

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

VOL. XVIII. No. 510.

(Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and transmissible through the post in the United Kingdom at the newspaper rate of postage, but to Canada and Newfoundland at the Magazine rate.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919.

OBJECT: To secure for Women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

REGISTRATION GUIDE.

The New Lists of Electors for Municipal and Parliamentary Elections have now been published, and can be seen at Post Offices, Town Halls, on Church doors, &c. This is the list for the Third Register, on which the very important Borough Council Elections will be fought this autumn. Every woman must look and see that her name appears upon it. In case of any difficulty write to us:—

REGISTRATION GUIDE, 144 HIGH HOLBORN.

VOTES FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

Why they were not in the Bill.

The interesting pre-natal history of the Government's Indian Reform Bill was disclosed on July 23rd by Lord Southborough, before the Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons, which is now considering the Bill at the House of Lords.

Lord Southborough visited India as chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee which sat for four months, toured the various presidencies and provinces and heard witnesses, and in February last issued the unanimous report on which this Bill is based. The Committee represented every school of thought, and "included two Hindus, one Mahomedan, a European merchant, and two distinguished Indian Civil Servants." Needless to say, it did *not* include any women of any description, which accounts for its extraordinary reception of the demands of Indian Suffragists. The object of the Committee was to find that happy middle path which, while completely satisfying nobody, would give the most liberal franchise possible under the conditions of the time. Knowing nothing of local requirements, the Franchise Committee went for data and for advice about each district to the local Governments and governors, and for the most part took the figures of electors given by them as long as each Government pledged itself to be able to poll the electors and honestly to carry out the elections. Very early in its career the Franchise Committee decided against votes for women, one member only—Mr. Malcolm Hogge—being in favour, but not seeing how they were to poll. Many witnesses before the Committee were in favour of it; this astonished the Committee, and to make the evidence

square with their preconceived notions this committee of men only at once decided that the women did not want the vote, and that they would not use it if they had it, but that they considered it the proper thing to ask for because it would be hailed in other parts of the world as evidence of a direct desire to assist and emancipate Indian women. They were told that few women would vote, but it would be a good education to them to have the vote. This, too, surprised the members of the Committee, though it has been so often said and proved true of our own countrymen. Finally the Committee betook themselves to a discussion of details as to exactly how and where the women could vote, and became lost in a quagmire of uncertainty. Lord Southborough, in answer to questions, said he thought the increase of voters if women were included would be very small. His committee examined several Indian ladies. He thought the women suffrage witnesses upheld the women's claim because they were afraid that as British women had the vote they would be thought very unreasonable if they did not agree with it.

After this illuminating demonstration of the chairman of an important Government body with irresponsible levity airily waving away the representations of thousands of Indian women suffragists, it ought not to be necessary to ask the Joint Committee upon the Bill to receive evidence from enfranchised British women and from the representative Indian suffrage women now in this country upon the need and the demand of Indian women to share in the political freedom now to be granted to their brothers.

The Pre-War Practices Restoration Bill.

The Pre-War Practices (Restoration) Bill, an agreed measure between members of the Government in the last Parliament, men Trade Unionists and employers, passed through its committee stage last Wednesday, and its third reading two days later in the House of Commons. This Bill will legalise the pre-war customs of Trade Unionists, and, incidentally, their pre-war practices of injustice to women by excluding the latter from various trades and sections of trades in which machinery is used and the remuneration is adequate. This Bill is to come into operation immediately and to operate for one year.

Fear of Labour Troubles.

During the committee stage Colonel Greig, Captain Loseby, and Commander Kenworthy did their best to secure amendments which would safeguard the position of women, and especially of those who had been working during the war in what were practically new branches of industry, but they were defeated every time by a combination of the Government and Labour forces. The most powerful argument for this Bill on the part of Government supporters seemed to be their fear of labour troubles. Mr. Young declared that it had taken seven months of negotiation to get the Bill to its present stage, and any alteration of it was likely to create considerably increased industrial unrest, and perhaps add fuel to the already lighting flame which we all deplored! Lord Hugh Cecil said that the agreement must be accepted absolutely, otherwise the power of Parliament in dealing with Labour might be destroyed, which would be a greater evil than anything they might do in reference to women or discharged soldiers, although he subsequently expressed the hope that hon. members would do their best to allow reasonable consideration for the case of disabled soldiers!

