

THE VOTE

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

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ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 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.

XXXII.—OUR WOMEN MAYORS.

THE MARCHIONESS TOWNSHEND OF RAYNHAM, Mayor of King's Lynn.

For the second time, the historic seaport of King's Lynn has elected a woman as its chief citizen. The Marchioness Townshend of Raynham, Lady of Lynn, has the distinction of being the first Townshend Mayor.

Lady Townshend—an enthusiast on all projects for the betterment of the conditions under which the working-classes live—declares that her outlook on life has been greatly influenced by Mrs. Pankhurst, with whom she came in contact as prospective Conservative candidate for Whitechapel. One of Lady Townshend's first acts on becoming Mayor was to go into a working-class street and pay door-to-door visits. This she intends doing throughout her year of office. The result of this personal contact with the less fortunate citizens is that she has won the affection and trust of the working people, and is able to approach their difficulties with understanding. She declares that one of the chief happinesses of her office is the mutual sympathy between herself and the citizens of King's Lynn.

Lady Townshend takes a keen interest in education, in welfare work, and in the social activities of King's Lynn. She was instrumental in sending 3,000 children to the pantomime this Christmas, and intends to get the children to good films when they are being shown.

Although Lady Townshend is a Conservative, she admits relief at being without politics for a year, as she now has an opportunity of studying the point of view of other parties; she sees good in each. Lady Townshend is anxious for more women to be returned to Parliament, and criticises the method by which candidates are at present elected. In her opinion, a Parliamentary candidate—as in the case of a Mayor—should be a man or woman who has won the respect and trust of the electors and has a thorough knowledge of the neighbourhood.

She feels that many a good Member is lost by the present party machinery.

Lady Townshend's work among the working-classes of King's Lynn has made her feel definitely that life must be lived for other people. She is convinced that if those who never look beyond pleasure and the claims of society life, took the trouble to visit the houses of the people and see for themselves, they would not be so heedless. Many, she believes, avoid probing into these things, because they know that,

once they have been probed, there is no turning back.

The office of Mayor gives the holder an excellent opportunity to get in touch with the affairs of the town and to find out what is needed for its improvement.

Lady Townshend considers the Mayoral office a most romantic and interesting one. She thinks the old world pomp and circumstance connected with it has a usefulness in reminding citizens of the traditions of the past. She would like to see the port improved and regain some of its old prosperity.

King's Lynn has a progressive Borough Council, the members of which are one and all earnest workers, with the true interests of the town at heart. Lady Townshend describes the port as extremely loyal and devoted to the interests of this country. She herself has become much devoted

to its citizens, and is ambitious to foster all the schemes they are eager to promote.

Her wishes for King's Lynn are expressed in her Christmas message:—

“May your ships come sailing in
Safely into the port of Lynn,
Safely in from the darkling night,
Where there is peace and love and light,
In the shelter of Christmas harbour.”



Photo by]

[Lafayette.

THE MAYOR OF KING'S LYNN.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Congratulations to Mrs. Hugh Dalton M.P.!

On February 8th, Mrs. Hugh Dalton (Lab.) headed the poll at the by-election for the Bishop Auckland Division. The figures were as follows:—

Mrs. Hugh Dalton (Lab.)	14,797
Mr. A. C. Curry (Lib.)	7,725
Mr. H. Thompson (Con.)	3,357
Lab. Majority	7,072

We warmly congratulate the ninth woman member of the House of Commons.

Congratulations to Miss C. Neal, L.L.A.

Miss C. Neal, member of the Executive Committee of the Women's Freedom League, has been elected as a Teacher Representative on the Court of Governors of the University Colleges of South Wales.

The Only Woman Witness.

Lady Lugard, who died recently, took part in the Klondyke gold rush, and was the one woman witness at the Jameson Raid inquiry.

Women Co-opted to Corporation of London Committee.

The Corporation of London (on which there are no women members) have again co-opted Lady Cooper and Miss Crosby, former Lady Mayoresses, to their Sanitary Committee, to carry out the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, and also work in connection with the Tuberculosis After-Care Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

Women's Lifeboat Service.

"Kitty Brown," of Cresswell, who has died at the age of 79, took her part, with the other women of Cresswell, in launching the lifeboat whenever there was a call for help.

She held a lifeboat helper's badge, and shared the distinction with other women of the village of receiving from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution a certificate in recognition of her services.

1,000th Ship Launched by a Woman.

The 1,000th ship built by Messrs. William Gray & Co., Ltd., of West Hartlepool, was launched recently by Mrs. Jane Cambridge, the wife of a carpenter employed by the firm for 49 years.

All India gives Votes to Women.

The Legislative Councils of Behar and Orissa have now followed the example of all the other provinces in India by extending the franchise to women.

Women Trade Commissioners.

Miss Gudrun Carlson, of Minneapolis, has been appointed a United States Trade Commissioner. She will be stationed at Oslo, Norway. Two others, Miss A. Viola Smith and Miss Elizabeth Hume, are already serving at Shanghai and Rome, respectively.

Dutch Women.

