

THE VOTE,  
AUGUST 10, 1923.  
ONE PENNY.

PHYSICIAN, SUFFRAGETTE, PIONEER  
AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

# THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1923

**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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## DR. FLORA MURRAY.

By BEATRICE HARRADEN.

The passing of Dr. Flora Murray, C.B.E., has deprived the world of one of its most useful and unselfish workers. In the history of the Woman Movement, her name will stand out illustriously for the devoted service which she gave so generously to the Militant Suffragist group, and for her general activities on behalf of the advancement of women in every walk of life. She served an unpopular cause with entire disregard of her own personal and professional interests, jeopardising strength and serenity and position for the cause she had made her own.

In the stormy militant days, it was she who tended the prisoners when they came out from Holloway, battered and distraught; and she stood by the Women's Social and Political Union in all its phases, unfaltering and faithful in ministrations to the end.

To all of us who worked with her as comrade in the Suffrage campaign, she was thus knit with the closest bonds of aims and endeavours and enthusiasm in common. When the W.S.P.U. sank beneath the waves of circumstance, Dr. Murray stood firm and steadfast on board the sinking ship.

The Woman's Movement is also indebted to her forever for the distinction she won for it by her war work. By reason of her position as Commanding Officer at the

Military Hospital, Endell Street, she was, in effect, the only woman Lieutenant-Colonel in the whole of the British Empire, if not in the whole world. It is true that she was not commissioned, but she was rated as

Lieutenant-Colonel for purposes of pay, and the distinction of her five years' tenure of a military position is enhanced by the fact that she carried through her duties and responsibilities successfully by force of character alone, and without the proper backing of authority which a man would naturally have received in the same circumstances. It is a splendid record, and one of which all women have reason to be proud, and for which to be deeply grateful. She has herself told the story of Endell Street in her book, *Women as Army Surgeons*, and there one may read of the many difficulties and disadvantages which she and the Chief Surgeon, Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, had to work through. That they did work through them was practically proved by the fact that the Endell Street Military Hospital remained open a year after the Armistice had been declared.



DR. FLORA MURRAY  
at the Harrow Road Children's Hospital.

It is a consolation to all who knew her devotion to duty there, and her unremitting care of the thousands of soldiers, British and Colonial, who came into her charge, that at her funeral, a few days ago, the War

Office honoured her in death by the presence of the Director-General of Military Service, and that the "Last Post" was sounded by her graveside.

Dr. Murray had many and varied qualities. Her skill and tenderness as a physician were known to all who had the good luck to be her patients, in private life, or in hospitals; and her love of children led her to be specially happy in ministering to them. With another part of her nature she was a fighter and a reformer, always ready for the fray. There was a light-hearted, boyish side to her, ready for fun and mischief. And deep down in her heart she loved Nature in all its manifestations.

And to Nature she turned when the time came for her to retire from her post of authority and responsibility at Endell Street. With a quiet grace and a rare dignity granted to few men or women who have held public positions, Dr. Murray slipped back into ordinary life without a trace of the Commanding Officer left to remind one of wartime leadership—a lesson for all to remember. In her leisure moments from private practice she worked strenuously in her beautiful garden at Penn, in Buckinghamshire, as she had worked strenuously at all her undertakings throughout her busy and useful life. And as she dug and planted and tended her flowers with the anxious care of a true physician, one knows for certain that she rejoiced all the time in the loveliness of the surroundings which were her earthly home, made still more gracious for her by a rare friendship.

In these same surroundings she lies in her resting-place in the quiet little churchyard hard by.

Dr. Murray was a student at the London School of Medicine for Women, and at Newcastle, taking the M.B., B.S., Durham, in 1903, and the M.D., Durham, in 1905, and the Cambridge Diploma of Public Health the following year. She held the posts of assistant physician at the Crichton Royal Institute, Dumfries, clinical assistant at the Belgrave Hospital for Children, anaesthetist at the Chelsea Hospital for Women, and was Physician at the Harrow Road Children's Hospital.

Like many of our keenest militant suffragettes, she was an old member of the London Society for Women's Suffrage. At her funeral, Dr. Lewin represented the Women's Freedom League, and we all join in mourning that in full health and strength she is taken from us.

