

THE VOTE.
MAY 29, 1925.

LORDS *versus* LADIES.

THE VOTE

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

VOL. XXVI. No. 814.

(Registered at
the G.P.O.)

ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925

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.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

A NOTABLE CENTENARIAN. Mrs. Haldane, of Cloan.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NORWEGIAN HOUSEWIVES.

IN PARLIAMENT. F. A. U.

ITALIAN WOMEN'S VICTORY.

LORDS *versus* LADIES.

MID-LONDON BRANCH SOCIAL.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR WOMEN.

By The Lady Rachel Byng.

A NOTABLE CENTENARIAN.

MRS. HALDANE, OF CLOAN.

Mrs. Haldane, whose death last week rounded a wonderful century of achievement, was a striking example of the truism that spirit knows neither age nor decay. The more usual tendency of old age to fossilize in one or more directions, or to decry the modes and manners of a newer generation, received short shrift at her hands, and she not only wrote a remarkable book of memoirs when long past the age decreed by the Psalmist, but retained her faculties unclouded to the end. One cannot help speculating as to what sort of career this remarkable woman might have followed if she had been born in these later days, when many of the fetters which bound her sex a century ago have been slowly and painfully severed.

Mrs. Haldane was fortunate to have inherited various strains of remarkable ability. A sense of the law came to her from her Scott grand-uncles, Lord Eldon (the famous lawgiver and Lord Chancellor, with a short interruption, from 1801-1827) and Lord Stowell (the famous judge of the Admiralty Court), the former of whom she is said



MRS. HALDANE.

to have strongly resembled, both physically and mentally, so that someone once said she would have made "a splendid judge." The business aptitude for which she was equally famous can also be traced to her maternal grandfather, Sir James Sanderson, a poor York boy who became a great banker, Lord Mayor of London, and a Member of Parliament.

In spite of the meagre education given to girls in private schoolrooms a hundred years ago, where it was the custom to repeat the multiplication table and French verbs while holding a backboard, and with one's feet in the stocks, which stocks were especially made by the joiner, Mrs. Haldane could read at three years of age, and before she was ten she had tackled Voltaire's histories in French, and a little later Hume, Smollett, Buchanan, Rollin, Milton, and Dryden, also reading Tasso in the original. Nearly 90 years later, commenting on this early reading, she observed that "it has remained in my mind till this day." At a still later period she was able to read with eagerness her son, Lord Haldane's, interpretation of relativity, whilst she hailed the advent of wireless with delight, and had it immediately installed in her bedroom, that Chamber of Peace, as her friends called it, where she spent her declining days.

The higher education of women was always a matter of great interest to Mrs. Haldane (the fruits of which were embodied in her brilliant daughter Elizabeth, the first woman magistrate in Scotland, whose work on Hegel and Descartes won her the LL.D. of St. Andrews), and she preserved to the end a wholesomely optimistic outlook on life generally. "I have seen," she wrote in her memoirs, "a complete change in affairs, educational, political, social, and religious, in my long life, and I am glad to testify that on the whole the changes have been for the better."

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A Feminist in India.

Mrs. Hodgkinson, whose death at Poona is announced, was the first European woman elected a municipal councillor in India, and the first woman appointed to be an honorary magistrate in Bombay. On the Bombay Municipal Corporation, where she was the only Englishwoman member, she established a distinct position for herself, and did much to reconcile conflicting elements in a body containing a large number of ardent Swarajist politicians.

Overseas Nurses' Memorial.

The Nursing Home which is to be erected at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital in memory of overseas nurses who fell in the war, and which will have 92 names inscribed upon it, will be the only memorial in this country exclusively dedicated to overseas nurses. The New Zealand nursing sisters served in every war zone.

An Awkward Gift.

Dr. Marion Vaughan, now medical officer to the Islington Welfare Centre, was formerly in India, where she once successfully treated a colony of natives for bubonic plague in a hill station in India. As a token of gratitude, the villagers presented her with 28 black babies.

Mme. Albani's Honour.

Mme. Albani is to be appointed a Dame of the Order of the British Empire in connection with the honours to be conferred on the occasion of the King's birthday. A benefit concert at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, was given last Monday on her behalf. Mme. Albani made her first appearance 53 years ago at Covent Garden, at the age of 22.

Women Seed Analysts.

