

THE VOTE,
JAN. 6, 1922
ONE PENNY.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO ALL!

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

VOL. XXIII. No. 637.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 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.

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WHEN I AM M.P.

MISS MAY P. GRANT is the Prospective Coalition Liberal Candidate for the South-East Division of Leeds. She has been engaged on public work since 1905, and on educational work in India from 1905-1911, and devoted the years 1911-1914 to the cause of Woman's Suffrage.

In Parliament, as in the world, women are needed who will stand for great ideals. To some of us has come the ideal of a world working itself out of the tangle of materialist difficulties in which it finds itself, up to a higher spiritual level, where the Brotherhood of Man will be recognised as a necessary corollary to the idea of one Father over all. This ideal, when realised, will bring to all classes and individuals their rightful share of all manifestations of good, and will eradicate the extremes of riches and poverty which now prevail, guaranteeing to each individual his or her just reward for work performed. The working out of this ideal cannot be attempted by a house divided against itself, and so my first watchword in Parliament should be co-operation.

(1) Co-operation between the Sexes.

The interests of men and women are identical, not even different, far less antagonistic. What injures men injures women; what benefits women benefits men they must learn to co-operate in government and in industry, as on the whole they do now in family and social life. To this end I should stand in Parliament for equality of opportunity as between man and woman, that the nation may enjoy the best possible work available, whether from man or woman. I should also stand for the elementary and long overdue acts of justice—Equality of Franchise and Equality of Guardianship of Children. These Acts would undoubtedly tend towards true co-operation between the sexes.

(2) Co-operation between the Classes.

I am convinced that progress toward better conditions for our workers cannot be made through any form of a class-war. We are all members one of another, and only ruin can follow strife between members of the body politic. To work ourselves out of the industrial tangle in which we have become involved by the selfishness, greed and ambition of men in all classes, the interdependence of Labour and Capital must be understood, and Labour and Capital must learn to work together for the common weal. I should, therefore, support any measure for better industrial conditions which were based, not on class feeling, still less on class hatred, but on what may be called "round-table" methods of profit-sharing and responsibility-sharing.

(3) Co-operation between Nations.

We have learned in the years between 1914 and 1918 how the rations of the world could co-operate for War. I should now stand for co-operation for Peace. What machinery would be used—Leagues, Ententes, pacts, etc.—is immaterial. I should support all in which there was the will to peace with righteousness.

My second watchword in Parliament should be Freedom—the complement of co-operation. I should stand for freedom for every man and woman to carve out his or her own destiny, to work out his or her own salvation as individuals, not as cogs in a socialistic wheel. This is the right and duty of every man and woman.

There are many measures of reform which would have my heartiest support—for instance, any leading to a higher morality, or the greater sobriety of the people—but the above watchwords indicate the principles on which I hope to work when I am M.P.

MAY P. GRANT.

Other issues of this Series in "The Vote"—Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY, July 15, 1921; Miss MABEL BILLSON, July 29, 1921; Mrs. SCOTT GATTY, August 12, 1921; Mrs. ELEANOR BARTON, August 26, 1921; Mrs. WINTRINGHAM, M.P., September 23, 1921; Dr. ETHEL BENTHAM, October 7, 1921; Mrs. MARJORIE PEASE, J.P., October 28, 1921.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

Mrs. Despard.

Another year is opening and still our brave little VOTE is on its feet; still it has its circle of friends and readers. With all my heart through its columns I send New Year Greetings to those who run and those who read this organ of the "Women's Freedom League." Separated from them in the body I am often present with them in the spirit, and I pray that for many years to come they may continue to uphold before the world the banner of womanhood. May "Faith in ourselves in one another and in the future" be our motto for the year.

Councillor Alice Schofield Coates, J.P.

The world is reaping the whirlwind as 1922 opens, but light is breaking. May our hateful prejudices not only be removed and scrapped, but our highest impulses be employed in relieving the world of hate and mistrust. A generation of service in the cause of freedom could accomplish so much. May THE VOTE continue a beacon in our struggle for emancipation, and, at the end of 1922, register a great advance towards our goal.

Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G.

