

THE VOTE.  
JULY 1, 1927.

WOMEN AND HOUSE OF LORDS.

# THE VOTE

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

VOL. XXVIII. No. 923. (Registered at the G.P.O.)

ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1927

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

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## MRS. DESPARD'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

Reception,

Recitations,

Songs—Music,

Refreshments,

Ices,

Strawberries  
and Cream,

Welsh Produce  
and Pound Stall,

Flower Stall.

**TUESDAY**

**7.0 p.m.**

**JULY 5th**

The  
Birthday Fund  
will be Presented.

Mrs. Despard will  
give her  
Birthday Address.

Mrs.  
Pethick - Lawrence  
will take the  
Chair.

This is the Great Annual Gathering of our League,  
when all members, new and old friends  
and comrades meet together.



## WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

## One Woman—Eight Men.

The names of one woman—Miss Margaret Hamilton, Gargunnock—and eight men, were last week added to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Stirling.

## First Woman Glasgow University Doctor of Laws.

The LL.D. was conferred last week by Glasgow University upon Miss Frances Melville, B.D., mistress of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow. Graduates and students of the University, together with local women's organisations with which Miss Melville has been connected, presented her with the robes of Doctor of Laws, and a cheque for £150.

## Adviser of Women Students in Edinburgh.

Miss Marjorie Rackstraw, B.A., has been appointed by the University Court to the office of General Adviser of Women Students at Edinburgh University.

## New Women Guardians for Dewsbury.

Miss Amelia Sample, in a by-election in All Saints Ward, caused by the death of Mr. George Blacker, secured election by 641 votes to the 529 of her male opponent. The Liversedge seat, too, vacant through the death of Mrs. Cockhill, was won by a woman, Mrs. Emma Bancroft, who defeated her male opponent.

## No Prize for Mothers?

The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society has awarded prizes for large families. First prizes were given to James Butler, of Bracebridge, Lincoln, for 15 children born, 13 brought up, and 13 placed out; and to William Hewson, of Louth, for 14 children born, 14 brought up, and 14 placed out.

## Tribute to Dr. Mulvany.

Dublin University Women Graduates' Association have passed a resolution paying tribute to the services to education in Ireland of Dr. L. Mulvany, and particularly to her unremitting and successful efforts in the securing for Irishwomen full University privileges. On her retirement, the Association wished to convey to Dr. Mulvany an expression of its affectionate regard and esteem.

## Family Endowment.

The family endowment scheme adopted by the New Zealand Legislature is now in force.

## Arizona appoints Woman Mayor.

The town of Casa Grande has the honour of being the first town in the State of Arizona to elect a woman to the office of Mayor. Mrs. Earl Garr, city councillor, now becomes Mayor.

## Special Propaganda Train.

A special train leaves Washington on Sunday containing officials and members of the American National Woman's Party, to be joined at Chicago by another special from Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where a three weeks' preparatory campaign terminates, and will go on to Colorado Springs, where, from July 7th—10th, a Convention will be held of the Party.

## Frenchwomen and Education.

Some amazing figures relating to the eagerness of Frenchwomen to avail themselves of opportunities of education are quoted in *Le Droit des Femmes*. Among them are the numbers entering for the French "baccalauréat." In 1905, when it was fully opened to women, only 26 women entered; in 1925, there were 1,967 women entrants.

## Woman Bell-ringer.

For the first time a woman pupil has entered the School of the Master-Carillonneur of Malines, M. J. Denyn. She is an Englishwoman, Miss Norah Johnston, the daughter of a British bell-founder.

## Austrian Women to Keep Out of Parties.

The view that women should not join political Parties until they have been granted full equality is upheld by Frau Marianne Hainisch, veteran founder of the Austrian woman's movement.

## No Women Deputies for Constantinople.

The Turkish Government has decided not to permit the election of women deputies to the National Assembly.

## Latvian Peasant Woman's Success.

Helma Zemgal, a Latvian peasant, is the first woman in her country to win a seat in the State Council. She is 19 years of age.

## Woman's Party in Yugoslavia.

A Woman's Party has been formed in Yugoslavia, on the ground that existing women's societies are more social reformist than political in character. The founders are drawn from professional women mainly, and are acting in preparation for the promised extension of the franchise to women.

## UNEQUAL GUARDIANSHIP.

Our magistrates continue to blame women for the difficulty in working of the Guardianship of Children Act, which bears adversely on the male parent. It cannot be too often repeated that the non-Party women's organisations asked for Equal Guardianship, that those who framed the Guardianship Bill introduced were all men, that there are only six women in the House of Commons and none in the House of Lords; that women loudly proclaimed their dissatisfaction with the Bill as framed, as amended, and as passed; that the Government, all men, proceeded with it, and now that this man-made Act is found to have a clause in it which works out to the disadvantage of the male parent, our most unlearned male magistrates fulminate against women having anything to do with legislation. The real trouble is that women have so little to do with it.

