

THE VOTE.
OCT. 9, 1925.

WOMEN PENSION OFFICERS.

THE VOTE

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

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ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 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.

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NEWS FROM INDIA.

INDIA'S ONLY WOMAN RULER.

The Begum of Bhopal, who is revisiting London after a period of 14 years, is the only woman ruler of a native Indian State. The country of Bhopal, Central India, indeed, has had women rulers for nearly 80 years. Her visit to this country is chiefly for the purpose of urging upon the British Government the claims of her third and only surviving son to the succession of the Bhopal throne.

The Begum, or to give her her full title, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I., was born in 1858, and came to the throne in 1901. Her quarter of a century of ruling Bhopal has enforced an era of reform and progress. Educational advancement has been the outstanding feature of the Begum's rule, and has been promoted by the introduction of free and compulsory education. The girls' schools at Bhopal, in which the Begum is especially interested, are models of their kind in India. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, now the Moslem University and the largest centre of Mohammedan education in the world, has also enlisted her sympathy and support.

The Begum has decided opinions upon women's sphere, and does not approve of open competition in public life between the sexes. She does, however, consider that women should make themselves thoroughly efficient in their special domain of household management. With her on her present visit to London are her three young granddaughters, and these will pursue a solid education on English lines

during their stay in this country. A distinguished Englishwoman musician has recently been engaged to complete the musical side of their studies.

The present journey to London is the third long voyage "the veiled lady of Bhopal" has undertaken. In 1903 she went on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, facing all the hardships of the long Arabian desert journey. In 1911 she visited Europe, travelling through almost all the countries except Russia and the Iberian Peninsula. Her present trip will not be limited to the British Isles, but will include other countries after the London visit is concluded.

The Indian State of Bhopal is almost as big as Wales, and the present Begum is not only a ruler in her own right, but the third of an unbroken line of women rulers. Although she takes an exceedingly intelligent interest in everything that goes on all over the world, she nevertheless lives strictly in accordance with the rules of purdah, and is practically always veiled, although in the accompanying portrait she has made an exception in favour of the photographer.

Although not accountable to a Parliament or any other authority for what she does with her revenue, the Begum spends it almost entirely for her people's welfare. She has built hospitals and dispensaries for women, and has included an Englishwoman doctor among her entourage. The Begum has been twice mentioned in New Year's Honours lists, and was the first woman to be decorated with the Order of the Grand Commander of the Star of India.



Photo by

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

[Central News

In February, 1923, the Begum decreed the total abolition of the liquor traffic in Bhopal, and stringent measures were at once taken to make the prohibition effective. Bhopal had previously derived a considerable revenue from the sale of drink, but it may now be stated, on the authority of the Begum herself, that the sacrifice has been rewarded by a marked improvement in the material condition of her people.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

American Woman Civil Service Commissioner.

Miss Jessie Dell, of Georgia, U.S.A., has been appointed to fill the post on the Civil Service Commission, rendered vacant last July by the death of Mrs. Helen Gardener. Miss Dell has been employed for the past 25 years in various capacities in the American War Department, and has risen from a clerical position to that of head of the contract division. She is widely known in feminist circles, being an active member of the National Women's Party. She has also been prominent in civic activities in Washington as a founder of the Women's City Club.

Woman Worker in Japanese Prisons.

Miss Caroline Macdonald, of Tokyo, who attended the recent International Prison Congress in London, left Canada 20 years ago to work with the World Y.W.C.A. in Japan. A chance visit to a young man in prison led to the development of her present work in Japanese prisons. She keeps in touch by letter and personal visits with countless numbers of prisoners, and has recently established in Tokyo a place of meeting for after-care work. She is greatly respected by the legal and prison authorities in Japan.

A Woman Factory Manager.

The canning factory of Columbus, U.S.A., which failed four years ago, and had to be shut down, has been entirely put upon its feet again by the enterprise of one woman, Miss Blanche Farmer, who has had experience with canning factories since she was a girl. The Columbus factory is now said to be on a good financial basis.

American Woman Lawyer's Enterprise.

Five women lawyers of Montgomery, U.S.A., have banded themselves together to give legal aid to women who are in need of assistance, but are too poor to pay for it. The five women, four of whom are married, take turns twice a week to meet their clients in a little office. The Montgomery Bar was first consulted, and gave entire approval, and the office was obtained rent free in the same building with the Juvenile Court. Even the office boy of the office next door caught the spirit of the enterprise, and offered to sweep and dust the little legal room free of charge.