THE VOTE is no longer a prophecy but a fulfilment. It is, however, only a means to an end. The ultimate goal is the readjustment of a dislocated civilisation by woman's power of synthesis, which, according to physiologists, is the distinctive characteristic of the sex. *Macte Virtute.*

Councillor Margaret Hodge.

I would urge all readers in the coming year to practise great discretion and discrimination in their acceptance of journalistic statements, for as Bacon says in his Essay on Vain Glory—"Lies are sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance."

Mr. Laurence Housman.

Greetings? Why yes, certainly! I don't always agree with you, but I do admire your consistency and your dogged obstinacy.

Dr. Knight.

Your new year resolution; make it at once if not already done:—To obtain every week one new reader of the VOTE, and every month one new member of the Women's Freedom League.

Councillor Edith How Martyn.

A New Year, but the same old message. 1921 has been in many ways disappointing to Feminists; let our enthusiasm and work make 1922 full of joyful victories.

AN ANCIENT RIGHT.

The reform of the House of Lords is believed to be imminent early in the New Year, and it is not likely, at this stage of history, that any proposed changes in the representation of the Second Chamber will exclude the claims of women. The right of Peeresses to a seat in Parliament was established as far back as the time of Henry IV., and peeresses, as well as peers, were summoned to Parliament, either in person or by proxy, in the reign of Edward III. The admission of women to the House of Lords, therefore, would be not so much an innovation, as the mere restoration of an ancient right. Lady Rhondda, ever since 1918, when she succeeded to her father's title by special remainder, has done yeoman service in this cause, first by her Petition to the King, asking that, in common with other peers, a writ may be issued, summoning her to the House of Lords, and later by a special application to the Committee of Privileges, which will probably sit next February to hear her claim. Her spirited action has been endorsed, not only by her fellow peeresses, many

Miss Elsie E. Morton, M.B.E.

There is perhaps no greater need to-day than the fostering of a spirit of true comradeship, based on equality, between men and women. The battle is not yet won, and we must rally round our League even more staunchly in its fight for women's freedom.

Anna Munro.

Greetings—with the hope that Browning's "God's in His Heaven, All's right with the World"—may yet come true.

Mrs. Mustard.

New Year Greetings to our gallant little paper, THE VOTE. May it record in the year the return of many Women Members to the House of Commons to forward the cause of sex equality!

Miss C. Neal.

May 1922 witness a revival amongst women of some of that fiery enthusiasm which won for them a measure of enfranchisement!

Miss M. I. Neal.

Look up and not down—look out and not in—look forward and not back—and lend a hand!

Mrs. Nevinson, J.P.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-one has passed away, the saddest and the dreariest perhaps in the long seven lean years of war and victory. Around us still are unemployment, poverty, depression, but there is a flicker of dawn in the East. Washington has spoken, and the whisper of peace is in the air. Ireland breathes hope, and many signs tell of falling prices, perhaps even of lowered taxes, of restored trades, and the tragedy of idleness and want lifted from the lives of men and women. In all the moral and economic chaos of the post-war years it is a comfort to remember that the City might be saved for the sake of ten righteous men, and those we have amongst us still—beacon lights in a dark world.

Miss Helena Normanton, B.A.

The greatest good wish I can send to every VOTE reader for 1922 is that we should all resolve to unite in a grand final endeavour to make woman truly free. Much has yet to be done, and many fetters have yet to be broken. Let us shake off mere illusions, and work inspired by glorious hopes!

Mrs. Whetton.

Greetings and Good Wishes for the New Year! 1922 dawns with brighter prospects. May its close see the realisation of the ideals of the Washington Conference, and peace established among the Nations.

of whom, especially the Duchess of Norfolk, and the Baronesses Dorchester and Wentworth, have expressed themselves in complete accordance with Lady Rhondda's petition, but by all the chief women's political organisations in the country, representatives of which recently waited upon the two Government Whips, to urge that the Bill, to be introduced next session dealing with the Second Chamber, should be so drafted as to render women eligible for that Chamber, both in theory and practice.

If this principle is conceded, more than twenty Peeresses in their own right will sit in the Upper House. These include one Duchess (Princess Arthur of Connaught, Duchess of Fife), two Countesses (Roberts and Cromartie), and two Viscountesses (Wolseley and Rhondda). Of the Peeresses holding Baronies, two are sisters—the Countess of Powis (Baroness D'Arcy de Knayth), and the Countess of Yarborough (Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers). These two ladies would furnish instances of husband and wife holding seats in the same Assembly.