At the National Institute of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge, at other official stations at Edinburgh, Belfast, and Dublin, and at a number of private stations licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the greater part of the routine work is done by girls or women. At the Cambridge station the staff number about 20.

Women Co-operators in Conference.

This year's Annual Conference of the Women's Co-operative Guild will be held at the Guildhall, Cambridge, at the end of June, with Miss Matthews (Lancashire section) in the presidential chair. There are now 1,164 branches, of the W.C.G. with a membership of 53,664—an increase of 48 branches and 1,580 members during the year.

Miss Burstall's Appointment.

Miss S. A. Burstall, Manchester High School for Girls, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa.

Woman Doctor's Appointment.

East Ham Town Council has appointed Dr. E. Thomson, of Queen's Club Gardens, London, as woman assistant medical officer for maternity and child welfare, and assistant to the tuberculosis officer. The salary is £600 per annum.

First Woman Stockbroker.

Miss Keogh, the daughter of a retired Dublin bank manager and stockbroker, has applied to the Dublin Stock Exchange for admission to the Dublin Exchange. There is no rule of the Dublin Stock Exchange that shuts out women, and should membership be granted, Miss Keogh will be the first woman stockbroker.

Woman's Work for Lepers.

Dr. Isabel Kerr, with other scientists, is doing a great work in India towards stamping out leprosy. She has been medical superintendent of the Wesleyan Methodist Leper Hospital at Dichpali, and is a personality in India, where the Government has recognised the value of her work by the recent award of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

French Actress and Legion of Honour.

Madame Suzanne Despres, the well-known French actress, has refused the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, which was offered her by the Minister of Fine Arts in the Herriot Cabinet.

Labour Woman Candidate Adopted.

The Aldershot Labour Party has adopted Mrs. Cecilia F. Streeten as prospective Labour candidate for the division. Mrs. Streeten, who is the president of the Tonbridge branch of the I.L.P., is the daughter of the late Brig.-Gen. Sir John Michell Fancourt, C.B.

Women and the House of Laity.

Judging by the recent elections throughout the country, churchwomen have increased their strength in the House of Laity. Mrs. Creighton and Lady Trustram Eve have received election for the London diocese.

Woman Astronomer's Election.

The American Philosophical Society has elected Miss Annie Jump Cannon, of Harvard College Observatory, as its third woman member. Miss Cannon is one of America's most noted astronomers, and is said to have discovered and catalogued more stars than any other astronomer in the world.

NORWEGIAN HOUSEWIVES.

Norwegian women have recently formed a new Society called the Women's Unity Front, which is specially designed to appeal to housewives. This Society was organised last autumn immediately before the political elections, by women of all Parties, with the exception of the Labour Party. The first plank in its programme includes a call for reconstruction of the public finances by the promotion of Norwegian production, and by furthering the sale of Norwegian commodities. It also calls for electrification of the homes. Housing also finds a place, the Unity Front urging co-operation between the State and the municipality for a systematic building of dwellings, and the extension of the opportunities for obtaining cheap loans as well as the establishment of a Housing Credit Bank, granting cheap loans on reasonable terms. Other objects of the Society include protection of religious teaching in the schools; compulsory domestic science teaching for all girls either in the elementary or the advanced school; the right of women to hold all public offices and positions, including the right to become ministers of the gospel in the State Church; and further extension of the League of Nations in order that it may become a real peace league of the nations resting upon international justice and universal disarmament.

In Sympathy.

We regret to announce the death, at Deal Castle on May 22nd, of Field-Marshal the Earl of Ypres, after some months of illness.

All members of the Women's Freedom League will unite in heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Despard, our dear First-President, in the loss of her only brother to whom she was greatly attached.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Catering Trades (Wages and Conditions).

LADY ASTOR (U., Plymouth, Sutton) asked the Minister of Labour if he was now in possession of information as to the rates of wages paid in the catering trades, and if he was prepared to set up a Trade Board? SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND replied that he anticipated that the results of the investigation into wages and conditions in the light refreshment and dining-room branch of the catering trade would be available before long. He would then consider if action in the direction suggested by the noble Lady was desirable.

Smoke Abatement.