Indian Women's Free Library.

A municipal free reading room and library for women, the first of its kind in Bombay, was recently opened under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The idea, however, was first mooted by a prominent Indian lady, Mrs. Krishnabai Gurjar. A woman librarian and woman clerk have been appointed.

Canadian Woman Mill Manager.

There are several cotton mills managed by women in Canada, and a few where the president's office is held by women. Quite a few others are actually supervised by women. One woman in New England is superintendent of two mills. Another woman is superintendent of a large braiding mill. Still another large knitting mill is supervised by a woman. All the mills which have been and are now superintended by women have made good. A weaving mill making narrow fabrics is also managed by a woman. In several other mills there are women who are overseers of departments, particularly of cloth rooms.

Women Actuaries.

Since the Institute of Actuaries threw open its membership to women five years ago, there are now four women who have become fellows, after having passed the four exceedingly stiff examinations held by the Institute. The distinction was first won by two women in 1923, and, in each succeeding year, another woman has obtained the distinction. The Institute also has three women associates and several women probationers, of whom one comes from Sydney, Australia.

Women's Long Service.

The A.B.C. has an interesting record for long service of women employees. Mrs. Larrett, chief of the staff engagement department, has been with the company for forty-four years. At least twenty manageresses have served 25 years, while 150 other manageresses and their assistants have each 20 years' service to their credit—notwithstanding the fact that most women engaged in the catering trade marry early.

Woman Medical Officer for Flintshire.

The *Manchester Guardian* reports that the Flintshire County Council agreed last week, by a considerable majority, to appoint an assistant medical officer for the county, such officer to receive a salary of £500 a year, and to be a woman, preferably Welsh-speaking.

Woman's Success in Architecture.

Miss Frances Thelma Silcock, B.-Architecture, has been awarded the medal annually presented by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the best work done by a student of any recognised school of architecture in Great Britain or the Colonies during the last two years of the five years' course for qualifications.

Woman Moderator in America.

President Mary E. Woolley, LL.D., of Mount Holyoke College, Mass., is being nominated for the office of Moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of America. This Council, like the Congregational Union of England and Wales and the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, says *The Christian World*, has never had a woman as president.

Woman Manages Coal Mine.

Equal Rights (Washington) reports that Mrs. Nettie L. Macomber has succeeded her husband in the general management of one of the largest lignite coal mines in America, valued at a million dollars. Mrs. Macomber and her husband have been business partners for twenty-five years.

Woman Burgomaster of Waillet.

Although the Belgian Parliament has refused to enfranchise the women of that country, the Woman's Cause is progressing there. Mme. de Brown de Tiege is now Burgomaster of Waillet, a parish in the neighbourhood of Dinant. She is the first Belgian woman to hold such a position.

Another Woman in Mississippi Legislature.

Mrs. Ellen Sullivan Woodward has been elected to succeed her husband, the late Judge Albert Y. Woodward, as representative for Winston County, Mississippi, in the State Legislature. Mrs. Woodward is the third woman to be elected to this Legislature. She defeated her only opponent by 954 votes to 451.

SPEECH TRAINING AND VERSE SPEAKING.

CLASSES BY

MISS MARJORIE GULLAN

will be held at the

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP,

11, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, W.C.,

BEGINNING OCTOBER 21st.

GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD FAIR.

The Annual Green, White and Gold Fair will be held on Friday and Saturday, November 20th and 21st, in the Basement Hall, at the Central Hall, Westminster, and will be opened each day at 3 p.m.—on Friday, November 20th, by Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., J.P.; and on Saturday, November 21st, by Miss Lind-af-Hageby.

The Chair will be taken on Friday by Miss Anna Munro (President, Women's Freedom League), and on Saturday by Councillor Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P.

STALLS AND STALLHOLDERS.

The Stalls at present arranged for the League are:—

Hampstead Branch.—Handkerchiefs, Antiques, and White Elephants. Miss Goodliffe, Miss Lyndon, and Miss Vibert.

Montgomery Boroughs Branch.—Welsh Produce and General Stalls. Miss Alix Clark and Friends.

