

# THE VOTE

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

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**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.

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## FRU BETSY KJELSBERG.

### Norway's Chief Woman Factory Inspector.

Fru Betsy Kjelsberg is an outstanding example of the vigorous type of Norwegian woman who has secured for her sisters the considerable influence they wield in the affairs of their country to-day. Energy, kindness and determination have carried her through the many difficulties she has encountered during her career, and made her one of the most respected and distinguished of Norwegian citizens.

Since 1909, when Fru Betsy Kjelsberg was appointed Norway's chief factory inspector, where the interests and well-being of women, young persons and children are concerned, she, and the three women inspectors who work under her have toiled with untiring devotion to improve the conditions under which work in factories is carried out. The benefits and privileges enjoyed by Norwegian factory workers to-day are largely due to these exertions.

A great believer in internationalism, Fru Kjelsberg is convinced that every country can learn something from others. She has made an extensive study of factory conditions in Great Britain and other parts of the world, and has insisted on visiting factories outside the class usually described as "Model." Bournville is splendid as an ideal, and must never be lost sight of; at the same time it is often possible to introduce improvements into existing premises which add greatly to the health and happiness of the workers. In pursuing the ideal one must not neglect those who have an immediate claim on one's attention.

In recognition of Fru Kjelsberg's wide practical knowledge of factory life, in 1919, she was appointed

Government Delegate to the International Labour Conference in Geneva, which appointment she still holds. This year she had the distinction of being leader of the Norwegian Delegation, of which she was the only woman.

Fru Kjelsberg took her share in the fight for the vote, and proudly claims to have stood on the platform with Mrs. Despard. She is a keen politician, and under

Proportional Representation heads the list of potential Liberal Members — hence her election to the Norwegian Parliament should not be long deferred. Only one woman was returned at the last General Election in Norway; since then, several women have been elected substitute members — the status of a member returned at a bye-election.

President of the Norwegian National Council of Women, Fru Betsy Kjelsberg attended the meeting of the International Council of Women held in London this year. In 1889, Gina Krog came to London to attend the International Council in order to learn something of its activities. Five years later the Norwegian National Council of Women was founded, with Gina Krog as its president. Since then the Council has grown to seventy branches — some of which go as far north as 70° latitude — with a membership of 106,000.

Fru Kjelsberg describes the Norwegian National Council of Women as an influential organisation which is consulted by any Government which happens to be in power. It is through its influence that women are appointed on practically all Royal Commissions and are given so large a share in public life.



FRU BETSY KJELSBERG.

## WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### Belgian Woman in Chamber of Deputies.

Although women have no vote in Belgium, Mademoiselle Lucie Dejardins, a Socialist, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies. A woman, Mme. Spaak-Janson, has already sat in the Senate.

### Woman Theology Graduate.

For the first time in the history of the institution, on June 4th a woman was graduated by the Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania. Fourteen students received diplomas and degrees.

### Woman Deputy State Treasurer.

Florence Everett, who has been working in the Treasurer's office of the State of Washington since 1917, has now been made deputy treasurer to the State of Washington. She worked first as a stenographer, next as chief warrant clerk, and was later promoted to the position of chief securities clerk. This last position includes the keeping of records of all books deposited in the Treasury Department by different State depositories and insurance companies, in addition to bonds owned by the State, which total more than \$50,000,000.

### Woman's Model Orchard.

Evelyn Harris of Betterton, Maryland, who has a pear orchard of 40,000 trees, is said to be the most extensive woman agriculturist in the eastern part of the United States.

The Government regards the Harris orchard as a model fruit farm and highly approves the methods employed in fighting pests, in working the soil, and in the reports issued for the guidance of less experienced farmers.

### Appointment for Woman Doctor.

Dr. Connie M. Guion, Chief of Medical Staff, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, has been appointed Head of the Cornell University Medical Clinic in New York City. Dr. Guion has been a member of the Cornell Clinic Staff, in charge of the Thyroid Clinic. Dr. Guion will have under her sixty-five doctors, the large majority men.

### Woman Trade Unionist's Honour.

Loyola University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Miss Agnes Nestor, President of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, in recognition of her work for industrial betterment and civic welfare. Miss Nestor has been president of the International Glove Workers' Union.

We are indebted to *Equal Rights*, the organ of the National Woman's Party of America, for the following information:—

### "Women White Wings."

Women White Wings, which is the name by which women street cleaners are known in America, have been the cause of controversy between the Civil Service Commission of New York City and Mrs. C. B. Smith, President of the State Civil Service Commission. The first-named body struck sex equality from the regulations governing street cleanerships, whereupon Mrs. Smith, at a meeting in the Municipal Building, insisted that the equality clause be put back unaltered.

Mrs. Smith's point was that, whereas women, poor in body and spirit, are allowed to scrub floors day and night without male objection, when it is a question of a woman pushing a rolling ash can in the streets male "gallantry" is at once aroused.

