally needed. There were always people who scented danger in every extension of the franchise. The Duke of Wellington was never reconciled to the Reform Act of 1832. In carrying out this great experiment for India both logic and justice and political expediency demanded votes for the women.

MR. BENNETT described himself as an enthusiastic upholder of women's suffrage, but he opposed the amendment because there were drafting difficulties connected with it and because there was more support for women's suffrage in some parts of India than in others (nobody ever seems to discover any particular opposition anywhere). In some parts if women were enfranchised they would not vote, and "a function not exercised might do harm."

Sixty-seven members supported the amendment (32 Labour, 15 Unionist, including Lady Astor, and 15 Liberal), and 202 rejected it. E. KNIGHT.

The word eugenics, derived from the Greek word "eugenes," which means good in stock, was coined by the late Sir Francis Galton, President of the Eugenics Education Society.

The chief aims of this Society are (1) to set forth the national importance of eugenics in order to modify public opinion, and create a sense of responsibility in the respect of bringing all matters pertaining to human parenthood under the domination of eugenic ideals; and (2) to spread a knowledge of the laws of heredity, so far as they are surely known, and so far as knowledge might effect improvement in the race.

If the human race was already thought to be deteriorating before the war, the situation now is critical in the extreme, when we have to face the loss of a large proportion of the finest manhood in all the belligerent countries. The study of eugenics is therefore of

vital importance

and especially so owing to the predominance at the present time of the environment-cure-all school of thought.

It does not require a very close study of this science to come to the conclusion that mental, physical and moral degeneracy lie somewhere at the root of all the social problems, and that their presence complicates and perverts measures which have been framed from time to time to cure these evils. According to one writer even "measures to deal with the housing, feeding and remuneration of the working classes, infantile mortality and so forth cannot in themselves solve the problem of national degeneracy, they do not touch the root . . . indeed they are, for the most part, an attempt to improve the morbid fruit of that tree, rather than to curtail its growth."

Every piece of fresh legislation which may indirectly result in increasing the worst elements of the population at the expense of the rest, or which penalises those on the upward grade is racially bad, and it is of supreme importance that women's influence in politics should not be on the side of superficial and short-sighted palliative measures. Men are not born equal, and no system will make them so, and to demonstrate effectually that every baby is not a national asset, one may instance such degenerate families as the Jukes, whose known descendants were proved to have cost the United States £260,000 in institutional, penal and philanthropic relief.

Various estimates have been given of the proportion of defectives amongst criminals, chronic inebriates, prostitutes and unemployables, and the number is ever on the increase. The inefficient and irresponsibles must be recognised to be a real political, as well as a racial danger, for they become the easy dupes of any unscrupulous propaganda, having, quite rightly, the eternal grievance against the community of being what they are.

Discouragement of the unfit

must be balanced by constructive eugenics, or the encouragement of the fit, for if legislation is by degrees to clear the ground of weeds, we must ensure that something better is grown up instead. So far this hope has been doomed to disappointment, the birth-rate having steadily gone down since 1876. This is all the more serious when it is realised that the lowest types of the community are propagating their species as freely as ever, and that it is in the superior artisan, the middle and upper classes that the shortage occurs.

The new campaign against venereal disease, the ever-increasing provision for mental and moral degenerates, the instruction of the young in the laws of sex, these are a few of the bright spots on the eugenic horizon, where once we had a vision of the superman!

The fundamental law of eugenics is that nature is stronger than nurture, "you cannot gather figs of thistles, not even of Scotch thistles."

EDITH CORRY.

THE VOTE.

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1919.

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

Telephone: MUSEUM 1429.

Telegrams: "DESPARD, Museum 1429, London."

EDITORIAL

The Editor is responsible for unsigned articles only. Articles, paragraphs, or cuttings dealing with matters of interest to women generally will be welcomed. Every effort will be made to return unsuitable MSS. if a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

At Home and Abroad ... Post free, 6/6 per annum.

WOMEN AND HOUSING.