The Dutch Branch of the International Union for the scientific study of the problems of population has two women members—Dr. M. A. van Herwerden and Dr. Tine Tammes. Dr. M. A. van Herwerden is a member of the Executive Committee.

Special Issues of "Our Women Mayors":—XXXI. Mrs. M. B. Andrewes Uthwatt, O.B.E., Mayor of Sandwich, Dec. 28th, 1928; XXX. Councillor Miss Justina, Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon, Dec. 14th, 1928; XXIX. Councillor Miss Robinson, Mayor of Christchurch, Nov. 30th, 1928; XXVIII. Miss Violet Markham, J.P., Mayor of Chesterfield, October 19th, 1928; XXVII. Alderman Mrs. B. M. Drapper, Mayor of Deptford, July 20th, 1928; XXVI. Councillor Elizabeth Lund, Mayor of Pudsey, March 23rd, 1928; XXV. Councillor Mrs. Jenkins, Mayor of Tenby, March 9th, 1928; XXIV. Mrs. Stuart Shaw, Mayor of Lichfield, February 24th, 1928; XXIII. Mrs. John W. Greene, Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds, January 13th, 1928; XXII. Margaret Beavan Lord Mayor of Liverpool, November 25th, 1927; XXI. Councillor Miss Hudson J.P., Mayor of Epsom, June 24th, 1927; XX. Councillor Mrs. Coxon, Mayor of King's Lynn, March 26th, 1926; XIX. Mrs. F. J. Simpson, Mayor of Higham Ferrers, Northampton, February 26th, 1926; XVIII. Councillor Miss Lucy Dales, Mayor of Dunstable, January 22nd, 1926; XVII. Councillor Miss Edith Neville, M.B.E., J.P., Mayor of Lincoln, December 11th, 1925; XVI. Alderman Miss Smeed, J.P., Mayor of Acton, October 30th, 1925; XV. Dame Catherine Hunt, D.B.E., J.P., Mayor of Colchester, March 6th, 1925; XIV. Miss Margaret Wix, Mayor of St. Albans, February 13th, 1925; XIII. Mrs. Eva Hartree, Mayor of Cambridge, January 30th, 1925; XII. Mrs. Ethel Leach, J.P., Mayor of Great Yarmouth, January 16th, 1925; XI. Mrs. M. A. Mercer, Mayor of Birkenhead, December 19th, 1924; X. Miss C. Maude Eve, Mayor of Stoke Newington, November 24th, 1924; IX. Miss Ethel Mary Colman, Lord Mayor of Norwich, January 11th, 1924; VIII. Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills, D.B.E., Mayor of Ramsgate, January 4th, 1924; VII. Councillor Mrs. Alderton, J.P., Mayor of Colchester, November 9th, 1923; VI. Miss Beatrice Cartwright, J.P., Mayor of Brackley, Northants, December 15th, 1922; V. Mrs. Ada Salter, Mayor of Bermondsey, December 1st, 1922; IV. Councillor Miss Clara Winterbotham, M.B.E., Mayor of Cheltenham, September 15th, 1922; III. Councillor Miss Christina Hartley, Mayor of Southport, Lancs, August 11th, 1922; II. Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Mayor of Honiton, Devon, July 7th, 1922; I. Mrs. Ellen Chapman, Mayor of Worthing, June 2nd, 1922.

Woman Opera Conductor.

Gertrud Hrdliczka, a 24 year-old Viennese musician, has been engaged as operatic coach and assistant conductor by the Augsburg Opera, after having successfully directed orchestras in Vienna, Bruenn, and Johannesburg.

Municipal Votes for Greek Women?

The *Star* reports that M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, has informed a delegation from a women's organisation that women will be granted the vote at municipal elections.

Schools for Turkish Girls.

Flore Boccart, a Belgian educational expert, has been invited to Turkey, by Gazi Mustapha Kemal, to start vocational schools for girls.

Demand for Turkish Women Workers.

It is estimated that 40,000 Turkish women in Constantinople are engaged in industrial, commercial and professional work. As a consequence of the adoption of the new alphabet, they are in constant demand as typists, accountants and secretaries.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN HUNGARY.

Hungary has an original method of according the vote to women. Only women over thirty who can prove that they have passed examinations of University standard, or women over thirty who have passed six forms of the elementary school and been in possession of Hungarian citizenship for ten years, and lived at least two years in the same community, are entitled to the franchise. A woman of less education has a voice in the national government providing she has three legitimate children living, or sufficient income out of her own private property to maintain her household. Such discrimination in the case of women is grossly unfair.

BURMESE WOMEN'S DEPUTATION.

Last week the Simon Commission at Rangoon received a deputation of the women of Burma headed by a Parsee barrister, Miss Coomee Dautra, as spokeswoman. It was pointed out to the Commission that the women of Burma observed no *purdah*, that they were mostly literate and that they mixed freely with the opposite sex. They owned estates and carried on business on their own account, yet they were denied the right to enter the Legislative Council. They asked for the removal of this disability.

In Sympathy.

