

THE VOTE,  
JUNE 15, 1923.  
ONE PENNY.

WAKE UP, HOUSEWIVES!

# THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

VOL. XXIV. No. 712.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 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.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

THE FIRST WOMAN SOLICITOR IN IRELAND.

By L. A. M. Priestley.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

IN PARLIAMENT. F.A.U.

WAKE UP, HOUSEWIVES.

THE HOUSING BILL. Olive M. Aldridge.

WE WILL MAKE NO TERMS WITH INFAMY.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

## THE FIRST WOMAN SOLICITOR IN IRELAND.

By L. A. M. Priestley, Author of "The Feminine in Fiction."

Young, slim, frank, fresh, and golden-haired, without "side" or affectation of any sort—disclaiming, in fact, any special credit or importance in being the first woman solicitor in the Emerald Isle—Miss Mary Dorothea Heron, B.A., LL.B., is as charming in her manner as she is unique in the professional status to which she has recently attained.

Miss Heron took her qualification in January of this year, having previously taken the B.A. degree and the LL.B. degree at Queen's University, Belfast. Her apprenticeship was served in her uncle's office—a well-known Belfast solicitor—and Miss Heron is the first and, so far, the only girl to enter a lawyer's office in Belfast as a duly articulated pupil.

The prescribed term for the ordinary law apprentice is five years, but a University graduate is excused two years, so that Miss Heron's legal apprenticeship was for three years. Belfast has reason to be proud of her lawyer daughters. Last year Miss Kyle, LL.B., was the first woman barrister to be "called" in Great Britain and Ireland; this year Miss Heron is the first qualified woman solicitor in Ireland.

Her law lectures were taken by Miss Heron in Trinity College, Dublin; there was one other woman student at lectures with her, but the latter is not yet qualified.

It is of some historic interest to mention, in passing, that Miss Heron's residence in Dublin was during the troublous times that preceded and followed the formation of the Irish Free State. She was one of the very last law students to attend at the Four Courts before

they were seized by the famous Rory O'Connor and eventually burned, after being occupied by Republican troops for some weeks. Miss Heron, moreover, is one of the last few qualified solicitors who can practise in any part of Ireland. Under the new conditions in Ireland, Dublin and Northern Ireland has each its own Incorporated Law Society, so that henceforth students qualifying in Dublin will be allowed to practise only in the Free State, and, similarly Northern solicitors in Ulster only. Formerly, Dublin was the headquarters of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, holding, as such, legal sway over the whole of Ireland. But now—other times, other manners!

Miss Heron is carrying on the educational tradition of her family. Her father, a distinguished graduate of the old Royal University of



MISS M. D. HERON, B.A., LL.D.

Ireland, was County Surveyor for Down until his recent retirement; and her grandfather, Dr. Heron, was Professor of Church History in the Assembly's Theological College, Belfast, whilst most of her nearest male relations are either legal or medical practitioners in Ulster.

To readers of THE VOTE, however, the most interesting fact will be Miss Heron's kinship (through her grandfather) with that pioneer of the Higher Education of Women in Ulster, Mrs. Margaret Byers, LL.D., who, in 1859, founded in Belfast, on her own initiative and as a private undertaking, without State aid or endowment of any kind, the now famous Victoria College, of which she was the esteemed Headmistress till her death in 1912, and where thousands of girls since its foundations till the present day have had the benefit of a sound and liberal education. When the Irish Intermediate Act was passed, somewhere about the year 1880, which allocated the sum of one million pounds for the secondary education of boys in Ireland, Mrs. Byers, together with her talented friend and co-worker, Miss Isabella Tod, seized at once upon the defect in the Bill—the exclusion of girls from its scope—and set to work immediately, and succeeded, by an extensively signed memorial and a personal deputation to Lord Cairns, the promoter of the Bill (when Mrs. Byers was the principal speaker), in having a clause added to the Act to admit girls, equally with boys, to the benefits of the Intermediate Education system in Ireland.

Dr. Byers was a convinced suffragist, and many an audience did she and her friend Miss Tod address on behalf of women's political rights in the early days of the struggle, doing valiant and valuable work for the great cause, though, alas! neither of these splendid pioneers lived to see its victory.

Dr. Byers was the first Ulsterwoman to receive an honorary degree from any University, when, in recognition of her long and devoted services to education, the University of Dublin—founded, be it noted, by a woman, Queen Elizabeth—conferred upon Mrs. Byers its highest distinction, the honorary degree of LL.D., in June, 1906.

And now, seventeen years later, we Ulster women acclaim the professional distinction and academic success of Dr. Byers's young kinswoman, Miss Heron, the first woman in Ireland duly "learned in the law," and entitled to write after her name and her degrees the word Solicitor—a sign indeed of the new and wonderful era in which we live.

Miss Heron is not very keen on Court work, and at present is still with her uncle, where she attends to the routine of a chamber practice, conveyancing, probate, and bankruptcy, and the interviewing of clients. In reply to a query of mine, Miss Heron thinks law as a career for women compares favourably with teaching—more variety and interest in it, and less drudgery.

Walking is Miss Heron's chief recreation, though she can wield both a tennis racquet and a hockey club with skill and vigour, and her favourite authors are George Eliot and Joseph Conrad.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The movement to secure woman suffrage in the Philippine Islands is making considerable progress. Originally the Filipina was politically equal with the man, but the Spanish Conquest put the clock back, and the question of universal suffrage did not arise again until 1907, when a Bill, sponsored by Governor Harrison, was presented, passed by the House, and killed by the Senate. Last October a similar measure was again passed by the Senate, and referred to the House, but with an amendment, which required the signatures of 50,000 qualified women electors to a petition praying for woman suffrage. This, however, should be no difficulty, since there are two million women electors in the islands, and 350 women's clubs.