Captain Loseby's view was that under this Bill methods had been adopted which appeared to him to be brutal; and that the Bill made it a criminal offence to employ those people who saved the country during the time of war because of a pledge.

Withdrawal of Women.

Colonel Greig told the Committee that within the last few days women had been refused admission into the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, where women had done excellent work, not because there were discharged soldiers who could fill their places, but simply on the basis that they had never been admitted into the trade. He reminded the Committee that members were not only concerned with the pledges given by the Government in the last Parliament, but with the pledges they themselves had given to their women constituents; and he pertinently enquired, if Trade Unionists considered this Bill necessary because of their distrust of capitalists, was it fair to ask women to trust merely to the suggestion that in future the conditions of industry would be so adjusted as to permit them to come in?

Commander Kenworthy also told the Committee that the duty of members was to consider what was best for the whole community, and that pledges which were given not publicly and without the consent of members should rest on the heads of those who gave them!

Again, on the third reading, attempts were made to move amendments to safeguard working women's interests, but these were ruled out by the Speaker, on the advice of Mr. Hodge. However, Mr. John Jones expressed confidence in his fellow-workers, and said that they would look after the interests of the men and the women in industry. We ourselves confess that we have little hope that the interests of women in industry will be looked after satisfactorily until women have won for themselves the same measure of political and industrial freedom that men now enjoy.

F. A. U.

Medical Women in The Health Ministry.

The four medical women who have recently been appointed to important posts under the Ministry of Health constitute an exceptionally brilliant group. All of them have received their professional training at the London School of Medicine for Women. Dr. Janet Campbell, whose position places her in the rank of assistant secretary to the Minister of Health, was the first medical woman to be appointed under the Board of Education. There is a departmental legend to the effect that when she was nominated she was told that the whole future of medical women in official capacities depended upon how she filled it, and that by her it would stand or fall. The fact that her appointment has been followed by those of other medical women is sufficient testimony to her success. Her early duties were much connected with school inspection, when she brought into prominence many questions in connection with infant clinics and the feeding of school children. The selection of Dr. Barrie Lambert is of exceptional interest, her duties being to undertake all that pertains to remedial treatment under the Ministry. By reason of temporary affiliation with the Royal Army Medical Corps, Dr. Barrie Lambert actually holds the rank of major in the R.A.M.C., and is entitled to wear all badges accordingly. Before the war she had charge of the Mechano-Therapeutic Department of Charing Cross Hospital, and in the Service she has been inspector of military massage. To her is due the status now universally accorded to this section of the work, as well as the establishment of trained masseurs in all the military hospitals. Dr. Jane Turnbull, who has been principal medical officer to the Q.M.A.A.C. since its foundation, brought to the work a highly specialised knowledge gained as surgeon at the South London Hospital for Women, and as obstetrician at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, and the R.A.M.C. has ungrudgingly testified to the value of her work under the War Office. Dr. Irene Eaton was formerly school medical officer under the Willesden Urban Council before joining the Q.M.A.A.C., and was for some time stationed at Woolwich with the R.A.M.C.

Women and Small Holdings.

At the recent prize-giving at Swanley Horticultural College Sir Daniel Hall, F.R.S., permanent secretary to the Board of Agriculture, gave considerable encouragement regarding future prospects for women on the land. He said the effect of the war had been to produce a complete change of mind as to the part which women were capable of playing in agriculture. The Board of Agriculture was studying the problem of helping women to start in business on the land on their own account. It had definitely promised that women of the Land Army should be treated in this respect on equal terms with men. They were starting colonies of small holdings up and down the country, and they were definitely prepared to put qualified women on these holdings on exactly the same terms as men. Two sorts of holdings were proposed—small ones of from 15 to 20 acres for fruit and vegetable growing, and larger co-partnership farms. Three co-partnership colonies had already been started, and one of these would be open to women, and would afford scope for a dairy enterprise, while another would specialise in fruit-growing and market gardening. Some small capital was necessary to start on either type of holding, and the Government was prepared to assist with loans in proportion to the amount which the holders themselves would bring in.

