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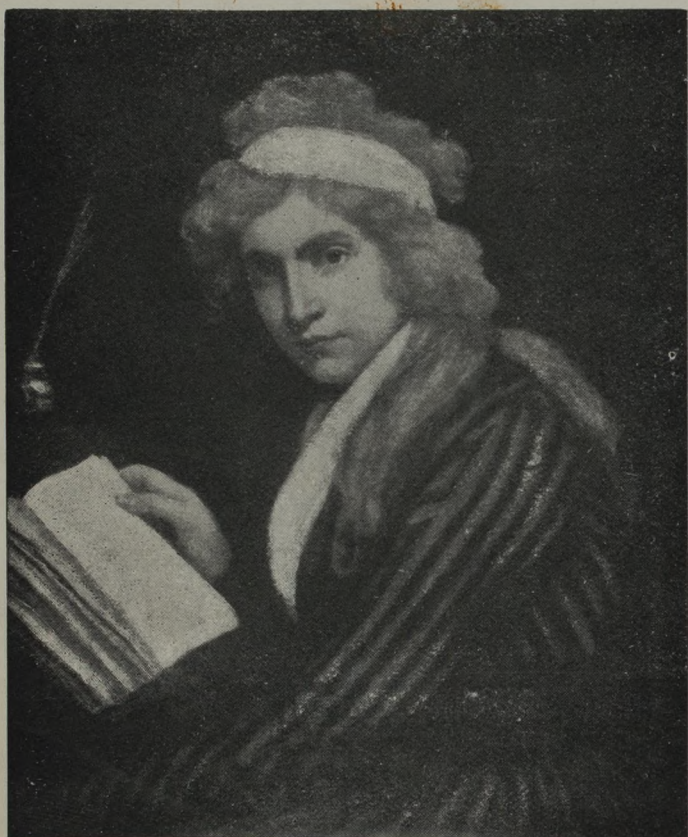
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(not present  
1909)

*International Woman Suffrage Alliance.  
Quinquennial Congress.*

# PROGRAMME

April 27th, 1909



MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT.  
*Born April 27th, 1759.*



WOMEN'S  
TRADES AND  
PROFESSIONS



PROCESSION to ALBERT HALL

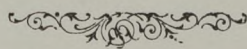
GREAT MEETING

in favour of

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

# ALBERT HALL MEETING

Tuesday, April 27th, at 8 p.m.



ORGANISED BY THE  
LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

On the occasion of the first visit of  
The International Women's Suffrage Alliance  
to England

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Mrs. FAWCETT, LL.D., in the Chair

*Speakers :*

Mrs. Chapman Catt  
Dr. Anna Shaw      Mrs. Philip Snowden  
Miss Frances Sterling  
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.

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Madame MARIE BREMA

Miss KATHLEEN ROBINSON, Organ      Miss MUKLE, Cornet

have kindly consented to take part



**PRICE SIXPENCE.**

## Programme

1. ORGAN SOLO - - - MISS ROBINSON
2. SPEECH - - - MRS. FAWCETT
3. SPEECH - - - MRS. CHAPMAN CATT
4. PAGEANT OF WOMEN'S TRADES AND PROFESSIONS  
During the entry of the 1,000 professional and industrial women the organ will play the Guild Music from the "Meistersingers."
5. SOLO - - - MADAME MARIE BREMA  
Song for the International Alliance
6. RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.  
"That this Meeting, representative of the Women's Suffrage Movement in twenty-one countries of Europe, Australasia and America, records its satisfaction with the progress of Women's Enfranchisement, and is confident that rapid and complete success awaits it in the near future."
7. RESOLUTION SECONDED BY MISS FRANCES STERLING
8. COLLECTION  
During which new Suffrage Songs to popular tunes will be sung, lead by MISS MUKLE (Cornet) and a choir of ladies.
9. RESOLUTION SUPPORTED BY MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN
10. RESOLUTION SUPPORTED BY DR. ANNA SHAW

*God save the King*

# Pageant of Women's Trades and Professions.



## BLOCK I. *Entering the Hall by gangway M.*

### **Farmers**

Women Farmers have to pay heavy rates and taxes, they are employers of labour, and are especially interested in such questions as "tariff reform," railway rates, adulteration acts, inspection of cow sheds and dairies, small holdings, etc.