The Filipina works side by side with the man for the support of the family and education of the children, is found everywhere, in the offices, stores, fields, and factories, and, in more cases than the Filipino would care to have mentioned, is the bread-winner. Yet the law of the islands gives her absolutely no property rights. She cannot own or sell anything. Such money as she may have had before marriage becomes the property of her husband.

### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of our National Executive Committee was held at the Women's Freedom League offices last Saturday, those present being Miss Berry, Miss Alix M. Clark (Montgomery Boroughs), Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. Holmes, Dr. Knight, Mrs. Legge, Miss Anna Munro, Miss C. Neal (Swansea), Mrs. Pierotti, Miss Van Raalte, Mrs. Whetton (Portsmouth), and the Secretary. Miss Munro was appointed to the Chair, and cordially welcomed the three new members of the Committee. Letters of apology for absence were received from Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P., and Miss M. I. Neal.

Reports were received and considered from the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Organising Secretary, the Secretary, and from the Political, Literature, and Vote Sales Departments.

Resolutions were drafted on behalf of the Women's Freedom League for the Agendas of the Consultative Committee and the Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women, and the Executive Committee endorsed the Resolution of the Political Sub-Committee for the Special Meeting of the National Council of Women, as follows:—"That the National Council of Women demands the immediate abolition of all State Regulation of Vice, and considers it a mischievous policy to try to ameliorate any of its conditions."

*Housewives' Protest.*—The Committee considered the following pledge, which Mrs. Jason Kerr is asking housewives to sign in Kent:—"We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to restrict our purchases of tea and sugar to the smallest possible extent until such time as prices become normal again," and decided to urge our Branches to take action along these lines as a protest against the continued high taxation of tea and sugar, and the indifference of the Government to the interests of housewives, as portrayed in the recent Budget.

*Hyde Park Meetings on Equal Franchise.*—Arrangements were discussed for open-air meetings in Hyde Park (Marble Arch) on Wednesday evenings throughout the summer. Mrs. Nevinson and Mrs. Mustard last week spoke in Hyde Park, at the invitation of the Six-Point Group, on Public Morality.

*Political Work.*—The Secretary reported acknowledgments of Resolutions passed at our Conference last April from the present and the former Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Minister of Health, the Attorney-General, Lady Astor, M.P., Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., and the heads of the various political Parties; correspondence with Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., in regard to the Equal Franchise Bill; with Mr. Frank Briant, M.P., in regard to the appointment of women Prison Commissioners, a medical woman inspector and women inspectors of women's prisons, women governors and women deputy governors, as well as women medical officers of women's prisons and women's sections of prisons; and with Sir Robert Newman, M.P., in regard to women Commissioners of the Board of Control, and women medical inspectors under the Board of Control, there being no women at present holding these administrative posts in connection with our prisons or asylums. The Committee decided to protest against the unequal pay arranged for men and women Income Tax Inspectors. As the Prime Minister had merely acknowledged, and not replied to, our letter with reference to Equal Franchise and the carrying out of the provisions of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, especially with regard to married women employees, the Committee decided that he should again be written to, and asked to receive a deputation in regard to these matters.

*Clyde Coast Campaign.*—This campaign, which Miss Alix M. Clark is organising for the Women's Freedom League, will be conducted from its headquarters at Rothesay from July 10th till August 21st. Any members or friends who will be in the neighbourhood during that time, and are willing to help by speaking, selling literature, THE VOTE, or in any other way, are cordially invited at once to write to Miss Clark at this office.

## IN PARLIAMENT.

### Trafficking in Girls (Far East).

MR. T. GRIFFITHS (Pontypool) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies if he had yet received information upon the number of persons convicted annually in Hong Kong for engaging in traffic in girls? MR. ORMSBY-GORE said that he had not yet received this information, but when he did he would send it to the hon. Member. MR. GRIFFITHS then asked if the Under-Secretary was aware that the ex-Colonial Secretary (Mr. Winston Churchill) had promised that his department would abolish the pernicious system of trafficking in girls in 12 months; and would he take stringent measures to deal with the offenders? MR. ORMSBY-GORE replied that he knew it had been engaging the attention of the Government of Ceylon, and reports and statistics had been called for, but it took many weeks to get a dispatch out and back. The expense of telegraphing a request was prohibitive. LORD HENRY CAVENDISH-BENTINCK (Nottingham, S.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies if the Reports had yet been received from the Governments of the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements upon the existence of a *mui tsai* system in those dependencies; and, if not, would he inquire the reason for the delay? MR. ORMSBY-GORE replied that preliminary Reports had been received, but the Governor and High Commissioner had not yet forwarded the full report asked for. That official was in communication with the Government of Hong Kong regarding the steps which were being taken in that Colony, and would no doubt profit by the experience which was being gained by that Government. VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Sutton, Plymouth) asked the Under-Secretary if he had yet received the report upon the sale of a *mui tsai* girl in Hong Kong for 90 dollars, alleged to have taken place in the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs? MR. ORMSBY-GORE said that the reply was in the negative.

### Board of Control: Lunacy Commissioners.

SIR ROBERT NEWMAN asked the Minister of Health how many medical men, and how many medical women, were Commissioners of the Board of Control; and how many medical men, and how many medical women, held the position of inspector under the Board of Control? MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN replied that there were four medical men who were Commissioners of the Board of Control, and two medical men inspectors; there were no medical women either as Commissioners or inspectors.