For nearly twelve months this present House of Commons has been vigorously discussing Housing, and many harrowing speeches describing the appalling conditions under which the working classes are compelled to live have been made in Parliament and listened to with due solemnity by the Members present. At the beginning of this week still another Bill—the Housing (Additional Powers) Bill—was being considered by the Commons, but in spite of all the eloquence so freely lavished on this question, very few of us have seen any houses in the course of erection. A few weeks ago it was reported that a house had been actually built somewhere in the East End of London, and that the Mayor and Corporation had donned their official robes in order to inspect it. Last week, too, we read in the *Surrey Comet* that a house was really being built not far from Surbiton. It is true also that the Press has told us that Dr. Addison has made it known that there must be a "speeding up" of fresh housing accommodation; but most of us are conscious that the present time of year is not the most favourable for building operations. A Sub-Committee of the Housing Advisory Council has reported that "women should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the proposed lay-out of houses to be erected by local authorities, and on the proposed house plans, including the internal fittings, lighting and heating." This is, of course, as it should be, but it seems to us a little belated. However, Dr. Addison has embodied this advice in a circular which he has sent to the local authorities, and we learn that the Wigan Borough Council has decided to submit all future housing plans to two women. The ordinary woman certainly knows more about the requirements of a house than the ordinary member of a local Council. She knows the value of ample cupboard accommodation, well-placed larders, rounded corners and labour-saving devices. It does not seem to have previously occurred to Dr. Addison to call in the advice of experts on Housing. Apparently he is unaware of the fact that there are properly qualified women architects, for when asked in the House of Commons last week if he had consulted women architects in connection with his Housing Scheme, he airily replied that no women architects were available. We wonder if he took the trouble to enquire? To our knowledge there are at least three properly qualified women architects, who have passed the full professional examinations, who are recognised members of the profession, and whose names appear in the professional registers. We should like to test the accuracy of Dr. Addison's statement that no women architects were available. Was he ignorant of their existence? The Society of Architects, which is open to men and women on equal terms, could have dispelled this ignorance, and have supplied him with full information on the subject.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT.

It is interesting to note that the Ministry of Labour has appointed two women, Miss Violet Markham (Mrs. James Carruthers) and Miss Cecile Matheson, among the first members of the Industrial Court formed to deal with trade disputes which may be referred for settlement by arbitration. Compulsory arbitration is removed by the Industrial Courts Act, in which the desire of the Government is shown that trade disputes should be settled as far as possible by negotiation between employers and employed, or between representative associations of employers and Trade Unions. Although only two women are appointed as members of this Court, there are six men members of it, in addition to two other men who will act as secretary and assistant secretary to this Court. The qualifications given for the women members are that Miss Markham was a member of the Central Women's Employment Committee and of the Executive Committee of the National Relief Fund in 1914; and that Miss Matheson is Lady Warden of the Woodbrooke Settlement, Birmingham. One of the men appointed is a distinguished lawyer, and has had considerable experience in industrial disputes. Another member is the Director of Labour Statistics of the Ministry of Labour, and formerly held that position under the Board of Trade. He also has had considerable experience with employers' associations and Trade Unions. Another member is the Secretary of the Engineering and National Employers' Federation. Yet another member is a director and past president of the London Master Builders' Association, and the remaining one a member of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. We submit that the qualifications of the two women members as regards experience in industry are very unequal compared with those of the men members of this Court. Did the Minister of Labour enquire if there were any business women, or any experienced women Trade Unionist officials available? If not, why not?

NO VOTES FOR WOMEN YET.

India has asked by every means in her power that her daughters shall still stand where they have stood through the ages, as the equal partners of her sons, and that the new franchise shall know no distinction of sex. Only one million women would be qualified, but these loom large, a vast and mighty multitude, before the muddled minds of our timid legislators obsessed with the danger of hurling an unknown quantity into the political cauldron.

Most British men are still afraid of British women. Ashamed longer to deny them justice, Parliament at last gave the vote to 6,000,000 British women, but it took no pleasure in it, and has not yet discovered that women only want to work with men for the good of all; so it has seemed to our M.P.'s a dreadful thing to saddle Indian men with women constituents.