## LEAD PAINT POISONING.

A public Inquiry is being held into the working of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926. It will be remembered that, in connection with the passage of this Bill, feminists worked for two things: one, the prohibition of the use of lead in paint; two, protective legislation for men and women painters equally. They failed in both. The use of lead paint was not dealt with; women were protected by being excluded from the trade; men were protected in their continued employment by certain agreed safeguards. It is interesting, therefore, now to read that the Home Office representative at the Inquiry into the working of the Act said that the prohibition of the use of lead paint was not at present practicable, and went on to give the safeguards which, he said, would prevent or minimise the absorption of lead into the system. Having turned the women out on the ground of the impossibility of "preventing" this absorption, it is curious to read the above, and, further, that many exemptions are being asked for from the regulation created by the Act, and that complete agreement was reached. In the meantime, all women employed in the trade have to leave it this autumn, and no women can now enter it. To feminists, this will seem a mockery of "protection."

## THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS

(Jus Suffragii)

is an international record of the woman's movement, which is unique in its scope. Every woman with a wide interest in world events ought to be a subscriber. Send 6/- for a twelve months' subscription (post free) to—

## THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, England.

## IN PARLIAMENT

## Traffic in Women, etc., Bill.

MR. RHYS DAVIES (Lab., Westhoughton), on June 21st, presented a Bill in the House of Commons "to make further provision with respect to procurement and trading in prostitution and kindred offences and to disorderly houses and other premises; to extend and amend the Extradition Act, 1870, and the Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1913; to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1922, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid." This Bill is supported by Mr. Clynes, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Morgan Jones and Miss Bondfield.

## Midwives, Scotland (Training Grant).

MAJOR MACANDREW (U., Kilmarnock) asked the Secretary of State for Scotland what is the position with regard to a grant for Scotland in connection with the Training of Midwives? SIR J. GILMOUR: I have come to be of opinion that there is a need for further trained women in midwifery in Scotland, and it has been arranged to offer a training grant, not exceeding £20 per head, for nurses who have taken a full nursing training to the satisfaction of the Scottish Board of Health, and who are now prepared to take the Central Midwives Board qualification and give an undertaking thereafter to give two years' service in Scotland. The total grant for the current financial year is limited to £2,000.

## Ice (Contamination).

MISS WILKINSON (Lab., Middlesbrough, E.) asked the Minister of Health whether his attention has been called to the condition in which quantities of ice which may be used in drinking fluids are carted through the streets, and whether he will take powers to ensure cleanliness in the interests of public health? MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I am advised that the risks to health arising from surface contamination of ice under the circumstances to which the hon. member refers are not such as to call for the institution of special measures.

## Soft Fruit (Protective Covering).

MISS WILKINSON asked the Minister of Health if he will take powers to ensure that strawberries, and other soft fruit difficult to wash without damage, shall not be exposed to flies and the dust of the streets, but that some protective covering shall be used? MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I will consider the hon. Member's suggestion.

## Sexual Offences Against Young Persons.

MISS WILKINSON asked the Home Secretary whether he is preparing to introduce legislation on the lines of the Report on Sexual Offences against Young Persons; and whether such legislation is likely to be introduced this Session? SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS: I would refer to the reply I gave on the 19th May to the hon. Member for the Sutton division of Plymouth (Viscountess Astor). [This reply was: "The more important recommendations in the two Reports of the two Departmental Committees appointed to study the questions of sexual offences against young persons and the treatment of young offenders cannot be carried into effect without legislation. The Second Report, which covers a very wide field, was only presented to me at the end of March, and I am not yet in a position to make any definite statement."]

## Prison Service.

SIR H. COWAN (U., Islington, N.) asked the Home Secretary whether, in the event of vacancies occurring in the higher ranks of the prison service, he will sympathetically consider applications from existing officers of both sexes, with a view to encouraging them in their work? SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS: Yes, Sir; that has been and will be the policy. The last appointment made to the governor rank was that of an officer—in the case of a woman who started her service in the lowest rank. [It must be remembered that the appointment at Holloway (to which the Home Secretary evidently

refers) was that of a woman officer to the deputy governorship. She should, of course, have been appointed Governor of Holloway Prison.]

## Prisoners (Treatment).

MR. GILLET (Lab., Finsbury), asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department what are the exact differences in treatment accorded to prisoners sentenced to periods of hard labour, ordinary imprisonment and imprisonment in the second division? CAPT. HACKING, (Under-Secretary, Home Office): Second division prisoners are clothed in dress of a different colour, are segregated as far as possible, and are allowed a letter and a visit at the end of the first month and thereafter monthly. A prisoner sentenced to ordinary imprisonment, i.e. the third division, is allowed a letter and visit after two months, the next after a further six weeks, and thereafter monthly. In other respects, as regards diet, labour, etc., there is no difference. A prisoner sentenced to hard labour is treated like a third division prisoner except during the first fourteen days of his sentence, when he is, except for the periods of exercise, confined to his cell instead of working in association. The Governor, however, has discretion to place a prisoner at associated labour at any time if the industrial output of the prison will benefit thereby. During these fourteen days a male prisoner between 16 and 60 years of age is also required to sleep without a mattress unless the Medical Officer orders otherwise. MR. GILLET: Is the Under-Secretary aware that some Justices of the Peace would be glad to have the information which he has just given to the House, and will he consider if it is possible for an opportunity to be given to Justices of getting this information by having it circulated to them if they so desire? CAPT. HACKING: I will certainly see if that can be done. In the meantime, I would be glad if the hon. Gentleman would use his influence to get the Justices to visit the prisons in order to see exactly what is being done.