### Inland Revenue (Women).

SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON-HICKS (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), replying to a question by Mr. T. THOMSON (Middlesbrough, W.), said that the re-organisation of the Inland Revenue Department was approaching completion. In filling vacancies on the re-organised staff, women had been and were being appointed to posts for which they had qualified at examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners, in accordance with the arrangements adopted for the Civil Service generally. No women had been excluded from employment in any branch in which they were employed on August 5th, 1921. Women appointed to posts in the Department had an equal opportunity with men for qualifying for promotion to higher posts. *Readers of last week's "VOTE," however, will remember that the Inland Revenue has not arranged that there shall be equal pay for men and women Income Tax Inspectors. Women are, of course, glad to have equal opportunities with men for the higher posts, but see no reason at all why the pay for these higher posts should be less for women than for men.*

### Domestic Service.

MR. WILLEY (Cent. Leeds) asked the Minister of Labour whether, in view of the strong expert opinion

in favour of home-makers' training schemes as one of the solutions for dealing with the problem of domestic service, he could state the present policy of the Ministry in that respect; and whether he was ready to give sympathetic consideration to representations in that direction which might be put forward by responsible authorities in the large cities? SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW replied that financial assistance was being given to the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment for their homecraft training courses, applicants for which were required to give an undertaking that they would enter domestic service. As at present advised, he could not agree that the home-makers' training schemes, which did not require such an undertaking, offered a solution for dealing with the problem of domestic service, but he was ready to give full and careful consideration to any representations on the subject which might be put forward.

### House of Commons (Accommodation).

MR. CLYNES (Plating) asked the Prime Minister whether, having regard to the impossibility of providing sufficient accommodation in the present public galleries for visiting Members of Parliament from the Dominions and the Dominion High Commissioners, whose access to the Debates of the House was of importance in promoting mutual understanding between the nations of the British Commonwealth, and also having regard to the difficulty of providing accommodation for Ministers representing some of the foreign countries he would consider the appointment of a Select Committee of the House to report whether improved arrangements could be made to deal with the problem? MR. BALDWIN replied that he already had the matter under consideration, and that he had decided to recommend to the House the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the question. LADY ASTOR asked if he would place a woman on that Committee? The PRIME MINISTER promised to consider the suggestion.

### Elementary Schools Classes (Glasgow).

MR. NICHOL (E. Renfrew) asked the Solicitor-General for Scotland if he was aware that there were at the end of April 611 classes in elementary schools in Glasgow each containing over 60 pupils, and that of those, 45 classes were in excess of 71 pupils; and if, in view of the educational and health results from those large classes, the Scottish Education Department was prepared to take steps to remedy that matter? CAPT. ELLIOT replied that the Scottish Education Department understood that the figures named referred to the number of children on the roll, and that, in the great majority of the 611 cases, the numbers in habitual attendance did not exceed 60. Where excess did occur, it was mainly in older schools, the structure of which was such that more adequate staffing arrangements were in the meantime precluded. The Department had reason to believe that the Education authority were fully alive to the position, and would be ready to deal with the whole situation as soon as a favourable opportunity occurred.

### Another Franchise Anomaly.

The *Westminster Gazette* states that MR. FRANK GRAY (Oxford City) will ask the Prime Minister this week for an early amendment of the 1918 Franchise Act with a view to the removal of a stupid anomaly which disfranchises women in the universities. The basis of the franchise for men is residence, and that for women is occupancy, but unless a husband is an occupier the wife's claim to be an occupier fails. The Master of Balliol, for example, is a resident in the Master's Lodge at Balliol, and has a vote, but he is not technically an occupier, and so Mrs. A. L. Smith is disfranchised. The women folk at the heads of other colleges in the universities are similarly disqualified. Obviously an urgent case for amending legislation.

F. A. U.

# THE VOTE.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 15th, 1923.

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, 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.

## WAKE UP, HOUSEWIVES!

The taxation of tea has played an important part in history. Because of it we lost the United States of America, and, unless some early reduction is promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Government is likely to lose the support of the majority of the women of this country. In the Debate in the House of Commons, last Monday, on the Duty on Tea, in connection with the Finance Bill, Sir William Joynson-Hicks defended the duty on the grounds that it added £11,000,000 to the Revenue, which the Government could not do without, and that every member of the community must pay something in taxation. This duty amounts to 6½d. per lb. on all Indian tea, and 8d. per lb. on China tea. Opponents of this duty declared that of all the indirect taxes, this duty on tea is the one which bears the most heavily on the general mass of the population; that tea is almost the most universal article of consumption of all classes in this country, and that it is taxed out of all proportion to its value. An unemployed or a poor person who buys at 2s. a pound has to pay exactly the same amount in taxation on that pound as a person who buys tea at 6s. a pound, and, whereas last year the people who paid direct taxation were relieved to the extent of £50,000,000, those who paid indirect taxation were relieved only to the extent of £5,000,000. All these items are of great interest to housewives, who find no comfort in the fact that most of the companies in the tea trade are making fabulous profits. Mr. T. Johnston (Stirling and Clackmannan), quoting from the previous week's *Observer*, informed the House that the Buda Beta Tea Company last year made a profit of 105 per cent. on a capital of £80,000; that the Tara Tea Company has been paying dividends of 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. over a long period of years; that the Telbidde Ceylon Estates, Ltd., is paying a dividend of 20 per cent. to 25 per cent.; and that the Travancore Tea Estates Company has been paying anything from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. In view of all these facts, housewives must take matters into their own hands. They are the great body of purchasers of tea, and if they resolutely determine to restrict their purchases of this commodity to the minimum quantity that they can do with, explaining to the retailers why they are doing so, and urging them to pass on this information to the wholesalers, we are confident that not only will the Government soon find some means of reducing the amount of the duty, but that the great tea companies will certainly find it expedient to reduce their prices to the retailers. Very similar arguments would apply to the case of sugar, and we are glad to see that the *Woman Citizen* for June, the organ of the National League of Women Voters, in America, has a long article to prove that there is no sugar shortage, and that the present high price of sugar is quite unnecessary.