LADY ASTOR asked the Minister of Health what action had been taken during the past twelve months to advise local authorities that were undertaking housing schemes of the importance of smoke abatement in the interests of public health; and what specific recommendations had been made as to the methods of reducing the volume of domestic smoke since the Housing Act, 1923, became law? SIR KINGSLEY WOOD (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) replied that it had not been thought necessary to issue any advice or recommendation to local authorities on that question during the periods mentioned, as there was no reason to think that authorities generally were not alive to the need of doing what was possible under their existing powers to reduce the volume of domestic smoke. With regard to the question of anti-smoke measures in the construction of new houses, his noble Friend was no doubt aware of the memorandum on that subject issued to local authorities by his right hon. Friend's Department in 1920. He added that his right hon. Friend had the general question of smoke legislation under consideration, and hoped to deal with it as soon as possible having regard to other commitments.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MR. GROVES (Lab., Stratford) asked the Minister of Health if he was aware that over 4,000 women died per year in Great Britain at childbirth; if he was prepared to circulate all local authorities to urge the establishment of ante-natal clinics, where the best skilled advice would be obtainable, and arrange, where the prospective mother was too poor to engage the services of a qualified medical man, that this service should be provided freely; and if he would cause investigation to be made relating to the present provision of maternity homes? Mr Neville Chamberlain replied that he was sending the hon. Member a copy of a Circular on the subject of Maternal Mortality addressed to local authorities on the 30th June, 1924, together with a copy of the Report referred to in the Circular which gave statistics relating to maternity mortality in England and Wales. That Circular impressed upon maternity and child welfare authorities the importance both of ante-natal supervision and of the provision of specialist advice and treatment for necessitous patients whenever necessary. Under the Midwives Act the services of a doctor were available without cost to the patient if she was unable by reason of poverty to pay the doctor's fee. The Circular also urged the provision of maternity beds, and in individual cases local authorities were recommended to make good any deficiencies in that respect which were discovered as the result of inspections by his medical officers. He saw no need for any special investigation on that point.

In reply to another question by MR. GROVES, SIR KINGSLEY WOOD said that the number of maternity and child welfare centres in England and Wales in operation on the 1st May, was 2,368.

Postwomen.

COLONEL DAY (Lab., Southwark, Central) asked the Postmaster-General if there were still any women post officers employed for the delivery of letters in Great Britain; if so how many were so employed; what was their rate of wages; were they employed full time; and what were their respective earnings? SIR W. MITCHELL-THOMPSON replied that approximately 4,200 women

and in 11 cases the employment was full time. The rate of remuneration ranged from 9d. to 1s. 2½d. an hour, according to the length and nature of service. The weekly earnings varied according to the number of hours worked.

Food Prices Commission.

MR. W. HIRST (Co-op., Bradford, South) asked the Prime Minister if, in view of the statements in the Report of the Royal Commission on Food Prices concerning the operations of trusts, combines, and trade associations, the Government proposed to introduce legislation to deal with the matter, or, alternatively, would facilities be given to the Bill on trusts and combines introduced by the hon. member for Hillsborough (Mr. A. V. Alexander)? THE PRIME MINISTER replied that the Government had undertaken to present to the House a large programme of important and urgent legislation, and it would be impracticable to enlarge that programme substantially at the present time.

MR. MONTAGUE (Lab., Islington, W.) asked the President of the Board of Trade (1) whether, seeing that the Royal Commission on Food Prices reported that there was in the baking and bread trade a considerable waste of energy and expenditure due to uneconomic organisation and to overlapping of services, he proposed to take any action or introduce legislation to render the bread trade efficient and to effect a reduction in the price of bread? (2) whether, seeing that the Royal Commission on Food Prices reported that butchers had doubled their money incomes since before the war, and that the price of meat was excessive, while the Ministry of Pensions purchasing in bulk was able to issue prime joints of beef at 7½d. and of mutton at 10½d. per lb. to the hospitals, he would consider the desirability of opening, in the poorer districts, Government shops for the retail of meat at reasonable prices? SIR BURTON CHADWICK (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade) replied that the Government were carefully considering the whole of the Royal Commission's Report, and an announcement would be made as soon as a decision was reached.

Trade Boards Acts.

MISS WILKINSON (Lab., Middlesbrough, E.) asked the Minister of Labour what action he proposed to take in the numerous cases shown by his inspectors' reports where no records, or only inadequate records, of time worked, and wages paid were kept by firms in contravention of the Trade Boards Acts? SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND replied that perhaps the hon. Member would give him instances of the contraventions to which she referred, and he would look into them. MISS WILKINSON asked if the right hon. Gentleman was not aware that those could be obtained from the records which were supplied by every Trade Board as a matter of routine, and that if he would turn to those records he would find the information in question?

