

THE VOTE,
MARCH 8, 1929.

THE NEW POLICE.

THE VOTE

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

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ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1929

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



THE MOBILE POLICEWOMAN.

Our readers will be delighted to see the smart workmanlike equipment of this woman member of the Gloucestershire County Police.

This Force contains, besides two women for the City of Gloucester and two for Cheltenham, four other women recently appointed for the rural parts of the county. These four have been supplied with motorcycles, and can quickly proceed to any given spot.

The value of these mobile policewomen cannot be exaggerated, and we hope other counties will soon follow so splendid an example.

Gloucestershire shares with Birmingham and Leeds the distinction of giving its Women Police their proper place in the Force, believing in their capacity and taking care that they have full opportunities (just as the men have) of gaining the wide and varied experience of criminal and police procedure, which alone opens the door for the woman constable to promotion and greater responsibility.

Given this fair treatment and equal chances, we have not the least misgiving as to the future of the women police, but are confident that they will, as time goes on, be found successfully filling the higher positions in our police forces which their capacity and experience have claimed.

SPRING SALE

THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, 3 to 7.30 p.m.

DR. OCTAVIA LEWIN "AT HOME,"

AT 25, WIMPOLE STREET, W.1.

OPENED AT 3 p.m. BY MRS. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

LECTURE at 6 p.m., DR. LEWIN: "How to Kill a Cold."

Teas, 3.30 to 6 p.m., price 1/-.

Music.

Recitations.

Character Reading.

Stalls—Household and Spring-Cleaning Goods, Lingerie, Overalls and Aprons, Pottery, Fancy Articles, White Elephants, Beads, Country Produce, Cakes, Sweets, and Preserves.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ART CLUB.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Delicacy of colouring is an outstanding characteristic of the Twenty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the Women's International Art Club. On all sides charming and harmonious effects rather than works of striking originality are to be seen. "Autumn," by Mary E. Dignam, at once catches the eye as the most charming colour study in the North-east Gallery. The transparency of the water and of the reflected tints give the picture an ethereal beauty.

A picture of an entirely different nature, but effective in its austere simplicity, is "The Landing Stage, Rye," by Edith King. "Catching Crabs," by Eva H. Hamilton, is a charming study of child life, with its artless grace of posture. B. S. Pedder's "Old Houses, Kensington," an example of the inconsequent beauty of dilapidated old buildings which often end their days as general shops and greengrocers' stalls, has a wealth of detail; even the vivid blue Bovril advertisement blends harmoniously into the colouring. "La Vieille Matelote," by Janet M. Aitken, a markedly realistic portrait of an old woman, and "Sheila" (daughter of Stewart Robinson, Esq.), by Mary Ethel Hunter, a particularly pleasing portrait of a child, are works of distinction.

In the large Central Gallery, Charlotte Lawrenson's study for fresco, "St. Francis at Hadlow Down, Sussex," an ambitious work, occupies a central position. Among the many varied and interesting exhibits

on these walls the most exquisite is Mary E. Dignam's "Scarlet Maple," the superb colouring of which—with her picture, "Autumn," in the North-east Gallery—is reflected in the clear waters of a pool.

K. James' "Snow Scene," a truthful representation of sombre dwellings and severely cut-back trees softened by a fall of snow; Adeline Carrington's "Bridge at Corte," a charming little landscape; Charlotte Lawrenson's life-like picture, "A Girl Knitting"; Laura B. S. Fidler's "Waiting," a realistic study of an old man sitting in his bare surroundings, contemplating; and Alice H. Nicholson's "Waiting," a very different picture, which, in delicate colouring, represents a child standing in an expectant attitude, her back to the wind and shading her eyes from the sun to scan the landscape: are pictures which draw one's attention.

In the South-east Gallery—the French Section—Marian Stohl's "Le Fleuve," "L'Aqueduc," and "Paysage Cubiste," and Mary Swanzy's "Fleurs," are striking examples of Cubist art, while two sombre little studies by Marie Tuck, "Les Quails" and "La Seine," make a pleasing and restful contrast to their ultra-modern neighbours. Blanche Hoschede's "Le Printemps" and "Les Boudeaux" catch the true spirit of the woods in Spring and in Winter; while Reno's "Place de la Concorde" and "Place de l'Etoile, Paris," are striking studies in impressionist colouring.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Aberdeen Honours Lady Aberdeen.