Portsmouth Branch.—Household Goods. Mrs. Whetton and Members.

South-Eastern Branches.—General Stall. Miss White. **Overalls and Aprons.—Miss Underwood and Miss F. A. Underwood.**

General Stall.—Mrs. Lloyd.

Hygiene Stall.—Dr. Lewin and Friends.

Literature Stall.—

Pound Stall.—Mrs. and the Misses Potter.

Shilling Stall.—

Sweet Stall.—Miss Mary, Knight and Friends.

Toy Stall.—Mrs. Knight and Friends.

"Vote" Stall.—Mrs. Flowers, Mrs. Northcroft, Mrs. Evans, Miss Barton, and Mrs. Newsome.

White Stall.—Mrs. Holmes.

PLEASE HELP.

Many gifts are needed for all these Stalls—will members and friends do their utmost in helping to provide the various stalls with pretty and useful Christmas gifts, and so make the 1925 Fair an unprecedented success?

All the stalls are in need of assistance, but those especially requiring help are the White Stall, the Overall and Apron Stall, Pound Stall, Shilling Stall, and Toy Stall.

The Shilling Stall proved very attractive to purchasers at our last Fair, most of the dainty little articles on it being sold on the first day; therefore many small gifts are urgently required for this Stall. Mrs. Knight has again undertaken the Toy Stall, and would be very glad of any gifts, such as dolls, bricks, balls, boxes of soldiers, puzzles, doll's house furniture, toy animals, etc. The White Stall has always been one of the great features of our Fair; and Mrs. Holmes has again undertaken this Stall, she will be most grateful for gifts, both in money and in kind, to help to supply the Stall with all the articles that visitors to the Fair always expect to find on this Stall.

The Misses Underwood have again undertaken the Children's Clothing, Overalls and Apron Stall; they will be very grateful for any contributions—money to buy materials, materials to be made up, or articles ready to put on the Stall. Please remember that useful articles, such as overalls and aprons, sell well, and are always wanted, so it is necessary to have a large supply if the Stall is to be provided for the two days of the Fair. Contributions for this Stall should be sent to this Office, addressed to Miss Underwood.

COMPETITIONS AND GAMES.

The competitions will, as usual, be one of the chief attractions of the Fair, and will include a "Hidden Treasure Hunt," and various other novelties.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

An excellent programme of entertainments is being arranged, and will include a Dancing Display on Saturday, November 21st, by Miss Grace Woollacott's dainty little pupils. Solo Dancing on Friday, November 20th, by little Miss Margery Dunhill (semi-finalist All-England Classical Dancing Competition, 1924).

A Thé Chantant will be held each day from 4 to 6 p.m. The following have kindly promised to assist:—Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Harvey James, Miss Lettice Newman, Mr. Eric Richmond, Miss Potter, Mrs. Morris-Wood, Mrs. Van Raalte, and Mrs. Sparrow. There will be Character Readings by Mrs. Spon and Mr. Richard Mowatt, also Phrenology and Numerology.

TEAS AND REFRESHMENTS.

Mrs. Fisher has most kindly undertaken the teas and refreshments, and will be assisted by Miss Reeves, and the staff and members of the Minerva Club.

Teas will be served from 4 to 6 p.m., and refreshments will be served at moderate prices after 7 p.m.

SOCIETIES TAKING STALLS.

St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.

British Commonwealth League.

Catholic Stage Guild.

Council for International Service.

The Food Education Society.

The League of the Church Militant.

Nine Elms Settlement.

The Montessori Society.

The Rally Rendo.

The Bryn Rhodyan Pottery.

Miss Burwood (Beads).

Miss Nettleton (Association Deaf and Dumb).

Mrs. Rogers (South Indian Village Industries).

Miss A. M. Sworder (Needlework and Mending Bureau).

Miss Waldram (Art Pottery).

Tickets—including Tax, 1/10 the first day until 5 p.m., after 5 p.m. and on second day 1/2—will shortly be on sale at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1, or can be obtained at the doors.

All communications and gifts, also applications for Stalls, should be sent to Miss Elizabeth Berry, Hon. Fair Sec., at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Three valuable hints!
plucked from the Tree of Life!