## EQUAL DIVORCE.

Major Entwistle's Matrimonial Causes Bill, the object of which is to make the grounds of divorce equal for men and women, went through its Report stage, and secured a Third Reading in the House of Commons last Friday, by 257 votes to 26. Briefly, this Bill gives the right to a woman to divorce her husband solely on the ground of his adultery, and without having also to prove cruelty, just as the husband now has the right to divorce his wife solely on the ground of adultery. The Bill, in fact, exacts from men the same standard of morality as they have for so long exacted from women. Mr. Dennis Herbert was the most voluble opponent of this Bill. First of all he tried to move a clause making insanity a ground of divorce for both parties, but this had already been ruled out of order in the Committee stage as being outside the scope of the Bill. He then tried to get the Bill re-committed, but failed, on a division, by 145 votes to 17. Major Barnett, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Remer, Mr. Herbert, and Sir Frederick Banbury tried to get through a clause by which a husband who was divorced by his wife should not be deprived of the custody of the children. This was opposed by Major Entwistle, Dr. Chapple, and Major Birchall, who insisted that this Clause could not be accepted because it imposed a different condition on the woman from what was imposed on the man, and the Courts already had discretion in these matters. Mr. Rawlinson also opposed it, on the ground that it would make it easier to get collusive forms of divorce, for the man would not then regard the divorce as a moral stigma. Various other amendments were also introduced by Mr. Herbert, but were defeated. In opposing the Third Reading of this Bill, Mr. Blundell said it was an attempt to enforce an artificial equality where no equality existed; that there was a fundamental difference between the sexes, and no amount of legislation would alter it. Mr. Blundell seemed to forget that all women and their friends were asking for was that there should be equality of treatment for men and women by the law of the land. To advance his case, Mr. Blundell informed the House that, when Mrs. Philipson came to London after her great victory, and was interviewed by the newspapers, he could not help noticing that the questions put to her were not connected with policy, but what she was asked was what she was going to wear when she was introduced! Lady Astor promptly informed him that it was men who asked that question! Still Mr. Blundell pursued the argument that they would not have asked men that question, and then declared it was merely a straw! Sir Ellis Hume-Williams maintained that the right way to remove the present inequality would have been to make it as hard for the husband to divorce his wife as it is at present for the wife to divorce her husband. That is quite plausible, but we wonder how many opponents of the present Bill would have supported one on the lines suggested by Sir Ellis Hume-Williams. Mr. Jack Jones spoke in favour of the Third Reading, but Sir Frederick Banbury opposed it on the ground that there cannot be equality between the sexes. We, however, maintain that there can and ought to be an equal moral standard for both sexes, and if the breaking of that standard penalises a woman, it should also equally penalise a man. The Rev. H. Dunnico objected to the imposing of this common penalty. Major Barnett opposed the Bill because he believed that it would break up a great many homes which are happy under existing circumstances, and that it would lead to an enormous extension of divorce. We are constrained to point out that Major Barnett's gloomy prognostications will find no substance in fact, if men are willing to live up to the same standard which they have imposed on women; and if they value a happy home they will do so. Mr. Dennis Herbert was making another long speech in opposition to the Third Reading when Major Entwistle called for the Question to be put; and when the House divided, it was found that the opponents were defeated by a majority of 231. Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham took part in all the Divisions, in support of the Bill.

# THE HOUSING BILL.

By OLIVE M. ALDRIDGE.

It will be welcome news to the many thousands of men and women applicants for homes, whose names are on the long waiting lists, that before many weeks the building of more than twenty houses on any one acre."

Under the Bill as first introduced, the granting of those cases in which purchasers take payments to Building Societies and Town Planning this subsidy should be given over range, and more especially to those which occupying owners have Local Authorities to enable them to use (under the Small Dwellings Act, as amended by the Bill). The Bill will enable Local Authorities to grant subsidies to occupying owners under the terms of the Act; to grant to houses actually built under the scheme into effect; to reduce the value of the work done by the Local Authority in their discretion under earlier Acts the sum to be paid to the Local Authority to be 5 per cent. of the market value, and this limit is removed.) The Bill this limit is removed.) The subsidy under the powers of the Act will only apply to houses coming under the powers of the Act. In these powers, care must be taken to use the estate on which it is based standards of design and town

## THE VOTE. INDEX. 1923.

- 27. Actresses
- 194. Actuaries, Women
- 27, 45. Addams, Jane
- 299, 386. Advertisers, Women
- 129. Abbott, Grace
- 123, 171, 190, 275, 410. Agriculture, Women and American Women
- 5, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, 35, 53, 75, 107, 115, 129, 142, 263, 154, 163, 171, 190, 195, 198, 203 (Hall of Fame), 211, 262, 263, 283, 315, 330, 345, 363, 371, 394.
- 10, 14, 19, 21, 59, 75, 131, 158, 190. Artists, Women
- 75, 171, 245, 251. Architects, Women
- 302. Ashby, Mrs Corbett Ashby
- 228, 239. Astor, Lady
- 265. Ashwell, Lena
- 6. Asian Women
- 19, 203, 259, 294. Athletes, Women
- 62, 122, 197, 251, 259, 307, 386, 410. Australian Women
- 171, 283, 299, 307, 315. Austrian Women
- 147, 286, 195, 251, 291, 345. Aviation, Women and Ayrton, Hertha
- 278, 281. Auctioneers, Women
- 283.

