

THE VOTE,  
JULY 13, 1923.  
ONE PENNY.

SILENCE GIVES CONSENT.

# THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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FRIDAY, JULY 13, 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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*(Reprinted from Equal Rights, U.S.A.)*

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## THE WOMAN FROM JERUSALEM.

The Minerva Club, last Monday, was the scene of a delightful Dinner and Reception, held in honour of Miss Ridler, of Jerusalem, the only woman delegate to the Imperial Education Conference, who was one of the two officials appointed by Palestine. An excellent dinner, served by the Minerva Club, followed an informal reception.

Dr. Knight, who presided, referred to Miss Ridler as that rare bird, "a woman who was also a Government official in a high position," adding that a flock of such birds was what we wanted. The fact that to the Imperial Education Conference, consisting of educational representatives from Great Britain, Ireland, and all the Oversea Dominions, there had been appointed only one woman delegate to 53 men, had been made the subject of questions in the House of Commons by Captain Wedgwood Benn. They were delighted also to have that evening Mrs. Despard, fortunately still in London, and a number of the Australian delegates to the Rome Congress.

Dr. Octavia Lewin congratulated Miss Ridler on having survived a fortnight's conference of men, of which, as a woman, she formed less than half per cent.!

Miss Morton said how delighted we were to welcome a woman who had done so much for the education of children in the East, and deplored our present economies in education in this country.

Miss Ridler, who received an ovation, said that, though all the members of the Conference except herself were men, many of the places visited and the work inspected were due to women's work. The Stockwell Training College for Women, the Women's Physical Training College at Dartford, which were included in the sight-seeing, as well as the special Exhibition at Westminster, were all connected with women's education. It was to be expected that when the Conference met again in four years' time, women would be more adequately represented.

Miss Ridler went to Palestine in 1918, and the Government Training College, of which she was the head, came into existence in 1919. In the autumn of this

year her first batch of 25 students would have completed their training. Their education had been on simple lines, for the population of Palestine was almost entirely Arab, and extremely primitive. Special emphasis had been laid on teaching of method, hygiene, child welfare, needlework, domestic economy, and hand work. Some 91 per cent. of the children were afflicted with eye trouble, so that the teaching of hygiene was specially necessary. The Arab girls displayed great talent for drawing, and were really wonderful at designing. Music was a difficulty, because it was performed in quarter-tones, not in semitones as in our own country. There were now girls' schools in practically all the big towns in Palestine, Nablus, Nazareth, Safed, Tiberias, Acca, Gaza, Jaffa, etc., and also a great number of village schools. These were all elementary schools, for no attempt was being made at present to provide secondary education, though there was one very good secondary school for girls of the upper classes in Jerusalem, superintended by Miss Warburton. Hebrew schools, which were not under Government, provided secondary education, Jewish education being far in advance of Arab education at present. Grants were given by the Government to Hebrew, Mission, and private schools in Palestine.

The Government Education Department, under the Directorship of Mr. H. E. Bowman, had the hearty co-operation of the Public Health Department, and much was being done to improve the children's health. Nurses attended daily at the schools to treat the children's eyes, and in districts where nurses were not obtainable the teachers were instructed what to do for early cases. The children were supposed to enter the schools at six years of age though education was not compulsory in Palestine; but, as no birth certificates were available, they frequently came before this age. The time of leaving varied, according to whether the girls married or not. Arab girls might marry at eleven years of age, and in unenlightened districts the age was still lower. Polygamy was dying out, owing to scarcity of money with which to buy wives. Upon marriage, a girl's

education ceased automatically. In the Women's Training College, the proportion of Moslem to Christian girls was about equal. The Christians were of the Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic, and Protestant Churches.

Mrs. Despard expressed her pleasure at seeing the faces of so many old friends that evening, some, with herself, original members of the Women's Freedom League 17 years ago. It would be better for education and for the world generally when women had more say in matters educational. Qualification, not sex, was the real test.

Mrs. Mustard said that Education was a woman's question more than a man's, especially in the case of young children.

Mrs. Rischbieth (W. Australia) expressed surprise that no Australian woman had been appointed to the Imperial Education Conference, but feared it was because women, as yet, did not share an equal status with men in the Australian Educational Departments. An Australian woman, however, had read a paper before the Conference, Miss De Lissa (Mrs. Turner Thompson), a pioneer in kindergarten work in W. Australia, who was now working in England, at the request of the Montessori Society. Some Australian women educationists were present that evening, Dr. Morris, who was in the Health Department of New South Wales, and Miss Allen, B.A.

