

THE VOTE.
DEC. 23, 1927

OUR ADVICE TO PARTIES!

THE VOTE

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

VOL. XXVIII. No. 948. (Registered at
the G.P.O.)

ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1927

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

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

IN PARLIAMENT.

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

OUR ADVICE TO PARTIES!

EDINBURGH CORPORATION BILL.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL.

AT THE MINERVA CLUB: "Protection" for Women.

TEA AND POLITICS-UP-TO-DATE.

REPORT ON THE PHYSIQUE OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

BEST WISHES

FROM

THE LEAGUE AND "THE VOTE"

FOR

A Happy Christmas

TO

EVERY MEMBER AND READER.

"DARE TO BE FREE!"

Let us all enjoy our Holiday in good cheer at our long-overdue pledge, and with resolute determination for its speedy fulfilment.

FRENCHWOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE.

The following is translated from *La Française*, and gives an indication of the Parliamentary position in France of the question of the enfranchisement of Frenchwomen. *La Française* is the paper founded by Madame Jane Misme, and now managed by Madame Brunswicg. It says that, as already noted in a previous issue of *La Française*, discussion in the Senate of the question of the enfranchisement of women cannot take place before January. The President of Council has promised to support the granting of the vote to Frenchwomen after the Budget has been dealt with. With this notable example, other friends of woman's suffrage in the Senate met together and issued a note to the Press, to the following effect:—

The feminist group in the Senate met together on December 6th, under the presidency of M. Louis Martin. They discussed the introduction of the Marraud resolution on the question, and finally decided, unanimously, on the motion of M. Henry Cheron, on the reassembly in January to press for introduction and for time for debate.

On hearing of this, M. Proust, President of the Group for Woman's Suffrage in the Chamber of Deputies, called the extra-Parliamentary Committee appointed to deal with the question to a meeting on December 13th, at which all suffrage societies will, it is hoped, agree upon some definite concerted policy of action.

THAT OLD ENEMY PROTECTION.

Equal Rights reports the following Section of a Bill recently attempted in California and defeated by the work of the professional and business women of the State:—

Section 1. Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act limiting the hours of labour of females employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company; compelling each employer in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, or other establishment employing any female to provide suitable seats for all female employees and to permit them to use such seats when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment; and providing a penalty for failure, neglect, or refusal of the employer to comply with the provisions of this Act, and for permitting or suffering any overseer, superintendent, foreman, or other agent of any such employer to violate the provisions of this Act," approved March 22, 1911, as amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. No female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment or industry, laundry, hotel, public lodging-house, apartment house, hospital, sanatorium, relief home, or asylum, place of amusement, or restaurant, or bank, or general or professional office, insurance office, real estate office, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or in the operation of elevators in office buildings, or by any express or transportation company in this State, more than eight hours during any one day of twenty-four hours or more than forty-eight hours in one week. It shall be unlawful for any employer of labour to employ, cause to be employed, or permit any female employee to labour any number of hours whatever, with knowledge that such female has heretofore been employed within the same date and day of twenty-four hours in any establishment or industry and by any previous employer, for a period of time that will, combined with the period of time of employment by a previous employer, exceed eight hours; provided, that this shall not prevent the employment of any female in more than one establishment where the total number of hours worked by said employee does not exceed eight hours in any one day of twenty-four hours. If any female shall be employed in more than one such place, the total number of hours of such employment shall not exceed eight hours during any one day of twenty-four

hours or forty-eight hours in one week. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than eight hours during the twenty-four hours of one day, or forty-eight hours during any one week; provided further, that the provisions of this section in relation to hours of employment shall not apply to or affect graduate nurses in hospitals, nor the harvesting, curing, canning, or drying of any variety of perishable fruit, fish, or vegetable during such periods as may be necessary to harvest, cure, can, or dry said fruit, fish, or vegetable in order to save the same from spoiling.

IS A WOMAN A PERSON?