Make your chief food "EMPROTE." It has 3 times the body-building value of meat as bought, and is ready without cooking. It is delicious. Doctors say it is the foundation of Health for Invalids and Brain-workers. Per tin 9d.

When in London—have all your meals at the Eustace Miles Restaurant, 40, Chandos Street, Charing Cross. (Near the Coliseum.) The 1/3 (3-course) Table D'Hôte meal is the best at the price in London.

If you are not perfectly well, write for a little Free Advice to Mr. Miles, at the above address, mention your ailments, your average day's foods and drinks, and enclose 1½d. stamp for reply.

EMPROTE
The MASTER Food

THE VOTE.

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Offices: 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1925.

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

EDITORIAL.

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

TO WORK AGAIN!

This week, members of our National Executive Committee and members of the League will meet to consider plans for our autumn and winter work. The work of our League since our Annual Conference last April will be under review. We have at once to confess that this work is far less spectacular than our work in pre-suffrage days. Yet the problems with which we have to deal are more varied and no less difficult now that women are partially enfranchised than the problems we had to face before the war, and the work of women's organisations is more necessary than ever. The Women's Freedom League is first and foremost a suffrage society, and its primary object is to secure the Parliamentary vote for women at the same age and on the same terms that men have their vote. Women in America, Russia, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Finland, Iceland, Czechoslovakia, in the Free State and in the Dominions (with the exception of South Africa) all have the Parliamentary vote on the same terms as their countrymen, while in this country any man over the age of twenty-one may qualify for a vote, yet no woman under thirty, and not every woman over thirty years may do so, there being at the present time millions of women in Great Britain over twenty-one who are voteless. Next year, the Government proposes to set up a Conference on this subject, a Conference at which will be discussed not only the equal enfranchisement of men and women, but also the question of redistribution, while our friends of the Proportional Representation Society consider that this Conference will bring an important opportunity of reconsidering the foundations of our Parliamentary system! By this proposal of a Conference, the present Government successfully torpedoed Mr. Whiteley's Bill, the sole object of which was to secure the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men. If the Conference is going to take as its province the whole region of electoral reform, since this Conference would not have been proposed if it had not been for the question of the extension of women's enfranchisement, we naturally want to know what women are likely to get out of the Conference. Are they to vote on equal or on unequal terms with men at the next General Election? The answer to these questions is of vital importance to women, and every ounce of their political power should be used to secure from this Government the answer that we want. Not even this Government can be blind to the justice of our cause, although we may have to convince it that it is expedient to act justly towards women. We want this question settled once for all, and settled speedily; and we rely upon our members to support us in every effort we make to bring about its settlement.

While the equal enfranchisement of women and men must remain our chief object and has the first claim on our effort until this reform is on the Statute Book, there are other matters which also claim our attention. We congratulate the Food Council, and especially its women members, on their success in bringing down the price of bread, the publicity they have obtained in regard to short weight, and their investigations into

the price of milk. The cost of living continues to be much too high, and we cordially support every effort that is made to bring it down. The women on this Food Council have set an example to the men in thoroughness of investigation and tenacity of purpose, and their hard-won success leads us to clamour for an equal number of women with men on all commissions and committees appointed in future by the Government, or by Departmental Heads of the Government.

At the beginning of next month the Town and Borough Council elections will take place. We are glad to learn from the Press cuttings that women of all shades of opinion are entering these contests. The municipal elections afford public-spirited women an excellent opportunity of impressing their point of view upon the electors as well as the candidates, and we hope that every woman elector who belongs to the Women's Freedom League will make it known locally that no candidate will get her vote if that candidate is not prepared to do all that is possible to get equal treatment for the men and women employed by the council, and to prevent the dismissal of women employees, whether they are doctors, teachers, or charwomen, solely on the grounds of their marriage. We hope, too, that in those districts where unemployment is acute, the question of the employment of workless women as well as that of workless men will be pressed. At the present time there are 1,068,900 men, 195,800 women, 40,400 boys, and 31,000 girls registered as unemployed at the Employment Exchanges of Great Britain. If training schemes and special kinds of work are devised for unemployed men, workless women should also be given similar opportunities. Some Members of Parliament may still fail to grasp the fact that every one of these unemployed women and girls cannot be immediately absorbed into domestic service; but it will not be difficult to convince one's fellow-citizens locally that domestic service is not the sole solution to this problem, and that the needs of unemployed women should have equal consideration with those of unemployed men.

