

THE VOTE

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

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ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1928

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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CHIEF INSPECTOR CHAMPNEYS.

A PIONEER POLICE-WOMAN.



CHIEF INSPECTOR
CHAMPNEYS.

position of chief inspector.

Previous to joining the Women Police Service, Miss Champneys had had many years' experience of social work. For twenty years a Poor Law Guardian of the Conway Board, she was so impressed with the necessity for organised assistance for women in difficulties that she became the motive force in preventive and rescue work in North Wales. Her views on this matter were summed up in a paper on "The Care of the Unmarried Mother," which she read at the Carnarvon Poor Law Conference in 1906, and, as a result of which, she was appointed Organising Honorary Secretary of the North Wales Association for the Aid of Friendless Girls. To no woman in trouble did Miss Champneys turn a deaf ear. Like Josephine Butler, Miss Champneys won the affection and trust of the women she had set out to help, and was sought by them at all hours and in all places. At the police courts in North Wales, where she kept in constant touch with police officers, Miss

Champneys was a well-known figure. She was Vice-Chairman of the Conway Board of Guardians from April, 1915; Chairman of the Children's Homes for one year; and the first woman member of the Finance Committee.

Miss Champneys' wide experience of social work made her invaluable to the Women Police Service. As a patrol in the West End of London, she was able to utilise the knowledge of the underworld, gained during her many years of service in North Wales. When the Women Police Service received recognition by the Government in 1916, and women were recruited in large numbers for work in munition factories, Inspector Champneys assisted the Director of Training in preparing the women who joined the Service for the work ahead.

In 1917, with the object of extending the work beyond the province of ordinary police duties, the Benevolent Department was inaugurated and placed under the able direction of Chief Inspector Champneys. The success of this Department was largely due to her ready sympathy and wide experience. In the first six months the organisation was in existence, five hundred women were picked up on police patrol and given immediate advice and assistance. Chief Inspector Champneys has done much to break down the idea that women police, like men police, are enemies to be avoided by all who commit offences against the law.

Miss Champneys was an effective and thrilling speaker, and has done much to spread the need for women police. Her loss will be keenly felt not only by the Women's Auxiliary Service, but by all who have the future of the women police at heart.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

London's Next Lady Mayoress.

Lady Studd, wife of Alderman Sir Kynaston Studd, who becomes Lord Mayor of London next month, was before her marriage Princess Alexandra Lieven, daughter of the late Prince Paul Lieven, of Russia. During the war, Princess Alexandra attended wounded Cossacks in Persia. She married Sir Kynaston Studd, the famous cricketer and chairman of the Polytechnic, in 1924, and has since taken a keen interest in the work of women and girls at the Institute.

Congratulations to Lady Heath!

Lady Heath, in her little Moth airplane, at Croydon last week, attained a height estimated by Royal Aero Club officials at nearly 23,000 feet (more than four miles), thus breaking the world's altitude record for light airplanes.

Lady Iveagh to Second Address?

It is rumoured that when the New Session begins in November, the Countess of Iveagh, M.P., may second the Address to the Throne, and be the first woman to do so.

Miss Susan Lawrence, Labour Party Chairman M.P.

Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., has been elected vice-chairman of the Labour Party Executive. In the ordinary course of events she will be chairman next year, and will preside over the party Conference. The first woman chairman of a party Conference was Dame Caroline Bridgeman, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who presided over the Conservative and Unionist Conference at Scarborough two years ago.

Another Woman Property Manager.

The Housing Committee of Bebington-Bromborough Urban District Council have appointed Miss A. J. Samuel as their woman house property manager, at a salary of £275.

Women Artists at Olympia.

Four women artists have been engaged on decorating a £1,000 stand at Olympia for the Motor Show, which opens on October 11th. The design is a Pompeian wall fountain, fashioned from old pictures, and occupies the centre of the stand of a famous American firm. The work has been carried out by the firm of W. H. Gaze, Ltd., of Kingston, and it is said to be the most strikingly original artistic design exhibited at any motor show in Europe.

A Woman Election Agent.

Miss M. F. Headley has been appointed Liberal Election Agent for Derby, a double-membered borough, where there will be 91,000 electors on the Register.

"The Champion Beggar."

Miss Margaret Beavan, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, has raised over half a million for the cripple children of Liverpool in the last twenty-seven years. She well deserves to be spoken of as "The Champion Beggar."

Ex-Mill Girl to Train Chinese.

Miss Ivy Isherwood, daughter of an Atherton miner and winner of a scholarship at Hillcroft College for Working Women at Surbiton, has been appointed by the Chinese Institute of Technical Training to go out to Shanghai to teach spinning in cotton and silk mills. Before going to college, Miss Isherwood worked thirteen years in the mill at Atherton.