The Senatus of Aberdeen University has decided to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on Lady Aberdeen and Temair on March 27th. Lady Aberdeen is the second woman to have this honour conferred upon her by Aberdeen. Her Majesty the Queen received the degree in 1922.

More Women Liberal Candidates.

Last week, Miss Hester Holland was adopted as prospective Liberal candidate for the Borough of Hythe, which includes Folkestone, and Miss F. L. Josephy as prospective Liberal candidate for Winchester.

A Suffragette Candidate.

Mrs. Lillian Forrester, well known in Manchester as an active feminist, has been chosen as prospective Socialist candidate for the Moss Side Division of Manchester at the General Election.

During the fight for the vote, Mrs. Forrester served a term of imprisonment in Strangeways Gaol, Manchester.

Cambridge Women's Triumph.

In the recent inter-Varsity hockey match at Cambridge, Cambridge beat Oxford by five goals to nil.

Another Woman at Somerset House.

Miss B. R. Hewens, who obtained 56th place at the recent examination, has been appointed to the Estate Duty Office as Assistant Examiner. This makes eleven appointments of women to this office which they have only recently been allowed to enter.

First Woman Officer for Oddfellows.

Mrs. Gibbs presided last week as Noble Grand at the annual meeting of the Knaresborough Harmony Lodge of Oddfellows, and is the first woman member to accept active office. This Lodge has also the distinction of having Princess Mary as the first Royal lady initiated into the Order of the Manchester Unity.

Woman President of Efficiency Club.

Mrs. L. A. Wilson, M.B.E., Past President of the Women's Engineering Society, has been elected President of the Efficiency Club for the ensuing year.

Woman Engineer Wins Prize.

Miss Wallach, who was for some time the only woman engineering student at the Northampton Polytechnic, and has now joined the staff of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., at Willesden, recently won a prize at the Exhibition of Inventions, for a practical suggestion for an automatic cloakroom.

Woman Engineer as Chief Sales Manager.

Mrs. E. M. Rennie, who during the war spent three years as lady superintendent at the British Metallic Roll Company, where she was responsible for the output of tank links from 35 milling machines, is now chief Sales Manager for the "J.B.R." Tool Co.

Woman Electrical Contractor.

Miss Dicks, a member of the Electrical Contractors' Association, is responsible for carrying on the contracting business of Messrs. Dicks, Ltd., of Winchester.

Woman Gas Engineer.

We learn from the *Gazette*, Montreal, that Miss Althea Lepper has a highly technical post with the Consolidated Gas Company, of New York. Miss Lepper is an engineer, and is responsible for testing all new gas appliances.

Girl as "King David."

Joanna Coverd, a girl of thirteen, gave an excellent rendering of the part of King David in a Biblical play given by the Caldecott Community at the Rudolph Steiner Hall last week.

Congratulations to French Suffragists.

The French Government has decided to support the right of French women to vote at municipal elections, and to be eligible for election to Municipal Councils.

Veteran Woman Advocate.

The Paris Bar is about to celebrate the silver jubilee of Maitre Dilban, the first French woman advocate who during the 25 years she has been practising at Toulouse has taken part in a number of important cases.

Spain's Woman Engineer.

Senorita Pilar Carcaga, daughter of the Count of Cadagna, who has just completed her studies towards becoming a locomotive engineer, has, according to the British United Press, taken charge of the express train between Madrid and Gyan.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Juveniles.

MR. CECIL WILSON (Lab., Attercliffe) asked the Minister of Labour the number of male and female juveniles, respectively, upon the register, the number unemployed, and the number who have been refused benefit in consequence of not having paid their 30 contributions within two years? SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND: At 11th February, 1929, there were 40,520 boys, and 38,367 girls, aged 17 or under on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in Great Britain; no other statistics of unemployment among boys and girls are available. During the period 19th April, 1928, to 11th February, 1929, 2,797 claims to benefit made by insured boys and 1,816 claims made by insured girls were disallowed on the ground that less than 30 contributions had been paid during the previous two years. These figures relate to claims made and not necessarily to separate individuals.

Justices of the Peace (Advisory Committees).

