

THE VOTE,  
JUNE 16, 1922.  
ONE PENNY.

WOMEN TEACHERS AFTER THE WAR.

I.E.C.

# THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1922

**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.

WOMEN IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Interview with Mrs. Cottrell.

'OVERPAYMENT' OF WOMEN!

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT.

WOMEN AND PARLIAMENT.

WOMEN TEACHERS AFTER THE WAR. By I.E.C.

WOMEN IN THE CABLE ROOM. By M. B. Jamieson.

BOOK REVIEW. Aimée Gibbs, M.B.

## WOMEN IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

### Interview with Mrs. Cottrell.

Equality of the sexes has been one of the root principles of the Co-operative Movement since its earliest days, and within quite recent date this principle has not only blossomed, but borne remarkable fruit, in connection with certain achievements of prominent women members in the Movement.

For the first time in its long history, a woman, Miss Margaret Llewelyn Davies, presided over the Annual Co-operative Congress, held at Brighton last Whitsuntide, which was probably the largest and most representative gathering a woman has ever controlled. Miss Davies, it will be remembered, has had a career of distinguished service in the Co-operative Movement. For the greater part of its existence she was Secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guild, founded in 1883, and saw it grow from a tiny organisation to its present strength of about 800 branches, with close upon 50,000 members.

A woman Co-operator, Mrs. Eleanor Barton, has been definitely adopted as Prospective Parliamentary candidate for King's Norton, Worcestershire, whilst other Co-operative women have expressed their willingness to stand if a constituency can be found for them. Women are also

on the Central Board of the Co-operative Union, on the Board of the National Co-operative Publishing Society, on the Management and Educational Committees, and—crowning stroke of all—a woman councillor, Mrs.

Cottrell, of Birmingham, has recently been elected the first woman Director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Mrs. Cottrell, by the way, is no stranger to the Women's Freedom League. For many years she was a member of our Birmingham Branch, and in the old suffrage days her house became the local headquarters for members of the League.

Mrs. Despard has been amongst Mrs. Cottrell's visitors, as also Councillor Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P., in days when she was known only by the title of "Miss Schofield."

"My active interest in the Co-operative Movement was first aroused by the Women's Co-operative Guild," said Mrs. Cottrell to our representative. "I was made Secretary, then President of a local Branch, and from that came work in the wider field of Sectional and National Guild Committees. This included the teaching of women's classes in Co-operation and Citizenship.

"When the Co-operative Movement was first started



Photo by]

MRS. COTTRELL.

[Elliott & Fry.

its management was in the hands of men. Women, although the chief purchasers, took very little part in the administrative affairs of societies. For some years, too, the Women's Guild was not so anxious to help women to take office, as it was to instruct them in Co-operative principles. But, for a number of years now, the Guild has had a definite educational policy with the object of instructing and training working women to take their share of the responsibilities of office. The result has shown itself in an increasing number of women on the Educational and Business Committees of Co-operative Societies all over the country. Many more Co-operative women have also been placed on Boards of Guardians, Councils, and other Public Administrative bodies. There are now 267 women on Management Committees, and 970 on Educational Committees of Societies.

"But while many women have been elected to the Committees on local Societies, the number on National Committees is still very small. There is now only Mrs. Gasson, of the Southern Section, on the Central Board of the Co-operative Union, a society dealing chiefly with Education and Propaganda, Mrs. Barton on the Co-operative Publishing Society, and myself on the C.W.S. Board, but we are hoping that there will be others ere long.

"The C.W.S. Directorate comprises 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Manchester Area, 8 London, and 8 Newcastle. Our chief business is to provide the various distributive societies with the goods they have to sell. To this end we own factories for the production of Boots and Clothing, Furniture, Jam, Tobacco, Hardware, etc., and distributive departments employing altogether 48,520 people (Sept. 1921). We have also a number of Farms. Our total sales for 1921 were £96,555,336, and our Banking Department had a turnover of £627,831,192.

"My work, so far, is chiefly in connection with the Drapery Section and includes visiting the mills and factories where our cloth is woven and our garments made.

"My past experience on the Management Committee of Ten Acres Society, on the Consumers' Council, and Committees under the Profiteering Act, enquiring into the production of such things as hosiery, pottery, etc., is helpful to me. The possibilities of democratic control of industry presented by the Co-operative Movement, with the consequent up-lifting of the social standard of the masses of the people, urge one to use every endeavour to extend this voluntary system, which, although not perfect, is in my opinion the best that has yet been seen."

## ANOTHER BARRIER DOWN.

We are glad to see that the Royal Society of British Sculptors has decided to admit women as members. It was founded in 1904 for the promotion of the art of sculpture in the British Empire, and had decided to remove the bar against the membership of women, and to elect Lady Feodora Gleichen as its first woman member. She, however, died last February, before this honour was conferred upon her, and the Society has now decided to make her a posthumous member. It is true that there have not been many women sculptors, but the American, Harriet Hosmer (1830-1908), had a deserved reputation. Lady Scott is well known as a sculptor, especially for her statue of her husband, the explorer, in Waterloo Place. Most of us, when paying homage to Florence Nightingale, have wished that the statue on which we placed our floral tributes had been entrusted to a woman. That there have been so few women sculptors in the past is no reason why there should not be more in the future, and they will probably bring honour to the Royal Society of British Sculptors, which, by its decision to admit women as members, now comes into line with the Royal Academy, the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers, and, indeed, all the art institutions.