## WITH INFAMY.

own, that vice cannot be made with a storm of public condemnation. British men and women owe to the Federation of the World? Surely freedom of our own experience, and nations in which Regulation is their courage in both hands and

all Regulation countries there is a stigma this horrible system. This to our strongest backing in its most overwhelming odds. Calling ending of this evil, is it good or evil? The evil is inherent in the attempts at ameliorating any of its massive details can make less offensively abominable.

foreign women (who would simply or places of occupation), official duties of their "rights" (which cupboard or behind a door), rules remain except of her own free will neered), all these futile proposals are not only worthless but mischievous, for, by allaying public indignation or uneasiness, they prolong the life of a system for which destruction is the only remedy, and we cannot help suspecting that they often originate in quarters commercially interested. Many persons are supporting these proposals from the best of motives, just as they did in similar circumstances in India, only to find out later that their efforts had aggravated the evils which they thought to lessen; but as suffragists our course is clear. **We can hold no parley with, we will give no quarter to, so formidable, wily, and monstrous a foe.**

THE VOTE. INDEX. 1923.

Actresses	27.
Actuaries, Women	194.
Addams, Jane	27, 45.
Advertisers, Women	299, 386.
Abbott, Grace	129.
Agriculture, Women and American Women	123, 171, 190, 275, 410. 5, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, 35, 53, 75, 107, 115, 129, 142, 263, 154, 163, 171, 190, 195, 198, 203 (Hall of Fame), 211, 262, 263, 283, 315, 330, 345, 363, 371, 394.
Artists, Women	10, 14, 19, 21, 59, 75, 131, 158, 190.
Architects, Women	75, 171, 245, 251.
Ashby, Mrs Corbett Ashby	302.
Astor, Lady	228, 239.
Ashwell, Lena	265.
Asian Women	6.
Athletes, Women	19, 203, 259, 294.
Australian Women	62, 122, 197, 251, 259, 307, 386, 410.
Austrian Women	171, 283, 299, 307, 315.
Aviation, Women and	147, 283, 195, 251, 291, 345.
Ayrton, Hertha	278, 281.
Auctioneers, Women	283.
Bailies, Women	386.
Balkan Women	107, 115, 255, 363, 245.
Bankers, Women	6.
Barker, Lilian	116.
Barristers, Women	3, 19, 22, 35, 42 (Ivy Williams), 44, 123, 147, 179, 190, 195, 229, 299, 355, 371, 378, 386, 394.
Barnett, Mrs	142.
Baylis, Lilian	269.
Belgian Women	107, 115, 255, 363.
Bondfield, Margaret	313.
Blind Women	386.
British Association, Women and	275.
Bulgarian Women	42.
Burmese Women	299.
Business Women	199, 207.
Camp Fire Girls	5.
Canadian Women (6-	35 (Cora Hind), 115, 198, 203, 257 (Mary Ellen), 271, 305, 363.
Catt, Mrs Chapman	169.
Chairmen, Women	90.
Chant, Mrs Ormiston	62.
Chemists, Women	26, 275, 287, 345.
Chinese Women	51, 171, 203, 363.
China restorers, Women	35, 63.

(2)

Children's Libraries	11,29.
Church Ministry, Women and	3,19,35,63,95,171(Sweden),183, 199,245,255,259,291,345,363.
Cinema Reform	142.
Civil Service, Women in	34,41,131,163,211,266,293,373.
Clubs, Women	131,227.
Colleges, Women's	157,283,315.
Conscript Women	147.
Co-operative Women	107.
Court of Common Council, Women and	122.
Cricketers, Women	259.
Crosby Hall	9.
Curators, Women	283.
Curie, Mme	378,410.
Czecho-slovakian Women	107,133,163,262.
Conductors (Orchestral), Women	90,235.
Danish Women	3.
Deaconesses	59.
Directors, Women	106,363.
Dramatists, Women	195.
Diplomatists, Women	49(Stancioff),51,142,171.
Dispensers, Women	27.
Doctors, Women	30,59,63,75,115,245,249,283,291, 345.
Domestic Service, Women	103,123,147,207,215,332,349,363, 365,410.
Dutch Women	3(Colonists),66,107,147,211,322, 330.
Education	101(New Ideals),218.
Egyptian Women	211,259,283,315,402,414.
Elders, Women	194.
Engineers, Women	19,31,90(Swiss),115,126,147,171, 221,259,291,299.
English Folk Dance Society	277.
Eskimo Woman, Heroic	292.
Equal Pay	12.
Explorers, Women	291,402.
Factory Inspectors, Women	388.
Factory Owners, Women	322.
Farmers, Women	10,386,402.
Fashion Directors, Women	90.
Finnish Women	195.
Fishing, Women and	107,279,345.
Fellowships, Women's	259,363.
Flower Girls	29.
Frenchwomen	42,66,131,171,179,245,259,263, 275,299,307,315,394.
Freemen, Women	154.
Footballers, Women	291.

(3)

German Women 3,54,171,211,251,286,299,386,410.  
Geologists, Women 30.  
Girls' Public Day School Trust 115,173,270.  
Glaziers, Women 190.  
Goat Breeders, Women 207.  
Greek Women 195.

Head Mistresses 371.  
Horse Breeders, Women 191.  
Hotels, Women's 410.  
House Property Managers, Women 283.  
Housewives' Associations 197 (Scandinavia).  
Housework for both sexes 283.  
Housing, Women and 157.

Icelandic Women 51,307.  
Italian Women 90,122,203,211,345.  
Income Tax collectors, Women 10.  
Indian Women 51,59,69,70,79,87,142,147,154,  
203,286,347,379.  
Institutes, Women's 153.  
Intestacy Laws, Women and 117.  
Inventors, Women 66,211.  
Irish Women 21,213,185,222,284.