## Lunacy Law.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE (Lab., Leicester, W.) asked the Minister of Health whether his attention has been called to the judgment of the House of Lords in the case of Harnett v. Fisher, and whether the Government will consider the introduction of legislation to prevent the recurrence of a similar situation? MR. CHAMBERLAIN: My attention has been drawn to this judgment, but I am not in a position to add anything to the answer which I gave the hon. Member on the 3rd of May last year, in regard to the issue raised in this case. [The answer referred to was: "I do not at the moment contemplate the introduction of legislation in this matter, but the points to which the hon. Gentleman refers are receiving consideration."] MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE: Will the right hon. Gentleman take into consideration the wide feeling that exists, both in medical and legal circles, as to this matter, as evidenced by the articles in the prominent organs of both these professions? MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Nothing can be done in the matter without legislation.

## Women Police.

COL. DAY (Lab., Central Southwark) asked the Home Secretary the present total establishment of Women Police employed in the Metropolitan Police Area, the districts where these officers are on duty, and the annual cost? CAPT. HACKING: There are at present two inspectors, five sergeants, and 42 constables of the Women Police employed in the Metropolitan Police District. They are allocated for duty in the various parts of the district as may be required. The total cost of the Women Police for the year 1926-27 was, approximately, £9,400. COL. DAY: Do I understand that these officers have no regular places of duty, but are sent about the West End of London? CAPT. HACKING: They are attached to certain districts, but are frequently moved about as necessity arises.



## THE VOTE.

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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.

### WOMEN AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Fortunately for women, it is now very doubtful if the Government's proposals for their change in the *personnel* of the House of Lords will be proceeded with, because of the mixed reception given to these proposals by members of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, and the Government may content itself with bringing forward amendments to the Parliament Act next year, which will have special reference to the definition of Money Bills.

The Motion of Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, "That, in view of the long-standing declarations of Ministers that reform of the Second Chamber of the Legislature is of urgent importance to the public service, this House would welcome a reasonable measure limiting and defining membership of the House, and dealing with the defects which are inherent in certain provisions of the Parliament Act," was agreed to in the House of Lords on June 23rd, after the following Addendum, moved by the Earl of Arran, had been defeated by 212 votes to 54: "but that, in view of the omission of any mention of so grave an alteration in the Constitution from the official programme of His Majesty's present Government at the last General Election, it would be contrary to Parliamentary practice to introduce any measure dealing with the matter until after the electorate has had an opportunity of expressing its views."

Their Lordships discussed the matter for three days before taking a Division, but the whole Debate was complicated and rendered of much greater importance because the Government's own proposals for the reform of the House of Lords were unexpectedly revealed by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave. We make no criticism of the merits of those proposals, except the vital one, from our point of view, that they apparently failed to make any provision for the membership of women of the Upper House. Briefly, what the Government proposed to do was to reduce the number of the present Members of the House of Lords from 716 to 350; and that this number should consist of Peers of the Blood Royal, Lords Spiritual, and Law Lords, hereditary Peers elected from among themselves, and other Members nominated by the Crown, the numbers in each case to be determined by Statute. Where could women come in under these proposals? They are at present debarred from being included among the Peers of the Blood Royal; they have no chance of inclusion among the Lords Spiritual; and is it likely that in our lifetime they would be numbered among the Law Lords? Then the Peers were to elect, say, 250 from their own number, leaving, say, 100 to be nominated by the Crown, which really means by the political Party in power at the time. What possible chance would there be for women to secure election by the votes of present Members of the House of Lords? And which political Party is likely to raise a woman to the peerage "for political services"? The proposals, as outlined by the Lord Chancellor on behalf of the Government, made, so far as we could judge, absolutely no provision for the inclusion of women in the House of Lords; and, since the Government were planning to introduce a Bill next Session to embody these proposals, all women who believed in the necessity for the political equality of women with men were determined to make the Government understand that

clear and adequate provision for the inclusion of women in the membership of the Upper House was essential. It is inconceivable at this time of day that the Government should contemplate a change in the *personnel* of the House of Lords without including women in that *personnel*. With the exception of Money Bills, all legislation has to be considered and passed by both Houses of Parliament, and, since all legislation is made for both men and women, it follows that there should be women as well as men in both Houses to deal with it.

Last Monday, Lord Astor secured leave to withdraw the Qualification of Peeresses Bill, giving as his reasons that, on the previous Monday, the Lord Chancellor had said that the Government intended shortly to introduce a measure for the reform of their Lordships' House, and that the Earl of Birkenhead had announced on Wednesday that the Government intended to deal with the measure early next year, or some time next Session. That, he stated, obviously created an entirely new situation so far as the Peeresses' Bill was concerned. On looking up the Hansard report on the Debates on the Peeresses' Bill in 1926 and 1925, he found it there recorded that Lord Salisbury and Lord Birkenhead had both made it quite clear that any measure of reform of their Lordships' House must alter their attitude as to the inclusion of women, and that they would no longer oppose the inclusion of ladies in the Upper House, as soon as it came to be reformed. We were not so sanguine about this matter as Lord Astor, and we wished it had been possible for him to have secured a pronouncement from a Member of the Government on this subject of the inclusion of women. We ourselves cannot think that the silence of members of the Government on the question of women in the House of Lords may be taken as consent as to their inclusion in the Government's proposals for the reform of that House; and, in view of the fact that the Government may decide to withdraw their proposals for an alteration in the *personnel* of the Upper House, we think it a thousand pities that the Peeresses' Bill was withdrawn, and that no statement has been secured from any Member of the Government as to the attitude they intend to take up in regard to women's membership of the House of Lords. This subject must not be allowed to drop, and, before the Government go to the country, it is necessary that women electors should find out from the heads of all the three political Parties exactly what they propose to do in regard to women's membership of the Upper House. There can be no real political equality for women with men in this country so long as women are excluded, simply and solely because they are women, from one of the two Houses of Parliament.