## "OVERPAYMENT" OF WOMEN!

The Select Committee on Estimates has just issued its second report on the estimates of the Board of Education. It states that the higher staff consists of 99 officials (readers of THE VOTE will not expect to find women among them), whose salary, including bonus, amounts to £101,459, as compared with the same number of officials in 1913-14, with a salary of £62,972. The executive and clerical staff in the Administrative Department has been increased from 876 in 1913-14, with a salary of £126,188, to 1,110, with a salary, including bonus, of £338,418. Other grades consisted in 1913-14 of 160 persons, with a salary of £11,535, as against 160 persons to-day, with a salary, including bonus, of £25,492. The Committee was informed that the Board hoped to effect some saving in the number of higher posts, but the Board promised nothing definite in regard to doing away with bonuses. The Committee pointed out that the staff of women inspectors had been increased by nine since last year, and their salaries had increased in the same period from £25,911 to £29,765. The Chief Woman Inspector received a salary of £950, rising to £1,000, with a bonus of, approximately, £300. With one or two exceptions, these salaries are stated to be much in advance of the general run of salaries received by women in the educational world. The women staff inspectors are now paid, including bonus, about £900, and, in the opinion of the Committee, these salaries could be reduced without injuring work. In 1913-14, the salary of the Chief Woman Inspector was £650, and the women inspectors received £200, rising by £15 to £400. As no comment was made with regard to the salaries of men inspectors, though various increases with additional bonus were mentioned, we consider that the Select Committee's pronouncement on women's salaries is most mischievous. What have the salaries paid to women in the educational world to do with the salaries paid by the Government to its Civil Servants, men or women? It is sheer impertinence on the part of the Committee to use the prevailing underpayment of women as an argument for the reduction of their salaries in Government Departments. What has become of the Government's agreement to place men and women on an equal footing in the Civil Service, with equal remuneration for similar work, if the Select Committee is allowed with impunity to mark women out for reductions in salaries, without at the same time passing similar strictures on the salaries of men in the same category? Women have fewer facilities for education than men, and fewer openings when they are educated. Surely, when they have proved, as they have done in the Civil Service, that they have the ability, and are willing to do any particular work equally well with men, they are entitled to equal remuneration! But the Select Committee invites the Government to employ blacklegs in its Education Department, by suggesting that women will do equally good work for less pay! We sincerely hope that our friends in the House of Commons will lose no time in asking the Government what their intentions are in regard to this proposed economy at the expense of women.

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## WOMEN AT HOME & ABROAD

### A Wise Appointment.

The Government of Uruguay has appointed Dr. Paulina Luisi as their official representative on the League of Nations Advisory Commission on the Traffic in Women and Children. Dr. Luisi is the leader of the movement in Latin America for the suppression of State Regulation of Vice, and the establishment of an Equal Moral Standard.

### Another Norwegian Woman M.P.

Miss Sara Christie, Alternate for Klingen, has been granted permission to take over her duties from March 18th, until further notice. Miss Christie has already acted as Alternate in the Norwegian Parliament.

### Swedish Married Women Doctors.

Swedish women doctors have appointed a Committee which has sent a petition to the Ministry of Justice, requesting that the teaching posts in the medical profession in Upsala, Lund, and the Caroline Institute in Stockholm, shall be opened to women on the same terms as men, and without regard as to whether the women are married or single.

### Woman Prize Winner.

The Council of the British Academy has awarded this year's Cromer Greek Prize of the value of £40, founded by the late Lord Cromer for an essay on a Greek subject, to Miss Lilian Chandler (University of Sheffield) for an essay on "Frontiers in Ancient Greece, with special reference to Attica." Miss Chandler, who held a studentship at the British School in Athens, is at present Classics Mistress at the Girls' Grammar School, Leigh (Lancs).

### Woman Liberal Candidate.

Mrs. Buchanan Alderton, magistrate and councillor of Colchester, has been invited to contest a Scottish constituency as an Independent Liberal. She is well known as a speaker on women's and educational subjects.

### Mrs. Booth's Appointment.

Mrs. Bramwell Booth has been appointed British Commissioner in command of the Salvation Army. The appointment is not intended to interfere with the special investigation which Mrs. Booth has been conducting in connection with training operations.

### A Peep into the Future.

A character new to the stage—the woman parson—was introduced last week in "The Stop-Gap," a play produced at the Aldwych by the Playwrights' Theatre, in conjunction with the authoress, Miss Florence N. H. Attack.

### South African Law Student.

Miss Gladys Steyn, daughter of the late President Steyn, is coming to England to study law in the Inner Temple, having passed the preliminary law examination at the Cape.

## WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

On Thursday of this week, Mr. William Graham, M.P., will head a deputation to Mr. Fisher, the Education Minister, consisting of other Members of Parliament and of past and present students of Newnham and Girton. It will be explained to Mr. Fisher that there is an urgent desire on the part of women that the Government should take steps to carry out the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities, admitting women to full membership. The deputation will include Major Hills, Mr. Acland, Mrs. Wintringham, Sir Samuel Hoare, and Mr. J. D. Gilbert.

Cambridge receives an annual grant of £30,000 of public money, and the Royal Commission has recommended that more money should be spent on the University—better pay for professorships, general improvements, and so on. If Parliament should adopt this recommendation in a Bill, then on the ground that it is public money that is being expended, both sexes should be represented at the University.

## THE BIRTHDAY FUND.

Many thanks to all our members and friends who sent their contributions before the Birthday Party. It is best to be in good time, but there is still another week in which you can send, and be included in the first Birthday list in THE VOTE.

There is much hard work before us that must be done. The Day Continuation Schools must be saved.

The Age of Consent must be raised to 18. Women candidates must be put into Parliament. Women must have equal franchise.

None of these pressing matters, nor any other reforms, can be carried to a triumphant issue, except by women and men united in societies for a common object.

Working alone, the best intellect and the strongest will is thrown away and powerless; but, welded into a League, we reinforce each other, and our influence is bounded only by our enthusiasm.

Organisation requires money; rent, salaries, postage, paper and ink, etc., must all be paid for regularly with contributions sent in by the women and men who have joined together to work for their country in the Women's Freedom League.

Every Branch or stalwart member is a pillar of the League, and it is also buttressed by many generous supporters.

Our effectiveness through the summer depends upon the success of the Birthday Fund; so it is worth a special effort to contribute as largely as you possibly can, and it is the essence of economy to keep your machinery at its highest pitch of efficiency rather than at a bare subsistence level.

In these difficult times you cannot afford to keep up the Central Organisation, and not to provide the comparatively small additional sum needed for organisers to go out and collect our scattered members into local Branches, each to become a centre of local activity and influence, and a source of strength to the whole body.

E. KNIGHT, Hon. Treas.

144 High Holborn, W.C.1.

## FAMILY ENDOWMENT.

The first of a series of three informal discussion meetings was held at the office of the Family Endowment Council, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W.1, on Friday, June 9th. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who opened the discussion, presented the case for Family Endowment, i.e., a method of providing for the children of the nation alternative to the present system, by which they are entirely dependent on the earnings of the head of the family. She said that wages were falling heavily, and there was a risk that the standard of life would be debased even below pre-war level, when an appalling proportion of the working people were living "in primary poverty." How was this to be prevented? Sir Josiah Stamp and Dr. Bowley had demonstrated that a redistribution of wealth between classes, even if pushed to the utmost possible limit, would not yield enough to make a really high standard possible. Apart altogether from the question of what portion of national wealth could be spent on wages, was the question of how that portion could be less wastefully and inequitably distributed than at present. Under the present wage system, the doctrine of "a living wage" was an absurdity, because it bore no relation to the facts. It was assumed that the "typical family" consisted of five persons, and that men's wages must suffice for the maintenance of such families. But, in fact, more than half the adult male wage earners had no dependent children, and 40 per cent. of the children at any one time belonged to families with more than three dependent children. Thus the system involved making provision for a vast army of phantoms, and letting the real children go short. Another objection to the present system was that it treated wife and children as mere accessories or appendages to men wage earners, without any share of their own in the nation's wealth.

The two succeeding lectures, on Thursdays, June 15th and 22nd, at 5 o'clock, will deal with alternative ways of adjusting the income of families to their needs.

## THE VOTE.

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### EDITORIAL.

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

## WOMEN AND PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has again reassembled. The Press predicts for it a dull time until the close of the Session. Rumours of an early General Election have for the moment died down, but are sure to revive before many weeks are over. An Irish crisis may precipitate matters, but in any case a General Election cannot in the nature of things be now very long delayed, and this is doubtless the reason why no bye-elections are being contested at present. We are constantly being asked, "How many women candidates will stand at the General Election?" We know of about twenty-four women Parliamentary candidates, and women of all parties must see to it that every effort is exerted to get them returned to Parliament. We know of others who would make splendid candidates, and first-rate Members of Parliament, but they are unable to stand, principally because of want of funds. The exchequers of local party organisations are, in the majority of cases, depleted, and unless the man or woman candidate can raise the necessary £600 or £800 for election expenses, he or she has little hope of being adopted as a prospective candidate. Very few suitable women candidates have this sum of money to spare for election purposes. Women, more especially members of women's organisations, know well the need for getting more women into the House of Commons. Our two women Members, aided by our men friends in Parliament, have made heroic efforts to represent women's interests, but their work would be infinitely more effective if there were a hundred such women in Parliament. It is quite safe to say that women's concerns are of no real importance in the eyes of the great majority of our present men representatives, and unless women can devise some means of bringing greater pressure to bear upon Members and the Government than they now exert, their affairs will continue to be given a low place in the programmes of the Government and of the parties. We know from long experience that election pledges to women count for little, once the average member has taken his seat. The only safe course for women, therefore, is to secure the return of suitable women to Parliament, who can be trusted to keep their pledges to work for the equality of women in Parliament. Whatever their party, this will not prevent women from keeping their pledges to their other constituents. The election of women to Parliament is the best investment women who are keen on reforms can make at the present time. To get suitable women into Parliament is one of the first objects of the Women's Freedom League. We have a special fund for this, but we can only attain our object if every member is prepared to pay for her principles, and contribute her share to this fund. Women candidates must have adequate support if they are to get returned, both in money and in work. The Women's Freedom League asks for both—donations and assistance in work for the return of suitable women Parliamentary candidates at the next General Election. Promises of both should be sent to our office without delay, to enable us to press forward with our preparations for supporting or running suitable women Parliamentary candidates at the next Election.

## LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE AGENDA

Very few resolutions which have any special reference to women's concerns will, apparently, be discussed at the 22nd Annual Conference of the Labour Party, which is to take place in Edinburgh on June 27th and the three following days; but, bearing in mind the resolution passed at our last Annual Conference, to the effect that it shall be the policy of the Women's Freedom League to promote legislation whereby every mother shall be assured of a sufficient sum for the care of each child during infancy and school life, readers of THE VOTE will be interested to note the following resolution on Mothers' Pensions:—That in the opinion of this Conference, the obligations of the State towards mothers and their children should be recognised by the establishment of a pensions scheme providing for adequate pensions for: (1) a widow with one or more children dependent upon her; (2) a woman with one or more children dependent upon her who has been deserted by her husband, or who has obtained a judicial separation from her husband; (3) a woman with one or more children dependent upon her whose husband is unable, through illness or incapacity, adequately to maintain her and her children. There is an amendment to this resolution, calling for the establishment of a pensions scheme for all mothers. Another resolution reads: "In view of the great need for more freedom and leisure in the lives of women in the home, this Conference demands the State endowment of motherhood as a preliminary step towards the wife of the wage-earner receiving a more effective standard of life." We strongly urge that the pros and cons of these resolutions should be discussed in all our branches. There is also a resolution headed "Women's Charter," which reads: "To reduce household drudgery to the minimum, the Labour Party demands the national ownership and democratic control of all electricity supplies, with the idea of ultimately installing electricity cheaply in every worker's home; seeks to encourage such municipal enterprises as communal restaurants, laundries, bakeries, etc., with a view to replacing the present wasteful and exhausting individualistic kitchen work by a series of publicly owned and controlled social services to supply domestic needs; and to further reduce household drudgery, seeks to give every encouragement to democratic building guilds, and to municipal direct-contract housing schemes, that will include the best labour-saving devices in the construction of new homes for the workers." Whatever views our readers may hold on the above proposals in the resolution, which we confess seems to us more like a man's view of a "Women's Charter" than a woman's, we are sure they will cordially agree with the last paragraph, which states: "The Labour Party hereby affirms its belief in the economic equality of the sexes, in the throwing open of all professions and industries to women on the same terms as men, and in furthering in every way the economic independence of women."

## POLISH WOMEN'S PROGRESS.

The June number of *Jus Suffragi* describes the astonishing progress now being made by the women of Poland. When Poland regained her independence, the franchise was at once granted to women. Women now have equal voting rights with men, and sit in the Polish Parliament. There are seven women members in the Diet, amongst them one peasant woman. Women are also members of the Municipal Councils both in Warsaw and other towns, and in a fairly large and important provincial town, Radom, a woman has been elected Mayor. An important women's political club has also been established, chiefly for the purpose of securing a revision of the Napoleonic Code, which is still legally binding in Poland. This Code includes very unfair and hard articles with respect to women, but is fast being altered by the energetic action of the women members of the Diet. Polish women also occupy some most responsible positions in the Administration. Many women have been appointed inspectors of work, others are employed on municipal and village councils, and many are heads of departments.

## WOMEN TEACHERS AFTER THE WAR.

By I. E. C.

During the war, women of all grades responded magnificently to the appeal of the Government for help in the hour of need. Their services and value were eulogised from public platforms up and down the country; the Press honoured them, and the Government recognised that those who could bring such gifts to the service of the State deserved to rank as full citizens, and promised that disqualifications on the ground of sex should be removed. Women were elated, and eagerly awaited the legislation which was to bring the realisation of their long-deferred hopes.

So much for the promises. Now for their redemption! Women in their thousands, between the ages of 21 and 30, served side by side with men in factory, shipyard, on the land, in the hospitals, abroad and at home; but the Government, which made the promises, has denied to these women the right of citizenship. Has the vote been withheld from them, and from many over thirty years of age, so that they may be powerless to demand, through the ballot-box, the redemption of other pledges?

From no group of women did the Government ask more than from the teachers. By none was a more generous response made. It was realised that their training fitted them specially to undertake positions of responsibility, and their help was urgently sought on all sides.