A Women's Billiards Championship?

Miss Eva Collins claims to be the only professional woman billiard player. Miss Collins, whose father is Mr. George Collins, the oldest living professional player, hopes to start a championship for women players. Her own record is 115, but she frequently makes breaks of over ninety. Miss Collins is instructor in billiards to the Lyceum Ladies' Club.

A New Swimming Record.

Miss Joyce Cooper (Mermaid) won the Women's 440 Yards Swimming Championship at Birmingham in 6 min. 8 3-5 secs.

Fifteen Men—Four Women!

The Lord Chancellor has approved the appointment of fifteen men and four women to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk. The four women are: Mrs. F. Pretty, Sutton Hoo; Mrs. Webb, Bungay; Miss H. Thompson, Eye; and Miss V. Upeher, Fritton.

The Business Man's Daughter.

The *Daily News* reports that Sir Francis Elliot Walker, of Ravenshill, Kielder, Northumberland, formerly agent to Lord Wenlock at Escrick, Yorks, and commissioner of the estates of the Duke of Northumberland in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Surrey, left property in his own disposition valued at £14,747. He bequeathed all his property to his daughter, Miss Helen Marjorie Walker. By his will he appointed her to succeed him as sole managing director of the Campsall and Earham Estates Co., Ltd., and "to hold office during her life and pleasure on the same terms and conditions and with the same powers as I myself now hold the same . . . including the power to nominate a successor."

The Only Woman Competitor.

In a Leighton Buzzard angling match, the first prize was won by Mrs. H. F. Hunt, the only woman competitor. Her husband was second.

Girl Typist Champion.

For the second year in succession, Miss Eleanor Mitchell, the English girl typist champion, won the championship of Europe in the recent international contest, held in Paris. The contest was both for speed and accuracy, and all competitors, with the exception of eight, were women. French girls took second and third places.

Swiss Women Not Citizens—Yet.

The *Times* reports that, after the recent decisions of the Geneva Government and the Swiss Federal Council, the Federal Tribunal, or Supreme Court of Justice, has unanimously rejected the petition of a group of Swiss women, who asked to be inscribed on the electoral register on the ground that the Constitution entitled every citizen of 20 years to vote, and that the word citizen meant woman as well as man.

WOMEN CANDIDATES MUST FIGHT THEIR WAY.

"A woman Labour candidate must be prepared to fight every inch of the way if she is to gain a political position in her own party. There can be no sentiment in her nomination." Such is the view expressed by Mrs. P. J. Dollan, who was herself a Labour candidate in 1924. In Mrs. Dollan's opinion, the chief three obstacles in the way of women candidates are their domestic difficulties, prejudice, and the need for financial help. As regards the second, although the Labour Party have always advocated theoretical equality of the sexes in political affairs, the old prejudice against the participation of women in politics takes a long time to wear down.

In Sympathy.

MURRAY.—On October 2nd, 1928, at Moore Park, Cardross, David Murray, LL.D. (of Maclay Murray and Spens, Solicitors, Glasgow), aged 86.

We greatly regret to have to record the death, after a long illness, of Dr. Murray, always a stalwart champion of women's equality, and, with the late Mrs. Murray, an old and valued friend of the Women's Freedom League. To our colleague, Miss Eunice Murray, we offer our deepest sympathy in her heavy sorrow at the loss of her dearly loved father; also to Miss Sylvia Murray, the grandchildren, and the other members of his family and friends.

OUR VICTORY GREEN, WHITE & GOLD FAIR.

To be held this year on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
NOVEMBER 13TH AND 14TH

at

THE CAXTON HALL,
WESTMINSTER,

from 3 to 9 p.m.

To be formally opened each day at 3 p.m.

On TUESDAY by
THE VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P.

Chairman: MRS PETHICK LAWRENCE.

On WEDNESDAY by
MISS MARGARET BEAVAN

(The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool).

Chairman: MRS SCHOFIELD COATES, J.P.

Entertainments:

DISPLAY OF OPERATIC, CLASSICAL AND
CHARACTER DANCES

(by pupils of Miss Grace Woollacott of Wimbledon).

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, at 6 P.M.

FENCING DISPLAY

(arranged by Professor Tassart)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, at 6 P.M.

CONCERT

(arranged by Madame San Carolo, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, at 4-45 P.M.

CHARACTER READINGS.
PHRENOLOGY. NUMEROLOGY.
PSYCHOMETRY.

Teas and Refreshments at moderate prices served in the
Lounge.