Women in Quebec are considered wise enough to have a voice in the affairs of the whole Dominion of Canada, but not wise enough to have any say about the affairs in their own province. At the present time, the question "Is a Woman a Person?" is being discussed in Quebec. A great deal depends upon the answer. If a woman is a legal "person," there is nothing to prevent her being appointed to the Senate, to which she is at present held to be ineligible. As a "person," she ought to have the Provincial vote and the right to qualify herself for any position or profession which she might choose, and to fill such position and practise such profession when qualified. Five women recently asked the Department of Justice for an interpretation of the word "person." Did it mean female as well as male, and the matter is being referred to the Supreme Court of Canada at their February sitting. We shall all look forward to its answer!

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

The Annual Conference of the National Union of Women Teachers will be held in the Town Hall, Chester, January 3rd to 6th. This Conference will be opened by the Mayor of Chester, and speeches will be given by the Bishop of Chester, Mrs. E. K. Paget, J.P., Canon Thomas, O.B.E., M.A., Principal of the Diocesan Men's Training College, F. J. Baxton, Esq., representing the Free Churches, Councillor Phyllis Brown, J.P., M.A., and John Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Education Committee. Mrs. Elizabeth Tidswell will be inducted as President for the coming year.

Resolutions concerning equal pay and equal opportunities will be dealt with; the hardship which is inflicted on head-teachers owing to the down-grading of their schools, and protests against the payment of salaries on average attendance; extension of the franchise; staffing and size of classes, school buildings and playing-fields, cinemas, continued education, and the raising of the school-leaving age.

THIS FREEDOM!

From *Opportunity*, the organ of the Federation of Women Civil Servants, we learn that this Federation has been notified by the Registrar-General that its affiliations to the following bodies must cease:—The London and National Society for Women's Service, The Six Point Group, The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, The Consultative Committee of Women's Organisations, The British Commonwealth League, and the National Council of Women. The disaffiliations are under Clause 4 of Part I of the Schedule to the Regulations under the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, which says that an approved Civil Service organisation "must not be associated directly or indirectly with any political Party organisation." The only thing for non-Party women's organisations to do, of course, is to work with renewed vigour for equal status, equal opportunities and equal pay for women and men within the Civil Service. We are sure that the societies to which the Federation of Women Civil Servants was affiliated, and the Women's Freedom League, which has no outside organisation affiliated to it, will be keener than ever to help women Civil Servants to secure this measure of equality with their male colleagues.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Wife's Torts (Husband's Liability).

CAPT. A. EVANS (U., Cardiff) asked the Home Secretary if, in view of the dissatisfaction at the state of the law respecting the liability of the husband for the wife's torts, he will consider an alteration in the law with regard to the same? SIR V. HENDERSON (Under-Secretary, Home Office): A Bill for the purpose of altering the law on this matter was introduced by the Lord Chancellor in another place in 1925, and passed through all its stages there, but, unfortunately, it was impossible to find time for it in this House in that year, and the exigencies of Parliamentary business have prevented the Government since then from proceeding with the matter. My noble Friend will give further consideration to the matter with a view to seeing whether it is possible to proceed with it in the Session of 1928.

The Price of Coal.

MR. OLIVER (Lab., Ilkeston) asked the Secretary for Mines whether he is now in a position to make a statement respecting the recent increase in the London coal prices? COLONEL LANE FOX: The present increase of 2s. per ton in retail prices in Central London is not due to an increase in pithead prices. The explanation given by the coal merchants, who came as individuals in response to my invitation to the Coal Merchants' Federation and the Co-operative Societies, was that, in the early part of the summer, they reduced retail prices by 10s. to 11s. per ton, which was more than justified by the reduction in pit prices. This was done in an attempt to buy back domestic trade, which they felt they had lost in consequence of the installation of electric stoves, gas stoves, and oil stoves in households during the stoppage last year, and, secondly, to meet the request of the collieries that they should encourage summer trade as much as possible this year in order to keep miners employed. The public took advantage of these reduced prices to a greater extent than was expected, with the result, the merchants state, that they lost more heavily during the summer than is usual, and more heavily than they had anticipated. The merchants state: "The present advance must be taken in conjunction with the large reduction in the summer and as an endeavour to restore this section of the coal industry to an economic basis."