### Panama Woman obtains High Degree.

The Inter-American Commission of Women is to be congratulated on the success of its Panamanian member, Clara Gonzalez, who has just obtained a high degree in the New York University. Miss Gonzalez is already an LL.B. of the University of Panama.

Miss Gonzalez was in charge of the legal research of the Inter-American Commission of Women in the Pan-American Union. She is an energetic advocate of equal rights for men and women.

### Argentine Woman on 'Change.

The Committee of the Buenos Aires Bolsa de Comercio has created a precedent by admitting a woman as a member. Srta. Eduvigis Luisa Nava, Argentina's first woman to go on 'Change, is an expert in financial matters and holds an important position with a well-known firm of brokers. Srta. Nava's father is one of the best known bond brokers in Buenos Aires, having operated in the River Plate for over twenty years, and the new member of the bourse has for many years been accustomed to dealing with bankers and brokers.

### DAME MILLICENT FAWCETT.

It was with keen regret that we learned earlier in the week that Dame Millicent Fawcett was seriously ill. We rejoice, however, that the latest news is that she is making satisfactory progress. The Women's Freedom League sends its love and sympathy to Dame Millicent, and every possible good wish for her speedy recovery of health and strength.

### A STEP BACKWARD.

We greatly regret to learn that the members of the Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society have confirmed the decision of its committee to dispense with the services of married women. The *Manchester Guardian* reports that these women are to be given six months' notice, but in cases of hardship they will have the right to appeal, while women who marry within six months are to be given a similar notice and others are to resign on marriage. The Chairman of the meeting at which this matter was discussed said they had had complaints from several members to the effect that there was no chance for their girls to get employment under the Society. They had gone deeply into the matter and the members could rest assured that there would be no case of hardship.

It is deplorable that a Co-operative Society, so advanced in many ways, and so dependent on the good will of its married women members, should take this retrograde step. Why should it not concede to women, married and unmarried, the same right to sell their services as it concedes to all men, married and unmarried? Can this Society not understand that women just as much as men keenly resent enquiries being made into their personal circumstances just because they take paid employment? Efficiency not hardship in any degree should be the test for all employees, and more especially when they are being paid by money which comes from the community. As for the girls having fewer chances of employment because married women of experience are employed, surely the girls will do well to train for their jobs just as boys train for them, and to take their chances of promotion by efficiency tests, without waiting for the dismissal of their seniors because they happen to get married. Such decisions do not make either for the liberty or the efficiency of the individual.

### In Memoriam.

BAGOT.—On Tuesday, July 23rd, at her home, 52, Clyde Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, after a long illness, Mrs. Bagot (Miss Lulu Stutchbury). Cremation at West Norwood, on July 27th.

Many members of the Women's Freedom League will join with us in sincere regret at the early death of our member Miss Stutchbury, our staunch and loyal comrade and "Vote" seller for years and an indefatigable worker for the Women's Freedom League, Nine Elms Settlement.

We give deepest sympathy to her mother, little daughter, sister and friends.

## IN PARLIAMENT.

### Ceylon (Children, Domestic Service).

SIR H. CAYZER (U., Portsmouth, S.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention has been drawn to the cases of Ceylonese parents selling their children for domestic service and the alleged cruelty and ill-treatment to which these children are subjected; and if so, what action he proposes to take? MR. LUNN: The attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to certain allegations of this nature, and the Governor of Ceylon has been asked for a report on the matter. A statement on the subject was made by the late Secretary of State on 29th April last.

### Traffic in Women and Children.

MR. DAY (Lab., Central Southwark) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any decision had been reached by the League of Nations Council with regard to further proposed inquiries connected with the problem of the traffic in women and children in the East, and will he consider making representations that an Indian representative should be placed on this Committee? MR. A. HENDERSON: The matter was considered by the Council at its meeting in June, and it was decided to communicate with the Governments of countries in the Near East, Middle East, and Far East whose territories were not visited in the course of the previous inquiry, and to ascertain whether they would be prepared to give their consent and co-operation to a continuation of the inquiry. If their replies are favourable, the composition of a Special Body of Experts will be considered by the Council, and I would confer with my right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for India, as to the desirability of including an Indian representative.

MR. DAY: Can the right hon. Gentleman say whether any replies have yet been received from any of these countries?—Not yet.

### India (Age of Consent).

MAJOR POLE (Lab., Derbyshire, S.) asked the Secretary of State for India if the Committee set up in June, 1928, to inquire into the question of raising the age of consent in India has presented its Report to the Government of India; and, if so, whether he is in a position to inform the House of the Committee's recommendations? MR. BENN: I am not sure whether the Government of India have actually received this Report, but, if not, I understand its presentation is imminent. The answer to the last part of the question is therefore in the negative.