## SILENCE GIVES CONSENT.

Reprinted from "Equal Rights" (U.S.A.)

To any decent woman there is nothing more startling or horrible than the thought of houses of ill-fame, where the bodies of girls and women are sold to satisfy the lust of men. The very idea of this infamy is so revolting that most women thrust it from them, refusing to relate it to reality. Yet day after day, and night after night, men of education and culture, yes, of careful and tender upbringing, visit such houses and pay money for the privilege of embracing these soiled and diseased bodies.

Put so, bluntly and plainly, there is, we confess, something indecent in the very statement; but facts are facts, and while good women stand aloof, or clothe immorality in vague clouds of romanticism, the brothel continues to drive its shameful trade, and thousands upon thousands of girls are annually offered up to the sacrifice.

You shrug your shoulders, perhaps. You say, "What can I do? The whole thing is beyond my province." But is this really true? Cannot every decent woman do something toward stopping the unspeakable traffic?

To answer this question it is necessary to examine the fundamental causes of the social evil. From time immemorial there has existed in civilised communities a double standard of morals. Conduct which was visited with the utmost censure in the case of women was openly tolerated on the part of men. Why? Surely not because men and women are so markedly different in their sexual proclivities as to necessitate a dual standard. This would be a biological anachronism too great to be believed, and is directly negated by the findings of science. Moreover, if it were really true that men suffer a sexual necessity, making the degradation of women essential to the preservation of the health of men, prostitution would, by the enlightened, be recognised as a useful trade, virtuous in proportion to the sacrifice.

No; the answer to the question lies elsewhere. Two factors have heretofore conspired to bring about the social evil: first, the domination of men in the social, political, and economic world, and second, the absorption of women in domesticity. The sharp line drawn between the spheres of the two sexes has in the past rendered women impotent beyond their thresholds, and

## EMPIRE SCHOOLS.

The Imperial Education Conference concluded its sittings at Whitehall last week. On the opening day a sub-committee was formed to consider questions connected with the standard of academic qualifications required for a teacher's certificate, the means of securing this standard, and the recognition of teachers' service throughout the Empire. Representatives were appointed to this committee from Great Britain and Ireland, Victoria, Ontario, South Africa, and India.

The scope of girls' technical education in domestic subjects in Victoria was described. Supplementary courses of household arts had been introduced for girls, many of whom would go at the age of fifteen into shops and factories. In these schools, while general education was carried on, elaborate arrangements were made for theoretical and practical training in cookery, laundry, housewifery, and needlework.

In Malaya, the inspection of school children was carried out in English and Malay vernacular schools by officers of the Health and Medical Departments. Malay girls' schools were inspected by women medical officers, who were also in charge of work among Malay women. Work in the schools had been most useful in enabling these women medical officers to get in touch with the homes.

has permitted men to control almost completely the activities of the larger world. Being dependent upon men for their own and their children's living, women have been forced to regulate their conduct in accordance with their masters' wishes; but men, having the whip hand, have been under no such compulsion.

The sexual ethics of the past conspicuously represent the wishes of men only—that is the very essence of the double standard and the tap root of the social evil. Heretofore the demands of women in matters of sex have not even been phrased—indeed, they are still more or less incoherent.

In all modern consideration of the subject two conflicting points of view are apparent, the man's and the woman's. As the emancipation of women progresses, the woman's view-point emerges. To-day it is as if two streams from opposite directions had met, causing innumerable eddies. Public opinion swings round and round like a ship in a whirlpool. Measures that are advanced to check the social evil lack balance and purpose; they bear within themselves the seeds of their own ineffectiveness. The latest resolution of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on the traffic in women and children is a case in point. It expresses the hope that, "pending the abolition of the system" of State-regulated vice, the Governments of those countries which have "licensed houses" will prohibit the employment of foreign women in their *maisons tolérées*. The verbal purpose of this resolution is to check the international traffic in women, but the actual effect of such a measure would be to give silent consent to the establishment of brothels under certain conditions.

