

THE VOTE,
JUNE 22, 1923.

BILL THROUGH THE LORDS!

THE VOTE

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

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ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1928

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.

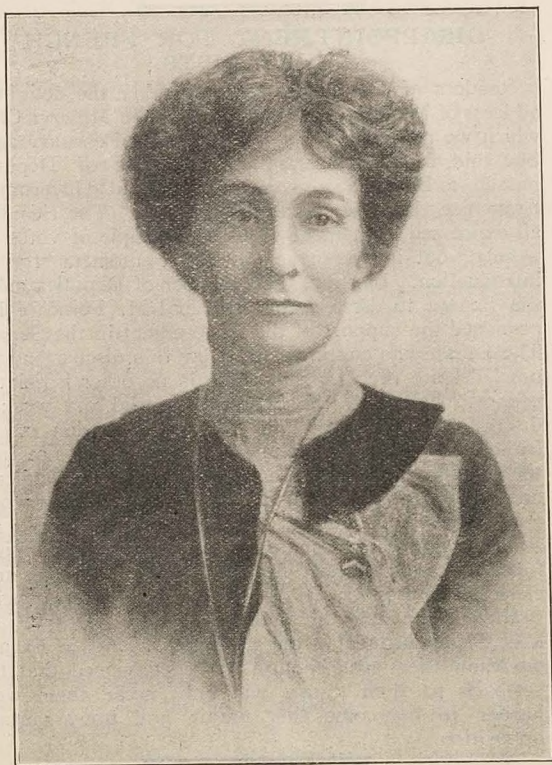
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A VALIANT LEADER OF WOMEN.

BY MRS. DESPARD.



EMMELINE PANKHURST.

BORN JULY 14, 1859.
DIED JUNE 14, 1928.

When, last week, I arrived at Euston on my yearly visit to our dear League, my friends met me with the sad and unexpected news that my friend and once my close colleague, Mrs. Pankhurst, had passed away. On Monday I was present at the beautiful funeral service and joined the mourners—many of them colleagues and fellow-fighters in the old, glorious militant days—who had gathered together to do honour to this valiant leader of women.

I want, in a few words, to give the impression made upon me by Emmeline Pankhurst—an impression still distinct and clear, though for many years our lives have run in different channels.

Though, in appearance, frail and gentle, she was a born fighter. Demanding risks from others, she was ever ready to take risks herself. Nothing, in truth, daunted her. I can see her now, after our first militant raid on the Lobby of the House of Commons, lying on the marble floor with two policemen over her. Horrified, I rushed to her assistance, to be met with a brief glance from a fearless and rather amused pair of eyes. I was to understand that this was just an episode in the fight—a mere trifle. I did understand—later. She had the gift of inspiring love and devotion, in her followers, both men and women.

I don't think she was what would be called a great speaker; but she was extraordinarily persuasive. Now and then there would be a note of passion in her voice that thrilled her audience, making them ready straightway to follow her lead.

To me, her great service to women lies in the fact that she discovered, stimulated, and, through her personal initiative, harnessed for action, the Spirit of Revolt, which, felt but not understood, had made the tragedy of such lives as that of Mary Wollstonecraft. For this we owe her a debt of gratitude that nothing can repay.

Standing amongst the large body of mourners in that beautiful church on Monday last, I, with them, thanked her. From us, as a visible presence, she has gone. The troubled heart and great soul are at rest. "After life's fitful fever, she sleeps well." It is for the young generation, who reap where she sowed, to prove themselves worthy of her leadership.

A SOLEMN TRIUMPH.

It was fitting that the funeral service for Mrs. Pankhurst should have taken place at St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, within a few hundred yards of the Houses of Parliament—the scene of so many suffrage battles led by the indomitable militant leader.

From all parts of the British Isles, members of the Women's Social and Political Union, friends and suffragists, came to pay their last tribute. Women wearing purple, green and white sashes and badges—many of which had been worn on historic occasions—numbers wearing prison brooches and hunger-strikers' medals and tax-resistance badges; and many wearing the colours of other organisations which had taken part in the suffrage campaign, thronged into the church.

Mrs. Despard was a picturesque figure, with Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence and many Women's Freedom League representatives, Mr. Lansbury, Lady Rhondda, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Lady Astor, Viscount Curzon, Mr. Arthur Marshall (who defended Mrs. Pankhurst in Court), and many other well known people were present.

The church was filled to overflowing, and the crowd outside—so reminiscent of the crowds who had gathered in other days to see Mrs. Pankhurst carried back to Holloway Prison—waited quietly for the great champion of women's emancipation to be borne from the church and conveyed to her last resting place in Brompton Cemetery.

The officiating clergymen were Dr. Geikie Cobb, Prebendary Gough, Rev. Hugh Chapman, and Canon Woodward. On the conclusion of the lesson—a singularly appropriate one—the congregation united in singing Mrs. Pankhurst's favourite hymn, "Sun of my Soul, Thou Saviour dear!"