Against this, it must be stated that the increase of 2s. is not universal. Two large Co-operative Societies and at least one large firm of merchants, with a few local trolley-price exceptions, have not increased prices. A comparison of the margins between pithead prices and retail prices at this period of 1924 and 1927 shows that, without the last 2s. rise, the margins in favour of the coal merchants are higher now than in 1924. In these circumstances, I am not satisfied that the 2s. per ton increase in retail prices in Central London put into force on November 29th by the majority of the merchants was justified. MR. OLIVER: In view of the opinion expressed in the answer, can the hon. and gallant Gentleman say what steps he proposes to take to see that prices are not raised? COL. LANE-FOX: The Government have no power to control retail prices. The whole of the merchants have not made this increase, and the public, if sufficiently interested in the matter, can deal with the matter effectively by refusing to pay more than the prices current before November 29th. MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE (Lab., Leicester, W.): In view of the statement of the Minister that the Government have no power in this matter, will the Government consider the advisability of taking power to deal with it? COL. LANE-FOX: I think we should wait, first of all, to see whether the public is not capable of dealing with the situation.

Although the Liberal list is not made up, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the President of the Women's National Liberal Federation, has been adopted, and other names mentioned are Mrs. Wintringham, Mrs. Walter Runciman, Miss Megan Lloyd George—who will stand in all probability for a Welsh constituency—and Lady Emmott.

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

The *Yorkshire Herald* gives the following list of women of the three Parties who have already been adopted as candidates for Parliament:—

Viscountess Astor, who sits for the Sutton Division of Plymouth, will contest her constituency again at the next election, and the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., will be the Conservative candidate for Perth and Kinross. Lady Iveagh, who was returned for Southend a fortnight ago, and Mrs. Hilton Philipson, Member for Berwick-on-Tweed, will each stand; and the Hon. Mrs. Laurence Brodrick, who fought the Denbigh Division in 1922, will contest that seat again. Mrs. Pankhurst, the veteran woman suffrage leader of militant days, is working in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney, and the Hon. Mary Pickford, a daughter of the late Lord Sterndale, will stand for a Lancashire Division.

Other Conservative candidates are Miss M. L. K. Jones, who was defeated in the Ardwick Division of Manchester in the October, 1924, election, and will stand for Ardwick again; and Miss Irene Ward, the prospective candidate for Morpeth, Northumberland. Miss Ward, who is one of the younger Conservative women with expert knowledge of the coal industry and of north-country industrial conditions generally, has travelled a great deal to study economic conditions abroad. She polled 10,500 votes at the last election against Mr. Robert Smillie, the Socialist Member.

The three women Socialist Members—Miss Margaret Bondfield, Wallsend, Northumberland; Miss Susan Lawrence, East Ham, North; and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Middlesbrough—head the Socialist Party lists. Lady Cynthia Mosley will stand for Stoke-on-Trent, and Lady Clare Annesley, an aunt of the Earl of Annesley, has been allotted to Bristol, West.

Many of the prospective candidates have had General Election experience. Dr. Ethel Bentham, who has been adopted for Islington, East, has stood in that constituency since the 1922 election. Mrs. Barbara Ayrton Gould, who contested Lambeth, North, in 1922, goes now to Northwich (Cheshire), and Miss Picton-Turberville, who fought North Islington in 1922 and Stroud in 1924, will stand at the next election for the Wrekin Division of Salop. Miss Picton-Turberville is a well-known social worker, a member of the National Council of Women, and an ardent advocate for the admission of women to Holy Orders.

Miss Dorothy Jewson, who will contest Norwich, was member for that constituency from 1923 to 1924, and was defeated at the last General Election by Sir E. Hilton Young. Dr. Marion Phillips, the chief woman organiser of the Socialist Party, who took degrees in economics at both the University of Melbourne and London University, goes to the Sunderland Division of Durham, and Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, who wrote short lives of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Miss Margaret Bondfield, and Miss Mary McArthur, is the candidate for Blackburn, Lancashire.