WOMEN AT HOME & ABROAD.

American Women Engineers.

The first American woman to become a Marine Engineer is Miss Carlia South Westcott, of Seattle, Washington. The American Association of Engineers, which was founded in 1914, and has a membership of 24,000, has always been open to women. One of the affiliated societies, the Pacific North West Society of Engineers, has a woman Secretary, Miss Adelaide Cooper.

Washington's Woman's Hotel.

A new venture in Washington, erected within a stone's throw of the Capitol, is the Grace Dodge Hotel, equipped with an entirely feminine staff, and reserved exclusively for women. Accommodation is provided for 400 women, and all tastes are catered for, including those of the woman politician, for whose benefit an information clerk is constantly on duty to tell what senator or representative is speaking at the moment, and the status of the various Bills.

A Fine Record.

Miss Mabel Bonney, of California, holds an intellectual record of which few men of the same age can boast. Though only 26, she is a B.A. of the University of California, an M.A. of Harvard, and has recently passed with honourable mention, an examination which gives her the degree of Doctor at the University of Paris. She is the fourth woman to hold this degree since the doctorate was established in 1897.

Suffrage State Holiday.

Governor Carey, of Wyoming, has declared December 10th, the date on which Wyoming granted equal suffrage to her women 52 years ago, a state holiday, to be known as Wyoming Day, and to be observed by all schools and civic organizations.

Ohio's Woman Commissioner.

East Cleveland, Ohio, which has the city manager form of Government, has elected a woman as Commissioner, Mrs. W. A. Siddall. This office has never before been filled by a woman anywhere in Ohio.

A Woman Governor?

Mrs. Alice Lorraine Daly has been nominated for Governor by the non-partisan League party for South Dakota, and is probably the first woman ever nominated by a major party in any State for the Governorship.

Women at the Plough.

Miss Jean Hutchinson, a girl of 23, living at Cornhill, near Coldstream, carried off the first prize in the wheel plough class, against some of the best ploughmen of the north at the recent Glendale Hedge Cutting Society's competition at Learmouth. Working in cap, coat and trousers, many of the spectators were unaware of the winner's sex until the competition was over.

Women Inventors.

Although applications for patents filed during 1921 show a slight decrease in number compared with the previous year, which constituted a record, there has been a considerable increase in patents applied for by women, principally in connection with household articles.

An Important Position.

Miss Enid Rosser has been appointed secretary to a Committee recently convened by the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General to consider the position of the Crown as a litigant, with regard to the special necessity of safe-guarding the collection of revenue.

Labour Woman J.P.

Mrs. Harriet Hobbs, of Gillingham, Kent, has been appointed a J.P. for Rochester. She is the first woman Labour magistrate in the district.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Subscription: London Members, £2 2s., Country Members £1 5s. (Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10s. 6d.) per annum. Entrance Fee, one guinea. Excellent Catering; Luncheons and Dinners a la Carte—All particulars' Secretary. Tel.: Mayfair 8932.

A NORWEGIAN WOMAN'S NEWSPAPER.

Norway has a bi-weekly newspaper, "Norges Kvinder," owned and edited by and for women, and published in Christiania. It has been in existence less than a year, and in the first six months its subscription roll reached 12,000. It circulates not only in towns but in remote country districts. It pledges itself to work for more influence for women in State and community, for purer social conditions, and for the truer education of the younger community. It has no room for the recipes, fashions, and society gossip, hitherto believed to be indispensable in all women's papers. The Editor is Fru Manny Altern, the daughter of an editor, who received her journalistic training in a regular newspaper office. Her first appointment was in one of the Christiania papers, after which she became editor of a weekly magazine, founded by a woman, Fru Manna With, the author and publisher of Norway's "Who's Who." In addition to her work on "Norges Kvinder," Fru Altern also has charge of a woman's trade journal.