There were also going to be many openings for girls who could teach subjects connected with agriculture. Academic teaching was going to be replaced by teaching which would be nearer to the real things of life, and that was going to afford an opportunity to women who had studied the science and practice of agriculture.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A New Career for Girls.

Girls who have not long left school, whose parents are unable to send them to the university, and who are fond of country pursuits, should find a congenial opening in the new day continuation schools in rural districts. These schools will naturally differ widely from those of urban districts, both in the type of pupil and in the nature of the training, and educational work in the country on these new lines should open up a wide field of interest and opportunities for lovers of outdoor life. *The Guild of Education as National Service*, 11, Tavistock Square, London, W.C., is concentrating a large proportion of its energies on rural educational work, in preparation for the future. A college for rural training has been established at Kenton, in Middlesex, and has been recognised by the Board of Education. It is the only educational centre of its kind in the country, the headquarters, Kenton House, being ideally situated in the midst of open country, yet within easy access of town. The course of study, which extends over three terms of about 11 weeks each, includes theory of education, with special references to the psychology of the adolescent, ethics, civics, hygiene, etc.; such training in farm work, gardening, and handicrafts as may be suited to individual teachers; folk songs and dances; acting of village plays; social club work, and handwork in connection with peasant arts, viz., spinning, weaving, wood-carving, etc.; whilst the local schools provide numerous opportunities for study of human nature and practice in teaching.

Theology Courses for Women.

The courses in theology for women, which were held for several years before the war at King's College, London, are to be resumed next term. The theological professors and lecturers of the college are responsible for the whole course, the aim being to give instruction of a university standard. The London B.D. degree is open to women, and has been obtained by several ladies. The Archbishop's diploma in theology (S.Th.), and the University Certificate in Religious Knowledge present a slightly lower standard than the London degree. Miss E. W. Hippisley, S.Th., has recently been appointed by the college as tutor to women students of theology, and she will be glad to give advice and information with regard to the courses to would-be candidates.

George Eliot and Girton.

It is a curious coincidence that George Eliot's centenary this year is being celebrated at almost the same moment as the jubilee of Girton College. Her life-long intimacy with Madame Bodichon was a natural preparation for George Eliot's interest and sympathy in the subject of women's rights. She was deeply interested in the higher education of women, and was amongst the first contributors to Girton College. After meeting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sidgwick in 1880 at Newnham George Eliot was anxious to be associated with that work also, but she did not live to carry out the plan herself.

Women's Long Swim.

Sixteen members of the Surrey Ladies' Swimming Club recently took part in a long-distance swim in the Thames. Miss J. Hawkes, aged 16, of Surbiton, swam 11½ miles; Miss S. Baldwin, of Richmond, 10½ miles; and Mrs. L. Roberts, of Surbiton, 9½ miles. Miss Hawkes was in the water about 6½ hours.

Woman School Attendance Officer.

During the absence of her husband on military service abroad, Mrs. Edith Williams is discharging his duties as school attendance officer at Northop, Flintshire.

Women at Bisley.

Women are now welcomed as members by most of the rifle clubs of the country, and at the open-air ranges—as, for example, Richmond Park and Petersham, Surrey—they have come to adopt the man's method of lying down when firing at fixed targets. Mrs. W. L. S. Alton, who once made 104 out of a possible 105 at Bisley, belongs to the Petersham Club. Shooting requires nothing very special in the way of dress. A cycling costume, to which elbow pads have been added, meets the case. Mrs. Gertrude Preston, matron of the R.A.M.C. Hospital at Tidworth, who was the only representative of her sex in the recent contest for the King's Prize at Bisley, wears the uniform of her service. This event has become open to women for the first time as a result of the regulation that anybody who has worn the King's uniform shall be eligible.

Middle-Class Daughters.