### Employment of Girls (Central Kavirondo).

MR. RENNIE SMITH (Lab., Penistone) asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has yet received a Report upon the allegation that gangs of girls from the ages of 10 to 16 years were called out for the collection of thatching material in the North Gem area of Central Kavirondo, involving some of them in a daily journey of 30 miles; and what action he proposes to take in the matter? MR. LUNN: Yes, Sir. My noble Friend is informed by the Acting Governor of Kenya that the official native headman illegally ordered gangs of girls to collect and carry thatching grass for use in the construction of certain rest houses

### AMERICAN WOMEN IN BANKING.

In an inspiring address before the Bank Women's Club of Washington, on "What is Ahead for the Woman in the Field of Banking," Mina M. Bruere, assistant secretary of the Central Trust Company of New York and president of the Association of Bank Women, declared that women are penetrating more and more "into one of the last and best-fortified masculine strongholds, the banking profession." Although figures are not available of the number of women who conduct their own businesses, it is only necessary to walk through the business streets to notice the number of firms bearing the name of a woman.

In the United States there are over two thousand five hundred women in executive posts in banks, and

which were being built by the Local Native Council of Central Kavirondo district for the accommodation of elders of the tribe. This was done without the knowledge of the District Commissioner, and in spite of the fact that the headman well knew that orders had been issued prohibiting the compulsory employment of women. As soon as the matter came to the knowledge of the District Commissioner, he gave the headman immediate explicit instructions to pay off the women and to complete the work with paid male labour.

### Empire Settlement (Women).

MR. WALTER BAKER (Lab., Bristol, E.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether openings exist in the Dominions for women immigrants; and, if there is a demand overseas for women from this country, what steps are being taken to meet the demand and to encourage migration, by financial assistance or otherwise, in this particular connection? MR. PONSONBY: Yes, Sir, and there is every indication that the demand, especially for single women trained for household employment, is practically unlimited. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is keenly alive to the importance of the migration of women. Free or assisted passages to the Dominions are available for women as well as men. Through the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Department and local migration committees information is freely available, speakers for meetings are supplied, and free literature distributed. The Government has also co-operated in establishing domestic training centres in this country, and further centres are being opened. Arrangements are being made in co-operation with the Government's voluntary organisations and private residents in the Dominions for the reception and after-care of women. I am considering further methods of drawing attention to the openings for women, and the most effective means of stimulating this particular branch of migration.

MR. BAKER: Can my hon. Friend give comparable figures for men and women since the passing of the Empire Settlement Act, 1922? MR. PONSONBY: Since the passing of the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, 105,000 odd men have sailed and under 85,000 women.

### Women Magistrates.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir James Melville), replying to a question put by MR. EVERARD (U., Melton) said that the number of women magistrates appointed in 1926, 1927, and 1928, respectively, was: 1926, 121; 1927, 102; 1928, 122.

### Hyde Park (Police Prosecutions).

MR. DAY (Lab., Central Southwark) asked the Home Secretary the number of charges of indecency brought by the police under the Hyde Park Regulations for the months of April, May and June, 1929, respectively; and in how many of these cases was the charge supported by evidence other than police evidence? MR. CLYNES: The number of charges of indecency brought by the Police under the Hyde Park Regulations was five in April, three in May, and eight in June. In no case was the evidence of the police supported by that of private persons.

### Adjournment.

The House of Commons adjourned on Friday, July 26th, until Tuesday, October 29th.

a very large number of women employed in various departments, many of whom are college-trained. In the Association of Bank Women, a national organisation of women executives, in a membership of about two hundred and fifty, every office appertaining to a bank or trust company is represented. In New England, in the town of Worcester, Massachusetts, a woman has recently been elected to a vice-presidency, while a trust company in the State of New Jersey has appointed a woman active vice-president of a large national bank. Both Michigan and Illinois have women at the head of their banks as presidents. In Oklahoma two women hold that office; in the State of New York, while many women hold executive posts, few have received official appointments.

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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,  
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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.

### PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

After four weeks' work the present Parliament stands adjourned until October 29th. We all rejoiced that fourteen women were elected to it, that one woman, the Right Honourable Margaret Bondfield, M.P., became a member of the Cabinet and a Privy Councillor, and that another woman, Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health. We are also glad that Miss Lawrence has appointed Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., as her parliamentary private secretary. Mr. J. H. Thomas may think lightly of parliamentary private secretaries, but it is generally conceded that their work is strenuous and important and that the secretaries themselves acquire through that work a great deal of inside knowledge of the working of the Departments to which they are attached. All women's organisations are pleased that the present Government has included two women, Mrs. Swanwick and Mrs. Mary Hamilton, M.P., in its delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, which will take place in Geneva next September, and the Women's Freedom League is particularly interested to note that the Prime Minister stated last week that in future he proposes that the Committee of Civil Research, to which general economic questions of major importance will be referred, and which is under his own chairmanship, shall in future consist of a nucleus of Cabinet Ministers, to whom will be attached men and women who can best assist with whatever business is before it. So far so good. These appointments show that the new Government recognises that there are women electors in this country and that they are eligible with men for high offices of State, that they can be relied upon like men to deal with questions of major importance in the State, and that with men they can represent the Government at the League of Nations' Assembly.