Teas from 3.30 to 6 p.m.

Refreshments after 7 p.m.

Other Societies and Friends taking Stalls:—

Barclay Workshops (for Blind Women).
The Canning Town Women's Settlement.
The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.
The St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.
The Open Door Council.
The Psychological Aid Society.
The Women's Exchange.
The Yugoslav Peasant Industries.
Mrs. Aston (Filigree Work and Artificial Flowers).
Miss Burwood (Beads).
Mrs. Clifford.
Miss Coignou.
Miss Minnie Culverwell (Beaten Metal and Jewellery).
Mrs. M. E. Moreton (Lacquer Work and Lampshades).
Miss Dorathea Page (Unika Sports Wear).
Miss Seyfang.

Tickets—1/10 (including Tax) the first day until 5 p.m.; after 5 p.m. and on the second day 1/2 (including tax)—on sale at 144, High Holborn, or from the Societies and Friends taking Stalls.

All Communications and Gifts should be sent to Miss E. Berry, Hon. Fair Sec., at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

THE ORDINATION OF WOMEN.

During the Church Congress week at Cheltenham, The League of the Church Militant arranged a public meeting on the subject of "The Ordination of Women." The speakers were Lady Barrett and Canon Guy Rogers, and the chair was taken by Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dean of King's College, London. The names of the speakers are too well known in intellectual spheres for any emphasis of the high quality of their advocacy to be needed.

The Chairman, while not wishing to commit himself in practical detail, expressed himself as honoured by an invitation to preside at a meeting which he considered characteristic of the open-mindedness which desires the full and fair presentation of a subject that needs ventilation and discussion. The Church had reached a time when it was necessary to make use of all resources if it were to hold its position in the world. Women's gifts were not being adequately used. No obvious career of usefulness was open to women who had qualified in theology. This was a weakness to be remedied; and the question of the Ordination of Women should be brought out and discussed in the light of reason.

Lady Barrett stressed the point that the principle upon which the League of the Church Militant based its claim was that women cannot rightfully be excluded from any ministry to which God has called them. Artificial barriers between the sexes had been swept away by the Founder of Christianity. Open doors do not give the power; they only reveal it. The call comes from God, within the soul of the individual. Growth was essential to life in spiritual as in natural things; and a spiritual urge makes for a change of form. Objectors had said that men would not be able to discuss their difficulties with a woman priest. Outside the sphere of the Church she had found that it was always the woman who helped both sexes in larger numbers than the man—probably because of the urge of motherhood. We are told that now is not the time to raise this question. But the speaker maintained that this is really part of the solution of the conflicts which are rending the life of the Church. Nothing can hold back the power of the Holy Spirit, but the Church will be the loser if this power is forced outside. We must not shut the door to channels of blessings that will not come in another way.

Canon Rogers' speech was highly courageous. He thought that this meeting was more than a footnote to the general Congress meetings, and afforded an opportunity to bear witness to a belief in sex equality founded on the great principle rooted in Christ, (and in St. Paul when rightly understood), which remains unchanged in these changing times. He regretted that the early freedom of service and prophecy had been lost to women. The ministry of the Word and the sacraments was independent of sex. In ignoring the vocation of women, the Church runs the risk of being arraigned at the bar of God. By the pronouncements of the Lambeth Conference (1920), the Church had shown that the subject was by no means a closed one. It had not said that women were "incapable" of Holy Orders. He urged that a memorial should be prepared for the 1930 Lambeth Conference, asking that the case should be restated and some advance made.

Questions and discussion followed the speeches.

E. R.

THE POWER OF THE VOTE.

Governor Smith's declaration that Prohibition is a moral wrong will, it is thought, turn the scale of the women's vote in favour of Mr. Hoover, the Republican candidate. Whatever may be said in favour of Governor Smith's contention from an ethical standpoint, his agents are experiencing great difficulty in convincing the wives of working men that a return to pre-Prohibition days, when their husbands spent in the saloons what they have since put into their homes, is for the ultimate good of American citizens.

THE VOTE.

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

Telegrams: "DESPARD, Holborn 9301, London."

Telephone: HOLBORN 9301.

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.

ELECTORAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The General Election is expected to take place next May or June, when, for the first time in the history of this country, women will vote on the same terms as men under the provisions of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act, 1928. Only British subjects of full age may be registered to vote, but every British woman who has attained the age of twenty-one, and has resided for three months in the same constituency or an adjoining constituency, can claim to be put on to the Register. If a woman is a householder, a lodger, or in domestic service, this residential qualification is fulfilled. If a woman has occupied business premises (that is, land or other premises of a yearly value of not less than £10, occupied for the purpose of carrying on her business, trade, or profession) for three months, she can claim a vote. A wife can also be registered as a voter on her husband's business qualification, just as a husband is entitled to a second vote for his wife's business premises. A woman of twenty-one who has a University degree may claim a vote for her University constituency. A woman, however, just like a man, is not allowed to vote more than twice at a General Election. She can vote in the constituency in which she resides, and she can only vote once more in another constituency where she has business premises or in her University constituency, but not in both.

The qualifying period for the New Register is the three months, September, October and November, ending on December 1st this year for England and Wales, and December 15th for Scotland. The Voters' Lists will be published in England and Wales on January 24th, 1929, and in Scotland on February 16th, 1929. The last day for claims in England and Wales is February 16th, 1929, and in Scotland March 2nd, 1929. The New Register will come into operation on May 1st, 1929, and will remain in force until October, 1930. Every woman should make a point of examining these Voters' Lists, which can be seen at the office of the Registration Officer, at the Municipal Offices, Public Libraries, on Church doors, and at certain Post Offices, together with the name and address of the Registration Officer, and make sure that her name and address is correctly given. If these are not correct, or if her name does not appear on the list, she should at once apply to the Registration Officer or to the Agent of the political party to which she may belong, giving him full particulars of her qualifications.

Soon after December 1st the Registration Officer in each constituency will issue to the head of every household, and every occupier of any sort of tenement, a form, demanding that he or she will fill it up with the names of all people over twenty-one years of age who have lived there for three months. Failure to fill up this form, or the giving of incorrect information on it, renders a man or woman liable to a penalty of £20. Every effort is being made on the part of the authorities to secure a complete list of voters for the next General Election, and every qualified woman should do her part to see that her name is included.

THE PREDOMINANT WOMAN!

According to *The Times*, the presentation of medals, prizes and certificates in connection with the Charing Cross Medical School took place last week in the Outpatients' Hall of the hospital, and, on that occasion, Dr. F. H. Young, the Dean, in his report, stated that the Council had decided that no further women students should be accepted. The Medical School, through the gradual diminution in the number of London co-education medical schools, was confronted with the possibility of remaining the only co-educational school in London. It was felt that the maintenance of this position would result in the school becoming predominantly a women's medical school rather than maintaining an even balance between the sexes. The correctness of that view had been indicated by the increase in applications for admission by male students since that decision was announced. During the past year eighteen men and twenty-two women had qualified.

We deplore this decision of the Council. If it wished to maintain "an even balance between the sexes" in regard to the number of its students, why could it not decide to have an equal number of men and women students? Could the danger of becoming "predominantly a women's medical school" only be averted by making it an exclusively male medical school? That women medical students do not fail to take advantage of the facilities afforded them is proved by the fact that twenty-two women and eighteen men qualified last year. It seemed to give some satisfaction to the Dean and his Council that since it had been decided to exclude women students from the Medical School there had been an increase in applications for admission by male students! We should have thought, and we believe that the general public who subscribe to the various London hospitals would also think, that the chief aim of the medical schools attached to the various hospitals should be to turn out the most efficient doctors, whether those doctors were men or women, and not to restrict the training facilities for women because of the sex prejudice of young men! Women medical students have as much right to facilities for training in their profession as men students, and we hope that women in particular, and the public in general, who are more and more recognising the great worth of women doctors, will insist upon fair play for students of both sexes in the medical schools of the hospitals which they support by their subscriptions.

WOMEN MINISTERS.

The *Daily News* tells us that the Union of Women Free Church Ministers are holding their Second Annual Conference next week at Somerville College Hall, Oxford, and that the Rev. Constance Coltman, who is co-pastor with her husband, the Rev. Claud Coltman, of Cowley Road, Congregational Church, Oxford, will preside. "The Work of Institutional Churches," that is, churches in poor districts that seek to cater for the social, intellectual, and material, as well as the spiritual needs of the people, will be the main subject of discussion, because it is assumed that, in the future, women ministers will often specialise in churches of this type. The speakers at this Conference will include the Rev. Wilna Constable, who is in charge of a Unitarian Church in Warwick; the Rev. Edith Pickles, of Stanley Church, Liverpool, who will open a discussion on "Ministerial Problems"; the Rev. Violet Hedger, of Littleover Baptist Church, Derby; and the Rev. Joyce Daplyn, assistant minister to her father, the Rev. Edgar Daplyn, of All Souls' Unitarian Church, Golders Green. In connection with this Conference there will be a Public Meeting in Somerville College Hall, when a number of women undergraduates are expected to be present. At the present time the number of women ministers in the United Kingdom is 21—Baptist, 3; Congregational, 7; and Unitarian, 11. It is also of interest to record that Mrs. Minshall, of Newport (Salop), the wife of a farmer, is this year's President of the Shropshire Congregational Union. She is a very active and energetic worker, and a fluent speaker.