We send our warm sympathy to one of our earliest members, Mrs. Sparrow, in the loss of her husband, Mr. Sylvester Sparrow, who died at 43, Black Lion Lane, Ravenscourt Park, W. Mr. Sparrow, an artist and worker in stained glass, was a prominent member of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, and many old members of the Women's Freedom League will gratefully recall Mr. Sparrow's never failing kindness, courtesy and helpfulness in pre-suffrage days.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Women Police.

SIR ROBERT THOMAS (Lib., Anglesey) asked the Home Secretary whether he has received a resolution from the National Union of Teachers' Annual Conference, asking that more policewomen be enrolled for the special purpose of patrolling public parks, for the protection of women and children, and in the interest of public morals: and will he consider this? SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS: I have received the resolution. The question of increasing the number of policewomen is a matter for the several police authorities concerned. So far as regards the Metropolitan Police District (where the Secretary of State is himself the police authority) I have the whole question under consideration.

Women Electors (India).

MR. WELLOCK (Lab., Stourbridge) asked the Under-Secretary for India the approximate number of women electors to the central and each of the provincial legislatures in India, and the percentage these figures represent of the total electorate? EARL WINTERTON: I cannot give these figures for the Central Legislature, but the following are the particulars for the provincial councils:—

Province.	Number of Women Voters.	Percentage to total electorate.
Madras	116,522	8.46
Bombay	39,133	5.03
Bengal	37,830	3.23
United Provinces ...	51,056	3.19
Punjab	17,626	2.50
Bihar and Orissa ...	Women not eligible to vote	
Central Provinces ...	Women were not eligible at the last election	
Assam	No separate record kept	
Burma	101,977	5.59

Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (Staff).

MR. T. GRIFFITHS (Lab., Pontypool) asked the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that at the Navy, Army and Air Force Institution, Salisbury, male employees are being dismissed and women substituted; can he state the number of men so displaced and the reason for this action; and whether, before taking this action, regard was had to the desirability of employing men rather than women in canteens catering for military camps? SIR L. WORTHINGTON EVANS: As regards the first part of the question, the details regarding staff of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes are matters for the Board of Management, and I have no information about the case to which the hon. Member refers. On the general question of policy, it is recognised that for certain duties in canteens, such as those of waitresses, women are more suitable than men. Subject to this consideration, I understand that it is the established policy of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes to give preference to ex-service men wherever possible.

Housing (Children).

MISS WILKINSON (Lab., Middlesbrough, E.) asked the Minister of Health whether in view of the fact that many house agents refuse to place on their books the names of couples who have young children, and who are seeking apartments, on the ground that landlords will not accept tenants with more than one child, he will issue a circular to local authorities asking them to make a survey of such accommodation as is available to couples with children for the purpose of supplying information, kept up-to-date, to such parents, thus obviating much hopeless searching for homes, and at the same time giving to the housing committees more accurate data of the need for houses and flats than is available at the present time? SIR K. WOOD (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health): My right hon. Friend does not think that the suggestion made by the hon. Member is practicable. The real solution of the difficulty, as was stated in reply to a question by the hon. Member on the 29th ultimo, is to increase the amount of available accommodation, and

my right hon. Friend trusts that local authorities will continue to direct their efforts in this direction.

MISS WILKINSON: Seeing that it takes such a long time under the present Government to get this alternative accommodation, does not the right hon. Member think that some small practical steps might be taken to aid these unfortunate women who are tramping streets trying to get this accommodation, and who are being told by house agents that the landlords will not take them? SIR K. WOOD: The hon. Member has not studied the housing statistics. Considerable progress of an almost unexampled character has been made in the last few years, and I think it would be far better for local authorities to act as house builders rather than as house agents.

MISS WILKINSON: After the Parliamentary Secretary has finished studying to his satisfaction the statistics issued by his own Department, will he also study the large number of advertisements which appear in every town in this country, which say, "No children taken." Will he therefore do something to help these women, because house agents refuse to help them at all? SIR K. WOOD: The only way to help these unfortunate people is to have more houses built.

PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES.

CONSERVATIVE.

Candidate.	Constituency.
Duchess of Atholl, M.P.	Kinross & West Perth
Countess of Iveagh, C.B.E., M.P.	Southend
Viscountess Astor, M.P.	Plymouth (Sutton)
Hon. Mrs. Laurence Broderick, J.P.	Denbigh
Clr. Miss M. Kingsmile Jones, J.P.	Manchester (Ardwick)
Hon. Mary Pickford	Farnworth
Mrs. H. B. Shaw	Lanarkshire (Bothwell)
Miss Irene Ward	Morpeth

LABOUR.