### **Bee Keepers**

### **Market Gardeners**

### **Flower Gardeners**

Since her professional life brings the woman gardener into constant touch with political and economic problems—notably those connected with labour and the land—her enfranchisement would result in greatly increasing the sphere of influence open to her.

### **Jam Makers**

The conditions of work for women in jam factories vary greatly in comfort, but are generally hard, and in some places actually injurious. The wheeling of heavy trucks, carrying of heavy trays, and stacking up of heavy jars by quite young girls may easily cause them life-long harm; and when proper precautions are not taken there is a risk of getting badly scalded with boiling jam. Wages are almost always very low and the work alternates between slackness and severe pressure.

### **Sweet Makers**

The making of sweets used in some branches to be very unhealthy, *i.e.*, in "starch work," as the moulding of shaped sweets in beds of white powder was called. In some places, however, a better method is now employed and it is no longer so usual to see the hair, faces and clothes of young girls thickly powdered with fine sticky dust. The trade is less irregular than jam making—with which it is frequently associated—but the rates of pay are much the same. The average wages (at piece rates) in a large sweet factory of which the payments were examined worked out at between 7/- and 7/6 a week.

### Waitresses in Restaurants

Long hours and poor pay are the general lot of attendants at restaurants. Generally they have to provide aprons, caps, etc., of a special fashion and to pay for the washing of these. In some places they are still compelled to pay for all breakages, however little they may be responsible; and in some they have to endure the impertinent—sometimes even the offensive—conversation of customers. Only where the objectionable system of “tips” prevails can a woman hope to earn more than a mere subsistence as a waitress.

### Cigar and Cigarette Makers

The hours of cigar and cigarette-makers are long, 8—8, with one hour for dinner and half-an-hour for tea. The work is easy and therefore the trade is over-crowded and there are long periods of slackness. The work is very arduous, the workers being obliged to make cases at home after their day's work, since they are paid by the piece and must get through all they can in the factory.

### Housewives

There are 5,700,000 married women, that is, nearly half the female population over 15. Marriage is the most extensively followed occupation and one of the hardest. The hours are unlimited, the work often carried on under over-crowded and insanitary conditions and includes the practice of many and varied trades. Yet married women's contribution to the national wealth is often overlooked, because they receive no direct money wages. Their power of securing the right conditions of child-birth and family life are left dependent on their husbands' wages, employment, health and character. The laws of parentage, divorce and many relating to property are unjust to women.

With married women, as housewives, lies the “basket power,” and in the organised Consumers' movement—Co-operation—they hold an important place. The Women's Co-operative Guild, members of which compose this group, is the Co-operative housewife's organisation, which consists of 520 Branches and 26,000 members.

### The Household.

It is not too much to say that the well-being of the whole social body rests on the efficiency of those who serve our households. Wholesome food and domestic cleanliness, the two prime necessities of healthy human existence, are committed to their charge, and the various and fatiguing duties involved in the efficient performance of their work call for an amount of intelligence and training too often over-looked by those who profit by them.



## BLOCK II. *Entering the Hall by gangway L.*

### Painters

Two women have borne the coveted title of R.A., Angelica Kaufmann and Mary Moser, but though England has had many celebrated women painters since that date there have been no more R.A.'s. The men of the profession decided in Council that such distinctions as the title of Academician, independently of merit, should be exclusively reserved for their own sex.

### Sculptors.

Whereas painting has always been considered a womanly occupation, sculpture has only of recent years been open to women students. Both in London and Paris a great number now attend the modelling schools, and every Academy Exhibition gives the public an opportunity of admiring the skill of our women sculptors.

### House Decorators

“Why,” it may well be asked, “are there no women architects?” Is it likely that the F.R.I.B.A. would be wholly unattainable by the sex that has succeeded in writing after a feminine name every accessible letter, were those letters not pronounced to be of male gender only?

Possibly our British architects fear that the “practical animal,” if not headed off, might deal even too effectually with the knotty problems of cupboards, larders and water-taps.

We have, at any rate, in our midst, a growing and very competent army of women house decorators.

### Glass Workers

Glass Painting has of late years received a great impetus in this country, and women are taking their part with men in the front ranks of the new movement; though it is probable that twenty years ago there was not among artists a single woman glass painter. For many years, however, women have been employed in the lower and ill-paid branches of this industry.

### Wood Carvers

Wood Carving is now studied and pursued by many women in London and elsewhere. It still remains, however, a somewhat “close” trade, in which it is difficult for competent women, by reason of their sex, to obtain remunerative employment.