## IN PARLIAMENT.

### Indian Women in Mines.

MR. TOM SMITH (Pontefract) asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the profits (up to 165 per cent.) now being made by coal companies in India, he will prohibit the employment of women and children underground; and what were the hours allowed by Statute? EARL WINTERTON said that the Mines Act prohibits the employment in mines of children under 13, and limits the hours of underground work for all adults to 54 per week.

### British Delegation to League of Nations Assembly.

In answer to daily questions whether a woman delegate was to be included, from LIEUT.-COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Hull, Central) and CAPTAIN W. BENN (Leith), the PRIME MINISTER finally announced, on August 1st, the British delegates, The Lord Privy Seal, The President of the Board of Education, and Sir James Rennell Rodd; with substitute delegates, Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Sir H. Llewelyn Smith, and Dame Edith Lyttelton.

### British Delegates to International Labour Conference.

In answer to MRS. WINTRINGHAM (Louth) and CAPTAIN BENN, as to a woman delegate to represent Great Britain at the Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference in October, the MINISTER OF LABOUR replied that no reply had yet been received from the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, with whom the Government was correspond-

ing, as to the composition of the delegation. Names would be announced in the Press as soon as possible.

### Women in Fiji.

MRS. WINTRINGHAM asked the number of men, women, and children in the Indian community in Fiji; whether there are any fully trained medical women, nurses, or midwives in the islands; and, if so, of what nationality, and the arrangements of the Fiji Government for medical treatment of the Indians? MR. ORMSBY-GORE replied, that, in 1921, there were 23,407 Indians under 15, 24,886 men, and 12,326 women. There were two European medical practitioners (one of whom was presumably the Government medical officer, whose agreement recently expired), and women nurses numbering 33 Europeans, 7 half-caste, 31 Fijians (besides those in the native villages), and 5 Indians. No distinction in races is made by the Government medical and hospital service.

### British Wives of Germans.

CAPTAIN WEDGWOOD BENN asked how many British-born women had suffered loss of their property, and the aggregate amount so seized? SIR P. LLOYD-GREAME replied that he could not give exact figures, but under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, and in accordance with a decision of June, 1922, the crediting of the proceeds of German property other than enemy debts to the German Government has been postponed, where the owner is a woman, born of British parents and German by marriage, and the property comes from British sources.

### Economy for Scotland.

MR. NEIL MACLEAN (Govan) asked whether the Scottish Board of Health would publish the Report of the Joint Committee, set up in 1920, to consider and report on Insurance maternity benefit, and local maternity and child welfare schemes? CAPTAIN ELIOT said publication involved expense, and the disadvantage of expense outweighed the advantage of publication (!).

### Deserted Wives of the Empire.

MRS. WINTRINGHAM asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the many men who escape their responsibilities under affiliation orders, by moving to another part of the Dominions, he would recommend early legislation in this country for enforcing affiliation orders throughout the Empire, and recommend the Dominions to introduce the necessary reciprocal legislation? MR. LOCKER-LAMPSON replied that the value of such legislation was questionable, and they were awaiting further experience of the working of the Maintenance Orders Act of 1920 before doing any more.

MRS. WINTRINGHAM inquired which of the Dominions had passed reciprocal legislation so as to come under that Act? CAPTAIN HACKING referred to his reply of May 1st to Mr. Briant, and added the Union of South Africa.

### Oxford University Women Enfranchised.

MR. F. GRAY asked the Home Secretary whether, as August 10th was the last day for claims for the Autumn Register, the women heads of colleges, and other women over 30 occupying land or premises of the University of Oxford, or wives of such men, were enfranchised? MR. LOCKER-LAMPSON replied that an old local Act had caused this technical difficulty. The Home Secretary was exercising his power under Schedule 6 of the 1918 Act. The Order would be issued immediately, and the Oxford registration officer had been so informed.

### Progress of Bills.

The *Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill* was passed by the Commons.

The *Bastardy Act, 1923*, the *Intoxicating Liquor (Sale to Persons under Eighteen) Act, 1923*, and the *Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1923*, received the Royal Assent.

### Adjournment.

On August 2nd, the House adjourned till Tuesday, November 13th. E. K.