Japanese Women 59,75,115,190,246,259.  
Jersey Women (Voting) 307.  
Jewish Women 3,123,163,217,225,259.  
Jockeys, Women 330.  
Journalists, Women 12, 283.  
Judges, Women 19,154,198,283 (Cattle),386.  
Jugo-slavian Women 195,235,258,363.

Lawrence, Susan 163.  
League of Nations, Women and 62,75,115,252,266,289,301,306,  
314,323,331,339,398.  
Librarians, Women 35.  
Local Government, Women and 107.  
Lord Shaftesbury. 285.  
Lyttleton, Dame Edith 273,333.

Married Women 54,93,97,140,163,340,391.  
Mary Macarthur 278.  
Mason, Charlotte 25,99.  
Matriarchates 10,275.  
Mayors, Women 131,190,322,354,363,402.  
Metallurgists, Women 195.  
Ministers, Women 190.  
Mosaic workers, Women 115,410.  
Multiple shop owner, Woman 171.

Mui-Tsai	60.
Musicians, Women	107,190,291.
Nationality, Women's	143,325.
New Zealand Women	197,211,259.
Norwegian Women	30,171,402,413.
Numismatists, Women	35.
Nurses, Women	150,299,334.
"Obey" and the Marriage Service	130,215,237,357,366.
Order of Merit, Women and the	316.
Parliamentary Candidates, Women	362,370 (First), 373, 378, 395, 397.
Peace, Women and	54,59,235,237,290,345,411.
Philips, Marion	163.
Peers, Women	108,404.
Philippines Women	186.
Poets, Women	75,371,402.
Police, Women	17,115,241,321.
Polish Women	154.
Portuguese Women	147,402.
Preachers, Women	402,410.
Postmasters, Women	402.
Probation Officers, Women	27.
Prisons, Women and	6,22,34,78,148,222,349,387.
Publishers, Women	275,409,410.
<u>Punch</u> , Women and	10.
Railways, Women and	27.
Renan, Henriette	274.
Registrars, Women	66,363.
Reptiles, Women and	235.
Rhodesian Women	27.
Royden, Maude	10,150.
Rulers, Women	154.
Rumanian Women	93,221.
Scientists, Women	66,402..
Scotswomen	229.
Sculptors, Women	163,235.
Seafaring Women	51,267 (Fox-Smith), 275,390.
Secretaries, Women	171.
Serbian Women	73.
Senators, Women	322.
Sheriffs, Women	378.
Shipbrokers, Women	203.
Shooting, Women and	410.
Slessor, Mary	190,315.
Smyth, Dame Ethel	283.
Smedley, Mrs (Lyceum Club)	51.

Stansfeld Lecture	77.
State Children's Association	118.
Starr, Mrs	142.
Statisticians, Women	378.
Stockbrokers, Women	147,410.
Spanish Women	386,403.
South African Women	194,251.
South American Women	59,86,190,299,317.
Solicitors, Women	3,19,90,115,131,185,229,371,402, 410.
Surveyors, Women.	251.
Swimmers, Women	51,231,251,299.
Swiss Women	3,90,147,363.
Swedish Women	154,171.
Teachers, Women	100,140,163,325,332,347.
Thorndike, Sybil	363.
Traffic Managers, Women	163.
Trade-Unionists, Women	131,195,322,345.
Trades, Women's Strange	267,275,291,307,371,386,394,414.
Travellers, Women	131,291,299,402.
Town Chamberlain, Woman	363.
Turkish Women	3,195,235,259,275.
Typists, Women	51,203.
University Women	23,35 (Clough),50,75,90,131,204, 211,228,235,236.
Veterinary surgeons, Women	3,34 (Cust).
Water Diviners, Women	251.
Watt, Mrs	153.
War Memorials, Women's	59,116,221.
Welsh Women	211,411.
Wicksell, Mme Bugge-	277.
Working Women	126,262,270.
Writers, Women	19,275,315,330,371,402.
Yonge, Charlotte	261.
Y.W.C.A.	3.



## THE VOTE.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 15th, 1923.

NOTICE.—Letters should be addressed to the Advertising Manager—on advertising, and to the Secretary—on all other business, printing, and merchandise.

Telegrams: "DESPARD, MUSEUM"  
Telephone: MUSEUM

### EDITORIAL

The Editor is responsible for unsigned paragraphs, or cuttings dealing with general subjects, which are not generally well welcomed. Every contributor is asked to send an unsuitable MSS. if a stamped address is given, the Editor cannot be responsible in case of non-acceptance.

## WAKE UP, HO

The taxation of tea has played a part in the history of America, and, unless some ear is given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is likely to lose the support of the people of this country. In the Debate on the Finance Bill, last Monday, on the duty on the tea, Sir John Glynne defended the duty on the tea at the rate of £11,000,000 to the Revenue, which could not do without, and the community must pay something for it. The duty amounts to 6½d. per lb. on per lb. on China tea. Opponents of that of all the indirect taxes, one which bears the most heavy burden on the population; that tea is an article of consumption of all classes, and that it is taxed out of all pockets. An unemployed or a poor person has to pay exactly the same as that paid by a person who is well-to-do, whereas last year the tea tax was relieved to the extent of £5,000,000. All the interest to housewives, who find that most of the companies in the tea trade make fabulous profits. Mr. T. John Glynne, quoting from the report of the House that the tea tax last year made a profit of 105 per cent.; that the Tara Tea Company paid dividends of 10 per cent. to its shareholders; that the Tea Trade Ltd., is paying a dividend of 10 per cent.; and that the Travancor Tea Company has been paying anything from 10 to 15 per cent. In view of all these facts, it is a matter to their own hands. They are the great body of purchasers of tea, and if they resolutely determine to restrict their purchases of this commodity to the minimum quantity that they can do with, explaining to the retailers why they are doing so, and urging them to pass on this information to the wholesalers, we are confident that not only will the Government soon find some means of reducing the amount of the duty, but that the great tea companies will certainly find it expedient to reduce their prices to the retailers. Very similar arguments would apply to the case of sugar, and we are glad to see that the *Woman Citizen* for June, the organ of the National League of Women Voters, in America, has a long article to prove that there is no sugar shortage, and that the present high price of sugar is quite unnecessary.