Dr. D. Geikie Cobb—the old friend of the W. S. P. U.—who gave the address, said that Emmeline Pankhurst had fought her fight courageously and nobly. The movement which she had led was an instance of irresistible force moving the immovable. Many times he had wondered what the end would be. It was a state of Civil War; then the mighty International conflict had broken out and all other issues were swallowed up. To-day we salute Mrs. Pankhurst as a heroic leader, and claim her as a friend. In our innermost hearts, whatever we may say, we know that she has fought nobly, bravely and truly. There had been no vanity or pride in Mrs. Pankhurst, and no one for a moment could doubt her sincerity. One could only admire and reverence her. She had done a great work for human freedom and justice.

Our debt of gratitude to Emmeline Pankhurst can best be discharged by carrying on the work for which she gave her life.

Dr. Geikie Cobb then said that the emancipation of women was in a measure achieved, but many women felt they were called upon to carry the work a step further, and secure economic freedom. There are many faults in our legislation, and many obsolete laws which need removing from the Statute Book. In summing up the significance of Mrs. Pankhurst's work, he said that if women are not free now, it will be that they have rivetted the bonds round their own bodies. A modern poet had said that at the birth of freedom, "All the morning stars shall sing." Then all were singing for Emmeline Pankhurst. As the coffin was carried from the church into the Square, flags were lowered over it by women.

The last sad procession of those who had fought under Mrs. Pankhurst's banner formed up at Brompton Cemetery. At the head walked the young women flag bearers who had stood on either side of the catafalque in the church. The bearer of the purple, green and white standard of the W.S.P.U., was Mrs. E. Hall Humpherson, Mrs. Pankhurst's private secretary, who suffered three terms of imprisonment; and the bearer of the draped Union Jack, Miss Elfreda Acklom, a Conservative woman worker. Many members of the public and many working women carrying their babies joined in the procession. Perhaps the mother who

tried to persuade her baby to say, "Mrs. Pankhurst," was conscious of what that name would mean to generations of women yet to come.

The chief mourners were Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Goulden Bach, Miss Annie Kenney and Mrs. Flora Drummond. Ten women pall-bearers—Miss Barbara Wylie, Miss Wallace Dunlop, Miss Kerr, Miss Ada Wright, Miss Georgina Brackenbury, Mrs. Massy, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Naylor, Mrs. Mansel and Miss Brackenbury—members of the valiant bodyguard of earlier days, performed their last service for the beloved leader they had so often defended at the risk of their own lives.

"All over" murmured a man at the graveside when the last ceremony was completed, but the women who had rallied round their leader in such force for the last time, knew that the spirit which in the past had lifted them above personal considerations in pursuit of freedom, was unconquerable!

WOMEN AND AVIATION.

Women can no longer be called the timid sex, their adventures and achievements in the air having successfully dispelled all illusion on that score. Three women unhappily lost their lives in attempting a flight across the Atlantic, but last Monday Miss Amelia Earhart safely alighted at Burry Port, near Llanelli, South Wales, after leaving Trepassy Bay, Newfoundland, the previous afternoon. Women suffragists will be given an opportunity of meeting Miss Earhart on Monday, June 25th, when the Women's Section of the Air League of the British Empire are entertaining her at lunch at the Criterion Restaurant, from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. Tickets for this luncheon can be obtained at 5s. each from the Air League, Astor House, Aldwych, W.C.1. Lady Heath will occupy the chair, so this will be another Victory Celebration on the part of women.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR FRENCH SUFFRAGISTS.

Readers of THE VOTE will remember the delightful address of Madame Kraemer Bach at the Minerva Club, which we reported in these columns on February 24th. She told us that in 1925 the Chamber of Deputies passed a Bill giving women the Local Government Franchise, but the Senate rejected it. The Senators all expressed agreement with the principle of votes for women, but it was never the right moment for its introduction. In 1927, the Chamber of Deputies asked the Senate to discuss the Bill, and M. Poincaré had promised the support of the Government in the Senate. The Senate has continued to delay this discussion, and now, despite the fact that there is no other legislative proposal before it, the Senators refused last week to discuss the Bill providing for the extension of the franchise to women. The opposition comes not from the Conservatives, but from the Left, or the Radicals, one reason for this being the belief that women would vote either Communist or Conservative, but not Radical, and that in many cases women voters might furnish a new support for the Church. Many anti-clerical newspapers are openly hostile to women being granted municipal or political power. Despite the keen disappointment of our suffragist friends in France, we know them well enough to be convinced that this set-back to their cause will only make them work harder to overcome this unfair and unwarrantable opposition.

MINERVA CLUB BRANCH

Reception to Meet

MRS. DESPARD

Wednesday, June 27th, at 8.30 p.m.

Short Speeches - Music - Coffee

ALL MEMBERS AND FRIENDS ARE
CORDIALLY INVITED

IN PARLIAMENT.

Traffic in Women and Children (India.)

