

THE VOTE

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

VOL. XXX. No. 985.

(Registered at
the G.P.O.)

ONE PENNY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1928

OBJECTS: To use the power of the Parliamentary vote, now won for Women upon equal terms with men, to elect women to Parliament, and upon other public bodies; to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes; and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

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MRS. CARLILE McDONNELL.

AUSTRALIA'S WOMAN DELEGATE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. Hughes made a wise choice when he appointed Mrs. Carlile McDonnell as the Australian Alternate Delegate to the League of Nations. Not only is Mrs. McDonnell a woman of charming personality who at once inspires confidence, but her wide experience of Australian womanhood, gained during the many years she has been associated with the Australian Union of Women Voters, and the keen interest she has always shown in the League of Nations, render her a delegate who cannot fail to do credit to the country she represents.

Mrs. McDonnell is able to view the problems of modern life from various angles. Her training and practical work as teacher, hospital nurse, and social worker provides her with a rich background of experience. A teacher's diploma taken at the House of Education, Ambleside, under the direction of Charlotte Mason—founder of the Parents' Educational Union—gave her an insight into the pioneer movement in education. Mrs. McDonnell belongs to the order who are ever seeking new worlds to conquer. She next turned her attention to nursing. On the completion of her training in the London Hospital, she gained a prize in the final examinations, and for four years was sister in charge of a women's ward. Social work at a church settlement in the East End of London next absorbed her energies, and incidentally gave her a closer acquaintanceship with the joys and sorrows met with in the hop fields in Kent.

Sixteen years residence in Australia, and the keen interest she has taken in the social and public affairs of that country, have made Mrs. McDonnell more Australian in sympathy than many who are Australian born. The Dominion and its problems, particularly in their bearing on women, have become the central interest of her life. A prominent figure in the Australian Federation of Women Voters since its inception, she is now Vice-President, and has previously held office as Acting President and Federal President. The "All-Australian" outlook of this organisation and the experience it affords of working nationally, have assisted greatly in making Mrs. McDonnell a truly Australian woman.

Among Mrs. McDonnell's numerous activities in Adelaide, she is Vice-President of the Women's Non-Party Association—of which she was President for three years. As delegate from the W.N.P.A. to the National Council of Women of South Australia, she has taken much interest in that society also. For some years she was on its Executive, and as Vice-President convened two committees. She is a Justice of the Peace, and is much interested in educational matters.



MRS. CARLILE McDONNELL.

Mrs. McDonnell has been a member of the League of Nations Union from its birth, and in its initial stage acted as honorary secretary. She is now a vice-president and one of its official speakers. Her nomination to the Federal Government by the Federation of

Women Voters as delegate to the League was warmly supported by all constituent societies.

Mrs. McDonnell finds the women of Australia very much alive, but seriously handicapped by the difficulties of organisation in a country so vast that, in order to attend the Conference of the Australian Women Voters in Sydney, some of those present had travelled 3,000 miles and spent a fortnight on the journey! "The splendid attendance at this Conference, at which even Tasmania was represented," said Mrs. McDonnell, "speaks for itself." One of the chief objects of the Australian Federation of Women Voters is to keep in touch with the women of other States and with women in all parts of the world.

That Australian women have not succeeded in getting into Parliament, Mrs. McDonnell attributes to the extreme difficulties in their way, and not to lack of interest. Each State has its own Parliament and its own particular problems, hence the difficulty of making united effort. Although the women of Australia have not yet overcome the obstacles which bar them from office, they have made themselves felt. The

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Our Foremost Woman Composer.

Dr. Ethel Smyth is conducting her Mass in D at the Three Choir Festival at Gloucester.

The First Woman on the Sunderland Rural Council.

Mrs. Mary Ann Robinson, of Ryhope, is the first woman to be elected on the Sunderland Rural Council. She secured her seat by defeating Mrs. Wilkinson Lumley. Both candidates belong to the Socialist party. Mrs. Robinson's majority was 172.

Woman Preacher at Parish Church.

Miss W. Bryant, a member of the congregation, preached the sermon at Chalfont St. Giles (Bucks) Parish Church.

The Hand-Wrought Nails Industry.

It was recently discovered that Mrs. Bettle, who is assisted by her niece, is the only remaining person able to make the small type of nail which at one time made Lye the centre of the hand-wrought nails industry.