We are not so pleased with the attitude taken up by the new Government towards other matters of special interest to women. Equal pay for work of equal value is a matter of vital importance to all who are working for the full emancipation of women. The principle of equal pay for men and women in the Civil Service has twice been conceded by Parliament, and we entirely fail to understand the statement recently made by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury that the question whether the Government accepts the principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work or not is a point to be decided by the Royal Commission, which the Government is now appointing to inquire into everything affecting the Civil Service. We all know the length of time required by a Royal Commission to take evidence and to issue a Report, and women's organisations claim that the question of equal pay for men and women civil servants should be conceded in the early days of the present Parliament. The last Government gave women equal voting rights with men. It may be too much to expect the present Government to concede to women full equal economic rights with men, but we are at least entitled to expect the granting of equal pay to men and women civil servants. This is a

matter of simple justice and one with which the Labour Party has hitherto professed its entire agreement. We feel uneasy, too, about the new Government's attitude towards the mui tsai question in Hong Kong and the child slavery question in Ceylon. Seven years ago we understood that the mui tsai system in Hong Kong was to be abolished without delay. Last week Mr. Lunn stated in the House of Commons that the Governor of Hong Kong had not even yet made the necessary Proclamation to abolish it, but that Lord Passfield (the Secretary of State for the Colonies) was carefully considering the whole problem. As soon as Parliament re-assembles we shall hope to have a further statement in regard to some definite action being taken by the Colonial Secretary to end the evils of this system. Mr. Lunn's reply in regard to Ceylon children is given in another column. In *Prabuddha Sri*, the official organ of the Women's Franchise Union of Ceylon, which has just reached us, there is an article on Child Slavery in Ceylon, and the writer states that almost every day those who read the newspapers are harrowed by tales of appalling cruelty to these unfortunate children. Surely our Government must take some responsibility in this matter!

Then with regard to the London Lock Hospital for women. It is incredible that the present Minister of Health should persist in the refusal to publish the Reports of the Committee of Inquiry. It was the persistency of women's organisations which secured the appointment of this Committee, and it is very clearly in the interests of the general public, of all voluntary hospitals, and all their employees that these Reports should be published. The present Minister of Health himself urged his predecessor in office to publish them. What has changed his views? We certainly have a right to know.

To come to another subject, we have already pointed out that no woman has been appointed to the Empire Marketing Board. We sincerely hope that the new Government will see that women are appointed to this Board where they could do invaluable work for this country and the Empire. We note that one woman, Mrs. Adams, has been appointed to the new Committee of Inquiry into Insurance administration. This Committee has five men members as well as a man secretary. When the announcement of the personnel of this Committee was made, Lady Astor exclaimed "Only one woman?" Considering the great number of women who are insured, we also think there should have been more than one woman member of this Committee. No woman has been appointed to the Government's Advisory Committees under the Colonial Development Bills. Yet women of the Empire are of equal importance with men of the Empire!

During the life of this Government, as of every preceding Government, women themselves must look after their own interests. They are now the majority of the electorate, but that will be of no advantage to them unless they redouble their efforts through their organisations to obtain full equality with men in every branch of our national and international life.

### WOMEN'S RIGHT OF AUDIENCE.

On July 24th, Lord Darling moved a Resolution in the Upper House "that henceforth any Minister of the Crown who is a member of the other House of Parliament shall have the right to sit and speak in this House, but shall only vote in the House of which he is a member." This Resolution did not pass, but in supporting it, Lord Buckmaster pointed out that, if agreed to, it would enable women to sit in the House of Lords, adding, "I have always said, and I repeat, that any scheme for the reform of this House that does not include the introduction of women would meet with my humble opposition. You cannot reform this House so as to make it answer the feverish pulse of public opinion outside without allowing women to have their right of audience here the same as men, and this arrangement permits that."

## WOMEN AND THE MINISTRY.

By JANET B. BINNS, M.A.

People very often speak of the so-called "Women's Movement" as if it were a matter of past history. Surprise is frequently expressed at the continued existence of organisations and publications which deal with the rights and watch over the interests of women.

"But you have now the vote on equal terms with men," they say. "Practically all the professions have opened their doors to women. What more, then, remains to be done?"