MR. LANSBURY (Lab., Bow and Bromley) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if the inquiry, proposed to be undertaken by the League of Nations Council into questions connected with the problem of the traffic in women and children in the East will take place in India as well as in other parts of the East; and, if so, whether representatives of vigilance societies and other interested bodies in India will be invited to co-operate? MR. GODFREY LOCKER-LAMPSON (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs): No decision has yet been reached in regard to the nature and scope of the further inquiries which may be made by the Traffic in Women and Children Committee. The second part of the question does not therefore at present arise. MR. LANSBURY: If such a Committee is appointed, will steps be taken to appoint an Indian representative on it? MR. LOCKER-LAMPSON: The Advisory Committee have been studying the whole question, and I am sure they will take that particular point into consideration. MR. LANSBURY: Will the Under-Secretary make representations on behalf of an Indian representative? MR. LOCKER-LAMPSON: I will consider it.

Capital Punishment.

MR. OLIVER (Lab., Ilkeston) asked the Home Secretary, in view of statistics showing that the number of deaths through homicide is less in the non-capital punishment States of America than those States where capital punishment is inflicted, and in view of other available data, if he will consider the advisability of instituting an inquiry to ascertain the value or otherwise of capital punishment as a deterrent to murder in this country? SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS: No, Sir. I do not think this country would wisely be guided in criminal jurisprudence by the law or practice in America.

Miss Savidge (Inquiry).

MR. JOHNSTON (Lab., Dundee) asked the Home Secretary whether he can state any approximate date upon which the Report of the tribunal of inquiry into a recent case of police methods of taking evidence is likely to be published? SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS: No, Sir. I understand that the tribunal is engaged on the consideration of the evidence heard with a view to the preparation of its Report, but I am not at present in a position to say when I may expect to receive it.

Hyde Park (Lighting).

MR. DAY (Lab., Central Southwark) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether any decision has been arrived at regarding the better lighting in Hyde Park after dark, and, if so, whether he will give the House the particulars? LT. COL. SIR VIVIAN HENDERSON (on behalf of the First Commissioner of Works): The First Commissioner has decided to provide additional lights along the paths behind the Achilles Statue, as this area is badly lighted at present, and the seats and chairs there are largely used in the evenings. Single lights will also be placed at two points in a central part of the park where they are considered necessary.

MR. DAY: Will the hon. Gentleman take into consideration the question of lighting the other Royal Parks? SIR V. HENDERSON: That question does not arise.

Women Property Managers.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (U., Plymouth), asked the Minister of Health the names of local authorities who have on their staffs, either temporary or as established officials, a woman property manager, and the salaries paid to such managers per annum by such authorities?

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health): My right hon. Friend regrets that he has no additional information on the subject to that furnished to the Noble Lady in reply to a similar question on the 21st February last. VISCOUNTESS

ASTOR: Has the right hon. Gentleman made any effort to get it? If not, will he do so? SIR KINGSLEY WOOD: I will see if it is possible.

The reply given to Lady Astor on February 21st last was as follows:—My right hon. Friend has noted with satisfaction that trained women property managers have been appointed by certain local authorities, but he has no complete record of the authorities which have made such appointments. My right hon. Friend will, however, have inquiries made, and will communicate further with the Noble Lady.

Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Bill.

Last Monday THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord Hailsham) said in the House of Lords: "My Lords, the principle of this Bill was very fully discussed on the Second Reading and approved by your Lordships' House, and again discussed to some extent on Committee stage. Since that there has been no fresh development which would require further treatment; I think, therefore, it would be your Lordships' expectation and desire this evening that I should confine myself formally to moving the Third Reading. That I beg to do." On Question, the Bill was read a Third time and passed. A message was received in the House of Commons from the Lords that they had agreed to the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Bill.

SWIMMING IN EQUALITY.

Is there any logical reason why women should not enjoy equal bathing facilities with men at all swimming baths? The number of women swimmers is greatly on the increase, yet at the various public swimming baths the hours reserved for women are entirely inadequate.

It is irritating to women who go to the swimming baths for health and recreation, and a serious handicap to those who go there for serious training, to find that the large gala bath—known as the "first-class gents"—with the best diving boards, is closed to them, and that they must be content with a much smaller bath—usually called "second-class women's"—not sufficiently deep to permit of safe diving, and so overcrowded that swimming is practically impossible.

Although Bermondsey owns the most palatial swimming baths in London, up to the present women have only been allowed 20 bathing hours and four hours' mixed bathing a week, while men have enjoyed 108 hours! After much controversy, Bermondsey has decided to increase the women's swimming time to 32 hours a week and eight mixed bathing hours—a concession which leaves women swimming enthusiasts cold.

The large gala bath at Hammersmith admits women two days only during the week; the large swimming bath at Holborn cuts women down to one whole day and one evening; and during the summer women are entirely excluded from the large gala baths at St. Pancras.

Again, at Hampstead pond men have the advantage, though the Ken Wood pond is for women exclusively. The Highgate pond, with the only high-diving boards in London, are available for women on Wednesdays only.