Spain and Women's Rights.

As representatives of the Lyceum Club Femenino, Victoria Kent and Senorita Manserola recently addressed the Government on the legal status of women in Spain.

Women Party Heads in New York.

Owing to the death of George K. Morris, Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, and the resignation of Edwin Corning, Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, women are now at the head of both of the leading parties in New York State. As Vice-Chairman, Sarah Schuyler Butler stepped into the vacancy in the one case, and Caroline O'Day in the other. Although both these women are able and experienced politicians, they are expected to hold the chairmanships only provisionally.

An Intrepid American Woman.

Mrs. Tex Thornton assists her husband in his perilous work of fighting oil and gas fires in Texas. Clad in an asbestos suit, Mrs. Thornton operates with nitro-glycerine in the devastating fires which break out in the oil and gas fields. Conveying this high explosive to the scene of action is not the least dangerous part of the work. To drive a car loaded with nitro-glycerine many hundreds of miles over bad roads requires a steady nerve!

First Indian Woman Judge.

Miss Daw Khin, B.A., Assistant Registrar of the Rangoon High Court, has now been appointed a Judge of the High Court. Miss Daw Khin is the first Indian woman to hold this position.

privileges extended to the aborigines are almost entirely due to the influence of the women, who have co-operated with the Government in keeping existing regulations in force. Mrs. McDonnell spoke well of the aborigines, whom she finds intelligent, and whose moral code and penalties for infringement, could teach much to the white man.

The women of Australia, in common with the women of Canada, New Zealand, and Tasmania, are eager to retain their nationality on marriage; thus the excuse made by the Home Government that there has been no demand for this reform by the Colonies is unjustified.

"Australian women are getting a fair show in honorary appointments," Mrs. McDonnell stated. "A woman was elected on the Royal Commission on Child Endowment; also one on the Royal Commission on National Health." But paid posts are zealously reserved for men!

As against the comparatively slow advancement of the woman's movement in Australia, it must be remembered that Australia was the first to send a woman delegate to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva.

SWIMMING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

"The Baby Swimmer."

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Joan Brunton, a girl of eleven, who, on Monday last, succeeded in swimming the 11 miles from Dover to Deal in 2 h. 51 min. She hopes to swim the Channel next year!

A Gallant Channel Attempt.

Fraulein Meynell, the German swimmer, who left Cape Gris Nez at 4.25 a.m. on Monday in the hope of conquering the Channel, was obliged to give up the attempt when five miles from Dover. Fraulein Meynell was thirteen hours in the water.

Girl Gold Medalist.

Miss Phyllis Gray, who is sixteen years of age, has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Scarborough Swimming Club for achieving the difficult passage from North Bay to South Bay. Miss Gray's time was 52 min. 36 sec., which creates a record for a girl of her age.

Miss Zena Mariott, aged fifteen, who also completed the swim, took 1 h. 17 min.

NINE WOMEN AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Now that the ninth Assembly of the League of Nations is sitting, we give the complete list of women delegates:—

Dame Edith Lyttelton (Great Britain), Mrs. Edith McDonnell (Australia), Frau Lang-Bruman (Germany), Froken Forchhammer (Denmark), Fru Larsen Jahn (Norway), Mlle. Helene Vacaresco (Rumania), Fru Wicksell (Sweden), Countess Apponyi (Hungary), and Fru Hainari (Finland).

Last year there were eight women, and the year before only six.

DELPHOS

The Future of International Language.

By E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.,
Broadway House, Carter Lane, E.C.4.

"TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
SERIES," 2/6.

OUR WOMEN SCIENTISTS.

At this year's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, twenty-six eminent women are reading papers on a wide range of subjects.

Dr. Gertrude Elles, of Newnham College, Cambridge, has chosen Highland Geology, with its many fascinating problems. Dr. Elles has been familiar with the Highlands from childhood, and owes her interest in geology to her early associations. She has studied at the Universities of Lund, in Sweden, Stockholm, Prague, and Dresden.

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, as Sectional President, will take the lead in botany. She holds the Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow and is a world-famous demonstrator and lecturer.

Dr. Kathleen B. Blackburn, of Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who is well known in botanic circles for her indefatigable energy in quest of the British hybrid wild rose, is giving a paper on the Pink family, which has involved the collection of hundreds of species from all parts of the world. Some she has collected herself in Britain, Canada, the United States, Switzerland, Italy, and Sweden; rare specimens have been grown in Kew and Edinburgh, and in the renowned Botanic Gardens in U.S.A., Copenhagen, and Berlin. Malta, Palestine, Portugal, and even Greenland have contributed specimens.