When those who were qualified to serve as V.A.D.'s volunteered—with the approval and sanction of their Education Committee—the Local Authorities took up the same attitude toward them that they had taken toward the men who had enlisted, and gave them a guarantee (in some cases a written guarantee):—

1. That they should be reinstated in their positions on their release from military service.
2. That their absence should not affect their annual increments of salary.

While absent, they received from the Authority a

## WOMEN IN THE CABLE ROOM.

By M. B. JAMIESON.

At the Annual Conference of the Union of Post Office Workers, recently held at Cheltenham, the question of the right of any branch of the Civil Service to bar women entirely was keenly debated.

In moving the resolution, "That women should not be debarred from entry to the Cable-room Department, providing they possess the necessary linguistic qualifications" (French and German), a speaker pointed out that the matter was not merely a domestic quarrel, but presented a much bigger problem. It affected the women throughout the Service. The staff in the Cable-room were in a position unique in the Service in having so far kept women from permanent appointments in this section of Telegraph work. Such a state of affairs ought not to remain a moment longer than the women of the Service could help it. The demand they were making was a perfectly reasonable one, and particularly so in view of the fact that the reservations in the Cable-rooms did not operate in any other branch of the Service.

Another speaker, seconding the resolution, pointed out that this bar affected many other sections as well as Telegraphists: it was a question of big principle. There was really nothing now to prevent women from applying for transfer to the Cable-room. In 1870, the Central Telegraph Office was staffed entirely by women, since when the incursion of men from other sections and services had been great. The women were fighting to break down what constituted a class privilege.

The Cable-room delegate, moving, as an amendment, "That women should enter only on the same conditions as the men in regard to pay, linguistic qualifications, forfeiture of previous seniority, and performance of day and night duty," was evidently suffering from loss of memory. He omitted to state that for many years

nominal salary, from which their contributions under the Pensions Bill continued to be deducted. On the return of these teachers to their schools, the Local Authorities redeemed their pledge until the Government stepped in, in January 1922, and refused to recognise this basis of payment as legitimate expenditure under which grant could be claimed. Most Authorities notified the teachers concerned of the Government's decision, and not only reduced their salaries in proportion to the length of their War Service, but, in some cases, called upon the teacher to return the excess paid to her, on the assumption that War Service would count as Teaching Service.

Certain Local Government Authorities have refused to follow the Government's lead, and are paying the women according to their pledge. In these days of broken faiths and dishonoured pledges, it is something to find even a few men in authority refusing to debase their policy to the Government level. In 1915-16, sex disqualification was to go. In 1922, men teachers are allowed to reckon War Service as Teaching Service, while women teachers are denied this.

If this is not a case of sex disqualification, what is it? Did someone say, "The women were not in the trenches"? Well, *neither were all the men*; but their service was deemed essential, for all that. Was it claimed, and justly claimed, in pre-war days, that an Englishman's word was his bond? Can we, with equal truth, make this proud boast to-day? Or will it be explained by some facile politician that it still holds good for "Englishman" in the singular, but is an impossible standard for "Englishmen" considered plurally and politically?

The policy of certain honourable men toward the teachers has recently been described as savouring of sharp practice, and the critic probably knew nothing of the infamous discrimination being made against women in regard to War Service!

he had been strenuously opposing by all means at his disposal the very demands he was now putting forward. Suddenly discovering that he held very strongly the feminist ideal, he felt that the Government's policy on the extension of employment of women was dictated solely with a view to a reduced wages bill. His branch insisted on equal pay and conditions. (The women have always been in favour of equality, but they fully realise that the sudden change of policy on the part of the Cable Branch of the Union is solely for the purpose of forcing the Department on the question of night duty to keep women from this section.)

The Secretary of the London Branch, opposing the amendment, said he doubted the sincerity of the Cable-room in putting it on the agenda. He did not think they were prepared to see their own amendment accepted, and did not see why one small section should be allowed to exclude women from work they could do.

The amendment, however, was carried, the resolution as amended being then put and also carried.

During the six years women have been employed in a temporary capacity in the Cable-room, they have qualified in all sections of the work. By reason of constant agitation on the part of the men's branch, now demanding equality, they have been removed from all work of a non-manipulative character. Much valuable training is being wasted. The women concerned believe that they will eventually realise their claim, either by compromise, or by removal of the barrier which now keeps them out of permanent establishment in the Cable section of the Telegraph Service. The point at issue is that the Cable-room position is entirely different from all others, and is purely artificial. It is neither possible nor right to stop the progress of women in this direction.

## THE USE OF AUTO-SUGGESTION.

BY H. ERNEST HUNT.

Public Meeting, Minerva Café.

(Continued from p. 182.)

Auto-suggestion presents us with a method of regulating thought. If we have wrong dominant ideas, we may set to work to alter them: this is a more scientific process than praying for them to be wiped out. Psychology knows nothing of this latter process, but it emphatically endorses the process of overcoming the evil with good. If shut-in thoughts have hemmed in our divinity, expanding thought can set us free—when we have earned our freedom.