### DEATH SENTENCE ON GIRL OF 19.

A girl of 19, Eliza Emily Neal, was sentenced to death at Kent Assizes last Monday, on a charge of murdering her six months' old child at Bromley, on June 9th. The girl threw the child, which was enclosed in a pillow slip, into a pond, and she stated in Court that she meant to do away with herself as well. The jury, which included two women, strongly recommended her to mercy, on account of her age. The judge, in summing up, said the law concerning infanticide applied only to cases of newly born children, and he would be trifling with his duty if he said that this child was newly born. Once again, we have to point out that there is no reality of justice in such sentences so long as the man, who is as responsible as the woman for the life of the child, is not brought into Court and compelled to explain to the Court how far he has shouldered his responsibility for the welfare of the child. It is not reported that any questions were asked about the father of the child, or his responsibility. Apparently his name was not mentioned, and he is allowed to go scot-free, while the girl alone has to shoulder the full responsibility for a terrible crime. Once again we say: This is not justice.

## NOTES FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.

By MARIAN BERRY.

A new monthly Review has recently been published in France—"L'information féminine. Première Revue Française du Droit et des Intérêts Féminins." The first number is attractively printed and includes, among a few good illustrations, an excellent likeness of Mrs. Corbett Ashby. The object of the Review, of which the editors are Marcelle Kraemer-Bach and Robert Moureaux, is to inform Frenchwomen of their legal position under the existing law, and to show the need for amendment in various directions.

Articles dealing with the law as it affects women are included in this number on Marriage and Divorce, the mother and her child—both legitimate and illegitimate, and the woman worker, whether in office, shop or factory. Mme. Yvonne Roussel, Asst.-Secretary to the Labour and Health Ministry, writes in an interesting manner on the Woman Official. In commenting on the increased number of women who are now employed, Mme. Roussel, says: "The women's work is often necessary for the balancing of the family budget, and, on the other hand, for the economic prosperity of the country."

Women have been employed since 1901 as shorthand typists in Government Departments in France, M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, first making the innovation. Although their work was appreciated, there was no question before the war of employing any other women or of allowing them to enter the higher grades of the service. During the war it was found necessary to utilise the services of women, and these women for the most part had previously been employed in Municipal and Public Assistance Offices. To-day, there are a certain number of Government posts open to women of various grades and education; advancement is generally restricted to length of service and a certain term of employment is essential in order to obtain a pension.

A seven-hour day prevails—from 9.30 to 12, and from 2 to 6.30 p.m.; all civil servants are entitled to one month's holiday on full pay, and, in a case of childbirth, a woman official is allowed from six weeks' to two months' absence with salary.

There is a contributory pension scheme—5 to 6 per cent. of the salary being deducted each month. In work of a sedentary nature the pension is not available until sixty years of age. Married women officials, or mothers of families, have the right after at least fifteen years of effective service to a pension in proportion to their period of service and interest paid; they benefit also by a yearly allowance for each child. Every official receives a rent allowance, which in Paris is 2,000 francs annually.

Entry into the French Civil Service is through competitive examination; a candidate must be of French birth and of not less than 18 or 21 years of age. The writer informs her readers that a career in the Civil Service affords a woman "a tranquil future," and in further articles she proposes to discuss the different positions open to women.

A new Divorce Law, which is equal between men and women, has been adopted in Turkey. Bigamy is now a criminal offence, and punishable by a term of imprisonment of at least five years. The legal marriage age for girls has also been raised to eighteen instead of thirteen as prescribed in the Koran.

The Parliamentary Commission of the Greek Government, which is responsible for the draft proposals of the new Constitution, has specifically laid down that the term "Citizen" shall apply equally to women as well as men in all aspects. From Roumania we learn that a Bill will be introduced next Session with the object of giving Roumanian women equal rights with men.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### A WOMAN ON ECONOMICS.

At Caxton Hall, last Monday, a meeting was arranged by the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations. The Chair was taken by Mrs. Corbett-Ashby.

Mrs. Barbara Wootton, Principal of Morley College, gave a very lucid sketch of the nature, proceedings, and results of the recent International Economic Conference of the League of Nations, to which our Government had sent her as one of our economic experts.

The Conference was the first of its kind; it consisted of 4 women and 250 men. The idea was to try and get everybody together to express their opinion on economic matters, not only the States members of the League, but also Egypt, Turkey, U.S.A., and the United Soviet Republics. Most delegates were sent by their Governments; but most were not adherents of those Governments, one country included in its delegation the Leader of its Opposition and several of his Party. The result was a non-diplomatic body, less polished, but more direct in its methods.