Lady Clare Annesley	Bristol West
Dr. E. Bentham	Islington West
Mrs. E. Barton	Nottingham C. (Co-op)
Mrs. Borrett	Weston-super-Mare
Dr. Stella Churchill	Brentford & Chiswick
Mrs. B. Ayrton Gould	Northwich
Mrs. M. Hamilton	Blackburn
Miss D. Jewson	Norwich
Miss Jennie Lee	North Lanark
Mrs. Speedwell Massingham	Petersfield
Lady Cynthia Mosley	Stoke-on-Trent
Mrs. M. Mercer	Fairfield
Miss Ruby Part	Wells
Dr. Marion Phillips	Sunderland
Mrs. C. D. Rackham	Huntingdon
Mrs. MacNab Shaw	Ayr Burghs
Miss K. Spurrell	Totnes
Miss Jessie Stephen	Portsmouth South
Miss E. Stewart	Edinburgh North
Mrs. R. Townsend	Wycombe
Miss Picton Turberville	The Wrekin
Miss M. Whately	St. Albans
Mrs. Wadham	Lewisham West

LIBERAL.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby	Hendon
Mrs. Wintringham, J.P.	Louth
Mrs. B. Bayfield	Gordon Div. of Manchester
Miss Barbara Bliss	East Grinstead
Lady Crosfield	North Islington
Miss E. Edwardes	S.E. St. Pancras
Miss M. Lloyd George	Anglesey
Miss Mary Grant	West Salford
Mrs. Hoffman	N. Norfolk
Miss Enid Laphorn	Hitchin
Miss Grace Roberts	Caerphilly
Lady Stewart	N. Kensington
Mrs. W. S. Wilson	N. Lanark
Mrs. C. F. G. Masterman	Salisbury
Miss Helen Schilizzi	Northampton
Miss Ida Swinbourne	East Surrey
Mrs. Beta Hornabrook	Deritend
Miss Morgan Gibbon	Norwood or Hackney
Miss Dora Webb, O.B.E.	Rotherhithe
Miss F. L. Josephy	Winchester

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

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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.

INTERNATIONAL FEMINISM.

Every year the nations have to take more account of international life. With the growth and influence of the League of Nations, all countries are becoming less and less isolated, and more and more influenced by international relations. For a long time women have seen the necessity for international action, and from the realisation of that necessity have sprung the International Council of Women, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and international organisations of University women, Medical women, Co-operative women, etc., etc. The Women's Freedom League is affiliated to the International Alliance of Women, for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, formerly the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which will hold its eleventh Congress in June, in Berlin, and will there celebrate the triumphant jubilee of twenty-five years of steady work for women's enfranchisement.

Very great change in the position of women in most countries has taken place during the last twenty-five years. When the Alliance was founded in 1904, there was very little prospect of women's political enfranchisement either in Germany or in England. Now, not only have women equal voting rights with men in both countries, but Germany has 32 women in the Reichstag, 43 in the Prussian Diet, and many in the other State Parliaments, while Great Britain has nine women in the House of Commons. The United States of America and other countries enfranchised their women; but France, Italy, South America, Asia, and South Africa have still only a male electorate. Next June women from enfranchised and unenfranchised countries will meet together and take stock of their position. They will consider together practical work for securing in all countries a woman's right to retain or change her nationality, her full personal and civic rights, including the right to the use and disposal of her own earnings and property, the same rights as the father over her children, the same educational rights as her brother, the same moral rights, and the same opportunity as a man to fill the highest as well as the lowest posts in her country's civil service, and in its diplomatic service. Women of all countries know that until they have full opportunity to fill the highest posts in their own Government they will always fail to find their way on to the really important Commissions of the League of Nations and on to its important posts. The International Labour Organisation takes for its province the conditions of all workers, men as well as women. Yet how many women are consulted by or have any influence in the International Labour Organisation? How many Governments ever consider sending women to its yearly Conferences where the conditions of women workers come under revision? All these matters are worthy of discussion and action on the part of the women who come together at Berlin. Not only nationally, but internationally, women must work together to win full equality with men in all branches of our national and international life. At Berlin we look forward to meeting women in all countries who have stood out so splendidly in the last twenty-five years as champions of the women's cause. We shall rejoice to meet again

Mrs. Chapman Catt, who has just celebrated her seventieth birthday, who was the Founder of the Alliance, and who has visited us several times in London. Until six years ago, Mrs. Chapman Catt remained President of the Alliance, and was then succeeded by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who is untiring in her work and devotion to the Alliance. It will greatly encourage us all to meet them again at the forthcoming Congress, together with women who are working for the full freedom of women in almost every other country. We hope it will be found possible to have a meeting of women members of Parliament from various nations—these women members of different parties and from different countries would find that they had very much in common. Women's economic position will certainly come under review. Will the advantages of organisation be pressed? And will the advantages and disadvantages of women joining men's trades unions or having separate unions for men and women be weighed and compared? In all countries women are waking up to the fact that they are a factor to be reckoned with, and that they themselves must decide what their own conditions shall be, and not leave men to do this for them. Yes; we are moving towards equality, but women of all countries must use their best brains and their ripest experience to secure full equality for women and men.

WOMEN PEERS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The text of Lord Astor's Parliament (Qualification of Peeresses) Bill has now been issued. Its object is to enable Peeresses in their own right to sit and vote in the House of Lords. It provides that:—

1.—A woman being the holder in her own right of any peerage, other than a peerage in Scotland or Ireland, shall if otherwise qualified, be entitled to receive a writ of summons to Parliament and to sit and vote in the House of Lords as fully as if she were a man, and notwithstanding that the Royal Charter or Letters Patent (if any) creating such peerage do not expressly confer upon her the right to hold and possess a seat, place, and voice in Parliament.