Miss Gilliland, M.A.Lond., in a recent article in the *Daily Telegraph*, speaks hopefully of future openings for middle-class girls of good secondary education. In the profession of medicine, apart from ordinary private practice, there are now remunerative openings in schools, clinics, factories, and under the new Ministry of Health. In science, a woman may look forward to new and, as yet, very largely undeveloped opportunities in industrial chemistry and applied science generally. The law is about to be opened to her, and apart from the legal profession itself, a girl could also find scope as secretary to companies where a legal training would be an enormous asset. Nursing nowadays offers new developments, and something better than the mere pittance formerly paid. Teachers have the same pensions scheme now as civil servants, and every education authority to-day is considering more adequate salary scales. The new continuation schools will possess a strong attraction for teachers who realise the vital importance to the State of arousing in the adolescent worker right ideals of citizenship and a sense of personal self-discipline. In the manifold activities of office and bank many a girl may expect to follow a useful and honourable career.

Deficiencies of the Army Hut.

A recent visitor to the converted Army hut now on view to the public in the Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, complains of the following deficiencies. Only one cupboard in the whole bungalow, no store cupboard, no china or glass cupboard, no place to keep kitchen utensils, no cupboard in which to hang extra clothes, only a single wardrobe for two people in the double room, a hot water tap over the basin in the bathroom, but no pipe, and in the scullery only cold water over the sink for washing-up purposes, the cooking operations carried out on a back-breaking stove. Needless to add, the visitor who reported was of the feminine persuasion. Women's brains in connection with house planning were never more needed than in the present day.

A Famous Aviatress.

The death of Baroness de la Roche in a flying accident at Le Crotoy has removed a well-known figure in the women's flying world. She was the first French woman to gain an air pilot's certificate, and to take her place in competition with Latham, Blériot, and other pioneers. A terrible accident, however, at Rheims in 1910 rendered her *hors de combat* until this present year, when, stimulated no doubt by Miss Ruth Law's recent exploits, with amazing intrepidity she again came to the front. On her first endeavour she reached a height of 3,900 metres, but as Miss Law's unofficial record was claimed to be 4,240 metres, Mme. de la Roche made a second attempt, and rose smoothly and rapidly to 4,900 metres, thus establishing a world's altitude record for women.

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Proprietors: THE MINERVA PUBLISHING, CO., LTD.

Offices:—144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FRIDAY, August 1st, 1919.

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

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EDITORIAL

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATE,

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Resign!

The Government's action in securing, on a motion of the Lord Chancellor, the rejection in the House of Lords of the Women's Emancipation Bill is entirely discreditable to the Government, and brings our representative system into disrepute. This Bill, the objects of which were to open all professions to women on equal terms with men, to give them an equal right to hold administrative and public offices and to fill the higher posts of the Civil Service, to secure for women equal voting rights with men, and for peeresses in their own right a seat and a vote in the House of Lords, passed its second reading in the House of Commons on April 4th, and, in spite of the declared opposition of the Government to the clause extending the franchise to women, went successfully through its committee stage, and had a majority at its third reading in the Lower House on July 4th. Since that date a question has been asked three times in the House of Commons as to what the Government proposed to do in regard to this defeat, and the only reply Mr. Bonar Law vouchsafed to give was that the Government had not considered the matter! Clearly, what the Government arranged was that the Lord Chancellor (erstwhile our anti-Suffragist friend, F. E. Smith) should block the Women's Emancipation Bill by introducing the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Bill and securing for it a second reading in the House of Lords two days previous to the day on which Lord Kimberley was to ask for the second reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill. It is worthy of note that when moving the second reading of his own Bill, the Lord Chancellor devoted the greater part of his speech, not to the explanation or defence of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Bill, but to a trenchant criticism of the draughtsmanship and contents of the Women's Emancipation Bill. He also declared that in preparing the Coalition manifesto which was issued during the General Election, Ministers had no intention of re-opening the franchise questions which had recently been settled, and he dealt at length with the inexpediency of the Franchise clause of that Bill. We are not surprised, therefore, that Lord Bryce's telling sarcasm in his thrice-repeated phrase—

"the Government are so very scrupulous regarding their election pledges," which sounded so much like the refrain, "So are they all, all honourable men"—hit home, and called for comment from the Lord Chancellor.

From the point of view of election pledges, women have no desire to discuss this matter with Lord Birkenhead, but they have a right to know from the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law who signed the Election

manifesto, whether they ever made any statement to the effect that their pledge did not cover the franchise laws. Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Samuel Hoare, Major Lloyd Graeme, and very many other supporters of the Government clearly thought that it did, and the women who voted for them believed that this pledge would be redeemed.