MISS WILKINSON asked if the Minister of Labour's attention had been called to the increasing practice of magistrates merely to fine offending employers who were convicted of non-payment of Trade Board rates, and not to order the payment of the arrears owing to the workpeople, that, although arrears were sometimes secured privately by negotiation between the officers of the Ministry and the employer, the fact that no publicity was given to that repayment was encouraging certain employers to risk the non-payment of rates in the belief that, if discovered, a small fine would absolve them from the payment of large arrears; and if he would order to be published quarterly in the *Labour Gazette* the aggregate amount of arrears in each trade under the Act recovered during that quarter from employers as a result of inspection? SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND replied that in regard to that question he must ask the hon. Member to put it down for the following week.

Teachers (Superannuation) Bill.

The Duchess of Atholl and Mrs. Philinson have been

THE VOTE.

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

FRIDAY, MAY 29th, 1925.

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 stamped addressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

ITALIAN WOMEN'S VICTORY.

Two years ago, when the International Woman Suffrage Alliance held its Ninth Congress in Rome, Signor Mussolini promised the vote to Italian women. He has now fulfilled his promise by using his strong personal influence to secure the passing of a limited Suffrage Bill through the Chamber of Deputies. It does not grant the political vote to women, but, according to a writer in *The Observer*, women are now included among the electors for Communal and Provincial Councils, and they are themselves eligible as Communal or Provincial Councillors, though they are, for the present, excluded from the "Giunta" or Executive Committee of either Council. No woman can be elected to the office of Syndic, or to that of President of the Provincial Council. Even with these limitations, it is expected that women will make their influence felt in questions of hygiene, public instruction, the regulation of food supplies and prices, the management of charitable institutions, etc. Before a woman can claim a vote she must have completed her twenty-fifth year and must have passed an examination in the minimum elementary course of instruction. This second qualification, however, is not compulsory for any woman coming within the following categories: (1) Mothers or widows of soldiers fallen in the war; (2) Women who, as widows or from special circumstances, are in the position of heads of households and legal guardians of their children; (3) Women who have been decorated for war service or civic merit; (4) Women who pay an annual minimum of one hundred lire in taxes, and who can read and write. It is computed that out of twelve million adult Italian women, only a little over one million will benefit under the new law. This Bill makes no pretence of granting anything like equal voting rights to men and women, but in Italy it is regarded as the thin end of the wedge, and the advocates of woman suffrage are said to have accepted it thankfully as such. In supporting this Bill, Signor Mussolini refuted the argument that female suffrage would loosen family ties. "Home life," he said, "will not be dominated by the fact that once in four years the wife walks out of the house to put a piece of paper in the ballot box." He referred to another reason that makes the granting of the suffrage to Italian women a matter of mere justice. A Bill for the mobilisation of the nation in war has already been approved by the Senate, and will shortly be brought before the Chamber of Deputies. Under that Bill both sexes are obliged to take part in the moral and material defence of the nation, and to submit equally to war discipline. The writer also tells us that it is just over sixty years since the question of female suffrage was first raised in Italy. It was brought forward by Ubaldino Peruzzi, in 1863, and, though often temporarily shelved, it has never ceased to interest an increasingly large number of educated women. There has never been any widespread popular agitation in favour of the measure, and the peasant classes have viewed it with complete indifference.

The Women's Freedom League is wholeheartedly glad that our Italian sisters have gained this victory, and we send them our heartiest good wishes for their future success in securing full equal voting rights for women with men in their country.

AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY?

Commenting on the fate of the Peeresses Bill in the House of Lords last week, the *Star's* political correspondent states that a member of the Government remarked, "It was just an academic discussion. You can't allow even Lord Astor to interfere with the Prerogative at the instance of a Private Member's Bill. The question concerns the Reform of the House of Lords (in which, perhaps, the elective principle will be introduced as well as the sex disability dealt with. That will be a measure to be taken up nearer the end of the life-time of this Parliament). Like the question of the enfranchisement of women under 30, the country would have to be consulted on it, and we are not going to the country just yet."