Practically all the Indian men and women specially in this country as delegates asked for equal voting terms for men and women, but British M.P.'s judge Indian men by themselves, and feel sure that the men will be affronted by votes for the women. Sex bias slowly dying in the West is to be transplanted to the East under the aegis of the British Government. Our Government, in whose blunders we are unfortunately all involved, gives to our great Indian Empire the charter of that Representative Government which is our pride and glory, but this charter is not shining and splendid, but blotted and defaced by the smudge of women's inferiority from which the East is free.

Indian men will feel no gratitude to the British Parliament for kindly saving them from Indian women. India is ahead of us in this respect, and they will be full of indignation at such treatment of their women.

British men give to India an unflattering view of their opinion of British women. British women are ashamed of this insult to their sisters. Indian women have no word "defeat" in their vocabulary of the struggle for political freedom.

CAPTIVE ASSYRIAN WOMEN IN PERSIA.

Dr. Jesse Malek Youan, President of the Assyrian delegation from Persia and the Caucasus to the Peace Conference, Paris, writes us of the abominable treatment of Assyrian Christian women in Persia during the war.

During 1915, when the Russian Army re-occupied Urumia, many Assyrian Christians were cruelly massacred, and hundreds of women taken captive by the Persians. The Russians demanded the return of the captive women, and when the Persians realised that the demand was a serious one they returned the women to their own people. One of these captive women, who had been seized by a Mullah, or priest, endured unspeakable misery at the hands of her captors. When the Moslems rushed into her village, killing and plundering on every hand, she and her husband each took a child and fled to the fields. It was mid-winter and the ground covered with snow. They sought refuge in a dry embankment above a frozen stream, and determined to stay there until darkness made it safe for them to reach some more distant place. As they cowered there, shivering and helpless, two men tracked them to their hiding-place by their footsteps in the snow. One shot the husband dead, the other seized the children, broke a hole on the frozen surface of the stream, and drowned them before the mother's eyes. One of the men then seized the woman and took her to his home. This was the Mullah from whom she eventually escaped.

In the summer of 1918 Urumia became occupied by the Turks. One night the chief Moslems of the place gave a banquet to the Turkish officers, and when the dinner was ended a number of Assyrian and Armenian women prisoners were brought in and handed over body and soul to the guests. At a later date, after the massacre of the French Mission, some 400 women were stripped naked and turned loose into the principal streets of Urumia, where crowds surrounded them, hooting and jeering.

In August, 1918, some 2,000 women were taken captive by the Turks at Miandinab, and at that time many girls, especially those who were young brides, threw themselves into the river rather than fall into the hands of the enemies. Over 1,000 women were taken prisoner in and near Sain Kaleh, and many hundreds in the province of Kurdistan. Many of these women were passed from hand to hand for a mere pittance. Five hundred Armenian women were forced to become Moslems in the city of Rhoi.

In this same year, during one of the frequent massacres in Armenia, the mob rushed into the yard of the American Mission and killed all the men. The women were stripped naked and subjected to orgies too horrible to mention. Scores of young girls died in the hands of these brutes, and hundreds of women were dragged to the harems. One little girl, imprisoned in a harem, wrote a heartrending letter to Dr. H. P. Packard and the Rev. Jacob David, two American missionaries: "I am kissing your hands and feet. I implore you to save us from this hell-fire."

The Hon. Gordon Paddock, the American Consul at Tabriz, went recently to Urumia, and with great difficulty rescued some 600 women and children who had been imprisoned in the Governor's house, and brought them to Tabriz. He likewise demanded the restoration of the captive women in the harems, but could only obtain a few.

To-day there are between 4,000 to 5,000 women shut up in harems in different parts of Persia. Assyria looks to Great Britain and America to rescue these unhappy women and return them to their shattered homes and sorrowfully depleted families. Fifty years ago, after the massacres of Bedr Khan Bey, Stanford Channing, England's great statesman, made a resolute stand in Constantinople for the return of all Assyrian Christian prisoners in Turkish hands, and continued to stand firm until the Turkish Government surrendered every captive.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR BUSY MEMBERS.

These books are all personally recommended, and will be sent by our Literature Department on receipt of price as under and 4d. extra to cover postage.