The plain truth is, of course, that the battle is very far from being won. The last and most hotly-defended citadel of sex-prejudice and sex-exclusiveness—the pulpit of the Christian Church—still remains to be stormed, with scarcely a breach in its walls. Not only so, but the admission of women to the industries and professions has only marked a stage and opened up a fresh phase of the struggle. Woman is now on trial. Having been given the right of entry, she must now prove her fitness to hold down the job, and the "fitness" demanded generally far exceeds anything demanded of a man in a similar position.

Only the other day, a professional woman was speaking to me on this very point.

"I do not believe," she said, "that people in general have the slightest idea of the enormous strain under which the pioneer women in the professions have to work. Take one particular instance in my own job, which is that of a factory inspector. When a charge is brought under the Factory Act, the inspector concerned has to attend court and see the case through. When the inspector is a man, it is merely a matter of routine for him and everyone else concerned. As soon as a case of mine comes on, I am acutely aware of a change in the atmosphere. When I stand up in court, my appearance, my dress, my manner of speech—all are criticised, it may be, unconsciously. I, too, am on trial. In addition to proving my legal case, I am also required to prove my right to be a factory inspector, and, through me, the right of any woman to exercise her profession on equal terms with men."

The same holds true in every profession and walk of life into which woman is a comparatively new entrant. The professional woman must never fall below the top of her own form: her mistakes will not easily be written off on the ground that "to err is human." When a newspaper report appears of an inquest on a hospital patient, whose death is proved to be due to an error on the part of a physician or surgeon, most reasonable people will feel a fleeting sympathy with the doctor, whose mistakes have often consequences entirely out of proportion to their deserts. But if the doctor concerned happens to be a woman, ninety-nine out of a hundred readers, even if not unsympathetic, will have aroused at the back of their minds the old doubt—*is a woman, after all, to be trusted in that kind of job? Is she man's equal?*

I have dealt with this point, because I believe it to be one of the contributory causes of the slow progress which the campaign for the ministry of women has been making of recent years in comparison with the advance achieved in other directions. In no profession is this kind of strain likely to be so severe as in the case of the ministry of the Church. Here things are carried on to a plane, where, of necessity, the demands are more stringent, the test more severe, the proof of capability more difficult of achievement. In the course of a recent conversation with one of the leaders of the denomination to which I belong, I spoke of the newly-formed Interdenominational Society for the Ministry of Women.

"You know," he said, "a dozen Maude Roydens and Catherine Booths would do more for your cause than years of propaganda."

Most of the women who have stood in a pulpit would readily assent to that proposition, but—what a revelation of the difference between the standard required of

a woman minister and that expected of a man! Supposing that every man who aspired to the ministry were invited to measure himself against such giants as Spurgeon or Wesley, how many would have the confidence to survive the ordeal and pursue his candidature? So there creeps into the mind of the would-be woman minister that little devil doubt, whose modern name is the "inferiority complex."

There is a further psychological factor in the case. When a woman demands the right to be an engineer, a lawyer, or a company director, she may be told that she is asking for something which is illegal, against convention, or for which her physical constitution unfits her. Against the woman candidate for the ministry is brought the further charge that her demand is an offence against God, and this is of necessity to strike such a woman in the most sensitive spot in her make-up. She must indeed be a modern Joan of Arc, who is so convinced of the surety of her "call" as never, even unconsciously, to be tempted to allow the steadfastness of her demand to be weakened in the face of such a charge. Verily, the defenders of that last citadel of male monopoly, the Christian pulpit, have in their armoury an array of subtle and ingenious weapons of war!

To those women who may be conscious of a certain lack of courage in the fight, due to some such difficulty as I have outlined above, I would suggest that strength may be found by looking at the matter from another and more impersonal standpoint. That anyone, man or woman, should be debarred from the exercise of his or her true vocation, whatever that vocation may be, is, of course, a serious wrong. But, in the case of the Church, there is another side to the matter. It is not merely—let women realise this—that the Church is being deprived of their spiritual services. The question of the worth of their individual service is, in a certain sense, beside the point. The truth which most of the denominations refuse to recognise is this, that a Church which persists in setting aside the views of its own Founder on the subject of the equality of the sexes, and accepting instead the teaching of one of His followers in his least inspired moments, is to-day getting rapidly more and more out of touch with modern realities, and therefore of increasingly less and less use to a world which, on the human and institutional side, it is her professed desire to serve. A generation which, despite the laments of the "laudatores temporis acti," is rapidly getting used to the presence in its midst of women Cabinet Ministers, barristers, delegates to the League of Nations, and other phenomena, is not likely to regard with a great deal of respect a Church whose professed belief is that "there is neither male nor female," and yet who, far from leading the van in the attempt to persuade the world to adopt and act on that belief, continues in the year of grace 1929 to relegate its women to a passive position in the pews, and to dictate to them on matters of dress and deportment, either by the ukase of its heads or through the medium of the correspondence columns of its Press.