NEW LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN.

On October 1st, the Guardianship of Infants Act and the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Act came into force. Under the former, if there is a dispute between the father and the mother as to the custody of their children, both parents have an equal right to take that dispute into Court, where it will be decided by the Judge from the point of view of the welfare of the child. This Act also gives the mother the right to appoint a guardian to act for her in the interests of her children after her death; and it further requires a minor to obtain the consent of the mother as well as the father before that minor can be married. The child has a right of appeal if the parents cannot agree, but this, of course, means delay. With regard to the children of unmarried mothers, if they are minors they must now obtain the consent of their mother before they can marry. A new form of declaration has been issued to marriage registrars throughout the country. This declaration reads as follows:—"I . . . being the person whose consent to (his) or (her) marriage is by law required, do hereby give my consent to the above marriage," and attention is drawn on the form to the Forgery Act, in order to discourage false declarations.

Under the new Summary Jurisdiction Act magistrates are empowered to grant a woman a separation order with maintenance despite the fact that her husband's cruelty has not been such as to make her leave him. Persistent cruelty to the children becomes a ground on which an order may be granted, and the meaning of the term "habitual drunkard" is extended to include anyone who is addicted to opium or other dangerous drugs. Further, magistrates under this Act are allowed discretion to decline to discharge an order in the case of a wife whose misconduct has been due to her husband failing to keep up his payments.

PENSIONS AT LAST!

By M. I. NEAL.

It should have been noted in the last article that the Widows' and Children's Act is now actually on the Statute Book. The women whose husbands were insured, but have died during this year *leaving a child or children* under the age of 14 should *immediately* make application for the pension. The person having charge of orphans under 14, whose father or mother (being insured) has died since April 29th this year, should also make immediate application for their allowance. The forms can be obtained at any Post Office and must be signed by a Justice of the Peace, or other responsible person—a list being given on the form itself. It is important that these claims should be made *at once* to prevent delay in payment on and after January 5th, 1926.

The forms are quite clear, but in any case of difficulty, the person witnessing and signing it would help in completing it, or the nearest National Health Insurance Inspector (whose address can be obtained at the Post Office) may be asked for assistance.

The fact that a new Old Age Pension scheme is included in the 1925 Act has given rise to some misunderstanding, but there are certain important differences between the new and the former Acts. Under the 1908 and 1924 Acts, the person of 70 only obtained the full pension if—

(A) his or her income did not exceed £26 5s. (an allowance of £39 was made if the income was "unearned");

(B) he had resided in the United Kingdom for not less than 12 years after the age of 50;

(C) was a British subject, or, if wife or widow of an alien, had been a British subject up to the time of marriage.

The whole cost of this earlier scheme is borne by the Treasury, and paid by the taxpayer. Under the new Act, the worker, the employer, and the Treasury all contribute to the cost, and the basis of the Act is very much wider. The *tests* will be abolished, and the man of 70 will get 10s. a week for life, and his wife, whether an insured person herself or not, will also get 10s. a week on reaching the age of 70. It should be noted that where the wife has not been an insured

person, no contribution has been made to the cost of her pension, and the Treasury therefore bears the whole cost of this part of the scheme. The only qualifications from July 2nd will be—the man (or woman) must—

(1) have been insured since April 29th, 1925;

(2) have resided 27 years in Great Britain immediately before he becomes entitled to the pension;

(3) Show that his last employment was in Great Britain.

The whole qualification is by virtue of the Health Insurance Act; contributions under the Unemployment Act do not affect it.

This part of the Act comes into operation on July 2nd, 1926.

On January 2nd, 1928, the further extension of the Act comes into force, and it will apply to men and women of 65, instead of 70, with the following additional conditions:—

(1) The person claiming must have been insured continuously for 5 years;

(2) must have paid an average of 39 contributions in the last three years, before reaching the age of 65, if that occurs after January 2nd, 1928;

(3) Must have resided in Great Britain for 2 years before his 65th birthday.