2.—A woman being a holder in her own right of any peerage of Scotland or Ireland, if otherwise qualified, shall be entitled as fully as if she were a man to vote at the elections of representative peers of Scotland and Ireland respectively, and to be an elected representative of the peerage of Scotland or Ireland, and, as such, to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

The women's Freedom League is in hearty accord with the above provisions: they carry out the principle of equality as between men and women peers, and we earnestly hope that this Bill will be passed into law at an early date.

PLAIN JANE, THANKYOU!

Readers of THE VOTE will remember that the Somerset County Council recently decided to place the letter "M" against the names of married women and widows in the register of electors "for the convenience of those who had to use the register, and as an act of kindly courtesy to the women who are now coming forward to take their part in public duty." At the time we protested against this misplaced "courtesy" on the part of Somerset's County Councillors, and we are now glad to learn that the Home Office have refused to sanction the proposed additions to the register. The Registration officers in Somerset have been notified that the County Council instruction is cancelled.

WOMEN MOTOR CYCLISTS BANNED.

At the annual general meeting of the Motor Cycling Club, held in London this week, a proposal that women riders should be eligible to compete in the club's trials was defeated. Hence, women riders are still barred from competing in the three classic trials—the London-Exeter, the London-Land's End, and the London-Edinburgh.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEW VOTER.

3. THE LIBERAL VIEW.

In view of the General Election, and for the information of our readers, we have opened the columns of THE VOTE to protagonists of each of the three political parties. The Conservative point of view was given in our issue of Jan. 25th; that of the Labour Party, in our issue of February 8th: the present article gives the Liberal point of view. Many women, we hope, are standing as candidates in all three parties.

The results of education, whether of new voters in political organisations, of children in schools, or of adults in evening classes, depend more on the interest and importance of the subjects taught than of the time and place or manner of teaching. Thus Liberals hold that the policy they have to place before the new electors is of more importance than the machinery by which they intend to reach the electorate. They believe that the "truth will out," and that the Liberal sane, constructive policy will convince the new voter.

It would be easy to devote much of the space in this article to descriptions of the various Liberal organisations or to the marked increase of interest in Liberal ideas which has been evident in the women's colleges and universities. But it is on the policy of the Party that the appeal will be made, and Liberals believe that the young women voters will respond to constructive Liberal ideas.

It is true that since the majority of new voters have taken an interest in politics, the Liberal Party has been consistently out of office. The war atmosphere did not encourage the Liberal ideas of liberty and individual responsibility, and Liberalism hardly appealed to a war-trained electorate which more easily understood the discipline of army methods and the bureaucracy of state control. But the Liberal Party has only suffered a temporary eclipse, for now that the war fever has died down, the new generation is looking at politics with a clearer vision.

The period of exclusion from office and from the House of Commons has been of more value to Liberals than they at first realised; it has given them time to think, and to build up a policy to meet the new needs of post-war times, an opportunity which has not fallen equally to the other parties, deep in the anxieties and the day-to-day duties of Government and Opposition.

And thus the Liberal Party, fortunate in possessing some of the finest brains in the country, has a modern policy to offer for the consideration of the new voter. There is not space in this article to give a full statement of the whole programme of the new Liberalism, but here are some main headings:—

Industrial Policy.—A Committee of Liberals, including such eminent men and women as Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Maynard Keynes, Sir John Simon, Sir Josiah Stamp, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. W. T. Layton, Mr. Seeborn Rowntree, has issued a report "Britain's Industrial Future" which has become known throughout Europe as the "Yellow Book." It is generally acknowledged that the policy for the re-organisation of industry recommended in this book, and accepted by the National Liberal Federation, is the most constructive and practical programme for improving the industry of Great Britain. The key-note of the policy is co-operation—Works Councils for employers and employed, a living wage for every worker to be a first charge on industry, and after the necessary reductions for reserves and the payments for the hire of capital, profit-sharing for all the workers in the industry. For national development, a series of constructive works is recommended including the improvement of roads, housing construction and slum clearance.

Coal and Power.—As far back as 1924, Liberals thought out a practical scheme for the re-organisation of the mining industry and the development of electrical power. The Coal Commission, of which Sir Herbert Samuel was Chairman, made recommendations on similar lines to those contained in "Coal and Power." If the Liberal policy had been adopted, how much waste and suffering might have been saved! The policy includes the acquisition of royalties by the State, the

amalgamation and grouping of mines, improvement in the marketing of coal, research and utilisation of by-products. It is not a policy of nationalisation but one of re-organisation.

Liberal Land Policy.—Here again a group of agricultural experts has thought out a policy to improve the use of our land. It includes increase of credit facilities, improvement in marketing farm produce, a chance for the farm labourer to obtain land to cultivate himself, and, for the farmer, security of tenure subject to his maintaining a good standard of cultivation.