And of those women in the Churches who, not desiring ordination for themselves, are indifferent or even hostile to the claims of their sisters who do (and it must be admitted that women themselves are often the chief hindrance in the campaign for the ministry of women), I would ask—do you not think it is time that a Church which finds it impossible to carry into effect the teaching of its own Founder, implicit in all his dealings with human beings, with regard to the equality of the sexes, should set itself seriously to revising its conception of its own true nature and of the function of its ministry?

## OUR BOOK REVIEW.

"Woman and Flying." By LADY HEATH and STELLA WOLFE MURRAY. (John Long, Ltd.) Price 12/6 net. Illustrated. (Can be obtained from this office.)

Woman has already made her mark in the development of civil aviation. She has proved herself capable of piloting an aeroplane over the uncharted wildernesses of nature, of enduring the hunger, cold and fatigue of long non-stop flights, and of meeting death in answer to the call of the Atlantic.

"Woman and Flying," which contains a detailed account of Lady Heath's lone flight from the Cape to Croydon, a brief but illuminating record of Lady Bailey's intrepid flight from Croydon to the Cape and back, and a thrilling record—written partly in the air—of many flights by that enterprising aviator-journalist, Stella Wolfe Murray, cannot fail to be of absorbing interest to women with the pioneer spirit. To the girl of to-day, Stella Wolfe Murray says: "Don't look for a job, make one!" And to her parents: "If your child is sufficiently strong in character, and you think she has the pioneer spirit, arrange for her to get the practical experience, and don't stand in her way, either by withholding capital or permission." As for the work which is waiting for those who take to the air, in the vastnesses of colonies which are waiting to be opened up, there is scarcely any service to which aviation would not prove an aid.

"Selecting sites for new towns, planning them with a special view to the flying field being in the best spot; catching cattle rustlers; overtaking offenders and serving summons; delivering fish, flowers, and perishable fruit; dropping medical supplies and food to isolated areas like Alaska; delivering films; laying out logging routes; patrolling forests and watching for forest fires—"

these are but a few from the long list of occupations Miss Murray finds suitable for women aviators.

To follow Lady Heath in her faithful *Avian* touring the Light Aeroplane Clubs of South Africa from the Cape to Croydon is to participate in "the joy of flying." After travelling with her through the heart of Africa, over mountain ranges and swamps, forests and deserts, we share her exultation in the triumph of science over nature and enter into the exuberance of spirits which enabled her, after 10 hours in the air, to descend to the aerodrome at Heliopolis (about seven miles from Cairo), in a series of long and enthusiastic loops.

As a practical aviator, Lady Heath attributes the success of her flight to the care she took of her engine. No matter how short the flight, she did the tappet clearances every day and cleaned the petrol and oil fillers. She avoided flying in the heat of the day and in order to get the cool air never flew at less than 7,000 feet. She ran her engine at 1,700 revolutions per minute throughout and never neglected her one to three hours' routine work.

Like others who have faced grave dangers in the accomplishment of what they have set out to do, Lady Bailey makes no mention of the perils she faced in her lone flight through Africa to Cape Town and back by the West Coast route—a route previously unflown. Of her crash in the desert, she writes:—

"When I arrived at Tabora I got into an air-pocket on landing in the heat of the day and dropped and bounced over, finishing up the landing by the machine coming to rest upside down."

Her only comment on the catastrophe is:—

"It was very disappointing, as through insufficient care and a lack of knowledge of how to handle a machine in landing from an altitude in the heat of the day, I had broken the longerons of the fuselage, which could not be repaired, and I was disgusted with myself."

The route flown by Lady Bailey without maps or definite information as to petrol and oil supplies will probably be the great future air-way from North to South. The good aerodromes Lady Bailey found at her service convinced her that the possibilities of the route have already been recognised. She expressed the hope that Great Britain will not lag behind in developing an air-route of such vital importance to the future of South Africa.

E.A.H.

## CLYDE COAST CAMPAIGN.

*Organiser and Speaker:* Miss Lilian Lenton, assisted by Mrs. Adair, Miss F. R. Lenton, Mrs. and Miss Scott. *Headquarters:* c/o Mrs. Nicol, 18, Battery Place, Rothesay, Bute.

Open air Meetings, *weather permitting:*—

*Rothesay.*—Every evening at Pier Head, at 8 p.m. *Gourock.*—Monday, on Long Promenade, at 3.30 p.m. *Largs.*—Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon, Pier Head. *Millport.*—Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p.m., by Flag Staff. *Dunoon.*—Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 noon, near Highland Mary. *Helensburgh.*—Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 p.m., by War Memorial.