A particularly interesting section is that of Educational Science. The Duchess of Atholl—who at last year's meeting in Leeds delivered the presidential address on this subject—is one of the Vice-Presidents of the section. Miss McLarty is dealing with the question of post-primary education in Scotland, and Miss Drummond is taking as the subject of her paper, "The Scope of the Child Guidance Clinics." Both lecturers are workers in Edinburgh.

A PIONEER EXHIBITION.

The Berne Exhibition, which is the first enterprise of its kind to be engineered entirely without the aid of men, is a fine example of what women are able to achieve on their own initiative. By a strange irony, Swiss women, whose progress towards emancipation has appeared to be outstandingly slow, have to their credit this remarkable exhibition, which demonstrates to such excellent advantage the skill and efficiency of women in many trades far removed from the narrow confines of the home.

Not only are women responsible for the whole organisation, but for the design, lay-out and decoration of the buildings which house the various exhibits. The buildings are planned on the principle of the Swiss dwelling-house, although on a larger scale. The colour scheme is particularly effective. It is characteristic of the practical nature of women that, while no effort or expenditure has been spared to make the exhibition as striking and artistic as possible, due regard has been paid to the temporary nature of an exhibition. The bright, artificial colouring, which is skilfully varied to prevent monotony, is greatly enhanced by the masses of bright flowers which add charm to every part of the exhibition.

To the visitor who has hitherto imagined that the work of the Swiss woman was confined to looking after the home comforts of her husband and children, the Berne Exhibition will prove an enlightenment.

The functions of woman as wife, housekeeper, and mother are by no means neglected, but, at the same time, the many industries in which she also engages are brought into the light. Child welfare, nursing, hygiene, and education take their place side by side with agriculture, gardening, silk weaving, and a wide range of trades.

It will be a revelation to those men whom custom has led to believe that a set occupation justifies complete freedom from household tasks, to witness the

In Anthropology, two noted women are taking a prominent part—Miss M. A. Murray, of University College, London, who is reading a paper on "The Egyptian God of Death," and Miss Beatrice Blackwood, who is representing the Department of Human Anatomy, University Museum, Oxford.

In 1917, Miss Blackwood gained the Diploma in Anthropology with distinction, as a result of which she was appointed to the staff of that department. In 1921 and 1922, she officiated as Deputy University Demonstrator in Physical Anthropology, being one of the first women to hold such a position in Oxford.

From her student days Miss Blackwood's career has been a distinguished one. She was an undergraduate of Somerville College, Oxford, and took the M.A. when Oxford admitted women to membership of the University in 1920, and the B.Sc. in 1924, in which year she was awarded a Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fellowship for research in the United States. "A Study of Mental Testing in Relation to Anthropology"—a work compiled from the practical study of women and girls of the white, negro, American Indian, and Chinese racial stocks—is one of the most interesting of her publications.

Miss Blackwood now holds the position of University Demonstrator in Ethnology in Oxford. Her paper for the British Association, "The Colour Top as a Means of Recording Skin Colour," promises to be of much interest to physical anthropologists.

Dr. Marion I. Newbiggin, Secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, will read a paper on "Man and the Forests of Europe in the Pre-industrial Period"; and Mrs. N. L. Alcock, who holds the post of mycologist under the Scottish Board of Agriculture, has taken for her subject, "Seed-borne Clover Sickness"—a topic of much interest to beekeepers.

highly skilled work in thirty-one trades executed by women, in addition to their daily routine in the home!

The organisation of the exhibition is admirable. No detail necessary to the perfect running has been overlooked.

In the child welfare section there are many instances which go to prove that the Swiss have adopted English methods. The kindergarten section has on display innumerable little ingenuities, which should prove of interest to those who are on the look-out for new suggestions. Toys made from raw materials, such as fir cones, should give the lead to teachers in rural districts, while animals made from twisted paper provide endless possibilities for children in any environment.

Practical object lessons, such as that provided by illustrations of a tidy and untidy home, again suggests ideas for the teacher, as do also the practical demonstrations in physical exercises and hygiene.