At certain swimming baths which provide for mixed bathing, the absurd rule is in force that a woman may not enter unless accompanied by a man, but a man is at liberty to do so without a woman!

Women are tired of the bonds of all such galling inequalities. They are determined to have equal hours and equal facilities at all swimming baths.

TEA & POLITICS-UP-TO-DATE MEETING.

These Meetings continue to be held at the Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1, on Wednesday afternoons, from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. We shall, however, not hold one on Wednesday afternoon, July 4th, but urge all to go to Caxton Hall that evening to Mrs. Despard's Birthday Party.

THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1928.

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.

NOW—ECONOMIC EQUALITY!

The Government's Equal Franchise Bill has now passed through all its stages in both Houses of Parliament, and is about to receive the Royal Assent. At the next General Election, therefore, women will vote at the same age and on the same terms as men, and women's great fight for the political enfranchisement of their sex will be won. Political enfranchisement does not end women's struggle for equal opportunities with men; it will rather serve as a vantage ground from which to carry on with greater vigour and concentration their even more difficult fight for women's complete economic emancipation. If men feared women politically, how much more will they not fear women economically, when they come to regard every woman as a possible competitor in their struggle for existence? Equal opportunities with men and equal pay for equal work throughout all branches of our national life are essential for women under modern conditions, but they cannot be obtained without special knowledge and the necessary training. Much of this special knowledge is contained in Miss Vera Brittain's *Women's Work in Modern England* (Noel Douglas, 6s.), an admirable survey of openings for women in industry, commerce, the professions, and the national Services. It is packed with the latest and fullest information on women's chances of success in all kinds of employment, as well as their prospects of new posts in the near future. Throughout it all, however, whether the writer is dealing with women's work in industry, commerce, the professions, or the Civil Service, the warning is repeated that an exclusively male tradition operates adversely against women's opportunity! Miss Brittain tells us what wages or salaries are attached to the different work done by women, in almost every case lower than those received by men. She points out that Mrs. Sidney Webb advocates the abandonment of a "woman's rate" of wages, and quotes Miss Bondfield's remarks in the *Woman's Year Book*, 1923-24, that, "until we get rid of the idea of a wage based on sex, and substitute the idea of a wage based upon the job, there will always be a tendency on the part of the employers to use women for the purpose of breaking down men's rates, and of lowering the standard of life, and a consequent tendency towards opposition on the part of men to women entering processes where men's rates have been established." With regard to restrictive legislation, Miss Brittain says: "The whole question is bound up with that of equal pay for equal work, since protection is likely to be offered as a substitute for equal pay, which, by improving the health and conditions of working women, would in itself tend to remove the demand for special legislation." The writer is equally sound on the advisability of married women having the opportunity to continue work outside their home; indeed, the soundness of her statements is a refreshing characteristic of this work. At the end of the concluding chapter on "Some Social and Psychological Influences," Miss Brittain says: "The widening by women of their fields of work will be an advantage not only to themselves, but to society as a whole, for any given community thrives, not by setting limits here, nor by putting restrictions there, but by offering more opportunities and an ever-widening freedom to those vital qualities of energy and initiative which, wherever they may be found, are alone capable of carrying forward the boundaries of civilisation."

* (Can be obtained from this Office.)

STREET OFFENCES.

Last Tuesday, Colonel Wedgwood asked the Home Secretary a very useful question in the House of Commons. He wanted to know if his attention had been called to the case of Miss O'Malley, charged, on May 22nd, with molesting and annoying, without any evidence being brought from those who were alleged to have been molested or annoyed; and whether, pending the Report of the Commission on Street Offences, he will take steps to check charges being brought under such circumstances? Sir Vivian Henderson (Under-Secretary, Home Office) replied: "As my right hon. Friend said, in replying to the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Malone) on the 7th instant, his attention has been drawn to this case. He would prefer to await the Report of the Committee before considering what changes in practice, if any, are desirable." From our point of view, this reply could hardly be more unsatisfactory. We are told in the Press that there is little likelihood of the Report of the Street Offences Committee being available before next October. This Committee had twenty sittings and examined fifty-eight witnesses, whose testimony was in many cases sharply conflicting. The Committee therefore has a pretty tangle to straighten out, and, in the ordinary course of events, with the intervention of the summer holidays, it may be well on in the autumn before this Report appears. Meanwhile women and girls are still being charged with soliciting, and if they have neither money nor friends to put up a defence, they will continue to be convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of policemen. Even when this Report is issued and has been considered by the Home Office, and even supposing it contains recommendations against the present procedure of the police, we have no guarantee, and indeed little hope in view of the failure of the Home Office to take action on the Recommendations of other Departmental Committees, that the present procedure will be altered during the lifetime of this Parliament. Yet this practice of convicting women and men of this class of offence on uncorroborated police evidence is a matter of the gravest public importance, as it so closely affects the liberty of the subject. We urge that the Street Offences Committee be asked to continue its work without any break, and issue its Report with the least possible delay. Then, if the Government refuses to take action forthwith on its Recommendations, this question should be among the first issues at the next General Election.