COL. WOODCOCK (U., Everton) asked the Attorney-General the number of County Advisory Committees and Borough Advisory Committees for the selection of those persons suitable to be nominated as justices of the peace which have not been revised since 1923, and which have not yet come under the new system which the Lord Chancellor has set up for appointing such members for a fixed term of office of six years; and how many of these committees have been re-appointed during the past 12 months? THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: There are now 105 advisory committees appointed by the Lord Chancellor which act for county areas. 51 of these have been revised since 1923, including 19 during the last 12 months; 54 remain to be considered as occasion offers. There are 212 advisory committees appointed by the Lord Chancellor to act for boroughs having separate Commissions of the Peace; 107 of these have been revised since 1923, including 42 during the past 12 months, leaving 105 to be considered.

Day Nurseries.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH (U., Lewes) asked the Minister of Health how many day nurseries there are in England recognised by the Minister of Health and not yet recognised; and has he made inquiries as to whether adequate funds are being expended by local authorities for the increase and improvement of these nurseries? MR. CHAMBERLAIN: There are 98 day nurseries in England recognised by my Department at the present time. I have no information as to any day nurseries which are not so recognised. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative, but I have under consideration the general question of the extension and improvement of these nurseries.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH: Are we to understand that it is the policy of the Department to encourage these day nurseries? MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Yes, sir.

Palestine, Professions and Franchise (Women).

COL. WEDGWOOD (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme), asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has ruled that the admission of women to the Palestine Bar must be postponed; if so, why he gave this ruling; and whether any person or body resident in Palestine has raised any objection to women practising as lawyers, as doctors, as teachers, as inspectors, to women having the vote, or appearing in public unveiled? MR. AMERY: Yes, Sir. The matter was before me in 1926, when I decided, on the recommendation of the High Commissioner, that it was not desirable, in view of the conditions prevailing in Palestine, to proceed for the present with the question of the admission of women to legal practice in that country. I have not the material for dealing with all the various points raised in the last part of the question. When the question of the admission of women to legal practice came before the Palestine Advisory Council in 1920, it was strongly opposed by two Mahomedan members.

COL. WEDGWOOD: May I ask whether the right hon. gentleman will do all in his power to break down this

oriental attitude towards women? MR. AMERY: We have examples in Afghanistan, and other places, of the undesirability of moving too hurriedly in this matter.

COL. WEDGWOOD: When the right hon. gentleman looks at Afghanistan will he also look at the reforms which are going on in Turkey?

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE (Lab., Leicester, W.). Is there any evidence of any real opposition to this reform? MR. AMERY: I understand there is; and, on a question of this sort, I am bound to act on the advice of the High Commissioner.

COL. WEDGWOOD: As that advice was given in 1920, will the right hon. gentleman find out whether the High Commissioner still thinks that there would be a revolution if women were given this right? MR. AMERY: The advice was last given in 1926.

LIFE PEERS BILL WITHDRAWN.

On February 28th, VISCOUNT ELIBANK moved the Second Reading of his Bill which provided for the appointment of men as Life Peers. Lord Elibank showed that this was no new proposal; it would permit of the introduction into the House of Lords of individuals who, for various good reasons, would be embarrassed by taking a hereditary Peerage, but who otherwise would be eminently fitted to sit in the Upper House, owing to distinguished public services in this country and overseas, or to long experience in the House of Commons, the Army, the Navy, or other professions, or in business or science, and so on. He also suggested that it would give the opportunity to appoint to the House of Lords distinguished statesmen of the Dominions who might be resident over here, and whose services in that House would be most valuable from their intimate connection with the Dominions and Dominion affairs.

THE EARL OF MIDLETON moved an amendment which declined to proceed with any measure which did not deal with the general question of reform which that House had twice advocated as urgent.

LORD BUCKMASTER agreed with Lord Midleton's amendment, and added "I do, however, desire to say this, that I shall oppose this measure, and every other measure brought forward for the reform of this House, unless it provides for the remedy of what I regard as a gross injustice—namely, the exclusion of women from having any opportunity of sharing in your Lordships' deliberations. From time to time it has been solemnly promised that if this House is reformed that opportunity should be afforded, and into every one of the deliberate schemes put forward there has been a possibility of women being introduced. This Bill, not only excludes them, but expressly provides that the only people to be added are male persons. If only for that reason I object to the Bill."

LORD PARMOOR, referring to the wording of the Bill, that Life Peers shall be male persons, said: "That is an archaism nowadays. In any reform of this House men and women should stand on an equal basis as they do at present in the House of Commons."

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said that if Lord Elibank went to a Division he would be obliged to vote with Lord Midleton as the Life Peerage Bill would prejudice the larger scheme of reform to which so many of them looked forward. Lord Salisbury deprecated the fact that people now had less respect for both Houses of Parliament than they had fifty years ago. He blamed the Parliament Act for the public's want of respect for the House of Lords, and said that the great difference between the two Houses was that the House of Lords wanted some measure of reform while the House of Commons did not.