## WOMEN AT HOME & ABROAD.

### A Splendid Swim.

Mrs. Clemington Corson, a fine and athletic young American woman of 24, made a very plucky attempt to swim the Channel last Monday. All through the night she swam strongly, and after 14½ hours succeeded in reaching to within two miles of the French coast, when the heavy seas forced her to abandon the attempt. "I am going to try again, but not this year," says Mrs. Corson.

### Women and Parliament.

The National Executive of the I.L.P. has instructed divisional councils to encourage the nomination of women candidates for election to Parliament. Councillor Agnes Dollan, Mayor Ada Salter, and Mrs. M. A. Hamilton are suggested as additions to the list of Labour Party candidates.

### Women Surveyors.

Two women surveyors, Miss Irene Martin and Miss Evelyn Perry, are now working, under His Majesty's Office of Woods, on the Crown estates in the neighbourhood of Cumberland Market, Regent's Park. They are the only two women as yet who have become members of the Surveyors' Institute.

### Woman Water Diviner.

Chelmsford Town Council has recently employed a water diviner to locate a hidden spring, as there is not sufficient pressure for the public mains to serve the new building estate on the outskirts of the borough. Miss Muggleston, of Chelmsford, who was engaged for the purpose, pointed out three places where she declared water would be found.

### Woman City Landscape Architect.

Mrs. Florence Holmes Gerke, of Portland, Oregon, has acted as municipal landscape architect of the city since 1921. Her work includes planting round branch libraries in residence districts, laying out the grounds of the U.S. Grant High School, a garden theatre in Washington Park, Portland, and the planning of several other parks and playing-fields.

### German Women Workers.

In Upper Silesia, women are still employed in loading, unloading, and transportation in mines and foundries, work which was formerly done by Poles, Russians, Galicians, and Italians. It is noteworthy that, since the war, German women seem to prefer the hardest and dirtiest work in factories, to the work on farms or in the household.

### Women's Education in South Africa.

Women are admitted to the Universities in South Africa on the same terms as men. There is co-education in many of the colleges, although in primary and secondary education boys and girls are usually educated separately.

### A Woman Aviator.

Miss Elsie Mackay, Lord Inchcape's third daughter, is one of the ever-increasing women aviators. When she passed the test at Hendon for a pilot's certificate a year ago, she had to fly alone at a height of 4,000 feet. Miss Mackay is also an indefatigable dancer.

### Woman Warden Appointed.

The Executive Committee at a recent meeting appointed Dr. Lydia Henry as Warden of the Household and Social Science Department, King's College for Women, Campden Hill Road, W.8.

### Women M.P.s for Jersey?

Jersey States (Parliament) last week tabled a Bill giving women of 30 and over the right to sit in the States as Deputies.

### Australian Woman Delegate.

Australia is sending Miss Jessie Webb, Lecturer in History at the Melbourne University, as its woman representative to the League of Nations Assembly.

## THE CLYDE CAMPAIGN.

Speaker—MISS MARY GRANT.

Hon. Organiser—MISS ALIX M. CLARK,  
Mayfield Villa, 5, Mount Pleasant Road, Rothesay.

The Campaign goes merrily on with increasing success. The evening meetings in Rothesay are becoming quite a feature of the Promenade, and the large crowds who attend are composed not only of passers-by, but of a certain number of men and women who come every evening, and whose faces are becoming well known to the speakers. A noticeable point in this Campaign is the remarkable interest shown by women, and shown in a practical way. A larger number of women buy THE VOTE than in any previous year, and for the first time the women contributors to the collections outnumber the men. This is remarkable, as women are no more the wealthy sex in Scotland than in England, or elsewhere!

The sale of THE VOTE this week has been remarkable, more than 800 copies having been sold. As one whole day was lost owing to torrential rain, this may almost constitute a record, and the collections have also been extremely good.

Millport has been visited once, and Dunoon twice, this week, meetings having been held on all three occasions. These meetings, held in the daytime, do not draw the large crowds that the evening ones draw, but even a comparatively small meeting may bring forth fruit. This was illustrated at Dunoon, when a working-woman was overheard to say to another, "Eh, ye should ha' been at the Women's Freedom League meeting. *Everyone* should have heard it."