For intelligent adults to imagine that such a resolution could in practice be carried through, or that it would be of any significant value if it were made effective, is to discredit human reason. What matters it whether a girl is of this or that nationality? The point is that the traffic in women must cease, and that cannot be accomplished while a double standard of morals is tolerated.

There is no direct approach to the problem of the social evil. It is based on the subordination of women, and cannot be solved until equal rights is a matter of everyday living.

## IN PARLIAMENT.

### Assizes (Young Offenders).

CAPT. WEDGWOOD BENN (Leith) asked the Home Secretary what was the percentage of the total number of persons between the ages of 16 and 21 years committed for trial at Assizes in the year 1921? MR. BRIDGEMAN replied that the number of persons between the ages of 16 and 21 tried at Assizes in the year 1921 was 379; of those, 303 (or 80 per cent.) were convicted.

### Juvenile Centres.

MAJOR SIR F. KELLEY (Rotherham) asked the Minister of Labour if he proposed that juvenile unemployment centres should remain closed from July till September 17th; and whether he would consider the possibility of making a grant where it was proposed to keep a centre open during part of the intervening period? SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW said he regretted that he was unable to authorise the payment of grant in respect of juvenile unemployment centres for the period to which the hon. Member referred.

### Secondary Schools.

MR. EDE (Mitcham) asked the President of the Board of Education how many new secondary schools the Board had authorised to be built during the past twelve months, and the number of pupils, giving boys and girls separately, whom those schools would be capable of accommodating when completed. MR. WOOD replied that during the last twelve months the Board had approved the provision of twelve new secondary schools providing accommodation for about 2,650 pupils, about equally divided between boys and girls. Those figures made no allowance for the additional accommodation to be provided at existing schools.

### Intending Male Teachers, Leeds.

MR. J. MURRAY (Leeds, W.) asked the President of the Board of Education if he was aware that, of 62 applications reported to the Leeds Education Committee at its May meeting as desiring appointment under the Leeds Education Authority as bursars, with a view to entering the teaching profession, only six were from boys; and if he contemplated taking any action that would encourage a better proportion of boys to take up teaching? MR. WOOD replied that he had not received any communication from the Leeds Education Committee on the subject mentioned. Applications for the appointment of bursars were not now required to be submitted for the Board's approval. The evidence at his disposal did not suggest that the supply of male teachers was at present so inadequate to the demand as to make it advisable for him to take action in the direction suggested pending the report of the Departmental Committee, which would, he hoped, advise him on the whole question.

### Widows' Pensions.

MR. A. GREENWOOD (Nelson and Colne) asked the Minister of Pensions what were the names of the Parliamentary representatives on the Committee that was considering the question of the time limit in respect of widows' pensions; and whether they were representative of all political parties in the House? MAJOR TRYON replied that the Central Advisory Committee, before whom the matter had been laid, included Major Entwistle, Lt.-Col. Pownall, Lt.-Col. Spender Clay, Mr. Murchison, and Mr. R. Young. For the purpose of that inquiry he had also asked Major Cohen to attend the meetings. The Committee was not constituted on a party basis, but it included representatives of the Conservative, Labour, and Liberal parties.

*We notice one thing, however, it does not include a woman. We wonder why? Can it be imagined that a woman Member of Parliament would know less about the subject of Widows' Pensions than a man Member?*

### Old Age Pensions.

COL. SIR ARTHUR HOLBROOK (Basingstoke) asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury if he would consider the introduction of legislation to secure the right of the aged poor to the money benefits they had pro-

vided for throughout life from a friendly society or other thrift organisation, and to relieve them from the present injustice of having to set these benefits against their right to old age pensions? SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON HICKS replied that His Majesty's Government could not at present undertake to reopen the settlement embodied in the 1919 Old Age Pension Act.

### Animals (Slaughter).

SIR HARRY BRITAIN (Acton) asked the Minister of Agriculture if he would do everything possible to expedite the compulsory introduction of the humane killer into this country? MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN replied that he could not undertake to promote legislation for the purpose suggested at the present time. It was, however, open to any local authority to adopt the model by-law which had been issued by his Department (the Ministry of Health), providing for the compulsory use of a humane killer, and ninety local authorities had already adopted that by-law.

### Lady Astor's Bill.

Last week COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Hull, Central) asked the Home Secretary when facilities would be given to the Bill of the Noble Lady the Member for Sutton (Viscountess Astor)? MR. BRIDGEMAN replied that he thought the Prime Minister hoped to be able to announce it early this week.