386.  
107, 115, 255, 363, 245.  
6.  
116.  
3, 19, 22, 35, 42 (Ivy Williams), 44,  
123, 147, 179, 190, 195, 229, 299, 355,  
371, 378, 386, 394.  
142.  
269.  
107, 115, 255, 363.  
313.  
386.  
275.  
42.  
299.  
199, 207.

Baillies, Women  
Balkan Women  
Bankers, Women  
Barker, Lillian  
Barristers, Women

Barnett, Mrs  
Baylis, Lillian  
Belgian Women  
Bondfield, Margaret  
Blind Women  
British Association, Women and  
Bulgarian Women  
Burmese Women  
Business Women

Camp Fire Girls  
Canadian Women (4-  
Catt, Mrs Chapman  
Chairmen, Women  
Chant, Mrs Ormiston  
Chemists, Women  
Chinese Women  
China restorers, Women

## EQUAL DIVORCE.

Major Entwistle's Matrimonial Causes Bill, the object of which is to make the grounds of divorce equal for men and women, went through its Report stage, and secured a Third Reading in the House of Commons last Friday, by 257 votes to 26. Briefly, this

5.  
35 (Cora Hind), 115, 198, 203, 257  
(Mary Ellen), 271, 305, 363.  
169.  
90.  
62.  
26, 275, 287, 345.  
51, 171, 203, 363.  
35, 63.

Dunnico objected to the imposing of this common penalty. Major Barnett opposed the Bill because he believed that it would break up a great many homes which are happy under existing circumstances, and that it would lead to an enormous extension of divorce. We are constrained to point out that Major Barnett's gloomy prognostications will find no substance in fact, if men are willing to live up to the same standard which they have imposed on women; and if they value a happy home they will do so. Mr. Dennis Herbert was making another long speech in opposition to the Third Reading when Major Entwistle called for the Question to be put; and when the House divided, it was found that the opponents were defeated by a majority of 231. Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham took part in all the Divisions, in support of the Bill.

## THE HOUSING BILL.

By OLIVE M. ALDRIDGE.

It will be welcome news to the many thousands of men and women applicants for homes, whose names are on the long waiting lists, that before many weeks have elapsed, Local Authorities will be able to resume work on their long-delayed housing schemes.

The Bill is almost through the Committee stage, and will shortly come up for its Third Reading. In the Bill as first submitted to the House of Commons, the maximum measurement of the houses coming within the range of the subsidy was 850 superficial feet in the case of the two-storey house, and 780 superficial feet in the case of the one-storey house. But, as amended in Committee, these measurements were altered as follows:—Two-storey house: Maximum, 950 superficial feet; Minimum, 620 superficial feet.

Structurally separate and self-contained flat or one-storey house: Maximum, 880 superficial feet; Minimum, 550 superficial feet. The subsidy to be given to these houses by the State to Local Authorities is £6 per house per annum for a period of 20 years.

Unfortunately, the amendment definitely limiting the number of houses to twelve to the acre was not accepted by the Minister, but in this connection he made the following statement:—"The Minister does not propose to prescribe a maximum density, and he considers that a discretion may properly be exercised in this matter by the Local Authority, in view of the particular circumstances of their district. He is of opinion, however, that a density of approximately twelve houses per acre represents a desirable standard, and that as a general rule a Local Authority should not approve of

the building of more than twenty houses on any one acre."

Under the Bill as first introduced, the granting of subsidies (contributed by the State and Local Authorities) was limited to those cases in which purchasers had undertaken to make payments to Building Societies. The National Housing and Town Planning Council secured that this subsidy should be given over a greatly extended range, and more especially to cover those cases in which occupying owners have money lent to them by Local Authorities to enable them to purchase their houses (under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, as amended by the Bill).

The Act as now amended will enable Local Authorities to give annual subsidies to occupying owners brought into existence under the terms of the Act; to limit the giving of the grants to houses actually built as the result of the carrying of the scheme into effect; to lend up to 50 per cent. of the value of the work done before the completion of the house; to lend such total amounts as the Local Authority in their discretion may determine. (Under earlier Acts the sum to be lent was limited to 85 per cent. of the market value, but under the present Bill this limit is removed.)

The giving of the subsidy under the powers of the Bill as quoted above will only apply to houses coming within the limited measurements set forth above. In the administration of these powers, care must be taken to secure that the house and the estate on which it is built conform to good standards of design and town planning.

## WE WILL MAKE NO TERMS WITH INFAMY.

The question of State Regulation of Vice is one of the problems of the League of Nations. The Assembly of the League last autumn had before it a proposal to prohibit foreign women from being employed or carrying on their profession as prostitutes in any licensed houses. In such an International body as the League of Nations there were, of course, many diverse views, and the Assembly came to no decision, but referred the question to its Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children, which investigated the question and passed a resolution last March, by four votes to two, recommending that, pending the abolition of the system of State Regulation, foreign women should be excluded from licensed houses.

We now learn that the Secretariat of the League of Nations has sent out a questionnaire to all countries, asking whether Regulation is in operation, or whether it has been abandoned, and, if so, for what reasons, and what results have been found in either case.