Saturday being the 4th of August, and the anniversary of the entrance of Great Britain into the Great War, Miss Grant chose as her subject the one of the previous Saturday, *i.e.*, International Peace, and again had a large and keenly interested audience. She dealt with the American idea of "The Outlawry of War," which was evidently new to many of her hearers. From the subject of Peace she worked round to the Reforms desired by the Women's Freedom League, which can only be brought about in Peace-time. Many questions were put, mostly intelligent ones, though the hardy annual of the Suffrage struggle, "How can you demand Equality when women can't fight?" made its reappearance after a well-earned rest! One youth asked what the League of Nations had done, and when the speaker gave as an instance of its successful activities the financial stabilisation of Austria, he exclaimed in disgust, "Austria! When I speak on the League of Nations—" but here he was drowned by the mirth of the crowd, though the speaker murmured politely that she was sure when he spoke it was a wonderful occasion!

The Campaign is now half over, and if the second half equals the first, there can be no doubt that the Women's Freedom League will have won many friends among the residents and visitors on the Clyde, when the season comes to an end. Everyone seems to know Miss Clark already through her work in former years, and the aims and objects of the League are becoming fully understood. Misunderstanding, however, has still to be cleared up to a considerable extent. It seems impossible for a certain type of individual to understand that, when one pleads for "equality," one means "equality," not "dominance." This misunderstanding has to be met at every meeting. If the speaker omits to answer it in her speech, it is sure to appear at question-time. When our position is understood rightly, we have very few opponents, and in breaking down misunderstanding, the Campaign is doing excellent work.

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## THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1923.

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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.

### A WOMAN, BUT NOT ONE OF THE THREE!

At last the names of the British Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations are published, and all three members turn out to be men. Women form the majority of the adult population of these isles; women, too, now have the Parliamentary vote to the number of some 6,000,000; are responsible members of the State, and as citizens share the credit or the blame of what is done by the State. It is everywhere agreed that the comprehension of a woman is beyond the wit of man; therefore it is impossible for men to represent women, or to see the world through their eyes.

Peace between the nations is the only hope of the world. The League of Nations is the only official machinery to strive for Peace. Women are, in the main, even more anxious to maintain Peace than men are; therefore we are abundantly justified in asking that one of the three members of the British Delegation should be a woman. This was one of the points of the Women's Freedom League Deputation which we asked the Prime Minister to receive, and it was very sympathetically met by the Home Secretary on July 27th. The Government, however, has refused to take the wise step forward of sending a woman as fully accredited delegate, and has kept to its precedent of last year, and sent one woman representative in the altogether inferior position of substitute delegate. Woman's ability and work are accepted by our Government, but they still hold back from freely giving her equal place with man!

We do congratulate the Government, though, on recognising that women cannot now be altogether left out of a deputation representative of this country, and on maintaining, in these reactionary days, the position taken up last year, and including a woman at all. So we very heartily welcome the appointment of Dame Edith Lyttelton as British substitute delegate to the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, which opens at Geneva early next month. Like her predecessor of last year, Mrs. Coombe Tennant, J.P., Dame Lyttelton is an ardent suffragist, and she and her late husband, the Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, P.C., K.C., M.P., who was one of the foremost advocates of Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons, have done good work for the cause. Dame Lyttelton is the author of various memoirs, articles, and small plays, but will probably be best remembered as the writer of a deeply interesting biography of her late husband.

Apart from its object in preserving the peace of the world, the League of Nations has much influence in many other matters vitally important to women, and this year the Assembly is to consider at length the questions of the traffic in women and children, prostitution, the dismissal of foreign women from licensed houses, etc. Women have already done important work on the various Commissions appointed to deal with these subjects. The six women officials who took part in the Third Assembly, last year, were all placed on the Humanitarian Questions Committee, whilst Frau Bugge Wicksell, the Swedish woman alternate delegate, also sat on the Legal Questions Committee.

### The CHILDREN OF SCOTLAND

One of the points in which we have always had to confess that Scotland is ahead of us is in her splendid schools, by means of which the poorest and humblest, no less than the most wealthy and high-placed, is free to secure the highest education. Looking to the sorry plight to which we have allowed our Government to bring our English schools, we are not surprised to find that Scotland views with alarm and indignation the proposals made by the Government Department to "improve" her educational system. This question came up in the House of Commons last week.