For Small Children.—Child's Garden of Verse (R. L. Stevenson), lovely illustrated edition (6s.); Cinderella, illustrated by Arthur Rackham; Elizabeth, Phil and Me, dainty poems and pictures (5s.); The Story My Doggie Told to Me, and Nutcracker and Mouse King (3s. 6d. each); Charming Coloured Nursery Rhyme Toy Books, and "Brownie" painting and cutting-out books, The Zoo, the Sea and the Circus (1s. 6d. each).

For Girls and Boys.—Stories of King Arthur and his Knights (5s.); Story of Robert Bruce (6s.); Book of the Long Trail, by Sir Henry Newbolt; "Old Sport," a story of a horse; Boy's Book of the Open Air (7s. 6d. each); The Harley First XI. (6s.); Stories from George Eliot (5s.); A Difficult Half-Dozen, by E. Everett-Green (7s. 6d.).

For Grown-Ups.—Sir Victor Horsley, Life and Work, by Stephen Paget, F.R.C.S., preface by Lady Horsley (21s.); Catherine Gladstone, by her daughter, Mrs. Drew (12s. 6d.); Memories of George Meredith, by Lady Butler (5s.); The Old Indispensables, by Martin Secker (7s.); Abraham Lincoln, the Practical Mystic (5s.); The Women of Homer (5s.); Outspoken Essays, by Dean Inge (6s.); Character Training for Parents (5s.); Why Worry? by Dr. G. L. Walton (2s. 6d.); French Ways and their Meaning, by Edith Wharton (6s.); The Fourth Dimension, Unconventional Thought, by "an Officer in the Grand Fleet" (2s.); Living Alone, by Stella Benson (6s.); Ploughshare and Pruning Hook, by Lawrence Housman (6s.); Maeterlinck's Dogs, by G. L. Maeterlinck (6s. 6d.); Workhouse Characters, by M. W. Nevinson (3s. 6d.); The Child She Bare, by a Foundling (3s. 6d.); Dream Days (Kenneth Graham), for child-lovers, beautiful illustrated edition (7s. 6d.); A London Lot, by A. Neil Lyons (6s.); The Old Madhouse, W. de Morgan's last novel (7s.). Poetry:—The Bird of Time, by Sarojini Naidu (5s.); The Sea's Anthology (2s.); Reynard the Fox, by John Masefield (5s.). War Poems:—Georgian Poetry 1918-1919 (6s.); Argonaut and Juggernaut, by Osbert Sitwell (5s.); Rhymes of a Red Cross Man, by R. W. Service (4s. 6d.); War Poems by Siegfried Sassoon (3s. 6d.); Fighting Men and the Naval Crown, by C. Fox Smith (1s. 3d. each).

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Christmas is getting very near now and the Shops are terribly crowded. Come and buy your presents in peace and comfort at the Minerva Café, 144 High Holborn, W.C., on Saturday, December 13th, from 3-7 p.m., and on Monday, December 15th, from 5-8 p.m. We have a splendid assortment of Fancy Articles, Books, Toys, and Useful Presents. If you cannot come on those days, send your list of required articles to the Fair Secretary at the above address, and she will put them aside for you.

FRIDAY,
DEC. 12,
1919.

THE VOTE

ONE
PENNY
WEEKLY.

Organ of the Women's Freedom League.

BRANCH NOTES.

EDINBURGH.

On Thursday, December 4th, a social meeting was held at 44, George IV Bridge, when a good audience of members and friends met to hear an interesting paper by Dr. Aimée Gibbs, on M. P. Willcocks' "New Horizons." There was a good discussion on the main points of the book, with which there was not entire agreement. The central idea appeared to be that with Labour and women lay the hopes of the future, since both had the spirit of altruism developed to a higher degree than the rest of the community. The Branch was glad to welcome several new members.

G. H. JACOB, Hon. Sec.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

On Monday, December 1st, an interesting address was delivered at the Southend Branch of the W.F.L., when Mrs. Alexander introduced a scheme for the State endowment of mothers and children, the cost, failing any other source of supply, to be met by a special tax. The working of the scheme was illustrated by a tabulated sheet showing graduated incomes with the approximate allowance to the mother and to each child under five, the special tax figure, the total of grant and the net gain per annum in each case. An animated discussion of pros and cons followed the clear and concise little speech, and that some such scheme is a real necessity and must eventually mature was evident from the general tone of the comments and from cases quoted. Mrs. Elvin, a prominent member of the Branch, was one of the speakers. (MRS.) C. M. NAUGHTEN, Dunderawe, Nelson Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.