"There are no tricks in plain and simple faith," and if Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law had no intention of granting women's demand for equality under the Franchise laws they should have been honest enough to say so. We now expect an explicit statement from them on this matter.

The Government cannot nullify its defeat in the House of Commons on the Women's Emancipation Bill by securing its rejection in the House of Lords. This Bill is of the utmost importance to women, and it was supported by fourteen of the largest and most important women's organisations in the country, as well as by the National Federation of Women Workers. The Lord Chancellor's complaint about the drafting of the Bill could easily have been remedied in its committee and other stages by some of the lawyers who receive such handsome emoluments under this Government. It is a recognised rule of our Constitution that franchise reforms are not the concern of the Upper House, and the Lords have no right to tamper with franchise measures passed by the House of Commons. This rule must apply to the franchise of women as well as to that of men. In flouting the will of the House of Commons on this matter, the Government, through the House of Lords, has not only treated the House of Commons with contempt, but also the women electors of this country. We call upon all the members of the House of Commons who supported the Women's Emancipation Bill, if they believe in representative Government and in common honesty as a principle of political life, to join with the Women's Freedom League in demanding that the Government shall acknowledge its defeat, and, without delay, either bring in a Franchise Bill to extend votes to women on the same terms as men; or immediately resign.

Taxation and Representation.

Members of the Women's Freedom League who zealously took part in Tax Resistance protests because of women's disfranchisement hardly expected that in this year of grace the principle that taxation and representation should go together would be enunciated with fervour in the House of Commons by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Yet, so it has happened. Last week, when defending a tax on incomes of less than £250 a year, Mr. Chamberlain said: "After all, there ought to be some connection between taxation and representation. . . . I think those who have power to vote the money and spend it ought to contribute to the raising of it."

Those of us who for years declared that we were the Constitutionalists of the country, in urging women to uphold the principle that taxation and representation should go together by refusing to pay their taxes to an unconstitutional Government who denied representation to women, have no ground for quarrel with Mr. Chamberlain because of his recent conversion to this principle. We would like to remind him, however, that there is another side to the story. There are many women in this country under thirty years of age, who, having no vote, cannot be said to have any representation in the Government of their country, and no voice at all in the spending of the money which they help to contribute to its upkeep. There are over 5,000,000 of such women, and, as in these days of high prices it is almost inconceivable that a woman can live on less than £130 a year, the vast majority of them must pay income-tax. Can Mr. Austen Chamberlain justify the collecting of this tax on the grounds that taxation and representation should go together?

Extracts from Speeches in the House of Lords.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION (REMOVAL) BILL (July 22nd).

The Lord Chancellor: The Bill is intended to fulfil the pledges given by various members of the Government during the Election, to remove such obstacles as prevent the appointment of women to public offices and the fulfilment by them of public functions. . . . It opens to women all those professions, entrance to which is barred, or supposed to be barred, by law. . . . It enables them to be created justices of the peace and to act as jurors. . . . It makes it clear that women can be appointed to posts in the Civil Service; but it allows the exclusion of women from the Indian Civil Service. . . . The effect of Clause 2, if it becomes law, would be to enable the King, upon the advice of his Ministers, to insert in any patent granting a peerage to a woman, by special remainder or otherwise, a grant of a seat.

Viscount Haldane: There are two very serious drawbacks to this Bill—subsection (a) of Clause 1—the proviso that by Order in Council Regulations may be made. It is called prescribing the mode of admission to the Civil Service, but it is really taking away the right which is given in the initial part of Clause 1, going back on the principle there expressed, and saying that, so far as the Civil Service is concerned, women are not to be eligible to it in the same way as they are eligible to other public positions. . . . The other point is about peerages. In principle, and in theory at least, I do not see how you can justify excluding women from sitting in this House.

Viscount Bryce: The Government have not been complete or consistent in their application of the doctrine of the absolute equality of men and women. They have gone so far as to make women eligible, by Clause 1, for the offices of Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice, but they have not gone so far as to make the grant of a peerage carry with it, as of right, the function of sitting and voting in this House. Their reform is a reform backwards. It is reform not in the direction of increasing the rights of the people, but of increasing the rights of the Crown.