S. A. F. F. A.

By L. E. WINTER.

"Saffa" was the name by which the Swiss Exhibition of Women's Work (Schweizerische Ausstellung für Frauenarbeit), recently held at Berne, was known throughout the country. It was an ambitious but entirely successful effort on the part of the women of Switzerland to show the various kinds of work they are doing, what professions, trades, and industries are open to women, and how the numbers of women wage-earners and their rates of remuneration compare with those of men.

The immediate object of the Exhibition was, one assumes, threefold. In the first instance, it was a graphic attempt at a solution of the problem of "what to do with our girls." Parents visiting the "Saffa" could see at a glance what careers were open to their daughters; clear, statistical tables showed the scales of remuneration and the chances of advancement; the education exhibit gave valuable information as to the various forms of training.

In the second place, the Exhibition showed how to deal with the numerous problems of housekeeping in the modern labour-saving manner already largely practised in America. Numerous devices for simplifying the labour of cooking and cleaning were shown; we may mention the model electric house, in which all cooking, washing, ironing, mangling, lighting, heating, carpet beating, and so on, were done by electricity. There were model kitchens, too, with beautifully fitted cabinets, and in which the position of the range, sink, table, and other furnishings were all carefully planned to call for the minimum of effort.

Finally, the "Saffa" was propaganda, in the best sense of the word, for the women's suffrage movement. Readers of *THE VOTE* are probably aware that Swiss women have no vote, and that the attitude of the country in general towards this question is either indifferent or definitely antagonistic. By demonstrating the useful and varied forms of work carried on by women throughout the country, the leaders of the women's suffrage movement hoped to draw attention to the fact that women have a right to a share in the federal and municipal government of Switzerland. Set up in a quiet corner of the beautifully laid out Exhibition grounds was a mammoth snail, carrying its house on its back, humorously labelled "The Progress of the Women's Suffrage Movement in Switzerland up to the Present Day." The actual Exhibition was divided into fourteen groups, each set out in a separate pavilion or series of pavilions.

Group I was devoted to *Domestic Economy*, the object of the exhibit being to show how the best results in housework may be obtained with the minimum expenditure of time, effort and money, so that the woman worker who is obliged to earn her living, or to go out to work in order to supplement the family income, may be enabled to get through her housework in her free time without being overworked. There were sections for cookery reform and rational diet, simplified clothing, various forms of useful needlework and home dressmaking, house furnishing, and so on, with a large section devoted to domestic education, domestic science colleges, and schools for the training of domestic servants. Cookery demonstrations were given, and separate exhibits showed the working of a model kitchen and a model laundry. Other separate buildings showed a model detached family house, built on the latest labour-saving principles, and a charming home for a woman artist, both designed by women architects.

Group II, *Agriculture and Gardening*, illustrated an important branch of women's work in Switzerland. The various agricultural and gardening colleges gave particulars of the training of women workers. The exhibits of fruit, flowers and vegetables, the model gardens, and, in particular, the charmingly laid out grounds of the Exhibition, showed the practical results of their work. Other sections showed the work of

women as poultry farmers, pig breeders, bee keepers, in the vineyards, and in general farm work. A special section was devoted to labour-saving machinery and apparatus. A model farm, complete with poultry yard and pig pens, was deservedly popular.

Group III, *Handicrafts*, showed the work of women, or, more often, women at work, in a number of crafts, such as bookbinding, hairdressing, dressmaking and millinery, embroidery and handweaving, toymaking, pottery, photography, various branches of jewellery, and many others.

Group IV, *Fine Art and Applied Art*, was an interesting exhibit of the work of Swiss women artists. The greater part was devoted to painting and sculpture—the latter in particular showing an advanced modern tendency; a side wing showed various forms of applied art, such as mural decorations, artistic bookbinding, china painting, and every branch of art needlework and embroidery.

Group V, *Industries and Home Industries*, was one of the largest and best exhibits, and brought clearly before the public the fact that nearly all Swiss industries employ a majority of women workers, though the works managers and heads of departments are, one regrets to say, almost exclusively men. The section showed women at work on spinning and weaving looms, in many branches of the silk, cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures, in various forms of the clothing industry, in the cigar and cigarette factory, in confectionery and chocolate-making (the latter being further illustrated by an excellent film in the adjoining cinema), in brushmaking, pottery, cardboard box-making, and other processes too numerous to mention.