### Sittings in Parliament.

A message was received from the Lords that they concurred in the Resolution communicated by the House of Commons:—"That it is expedient that a Select Committee of the Commons be appointed to join with a Committee of the Lords to consider the desirability of altering the customary period of the Parliamentary Session and the incidental changes necessary thereto."

### Matrimonial Causes Bill.

This Bill has passed through the House of Lords without amendment, and is expected to receive the Royal Assent in a day or two. We cordially congratulate Major Entwistle in getting this private Member's Bill passed into law. It will make the grounds of divorce equal for men and women.

### Special Schools.

MAJOR MOLLOY (Blackpool) asked the President of the Board of Education whether, in view of the fact that, while there were 28,500 mentally deficient children in England and Wales who might benefit by being educated in special schools, accommodation was only available for 16,000, and that during 1922 seven authorities who proposed to provide such schools were refused permission on financial grounds; and, in view of the adverse influence upon normal children likely to result from their being educated side by side with mental defectives, could he see his way to allow the Education Authority to provide the special schools referred to? MR. WOOD replied that he had at present under review all the proposals for the extension of special school accommodation which had been put before the Board since January, 1921. He had approved of some of the proposals, and would give further consideration to others, with preference to the most urgent cases and those which did not involve new and costly buildings.

### Prostitution.

MR. NEWBOLD (Motherwell) asked the Home Secretary if he could inform the House of the number of prostitutes known to the police in the Metropolitan Police area; and if he would take steps to set up a Committee of Inquiry into the causes of prostitution, its incidence, and its effect upon the national health? MR. BRIDGEMAN replied he had no figures which would supply an answer to the first part of the question. The police were only concerned in so far as offences were committed against public order. The answer to the last part of the question was in the negative.

F. A. U.

## THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, JULY 13th, 1923.

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To the Secretary—on all other business, including VOTE orders,  
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Telegrams: "DESPARD, Museum 1429, London."

Telephone: MUSEUM 1429.

### 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.

## WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES.

What use are women making of their opportunities? we are sometimes asked by people who are not exactly anxious for information, because, before we can reply, they remind us that there are only three women in Parliament at the present time, and that some women try to escape jury service! These biased seekers after truth apparently forget that it is only five years since any woman in the land had a Parliamentary vote, and less than five years since women were eligible to stand for Parliament; that working men had the vote for a very long time before they put up a working man as a Parliamentary candidate; that it was a still longer time before they got a working man into Parliament; and that men as well as women have tried to shirk jury service. At the present time women in this country are voting in about the same proportions as men; and more and more women candidates may be expected to stand for Parliament at every succeeding election. Women are now barristers and solicitors; they are preaching in various churches, although in others women cannot be ordained. There are women doctors, women graduates of all universities, women authors and journalists, women musicians, women dentists, women dispensers, women architects, women actuaries, women accountants, women teachers, women in many branches of the Civil Service, women in big and small commercial enterprises, women engineers, women auctioneers, women workers indeed in all the professions and almost every industry; but in each and all of them women are still struggling to secure equal opportunities with men. For many years women have ungrudgingly given their time and talents on County Councils, Borough and other Councils, and on Poor Law Boards of Guardians. They have received no State Honours for this public service, and there are still men to be found who say unhesitatingly that all women on these local governing bodies should confine their attention to women and children, and leave men, business men preferably, to become members of Finance Committees. In spite of the fact that in practically every home a woman is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that a woman has been placed above the senior wrangler, men cling fondly to the legend that women never can and never will understand figures. For many years women have been organised in international bodies, many of them are expert linguists, and have accumulated knowledge of the White Slave Traffic; yet, although this subject most intimately concerns women and children, our own Government has, so far, sent men representatives only to deal with this matter at the League of Nations Assembly. Similarly, when there is an Inter-