Lord Muir Mackenzie: I cannot help being a little apprehensive at seeing that there is put into this Bill power for the Civil Service Commissioners to lay down regulations as to the way in which women shall enter into the Civil Service at all, and as to their appointments to certain posts.

WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION BILL (July 24th).

The Earl of Kimberley: This Bill is merely the corollary of the Bill passed during the last Parliament, which enabled a woman to have a vote, and was the result of a conference of which the Speaker was chairman. The arrangement made was carried out by the last Parliament. That Parliament is dead, and the conference is dead. There is a new electorate. . . . I have been told that if this Bill is passed we shall have more women on the register than men. I cannot help that; neither can you. If you are to have a real democracy then you cannot help women being in the majority. . . . You have taken one bite at the cherry; why not take the other? You will have to do it sooner or later.

The Lord Chancellor: The noble Earl says this is a democratic Bill, but it adds 5,000,000 young women at this moment to the franchise. . . . If it is desired at some later date before the Election to make a change a very short Bill can do it. . . . I would say to your lordships that in my opinion no useful purpose could be served by reading it a second time, and I would ask you not to proceed further with it, but to let the noble Earl busily occupy himself in amending the Government Bill.

The Sex Disqualification (Removal) Bill was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House; the motion for the second reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill was negatived, the only other speaker in the debate, besides the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Kimberley, being Earl Russell, who gave this Bill only very half-hearted support.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Some 800 visitors celebrated Girton's Jubilee last Saturday in the college grounds. Miss Jex-Blake, the principal, received the guests, including numbers of former graduates. The venerable Miss Lumsden, one of the earliest students, received quite an ovation, and was seen chatting gaily away to the younger generation around her as mentally alert as the youngest amongst them. She can even recall the personalities of many of her contemporaries. Her name still figures in the well-known college song:—

"Some talk of Senior Wranglers,
And some of Double Firsts,
And surely of their species
These are not quite the worst.
But of all the Girton Heroes
There are none that can compare
With Woodhead, Cook and Lumsden,
The Girton pioneers."

The one regret that marred an otherwise perfect day was the absence of Miss Emily Davies, the great pioneer who founded the original college at Hitchin in 1869, but her great age prevented her from taking the journey from London to Cambridge. She was not forgotten, however, for one moment of the day, a fine memorial, signed by everyone present on this momentous occasion, eloquently testifying to the noble work she had accomplished for women in the cause of higher education.

Women's Work.

Some of these signatures, with their accompanying occupations, were particularly illuminating as a record of the important work now being done by women all over the world. High positions in the teaching world were indicated, law student, inspector of schools (India), assistant engineer, astronomer, R.O., Greenwich, medical student, radiographer, investigator, research worker in hydro-dynamics, missionary teacher in Nyassaland, journalist, Research Association, National Physical Laboratory, Air Ministry, research worker in international law, rhinologist, teachers, and specialist in nasal diseases.

Five famous teachers formed an interesting group last Saturday afternoon. These were Mrs. Whyte, principal of Alexandra College, Dublin, and four headmistresses of the famous St. Leonard's Girls' School at St. Andrew's, Miss Lumsden, Miss Dove (later on principal of Wycombe Abbey), Miss Grant and the present head, Miss Bentinck Smith, all of them Girton women. Other well-known women of the early days were there, and a number of graduates, who, in the intervening twelve or twenty years since they took their degree, had been scattered in all parts of the world. There were also several dons from Newnham, bearing a cordial message of congratulations written in Latin and English, as well as a number of professors representing the men's colleges.

Girton's Influence.

Mr. Fisher's speech was the event of the afternoon. He said they could best appreciate the full significance of the work Girton had done if they tried to imagine what would have happened had no such person as Miss Emily Davies ever existed, and no such college been founded. The work performed by women during the war would have suffered greatly from the absence of the leadership and the training of women who had received a fine liberal education in the atmosphere of the ancient universities, and women would have been far less efficiently prepared than they were now for taking up the new civic responsibilities which were being placed upon them. Cambridge had been first in having a women's college established within its borders, but Oxford might yet take a sweet revenge in being the first to grant degrees to women. He hoped that the women's colleges in Oxford and Cambridge might, through the generosity of well-wishers, become models in every point of equipment of what such colleges should be.