Insured women, it will be noted, qualify in exactly the same way and at the same age as men, but the wife of an insured man, not herself insured, is not entitled to the Old Age Pension until her husband becomes so. In cases where a marriage takes place *after* a man reaches the age of 60, the woman, whatever her age, cannot obtain the Old Age Pension until she has been married three years, unless at the time of the marriage she was already in receipt of a widow's pension. The latter, of course, ceases on remarriage, but in such a case her Old Age Pension would not be postponed if her husband and she reached the age of 65 in less than three years.

This provision, of course, is designed to prevent persons nearly 65 marrying solely in order to obtain the double pension.

Exceptions to the Act and Voluntary Contributors will be dealt with in the next article.

WOMEN OLD AGE PENSION OFFICERS IN THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

By ONE OF THEM.

It was in 1915 that a small number of women were appointed in the Customs and Excise, on a temporary basis, to investigate and report on Separation Allowance Claims of dependents of men serving in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. This work was being done by male officers of Customs and Excise, together with their many other and varied duties, but the drain on man power for the Forces was even then beginning to be felt, so women were called into this, as well as to other fields of activity. The qualifications demanded were high—a good education (applicants were asked to state what degrees they possessed), a maximum of "tact" (the theme about which the Press has lately been so facetious), experience of social work, and an age between 30 and 40 years, thereby implying wide experience of life. The salary offered, however, was particularly poor, £2 a week for the first eight weeks, and thereafter £2 10s., after passing the probationary period. But women were anxious to "do their bit," so from hundreds of applicants about fifty were appointed by the Civil Service Commissioners to work in London. To summarise: this first small band made good, their numbers were augmented, and further appointments made in the provinces and in Scotland.

Towards the end of 1917 the comb was again used in the Civil Service, and the investigation of claims to Old Age Pensions (up to then exclusively performed by male officers of Customs and Excise) was handed over

to women in the large towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, mainly owing, it is thought, to the success attending the employment of women on Separation Allowance work, which women formed the nucleus of the staff of women Old Age Pension officers. The pay offered was still meagre, viz., £3 per week, inclusive of 4s. 6d. war bonus, and the work was still of a temporary nature.

Early in 1918 the women pension officers formed an association, which was officially recognised. Meantime, and in succeeding years, the cost of living mounted by leaps and bounds, but not the pay of the women officers. Every tiny advance was the outcome of a strenuous fight. Once they took their case to the Arbitration Board, and a small measure of redress was obtained, but it was hard work to make ends meet with prices 160 per cent. above pre-war level. The highest point their salary and bonus ever reached in those expensive days was £4 5s. a week. Then a long controversy ensued to have their appointments put on an established basis, to which the male officers were bitterly opposed. Finally, in April, 1920, the official side announced that the grade would be permanently established, but it was not until May, 1922, more than two years after the promise was made, that any of the women were established. The scale of pay laid down was, and is, £100—£10—£160, then by £15 to £250 per annum. The age of entry was to be 25-35 years

FRIDAY,
OCT. 9.
1925.

THE VOTE

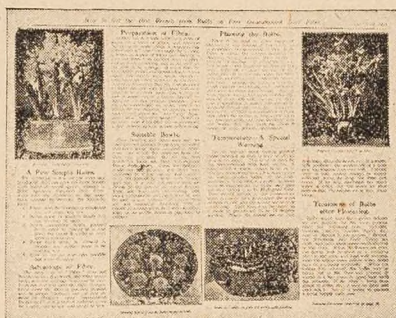
ONE
PENNY
WEEKLY

How to Grow Bulbs

"Oh! the dark and dreary winter!" Yes, it will soon be here—but don't let it depress you. Put colour into your heart and home by having a plentiful supply of fragrant and beautiful flowers.

All readers of "The Vote" are invited to send the attached coupon for Bees' Free Bulb Book and List of famous Guaranteed Bulbs. It teems with black and white photographic illustrations, and there are many in natural colours, making the book a sheer delight to the eye.

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for this FREE Book.



Informative?—Rather! It is crammed full of useful hints and advice, and it is written so that a child can understand. Every point, and every phase of bulb culture, is covered by this book—indoor growing and out; early and late planting; treatment before and after flowering; temperature; water; soil; fibre, etc.

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REST AND HOLIDAYS.

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

CORNWALL.—Paying Guest received in modern farmhouse. £2 2s. week. Clotted cream 3/- lb., post free.—**SELSEY** St. Stephen's, St. Austell, Cornwall.

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