EARL BEAUCHAMP disagreed with Lord Salisbury in these matters and blamed the present Government for not reforming the electoral system in the country.

LORD ARNOLD re-echoed what had been said by Earl Beauchamp, and agreed with Lord Parmoor's views on the Bill.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK withdrew his Bill and the EARL OF MIDLETON withdrew his amendment.

THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 8th, 1929.

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.

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.

AGE OF MARRIAGE BILL.

LORD BUCKMASTER'S Bill, Clause 1 of which reads, "A marriage between persons either of whom is under the age of sixteen shall be void," was discussed in the House of Lords on February 28th.

LORD DARLING'S amendment was to leave out the word "void," and insert "voidable by either party to the marriage on an application made to the Court in accordance with the Rules of the Court before both parties to the marriage reach the age of sixteen." Lord Darling said that, under Lord Buckmaster's Bill, if people under the age of sixteen—or if either was under the age of sixteen—contracted a marriage and children were born, those children would be bastards, and would be under all the disabilities of children illegitimately born. Lord Darling supposed a case in which a man who had gone through a marriage like this was indicted for murder or some other grave offence. If the woman was brought forward as a witness against him, and he produced a marriage certificate and said: "She is my wife; she cannot give evidence against me;" what was the Judge to do? How was the Court going to find out on the spot and at once whether the marriage took place when the woman was under sixteen or over sixteen? Lord Darling thought that the changing of "void" to "voidable" would be an improvement of the law as it now stood, and it would alter the Bill in a very slight particular.

LORD BUCKMASTER said that his Bill did not only affect boys and girls under sixteen and fourteen years of age; it would affect the marriage of men with girls under the age of sixteen. Since a man who committed a wrong against a girl could be sent to prison, there was something to his mind infinitely degrading in the thought that you could cover with the cloak of marriage what was nothing but a grave criminal offence. LORD HANWORTH agreed with the views expressed by Lord Darling. He thought they were trying to legislate in a hurry, and such legislation always proved to be bad.

THE MARQUESS OF READING thought they were paying too much attention to possible dangers, which could nearly always be suggested in these cases. Once it was stated that the law made a marriage void, there could not be any hardship in the future. No difficulty would occur; the question whether there was a marriage or not was solved at once by the word "void." It would not be solved by the word "voidable." He asked their Lordships not to accept the Amendment, which would impair the value of the Bill, if it did not destroy its usefulness. He concluded thus: "It is a simple thing to say that we will not, from this day forward, countenance the marriage of a girl under the age of sixteen when we say that the ordinary act with her under the age of sixteen is an offence and a criminal offence, and that it shall not be made an innocent offence merely by marriage."

THE EARL OF DESART cited two actual cases which came to his knowledge. In both the man was eighteen years of age; in one case the girl was fifteen, and the other fifteen and a half. In the former case the girl was pregnant; the man wanted to marry the girl and the girl wanted to marry the man, and both sets of parents consented. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were interested, and they

wrote both to the boy and girl, holding the view that criminal proceedings seemed to be a tragedy. They were married, and no proceedings were taken. In the latter case also both sets of parents desired that the boy and girl should marry. The youth desired to marry the girl, and no proceedings were taken. He knew of other similar cases. Were all to be condemned—the child to illegitimacy, the girl to lose her character, and the parents to look on impotently, though they desired that the affair should be rehabilitated? Lord Desart recommended the appointment of a Select Committee to go into the matter.

VISCOUNT FITZALAN OF DERWENT welcomed the principle of the Bill, but urged that more time was required for the consideration of the Bill. He also hoped that the matter would be referred to a Select Committee.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said that the difficult case was where an undoubtedly criminal offence had been committed and where the woman or the girl was pregnant. Sixty-four per cent. of the marriages of girls under sixteen up to now presented this very feature. The effect of the Bill would be that the child when it was born would be illegitimate. The parents would desire the girl should be married, so that her position should be regularised and the child should be born legitimate. Lord Salisbury reminded the House of the remonstrance made by the noble and learned Lords, Lord Darling, Lord Desart, who was Director of Public Prosecutions, and Lord Hanworth, Master of the Rolls, a very distinguished lawyer, and also by Lord FitzAlan, who spoke for the Roman Catholic body, not necessarily in his case, at any rate, presenting any opinion so far as this difficult issue was concerned, but saying he would like to have more time. Lord Salisbury moved that the House should adjourn the discussion.