If we select a thought which we wish to incorporate in our character, we can build it in by repetition until it becomes the dominant idea. We can deliberately select the better things to overcome the lesser. Since memory records everything, it follows that we get exactly what we earn: but it may be some time before we overcome the bias of the old thinking and install a new and better dominant. But it can be done, though some people can do it better and more quickly than others. Nobody need be permanently oppressed by deficiencies of character, nor yet by circumstances which are the reflex of character.

### Constructive Mind-building.

The technique is simple. We choose our thought, say:—NOTHING CAN DISTURB MY SELF-CONTROL; we write it down, and memorise it, then we start building it in. We use odd moments during the day, and we do it systematically at night last thing before going to sleep, and also we live up to the spirit of it during the day. We are really organising our mind along constructive lines. Everybody has used thought all life long, but in most cases it has been haphazard thought; for this we are now substituting organised thought. It ought to be possible to build in the thought fifty or a hundred times a day, and it will be clear that all this is doing a great deal to establish a new dominant. When this becomes a permanent dominant, control over the temper follows as a matter of course.

Suggestion can thus be self-applied in any desired direction in the mind: it can work towards health and fitness, towards increasing the mental powers, the cure of nervousness, and the liberation of the real abilities which are within each of us. It is impossible in a short article to give type suggestions for use in these and other directions, but the interested reader may find such in "A Book of Auto-suggestions" by the present author, published at one shilling by Messrs. Rider, and obtainable through any bookseller.

### Astonishing Results.

Experience has shown over and over again, that by this method of thought-direction astonishing results may be obtained. M. Coué has recently done great work in showing the application of suggestion to the cure of ill-health, but there is a far greater work to be done with those who are healthy already. Character can be moulded, rounded out, and developed: bad habits can be ousted by good, and vices supplanted by their opposing virtues. When the larger bearing of character upon affairs is more thoroughly understood, it will be apparent that by mastering the within, we are gaining control over the outer world of circumstance. Auto-suggestion then takes on a wider meaning, and we see how true are the olden words that we may indeed be transformed by the renewing of the mind: and not only we ourselves, but the whole face of world affairs can, and can only, be transformed by the infusing of a newer and better spirit into the world's mind. We are the units of that world; transformation can never come by Act of Parliament; it is for us to initiate the process by beginning at the building of self.

## BOOK REVIEW.

*Women Professional Workers.* By Elizabeth Kemper Adams, Ph.D. (Macmillan.) 13s. net. (Can be obtained at this office.)

This study, written primarily to give a survey of the professional field for women in the United States, and, therefore, invaluable as a book of reference for American professional women, is of the deepest interest to all women workers, and indeed to all women. It contains much first-hand material, both from professional workers and from their employers, and seeks to reach impartial conclusions in the light of the best available evidence. A penetrating analysis is given of the essential characteristics of a profession. Dr. Adams deplores the naïve and undiscriminating attitude towards office work of many young women, who look upon their work as a transient and stop-gap occupation, and who consider themselves fully equipped after a three or six months' course at a commercial school. The flocking of so many women to typewriting stands in the way of their promotion to positions of responsibility; for the work is too mechanical to teach them much. College and professional women need to display persistence, intelligence, and courage in modern commercial work, and thus prove that they are capable of being more than clerks and subordinates. They must measure themselves by the best standards as regards preparation, experience, and responsibilities assumed.

Perhaps the last chapter is the most stimulating, where Dr. Adams, out of her wide and varied experience, makes some suggestions to professional women. These must not acquiesce in the assumption that they should always occupy subordinate positions. They must persistently take the stand that they expect to be judged on their professional merits, and to share professional responsibilities, and they must stand out for salaries equal to those of men doing equivalent work. The need of a liberal college education is emphasised, and also of wide interests, social and æsthetic, as well as intellectual. Scientific women are still pioneers, and therefore need to have unimpeachable qualifications, to expect no favours, and to show marked tenacity and courage. The opinion of several experts was that "there is an invincible amateurishness in the viewpoint of many women," due, they thought, to the uncertainty which women feel about choosing between (or possibly combining) marriage and vocation.

The question as to whether married women should continue their professional work is frankly and courageously faced, and the conclusion arrived at is, that "the increasing professional stability of married women will do much to strengthen the position, and improve the status of professional women in general, whose advancement has been retarded on the ground that women are a temporary and undependable labour supply, because of marriage and the prospect of marriage." Many other social problems are touched upon and treated from the same dispassionate point of view, and with the same sincerity of purpose and the same enlightened regard for the needs of the community. A special appeal is made to young women of ability to take up teaching as the most fundamental and important form of public and social service.

This book emphasises the need of the trained expert in every department of life. Such a comprehensive and lofty view is taken of women's work and opportunities that one is lifted into a purer, freer, more bracing atmosphere. It is a book that should be in the hands of all teachers and administrators, so that they may impress upon the girls whom they are sending out into the world of business and the professions the need of developing their personalities, and of becoming experts in whatever work they take up. AIMEE GIBBS, M.B.

## OUR LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

"My Experiences as an Asylum Doctor." By Dr. Lomax. The Literature Department of the W.F.L. is prepared to lend this book at the rate of 6d. a week.