The separate exhibit of Home Industries showed women at work in the home on hand looms (chiefly for silk or linen), on knitting machines, and especially embroidery in every possible form. The clothing business was also supplied to some extent by home industry. A further section showed the work of various women's societies throughout the country in obtaining orders for the home workers and in selling their work.

Group VI was entitled *Machines and Appliances to Assist Women's Work in the Home and Professionally*, and was to some extent a continuation of Group I. We were shown wonderful sewing machines that darn, mend and embroider, as well as sew; also knitting machines, and all sorts of contrivances to lighten the labour of cleaning, cooking, and washing. Separate sections demonstrated the use of Gas and Electricity in the household; in the latter we were especially struck by the excellent illustrations of indirect lighting. A series of modern rooms with hygienic, labour-saving furnishings completed the exhibit, the delightful bath rooms with their constant supply of electrically-heated water taking our particular fancy.

Group VII, *Commerce and the Hotel Industry*, showed the various courses of training for girls at the commercial schools, with details of the numerous careers open to business women, and the manifold openings for women in the Hotel Industry, ranging from manageress and owner to scullery-maid. Clear statistics were given as to salaries and wages, provision for holidays, insurance, and so on.

Group VIII was devoted to *Science, Literature, and Music*, and illustrated the work of women in the academic professions (with the exception of teaching, which is included under Education). Lectures and demonstrations were given daily, and the work of Swiss women writers was collected in a library of some 6,000 volumes. The reading rooms, one of which was reserved for children, were a popular feature of this section.

Group IX, *Education*, showed, firstly, the teacher at work; and, secondly, modern school teaching for girls. We could follow the course of training from the Kindergarten through the primary and secondary schools to the high schools and grammar schools, from which

the pupils go on to the university, and in the various domestic science and teachers' training colleges. A separate pavilion showed a model Kindergarten, where the children of visitors to the Exhibition might be left in charge of trained teachers for a small charge.

Group X, *Social Work*, was divided into two sections. The first, *Feminism*, was a review of the various women's societies in Switzerland, among which the Suffrage Society (Association Suisse pour le Suffrage féminin) takes a modest place. The second section was entitled *Philanthropic Activity*, and illustrated the work of Swiss women in a large number of charitable, religious and philanthropic associations, among which the various institutions for the furtherance of temperance occupied an important position. Separate exhibits under this group were a number of delightful holiday homes and week-end houses.

Group XI, *Hygiene and Sick-nursing*, with a subdivision for *Sport and Gymnastics*, showed the work of women doctors, dentists, and dispensers, the training of nurses and the organisation of nurses' holiday and pension funds, the prophylactic treatment of diseases, especially tuberculosis, and, finally, the various possibilities of physical training for girls. A model crèche with "real" babies formed a separate exhibit.

Lack of space forbids us to give more than passing mention to the remaining groups, which included a picturesque collection of old and modern peasant costumes, church embroideries, and a section showing the work of Swiss women abroad. The Exhibition also included, in addition to the excellent restaurants and tea rooms, a picture house, where instructive and amusing films were constantly shown, and a large Central Hall, where lectures and conferences were held in the daytime, and which was available for concerts or plays in the evenings.

In conclusion, we may point out that the entire Exhibition was organised, designed, and carried out by women. It represented the faithful and patient industry of many months, and deservedly enjoyed a very marked measure of success.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS IN THE IRISH FREE STATE.

With regard to the position of the unmarried mother, Miss Dora Mellone writes:—

"In the Irish Free State the parents or guardians of an unmarried mother may claim compensation for 'loss of services.' Under the Poor Law, claims may be made while the girl is chargeable on the rates. There is no other ground on which the father can be made to pay. A Committee formed from women's organisations, but including men, holds a written promise that legislation will be introduced providing for affiliation orders. The Poor Law Commission of last year included in its report recommendation for affiliation orders, raising the age of consent, and provision for legitimation. In Northern Ireland affiliation orders were secured by legislation in 1924."

WOMEN IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

In Northern Ireland the constitution of the next Government will depend upon the women's vote. In the mills and factories women are largely employed; hence the Labour Party hope to capture a large number of votes. In the last few years, the women of Ireland have invaded every profession and every class of employment in the land. In the Irish Free State women make up more than 26 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners. Every available field of employment, from the highest to the humblest, is being entered.

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FEMALES NOT PERSONS?