MANCHESTER.

On Monday, December 8th, we hold our last Study Circle Meeting before Christmas. We are going to sum up all our conclusions on the subjects already discussed, especially on the Endowment of Motherhood. We want also to plan our discussions for the New Year. Our members have throughout shown the keenest interest in these meetings, and we have increased our membership by them.

Organiser—Miss SACKUR, 149, Plymouth Grove, C.-on-M.

PORTSMOUTH.

A real old-fashioned party has been arranged for New Year Eve. There will be games, dancing, singing, recitations and refreshments. It will be held at the Unitarian Schoolroom, High Street, from 7 to 10 p.m. The tickets are 1s. 3d. each, and members are invited to come and bring their friends. The profits will be given to the Local Election Fund.

Hon. Sec.—MRS. WHETTON, 89, Festing Grove, Southsea.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

We have been asked by the Secretary of the Women's Employment and Training Agency to help in finding situations for several unmarried mothers with their babies. These girls are trained and reliable, and are determined to work to support and tend their children themselves, and it should be made possible for them to do so.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—Small Cottage at Hampton Court until end of March. Indoor Sanitation; Gas.—MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., 144 High Holborn, W.C.

WANTED to Rent, Cottage with 3 to 5 acres of ground suitable for market garden.—HARVEY, The Lodge, Shrapnells, Byfleet, Surrey.

WANTED.—Costumes, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings. Specially good prices given.—HELENE, 5, Hanover Road, Scarborough.

The Psycho-Dietist
Requests the pleasure of the Company
of Subscribers to the VOTE
To a Demonstration of Psycho-Dietism,
on Thursdays, 7-9 p.m.,
At 7, Princes Street, S.W.1.
(Opposite Westminster Abbey and Big Ben).
By MR. D'ARCY DENNY,
Principal of Civic Worth and Lecturer to
Commands of Units and Hospitals under
the War Office.

Terms: Advice on Head and Food, £1 1s.
Same, but at Meetings, 5s.
Each Lecture 1s. First Attendance free.

64-PAGE BOOK ABOUT HERBS
AND HOW TO USE THEM,
2d. Send for one.—TRIMNELL, The
Herbalist, 144, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
Established 1879.

BRITAIN AND INDIA MAGAZINE.
Edited by Mrs. Josephine Ransom.
Of vital interest to all who would encourage
the mutual interests of Britain and India.
Expert articles on the various phases of
Indian life. Annual subscription (including
postage), 13/6.—7, Southampton St., High
Holborn, W.C.1.

Just facing the W.F.L. is the CAMEO CORNER,

With its wonderful selection of Barbaric
Beads, lovely Pebbles, Engraved Gems, and
all sorts of things for the most refined Tastes.

Selections sent on approval to all parts of the Country.
Please mention "The Vote."

GOOD'S CAMEO CORNER,
1, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

Suffrage Health Food Stores,

231a, The Arcade, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough

BUY OUR GOODS & HELP THE MOVEMENT.

Send for New List. Carriage Paid on
orders over £1. Large Stock of
Vegetarian and other Health Foods.

THE HANDICRAFTS, 82 HIGH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W. 3.

Handweavings, Leatherwork, Jewellery, Basket-
Work, Hand-made Lace, Pottery, etc.

COLOURED HAND-WOVEN COTTONS from 4/- per yard
PATTERNS OF MATERIALS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

POTTERY PACKED AND DISPATCHED.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY.

68 UPPER STREET, N.

Mr. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,

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

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

LET US SEND YOU "THE VOTE" EVERY WEEK
POST FREE.

Rate: 6/6 Twelve Months; 3/3 Six Months.

Published by the MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD., at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1., and Printed for them by
PAGE & PRATT, LTD., 151-2 Gt. Saffron Hill, London, E.C.1.