national Labour Bureau Congress under the League of Nations, and one of the chief discussions is the work of women, and the wisdom or otherwise of restrictive legislation for women's work, our Government evidently labours under the impression that men alone are quite competent to deal with it. Rarely a week passes in which we do not have to point out to our Government that women resent men only dealing with what is essentially women's business, and that women claim an equal share with men in all the counsels of State. Men are still governors and deputy-governors of all women's prisons and women's sections of prisons, men alone are appointed chaplains in women's prisons, and men medical officers are mostly found in them; men only are Prison Commissioners; men only are superintendents of women's asylums, and men only are appointed as inspectors under the Board of Control, in spite of the fact that there are more women mental patients than men mental patients, and that when investigations into asylum administration are made, women inspectors would be much more useful than men inspectors, especially when the patients and nurses are women, and questions have to be dealt with concerning the clothing, bathing, and treatment of these patients. We all know that no woman under thirty years of age has a Parliamentary vote in this country, no matter what she has, what she does, what she is, or what her qualifications are, and that countless women over thirty years of age are disqualified from voting on mere technicalities of the law which do not apply in the case of men; whereas practically any man over 21 years of age can qualify for a vote. Men have little knowledge of, and certainly less interest in, these inequalities which hamper women at every turn. Equal pay for equal work does not trouble men, but it is of serious import to women. Women have to gain for themselves equality of citizenship, and to insist that the State shall act impartially as between its men and women citizens, and that women shall have with men an equal status, equal opportunities, equal pay, and equal responsibilities throughout all branches of our national life. Indeed, the best use women can make of their opportunities at the present time is to use them to secure fuller opportunities in every direction. The very best way they can do this is to join the Women's Freedom League, and work strenuously with us until the last barrier to women's progress towards real equality of opportunity with men is broken down and cast into the limbo of forgotten things.

## HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Last week, Mr. Charles Buxton (Accrington) secured leave in the House of Commons to bring in a Bill, which was afterwards read the First time, "to limit the hours of employment." The purpose of this Bill is to establish a maximum working week of 48 hours in any industry. It is in accordance with the recommendations of the National Industrial Conference, which met in 1919, the recommendations being made by employers' as well as workers' representatives. They were afterwards embodied in a Bill which was accorded a First Reading in August, 1919. The provisions of Mr. Buxton's Bill are in accordance with the Washington Convention on the question of the hours of employment—the Convention agreed to at the First Conference of the International Labour Organisation established under the Treaty of Versailles. That Convention has already been ratified by a number of countries, though not yet by this country. Mr. Buxton stated that there were about 2,000,000 of the workers of the country working 48 hours or less per week. That, however, did not alter the position of the millions who were still working more than 48 hours per week. It was in the unorganised trades, and by women particularly, that long hours were worked. He admitted that the situation was not so difficult at the moment, but it was feared that, when trade improved, the conditions would become serious especially in unorganised trades. His Bill proposed to avoid such conditions.

## MRS. DESPARD'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

### THE TWELFTH YEAR.

On Friday of last week, a splendid crowd of friends and members met together in Caxton Hall, Westminster, to celebrate for the twelfth year in succession the Birthday of our beloved Mrs. Despard.

A short musical programme preceded the speeches and presentation of the Birthday Gift, always the chief business of the evening on these occasions. Songs were kindly contributed by Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Elias, and recitations by Mrs. Harvey James and Miss Elias. Mrs. James gave an excellent rendering of Stephen Leacock's Russian sketch, and convulsed her audience by so doing. Pianoforte selections were well rendered by Mr. Hurren.

At eight o'clock, Mrs. Mustard took the Chair, and five-minute speeches followed.

Mrs. Schofield Coates said it was almost a generation since she had first known Mrs. Despard. During all that time Mrs. Despard had put in an enormous amount of work, and just when most people would think of retiring, she began a wider career and entered upon a new life. All through its most strenuous years, Mrs. Despard was with the League, encouraging and strengthening its members. Now she was living in the "Isle of Unrest," and this fact was a grudge her friends had against Ireland. In our own island, too, things were not all we wished. Englishwomen wanted greater freedom than they as yet possessed, and they could not afford to lose such a champion of their cause. Mrs. Despard had been a source of inspiration to her when she was only a girl in her teens, and she now appealed to all the younger women present, who were now in their turn realising Mrs. Despard's inspiration, to come forward and carry on the fight for women's full emancipation.