WOMEN AND THE SIMON COMMISSION.

We all regret that no woman was placed on this Commission and that no women have been appointed on it as technical advisers. Months ago the Women's Freedom League, together with other women's organisations, wrote to the Government on the matter. This week the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has sent a memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission on the desirability of associating women with this Commission. The memorandum states: "We feel perplexed as to how the Commission will get an adequate insight into the problems specially affecting women without the collaboration of women helpers. Even in this country, where the lives of men and women are so far assimilated that many people assert that there are no longer any 'women's questions,' it is usual to appoint women members and women investigators in any inquiry especially affecting women. In India where women are so largely segregated and many of the institutions for their benefit cannot even be visited by men, where their political, civil, social and educational status present quite separate problems, the need for the collaboration of women seems far greater."

The memorandum suggests, assuming that it is too late to have women members of the Commission, that women may be appointed as investigators or technical advisers, from those who have had experience of responsible work in India, as doctors, heads of colleges, or investigators.

TEA AND POLITICS-UP-TO-DATE.

LADY BALFOUR'S VIEWS ON TESTAMENTARY PROVISION.

At our Tea and Politics-up-to-date Meeting, held at the Minerva Club, on Wednesday, June 13th, Lady Balfour of Burleigh gave an address on "Testamentary Provision."

Lady Balfour opened by saying that the problem which confronts members of the Women's Freedom League is how a better status for women than the existing one can be brought into being.

By the present law a man can leave his property as he pleases; there is no necessity for him to provide for his widow after his death. Viscount Astor was asked by the Society for Equal Citizenship to move a motion that a man should be forced to provide for his wife after death. Lady Balfour, who was present in the House of Lords during the debate, came to the conclusion that both those who supported the motion and those who opposed it did so on wrong grounds. The reason that the motion had to be withdrawn was that the matter was badly put. If Viscount Astor had based his arguments on the sacredness of property, instead of on the hard cases which arise under the existing law, he might have succeeded.

The gist of Lord Cecil's speech was that what is wanted is *equality*. The present position of a married woman as a dependent and hanger-on is a degrading one.

Lady Balfour said that, while she held no brief for the House of Lords, out of fairness it must be stated that a small group exists in the Upper House who stand up for women's questions. "To make it compulsory on a man to support his wife after his death is not my view of true partnership," said Lady Balfour. While she considers the position of the children should certainly be legalised, in her opinion women "can't have it both ways." Either we must have our freedom or be the shackled parasites of men. Lady Balfour looks forward to a day when every woman will earn her own living. Adequate provision for women will only be made when we get entire economic independence.

Lady Balfour's provocative speech was followed by a lively discussion. Miss Reeves supported Lady Balfour, and said that members of the Minerva Branch—especially the younger ones—are of the opinion that it is not logical to demand equality, and, at the same time, insist on a man supporting his wife after his death.

In further support of Lady Balfour's arguments, it was urged that to make it compulsory for women to receive maintenance the whole of their lives, gives a handle to those who wish to keep women in submission; also that if those women who are at present penalised on marriage were allowed to continue their work, they would not need providing for by their husbands.

In defence of the point of view previously expressed in THE VOTE, Miss Underwood said that, while she agreed with Lady Balfour on the question of economic independence, Lady Balfour had been talking as if we

were living in an ideal State. While there are firms that dismiss women on marriage, and while many women Civil Servants, women teachers, and other professional women lose their posts on marriage, it was necessary to demand some kind of security. A married woman has no claim to any part of her husband's income. There should be as much security for a married woman as for a married man. A woman should have some claim to the family income. If she did the work of the house, she earned more than her keep. Lady Balfour agreed that marriage should be placed on a common footing.

Dr. Knight said she considered the problem an extremely difficult one, to which there was no simple solution. Girls should be given some definite training as well as boys, and boys should be taught household tasks—such as cooking. Married women should, however, have liberty to live in or out of the labour market as they desired. Women who prefer to remain at home are in many cases doing very useful work, and should have a certain claim to the husband's income. A husband who is able to rely on his wife for the management of the home should ask himself how much more it would cost him if his wife were not there! The monetary worth of a wife's work in the house should cover salary, food, and additional expenses according to the position of the family.

A member from Australia stated that in that country every woman who marries a farmer is entitled to half the income as a matter of course. Should the husband die, the whole of his estate goes to the wife, or, if there are children, is shared proportionally.

Dr. Knight then gave a brief account of the Savidge Tribunal. She said that at each of the twelve sittings of the Tribunal, a Women's Freedom League representative had gained admission. As a result of the Inquiry, Dr. Knight was convinced that there would be some alteration in the police system and the manner in which the work is carried out. In defence of the present system, the Chief Commissioner of Police said it must be good, because it has been in force for the last 100 years! However, he admitted that five months ago he started an inquiry to find out how it could be improved.

The significance of the case was that Miss Savidge had been treated exactly the same as other people had been treated during the last 100 years! It appeared that none of the police were personally responsible. No instructions had been given, because everyone knew precisely what to do, and all were doing their duty.