### Jewellers

Artistic Jewellery is now a very favourite occupation for women in which they pursue with much success and find remunerative. In the lower paid branches of commercial jewellery great numbers of women are employed in Birmingham and other towns.

### Embroiderers

England was celebrated through Europe for her splendid and individual school of needlework from very early times, and her daughters of the present century are still mindful of their birthright.

### Photographers

Photography (especially operating, working up, retouching and printing) tends more and more to become a profession for women, both as employers and employees. It offers a wide field for artistic skill, the manipulation of draperies and the sympathetic management of children (many ladies prefer a woman photographer). Artistic taste, business ability and a year's training are essentials for success. Employees earn from £1 to £2 a week. Women employers suffer “taxation without representation.”

### Pottery Painters

More than one-third of the workers are women, who number over 21,000. In the words of a worker, "the trade all through is a hard and unhealthy one." The chief dangers to health are dust, lead poisoning and the lifting of heavy weights. Wages are low, ranging from 7/- upwards for workers over eighteen, a very few earning £1. The most unhealthy processes are those in which lead is used, and in spite of Special Rules, the continued cases of poisoning show that the only remedy is to do away with the use of lead altogether. The hours of work vary from eight to nine-and-a-half a day, excluding meal times.

### Florists

The florists' trade, in which the vast majority of workers are women, is likely to be soon interfered with by legislation which will bring it under the Factory Acts. This will make it illegal for women florists to do night work, and also to work both in the shop and out of it on the same day. Doubtless the framers of the Bill see many advantages in it, but it is surely most unjust to legislate in a way that vitally affects the interests of many thousand workers while they are still voteless, and thus unable to express effectively their own wishes.

### Fashion Designers

Fashion Designers are generally men. The women's part in this great commercial industry is the usual one; she does the laborious and ill-paid business of drawing in detail for reproduction the various fashions, monstrous and otherwise, sketched and devised by some man.

There is a great deal of money in the business, and a man usually pockets it; a great deal of wearisome labour, women usually carry it through.

### Dress Makers

In skill, in speed and in rates of pay there are immense variations to be found in this trade. A few West End workers make fairly good incomes; but many even of competent "full hands" receive but 18/- a week, and there are many slack weeks in London. Provincial or suburban employers pay at lower rates; and probably the whole trade is suffering from the growing custom of teaching a girl only one branch, so that she becomes no longer a dress-maker, but a bodice-hand, a skirt-hand or a sleeve-hand.

### Milliners

This is peculiarly a woman's trade. With very few exceptions the heads and employees are women. Consequently we have a number of intelligent capable business women adding to the wealth of the nation and employing large numbers of hands.

A distinct line must be drawn between the wages and conditions of women employed in millinery establishments and those employed in millinery factories.

In the former the average wage for a good hand is £2 per week. This would entitle a large number of working women to either the residential or lodgers' vote and they would be well able to understand the needs of their less fortunate sisters employed in the millinery factories.

## BLOCK III. *Entering the Hall by gangway K.*

### Chain Makers

For more than a generation public opinion has been called to the plight of the outworkers in the Chain Making trade at Cradley Heath. Despite that, the women chain makers are probably the most sweated skilled workers in the world. The women work at their own forges. The material for the chains they obtain from a middleman, and carry from his premises iron weighing in many cases more than 1 cwt. This they proceed to make into chains up to one inch in thickness. Some of them work with an energy that is demoniac and sustain their activity for twelve, thirteen or more hours per day. The most energetic will earn 7/- or 8/- a week: the vast majority much less, and net wages (they have to pay for the coal they use out of their earnings) of 3/6, 4/- and 4/6 are quite common for a week's work of sixty or more hours.

### Pit Brow Women

Girl labour on the surface of mines is extensive in Lancashire and in Scotland. The work is thoroughly unsuitable to women, being laborious and carried on in an enveloping dust which gets into the throat and causes an intense thirst. The dust, too, gets into the skin and in a little while blackens the fairest face.

The women are lightly clad and have to bear the extremes of rain and cold.

For this arduous and unpleasant work, carried on in an atmosphere of crude and unpleasant jest, the wage is beggarly. The women will earn from 1/3 to 2/- a day, 1/8 being about the average. The working hours are nine-and-a-half per day, so that the wage is little more than 2d. an hour. Making allowance for short time, the women will probably not average more than 6/9 to 7/- a week, and they could not live at all if they were not subsidised by their male relatives, most of whom also work in the mine.