The medicine garden, with its wonderful assortment of herbs, is proving a great attraction. Each plant is named and the purpose it serves indicated. Medicinal herb-growing is spreading in Switzerland.

An exhibit which is attracting great attention is the Chinese method of cultivation, shown by a woman farmer. Instead of being scattered in the ordinary way, the seeds are sown in straight lines, each seed being planted at a prescribed distance from its neighbour. The improvement in the quality of the crop which results from this method of sowing is astonishing.

The work being done by Swiss women in science, business, and various other callings is causing surprise to many visitors. Practical demonstrations are given daily in fine needlework, millinery, tailoring, boot-making, basket-making, the art of the furrier, book-binding, toy-making, goldsmith's work, upholstery, decorating, and in many other trades and industries.

The Exhibition is a repudiation of the fallacy that the woman who earns her living on the labour market does so at the cost of neglecting her home.

THE VOTE.

Proprietors: THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
Offices: 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1928.

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

Telegrams: "DESPARD, Holborn 9301, London."

Telephone: HOLBORN 9301

EDITORIAL.

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

"THE COUNTRY WISHES —."

The novelist, Mr. F. E. Bailey, not content with his literary fame, has come out into the open as a self-appointed critic and adviser to women, in an article in the *Daily Chronicle* of August 30th, headed "A Word to Women: What We Expect of Her." It would have been more satisfactory had we women known who hides behind his "We"—is it merely an editorial form of speech, or does it refer to a few of his club cronies, who have arrogated to themselves the right to advise and criticise that portion of the country who are the self-denying mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, nurses, and doctors of the race, who fill many other useful offices in the world, and without whom man would find this life a difficult, cold, hard, impossible experience?

He says that where there are twenty men's societies to benefit their fellow-men, there is but one of women who benefit their fellow-women. Maybe he is right—women are not obliged to form themselves into societies to confer benefits on their less fortunate sisters, and perhaps he never took up a handbook on women's work with its many pages full of lists of homes and associations formed for such purposes—but such a ridiculous point is hardly worth labouring. He talks of the women who marry unfit men, but how are women to judge who are unfit when most men seem "much of a muchness," and often pity leads astray? How about women made unfit by men?

He says "the country" wishes women to call a truce to civil war—but what does he mean by "the country"? The barren hillside, or the clubs in Pall Mall? Women are as uncontrovertibly an integral part of the country as men, and it is only in Mr. Bailey's unknown, womanless territory that civil war is raging—not here with us, where women and men are working hand in hand on most public bodies, seeing together the perfect whole, which man alone cannot visualise.

He desires that women should unite and have some common associations; has he never heard of women's political associations, of the widespread Mothers' Union, of women's clubs, of women writers' associations? Again, it is not worth while "flogging a dead horse." Mr. Bailey says, if women would stand together as a body and say that they would not endure impossible conditions of life, such conditions would cease. He evidently realises that what men have allowed and fostered for years, and supported by their associations—the infamous housing conditions of our large cities, for instance, and other foul things, such as white slavery, for the sole sake of money gain—cannot be immediately rectified by one portion of the community with long established masculine financial power and influence against them. He flatters us! Man so long preferred the slave woman, that if any of her characteristics still linger, he should not be surprised, but pleased. As to women employers being disliked by women employees, there is many a dark and hidden page, blotted by the shameful tears of those poor creatures who could only keep their footing in a man-managed labour market by a man's favour.

Come out of your study, Mr. Bailey. Move about among the women of to-day, hear them talk, watch them work, and then leave your old-fashioned views and experiences behind you. Come off your self-erected pedestal! Look at life as it really is, and not as you think it to be from one limited point of view—and, instead of writing of "Woman, and what we expect of her," take another title for your next article, such as "Woman, and what men made of her, and what she is trying to make of herself."

THE WOMAN K.C.?

The remark made at a recent meeting of the Law Society that women had not yet made a mark in the legal world is analogous to the lament of a worthy representative in the House, that in his opinion none of our woman Members of Parliament is capable of holding the Premiership! We can only draw the conclusion that men have formed so high an opinion of women's intellects, that they expect the small minority of women in the law and in Parliament, to include women with those rare qualities which single out one man among thousands, and to be able to dispense with the "experience" which is necessary for men.

In the five years that women have been qualified to practise as solicitors, their usefulness in the profession has been many times proved. How many men in the profession make their hit in their first five years? Are not the noted figures in the law usually men well past middle age?