Norwegian women rejoice in more equal sex privileges than almost any other nation. They possess a full and equal franchise; a divorce law which depends merely on mutual consent; a co-guardianship law that dates back past the memories of those now living; prohibition; the admission of women to all professions, except the commissioned offices of the Army, Navy, Ministry, and Diplomatic Service; and an illegitimacy law that goes further than that of any other country. Norwegian women are interesting themselves in all the big public questions of the day, and in the things that concern women and children; in the housing problem—a serious one in Norway, as the Government is unable to give financial assistance; in better property laws for women, and in new election laws that will make it easier for women to be nominated for and elected to the Storting. All these problems are actively ventilated in the pages of "Norges Kvinder."

AN ORDAINED WOMAN MINISTER.

Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of America, who died last November, is reported to be the first Woman Minister who received regular ordination at the hands of the Nonconformist Church. She was born in a log cabin at Henrietta, New York, in 1825, and began to teach school at a dollar a week before she was sixteen. At twenty she entered the junior class at Oberlin, Ohio, then the only college that admitted women. She and Lucy Stone, afterwards Lucy Stone Blackwell, founded the first debating society ever formed among American college girls. After graduating, Antoinette announced her intention of entering the theological school belonging to the college, and in spite of great prejudice, carried it into execution. In 1850 she attended the First National Women's Rights Convention, at Worcester, Mass., and later worked as a free lance, lecturing and preaching whenever she could get a hearing. She accompanied Susan B. Anthony on lecturing tours on temperance and suffrage in New York State, which were severely criticised for employing women as speakers! Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune, and Charles A. Dana, the famous New York Editor, urged her to settle in New York, and preach regularly in Metropolitan Hall, at a salary of a thousand dollars per annum. But she chose instead to occupy the more modest pulpit of the Congregational Church at South Butler, New York, at a salary of 300 dollars. Her ordination to this post in 1853 roused severe opposition from press and pulpit alike. In 1856 Antoinette married Samuel B. Blackwell, Cincinnati, Ohio, a brother of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman to take a medical degree. Later in life she became a close friend and co-worker with Julia Ward Howe, in the Association for the Advancement of Women, a forerunner of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She lived long enough to see the prejudice of earlier days melting into general esteem and affection. Oberlin, which for many years had omitted her name from among the graduates of its theological college, eventually inserted her name in the list, and conferred upon her the honorary degrees of A.M. and D.D.

THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1922.

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.

Telephone: MUSEUM 1429.

Telegrams: "DESPARD, Museum 1429, London."

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.

OUR PROSPECTS IN 1922.

We heartily wish every member of the Women's Freedom League, and every reader of the VOTE, a very happy new year, one crowded with service to the Women's Cause. Before the year is ended we hope to record many brilliant successes, achieved by women, both in our own country and in other lands. We know that success can only be won, by individuals and by organisations, through hard and persistent work. During the fourteen years of its existence the Women's Freedom League has never shirked hard work. The task which lies before us in the coming year will demand even harder work than usual, but we rely confidently upon the growing enthusiasm amongst our members for the cause of womanhood, and their increasing determination to fight vigorously against the imposition of restrictions upon the activities, and the erection of barriers to the progress of women, to make this work effective. The enthusiasm and determination of women in the earlier suffrage movement secured for the women of these Islands a partial enfranchisement. The majority of women over thirty years of age were able to record their votes at the last General Election. We must make every possible effort to ensure that women shall record their votes at the next Election at the same age and on the same terms as men. Women have no intention of accepting anything less than equality with men, either in the political or the economic world, and the sooner men realise this the better for all concerned. We have also to make it plain to the Government, and to local governing authorities, that the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act shall not be treated as a "scrap of paper" so far as women's liberties are concerned, and we expect the Government to enforce this Act, in the letter and in the spirit in which it was passed, so that the married women's right to work is safeguarded. Our efforts, too, must be directed towards securing the return of many more women to the House of Commons, in order to look after the interests of women, as well as those of men. The unemployment of women needs their immediate attention, as well as innumerable inequalities of the law as between men and women—which Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law stated in the Manifesto they issued just before the last General Election in 1918, it would be the duty of the New Government to remove. In all these matters the enthusiasm and the work of every member of the Women's Freedom League are needed. We are out for the complete freedom of women to manage their own affairs, and for the breaking down of all barriers which prevent them from sharing full equality of opportunity, status, reward and responsibility with men throughout our national life. The ideals of the Women's Freedom League are not idle dreams; they are within sight and within our reach if only we are prepared to work together with a will to secure them. Their realisation will mean a saner and a juster order of things. The hope of the future is bound up with the cause of women. Our prospects were never brighter: let us see that we convert them into realities before the close of 1922.