Readers of THE VOTE will remember that a few months ago the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that, under the British North America Act, women are not "persons," and are not eligible for the Canadian Senate. The *Daily Express* correspondent in Toronto reports that five women who are prominent in public affairs in Canada are coming to London shortly to appeal to the Privy Council against this ruling. The appellants are the Hon. Irene Parlby, of Alix, Alberta, who holds the rank of a Cabinet Minister in the Government of her province; Mrs. Louise McKinney, of Claresholme, the first woman to be elected to the Alberta Legislature, ten years ago; Mrs. Nellie McClung, of Calgary, internationally known as an able writer, feminist, and lecturer, who represented the city of Edmonton in the Alberta House; Mrs. O. C. Edwards, of McLeod, a veteran expert on Constitution, who has been for many years the convenor on law for the National Council, or Federation of Women's Clubs in Canada, and the leader of the present movement; Magistrate Emily Murphy, of Edmonton, author and journalist, who, with Mrs. Alice Jamieson, of Calgary, was one of the first two women to be appointed magistrates in the British Dominions. The writer also relates that Magistrate Murphy, in announcing the decision of herself and sister appellants to go to the highest Court in the Empire for a final ruling with regard to whether women are "persons," said: "This is a fight for women, but it was not started by women. Twelve years ago, when I was appointed to the Bench in Alberta, with jurisdiction in the beginning merely in Edmonton, but later in the whole province, my appearance in the Edmonton Police Court was heralded by the counsel for the defence, in the initial case on the docket, rising and objecting to me. 'You are not a person in the meaning of the North America Act,' said he, with both sincerity and vigour, 'and I object to your jurisdiction.' Then," said Magistrate Murphy, "the fight began," and added: "The struggle is likely to go on until either the British North America Act is changed so that the word 'person' is made to include female persons, or until there is an interpretation of the disputed phrase more in keeping with that principle of reason and common sense on which all common law rests, rather than on the strict letter of language uttered by the Fathers of Confederation many years ago."

Last year, Magistrate Murphy and her sister appellants decided to take the whole matter out of politics and into the realm of law by becoming "interested parties" under Section 60 of the British North America Act, and seeking for an interpretation in law and fact from the Supreme Court of Section 24 of the Act. The question they posed was: "Does the word 'person' in Section 24 of the British North America Act, 1867, include female persons?"

We send our cordial congratulations to these five women, and our very best wishes for their successful vindication of the rights of Canadian women.

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WHERE TO GO.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

DARE TO BE FREE. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Tuesday, October 16th, at 6.30 p.m.

Mid-London Branch Meeting, at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1. All members urged to be present.

Wednesday, November 7th, at 8.15 p.m.

Meeting at the Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Mr. Laurence Housman on "Suffrage Memories."

Saturday, December 1st, at 10 a.m.

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

PROVINCES.

Friday, October 19th, at 3 p.m.

Ashford Branch. Gift Sale at Hempsted Street Hall, Ashford.

Monday, October 22nd, at 7.45 p.m. (Doors open 7.15).

Bradford Branch. Public Meeting, Church House, North Parade. Chair: Councillor Margaret Law. Speakers: Mrs. Bigland on "The League of Nations Report on the International Traffic in Women and Children." Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P., on "The Right of the Married Woman to Work—for Pay." Questions and Discussion. Admission free. Reserved seats 1/-.

Tuesday, October 23rd, at 7.45 p.m.

Darlington Branch. Public Meeting in the Temperance Institute. Chair: Rev. T. C. Gobot, M.A. Speakers: Mrs. Bigland, on "The League of Nations Report on the Traffic in Women and Children"; Miss L'lian Lenton on "Woman and the Inferiority Complex." Doors open at 7.15.

Wednesday, October 24th, at 8 p.m.

Bexhill. Councillor Mrs. Meads will speak on "The Work of a Woman Councillor," at the Albany Hotel, Sea Road. Chair: Miss Thornton (Sec. Bexhill Sisterhood).

Wednesday, November 7th, at 3.30 p.m.

Bexhill. Whist Drive. Albany Hotel, Sea Road.

SCOTLAND.

Friday, November 2nd, at 7.30 p.m.

Glasgow Branch. Franchise Victory Celebration, at "The Rhul," 123, Sauchiehall Street. Speaker: Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence. Chairman: Miss Eunice Murray. Tea and Music.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Friday, October 12th, at 3.15 p.m.

British Commonwealth League, 17, Buckingham Street, W.C.2. Opening of New Club by Viscountess Elibank. "Bring-and-Buy" Stall. Tea 1s.

Saturday, October 13th, at 3 p.m.

Debate:—"That the liberty of the people is being gravely endangered by over-legislation." Proposer:—Miss Carthew. Opposer: Miss Wyatt.