Miss Jessie Stephen, who is described as a domestic servant and a journalist, and who was the candidate for South Portsmouth in 1923 and 1924, has been endorsed again for that constituency, and Dr. Stella Churchill, the candidate for North Hackney in 1924, will stand for Brentford and Chiswick.

Mrs. Mary Ann Mercer, who was the first woman Mayor of Birkenhead and contested the Fairfield Division in 1924, will stand for Birkenhead. Mrs. R. Townsend has been endorsed for Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and Miss Kate F. Spurrell, the candidate for Totnes in 1924, for the same division. Miss Spurrell is a teacher and an ex-president of the Plymouth Branch of the National Union of Teachers.

Mrs. C. F. Streeton, of Tonbridge, has been adopted by Aldershot; Mrs. H. J. Massingham, by East Hampshire; Mrs. P. Cusden, of Reading, by Henley; Miss Ruby Part, of Clifton, Bristol, by Wells, Somerset; Mrs. N. Shimmin, of Leyton, by Salisbury; Miss Eleanor Stewart, of Edinburgh, by North Midlothian and Peebles; and Mrs. La Chard, for West Lewisham.

THE VOTE.

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, 1927.

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

Telegrams: "DESPARD, Museum 1429, London."
Telephone: MUSEUM 1429.

EDITORIAL.

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

OUR ADVICE TO PARTIES!

The Third Session of the present Parliament came to an end this week. On February 7th, the Fourth Session will begin, and all women who have worked for women's political equality with men look forward to the announcement in the King's Speech of the Government's plans to fulfil its promise to place an Equal Franchise measure on the Statute Book in time to give women equal voting rights with men at the next General Election. Women's views on that announcement will be expressed at the Public Meeting arranged by the Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee at Caxton Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 8th; and every reader of THE VOTE who can make it possible to be in London that evening must make sure of being present at this meeting. Next year will be one of great political activity. All Parties will be preparing for the coming General Election and selecting their candidates to contest the various seats. How many women will be among those candidates? At present there are seven women Members of the House of Commons out of a total membership of 615. When women have the Parliamentary vote at the same age and on the same terms as men, as promised by the Prime Minister, at the next General Election, there will be 2,250,000 more women voters than men. Is it reasonable to expect that women then will continue to be satisfied with only seven representatives of their own sex in the House of Commons, and no woman Member at all in the House of Lords? England sends 492 Members to the Lower House, but only six of them are women; Scotland sends 74, one of them a woman; but Wales with its 36 Members, and Northern Ireland with 13, send no woman. The Conservative and Unionist Party has four women in the House of Commons, the Labour Party three women, and the Liberal Party no woman and fewer prospective women candidates than either of the other Parties, in spite of its oft-repeated assurance that it will have 500 candidates at the next General Election. Women's organisations have frequently urged the various political Parties to put forward more women candidates, especially where there is a reasonable chance of the candidate winning the seat. We firmly believe that if they would do this, the woman, particularly at the next election, would prove the victor more easily than a man candidate in doubtful constituencies. It would be good policy for any Party if it had a woman member with a record of local public service to her credit, to put her forward as a Parliamentary candidate, support her with the whole Party vote, and secure for her the votes of men and women unattached to any Party who have appreciated her work and among whom she is popular. If every Party would do this at once, we are convinced that there would be many more women Members in the next Parliament, and their training and experience in public work outside would be of inestimable value inside the House. If Parties will not do this, and remain content to place all the remotest possibilities of success in the hands of men candidates, women's organisations will have to consider very seriously putting forward women

candidates in the constituencies, where, if they cannot win, the women will, at any rate, split the other votes and bring confusion into the various political camps until all Parties realise that they had better give women more chances than they have at present of winning political honours.

EDINBURGH CORPORATION BILL.

On Saturday, December 17th, as was expected, this Bill was lodged at the Private Bills Office. It may be introduced either in the Lords or the Commons, but the decision will not be taken for some weeks.