D. M. N.

SEX AND SALARIES.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 18th, Sir Cyril Cobb, chairman of the Education Committee, presented the report on the subject of teachers' salaries...

Dr. Scott Lidgett intimated that this was an interim report to alleviate present anxiety at a time difficult to arrive at finality or to discuss sex problems...

Mr. Gosling claimed equal rights for employees and employers. The L.C.C. would not dare dictate to Labour as they did to teachers...

An Unacceptable Scheme.

Mrs. Lamartine Yates, emphasising that these proposals were not initiated by the Education Committee but were the result of agitation outside...

Mr. C. Matthews, K.C., pressed the importance of an enquiry into salaries and the sex question immediately after the holidays...

Misleading Impressions.

Mr. Ammon disclosed the misleading impressions given in the report. The maximum salary was an impossibility to many teachers at the present rate of increment...

Sir C. Cobb denied desire for delay, and deplored that bad motives should be attributed to originators of the report.

Sir H. Stephen called for a national conference.

The amendment of Mr. Gosling was read: "That the Education Committee do submit proposals for establishing a conference between members of the L.C.C. and representatives of the teachers...

After a division the amendment was lost. An amendment on the "carry-over" system was lost. The report was then adopted.

It is significant that speakers favouring a national conference bore an "open" mind on "equal pay"; that supporters of Mr. Gosling advocated equality...

Children 3d. Each.

When the Kingston Bench imposed a fine of 10s. upon a woman for not sending her two children to school she pleaded that she was the mother of 20 children. They immediately halved the fine.

MISS DOUGLAS PENNANT.

Earl Stanhope has addressed the following letter to the Members of the House of Lords:—

"MY LORD,—On Wednesday next, July 30, I propose to move in your Lordship's House: 'That whereas His Majesty's Government have refused to grant a judicial inquiry, this House do appoint a Select Committee to examine the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Miss Douglas-Pennant from the Women's Royal Air Force...'"

"The main facts of this remarkable case may be briefly summarised as follows:—(1) The Government have consistently confused the issue by talking of supersession. When an officer is superseded in an appointment he remains in the Service..."

"Your Lordship is, therefore, urged, even at great inconvenience to yourself, to insist on the right of trial by supporting my motion in the House of Lords next Wednesday, July 30."

(Signed), STANHOPE.

"House of Lords, July 24."

Country Women and Egg Supplies.

The annual deficiency in the nation's egg supplies has assumed a serious aspect ever since war reduced the stocks of poultry in the several foreign countries upon whose exports we depended...

The position of the Irish poultry industry is not without interest in this connexion. According to Miss L. Murphy, of the Munster Institute, almost the entire industry, with the exception of the shipping of the produce, is in the hands of women...

Women's Freedom League.

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

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Wednesday, August 6.—Open-air Meeting, Hyde Park, 7 p.m. Thursday, August 7.—Political Sub-Committee Meeting, 12 noon, 144, High Holborn...

DARE TO BE FREE

Clyde Campaign.

Rothsay: Meetings at the Pier Head every evening at 8 o'clock. Speaker—Miss Anna Munro. Dunoon. Largs, etc.: Daily at 11 and 3. Speaker—Miss Anna Munro.

SCOTTISH COUNCIL.

Clyde Campaign.

The Clyde campaign is still running successfully. The meetings are well attended, large crowds congregating each evening on Rothsay Pier to listen to Miss Anna Munro, who is a great favourite...

Women Writers' Suffrage League.

We are sorry to see that this very helpful Society is now disbanded after many years of effective work, and give grateful thanks to the Committee and Members for their kind and welcome donation of half the balance of their funds to the Women's Freedom League.

OUR TREASURY. NATIONAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, October, 1907, to December, 1918, £31,454 1s. 5d.