Every member of the Women's Freedom League, and every progressive man and woman, must be wide awake as to the position which we in this country should take up, and on which side our influence should be thrown.

Josephine Butler and the devoted men and women who worked with her through abuse and ruffianism, and the lying charges of a venomous opposition, after many years of struggle delivered our country, in 1886, from the infamy of the official degradation of a minority of women for the supposed good of the rest of the nation. The net result of this reform has been an immense improvement in the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual health of our population.

From the position taken in 1886 we have never looked back, and every proposal to depart from the

principle then laid down, that vice cannot be made "safe," is greeted with a storm of public condemnation. What, then, do British men and women owe to the great International Federation of the World? Surely it is to go with the wisdom of our own experience, and boldly call upon those nations in which Regulation is still rampant to take their courage in both hands and abolish it straightway!

We know that in all Regulation countries there is a minority which condemns this horrible system. This minority has a right to our strongest backing in its struggle against almost overwhelming odds. Calling as we must for the ending of this evil, is it good or useful to try to mend it? The evil is inherent in the principle, and no attempts at ameliorating any of its most glaringly oppressive details can make less offensive what is essentially abominable.

The exclusion of foreign women (who would simply change their names or places of occupation), official notices to the prostitutes of their "rights" (which would be hung up in a cupboard or behind a door), rules that no inmate must remain except of her own free will (a consent easily engineered), all these futile proposals are not only worthless but mischievous, for, by allaying public indignation or uneasiness, they prolong the life of a system for which destruction is the only remedy, and we cannot help suspecting that they often originate in quarters commercially interested. Many persons are supporting these proposals from the best of motives, just as they did in similar circumstances in India, only to find out later that their efforts had aggravated the evils which they thought to lessen; but as suffragists our course is clear. **We can hold no parley with, we will give no quarter to, so formidable, wily, and monstrous a foe.**



FRIDAY,  
JUNE 15  
1923.

# THE VOTE

ONE  
PENNY  
WEEKLY.

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

Name .....

Address .....

**THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn, W.C. 1.**

## REST AND HOLIDAYS.

**B**USY Women requiring Rest will find comfortable Board Residence at MISS TURNER'S, "Sea View," Victoria Rd., Brighton. Early Dinner. Tel. Brighton 1702

**H**UT CAMP in Sussex woods. Descriptive leaflet free.—NICHOLLS, Ballinger Grange, Great Missenden, Bucks.

**V**EGETARIAN GUEST HOUSE. Alt. 600 ft. Rest and Comfort amid beautiful scenery. Tennis. Motor. MRS. LUDLOW, The Briars, Crich, nr. Matlock.

**W**ESTWARD HO! (Bideford Station), North Devon. Rockingham, Vegetarian Guest House. South aspect, large sunny garden facing sea. Particulars, MISS FOLL.

**H**OMELY Country Cottage, Board-Residence. 2 guineas weekly. Quaint villages and South Downs. Near station and buses.—MISS WHEADON, Berwick, Sussex.

**L**OW GREEN HOUSE, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks. Board-Residence in country cottage. Bracing. Good centre. 2 miles station. Particulars, MISS SMITH.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

**F**ELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, June 17th. 3.15. Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Dearmer. 6.30. Miss Maude Royden. "Animal Week."

**Y**OUR Character and Capabilities delineated, with colours, jewels, etc., from handwriting, and date of birth. P.O. for 2/- and stamped addressed envelope to Miss Adams, Box 2, 92, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

**C**ONVINCED Feminist (Practising Midwife) books lecturing engagements.—GATTY, 30 Retreat Place, Hackney

**M**ISS NICHOLAS, ex-Transport Driver. R.A.F. Landaulette Car for hire. Tel. Hampstead 8341. Private address: 3, Christchurch Road, Hampstead.

**F**OR SALE, with or without Furniture, Freehold House—13 rooms and garden, in S.W. suburb. Suitable for Boarding-house.—"R.T.," c/o THE VOTE.

## REST AND HOLIDAYS.

**D**EAN FOREST. Severn-Wye Valleys. Beautiful Holiday Home. (600 ft. up). Sixty rooms; five acres; billiards; tennis; croquet; golf; motors; garage. Board-Residence, 47s. 6d. to 63s.—Prospectus, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

**N**EW THOUGHT FELLOWSHIP HOME, Highcliffe-on-Sea. Proprietor: W. S. Hooper. Own grounds, 13 acres; sun baths; lectures; tennis; concerts.—Write Prospectus.

**G**UERNSEY. To Let, furnished, Round Hut, beautifully situated, sea, golf links within two minutes.—THOME, Grande Rocque, Guernsey.

**T**HE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12, Cavendish Place. Entrance fee in abeyance *pro tem*. Town Members £5 5s.; Country and Professional £4 4s.

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

**H**OME School on Progressive Thought Lines; Large Garden; Cricket Field; Sea Bathing; Small Classes; Special care given to backward and delicate girls; Coaching for advanced pupils. Principal: MISS RICHARDSON, B.A.

## LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR NEXT PRINTING ORDER!

Visiting Cards, Addressed Stationery, Billheads, Circulars and Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

We know we can please you, and you will be helping the "VOTE."

**THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,**  
144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

## Suffrage Health Food Stores,

231-233, THE ARCADE, LINTHORPE ROAD,  
MIDDLESBROUGH.

## ALL VEGETARIAN SPECIALITIES STOCKED

Food Reformers experiencing any difficulty in obtaining Health Foods in their districts are invited to send for Price List. Orders over £1 carriage paid.

Manageress: Mrs. E. A. WALLACE.

## Membership Application Form.

To be returned to The Secretary, 144, High Holborn.

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, 1s.