MR. SULLIVAN (Lanark, N.) protested against the omission in the latest regulations for day and secondary schools for Scotland, of any provision for "intermediate schools," and the abolition of "intermediate certificates" for children who had to leave school at 15. Scottish men and women were all over the world, because of their system of education. The present Government was trying to interfere with it, and, instead of levelling up the English system, was trying to pull down the Scottish. That would be a bad thing. Scotland wanted no alteration.

MR. D. M. COWAN (Scottish Universities) also supported the rights of the children of Scotland.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (Mr. F. C. Thomson) said the whole question was still under discussion. Lanark and Midlothian had passed resolutions supporting the draft Code, and at first nearly half the Education Authorities in Scotland received it without comment; eight authorities, including Edinburgh and Glasgow, criticised it. If schools liked to call themselves "intermediate," they might; the schools would go on as before, but with a wider curriculum.

CAPTAIN HAY (Cathcart) "listened with pain," and feared the last speaker would go down to posterity as having completed that rending of the seamless garment of Scottish Education that had been going on for 25 years. As a practical teacher, he dared to say that the promised "advanced" education would be cheap, and also nasty. They asked for one kind of education for all Scottish children of 12 to 15. They were levelling down, not up. The Association of Directors of Education in Scotland, and the Assembly of the Established Church and the Educational Institute, were all against the new proposals. What Scotland wanted was to get back to the schools of 25 years ago, when there were no class distinctions among the children in them.

After this we can only wonder that Home Rule for Scotland makes so little way.

### RED TAPE TO CUT!

The big deputation of 500 women Civil servants, who invaded the precincts of the Houses of Parliament last week, to plead for redress of grievances, seem to have made some impression on many Members of Parliament, who now realise that wrong is being done to many valuable and hard-working Civil servants. As Mr. Hayes (Edge Hill) said, during the debate, there are 3,000 women "writing assistants," averaging in age about 30, who receive insufficient pay to maintain efficiency. These women were specially exempted from the purview of the Southborough Committee. They were left to the National Whitley Council (official and staff combined). The Treasury says it is still considering the matter. Mr. Middleton (Carlisle) said there was a deadlock, and the girls had to bring their case to the House.

Another class of Civil Service woman also is being unjustly treated, the women who took the stiff 1919 examination, and were not granted the rises which the Southborough Committee gave to women taking the 1920 examination.

The Solicitor-General (Sir Thomas Inskip) condemned the "invasion" of the Lobby as "almost as unsuitable a method as could be devised of settling these questions." It is evident that only public backing of these two unfortunate classes of women Civil servants can cut the red tape of their anomalous position.

## AS SEEN BY THE NATIVE.

By DORA MELLONE.

The little farm, away among the Wicklow mountains, lay sleeping in the hot July sunshine. The peasant owner, hard at work among the turnips, stopped his weeding to pass the time of day with me.

"Yes, it's quiet now, but will it begin again when the dark nights come?"

"No," I said, knowing that "defeatist" talk is the worst danger just now. "They're tired of it, and won't be able to start it again. Was it bad here?"

"Not after the National soldiers came and stopped in the big hotel. Before that it was terrible. They came down from the mountains, and took what they wanted—sometimes a lot, and sometimes not much."

I nodded, knowing no peasant ever uses the exact name. We have learned in "the troubles" to talk in pronouns. All the tales told for the benefit of "foreigners," in which Irish country people hold forth eloquently as to the wickedness of the British, or of the Free State, or of the Irregulars, are simple nonsense. We never use a definite word if an indefinite will serve.

So my informant went on, in reply to another question: "No, not too much damage. Of course," and at this point his wife joined in, "it's sad work, miss. There was a young woman in the farm over there that they raided one night, though her husband had asked the Commandant to let them off, and the baby came too soon, and neither she nor it will do any good, for there's sorra a doctor nor nurse within ten miles."

I was not sure who "they" were, this time, and asked casually, "Did the soldiers get them that time?"

"No, they got off up that bad bit of road to the back of the mountain."

I thought of the high infant death rate in the city, and the deaths in childbirth, and grew indignant with the realisation of the toll in life and strength taken by those who desire "to compel Ireland to recognise in what path her national salvation lies," or similar stuff.

"Did ye hear tell of the old woman in the cottage over by the stream, and how they raided her one night, and took all she had, even her bit of bacon?"