"Woman: A Citizen." By A. E. Metcalfe, B.Sc. (2/6.) This very useful little book, which is intended more especially for the guidance of voters, and which deals with Government, both Municipal and Parliamentary, is a perfect mine of information, and can be obtained at this Office.

## Women's Freedom League.

Offices: 144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

Hon. Treasurer—Dr. E. KNIGHT.  
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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS W.F.L. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Monday, June 19th, at 3 p.m.—Political Sub-Committee Meeting at 144 High Holborn.  
Wednesday, June 21st, at 6.30. Mid-London Branch Meeting at 144, High Holborn.  
Friday, July 7th, at 6 p.m.—Organisation Sub-Committee Meeting at 144 High Holborn.  
Saturday, July 8th, at 10 a.m.—National Executive Committee Meeting at 144, High Holborn.  
Friday and Saturday, November 24th and 25th.—Caxton Hall, Green, White, and Gold Fair.



DARE TO  
BE FREE.

### PROVINCES.

Wednesday, June 21st, at 3 p.m.—Portsmouth. Garden Whist Drive, at 14, Festing Grove. Tickets 1/6 each.

Friday, June 23rd.—Bexhill. Meeting at Infant Welfare Centre. Speaker: Dr. Octavia Lewin. Subject: "Training Children in Personal Hygiene." Chair: Mrs. Meads (President of the Local Branch of Women's Freedom League).

Monday, June 26th, at 3.30 p.m.—Bexhill. Councillor Anna Munro will speak on "The Woman of To-day: is she better or worse?" at an Open-air Meeting on the Deck, outside Pavilion, Marine Parade. Chair: Councillor Mrs. Meads. Tea will be provided at a small charge. Admission free. Collection.

Saturday, July 1st, 3 to 6 p.m.—Crosby and Waterloo. Cake and Candy Sale at Belmont, De Villiers' Avenue, Crosby, to raise funds for the winter's work. Afternoon tea, 1/-.

Thursday, July 6th, at 8 p.m.—Edinburgh. Branch Meeting, 44, George IV. Bridge. Former members are requested to renew their subscriptions.

Saturday, July 22nd, at 3 p.m.—Hastings. A Garden Party will be held at Rossiana, Pine Avenue, Ore, nr. Hastings (by kind permission of Mrs. Prelooker). Display of Dancing by Miss Dorothy Cannon's child dancers. Two stalls, fruit and vegetable, strawberries and cream, competitions, etc., will be some of the chief attractions. Speakers announced later. Tickets, 1/-.

### WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE SETTLEMENT.

Saturday, June 17th, at 3 p.m., at 2, Currie Street, Nine Elms, S.W.8. Mrs. Despard will unveil a Tablet to commemorate the Work.

Wednesday, June 21st, at 3 p.m.—Garden Party and Concert at Buceleuch House, Petersham Road, Richmond (by kind permission of Mrs. Trevithick, M.D.), in aid of the Children's Guest House, Nine Elms (Women's Freedom League Settlement). Doors open at 2.30. The Entertainment will begin with a speech by Mrs. Despard. Half-hour lecture on "Nasal Hygiene" will be given at 6.30 by Dr. Octavia Lewin. Tickets 2/6 each (including tea), from 4, Friar's Stile Road, Richmond. (Bus 105 passes the door.) After 6 o'clock, 1/-.

### OTHER SOCIETIES.

Wednesday, June 21st, at 8 p.m.—Women's League of Union, Oak Room, Kingsway Hall. Speaker: Mrs. Neave-Hobbs. Subject: "Bills of Parliament affecting Women and Children."

## BRANCH NOTES.

### PORTSMOUTH.

A garden Whist Drive will be held on Wednesday, June 21st, by kind invitation of Mrs. Slatter, at 14 Festing Grove. Tickets, 1/6 each, including tea. The proceeds are to be divided between the local election and the Birthday Funds. Whist begins promptly at 3 p.m.

(Hon. Sec.) MRS. WHITTON, 89, Festing Grove, Southsea.

### ASHFORD.

Quite one of the most successful women's meetings ever held in Ashford, Kent, was that which took place in the beautiful garden of "Lodore," Albert Road, on Friday, June 9th, at which Mrs. Knock kindly acted as hostess, and Dr. Octavia Lewin gave a very fascinating address on "Nasal Hygiene." Dr. Lewin illustrated her remarks with diagrams, etc., and so absorbed the interest of her audience, which numbered upwards of 100, that one amongst them was heard to remark afterwards that she could have listened for another two hours. A very hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Lewin, proposed by Mrs. Banks, and seconded by Mrs. Goldsmith, was carried unanimously, after which tea was served to the accompaniment of a delightful concert arranged by Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Spencer, L.R.A.M., in which the two little children of the latter lady particularly distinguished themselves.

(Hon. Sec.) MRS. E. G. KITCHER.

### CROSBY AND WATERLOO.

Will members please note a Cake and Candy Sale will be held on July 1st, from 3 to 6 p.m., at Belmont, De Villiers' Avenue, Crosby, to raise funds for the winter's work? All our members are asked to be present, if possible, and to bring a friend. Afternoon tea, 1/-.