LORD BUCKMASTER refused to agree with this motion. He said he failed to understand how anyone who was in favour of raising the age of marriage could be in favour of raising it subject to the condition that it should be voidable. He was amazed that people could say to a child: "You have to be married for the rest of your life to the man who put you into this condition, although he is only a boy, in order to save your reputation and the reputation of your child." These people had merely to wait, and the child could be legitimated by the operation of the existing law. If the idea of this adjournment was to enable their Lordships to say that this system of forcing children into marriage because they were going to have children ought to be supported by the authority of their Lordships' House, he should certainly not consider it for a single moment, even if he stood alone. He thought it was one of the last and worst things done to children in this country.

Their Lordships divided, 24 of them voting for the Adjournment Motion and 11 against, those against being the Marquess of Reading, Earl Beauchamp, Earl Cawdor, Viscount Allendale, the Bishop of Southwark, Lord Arnold, Lord Buckmaster (Teller), Lord Newton, Lord Redesdale, Lord Sandhurst, and Lord Stanmore (Teller).

We very greatly regret that Lord Buckmaster's Bill did not pass through the House of Lords, and we earnestly hope that the necessity of raising the age of marriage to sixteen will be pressed on every candidate at the coming election.

DE-RATING BILL IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

During the Committee Stage of the Government's Local Government Bill last Tuesday, on Clause 6 (Public Assistance Committee), LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH moved an amendment to secure that one-third at least of the members of the Public Assistance Committee should be women. This was opposed by the Government, but supported by Lord Parmoor, the Bishop of Southwark, and Lord Askwith. The amendment was lost by 45 votes to 16.

WOMEN IN THE HONOURS LIST.

The names of sixty-one women and over four hundred men appear in the New Year's Honours List issued last Friday.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR.

LADY BARRETT, C.B.E., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women, and President of the Medical Women's Federation, and MISS LILIAN BAYLIS, Lessee and Manager of the Old Vic. Theatre, become Companions of Honour.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

DAME EDITH LYTTTELTON, J.P., has been awarded the G.B.E. for public services; and the D.B.E. has been bestowed upon LADY ALIDA LUISA BRITAIN, for political and public services; LADY HARRIET JANE FINDLAY, J.P., for political and public services in Scotland; MRS. LAURA KNIGHT, A.R.A., PROFESSOR ANNE LOUISE MCILROY, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., L.M., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (London Royal Free Hospital), School of Medicine for Women, University of London, President, Maternity and Child Welfare Group of the Medical Officers of Health; and MISS BERTHA SURTEES PHILPOTTS, O.B.E., M.A., Litt D., for services to scholarship and education.

The C.B.E. has been conferred upon the following:—BAILIE MRS. TAYLOR WATSON BELL, J.P., of Glasgow; LADY ELIZABETH CANSHE CORY, J.P., for political and public services in Wales; PROFESSOR WINIFRED CULLIS, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Physiology, London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women; MISS MARTA CUNNINGHAM, Founder and Hon. Organising Secretary of the "Not Forgotten" Association; MRS. GEORGINA HEADLAM, for political and public services in Durham; MISS EMILY MABEL HUNTINGTON, for public and political services in Worcestershire; MISS MARY IVENS, M.B., M.S., Ch.M., Clinical Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Liverpool; MISS BEATRICE MONK, R.R.C., Matron, London Hospital; MRS. MARY OLIVER, J.P., for political and public services in Leicester; MRS. MARY TREFFRY, for political and public services in Cornwall.

The O.B.E. has been awarded to MISS CHARLOTTE AINSLIE, B.A., Hon. LL.D., until recently Headmistress of George Watson's Ladies College, Edinburgh; MISS LUCY BARNES, for political and public services in Hertfordshire; MISS AGNES BELCHER, member of the South West Lancashire War Pensions Committee; THE HON. MARGARET BEST, Hon. Secretary, School Empire Tour Committee; MISS ANNE CUMMINS, Lady Almoner, St. Thomas's Hospital; MRS. MARGARET COWAN-LEES, J.P., for political and public services in the West of Scotland; MRS. GERTRUDE LEWIS, for political and public services in Southampton; MISS ISABELLA SANDIFER, R.R.C., late Matron, Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Castle Leazes, Newcastle-on-Tyne; MRS. FITZGERALD SIMONDS, for public and political services in Reading; MISS LUCY WILSON WAMSLEY, Assistant General Inspector, Ministry of Health; MISS MARY GORDON WILLIAMSON, M.A., for political and public services in the East of Scotland.