An example of the workings of the police was revealed by entries in certain of their diaries. Against various inquiries carried out with the object of elucidating Miss Savidge's character, appeared the words: *No success*.

As Sir Patrick Hastings remarked, the case had been very unfortunate for Miss Savidge, but it was going to be of great advantage to the public.

VICTORY BREAKFAST

HOTEL CECIL

8.45 FOR 9.0 A.M.

BOOK YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.

Tickets 4/6

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Women Traffic Police.

The *Daily Express* reports that two women traffic police have been posted at the busiest centres in Constantinople because the Mayor believes that women are better equipped than men for unravelling traffic tangles. The women's costume includes airmen's helmet, short skirt, and a white glove on the right hand.

An Enterprising Woman Engineer.

Twelve years ago, Olive E. Frank, of Buffalo, went to work as a stenographer for an engineering and heating concern. To-day she is president and manager of a similar corporation of her own, and has designed and patented some special engines and condensers.

Woman Agricultural Engineer in Argentina.

The *Bulletin* (organ of the International Council of Women) reports that Señorita Lia Eucalada Fleury, a student at the University of Buenos Aires, has passed her examination for the degree of agricultural engineer. Miss Fleury is the first woman in Argentina to receive this title, which gives her access to a profession of great importance in an agricultural country such as Argentina.

Brazilian Woman Doctor's Appointment.

Dr. Joana Lopes, one of the ablest Brazilian physicians, was recently appointed head of a department in a Federal Home for feeble-minded women. Her election was significant, since a number of men candidates aspired to the post. Dr. Lopes' appointment came directly from the President as a well-merited acknowledgment of her brilliant work throughout many years.

A Woman Newspaper Proprietor.

Miss Mary Moseley, of Sandy Cay, in the Bahamas, owns and edits a daily newspaper. She inherited the *Nassau Guardian* from her father, and runs it entirely herself. She not only supervises the staff, but writes most of the leaders.

The First Woman Over.

We offer our congratulations to Miss Earhart as the first woman to fly the Atlantic. She is an accomplished and experienced pilot, of several years standing.

Honour for British Woman Scientist.

The Diploma of the Honorary Membership of the University of Innsbruck has just been conferred on Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc., Ph.D., in recognition of her valuable geological researches on the "Dolomites" of S. Tyrol. Dr. Ogilvie Gordon has also been nominated an Honorary Correspondent by the Geological Survey of Austria.

WHY NOT WOMEN CAPTAINS?

The Master Mariners of Southampton have firmly voted against the suggestion that women should be allowed to take up their shipmaster's certificates and become captains. Is there any legal objection? In any case, in view of the fact that women are both making and breaking records as aviators, the attitude of the Master Mariners of Southampton is lagging behind the times.

MRS. DESPARD'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Caxton Hall,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4TH, AT 7 P.M.

All members and friends, cordially invited.

TICKETS 1/-.

OUR TREASURY

NATIONAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, October, 1907, to December, 1927, £46,986 6s. 7d.

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	203	19	10
Special Emergency War Fund—			
"A Friend"	1	17	6
Organisers' Fund	12	0	0
Dr. Octavia Lewin	6	0	0
Miss Eunice G. Murray	3	10	0
Miss Bisdee	2	2	0
Miss Lance & Miss Birt	2	2	0
Mrs. E. Bennett	2	0	0
Miss Ada E. Farmer	1	1	0
Dr. Alice Drysdale Vickery	1	1	0
Miss L. Floyd	1	0	0
Henry Fry, Esq., M.A.	1	0	0
Mrs. Emma Jams	11	0	
Mrs. B. Gilbert	10	0	
Miss E. Gulland	10	0	
Miss Hurry	10	0	
Miss W. Usher	10	0	
Miss A. Husband, J.P.	5	0	
Mrs. Millar	5	0	
Miss D. Jewson	2	6	
Miss A. I. Laws	2	6	
Mrs. Grout	1	0	
Branches—Capitation Fees			
Finchley	9	0	
Golders Green	8	6	
Hampstead (additional)	5	0	
Mid London	12	6	
Minerva Club	11	0	
Ashford	1	0	
Bexhill	15	0	
Darlington	6	0	
Hastings	1	0	
Newbury & Thatcham	17	6	
Rye	6	0	
Edinburgh	1	0	
Glasgow	11	0	
Montgomery Boroughs	4	1	
Collections	1	10	
Tickets	3	6	
Sundries	2	9	
" per Literature Department	2	0	
	£259	0	1

Cheques to be made payable to the Women's Freedom League, and crossed "Barclay's Bank Ltd."

MRS. DESPARD'S BIRTHDAY FUND.

All friends who have already generously contributed to this most important fund are warmly thanked, and I should be most grateful to all other members for a speedy response, for this Victory Year must bring a Record Fund for our Birthday Party.

E. KNIGHT, Hon. Treasurer.

144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

WOMEN HAVE NO LEGAL EXISTENCE.