The Russian delegates said, "You have your system, and we have ours; there is room for both, but certain specified conditions should be observed."

Since the war, we had a world economically unhappy, especially in Europe. But, actually, Europe is now in a position, if she knew how to use her resources, to be better off than before the war.

Consider raw materials, corn, timber, coal, etc., and organisations for using it and turning it into money.

More materials and food are now being produced per head of the population, though the world's population is 5 per cent. greater now than before the war, and that of Europe alone is one per cent. greater.

Organisation is a difficult problem.

Unemployed workers and dependents in Europe number 10,000,000. The explanation is that Europe is "backing the wrong horse," our old markets for our accustomed products have shifted, we must either increase our markets or start new trades.

Take cotton-spinning. Before the war, this was an industry of Lancashire, Germany and France, but now 2,000,000 bales of raw cotton less come to Europe, and 2,000,000 more go to Japan and U.S.A.

Australia, too, is spinning and weaving her own wool to an increasing extent instead of exporting it in the raw.

War's effect of physical destruction of men, machinery, factories, etc., is soon made up; but there remains the twist which war gives to our industries, and this is very difficult to untwist.

For war, we increased our steel plant very much, now we have more than we can use and capital is locked up uselessly; similarly we have more ships and shipyards though our trade is less; the workers in engineering and shipping increased for war are too many for peace, and unemployment falls upon the new war workers.

The effect of war was to stimulate self-sufficiency and nationalism, the nations wanted to make trade difficult and set up tariffs, all tariff agreements lapsed, little new states arose—Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, etc.—and sought to make themselves real states by imposing tariffs themselves, so 11,000 kilometres of new Customs barriers were created. These barriers were made when nations felt unneighbourly and insecure, now they are a little better. The Conference lasted 3 weeks only and worked hard all the time at its world-survey. There emerged the ideas of a miserable Europe, a happy America, and an improving Russia.



The Conference set up three Commissions.—Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. *The Agricultural Commission*, on which no women sat, recommended extended credit. *The Industry Commission* felt itself irresponsible as its problems (excepting those coming under the International Labour Conference) were not under the control of Governments. It recommended "Rationalisation of Industries," new methods and machines, etc., to be adopted after consulting with the workpeople and professional and trade bodies, and adequate industrial statistics; but International combines presented a difficulty, one view being that they were entirely pestilential, the other that they were inevitable though dangerous and to be watched and controlled. *The Commerce Commission* proposed simplification of tariffs and a standardised nomenclature so that a spoon should not be taxed sometimes as a spoon and at others as hollow ware, stabilisation of tariffs for longer periods to give traders confidence, the abolition of total prohibitions, and that high tariffs imposed against temporary conditions in depressions of currency should now be dropped.

*Results of the Conference.*—The best result was the meeting, day after day, of people of so many different nationalities all working together to help in the world's calamity. For the first four days each delegate said the same thing and each in a different way; they wanted to recreate trade and intercourse, and many delegates wanted free trade.

The Conference strengthens the economic side of the League of Nations, the side that is weak at present.

It set forth again the great truth, which war denies, that economic intercourse is a good thing in itself.

A vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Lady Aberdeen, and carried unanimously.

### EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN, JULY 16th.

The intense outdoor and indoor campaign which this Committee, composed of twenty-three organisations of women, and representing the vast mass of feminist opinion in Britain, has been conducting since the Prime Minister promised Equal Franchise in this Parliament, culminates, on July 16th, by a monster demonstration in Trafalgar Square. Trafalgar Square, in the heart of London, the heart of the civilised world, will, on July 16th, contain the heart of the womenkind of Britain. Fighting so long for the franchise, thwarted so often, rendered suspicious by frequent betrayal, British women are once again gathering together publicly to demand an end to the struggle, to demand the speedy completion of their enfranchisement. Speakers will number nearly thirty on the plinth, and include such veterans of the old days as Dame Millicent Fawcett, Mrs. Despard, and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, newer fighters such as Lady Rhondda, Lady Balfour of Burleigh, and Miss Anna Munro, and newest of all from the voteless Young Suffragists, Miss Dorothy Woodman and Miss Ida Samuel. Twenty-three societies are to be represented, the non-Party women's organisations joining with the Co-operative Guild and the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women, making a unity not attained since pre-war days.

### THE OLD DEMAND.

VOTES FOR WOMEN ON THE SAME TERMS AS MEN.

### A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

will be held in

TRAFALGAR SQUARE,  
on Saturday, July 16th, at 5 p.m.

SPEAKERS FROM MANY WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

ALL who care for the Women's Movement

**MUST BE THERE.**

The LAST stage of the Equal Suffrage Demand.

### MRS. DESPARD'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Next Saturday, we expect to have the joy of meeting our dear First-President on her arrival in England, and on Tuesday, July 5th, at 7 p.m., all members and friends of the Women's Freedom League, and all readers and supporters of "The Vote" must be punctually in attendance at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, to celebrate, for the 16th year in succession, Mrs. Despard's Birthday Party.

Send at once for your tickets and get extra ones to send to friends, and invite them to meet you there; you have just time if you do it at once. We shall all make them welcome, and they will have a very pleasant evening and join the Women's Freedom League before going home!