Liberal Peace Policy.—The Liberal policy makes a direct appeal to the new voter on the greatest of all questions—World Peace. It pledges itself to make Great Britain give the lead to the world in the reduction of armaments to the lowest possible level; to sign the Optional Clause, and to work for the conclusion of arbitration treaties with all powers.

Equal Opportunity Policy.—The Liberal Party has pledged itself to work for economic, legal and political equality between men and women. To make real equality possible, every boy and girl must be given a fair start with good health and good education. More of the national income must be spent on education. Children's health must be safeguarded by raising the standard of housing and by encouraging local authorities to develop maternity, infant welfare, and other health services through percentage grants.

Liberal Finance.—Liberals would abolish all safeguarding and protective taxes and, through Free Trade, encourage the import of raw materials, increase employment and lower prices to the consumer. The Liberal budget will be marked by economy, and their Chancellor of the Exchequer will follow the traditions of the great Chancellors such as Gladstone. Certainly less money will be spent on military, naval and air estimates, and larger grants will be given to the social services.

These are main headings of Liberal policy. It is interesting to note that the number of Liberal women candidates is mounting up—over 20 are already adopted, and it is hoped that the figure of 30 will soon be reached. The Party will go to the country at the General Election with statesmen pre-eminent in character and intellect ready to take office, and with a large number of young men and women candidates who understand the outlook of the new generation. Liberals believe that the young women voters are thinking harder than the daily papers would have the public believe, and they therefore appeal to Youth on a constructive modern programme carefully thought out to meet the needs of modern times.

MARGARET HARVEY,
Secretary, Women's National Liberal Federation.

* Britain's Industrial Future.—Benn's, 2/6.
Coal and Power.—Hodder & Stoughton, 1924, 1/-.

SPRING SALE

Dr. OCTAVIA LEWIN

"AT HOME,"

At 25, WIMPOLE STREET, W.1.,

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

PLEASE KEEP THIS DATE FREE.

OUR BOOK REVIEW.

Towards Citizenship: A Handbook of Women's Emancipation. Compiled by Phyllis C. Challoner, M.A., and Vera Laughton Mathews, M.B.E. Price 2s. Published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd. (Can be obtained at this Office.)

This is a very readable book on women's struggle for citizenship, which has been written for St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, and contains forewords by Dame Millicent Fawcett and the Right Rev. W. F. Brown, Bishop of Pella. The writers discuss the position of women in the early civilisation of Egypt, Babylon, Greece and Rome, with reference to the laws of Hammurabi, to the Iliad and the Odyssey, to the theories of equality between the sexes as enunciated by Plato and Xenophon, and to the writings of Euripedes, Æschylus and Aristophanes. There is an extremely interesting chapter dealing with women's position in the earlier days of Christianity, and others on women in the Middle Ages and since the Reformation; and it is very refreshing to read the views of women, and not the views of men, on women's position in those times. The early movement for women's enfranchisement is clearly outlined, the chapter on Militancy is written with sympathy and appreciation, while the chapter on the Final Stages of the Struggle brings the suffrage question in this country right up to date. At the end of this little book is a very useful list showing the suffrage position in all countries which have in any way enfranchised women. We cordially recommend "Towards Citizenship" to our readers. F. A. U.

KNAVES OR FOOLS?

The fatuous remark frequently appears in the press that women electors prefer men candidates, hence the comparatively small number of women standing for the General Election. Those who give expression to such a statement are either knaves or fools. Those who are versed in party machinery know full well that the election of a prospective candidate rests ultimately with the local organisation. When it is remembered that women have only just celebrated the tenth anniversary of their partial enfranchisement, and that their complete enfranchisement has not yet achieved its first year, it should occur to those who make these ill-considered statements that there are many cases in which the Selection Committee—the pillars of which are often worthy gentlemen bordering on their dotage—is prejudiced against women candidates. Women should allow no opportunity for election on to the Committees to slip by. When women in sufficient numbers have forced themselves on to Selection Committees, it will no longer be possible, when the names of women are proposed for prospective candidates, to turn them down as a matter of course—an incident which at present takes place all too frequently.

To declare that women prefer men to represent them, when, as a matter of fact, women are voiceless in the matter, shows either gross ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation.

WHAT IS A YOUTH?

According to *The Observer*, a proposal to alter ancient academic statutes has been presented by a delegation of women undergraduates of the leading Swedish Universities to the Swedish Minister of Education. Their object is to induce him to make female as well as male undergraduates eligible for bursaries. Many of these bursaries were founded centuries ago, and apply generally only to "youths." The women now urge that since girls are entitled to attend the Universities and to take their degrees, they ought to be allowed to obtain bursaries in competition with male students. The Minister of Education has promised to deal with the matter, but in the meantime the male undergraduates have organised anti-propaganda to show that no girl students can apply where the statutes use masculine words, but only where no sex is indicated.

A DISTINGUISHED WOMAN SCHOLAR.