The *Star* is a responsible paper, and Members of the Government, even when unnamed, are usually credited with making responsible statements. So that the implications of this particular statement should not pass unnoticed. The question of the reform of the House of Lords is not a new one, but successive Governments have failed to deal with it, and the present Government seems to be in no particular hurry to tackle it. Our view is that women, equally with men, should come into every part of the Government of the country, and, at this time of day, when such an ever-increasing volume of social legislation comes before the Upper House, it is indefensible to exclude peeresses in their own right from a voice, a seat, and a vote in the House of Lords. When women are admitted, the reform of that House may well be considered, and it is quite possible that if peers took counsel with peeresses, some more definite proposals of reform than up to the present have been suggested will be submitted for consideration. We are most intrigued, however, by the statement made by this Member of the Government that the country will have to be consulted about the enfranchisement of women under 30. Is this proposal to be the Government's contribution to the Conference which it has promised for the consideration of the whole question of electoral reform? We certainly hope not, for we can conceive of nothing which would more arouse women's resentment. By its promise of a Conference on this subject, the present Government successfully killed Mr. Whiteley's Bill, last February, for the equal enfranchisement of women and men; it laid to rest for the time being all further agitation for equal enfranchisement inside the House of Commons, as well as in the country. The demand, however, for the enfranchisement of women at the same age and on the same terms as men is by no means dead in the country. Women expect to have equal voting rights with men at the next General Election, whenever it may come; and if by any mischance they fail to secure this elementary right of British citizenship during the lifetime of this Parliament, the supporters of the present Government will discover deadly opposition among the women whose first political object is to secure the equal enfranchisement of women with men. We think that the Prime Minister should be asked without delay what authority this "Member of the Government" had for making such an extraordinary statement in the hearing of the *Star's* political correspondent.

LICENSED PREMISES.

Last week the Government promised to announce the personnel of the Committee appointed to inquire into the State management of licensed premises, and Lady Astor asked whether, in view of the large number of women interested in this question, it would not be a wise thing to put a woman on that Committee. Mr. Locker-Lampson, speaking for the Government, said he thought there was going to be one. We ourselves think that there should certainly be more than one woman on this Committee.

LORDS *versus* LADIES.

Women found able champions of their cause in the Upper House last week when LORD ASTOR moved the Second Reading of the Peeresses Bill. It is true that on a free vote in the House the Second Reading was lost by two votes, 78 voted for it and 80 against it, but throughout the Debate there was a general feeling that the women's cause was won, despite the accidents of voting. It was unfortunate that at least two of the women's staunch supporters were unavoidably prevented from being present that afternoon—Lord Parmoor through illness, and Lord Haldane on account of family bereavement. If the voting had been equal, or even if the Second Reading had secured a small majority, it is hardly likely that the present Government would have given facilities to the Bill. In asking support for the Bill which stood in his name, LORD ASTOR said it was a Bill to do justice to certain ladies whom they believed entitled to sit in the House of Lords, a Bill to do justice to the other sex, and a Bill to do justice to that House. It might be said that a Bill of such importance, affecting the constitution and composition of their Lordships' House should be brought in not by a private member but by the Government of the day; but it seemed to him, if the Government did not do the right thing, that a private member should step in and remedy that omission. Under the Bill a Peeress in her own right would be entitled to receive a Writ of Summons to Parliament and vote as if she were a man; a Peeress in her own right, holding a Peerage in Scotland or Ireland, would be entitled to vote at the Election of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland and be elected as a representative of either of those two countries in the Upper House, and Peeresses in their own right would be on the same footing as Peers and would no longer be allowed to vote at election time.

LORD BANBURY moved the rejection of this Bill. He said that if a constituency returned a woman member to the House of Commons it had the power of rejecting her at the next Election, whereas once a Peeress was admitted to the Upper House, she would be there for the remainder of her life! He thought that a very strong reason for rejecting the Bill. Then there was a Cabinet Committee to deal with the reform of the House of Lords, so that it was premature for them, at the instance of a private member, to begin dealing with the King's Prerogative in such a drastic manner as Lord Astor proposed.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL supported the Bill. He did not consider that it infringed on the Prerogative of the Crown, and if the Lords disposed of the present sex disqualification, the Prerogative still remained. No new right was being proposed under the Bill, the proposal rather was to remove a disqualification which very few people outside the House nowadays considered to be either just or reasonable. He felt that not only had women a right to be heard on all those social questions which formed so large a portion of their deliberations, but also that those noble Lords—and there were many—who were interested also in those matters, had a right to demand to hear the women's view.