### Cotton Operatives

#### (a) Weavers

#### (b) Spinners

This is the trade in which the largest number of women work, outnumbering men by 110,000. There are 332,784 women operatives, of whom 141,258 are under 20, owing to the employment of Half-timers. The women are strongly organised, the Cotton Trade Unions containing about 96,000 women to about 69,000 men. Wages are better than in other women's trades. Of the Weavers whose wages are given in the recent Report on the Textile Trades, nearly two-thirds are earning over £1 a week, and the average wage is 21/10. More than half the Card Room workers (Frame Tenters) earn from 17/- to 21/-, the average wage being 19/4, while Ring Spinners, the least organised part of the Trade, average 14/9 a week. Work in several departments has to be carried on in great heat and damp, rendering the workers liable to consumption. In no trade has machinery been more developed and speeded-up. It is here that we find the evils of driving and overstrain most marked and a reduction in hours most needed.

### Silk Workers

In the Silk industry there are 31,811 women, nearly twice the number of men workers. In the manufacture of sewing silk, many of the workers stand from 6.30 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. (one-and-a-half hours off for meals) in stooping positions over their machines; others sit in a still more unhealthy cramping position, which tends to produce consumption. The reforms needed are: shorter hours, seats for workers when "all their ends are running," and more women factory inspectors.

### Tailoresses

The Tailoring trade is arduous by reason of its long hours, 8—8, with one-and-a-half hours for meals. It is extremely monotonous, giving very little scope for special skill or imagination. The conditions of work in mixed work-shops are often very distasteful to women workers. The maximum wage is 4/6 per day for highly skilled workers who can do buttonholes. The work can only be considered at all regular during seven months of the year; during the other five months, the workers can only reckon on getting odd days' work.

### Machinists

This group is representative of a multitude of women workers engaged in various branches of machine work, *viz.*, mantles, costumes, blouses, shirts, under-clothing, children's garments, collars, and others too numerous to mention, whose hours are long and labour arduous, with little time for recreation or self-improvement; their voteless, unrepresented condition leaves them at the mercy of a heartless business world ever ready to exploit their unprotected labour.

### Boot and Shoe Workers

There are 46,141 women employed in the Boot and Shoe trade, a fifth of the total number. Machinery is being more and more introduced, and the speeding-up of work is continually increasing the strain on the workers and the liability to accidents. This makes the shortening of hours an urgent reform. Women Trade Unionists number about 1,500. At Leicester, by their efforts, a great injustice has just been remedied. The Arbitration Board has been forced to recognise that the claims of women as regards wages and disputes should receive the same attention as those of men.

Good workers in good firms can make from 20/- to 30/- per week, but women are to be found under some conditions working for 7/-. The workers in this group come chiefly from the Equity Co-operative Bootworks, where wages and hours are both up to a high standard.

### Felt Hat Makers

12,585 women are employed in this trade, being considerably more than a third of the total number of workers. Men shape the hats, and women line and trim them. "The bowler hats, they are bad," says a worker, "if only men knew how hard they are to do." Hours are longer than in textile trades, amounting sometimes to fifty-nine a week; where shorter hours are worked the women often take back work to do at home. Heat and steam are serious evils.

In the principal district, round Manchester, nearly 3,000 are in the Union. The

wages vary from 12/- to 16/- per week. The workers sit at their work, and one of them writes, "I sometimes pretend I am a judge sentencing the girl opposite me to sit on a block of wood, 20in. by 14in., with her feet on another, for twenty years. I say talk about Pillar Saints, *we* are Buffet Saints."

### Straw Hat Makers

14,900 women are employed in this trade, far out-numbering the men, of whom there are only 3,400. The workers are quite unorganised and the trade is a seasonal one.

### Hosiery Workers

The number of women Hosiery workers is 30,887, exceeding the number of men by 12,000. In the Leicester district, 800 or 900 are in their Trade Union, which contains more women than men. The machines are very delicate, requiring highly skilled workers. In Leicester, the usual wages range from 12/- to £1 per week, and a fair number earn from £1 to 26/-. But in Nottingham and Derby districts, where Trade Unionism is weak, wages are much lower. The usual hours are fifty-four a week.