(Hon. Sec.) MISS DORA GARNOLL.

## OUR TREASURY,

### NATIONAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, October, 1907, to December, 1921, £37,191 12s. 10d. £ s. d. £ s. d.  
Amount previously acknowledged ..... 130 3 3  
Special Emergency War Fund:—  
A Friend ..... 5 12 6  
Mrs. E. T. Angold ..... 3 0 0

Office Expenses	5 15 6
Councillor Schofield Coates	10 10 10
Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck	9 0 0
Per Miss Brimson (Manchester)	5 0 0
H. S. L. Fry, Esq.	1 11 6
Mrs. D'Oyly	1 0 0
Misses A. and E. J. Sherwood	1 0 0
Misses E. and J. Mardon	16 0
Mrs. A. A. Thomson	13 6
Miss M. Caird	11 4
Miss M. I. Saunders	11 0
Mrs. Moody	70 0
Miss M. Watson Petty	10 0
Mrs. Sproson	10 0
Miss M. E. Coates	5 0
Mrs. Hawkins	5 0
J. W. Jendwine, Esq. (Irish Procession)	5 0
Miss S. W. Newsome	5 0
Miss Shaw	5 0
Misses Sprentall	5 0
Miss F. A. Underwood (N.U.T. Campaign)	5 0
Miss H. G. Whitton	4 0
Minerva Café	3 3
Miss Bergman	3 0
Dr. Hough	2 8
Miss Berry	2 6
Miss E. Craig	2 6
Mrs. A. McGrouther	2 6
Miss K. Stone	2 6
Mrs. E. Taylor	2 6
Mrs. V. Taylor	2 6
Mrs. Tizard	2 6
Miss Fenton	2 0
Mrs. Finland	2 0
Miss E. Green	2 0
Miss F. M. Greer	2 0
Mrs. Gresham	2 0
Miss E. M. McDonald	2 0
Miss Ockwell	2 0
Miss Pyzer	2 0
Deaconess Relton	2 0
Miss E. Bicker-Caaiten	1 0
Miss Candlin	1 0
Miss B. Frant	1 0
Miss Sarah Griffiths	1 0
Miss Florence Higgs	1 0
Miss E. Hutchinson	1 0
Mrs. Clifford Jones	1 0
Mrs. L. M. Lloyd	1 0
Miss Mudge	1 0
Alice Park	1 0
Miss Richards	1 0
Mrs. W. Rimington	1 0
Miss Mount Steven	1 0
Office Sales	3 2 1
Collections	7 16 5
Portrait Competition	4 2 0
Refreshments, per Minerva Café	1 2 6
Sundries, per Literature Dept.	10 15 0
Branches:—	
Edinburgh	5 0 0
Swansea	5 0 0
Waterloo and Crosby	1 0 0
Branches, Capitation Fees:—	
Ashford	12 6
Bexhill	1 0 0
Hamstead	7 0
Hastings	1 0 0
Litchworth	2 0
Mid-London	4 0
Branches, Delegates' Expenses:—	
Edinburgh	10 0
Glasgow	10 0
Hamstead	10 0
Manchester	4 9

£217 3 9

### THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE SETTLEMENT

has moved into the house vacated by Mrs. Despard at 2, Currie Street, Nine Elms Lane, S.W.8, and cordially invites all friends of Mrs. Despard and the Settlement to meet that lady, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Battersea, on Saturday, June 17th, at 3 p.m., when a tablet is to be unveiled to commemorate the work carried on for so long, and inaugurate an additional scheme of work. One friend has kindly promised to send a box of work for sale, and we shall be grateful for anything that our friends may like to send—cakes, fruit, preserves, eggs, needlework, funds, clothes for the poor or the Guest House, or offers of personal help. We have twelve children in the Guest House, ranging from eighteen months to eleven years, and most of them came practically without clothing or boots! So far, Miss Whigg has kindly presented us with a cot and fittings, Miss Riggall and Mrs. Riggall with clothing, Miss Harvey with clothing, and the Baroness de Pallandt with clothing. (Hon. Sec.) MISS A. M. COLE.

FRIDAY,  
JUNE 16,  
1922.

# THE VOTE

ONE  
PENNY  
WEEKLY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

**F**ELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. Sunday, June 18th, 6.30, Miss Maude Royden, "Spiritual Sight."

**P**UBLIC SPEAKING.—Systematized Course indispensable to those engaged in Public Work, also specially prepared **POSTAL COURSE**.—MARION MCCARTHY, 16, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W.1. Langham 2530.

**C**LYDE CAMPAIGN.—Speaker Wanted. Apply at once to Miss CLARK, 144 High Holborn, W.C.1.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

**M**OTOR CARS.—Lady (ex-motor transport officer in French Army) undertakes motor repairs, coachwork, painting. Personal Supervision. Tyres stocked. Cars for hire.—Miss LEWIS, 23, Mount Avenue, W.5. Tel. Ealing 158.

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**I**NTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 55 GOWER STREET, W.C.1. A Social and Educational Centre for Men and Women of international sympathies.

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Name .....

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