October 15th to October 19th.

National Council of Women. Annual Meetings at York.

Tuesday, October 16th, at 5 p.m.

The Six Point Group, Meeting at 92, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Miss Doris Stevens on "The Equal Rights Treaty." Chairman: The Viscountess Rhondda.

Wednesday, October 17th, at 4.15 p.m.

The Pioneer Institute. Meeting at 70, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Speaker: Miss Marian Reeves on "Why Women Should Use their Vote."

Wednesday, October 24th, at 1 for 1.15 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee. "Victory-and-After Day." Luncheon at the Hotel Cecil. Chairman: The Viscountess Rhondda. Tickets 5/- each from Women's Freedom League Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Wednesday, October 24th, at 7.30 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee. "Victory-and-After Day." Reception at Caxton Hall. Tickets 2/4, can be obtained from 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Wednesday, October 24th, at 8 p.m.

Kensington Borough Council Election. Public Meeting in the Ladbroke Hall, Ladbroke Grove. Addresses by Candidates—Dr. Constance Beach, Miss Beaumont, Lady Horsley, Mrs. H. Houston, Dr. Arthur Kenward Matthews, Lady Maurice.

Tuesday, October 30th, at 2.30 p.m.

Meeting on Maternal Mortality, at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Speakers: Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., (Minister of Health), Dr. Fleming and others. Chairman: Lady Galway.

BRANCH NOTES.

HAMPSTEAD.

A meeting of the branch was held at 16, Denning Road, N.W.3, on Monday, October 1st. Mrs. Patrick Graham presided, and there were several members present. A letter was read from the Clerk of the L.C.C., re the litter left on the Heath by the holiday makers on Bank Holidays. It was considered that further measures should be taken by the Council, and a letter was sent from the meeting, suggesting that Boy Scouts might be employed on the Bank Holidays to assist the staff in clearing the litter away.

The forthcoming Borough Election was discussed, and it was decided to send a questionnaire to all candidates standing for the election; questions dealing with Women Police, Housing, Raising of the School Age, etc., were drawn up. It was also decided to have handbills printed, giving date of election, and urging women to vote for women candidates and not to waste their votes.

It was arranged to have a Sale of Work early in December. Dr. Knight kindly said she would give the use of her house for the afternoon.

Arrangements were made for the Branch Stalls at the Green White and Gold Fair. Gifts of handkerchiefs, antiques, and white elephants for these stalls will be gratefully received, and should be sent to the Hon. Secretary not later than November 9th. (Hon. Secretary) Miss E. BERRY, 16, Denning Road, N.W.3.

GLASGOW.

The first meeting of the branch after the summer recess was held in the Central Halls, Bath Street, Glasgow, on Friday, September 28th, at 7.30 p.m. The Committee met at 7 o'clock in order to discuss further the arrangements re the Victory Celebration, to be held on November 2nd. Miss Jane Thomson occupied the chair, as Miss Eunice Murray was unable to wait. Miss I. McLelland, the speaker, explained very fully the "New Franchise, and How it Works." Miss Nan McDonald, M.A., Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Mosen, and Mrs. Curdie asked questions, which were very ably answered by the speaker.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to her for her able address. Thanks were also accorded to Miss Jane Thomson.

(Hon. Sec.) Miss R. McDougall.

BRITISH AMERICAN WOMEN'S CRUSADE

The Committee of the British-American Women's Crusade have sent the following resolution to the Chairman of the Committee for the Cause and Cure of War in America:—

"The General Council of the British-American Women's Crusade, at its first meeting after the signature of the Kellogg Pact, greets the women of America with deep appreciation of their wholehearted work in the cause of Peace. Realising that the signing of the Pact should lead at once to steps towards disarmament and to the adoption of methods for peaceful settlement of all disputes, it desires to continue to co-operate with the American women in working for much more rapid progress towards both these ends. This Council is convinced that the great mass of women's organisations bound together in this crusade, both in Great Britain and in the U.S.A., to work for Peace, can by vigorous and united effort, ensure a public opinion in the two countries, which shall insist that a frank and determined effort towards disarmament shall be made unreservedly in the full spirit of the Pact."

GLASGOW BRANCH.

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Principal Speaker:—MRS. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

Chair:—MISS EUNICE G. MURRAY.

SPEECHES, TEA, MUSIC.

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The Emerson Club, 1, Little George Street, Westminster.

On Saturday next, at 3 p.m.,

An Address by

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NOTICES.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, October 14th, 1928. 3.30. Music. Lecture. The Rev. Henry Gow, D.D. 6.30. Rev. Herbert Dunnico, M.P.

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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