In a well-managed hosiery factory, the conditions of work are satisfactory. But the speeding-up of machinery calls for shorter hours, and better ventilation and light are needed.

### Artificial Flower Making

This trade in London has one distinct advantage; it has no slack season. Flowers are made during half the year, and when the decorations suitable to summer hats are no longer required the flower makers turn their attention to feathers and other trimmings for the winter. Whereas the beginners are very poorly paid, skilful flower makers can earn a good living, and many enjoy this charming work.

### Furriers

Large numbers of women are employed as furriers. The labour of preparing the valuable furs worn by the rich ladies of London is hard and poorly paid. The particles of fur fill the atmosphere in the rooms where they work, and are breathed in by the furriers, often causing consumption and other forms of serious illness. This trade, unfortunately, supplies little or no work during the winter.

### Machine Lace Makers

There are a great many women and girls employed in the machine-made lace trade, and on the whole they are comparatively well paid. All the carding and mending, clipping and scalloping is done by them. Much of the latter is done in the homes and in some streets women may be seen sitting at their doors in summer, or even outside on the pavement, working on bundles of lace. Home work is a great boon to many women, who cannot leave their babies and young children to go into the factories.

### Pillow Lace Makers

Pillow lace is largely made in Buckinghamshire, and in cases where the lace workers belong to one of the Lace Associations they are fairly paid. With home workers lace-making may rank as a sweated industry, as it frequently happens that the women can only dispose of their work to a local tradesman, who will perhaps, offering them half the value, induce them to take that sum even in goods instead of money. The lace workers are mostly old, and some of the finest work is done by women over eighty.

### Laundresses

The special grievance of the laundress is her exclusion from the regularity of hours fixed by the Factory Acts for most workers. In her case these hours may vary on different days and be differently arranged in different workplaces. Effective inspection is thus rendered difficult and excessive stretches of work are often enforced in defiance of the law. The public who refuse to send their clothes to the laundry on other than the early days of the week are primarily to blame and a little pressure upon customers might be very salutary.

### Shop Assistants

Shop assistants, unlike most workers, are still obliged to live on their employers' premises. No home life and often no privacy is theirs; they are often subjected to arbitrary regulations and to many fines. Men who "live in" and thereby lose the right to a vote, are little, if at all, better off than women. But of late years a strong trade union, open to men and women equally and including many women, has been formed, and has a Member of Parliament who especially represents the interests of shop assistants.



## BLOCK IV. *Entering the Hall by gangway J.*

### Writers

Of her women-writers England has just reason to be proud. Literature has never been under the ban, applied to so many other professions, of being unsuitable for women, and the result is shown in the list of eminent women whose names are a household word. But while their works have influenced and delighted successive generations, they themselves have not been held worthy to have a voice in dealing with those social problems which the bent of their genius has so eminently fitted them to understand.

### Journalists

Journalism is one of the least progressive professions for women. Editors and proprietors are conservative where the employment of women is concerned, and at the present moment, with perhaps two exceptions, no woman on the inside

staff of a London daily has secured a good and remunerative position. This too, after many years of faithful service, backed in some instances by a university education and degree.

There are many women who earn a good livelihood by writing on dress, doing shop notices, and supplying society news, but these are outside the true sphere of journalism. The best phase of journalism for women lies in the special article and magazine work of the free-lance pen, but even here the competition is keen. Woman's real fight to secure a foothold in the genuine ranks of journalism has not commenced, yet the fact that some have succeeded will encourage others to go on.

### Secretaries

Women Secretaries are of four kinds: Private, Office, Research, and Secretaries of Political, Religious, or Philanthropic Societies.

Salaries vary from £60 to £150 non-resident. Secretaryships of large institutions are still by custom often held by men, while, as in the case of those connected with the education of girls, or with sick-nursing, the appointment of a woman would be appropriate. The profession is peculiarly suited to women, and their status in it needs fuller recognition.

### Typists and Shorthand Writers Clerks

Women Shorthand Writers and Typists suffer from the disability of their sex to exercise the franchise in the following ways. Their sphere is generally limited to the less responsible and more mechanical posts and they have not an equal chance with men of rising to positions of dignity and importance; often, although they are entrusted with strictly private and confidential work, they receive equal remuneration with the merest mechanical copyist; in many offices, the women, unlike the men, are allotted no payment for overtime.