When women first entered the legal profession they frequently did so in order to enter into partnerships with their parents. Now, however, the law has attracted women apart from inherited association. It was hoped by some that women would be content to limit themselves to conveyancing and leave litigation to the "sterner sex." The hope has not been fulfilled. There are women who find common law more interesting than conveyancing and are steadily climbing the ladder to success.

It was at first assumed, quite gratuitously, that women lawyers would devote themselves entirely to cases concerning women, but this we are very glad to notice has not proved so in effect. Some women have always longed to have a legal woman available, and now the public are gradually gaining confidence in women solicitors, and in certain cases, prefer to consult a woman to a man. If so much can be said at the end of five years, the woman K.C. is already well on the way.

THE VICTORY REGISTER.

A part of the Press is much excited because the new Parliamentary Register will contain the names of some 5½ million new women voters.

The qualifying period began last Saturday, September 1, and will end on December 1, the three months' residence.

Nearly 27 million men and women will be upon this Register, which will come into force on May 1. Canvassers will call and printed forms will be left upon every householder and occupier, and both men and women will be asked to state whether they are aged 21 years or over.

The completed lists will be published in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland on January 24, and in Scotland on February 16.

We advise all our members to ensure that their vote is safe by making a special point of examining this list during January and finding their own names upon it. February 9 is the last day for objections.

February 16 is the last day for claims.

The whole cost is £894,000, the new voters accounting for £280,000, surely the cheapest bargain that Britain ever secured.

33.5 per cent. of these women are over thirty; and of those under thirty, 31.7 per cent. are married, 27.5 per cent. are "occupied," and 7 per cent. are unoccupied.

THE OUTLAWRY OF WAR.

By DORA B. MONTEFIORE.

"Europe would soon have become one nation, and anyone who travelled in it would always have been in a common fatherland. . . . Sooner or later this union will be brought about by the force of events. The first impetus has been given; and after the fall and disappearance of my system, it seems to me that the only way in which an equilibrium can be achieved in Europe is through a League of Nations."

I wonder how many of my readers will recognise this quotation as being the words of Napoleon Buonaparte, who kept Europe in a state of war fever for so many years, was responsible during that period for killing off the young manhood of France, and was such a bogey to the inhabitants of our island that ignorant nurses used to frighten children by telling them they would send for Boney to punish them? Yet Buonaparte was before all things a genius, and the mischief was that being a soldier by profession, he was forced by the pressure of the times in which he lived to take up arms on all frontiers of his country in defence of the young French Republic, the child of the Revolution. Military successes floated him along on an ocean that appeared to onlookers to be solely personal ambition, but, subconsciously, his dreams and visions of a future Europe forced him to strike out and struggle for a distant shore where his social and economic experiments could be peacefully worked out. He was not only ahead of his times as a thinker, but he was ahead—miles ahead—intellectually, of the men and women who surrounded him in his Court; and he was not more spiritually lonely at St. Helena than he had been in the imperial luxury of Versailles, or huddled over a camp fire among his gaudy staff in Italy or Prussia. It was when he fell from power, and England, in terror, put her heel upon him, and watched with ill-dissembled satisfaction his life flicker out on a lonely rock in the tropics, that the real greatness of the man and of the philosopher shone out in his written and spoken thoughts and dreams; and it was then he realised what leading thinkers of our times are now—more than a century later—realising, that war is not only a futility, but that it pierces the hand of him who makes it.

And thus we come to the consideration of "The League of Nations," first dreamed of by Napoleon Buonaparte, later on brought to birth and deposited on the doorstep of Europe by President Wilson; whilst now we are listening over the Broadcasting Wires to the first lisping of the Pact for "The Outlawry of War," the promising child of Mr. Kellogg and Monsieur Briand, signed by the masculine representatives of fifteen nations.

In many of those nations women are politically enfranchised, and the question for them is how they can best make this idea of the outlawry of war (I note the word "aggressive" has already crept in before the word "war,"—so that waters it down a bit) a reality, instead of a pious resolution or a scrap of paper. British women will note that already American women, some months ago, gave a lead when they brought pressure to bear on the Government of the United States on the subject of that country's greatly increased Naval programme. Their representatives were listened to and the proposed programme was reduced. Now that this Pact has been signed in France, with much talk and not a little masculine gesticulation, it appears to some of us to be a favourable moment for organised British women to make a gesture, not only in support of the outlawry of war, but of a campaign to explain why war is an anachronism, and to force home the teaching that women suffer equally with men in modern warfare, and that therefore it is up to them, who are now possessors of political power, to help to defend their homes and their children—which duty was thought at one time to be only incumbent on men.