The M.B.E. has been given to MISS NORA CREMEN, Nursing Sister, Medical Department, Nyasaland Protectorate; MISS ISABELLA HARDIE CURR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., in charge of the McLeod Hospital for women at Inuvil, near Jaffna, Island of Ceylon; MRS. FRANCES JAYASEKERA, Probation Officer and a member of the Board of Prison Visitors, Island of Ceylon; MRS. CARRIE GREEN LUMBLEY, for educational services in Nigeria; MRS. GRACE ORR, for charitable and public services in Kenya; MISS MARY BURKE, First Class Clerk, Companies (Winding-Up) Department, Board of Trade; MISS ALICE CATON, Headmistress, Brassey-Street Central Council School, Birkenhead; MISS ETHEL CAUTY, Matron, Liverpool Maternity Hospital; MISS EDITH CHARLESWORTH, Higher Clerical Officer, Ministry of Health; MRS. EMILY CHEESMAN, for

political and public services, Member of Tunbridge Wells Borough Council; MISS ELLEN CLEARY, Matron, Norwich City Mental Hospital; MISS HELEN HODGSON, Superintendent Health Visitor, Durham; MISS DOROTHY JEFFERY, Chief Superintendent of Typists, Home Office; COUNCILLOR MISS GLADYS MASON, Member of the Lewisham and Deptford War Pensions Committee; MISS MAUD HADDRELL OLDRIDGE, Chief Superintendent of Typists, Treasury; MRS. ANNIE GILMAN THOMAS, lately Confidential Clerk, Treasury; MISS RUTH TOMLINSON, Secretary, Incorporated Federated Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers; MISS MARGARET MCPHERSON WHITE, Superintendent for Scotland, Queen's Institute of District Nursing; MRS. HILDA BYRNE, Chairman of Bristol Women's Association, Shanghai; MRS. FLORENCE O'NEILL, for services in connection with troops at Tientsin; and MISS DOROTHY BOALER, for services in connection with troops at Tientsin.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This Medal has been awarded for public services in India to MRS. MAUD DAVYS, O.B.E., Assistant in the Military Food Laboratory, Kasauli; the REV. MOTHER ALOYSIA, Superior-General of the Apostolic Carmel, Mangalore, South Kanara District, Madras; MRS. PEARL SMITH CHUTE, Lady Doctor in charge of the Canadian Baptist Mission Hospital, West Godavari District, Madras.

ROYAL RED CROSS.

This Decoration has been conferred on the following members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service:—SUPERINTENDING SISTER EVELYN KEAYS (First Class); SUPERINTENDING SISTER NITA COURTICE; SUPERINTENDING SISTER MARGUERITE ABRAHAM; SUPERINTENDING SISTER ANN ELIZA HARTLEY-JONES; and SUPERINTENDING SISTER DORA CAMERON SHEWELL (Second Class); on MISS WILHELMINE WALKER, Chief Principal Matron, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service (First Class); and on MISS MARION WELCH, Matron, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service (First Class).

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL.

This Medal has been awarded to MISS ELLENORA JAMES, Superintendent, Aylesbury Borstal Institution and Convict Prison.

Again we have to say that women, compared with men, have received a very inadequate share of important Honours. Three men have been raised to the Peerage; one man has become a Privy Councillor; nine men have been made Baronets; forty-one men Knights (among them an ex-Lord Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne and a man who has rendered distinguished services to aviation), in addition to a score of men who have received the K.B.E. A great number of men have had bestowed upon them the Order of the Bath, the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the Order of the Star of India and the Order of the Indian Empire. Not a woman is amongst these recipients and no woman receives the King's Police Medal. A great number of men also, compared with women, have received various grades of the Order of the British Empire.

ENTERPRISING PORTUGUESE WOMEN.

We learn from *Equal Rights* that the National Association of Portuguese Women, which was organised recently, is planning to present an airplane to Maria Teixeira Braza, the leading Portuguese woman aviator, who is contemplating a flight from Lisbon to New York. The Association hopes to raise the necessary funds mainly through contributions from women.

FRIDAY,
MARCH 8,
1929.

THE VOTE

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PENNY
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