Amount previously acknowledged £ s. d. 487 15 0. Special Emergency War Fund— "A Friend" 3 15 0. Mid-London Branch 1 17 6

Whip to House of Commons— Actresses' Franchise League 10 0. Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries 5 0. Fabian Society (Women's Group) 5 0. Federation of Women Civil Servants 5 0. Free Church League 5 0. Hendon Women's Election Committee 5 0. National Federation of Women Teachers 2 6. Women's International League 10 0

Whip to House of Lords— National Federation of Women Teachers 2 6. Petersfield Society for Equal Citizenship 5 0

Organisers' Fund— Clapham Branch 3 15 0. Herne Hill and Norwood Branch 3 15 0

Women Writers' Suffrage League 7 10 0. Mrs. Schofield Coates 13 7 6. Mrs. Fisher 3 0 0. Mrs. Winter 1 1 0. Mrs. Boyd 1 1 0. Miss H. K. Watts 1 0 0. Mrs. Dexter 6 0. Miss Dow 5 0. Miss E. Gullard 5 0. Miss Bertha Lyndon 5 0. Miss F. E. Tooke 5 0. The Misses E. and F. Davies 4 0. Miss A. B. Spencer 3 0. Miss S. G. Barnet 2 6. Mrs. E. Taylor 2 6. Miss E. Duncan 2 0. Mrs. A. M. Gibbon 2 0. Mrs. Norman Lee 2 0. Miss E. M. Moore 2 0. Alice Park 2 0. "A Regular Reader of THE VOTE" 1 0. Miss Brewster 1 0. Miss R. L. Conway 1 0. Miss A. Day (per Miss Hambling) 1 0. Miss A. A. Ebdell 1 0. Miss Sarah A. Hunt 1 0. Mrs. Kershaw 1 0. Mrs. King 1 0. Miss Clara Reed 1 0. Tickets 45 13 11. Collections 20 0 0. Collections and Donations (per Miss Hambling) 13 0. Office Sales 8 3. Sundries 3 10 0

Branche: Delegates' Expenses— Hampstead 10 5. Mid-London 10 6. £597 10 1

Cheques to be made payable to the Women's Freedom League, and crossed "London Provincial and South-Western Bank, Ltd."

SPECIAL APPEAL.

Many readers will be seeing the "VOTE" for the first time this week, and will want to know how they can help the Women's Freedom League. Our greatest need at the present moment is for additional organisers, and several good workers are ready to come forward if our friends will send in the necessary funds...

144, High Holborn. E. KNIGHT, London, W.C. 1. Hon. Treas.

FRIDAY,
AUGUST 1,
1919.

THE VOTE

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WEEKLY.

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Branch Notes.

Ashford.

A jumble sale is being arranged to take place during the third week in August. The proceeds will go towards expenses of the branch. Further details will be announced later.

The Women's Club meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 13th, at the Co-operative Hall, 2.30 p.m. Will members please bring as many friends as possible? The usual penny tickets are being sold. If there is any difficulty about getting them please apply to the Secretary, Mrs. Huxstepp, 21, Somerset Road.

Edinburgh.

The Town Council of Edinburgh has recently taken over the tramways from the Tramway Company. It has also had to take over the obligations of the company, among which is the agreement with the Tramways Union. This agreement includes a pledge made on the introduction of women on the trams in the summer of 1915. Clause 1 of the agreement ensures the

"same wages per hour as at present paid to men." Clause 2 says "their employment is not to exceed the period of the war." The Tramways Committee of the Town Council are replacing female labour by male labour, and shortly there will be no women on the trams. A certain amount of protest has been made, our one woman councillor, Mrs. Miller, showing herself most active in the matter. On July 23rd a deputation of delegates from women's societies organised by the W.F.L. waited on the Tramways Committee to lay their case before that body and to hear their view. Mrs. Thomson, of the N.S. Equal Citizenship, and Mrs. Francis Johnson, of the Labour Party, put the women's case very ably. The Committee were sympathetic, but pointed out that they could do nothing because of their pledge to the Tramways Union, and advised that any action taken should be in connection with the Tramways Union. It is a curious fact that though women were urged to become members of the men's Union, and have on several occasions supported them in their demands, these very men, their fellow-members, are determined to oust them from what they consider men's work only.

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IF you Believe in Equal Rights and Opportunities and an Equal Moral Standard for Women and Men,

Join the Women's Freedom League.

Fill in your name and address and send it, with subscription (minimum 1s.) to the Secretary, Women's Freedom League, 144, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

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