The position of Englishwomen married to Americans who reside in England is an extraordinary one. By English law, such women cease to be English subjects, and take on the nationality of their husbands on marriage. But no one can make these women American citizens but America, and this America refuses to do unless they fulfil the condition of the Cable Act and reside in America for twelve months. There are an increasing number of Englishwomen, who, since marriage, have become aliens in every country. Such women have no legal existence.

Women's Freedom League.

Offices: 144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.



WHERE TO GO. WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

DARE TO BE FREE. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Friday, June 22nd, at 5 p.m. Organisation Sub-Committee Meeting at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Saturday, June 23rd, at 10 a.m. National Executive Committee Meeting at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Thursday, June 28th, at 3 p.m. Fair Sub-Committee Meeting at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Wednesday, July 4th, at 7 p.m. Mrs. Despard's Birthday Party at Caxton Hall.

Victory Breakfast. Hotel Cecil, 8.45 a.m. for 9 a.m. Tickets 4/6. Date.—As soon as possible after the Franchise Bill receives the Royal Assent.

PROVINCES.

Friday, June 29th, at 3 p.m. Ashford Branch. A Garden Meeting will be held at 62, Albert Road.

Wednesday, July 11th, at 3 p.m. Portsmouth. Garden Whist Drive at 14, Festing Grove. Tea. Tickets 1s. 6d. Indoors if wet.

SCOTLAND.

Monday, June 25th, 6.30 to 10 p.m. Edinburgh Branch. Meeting at Heriot Hill House (by kind permission of Mrs. Easson) to arrange for Garden Fair Stalls.

Saturday, July 14th, at 2.30 p.m. Garden Fair at Heriot Hill House, Canonmills, to be opened by Mrs. Blair, of Hoprig Mains, Macmerry.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Monday, June 25th, at 1 p.m. Women's Section, Air League of the British Empire. Lunch at the Criterion Restaurant, to meet Miss Amelia Earhart.

Monday, June 25th, at 8 p.m. Speech Club. Discussion on "India," by Mr. Paranjpye (Member of the Secretary of State's Council; late Minister of Education in Bombay).

Monday, July 2nd, at 6 p.m. St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance. Open Meeting at St. Patrick's Club Room, Soho Square, W., on "Restrictive Legislation and the Wage-earning Woman." Speaker: Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott. Chairman, Miss Monica Whateley.

Thursday, July 5th, at 9 p.m. British Commonwealth League. Reception at Crosby Hall, to meet women Members of Parliament and others. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

Friday, July 6th, at 8.15 p.m. British Commonwealth League. Dinner at Criterion.

QUEEN'S HALL

SOLE LESSEES: MESSRS. CHAPPELL & CO. LANGHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.1.

SUNDAY EVENINGS AT 7 P.M. ANNIE BESANT, D.L.

PRESIDENT—THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

AN EMPIRE OF FORCE OR

- A FEDERATION OF FREE PEOPLES
- June 24. THE CRUMBLING OF EMPIRES OF FORCE
- July 1. FOUNDATIONS OF A FEDERATION OF FREE PEOPLES
- " 8. RECONCILIATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND UNITY
- " 15. A VISION OF THE FUTURE

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Write or Telephone to—

MISS W. MARY NEW, (Women's Section)

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

Phones: AVENUE 1672 and 2253.

BRANCH NOTES.

MIDDLESBROUGH.

A "Bring-and-Buy" Sale was held at the Grey House, Linthorpe, on Saturday, 16th June, by kind permission of Mrs. Schofield-Coates, J.P. The goods, tastefully arranged, made a charming display. Refreshments were provided, and the friends and members who attended found the visit very enjoyable. It is hoped that the goods left unsold will find purchasers at a Branch Meeting to be held at the Grey House, on Monday, 25th June, at 7.30 p.m.

RYE.

A successful meeting was held at the Mint Tea Rooms last Tuesday evening. Miss Kate Rance presided. In her opening remarks, the chairman said that she was a member of the League, and explained some of its aims and objects. Mrs. Murray (of Hastings) gave an interesting lecture on the subject of "Capital Punishment." She brought every human point of view to prove that Capital Punishment should be abolished. There was an animated discussion at the close of her excellent speech, and a resolution demanding that Capital Punishment should be abolished was passed with a large majority. Mrs. Morsop was busy selling copies of the Josephine Butler pamphlet. Our next meeting will be held at the same place, on Tuesday, July 10th, at 7.30.

EDINBURGH.

The next meeting will be held at Heriot Hill House, on Monday, 25th June, from 6.30 to 10 p.m., to make arrangements for Garden Fair Stalls. Volunteers to help with stalls, collect goods, sell admission tickets, deliver bills and address envelopes will be very welcome to attend during evening.

A deputation will leave at 6.45 p.m., headed by Mrs. Alice M. Ross, J.P., M.A., to attend the Greyhound Racing Meeting at Powderhall to investigate the methods. On their return tea will be served.