VISCOUNT CECIL supported the Bill. He pointed out that on every local body, every board of guardians, every district council, every county council, women could sit. They could sit in the House of Commons and on the Throne. It was only in their Lordships' House, that they could not sit, and he thought that was a difficult position to defend. Looking back on our history, there were women who would have been of the greatest value if they had had seats in the House of Lords, and in this connection Lord Cecil mentioned specially Florence Nightingale and Miss Octavia Hill.

LORD BIRKENHEAD opposed the Bill. He thought it absurd that their Lordships should be asked at a moment when a responsible Government was telling the House that they were intending to bring forward proposals for general reform, to adopt at the instance of a private member, a piecemeal proposal for conferring an exceptional and privileged position on a very limited

class of ladies, who were themselves the accident of an accident. He admitted, with regret, that we were living in changed times, but said he was absolutely unrepentant of every speech and every argument he had ever made in the last ten years in relation to that matter, although when the reform of the House of Lords was undertaken, and proposal was made in that House that women were to become eligible, either as nominated members or as elected members if the reform took the shape of election, he could not conceive that he could find any logical basis upon which successfully to defend his opposition to such a proposal.

LORD DE LA WARR who brought a message of regret from Lord Haldane that he was unable to be present to support the Second Reading, supported the Bill. He said that it placed a great responsibility upon their Lordships. The women concerned were few in number, but were dependent upon their Lordship's sense of justice and of what was right. He ventured to ask his fellow Peers whether it was or was not their desire to become that interesting historical museum which was apparently the uninspiring ideal of Lord Banbury.

LORD BUCKMASTER, in supporting the Bill, said that those ladies held Patents of Title which would entitle them if they were men to be summoned to that House as of right, and this Bill was simply directed to saying that they should be so summoned although they were women. Was it just, or was it unjust, that women should be admitted to the privileges they claimed? In his opinion it was eminently just. Women had their voice at the present moment in another place, and he asked their Lordships to say that they were entitled to have their voice heard there as well.

LORD MERRIVALE opposed the Bill. He said that the House was invited to do a thing it had never done before—to take upon itself by a legislative proposal to nominate persons to be added by the Sovereign. Their House had rested simply on the hereditary principle throughout all its existence. Why should they propose to distort and abuse it to-day because noble Lords, or feminist agitators outside, had not the patience to wait to have the question dealt with on the broad and comprehensive lines on which it should be dealt with if it was dealt with at all?

LORD LAMINGTON opposed the Bill. He visualised a crisis between the two Houses when it might be quite a simple matter to swamp the Upper House with the wives and daughters of Members of the House of Commons. The process might not be confined to wives or daughters, they might be inundated by a number of very seductive ladies!

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, who said he had come to the House with a very open mind on the subject, supported the Bill because he had not been able to discover from the discussion anything that could be called a reason sufficiently substantial to make him deny to those ladies that which he thought they were in justice entitled to receive. That did not prevent the Archbishop of Canterbury from voting against the Bill.

LORD SALISBURY opposed the Bill because it proposed to give the privilege of sitting and voting in that House to ladies who were never intended to receive it. He regretted the admission of women to a full burden of public life, not because he thought that the House of Commons or the House of Lords was thereby deteriorated, but because he thought it was bad for the country as a whole. Although, he said, that probably the first infraction was made by the Conservative Party, when, through the institution of the Primrose League, they persuaded women to take part in public life. Of course, everything else followed as a matter of course, and it was only a question of time.

OUR ADVERTISERS

like to know the results of their Advertisements. When writing them, mention THE VOTE.

FRIDAY,
MAY 29,
1925.

THE VOTE

ONE
PENNY
WEEKLY

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

Name

Address

THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn, W.C. 1.

ATTRACTIVE TOURS.

CONTINENTAL HOLIDAY "SUGGESTIONS" PROGRAMME for refined and inexpensive Travel sent FREE on application to readers of THE VOTE from "TOURS ATTRACTIVE," 71, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ARLINGTON TOURING CLUB. Conducted tours to Balearic Isles, Balkans, Corsica, Finland, Switzerland. WALKING TOURS, Tyrol, Provence, Norway. Moderate inclusive charges. Programme from 11 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2

CLUBS.