Suffragists, especially speakers and writers in the suffrage cause before the War, will be grieved to learn that Mrs. Charlotte Carmichael Stopes died on Feb. 6th, at the age of 88, at a nursing home on the South Coast. Daughter of a landscape painter, Charlotte Carmichael received instruction from professors of Edinburgh University before any of the Scottish Universities were opened to women. She studied philosophy, literature and science, and she gained a diploma in eight subjects, attaining the same standard as that required for first-class honours at the University M.A. examination. Later, after her marriage with Mr. Stopes, in 1879, she worked specially in the study of Shakespeare and for the advancement of women. She founded a Ladies Discussion Society, and also a Shakespeare Reading Society. Mrs. Carmichael Stopes became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and published many books, the first among them being "The Bacon-Shakespeare Question Answered," and "British Freewomen—their Historical Privilege." Suffragists owe her a special debt of gratitude for this latter book: it proved that women in asking for freedom were asking for nothing new, but merely for the restoration of that freedom which was the heritage of British women.

WOMAN REFEREE IN BERLIN.

Although in Germany, as in Great Britain, handball is a woman's game, the referees have always been men. Refereeing is an official business in the Reich, and one which has hitherto never been invaded by the advance of feminism.

But now the first woman referee in any sport has come forward, in the person of Fräulein Elisabeth Krüger, a young dentist's assistant who is one of the best handball players in the German capital. She has just been appointed official referee for handball, having passed the prescribed examination, together with two other young women.

When Miss Krüger first proposed the appointment of women referees for games played by women, she was ridiculed. But now that she has proved her efficiency, not only by passing her examination, but by her first game, the innovation is welcomed by all sportsmen. The men referees had not been too successful in the prevention of disputes and "scenes" in Berlin's handball games, but now such disturbances are things of the past.

THE WOMAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

At the annual meeting of the United Commercial Travellers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland Incorporated, (Belfast branch), a protest was made against the action of their committee in electing a woman member at their previous annual meeting. It was urged that as long as they had this woman member, they could not refuse admission on the grounds of sex. The objection was raised that women commercial travellers were employed only by cheap firms who did not wish to pay a man's wage. Since women make excellent commercial travellers, the only remedy for undercutting is the establishment of an equal standard of pay for men and women engaged in the same work, in which case an unbiased firm will select the most efficient and satisfactory traveller.

Although women are thus grudgingly admitted to the association, they are excluded from the benefit societies

ANOTHER WOMAN FOR CONGRESS.

From *The Woman's Journal* (New York) we learn that eight women instead of seven will sit in Congress. On January 9th, Mrs. William A. Oldfield, Democrat, of Arkansas, was sent to the House by a special election which was held, according to the state law, to confirm her appointment by the Governor as successor to her late husband. She will sit in the present Congress and the next.

Women's Freedom League.

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

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WHERE TO GO.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

DARE TO BE FREE. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Tuesday, February 19th, at 8.15 p.m.

Minerva Club Branch. Whist Drive at the Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Ticket 2/- (refreshments included).

Tuesday, February 26th, at 6.45 p.m.

Mid-London Branch. Meeting at 144, High Holborn, W.C. To discuss Conference Resolutions. All members are asked to make a special effort to be present.

Friday, March 1st, at 3 p.m.

Hampstead Branch Meeting, at 7, Gainsborough Gardens, N.W.3 (by kind invitation of Dr. Knight).

Thursday, March 7th, at 4.30 p.m.

Meeting at the Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Speaker: Mrs. Dore. Subject: "The Position of Women in South Africa." Tea 4 p.m.

Friday, March 8th, at 3.15 p.m.

Hampstead Branch. Conference, to see what can be done in Hampstead to induce the Authorities to provide more women police for duty on the Heath, to be held (by kind invitation of Mrs. Hugh Thompson), at 26, Ellerdale Road, N.W.3.

Speakers: Miss Helen Brooke Herford, P.L.G., Mrs. Harold Bailey; Coun. illor Mrs. Carnegie; Mrs. Wynne Nevinson, J.P., L.L.A.; John Russell, Esq.; Chairman: Dr. Knight.

Friday, March 8th, at 7.30 p.m.

Dinner of Rejoicing for Dr. Lewin's Recovery, at the Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Tickets 3s. 6d.

Saturday, March 9th, at 10 a.m.

National Executive Committee Meeting at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Thursday, March 14th, 3 to 7.30 p.m.

Spring Sale, at 28, Wimpole Street, W.3 (by kind invitation of Dr. Lewin).

Saturday, April 13th, at 10 a.m.

Women's Freedom League Twenty-Second Annual Conference, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.

PROVINCES.

Monday, February 18th, at 7 p.m.

Middlesbrough Branch Victory Social at Hinton's Café. Speakers: Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., Councillor Mrs. Levick, M.D., Mrs. Dickie, and the Rev. T. C. Gobat. Chairman: Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P. Music, Speeches, Playlets, etc., and refreshments. Tickets 2/-.

Thursday, February 28th.

Swansea Branch. Whist Drive at the Y.W.C.A. (St. Helen's Road). Tickets 2s. 6d.