This is the sixth year that I have been the speaker on our annual Clyde Coast Campaign, but I do not remember that we have ever before passed through a week of such perfect climatic conditions as that which has just ended. Every day in brilliant sunshine we have sailed the Clyde, visiting different sea-side resorts, selling our "Votes" and "literature," and holding open-air meetings. Unfortunately, our sales have not quite equalled those of the previous week, but our meetings have been better—undisturbed by storms and "fairs." Even our unadvertised morning and afternoon efforts in Largs, Dunoon, Millport, Helensburgh and Gourock have attracted nice little gatherings and lively discussions, but at the Pier Head in Rothesay we have had huge crowds—especially at question time. Earnest young socialists want to know if we don't think we should do better to join the Labour Party, "which always has stood for women's rights," than to continue to waste our time working in feminist organisations, "which cannot possibly succeed under the present social system." And no matter how often or how elaborately we explain the non-party point of view, back they come the following evening with the same old tale. They cannot deny that it was the Conservatives who actually passed the Equal Franchise Bill, but nevertheless claim that it was really the Socialist Party which gave us the vote! We would not in any way minimise the excellent work that has been and is being done for our cause by staunch supporters of the Labour Party, but we find a little trying the repeated suggestion that in no other ranks can good feminists be found.

Many questioners are entirely friendly, their only object being to help by giving us opportunities to explain further points, and others are genuinely seeking a clearer understanding of our position. One old gentleman advised us to strive to get a Parliament consisting entirely of women, but we would not take his advice even if we could, for doubtless a country ruled by women alone would show but little improvement on that governed exclusively by men.

We have made several new members this week, one, as it were, by proxy. After attending four or five of our meetings a gentleman enrolled his wife! He paid the membership fee. She is in London, and knows nothing about it. We hope she will be duly grateful!

Evidently the speaker's remarks on "Women—and the Inferiority Complex" went home, for after that speech several young girls joined the Glasgow Branch. One was particularly enthusiastic. Never, she declared, had she heard the manifold and lifelong disabilities of the "weaker" sex so pointedly described, or imagined that such freedom of outlook could be possible to a girl. Having given her name she wandered round with a book asking others to do likewise. She should be an asset to our Glasgow Branch.

To meet such young women is very encouraging, but indeed, at all our meetings we meet encouragement. There may be a little masculine opposition occasionally, but this fades into utter insignificance in the light of the friendly support, manifesting itself in the congratulatory ejaculations which we receive from members of our own sex.

By the time this VOTE appears we shall have commenced the last week of our campaign. Then help us to make it in all ways a record one! We want large audiences—and corresponding large collections—and we hope that many will join our ranks. LILIAN LENTON.

## Women's Freedom League.

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WHERE TO GO.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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Thursday, August 8th, at 8 p.m.

Brentford and Chiswick Branch. Meeting to arrange for Junior Section, at 5, Brook Road, Gunnersbury.

Thursday, August 15th, at 7.30 p.m.

Social Evening for London Members at the Minerva Club, 55, Hunter Street, W.C.1.

Tuesday, August 20th, at 8 p.m.

North Kensington and District Branch. Meeting to arrange Winter programme of work, at 94, Cambridge Gardens, W.10.

Wednesday, August 28th, at 4 p.m.

Social Afternoon for London Members at the Minerva Club, 55, Hunter Street, W.C.1. Speaker: Mrs. Margaret Wynne Nevinson, J.P., L.L.A.

Thursday, August 29th, at 8 p.m.

Brentford and Chiswick Branch. Dance at 56, Harvard Road, Gunnersbury, in aid of Branch funds. Tickets 1/3.

Thursday, August 29th, at 8 p.m.

Barnsbury and District Branch. Speaker and place of meeting to be announced later.

Monday, September 2nd, at 3 p.m.

"Fair" Sub-Committee at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Thursday, September 5th, at 3.30 p.m.

Brentford and Chiswick Branch. Meeting at 56, Harvard Road, Gunnersbury. Tea, music and speaker. This will be followed by a Dance at 8 p.m. Tickets 1/3, in aid of Branch funds.

Saturday, October 5th, at 10 a.m.

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

Thursday and Friday, November 14th and 15th, 3 to 9.30 p.m.

Green, White and Gold Fair, at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Saturday, November 16th, at 10 a.m.

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

## PROVINCES.

Saturday, August 3rd, at 3.30 p.m.

Hastings Branch. A Garden Meeting will be held at "Rossiana," Pine Street, Ore (by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Prelooker). Speaker: Mrs. Zangwill: "What we expect from the present Government." An entertainment arranged by Miss Miriam Prelooker will be held after the meeting.

Saturday, September 14th (Proposed date).

Middlesbrough Branch. Picnic for members and friends.

Monday, October 14th.

Middlesbrough Branch. Whist Drive, at the Grey House.

## OTHER SOCIETIES.

September 2nd to 15th.

Women's International League. International Summer School in Lepence Visegrad, Hungary. Subject: "Effects of Public Economics on the Interior and Foreign Politics of Different Countries."