In this critical time we must have new members, so please take this opportunity of drawing in your friends, relations, and neighbours. Many friends from the Dominions will be with us.

At 7 p.m., Mrs. Despard will receive all her old and new friends. There will be refreshments, ices, strawberries and cream, lovely flowers, a delightful stall laden with Welsh produce and pounds (for this, gifts of pounds will be warmly welcomed). Our member, Mrs. Cunningham, will sing for us, and Miss Naomi Jacob render her delightful Irish anecdotes.

At 8 p.m., we shall have a short meeting; Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence will be in the Chair. The Birthday List will be read out by the Hon. Treasurer, and the Birthday Fund presented to Mrs. Despard, and returned by her for the work of the League. Mrs. Despard will give her Birthday Talk. We shall have short speeches from Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Mrs. Mustard, and others.

Now for the Birthday Fund. Only a few days remain. Please send your contributions and do all that you possibly can to make it a great success, for on this depends our capacity for work this summer. Generosity now is our best economy, and we must rally for the final effort to win the equal vote.

Donations, large and small, heartily welcomed; also flowers, pounds, and cakes.

E. Knight, Hon. Treasurer.

144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

### GARDEN PARTY AT AUBREY HOUSE.

Last Monday afternoon, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship arranged a Garden Party at Aubrey House, Kensington, by the very kind permission of the Misses Alexander. In spite of the intermittent unkindness of the weather, a great number of suffragists from many different organisations found an opportunity to enjoy the beautiful garden, and crowded indoors to listen to speeches made by Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., Dame Rachel Crowley, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, and Miss Rathbone. In this house the first Woman Suffrage Society in London had been founded, and in it Dame Millicent had attended her first suffrage meeting. Dame Millicent received a great ovation. After giving some reminiscences of pre-suffrage days, she referred to the recent John Stuart Mill Commemoration, when she was asked by an ex-militant: "Suppose we do not get Equal Franchise from this Parliament, what will happen then?" and her reply was, "Well, madam, I expect you will make things lively." Dame Rachel Crowley made an appreciative speech of the life-work of Dame Millicent, and she emphasised the fact that the Report of the Special Body of Experts on Traffic in Women and Children, recently issued in Geneva, was very largely the result of the work of women suffragists. Dame Rachel also referred to the splendid work done by Miss Rathbone on the Advisory Commission on Traffic in Women and Protection of Children in the League of Nations. From the Chair, Miss Rathbone sent a message of thanks to the Prime Minister for his promised Equal Franchise measure, and for his firm intention to carry it into law during the lifetime of this Parliament, and asked Mrs. Baldwin if she would kindly convey that message to the Premier. Mrs. Baldwin, in reply, promised to do so, after which Miss Macadam thanked our hostesses most cordially for their generous hospitality, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

### Women's Freedom League.

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

General Secretary—Miss F. A. UNDERWOOD.

Telephone—MUSEUM 1429.

Telegrams:—"DESPARD, MUSEUM 1429, LONDON."

Colours—GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD.

President—Mrs. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

Hon. Treasurer—Dr. E. KNIGHT.

Hon. Organising Secretary—Mrs. WHETTON.

### WHERE TO GO.

#### WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

##### LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Friday, July 1st, at 8 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign. Garden Meeting at 8, Heath Gate, Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Tuesday, July 5th, at 7 p.m.

Mrs. Despard's Birthday Party at Caxton Hall.

Speakers: Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Mrs. Mustard, and others.

Thursday, July 7th, at 8.15 p.m.

Minerva Club Branch. Birthday Public Meeting at the Minerva Club, 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.

Speakers to be announced later.

Friday, July 15th, at 5 p.m.

Meeting of Organisation Sub-Committee at 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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

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

##### PROVINCES.

Friday, July 1st, at 3.30 p.m.

Ashford. Garden Party.

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

Rye Branch. Meeting at The Monastery. Speaker: Dr. Lewin, on "Born healthy—Keep fit." The Mayor, Councillor G. Ellis, J.P., in the Chair.

Saturday, July 2nd, at 3 p.m.

Hastings Branch. Garden Party at "Rossiana," Pine Avenue. Address by Dr. Lewin.

Saturday, July 2nd.

Portsmouth Branch. Garden Party at Rowland's Castle, given by Mrs. Whitehead.

##### OTHER SOCIETIES.

Saturday, July 2nd, 3 to 6 p.m.

Dame Millicent Fawcett, Garden Fete at 15, Courtfield Road, S.W.7. Pianoforte Recital by Jean Baptiste Toner. Tickets, including Tea, 2/6.

Saturday, July 2nd at 5.30 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign. Meeting in Hyde Park, arranged by the National Union of Women Teachers.

Sunday, July 3rd, at 7.30 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign. Meeting at "Jack Straw's Castle," Hampstead Heath, arranged by the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.

Monday, July 4th, at 8 p.m.

The Speech Club, Brunswick Square. Mrs. Barron on "Some Great Prime Ministers."

Thursday, July 7th, at 7.30 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign. Meeting at Highbury Corner, arranged by the Women's Freedom League. Speaker: Miss B. Pearson.