The Bill embodies the Clause 71 (dealing with venereal disease) which the Corporation was obliged to drop out of its recent Provisional Order. This Clause gives to the Medical Officer of Health compulsory powers of requiring persons believed to be infectious from venereal disease to undergo treatment until cured or non-infectious. Penalties are provided for disobedience. This new principle of compulsion and penalisation introduced suddenly into our present successful system of free, voluntary, confidential treatment of venereal disease cannot but be a hindrance to the fight against the disease, as it will tend to concealment and delay in seeking advice. It is one of those attractive-looking short cuts to perfection which lead into a morass.

But we oppose it most vehemently because these measures seem fated, in practice, to be used against women rather than men, and against a special class of women—those who are supposed to be prostitutes; and special measures to ensure that women shall be immoral without being diseased involve the public body administering them in the system of State Regulation of Vice—the useless and iniquitous system which does not lessen but encourages immorality, and has been repudiated by the British nation.

For these reasons, we have already written to many Members of Parliament, asking them to watch for the Bill and to oppose it, and we shall be ready with the strongest opposition at all further stages of the Bill.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL.

We have always urged that women should be on the Board of Management of all general hospitals in which women and children form the majority of patients, and, more particularly, of women's hospitals. The Harrow Road Lock Hospital for Women has 170 female patients, yet no woman is on its Board of Management, and the Ladies' Committee, after many disputes with the present Board, has ceased to exist. We have received from the solicitors acting for the former Ladies' Committee a statement of charges which emphasise more clearly than ever the urgent need for the appointment of women to this Lock Hospital's Board of Management. The first charge is that the Board exercises no effective control over the management of the Hospital. If women were on it, this would surely not be the case. Other charges are: that the management of the staff is unsatisfactory, and that the staff are overworked and underpaid. We can quite believe this, especially when we consider the further charge "that the Ladies' Committee of the Hospital has not been allowed to perform the functions contemplated by the laws of the Hospital and the memorandum issued by the authority of the Board." The sooner a public inquiry is made into these and other charges of mismanagement quoted by the Ladies' Committee, the better, but we insist that the root cause of all the trouble is the fact that there are no women on the Board of Management. In the case of the London Lock Hospital for Women, this is especially desirable, for it aims not only at giving its patients medical treatment, but also moral treatment and opportunity for reform. This is surely work which calls for the help and understanding of women, and we appeal to the Governors, with whom the responsibility of election rests, to see that suitable women are placed on the Board of Management at the earliest possible date.

AT THE MINERVA CLUB. "PROTECTION" OF WOMEN.

Under the excellent and impartial chairmanship of Miss Lucy Bell, a very interesting debate was held last Saturday afternoon at the Minerva Club. Miss Marian Reeves proposed "That protective legislation for women is undesirable," and this was opposed by Dr. Marion Phillips. The following points were made by Miss Reeves:—

Protective legislation for the woman worker is undesirable, because it is detrimental to her status as citizen. As citizens, women want "Fair field and no favour." Women should be legislated for as citizens and not classed with "Children and young persons." Artificial legislation tends to keep women as the subject sex, and restricts choice of occupation; it also tends to relegate women to lowest-paid jobs. It is contended that weight-lifting is work unfit for women owing to sex disability, but a recent Government Report states that the fixed loads are well within the capacity of women. A woman is usually self-protective, and would avoid danger in this sort of work as she would in cleaning moving machinery. This is not more dangerous for women than for men. Women should not be debarred from house decorating; there is no known case of lead poisoning among women engaged in this trade, which is a very pleasant and desirable one. Instructions issued to workers in this trade also give a sure guarantee of safety if complied with, and should be equally effective for men and women. Competition is the sole cause of this piece of legislation. Good,

safe conditions for all workers in all trades should be made by co-operation between employer and employed. Dr. Marion Phillips said it was difficult to answer Miss Reeves because factory legislation is no new thing, and the new Government Bill would probably be much the same as others. It was foolish to say that women were classed with children and young persons because children are not employed in industry. Industrial women want protective legislation. No physical test is applied to persons applying for work, and some general regulation is absolutely necessary to prevent exploitation by employers. Women need protective legislation because, unlike men, they have no trade union strength behind them. The woman worker is not free to struggle, and must have the backing of the law. Women are not as tough as men. Potential mothers particularly need protective legislation. Without it they would not be allowed to rest six weeks before and six weeks after confinement. Restrictions made by protective legislation really act against employers. Answering questions, Miss Reeves said: "The potential mother is really the best judge of what is safe for herself"; "It is safest for the community to see that no particular section or sex is sheltered"; "There is no protective legislation against nightwork for nurses"; "Women must have freedom of choice."