## BRANCH NOTES.

## BARNSBURY AND DISTRICT.

A very well attended meeting of the Barnsbury and District Branch was held on Thursday evening, July 25th, at 8 p.m., at 336, Caledonian Road, N.1, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Tring. Mrs. Burton presided and introduced Miss K. Raleigh, who had come to give an address on Women Apostles in the time of St. Paul. Miss Raleigh, in an enlightening speech, said that Women Apostles in the time of St. Paul were more numerous than men in the same order, and women converts, too, were in the majority, since Eastern custom would not permit male teachers to enter families.

For safety, men and women apostles travelled together as brother and sister (1 Cor. ix, 5). "May I not conduct a sister (i.e. a Faithful woman)?" Terrible hardships fell to the lot of these missionaries. If an Apostle chose, he could marry "his Virgin" (co-apostle)—i.e. if he felt the situation strained, and if the virgin had passed the "flower" of her age, and had reached the "fruit" or marriageable age, about twelve years. On a missionary journey, a woman should not wear her dowry of gold, silver and precious stones, which she was accustomed to keep on her person continually, but should leave the jewels at home. Her richest robes, too, should be left behind (see 1 Tim. ii, 8 to 10). This passage has been misused to insinuate that men did the Missionary work while women were occupied in dressing plainly!

The correct rendering is: "I will therefore that men pray in every place lifting up pure hands without anger or contention, and in like manner that women also (pray in every place), dressing as is suitable for those who proclaim (or announce) 'The worship of God by good deeds' (Faith and Works). St. Paul adopted the Greek and Roman attitude of prayer. The worshiper stood erect with head up and palms stretched to the heavens. Thus the Apostles, beginning their open-air meetings with prayer, would at once attract passers-by to join or to listen. There is good reason for supposing that 'The Twelve' and the 'Seventy-Two' were groups of men and women. The words 'the Twelve Apostles' only occur once in the New Testament. When St. Paul uses the words 'all, every,' he means both sexes, unless otherwise stated. St. Paul does not oppose Roman Law as such, but only when it clashes with the new religion. For instance, a slave is to obey his master, but only 'in the Lord.' The meeting concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to Miss Raleigh. Competitions were held during the evening in order to raise funds for the 'Fair' and for the branch.

## HACKNEY AND DISTRICT.

The first meeting of the Hackney and District Branch since its inauguration last month was held on Tuesday evening, July 23rd, at 7 o'clock. Owing to unsettled weather we were unable to hold the meeting in Mrs. Catmur's pretty garden, but in spite of this we had a well-attended and enthusiastic gathering indoors, and 15 new members were enrolled. In the absence of Miss Morgan Gibbon (President of the Branch), Mrs. Catmur presided and introduced Miss Reeves, who in a very clear and interesting speech, shewed the necessity for the existence of an organisation such as the Women's Freedom League to work for equality reforms. Mrs. Munks was elected secretary of the branch, and a collection was taken.

## MORLEY COLLEGE.

Afternoon classes are being opened in September at Morley College for married women, shift workers and others, who find it inconvenient to attend the college in the evening. Afternoon students will be afforded the same privileges as evening students with regard to joining clubs, attending socials and making use of the college premises and the sports ground. The courses include:—

1.—A Twenty-four Lecture Course on "How we are governed,"

by Miss K. Gibberd, M.A., on Thursdays, 2.30 to 4 p.m.

2.—A Twenty-four Lecture Course on "English Literature—Contemporary Poetry, Drama and the Novel," by Miss Northcott, on Thursdays, 2.30 to 4 p.m.

3.—A Twelve-Lecture Course on "Our Bodies in Health and Sickness," by Mr. J. S. Pickering, on Mondays, 2.30 to 4 p.m.

4.—A Class in French, by Mlle. Grellet, on Fridays, 2.30 to 4 p.m.

The College is open every evening for students working during the day, who wish to study one or more subjects, not for examination, but for interest alone, and to join in the social life of the college. The courses include:—

1.—Department of Politics, Economics and History—"The World after the War," "Social and Industrial Problems," Economics, Law and Everyday Life, Citizenship. Mediaeval History, History of London.

2.—Department of Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion—Philosophy, Psychology, History of Religion.

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5.—Language Department—French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek.

6.—Department of Music—Choir, Full Orchestra, String Orchestra, Sight Singing Class, Harmony, Lectures on the Growth of Music in Song and Instrument.

7.—Department of Dancing and Gymnastics—Men's and Women's Classes in Gymnastics, Greek and National Dancing, Folk Dancing. Students should enrol between September 16th—21st.

## AUGUST HOLIDAYS.

The Offices of the Women's Freedom League and the Minerva Publishing Company, Ltd. (Vote Office) will be closed from Friday, August 2nd, 5.30 p.m. until Tuesday, August 6th, at 9.30 a.m.

## Membership Application Form.

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

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