The majority of English women have not the same knowledge as have continental women of what war and blockade mean to the civilian population. I have talked to men and women of the Society of Friends, who were in Germany and Austria during the latter years of the

war, when all the necessary foods—bread, fats, meat, sugar were *substitutes* containing no nourishment; when new born babies were wrapped in newspaper because there was nothing else to put them into; when there was no milk, no soap, and boots were made of paper—and I realised from my talks with some of the devoted men and women who worked among these starving and dying civilians, what might be the fate of British mothers and children if a turn of the wheel of Fate altered the character of modern warfare. That turn has come, and wholesale death and destruction from the air is the latest threat to humanity.

This latest threat, it seems to me, has given us women our chance. *War is no longer economically worth while*, and it is the business of organised women to point out to men why it is no longer worth while. Economics are at the basis of all social life, and are the cause of all social revolutions. Serfs were only freed when it was no longer profitable to tie them to the soil, and use them to work or to fight for the owner of the soil. Slaves were set at liberty when free labour, which could be left to starve when not required, was found to be a better business proposition than labour that had to be housed and fed all the year round. Women have only been politically freed since they have proved that they can make an appreciable economic and industrial contribution to the State; and now the great discovery is being made that war is uneconomic, and that the returns it offered in the past, in the shape of territory or indemnities, are not worth the devastation it causes by land and sea; while if poison gases (which are being manufactured and stored with so much thoughtfulness for the future) are to be used, as threatened, on the civilian population, there may be no one left to take possession of the territories, or to gather in the indemnities.

Let me quote Buonaparte again: "Do you know what amazes me more than all else? The impotence of force to organise anything. There are only two forces in the world, the spirit and the sword. In the long run the sword will always be conquered by the spirit." That reflection, you may be sure, was the result of long hours of introspection, of loneliness and of sorrow during his years of exile. Cannot we women strengthen the hands of our men by bringing that thought home to them, by teaching it to the children at our knees, by spreading it through the schools and universities of the land? Our gesture should be to explain and teach that war is no longer economically worth while, that it is as dead as are serfdom, slavery and the oppression of women, that this mechanised and poison gas warfare is nothing more than turning loose an army of Robots to destroy humanity, and that the commonsense of every man and woman capable of thought must call a halt before it is too late.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Why is earning a living—admitted by most men to be an unpleasant necessity—supposed to be so desperately amusing when a woman does it?—Diana Bourbon.

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/-

OUR BOOK REVIEW.

Careers for Girls. Compiled by J. A. R. Cairns. (Hutchinson.) 5s. (Can be obtained at this Office.)

This most useful book consists of twenty-five essays, all but two written by women who have proved their words by being themselves high in the professions which they prescribe.

Besides the practical use of such a book, which to us who remember the old days when woman scarce dared to ride in a hansom cab, the first women doctors were covered with opprobrium, and every effort at advance met with slander and abuse, reads like a page of romance, the young girl of to-day will surely find her imagination fired to follow in the steps of such leaders, who have opened new worlds for her to conquer.

Naturally enough, the book opens with directions as to training in one of women's oldest professions—nursing—but Lady Rhondda writes on "Business and Commerce"; V. Holmes on "Engineering"; Miss Cust on "The Veterinary Profession"; while "The Bar" and "Architecture as a Career" are other headings. Yet another chapter, by Lady Askwith, takes "Marriage and Home-making" as the subject, teaching that the married woman need be neither a "parasite nor an echo," and therefore a "bore," but can keep her separate personality while making her life a career in the "most worth while profession in the world." The stage, music, art, and literature are not forgotten, and Alderman Muriel Lester gives a comprehensive review of social service, and Miss Crossland, Probation Officer at Bow Street Police Court, and Miss Halford, Hon. Sec. of the National League for Health and Child Welfare, both describe their occupations.