When the vote was taken, the motion was carried by 22 for, and 7 against—a majority of 15.

TEA AND POLITICS-UP-TO-DATE.

Our last Tea and Politics-up-to-date until next Session of Parliament was held at the Minerva Club, on Wednesday, December 14th, when Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, President of the Women's Freedom League, was the speaker. She dealt particularly with two outstanding features in the political world—one, the proposed indenturing of child labour in Southern Rhodesia; the other, protective legislation specially applied to women. Taking the first of these, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence said that there were two Bills on the subject, one already ratified, the other still to be so. She explained that, although Southern Rhodesia had self-government, the Home Government reserved the right to present measures concerning the treatment of the natives to the Home Parliament. The first Bill allowed the indenturing of native boys and girls under the age of 14, but with no minimum age stated. The Farmers' Association had been behind this Bill, in the interests of cheap and docile labour. In the mica minefield a large portion of the labour was "piccaninni," and in many cases mothers' rations were issued, so that mothers would live near and so enable the children to be employed. It was now, owing to this Bill, possible to make it compulsory on native children to work where ordered, girls being for the first time included in such legislation, and whipping being allowed for boys under 14 without any charge being made or trial held. It was obvious that to include girls up to 14 in such compulsory labour raised danger of sexual difficulties.

The second Bill, not yet ratified by the Home Parliament, dealt with the control of natives, and was, in a sense, supplementary and additional to the first Bill. It gives power to the Native Commissioner to act as prosecutor, judge, and jury in cases against himself. Crimes for which he is given these powers over any native are "insolent or contemptuous behaviour," "disobedience to a reasonable order," etc. The Commissioner has full power, and may order any male under 16 to be whipped. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence characterised this second Bill as even worse than the first, and urged action to prevent its ratification. She said that Mr. Pethick-Lawrence intended to continue to press, by means of questions, for its further consideration and rejection, and she read some questions put and answers given recently in the House on the first Bill. She

pointed out that the National Women's Liberal Federation had discussed the first Bill and had protested against it, and were considering further action; and added that the non-Party women might well take effective action in the matter.

Passing then to protective legislation confined to women, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence expressed the view that the two opposing sides in this matter quite misunderstood each other, and that those who were against differential protection should alter their method of approach to it; should, in fact, press for a Commission of Inquiry in order to collect and collate scientific data. At present, each side simply contradicted the statements of the other side. She reminded her audience of Mrs. Sidney Webb's words in the Minority Report, "to sweep away all special differentiation between men and women," written ten years ago; and instanced the complete forgetting of such a view in the recent exclusion of women from the painting trade without any inquiry having been made at all. She said that the Labour Party supported special protection; the trade unions supported it; the working women supported it; and they considered the anti-protectionists as reactionaries. She declared that we should no longer rely on abstract theories, but should instead concentrate on obtaining data on concrete cases of hardship.

Miss Underwood then announced the next Tea and Politics-up-to-date, to be held on February 8th; the Equal Political Rights meeting the same night, to decide action after hearing the King's Speech; and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship meeting on March 8th, during their Annual Conference.

Many questions followed, some on native labour, some on protective legislation, and it was made clear that support of the feminist view was frowned on by Labour officials, who were, by their actions, showing that their citadel of sex differentiation was decidedly shaken. Instructions were reported to have been issued to branches to have no feminist speakers within their doors—instructions resented by, at any rate, some of the recipients.

A pleasant and successful last little Sale of the season took place before and after the meeting. Many thanks to all our helpers—Miss Berry, Mrs. J. R. Knight, Mrs. Pierotti, Mrs. Pritchard, and Miss Trotter.

FRIDAY,
DEC. 23,
1927.