The Garden Fair is intended to be a meeting place for all those who have so nobly worked for the Political Freedom of Women, and we trust you will help to make the gathering on 14th July a successful one.

(Hon. Sec.) MRS. MACLEOD EASSON.

BRADFORD.

On Monday, June 18th, the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Conway) very kindly and very ably presided at a Branch Meeting of the Women's Freedom League, held in the Y.W.C.A. Rooms.

The organiser spoke at some length on the work that is still before the Women's Freedom League, laying particular stress on the necessity for seriously attacking that inferiority complex which still afflicts so many women, after which Dr. Margaret Waller gave an address on "Children and Sex." She said that children should grow up with a knowledge of the vital points of this vexed question, so that they did not learn facts either obscenely, or with a horrified shock, suddenly; and, further, so that there should be no necessity for an embarrassing episode when, after their reticences were formed, a well-meaning parent or teacher solemnly "told the things." She said that, in her opinion, the place where information of this kind could be most obtrusively introduced to the notice of children was in the Nursery School, an institution which she characterised as a very wonderful and far-reaching development of our educational system. She spoke with much feeling of the pernicious habit prevalent amongst parents of lying to their children on this subject, saying that it was a gross betrayal of the authority of the adult.

There were some questions, after which Mrs. Hartley proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayoress and Dr. Waller, which was seconded by Miss Noble.

Whilst coffee was being served several new members were enrolled (including the Mayoress), and Votes and literature were sold.

It was mentioned that Miss C. B. M. Hoey, who, a year ago, so kindly undertook to be secretary, had been unable to carry on recently, owing to serious illness, and Miss Rankin was appointed to act temporarily in her place.

Open-air meetings were discussed, and—weather permitting!—one will be held this coming Thursday, at the Motor Park. LILIAN LENTON.

The Women's Freedom League (Edinburgh Branch)

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE RE-UNION

GARDEN FAIR

at HERIOT HILL HOUSE, CANONMILLS

on Saturday, 14th July, at 2.30 p.m.

To be opened by MRS. BLAIR.

Chairman: Mrs. ALICE M. ROSS, M.A., J.P., President of the Branch.

MUSIC - FOLK DANCING - GAMES - TEAS - ICES STALLS:—Cake and Candy, Vegetarian, Needlework, Arts and Crafts, Beauty Specialists, White Elephant, Produce, Baskets and Parcels.

Contributions to the Sale will be gratefully received by THE HON. ORGANISING SECRETARY, MRS. MACLEOD EASSON, HERIOT HILL HOUSE, CANONMILLS

All Suffragists, Men and Women, are Invited

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JUNE 22,
1928.

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FURNISHED.—Professional Woman's Self-Contained Mansion Flat in W.C.1. district. 2 Bedrooms, 1 Sitting-room, Kitchen and Bathroom. Telephone. 2 guineas per week. Phone Museum 6170 after 5 p.m.

HAMPSTEAD.—Pleasant Bed-sitting-room in private flat, opposite Belsize Park Tube. Gas stove with ring, 25/- weekly, or 35/- including breakfast, baths, electric light. Seen by appointment. Recommended by Society of Friends. —Box "T 169," THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

PROFESSIONAL or Business Lady required to share well-furnished first-floor Flat. Large bedroom, vacant end of June, suitable for one; or two sharing; use of kitchen, bath, and large sitting-room, electric light. Splendid position, overlooking Finsbury Park.—324, Seven Sisters Road, N.4. Close Tube station. Trams and buses to all parts. Apply after 5 p.m.

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CLUBS.

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

REST AND HOLIDAYS.

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

FRENCH ALPS.—Furnished Chalet to let. View Mt. Blanc, Seven beds, bath, inside sanitation.—"E.C.F.," 31, Meadhurst Road, Leicester.

YORKSHIRE MOORS.—Apartments. Sitting and 1 or 2 bedrooms; inside sanitation; bath; garden.—ROBINSON, 6, South View, Eldwick, Bingley, Yorks.

NEAR FOLKESTONE.—Three friends offer a charming holiday home; large garden; tennis; garage.—MISS HASLAM, The Grey House, Lyminge, Kent.

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

BATH.—2 miles, ¼-hour by tram. Vegetarian Holiday Home. Parties taken. Cubicles 30/- week; single rooms £2 5s.; shared rooms £2 2s. 6d.—Batheaston Villa, Bath.

KENDAL.—Residential or Holidays, from 2½ guineas a week. Altitude 350 ft. Grounds 5 acres, open view to the sea. Tennis, golf links, motor-bus to all parts. Garage. Excellent cooking. Recommended.—MRS. WILLIAMSON, Underfell, Kendal.

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

CORNWALL.—Farmhouse, Board Residence. Near sea, Golf links and town. Indoor sanitation. Healthy situation. Photos sent.—MRS. JELBERT, Trewiddle, St. Austell.

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NOTICES.

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FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, June 24th, 1928. 6.30. Dr. F. W. Norwood. "Intercession."

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