### Indexers

Many a good book has lost half its value to the student for want of an index. It must not be imagined, as the uninitiated appear to do, that an index grows naturally at the end of a book. Many educated women have taken up indexing as a profession, in fact the work seems specially adapted to women.

### Printers

In the census of 1901 about 9,600 were entered as printers (besides 1,000 lithographers), most of whom were probably compositors, and of the whole number not 2,000 were above twenty years old—a fact that should be remembered where women are declared to be inferior as compositors to men. At twenty hardly any man has yet become a good printer. It is natural enough that workers so young should be employed but little upon those branches of the trade where special speed, skill or judgment are required. The few women who remain at work sometimes equal any man in these qualities.

### Bookbinders

Bookbinding, though a thoroughly suitable occupation for women, is almost a "close" trade. It is nearly impossible for a woman to get any training in it unless she can pay a very heavy fee, and when she is trained the work is not remunerative. The number of women engaged in producing beautiful and artistic bookbinding is, however, increasing.



### Bookfolding

The census of 1907 gives the number of women working in this trade as over 19,000, of whom over 12,000 were between 15 and 25 years old. Most of these women would be folders and sewers, *i.e.*, would fold sheets into page form and fasten together groups of pages either by hand or by machine. Wages for a capable worker would average from 10/- to 16/- weekly; but in some work-places there is much slack time.

### Public Speakers

Public Speakers are engaged to speak in support of every party and of every cause; at every election the voice of women is heard pressing on the electors the arguments in favour of the views of the different candidates, and the value of their co-operation is amply testified by the number of women's political societies that have been formed and maintained for party purposes. Yet women themselves have no votes. They are held competent to form the opinions of electors, and incompetent to give effect to their own.

### Actresses

#### Singers

Actresses and Singers are in the happy position of being on an absolutely equal footing with the men in the same professions. No woman is disqualified by sex from rising to the highest rank in these professions, and the great actresses and singers, whose fame equals that of the greatest among the men, show what can be achieved by women where they are given a fair field and no favour.

### Musicians

Among instrumental musicians, pianoforte players and solo players of stringed instruments have succeeded in making their way; but orchestral players are still struggling against the professional jealousy of men. There is no such thing as a mixed orchestra; the harp is the only instrument which a woman is allowed to play in an orchestra and to play on equal terms with the men. At the Royal College of Music scholarships for wind instrumentalists are reserved for "males only," although the competence of women is proved by the fact that with the cornet, the trumpet and the flute women have obtained scholarships at the Royal Academy of Music, which makes no invidious distinctions of sex.



## BLOCK V. *Entering the Hall by gangway H.*

### Doctors and Surgeons

Of the 553 registered medical women residing in the United Kingdom, 538 have declared themselves in favour of women's suffrage, and only 15 against. They claim that in the course of their work they come into contact with many classes of women, and have special opportunities for realising the disabilities which attach to the lack of effective representation.

The body of medical women are taxpayers and graduates of Universities; the

majority of them therefore possess a double qualification for the exercise of the franchise—the property qualification and the University graduate's qualification.

While as women they are debarred from exercising the elementary right of citizenship, as doctors they possess the legal power to sign certificates of insanity which deprive men of their right to vote.

### Nurses

Trained Nurses want the vote because its possession would give them a direct influence upon legislation connected with many matters with which they are brought into intimate contact in the course of their work.

They desire the regulation of their own profession by law, under a central authority, appointed by the State, on which they themselves have adequate representation.

No class of workers realises more keenly the necessity for legislation in the direction of social reform. The housing of the working classes, unemployment, education, the feeding of school children, infant mortality, the conditions of women's labour, the mother's share in the control of her child, sweated industries, and many other matters, confront trained nurses daily in the course of their work, and they desire the opportunity of giving effect to their views on these important subjects by the exercise of the Parliamentary Franchise.

### Midwives

Experience shows that without a vote the views of women are not considered in the making of the laws that concern them. The Midwives Act is an example of this. There are 26,000 midwives on the roll, but they are not allowed to select one of their number to represent them on the Central Midwives Board. Instead, they are obliged to appoint a Registered Medical Practitioner.

### Pharmacy

Pharmacy as a profession for women, in spite of the fact that the first woman chemist qualified in 1869, is still in its infancy.

There are, roughly speaking, 200 qualified women chemists engaged in public institutions, in the laboratories and factories of manufacturing houses, and a small number have businesses of their own.

The salaries paid to women compare favourably with those of men.