Mrs. Zangwill said it was a dozen years since she first spoke at Mrs. Despard's Birthday Party, but the position was now reversed as regarded their respective ages. She saw herself in the future an old, old woman quavering out greetings to Mrs. Despard, who, in her turn, remained always incorrigibly young. Mrs. Despard remained young because she could not help it. Her life was so busy, she had no time to grow old. She possessed the joyousness of youth, as well as all youth's indignation and courage. This courage always placed her in the storm centre. In the early days of the suffrage struggle, Mrs. Despard was frequently the recipient of S.O.S. messages, such as, "They are throwing tomatoes and stones, so we thought you might like to come and help us!" Ireland was now her storm centre, though we all hoped that that distressed country would soon find Peace.

Dr. Knight, after reminding her hearers that Mrs. Despard had been connected for the past 17 years with the Women's Freedom League, then read out the list of contributors to the Birthday Fund, and presented the cheque to Mrs. Despard.

## WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### Roumanian Women's Progress.

A new law has been passed in Roumania, giving equal civil rights to men and women, which means that marital authority is now abolished. The sixth article specifies that political rights may be conferred upon women by an ordinary law passed by a two-thirds majority. Women have also been admitted to the Bar.

### Pioneer Woman Worker.

The death of Mrs. Maitland removes one of the band of pioneer women who worked for the advancement of women and the uplifting of humanity generally. She was a member of the London School Board for many years, and served on it till 1903. She also acted as Convener and Chairman of the Organisation Committee of the Women's Local Government Society.

Mrs. Despard, who was received with great enthusiasm from all present, handed back the Birthday Gift to Dr. Knight for the work of the Women's Freedom League, and expressed her heartfelt thanks to all those present for their kind and generous welcome. She paid a special tribute to our Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Knight, who, though perhaps less in the storm centre, was always busy working for the League in her own quiet, intense way. There were many reasons why the Women's Freedom League should not only continue to exist, but grow bigger and stronger. The objects for which the League came into existence had not yet been obtained. One of these objects was to demand that all women should have civic rights. Ireland had already granted this. Every week Mrs. Despard received THE VOTE, and read in its pages how many grievances women were still suffering under. THE VOTE was now, fortunately, able to record in its Parliamentary news what women were doing for women, in the "Talking House." Though a fighter against injustice, she was none the less a convinced Pacifist. The next war, if it ever came, would not be a war between armies, but between peoples. For that reason she rejoiced that the Women's Freedom League was taking an active part in the "No More War" Demonstration in London at the end of July. Everybody could do something to prevent future wars, because everybody could think Peace, and little by little such thought was bound to become translated into action.

Short speeches from Mrs. Dexter and Mrs. Whetton then brought a delightful evening to a close, Mrs. Whetton amusing the audience by telling them to read THE VOTE, if it was only for the stories about the Women's Freedom League contributed by Punch.

The Women's Freedom League offers its cordial thanks to all the artistes who so kindly helped to make the musical part of the programme a success; to bonny little Doreen Sidley, who so gravely ascended the platform and presented Mrs. Despard's Birthday bouquet; to Miss Hunt, who kindly took charge of the door; to Miss Bant and Miss Macfie, and other Minerva Club residents, who presided over the Flower Stall, and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Letts, Mrs. Sargent Florence, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. J. R. Knight, Mrs. Standen, Miss Pranker, and Miss Cooper, who sent flowers; to Mrs. J. R. Knight, for presiding over the strawberries and cream, and all her willing helpers; to our Montgomery Boroughs Branch and Miss Alix Clark, for the ever-welcome Welsh produce, and to Mrs. Purchas, Mrs. Elias, and the Misses Codd, her helpers; to Mr. Elias, for his generous gift of ices, and Miss Joan Elias, who charmingly dispensed the same; to the Minerva Café, who were responsible for the refreshments, and to all our kind waitresses; and, lastly, to our many genial hostesses, who added so much to the enjoyment of a most delightful evening.

### Woman Electric Welder.

One of the best electric welders in America is stated to be a woman, Mrs. Katherine Nelson, aged 35, of Jersey City, New Jersey. She is frequently called upon for jobs which men have turned down as too difficult or dangerous—in tunnels, boilers, water tanks, ships, on bridges and towers—and her earnings average 30 dollars a day.

### War Heroine's Degree.

Miss Audrey Forse, who was the first woman to be awarded the Military Medal, has had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon her by the Senate of St. Andrew's University. Miss Forse served in France and Serbia during the war, and was granted the Military Medal for her courage when a German bomb fell on the hospital marquee of which she was in charge.



FRIDAY,  
JULY 13  
1923.

# THE VOTE

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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