Saturday, July 9th, at 5.30 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign. Meeting in Hyde Park, arranged by the Six Point Group. Speakers: Miss Ada Moore, Miss Harris, Miss Beamish, Miss Eley. Chair: Mrs. Gahan.

Saturday, July 9th, at 3 p.m.

The Polytechnic. Poetry Recital by Miss Marjorie Gullan and Verse Speaking Choir. Modern Poetry. Tickets 3/6, 2/4.

Thursday, July 14th, at 1.15 p.m.

Electrical Association for Women. Coaches leave 26, George Street, W.1., 5/6 return, to visit Alstair, Little Hampden, Great Missenden. Mr. Llewellyn B. Atkinson will speak on "Recollections of the early days of the Modern Electrical Age."

Saturday, July 16th, at 5 p.m.

Equal Political Rights Campaign. Great Trafalgar Square Demonstration for Votes for Women.

### MRS. DESPARD'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Caxton Hall,

TUESDAY, JULY 5th, AT 7 P.M.

Come early and bring all your friends.

### BRANCH NOTES.

#### BRADFORD.

At an interesting and enthusiastic meeting in the Y.W.C.A. last Thursday, a resolution to re-form a branch of the Women's Freedom League was passed unanimously, and the necessary steps taken to put this into effect.

Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P., had very kindly taken the extremely trying journey from Middlesbrough to speak, and in the course of her remarks recalled a W.F.L. meeting in Bradford at which she was present almost twenty years ago. Mrs. Hardy Behrens and Mrs. Newbould, both well known for their strong support of the cause of woman's suffrage in the old days, also recalled this meeting, at which they were present, whilst proposing or seconding votes of thanks.

Mrs. Alderman Chambers, who is known throughout Bradford for her "persistent and consistent" advocacy of the woman's cause "on every possible and, indeed, impossible occasion," was in the Chair, and welcomed with enthusiasm the prospect of an active branch of a society concentrating on equality of opportunity between the sexes.

Both Mrs. Coates and Mrs. Chambers, besides speaking of the necessity of Equal Franchise, gave illustrations of several occasions when, in the course of their work on the Council or on public bodies, they had found it necessary to fight the still largely prevailing notion that all well-paid posts should be reserved for the male sex. "Why employ a woman when there are plenty of men who can't find jobs?" As the speaker said, "There is no chivalry when it comes to a question of bread and butter"—a remark which seems to have impressed the local press.

Before coffee was served, office-bearers were appointed. Mrs. Gertrude Hartley, Bolton Lodge, Woodlane, Bradford, was elected Chairman; Miss C. B. M. Hoey, 68, Norwood Terrace, Shipley, Hon. Secretary; and Miss Marion Burgess, 23, Springfield Place, Manningham Lane, Hon. Treasurer. Our most grateful thanks are due to these members for accepting office, and also to Alderman Mrs. Chambers for the extremely effective manner in which she presided, and to Mrs. Schofield Coates for her interesting and most convincing speech.

(Organiser) LILIAN LENTON.

#### PORTSMOUTH.

The usual good weather prevailed on Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. Slatter held her annual Garden Whist Drive. Members and friends greatly enjoyed the game, and also the dainty tea provided by the hostess. The prizes were given by Mrs. Slatter, Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Whetton, and a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Slatter for her generous hospitality. As a result the sum of £1 16s. 6d. was handed to the Treasurer.

Gratefully acknowledged for Birthday Fund:—Miss Maynard, 2s.; Miss Ratcliffe, 1s.; Mrs. Slatter, 4s.; Mrs. Ware, 10s.; Mrs. Tremain, 1s.; Miss Brine, 1s.; Mrs. Gibbs, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Speck, 10s.; Miss Barnes, 1s.

The train for Rowland's Castle leaves Fratton Station at 3.2 on Sat., July 2nd. Return fare 1s. 3d. Mrs. Whitehead's address is "Bellevue," Finchdean Rd., Rowland's Castle.

(Hon. Sec.) MRS. WHETTON, 89, Festing Grove, Southsea.

### POSTER PARADES.

The Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee have arranged the following poster parades:—

Saturday, July 2nd.—Starting from Kensington High Street Station, 12 midday.

Monday, July 4th.—Starting from Baker Street Station, 6.30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 5th.—Starting from Moorgate (Met. Station), 12 midday.

Wednesday, July 6th.—Starting from Women's Freedom League, 6.30 p.m.

Thursday, July 7th.—Starting from Highbury Corner (Met. Station), 6.30 p.m.

Friday, July 8th.—Starting from Westminster end of Great Smith Street, 6.30 p.m.

### THE WOMAN ENGINEER.

This month's issue of *The Woman Engineer*, monthly paper of the Women's Engineering Society, contains much of interest. In addition to technical articles, there are others of a more general application. Among these are an encouraging article on the development of the supply and use of electric power in country districts. This envisages not only the use by rural dwellers of all the facilities of electricity supplied at an economic rate, but also the establishment of factories and workshops in the country instead of crowding together in what we call "industrial centres," thus benefiting and making easier the living conditions of the employees and their families. An account is also given of the impressions of American business circles as received by British business women during a trip to the States, and there is a valuable opening article of a series resulting from a visit to a girls' high school, and designed to enlighten both teachers and girls as to what "engineering" really means, in order that it may receive adequate consideration as a profession for after-school days.