It is worthy of note that the Pereira medal, "the blue riband" of Pharmacy, has been won by a woman.

### Sanitary Inspectors

Sanitary Inspectors enforce the Sanitary Laws dealing with the home and workshop but have no voice in making or amending them. They are ever at the service of the public to ensure its health and comfort, but their hands are manacled; they share the work and responsibility with men inspectors, but their politically unequal position as women is reflected in their smaller salaries. They uphold justice and ask no less.

## Physical Training

Women were the first in England to look upon this subject from a scientific point of view, to recognise its possibilities and to establish it upon a firm basis as a remunerative profession for educated people. Up to the present there has been little competition with men, who have not taken it up from the educational point of view, and it is one of the few professions of which women have had almost sole monopoly. Now, however, men are coming into the field demanding higher salaries for the same work and possessing at present far inferior qualifications.

## Teachers

### (a) Higher Education

Women have the same opportunities as men of obtaining a sound education. The class lists of the Universities show that they make as good a use of those opportunities as men. Yet at Oxford and Cambridge they are refused degrees and are debarred from taking a responsible part in the development of Higher Education. Women share with men the task of teaching the young and of administering the education of the country; yet they have no vote and therefore no voice in educational legislation.

### (b) Elementary Education

16,000 trained and certificated teachers are employed by the London County Council, 12,500 of whom are women. In spite of their admitted importance in the teaching profession, they are in every case in receipt of much smaller salaries than the men. The ordinary Assistant Mistress in London receives a minimum salary of £90 and a maximum of £150, while the scale for men is minimum £100 and maximum £200. A Head Mistress in the ordinary Elementary School, Grade II, receives a salary of £150, rising to £300 as a maximum in a Grade III. school. A Head Master in similar positions receives £200, rising to a maximum of £400.

Small Education Authorities employ married school masters to teach in their small mixed schools, the wife teaching the infants and needlework; this as a rule is a joint appointment and the wife receives no separate salary; other Authorities have recently given notice to their married mistresses that their services will not be required after a certain date (this year), this also with the sanction of the Board of Education *on educational grounds*.

### (c) Kindergarten

The number of Kindergarten teachers is increasing every year, and the profession now, very properly, lies almost entirely in the hands of women. The Froebel Society of Great Britain and Ireland has a membership of over 1,700, while the number of teachers holding the National Froebel Union Certificate amounts to about 6,000.

These teachers do not specialise in any one subject, but must have received an all-round education fitting them to teach all subjects desirable for young children. For this reason, the training needed by Kindergarten teachers is more than twice as long as that required by secondary teachers of older children.

# SONGS



*The Audience is requested to join the Choir in singing the chorus of the first song, and the whole of the others.*

## INTERNATIONAL SONG

*Air—Land of Hope and Glory (Elgar)*

HARK! hark! what sound assaults the ear,  
Borne through the fading night?  
Voice answers voice, till loud and clear  
Ring out the chords of might.  
'Tis we who call from land to land,  
From haunts of ancient fame.  
The Women's plea who shall withstand,  
When freedom is our claim?

Nearer still and nearer to our glorious goal  
March we on together with united soul;  
North with South is banded, East and West  
as one  
Hail the dawn of freedom, the rising of  
the sun.

From gay triumphant lands of heat,  
From strong white mountains cold,  
Behold now all their women meet,  
The New World and the Old.  
Whate'er our race or country be,  
This day we hold it good  
To have one watchword, Liberty,  
One nation, Womanhood.

Nearer still and nearer to our glorious goal,  
March we on together with united soul;  
North with South is banded, East and West  
as one  
Hail the dawn of freedom, the rising  
the sun.

J. M. S.

## SONGS SUNG DURING THE COLLECTION.

*Air—Rule Britanni*

WHEN Britain first at Heaven's command  
Arose from out the azure main,  
This was the charter of the land,  
And guardian angels sang this strain:  
Rule Britannia! Britannia rules the waves,  
Britons never shall be slaves.

Ay, thus the sacred charter runs,  
But vain the source of all our pride,  
Freedom, the birthright of her sons,  
To Britain's daughters is denied.  
Hark Britannia! You who rule the waves,  
Half your children crying, "We are slaves!"

Shall they who bear the lordly race  
That heads the march of Liberty,  
Beneath her banner find no place,  
The mothers, wives and daughters of the free.  
Rule Britannia! But as you rule the waves,  
Behold how all your women still are slaves.