Wednesday, March 6th, 7.30 p.m.

Rye Branch. A public Meeting will be held at the Monastery. A special invitation to the new women electors. Come and hear all sides! Speakers: Mr. G. Ellis, J.P., Liberal; Mr. J. H. Macdonnell, Labour. Conservative to be announced later. Chairman: Councillor L. A. Vilder, Mayor of Rye. All the speakers will be supported by women of the various political parties.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Saturday, February 16th, at 3 p.m.

Saturday Speech Club, at the Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. "On Words," Miss Lucy Bell.

Monday, February 18th, at 6 p.m.

St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance. Open Meeting at St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square, W., on "Women in Business." Speaker: Councillor Helen Fraser, Chairman: Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald. Admission Free.

Wednesday, February 20th, at 8.30 p.m.

British Commonwealth League. Reception to Miss Maude Royden at the Lyceum Club. Members 4/-, non-members 5/-. Tickets from the Secretary, British Commonwealth League, 17, Buckingham Street, W.C.2.

Wednesday, February 20th, at 8 p.m.

Character Builders Association, 45, Lancaster Gate, W.2. Speaker: Miss Marian Reeves. Subject: "Protective Legislation as it Affects Women."

Thursday, February 21st, at 8.45 p.m.

Women's International League. Lantern Lecture on "Tombs and Burial Customs of Ancient Egypt," by Mrs. Alan Gardiner, South Villa, Campden Hill Road. Tickets 5/- and 3/6.

Friday, February 22nd, at 4.30 p.m.

Howard League for Penal Reform. Conference on Legal Aid for Poor Persons at the Middle Temple Hall. Chairman: The Hon. Mr. Justice Macnaghten.

BRANCH NOTES.

MID-LONDON.

The Lecture at the Minerva Café on Tuesday evening, 5th February, on "The Liberal Party: Its Policy and History," arranged by the Mid-London Branch of the Women's Freedom League, was a great success.

Miss Elisabeth Edwardes (Prospective Liberal Candidate for South East St. Pancras), who was to have given the lecture, was to the regret of those who had come to hear her, prevented by an attack of influenza, but Miss Reeves kindly came in her stead. Mrs. Mustard took the chair.

The Chairman spoke of the future work, both strenuous and important, before the League, and then the Lecturer (with the remark that all must agree that she was a very brave woman to be so doing—to a Suffragette and Women's Freedom League audience!) proceeded to give an outline of the claims, and a history of some of the achievements of the Liberal Party. She said that, having fought for our citizenship, we, as citizens, have to ask ourselves one or two questions. First—and most important—what does this and that particular Party stand for? Another—perhaps not quite so important—what has it done in the past? Another—what is its policy with regard to the future?

Miss Reeves then proceeded to give her replies to these questions when applied to Liberalism. First: that it stands for the defence of constitutional government, freedom of the individual, free trade, etc. That it is neither pledged to the interests of the capitalist or the worker entirely, but recognises that both capital and labour, employer and employed, should have a share of consideration. Second: a reference to its history—great reform measures initiated by a Liberal Government, some, however, to be finally brought to pass by one of the other Parties. Among other things, the Lecturer mentioned measures dealing with education, insurance, old-age pensions, trade unions, and small holdings. Thirdly: the future policy of the Liberal Party, especially with regard to some of the great problems at present confronting the country, e.g., unemployment, the coal industry.

The Lecture was followed by questions and a discussion on the Lecture, a good deal of amusement being sometimes caused when, during the discussion, some members of the audience assailed the policy of the Party in question, and the Lecturer stoutly defended it.

At the end of a very pleasant evening, Miss Reeves expressed the hope that she had succeeded in making some converts to the cause of Liberalism, and then it was proposed that after the second and third lectures of the series had been given, dealing with the Conservative and Labour Parties, a fourth should be arranged at which there should be three speakers, representing the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Parties respectively. The fear was expressed that the debate would in this case certainly last all night. However, both the Lecturer and her audience were unanimous in their intention of being present at the other lectures of the series whenever they should be arranged.

SWANSEA.

A Social evening was held at 9, Sketty Road, on Friday, February 1st, at the invitation of Miss Hutton. A programme consisting of songs and monologues was contributed to by Miss Hutton, Miss Dilys Thomas and Mrs. Oliver.

After an interval for refreshments, the prizes were given by Miss Kirkland. A silver collection was taken in aid of the funds.

On Monday evening, February 4th, Mrs. William Rosser, J.P., addressed a Branch meeting on her police court experiences.

WOMEN'S LAND ARMY SCHOLARSHIP.

It has been decided to found a Scholarship at the Horticultural College, Swanley, to be called the "Women's Land Army Scholarship"—so named because the funds for endowing the Scholarship have accrued from the sale of outfits used during the war by the Women's Land Army. The College offers £25 a year for two years to a girl who passes a competitive examination as arranged by the governors.

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NOTICES.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, February 17th. 3.30. Music. Lecture. Professor C. J. Patten, M.A., M.D., D.Sc. 6.30. Maude Royden. "The Well of Loneliness."

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

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