Space and time fail to discuss Dentistry and the Bar, Accountancy and Engineering, but each essay is written with enthusiasm and is therefore of interest to the reader, and will give great assistance both to parents anxious to find the right niche for a daughter, where she will be able to say to her work, as did the patriarch of old: "I will not let thee go until thou bless me," and to the daughters themselves, who are standing gazing anxiously forward to where the perplexing future lies which hides the secret of their future life.

HUMOURS OF "SEX EQUALITY."

The refusal of at least two men members of Edmonton Council to play in the annual bowls match against the Pymmes Park Bowling Club on Saturday last because three women Councillors were included in the team created a humorous sensation. A Councillor is reported by the *Evening Standard* to have said:

"I have refused to play because of the women. We ought to draw the line somewhere."

Another justified his refusal by saying:

"I did not think it fair to Councillors' wives."

Yet a third worthy Councillor put forward that Pymmes Park Club members objected to playing against women and had repeatedly refused to admit women to their own club!

"IS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE POSSIBLE?"

By E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Published by the Academia Pro Interlingua (British Section)

6d. post free from the Morland Press, Carey Street, London, S.W.1, and A. Hodson, 36, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.

SUFFRAGISTS IN PARIS.

At the request of the Six Point Group we have much pleasure in inserting the following:—

THE PETITION TO MR. KELLOGG.

"A good deal of confusion appears to exist in the Press as to the actual meaning of the episode on Tuesday in Paris, when ten women suffrage leaders were arrested for endeavouring to present an Equal Rights Treaty to the signatories of the Pact at M. Doumergue's summer chateau at Rambouillet. It has even been suggested that this action was inspired by mere notoriety-hunting.

The Six Point Group, of which Lady Rhondda is Chairman, although in no way connected with this demonstration which led to the arrests, is now able to explain the object of this move, for which excellent precedent exists. During the meeting of the Pan-American Conference at Havana in the Spring, a deputation from the U.S.A. National Women's Party, headed by Miss Doris Stevens, put forward a similar demand to that made in Paris for an Equal Rights Treaty for women with men. The result, however, was very different from that of Tuesday, for the suggestion was sympathetically received, and Miss Stevens was appointed Chairman of a special Commission set up to study the position of women in all the American States. What Lady Rhondda and her colleagues attempted in Paris was to obtain a similar hearing for the woman's standpoint with a view to the study of women's position in Europe in the hope of finding an international remedy for remaining injustices. Members of the Six Point Group express much surprise and disappointment at the refusal of the Pact signatories to listen even for a few minutes to the suffrage leaders, since the position of women in some European states is at least as backward as in certain American countries."

COMPULSION AND VENEREAL DISEASE.

The more this question is ventilated and studied, the more evident it becomes that the short cut of compulsion will not lead to the desired goal—the diminution and eradication of venereal diseases. We are, therefore, glad to learn from *The Labour Woman* that the Standing Joint Committee is asking the Edinburgh and Glasgow Advisory Councils to submit their views on the principles of the abandoned Edinburgh Corporation Bill and of Glasgow's proposed Compulsory Notification Bill.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S FIGHT.

Mrs. Doris Bent, the married teacher at Leigh, Lancashire, though she did not receive her monthly salary on August 31, is calmly going on teaching her class. She is glad to have this chance of bringing the question into the open.

The Rev. L. Murdock, vicar of Pennington, and the managers of her school (a voluntary one) support her and challenge the power of the Education Committee over voluntary schools as regards the resolution passed by them last year, obliging their women teachers to resign on marriage. The Board of Education has now been appealed to.

Success to the fight which we are all watching with great interest!

HOW TO ESTABLISH YOUR FUTURE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE BY SETTING UP A RETIRING FUND.

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WHERE TO GO.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

DAR= TO BE FREE. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Thursday, September 27th, at 3 p.m.

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

Friday, September 28th, at 5 p.m.

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

Saturday, September 29th, at 10 a.m.

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

OTHER SOCIETIES.

August 27th to September 22nd.

International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. A centre for the feminists of all countries will be opened at 11, Cours de Rive, Geneva, during the Assembly of the League of Nations.

September 4th to September 11th.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Summer School at St. Hilda's College, Oxford.

September 5th to September 12th.

Glasgow. Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Papers and Discussions by Dr. Gertrude Elles, of Newnham College, Cambridge; Professor Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, Dr. Kathleen B. Blackburn, Miss M. A. Murray, Miss Beatrice Blackwood, and other noted women scientists.