Then, Britons, rise and right the wrong  
That stains the lustre of your shield,  
Justice, the glory of the strong,  
Confront our foes, and make them yield.  
Rule Britannia! Britannia rules the waves,  
Britons never will be slaves.

J. M. S.

*Air—Come Lasses and Lads*

COME lasses and lads, get rid of your fads,  
And away to the polling hie,  
For every fair has a stake in there,  
The same as you or I.  
And Molly shall go with Hal,  
And Jacky shall have his Jill,  
*Bis* { To vote it, vote it, vote it, vote it,  
Vote it as they will.

Says Sue, I'm true blue, and pray what are you?  
I'm red as a poppy, says Nan.  
Ould Oirland for me, says Norah Machree,  
And Poll's for the Labour man.  
Then every lass steps out  
For what she most requires,  
*Bis* { And puts her cross to her favourite boss  
Just as her heart desires.

You're out, says Tib; not I, says Lib,  
I'll to the country go;  
Yes, yes, says Con, we'll see anon  
If they want you, ay or no.  
Then every lass began  
To take her side, and then,  
*Bis* { They voted, voted, voted, voted,  
Voted with the men.

So after a season 'twas plain there's no reason,  
Why Emmy and Jenny and Kate, [can,  
And Milly and Fan, shouldn't do what they  
To get what they want from the State.  
And Sandy and Taffy and Pat  
And Richard and Robin and Hugh,  
*Bis* { All filled up their glasses, with "Here's to  
the lasses,  
Who struggled for votes for you."

J. M. S.

## SONG FOR THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

*Air—Hope the Hermit*

*She.* WHEN we are man and wife, dear John,  
We'll share each joy and pain,  
And hand in hand we'll journey on,  
Through sunshine and through rain.  
*He.* Oh no! not hand in hand, my dear,  
You'll follow a little behind,  
*Bis* { And on your back you'll carry a pack  
Of odd jobs I shall find.

*She.* When we are man and wife, dear John,  
My very best I'll do  
My wits to train, and use my brain,  
And grow as wise as you.  
*He.* No, no, my love, though great your charm,  
Your reasoning powers are small;  
*Bis* { To what I say, attention pay,  
And you really needn't think at all.

*She.* When we are man and wife, dear John,  
With children by our side,  
We'll train them up good citizens,  
To be our joy and pride.  
*He.* Oh no! you'll rock the cradle, dear,  
And dandle them upon your knee,  
*Bis* { But when they grow to seven or so,  
They'll not belong to you, but me.

*She.* When we are man and wife, dear John,  
It almost seems as though  
As years elapse, I shall perhaps  
Find life a trifle slow.  
*He.* What, slow! Why surely you forget  
That Home is every woman's sphere.  
*Bis* { With me to please, my cares to ease,  
What *can* you wish for more, my dear?

J. M. S.

PLEASE JOIN TO-NIGHT.

## London Society for Women's Suffrage.

(NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES).

*President:* THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.*Hon. Treasurer:*  
MISS MCKEE.*Secretary:*  
MISS P. STRACHEY.*Chairman of Committee:*  
MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.*Offices:*  
58, VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W.**POLICY.**

THIS Society demands the vote for women on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men.  
It pursues this object by every constitutional means in its power.  
It has no party.  
At elections, it supports the candidate, to whatever party he may belong, who declares himself the best friend to the cause of women. Where all the candidates are equally favourable or equally unfavourable, it takes no sides.  
It appeals to the electors to exact a public pledge from the candidates, and to support the cause of justice at the poll.  
It appeals to voteless women to unite in demanding this great reform.  
It appeals to every one, man or woman, to make the Members of Parliament feel that the country has spoken.

**MEMBERSHIP FORM.**

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*President* THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.*Secretary:* MISS P. STRACHEY.*Hon. Treasurer:* MISS MCKEE.*Offices:* 58, VICTORIA STREET,  
WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.*Date* \_\_\_\_\_

I desire to become a Member of the London Society for Women's Suffrage.

I herewith enclose { Cheque  
Postal Order for £ \_\_\_\_\_ s. \_\_\_\_\_ d., the amount of  
my Annual Subscription to the Funds of the Society.

*Name* { *Mrs., Miss, Esq.,*  
*or other Title* } \_\_\_\_\_*Address* \_\_\_\_\_