ISIS CLUB, 79, Fitzjohn's Avenue (2 minutes Hampstead Tube Station). Magnificent Reception Rooms. Central heating. Sunny bedrooms. Sandy soil. Lectures, dancing, listening-in. Telephone: Hampstead 2869.

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.

PIONEER CLUB, 12, Cavendish Place, Oxford Circus, W.1. Bedrooms. Debates. Concerts. Town Membership, £5 5s.; Professional and Country, £4 4s.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

WANTED.—Second-hand Clothing, best prices given; parcels sent, valued, and money sent by return. Stamped addressed envelope for reply.—RUSSELL, 100 Raby Street, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

REST AND HOLIDAYS.

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

BBROADSTAIRS.—"Homedale," Lloyd Road. Recommended Furnished Apartments. Near Sea. Moderate Terms. Attendance, Piano, Bedrooms, Sitting Rooms. Vacancies immediate.—Stamp, VAUGHAN.

COTSWOLD VILLAGE, near Stratford-on-Avon. Furnished Cottage, vacant, sunny. 6 rooms. Yearly, £1.1s. Monthly, £2 weekly.—COCK, 5, Priory Terrace, Cheltenham.

CORNWALL, near Perranporth.—Board-residence in Country Cottage. Bathroom. Modern sanitation. Few only received. 35/- weekly. Breakfast. Evening dinner, allowing for daily excursions.—Box 70, THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

MMARGATE'S TONIC AIR.—This is the place for you! Every comfort. Cosy. Ideal holiday accommodation. Near to the Sea. Moderate terms. MRS. WILTSHIRE, 29, Clarendon Road, Cliftonville.

VEGETARIAN SUMMER (1925) HOLIDAY CENTRE.—Weston-super-Mare. Large Modern Mansion. Charming grounds. Lovely views. Tennis. Croquet. Accommodation 70. Illustrated Prospectus from MR. F. de V. SUMMERS, 32, Sackville Street, London, W.1.

FFURNISHED. Summer months. Bed-sitting. Regent's Park. Usual conveniences. Box 99, THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

TO LET.

FFURNISHED COTTAGE, in Suffolk, 21/- weekly. Simply Decorated. Oak beams exposed.—Apply HAYLAND, The Peasant Shop, 41, Devonshire Street, Theobald's Road, W.C.1.

LLARGE, Comfortable, nicely Furnished Bedroom, with Board, and use of Dining and Drawing rooms. Large pretty garden, bath (h. & c.). Excellent cooking. Small refined family. Quick train service to City and Victoria (6 stations in all). Good 'bus service. Easy access to some of finest scenery in Kent. Would suit lady engaged in town during day, or two lady friends sharing (single beds). Moderate terms.—Write M.W.D., THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

PPART of Furnished House. South aspect. Bath, modern indoor sanitation, breezy, bracing, healthy.—11, Council Houses, Burton Bradstock, Dorset.

NOTICES.

INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED. Consult Miss H. M. BAKER, 275, High Holborn, W.C.1. Income Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all Descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 377.

FFELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, May 31st. 3.30. Music. Lecture: Norman Angell, Esq., on "The Sin of Stupidity." 6.30. Miss Maude Royden.

LLEARN TO MAKE MONEY by growing Angora Rabbit Wool, waiting market, 35/- lb.—LADY RACHEL BYNG, Sandhoe, Angora Farm, Hexham, Northumberland, takes non-resident lady apprentices.—Particulars for stamped addressed envelope.

SMART CUT, AND :: COSTUMES MADE
PERFECT TAILORING TO ORDER FROM
AT MODERATE :: :: 7 GUINEAS. :: ::
PRICES. :: :: ::

H. Melissen,

Ladies' Tailor,

PERSONAL ATTENTION.

62, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Prepaid Classified Advertisements

Number of Words.	Once.		Three Times.		Six Times.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
20	1	6	4	0	7	6
30	2	3	6	3	12	0
40	3	0	8	6	16	0

Displayed Advertisements,
8/- per inch.

Membership Application Form.

To be returned to The Secretary, 144, High Holborn, London, W.C.1;

Please enrol me as a Member of the Women's Freedom League.

Name

Address

I enclose £ : s. d. as my first Annual Subscription.

Minimum Annual Subscription, 1s.