Monday, October 8th.

British Commonwealth League. Jumble Sale at "The Quest," 85, Clarendon Road.

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

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

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

Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee. "Victory-and-After Day." Reception at Caxton Hall.

HOLIDAYS

Readers of THE VOTE who are going away for holidays and are not postal subscribers, should ensure their copy by sending a post-card to THE VOTE Offices, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1, stating address to which THE VOTE should be sent.

W.F.L. Members and "Vote" Readers please note!

Will all members of the Women's Freedom League and readers of THE VOTE please note that our telephone number has been changed to Holborn 9301.

TO "THE VOTE" READERS.

Vols. No. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 of "The Vote" are urgently required by the Women's Freedom League. The gift of any or all of these volumes to Headquarters would be much appreciated. Many thanks for numbers already sent.

OUR OPEN COLUMN.

To the Editor of THE VOTE.

Dear Madam,—Your suggestion that election agents should address women voters as—Mary Smith—without any prefix would, I fear, make many of them feel they were being treated discourteously. Surely Madam Mary Smith would get rid of all difficulties about Mrs. or Miss. It is more dignified, and can be used internationally.—Yours very truly,

EDITH HOW-MARTYN.

["Madam" is the title that most election agents have used for all their women constituents for the past ten years; it is quite unobjectionable, though personally we cannot see any discourtesy in plain Mary Smith or plain John Brown, and should prefer this simple style on all official occasions.—Ed.]

Reprinted from the "Evening News."

Sir,—In his article, "The Church's Taboo on Women," Dean Inge writes: "There is some doubt whether Mohammedan women have any future life to look forward to."

Dr. Inge should make a more extensive study of Islam before making such a damaging statement. Below is an extract from the Koran:—

On the Day thou shalt see the faithful men and the faithful women, their light running before them and on their right hands.—LVII., 12.

And Mohammed says: "When a woman performeth the five times of prayer and fasteth the month of Ramadan and is chaste, then tell her to enter Paradise by whichever door she liketh."

I am an Englishwoman adherent of Islam, and on the assurance of the Koran I feel there is every happiness in store for me.

Priory Road, London, N.W.6.

B. M. G.

[We are glad to see the popular belief that Mohammedan women are said to have no souls disproved in the words of the Koran itself.—Ed.]

MISS ROYDEN'S FAREWELL MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

Nothing has impressed me more than the way in which Australian women carry the double burden of home and public work. Women at home have more help in the house; women in America more labour-saving apparatus; Australians have neither. Yet they are helping to shape the destinies of a continent and, through that continent, of the world. I salute them!

Realising the greatness of their responsibilities, I am glad to know that I shall be able to be, in some degree, a link between them and Great Britain, and I beg them always to bear in mind the needs and aspirations of their sisters throughout the Empire and throughout the world.

A. MAUDE ROYDEN.

From "Dawn," July 17, 1928.

SPAIN OFFERS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP TO UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

The Spanish Government has offered a Research Fellowship, to be awarded to the best candidate—irrespective of nationality—who is a member of the International Federation of University Women.

The admission of Yugoslavia, Latvia, and Iceland to the existing Federation of twenty-eight nations, a hostel for foreign students to be erected in Paris, a programme for the fifth Conference of the Federation, to take place in Geneva next summer, and a scheme for the exchange of women doctors, are included on the agenda of the meeting of the Council of the Federation in Madrid, on September 15.

Members of the Council who will be at Madrid include Professor Winifred Cullis, physiologist at the University of London, first vice-president; Miss Theodore Bosanquet, of London, executive secretary; Dr. Georgina Sweet (Australia); Miss Ruby Riddell (Canada); Miss Sybil Campbell (Great Britain); Miss Cornelia Sorabji (India); and Dr. D. Gardner (Ireland).

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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: Terminus 4791.

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THE Mint Tea Rooms, 34, The Mint, Rye. Light Refreshments, Home-Made Cakes, Afternoon Teas, Fuller's Chocolates.

REST AND HOLIDAYS.

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

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

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CORNWALL.—Well-furnished kitchen and double bedroom to let in farmhouse. No attendance; every convenience. Garage, if required. Good motoring centre.—SELSEY, St. Stephen's, St. Austell.

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NOTICES.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, September 9th, 1928. 6.30. Dr. Albert Mansbridge. "The City of God."

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