FRIDAY,  
JULY 1,  
1927.

# THE VOTE

ONE  
PENNY  
WEEKLY.

Please send me THE VOTE every week, post free, for 6 months, for which I enclose 3/3.

Name.....

Address.....

## REST AND HOLIDAYS.

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

**RYE, SUSSEX.**—OLD HOPE ANCHOR. Ideal Guest House. Modern comforts; good cooking. Separate Vegetarian cooking a speciality. Write for booklet.

**FRENCH ALPS.**—Furnished Chalet to let. View Mt. Blanc. Seven beds, bath, inside sanitation.—"E.C.F.," 31, Meadhurst Road, Leicester.

**DORSET COAST.**—March to Sept. Two sitting-rooms; kitchen; three bedrooms, beds—four single, one double; bathroom (h. & c.); garage. Bridport Station, 2½ miles. Golf links and sea, 10 minutes.—Miss F. RENDALL, 6, West-cliff Road, Shipley, Yorks.

**YORKSHIRE MOORS.**—Apartments. Sitting and 1 or 2 bedrooms; inside sanitation; bath; garden.—ROBINSON, 6, South View, Eldwick, Bingley, Yorks.

**NEAR FOLKESTONE.**—Three friends offer a charming holiday home; large garden; tennis; garage.—MISS HASLAM, The Grey House, Lyminge, Kent.

**CORNWALL.**—Guests. Lady's country Cottage. Picturesque situation; 3 miles sea, Perranporth. Sanitation; Garage. Accessible to all interesting places.—"VOTE Office," 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

**BATH.**—Member desires holiday guests. Good centre; music; bridge; own car; bath h. and c. Terms reasonable.—Apply 2, Lower Oldfield Park, Bath.

**SARK, CHANNEL ISLANDS.**—Cottage to let, furnished. 2 reception; 4 bedrooms; oil-cooking; farm produce. June, July, 4 gns. per week; August, September, 5 gns.—STEWART, Dixcart, Sark.

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

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

**HUMANITARIAN HOLIDAY CENTRE,** from July 30th to September 3rd. Southbourne-on-Sea, Hants. Large mansion, several acres beautiful grounds. New Health diet; tennis; croquet; dancing; boating; lectures.—Illustrated prospectus from Mr. F. SUMMERS, 32, Sackville Street, London, W.1.

## TO LET.

**MISS CRYSTAL EASTMAN,** who is returning to America for some time, wishes to sublet, furnished, her comfortable seven-room Maisonette, at 6, Upper Park Road, Hampstead. Quiet; sunny; convenient. Moderate rent.—Tel.: Primrose Hill 3716.

**HAMPTON COURT.**—Near Palace, facing river. Furnished Flat for two; garden; no attendance.—Write "K," 238, Evering Road, Clapton, London.

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

**FURNISHED** Self-contained Flat, 6 months or longer. 3 rooms, bathroom. Prince's Square, near Kensington Gardens. 2nd floor. Gas, electric light.—Apply E.G.F., 144, High Holborn, W.C.

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

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

## FOR SALE.

**NEW Brick Bungalow,** double fronted, square bays; verandah; six rooms, bath (h. & c.); inside sanitation; Co.'s water; good bus service; pretty piece woodland; ¼ acre. Price freehold, £650. £500 mortgage obtainable.—MOCKFORD, Eastcote, Kingsnorth, Ashford, Kent.

**£12.** Long, transparent Amber Neck-lace. Guaranteed 2,000 years old, in antique box brought recently from China.—Write Box A.B.C., THE VOTE Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

## ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Prepaid classified, 1½d. per word. Discount allowed for series, particulars of which will be supplied on application.

## CLUBS.

**ISIS CLUB,** 79, Fitzjohn's Avenue (2 minutes Hampstead Tube Station). Magnificent Reception Rooms. Central heating. Sunny bedrooms. Sandy soil. Lectures, dancing, listening-in. Telephone: Hampstead 2869.

**MINERVA CLUB,** 56, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Open to non-residents. Restaurant. Smoking Room. Papers. Library. Bedrooms available at holiday times. Membership, £1 1s. Entrance Fee suspended during present year. All particulars from the SECRETARY. Telephone: Museum 4791.

## NOTICES.

**INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED.**—Consult Miss H. M. BAKER, 275, High Holborn, W.C.1. Income Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all Descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 0377.

**FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.**—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, July 1st, 1927. 6.30. Maude Royden: "The God in the Shadow."

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

## HOTEL.

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

## EDUCATIONAL.

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

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**64-PAGE BOOK ABOUT HERBS AND HOW TO USE THEM.** 2d. Send for one.—TRIMNELL, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond Road, Cardiff. Est. 1879.

**SPRING CLEANING.**—Send to us for "Sensa," the perfect cleaner, tins 1/6 and 3/-, and the perfect knife sharpener, 3/9, as sold at the Spring Sale, also for "Mutax," the little dry-cleaning clothes-brush, 10/-, and help your League. Postage extra.—144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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## Membership Application Form.

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

Please enrol me as a Member of the Women's Freedom League.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose £ : s. d. as my first Annual Subscription.

Minimum Annual Subscription, 1/-