"Well, why did you not do something yourselves? Why leave it all to the soldiers?"

"Sure, we had no guns; we're just quiet people, and don't mind them." ("Mind" means "take notice of.") The remark was a mistake, and dried up the founts of information. So we walked away to the little town, where an old lady was sitting behind a table of post-cards. She at once detected my nationality, in spite of twenty-four years in Ireland, and, true to her race, provided me with what she thought I should want to hear—the gallantry of the Black-and-Tans, and the

happiness and contentment that reigned in the valley during the ancient régime. Had she discovered signs of sympathy with the Irregulars, for instance, the facts provided would have been different. However, I wanted to hear of the doings during the eight months of civil war.

"Ay, the place was destroyed entirely. No visitors, no money goin', and what you had was taken away. They came down from the mountains and fought them here, just where I'm sittin'."

"You were glad when the National soldiers were taken away?"

"No, indeed, why should we? Sure, the maids at the hotel there told me they used to help with the work when the charabancs began to run again and they were busy. Good-natured boys they were. Did ye hear, miss, about the girls and the overcoats? Bedad! they raided one of the big shops in the city, and took hundreds of overcoats, and—I'm tellin' you no lies—the men kep' all them coats for themselves, and never gave one to the girls, that were scoutin' and runnin' messages for them."

"I quite believe it," I said with conviction, "it's just what men always do."

"And the girls does the most dangerous work, they do so, and a lot of them are in prison on the head of it. And, how-and-ever, miss, they're decent poor boys; it's all the wild talk, and they're desperate, and just take what they want, and never mind who's at a loss, and who has the life frightened out of them."

I thought of the other women in the city behind the mountains, lying sleepless through nights of terror, or roused suddenly by a neighbouring house going up in flames. These are among the things endured by the silent many, while the vociferous few deafen one with tales of prison sufferings or campaign hardships. At least, they chose their lot; these others are only to blame for the fatal apathy common to the peasantry in all countries, the "not mindin' them things." Perhaps they are learning that these things are a matter of life and death to them.

"There is to be an Election, and you have the vote," I said. "Will you send someone to Dail Eireann who will work for peace?"

The old woman glanced sharply at me. "Well, miss, I always said them ladies that worked to get us the vote was the best. Sure that was a grand thing they done."

I laughed outright, for she had fairly caught me. How had she discovered that I had been one of "them ladies"?

## GALSWORTHY, NOVELIST AND FEMINIST.

By K. S. TANNER.

No one who reads Galsworthy's novels carefully can fail to notice his strong feminist bias, his sympathy with women's aspirations, and his firm belief in the wisdom of giving them full emancipation and absolute social and political equality with men. He has, indeed, openly espoused the women's cause in his essays and journalistic articles, and in them he has made a more straightforward avowal of his opinions than is possible in a novel, which is (or should be) first and foremost a work of art.

No finer argument for reform of the Divorce Laws could be found than in the position of Soames Forsyte and his wife, Irene, in "In Chancery," the third book of the Forsyte Saga. They are still husband and wife in the eyes of the law, although they have been parted for twelve years and each wants freedom, but cannot obtain it unless one or the other consents to be dragged through the mire.

Galsworthy, more than most modern writers, seems to believe in the overmastering power of a great love. Many of his characters have thought "the world well

lost for love." There is little more beautiful in all English fiction than Major Winton's lifelong devotion to the memory of his dead love (in "Beyond"), although that love was what is conventionally called a "guilty passion."

His views on the relations of the sexes are very broad. He seems to regard a loveless marriage as more immoral than a union based on love but unlegalised by the marriage ceremony. In "To Let," the last book of the "Forsyte Saga," when Irene decides to tell her son, Jon, the story of her past life, what pains her most is that he should know that she once made a loveless marriage. She feels that her most immoral act, her unforgivable sin, was her marriage to Soames Forsyte, whom she never loved. Her passion for Bosinney and her elopement (while still, *legally*, Soames' wife) with Jolyon Forsyte (Jon's father) do not trouble her so much, because love came into both.

Pity, compassion, and sympathy are the keynotes of Galsworthy's philosophy. He hates domination in any shape or form, be it the domination of riches or pro-



FRIDAY,  
AUGUST 10,  
1923.

# THE VOTE

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