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.

TO LET.

CARAVAN, furnished, to let. Sussex.—Apply **NEWMAN**, 26, St. Ann's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

TO THE OWLS AND OTHERS.—Large, beautifully furnished house given up to workers, ladies, 5 minutes from Hyde Park. Hot and cold water in bedrooms; 25/- bed and breakfast (liberal), 2 in room, lounges.—Box 123, "THE VOTE" Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

22, OLD BURLINGTON STREET, W.1.—Furnished Suites and Bedrooms, attendance; quiet; central. Gerrard 3101. Terms moderate.

BARNES, S.W.—Well-furnished Half Flat to let, sitting-room, single bedroom, use kitchen, bath (geyser), phone, gas fire, electric light, garden; charming outlook; close river; 12 minutes Kensington Gardens, 10 minutes Barnes Common. Suit business or professional woman. Terms. £2 2s. weekly, nett.—Apply Box "H.N.," THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

SURREY.—Rest Cure or Residence. Two (only) guests or semi-invalids wanted, in comfortable, artistic, modern cottage. Delicious Reform Food. Delightfully sheltered and sunny in winter. Garage, but no car.—"Woodhaven," top of Box Hill (London 20 miles).

RYE, SUSSEX.—Very comfortable winter quarters at specially reduced terms offered to one or two ladies or gentlemen. Modern equipment; quiet and sunny; would suit literary or artistic people. Between November and March.—B., THE VOTE Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FLAT.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Part woman worker's. Furnished, every comfort; share kitchen; bath. Telephone. 21/- weekly.—Write **HAY**, 32, Alma Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTTED CREAM, 3/- lb., post free. Furnished House to let at **NEWQUAY**, 5 rooms; also Flat.—Apply **SELSEY**, St. Stephen's, St. Austell, Cornwall.

EDUCATIONAL.

"**A**UTO-EDUCATION," 46, Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1. **DR. JESSIE WHITE** invites parents and teachers to consult her as to Teaching Appliances.

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.

BATH.—2 miles, ¼ hour by tram. Vegetarian Guest House. Large garden; plentiful fruit; electric light. Good excursion centre. From £2 5s.—**TOLLEMACHE**, Bathaston.

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

HOVE.—Furnished Apartments.—Bed and Sitting Room. Cooking and attendance. Recommended. Suit one lady.—"B.," 46, York Road.

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.

WANTED.

REQUIRED POST.—Journalistic, Secretarial, or as Organiser. Part or full time.—**EVELYN A. HAMBLING**, Eastern Cottage, King's Holt, Gornshill, Surrey.

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

CLUBS.

HAMPSTEAD.—Lansdowne House. Rooms unfurnished, for Ladies only, with Club advantages. Rent 15/- to 30/- per week.—Apply **SECRETARY**, Lansdowne House, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.

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.

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 0377.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Lectures, classes, and private lessons. Saturday Speech Club.—**MISS LUCY BELL**, Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Tel.: Museum 4791.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, December 25th, 1927. 6.30 p.m. Mrs. Binns: "Sky-sign or Star?"

FOR SALE.

NEW Brick Bungalow, double-fronted, square bays; verandah; six rooms, bath (h. & c.); inside sanitation; Co.'s water; good bus service; pretty piece woodland; ¾ acre. Price freehold, £650. £500 mortgage obtainable.—**MOCKFORD**, Eastcote, Kingsnorth, Ashford, Kent.

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.

HOTEL.

MONTAGUE HOTEL, Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C. First-class accommodation; room, breakfast and attendance from 7s. 6d. En pension from 3 guineas.—Phone: Museum 4660. (Highly Recommended.)

GOOD'S CAMEO CORNER

SPECIALISE IN

ANCIENT INTAGLIOS RUSSIAN ENAMELS
ANTIQUE CAMEOS OLD IVORIES
STONE CARVINGS GEORGIAN SILVER
ORIENTAL JEWELS RARE SNUFF BOXES
Etc., etc.

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

We buy entire collections or single specimens to any amount for cash.

Phone: Museum 4296.

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, 1/-