EDUCATION "ECONOMIES."

By refusing to fix "appointed days" when the various sections of the Education Act of 1918 shall come into operation, the Government has practically scrapped the more important clauses of this Act. It has discouraged enlightened local education authorities from pressing an active policy of development, and it has failed to apply the stimulus necessary to ensure that backward education authorities fulfill their statutory duties. The Government has also decided to reduce the annual Universities Grant from £1,500,000 to £1,200,000. The effort of the new "economy" will be to impair our system of higher education, and ultimately of the whole educational system. As the *Labour News* pertinently points out—a sum of £300,000 which is the sum to be "saved," applied to the purposes of higher education may achieve results of real national value; but the reduction of the estimates by something in the region of £200,000,000 (and this is what the Government apparently desires) is not to be achieved by pilfering small sums from the Cinderella of the public services. There is no room for economy in education. From the primary schools to the Universities the crying need is for greater resources. We agree with the Teachers' Registration Council in its statement that "money spent on education is a national insurance." It is also a sound national investment productive of a good return by way of trained citizens, better able to enjoy the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. From the point of view of women, this "saving" on Educational facilities is not economy, but a sheer waste of our national resources. Women know that, if we are to hold our own among the nations of the world, every child must have full opportunity to develop all its faculties; and that the race in the future will be won by the country which has the highest percentage of physically and mentally fit men and women of character.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

The New Year's Honours Lists disclose the fact that four men have been granted peerages; five men have become Privy Councillors; seventeen men have had baronetcies, and one hundred and twelve men knighthoods conferred upon them. Not one woman has shared in any of the above honours. Quite a crowd of men have been given appointments to the Order of the Bath, to the Royal Victorian Order, to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, to the Order of the Star of India, and to the Order of the Indian Empire; but no woman has been included in any of these lists. Five men and five women have received the award of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for public services in India, among the latter being Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Lady Assistant to Court of Wards in Bengal. Eighteen men and seven women have had bestowed upon them the Order of the British Empire, among the latter being Dr. Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., Composer and Conductor. We are pleased to see this honour given to Dr. Smyth; but, without wishing to appear fractious, we should like to know why it is that distinguished actors and actor-managers have on frequent occasions received knighthoods, while no such honour has ever been conferred on equally distinguished actresses and actress-managers? Every time that these Honours Lists appear, with their peerages, Privy Councillorships, Baronetcies, and Knighthoods for men only, women resent this injustice towards the members of their sex. The chief Honours List of a country should not be the monopoly of men. When women Members of Parliament are more numerous they will doubtless make the Government realise its duty so far as women are concerned in the matter of Honours.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY CATHERINE C. OSLER, M.A.

During the course of "The Year that's Awa'," the writer has assisted at the obsequies of four Societies or Committees, two of which might be described as feminist, two as philanthropic; the former with records of long and honourable activities covering nearly half a century; the latter called into ephemeral existence by the needs and consequences of the Great War.

Bearing in mind the complaint so constantly heard of "too many societies," this happy despatch may be deemed a matter for congratulation, and its authors approved as public benefactors; but looking back over the histories and achievements of these defunct organisations, one questions whether their corner of the world will not be poorer for their demise.

The most venerable among them was the Birmingham Women's Suffrage Society (one of the first five founded, 1867-8), of which the writer had the honour to be leader for the second half of its life, and on the work of which, therefore, it would be unbecoming here to enlarge. When its primary aim was, in 1918, to a great extent achieved, this Society, following the decision of the National Union of Suffrage Societies, and adopting its change of title, continued its work for women's interests in various directions, diffused over wider, yet at the same time more technical, fields of labour than formerly. It at once encountered not only a serious diminution both of membership and finances, but an inevitable competition and overlapping with the activities of other Societies, which had not arisen in its more exclusively political stage.

After wrestling with these problems for two years, the Officers placed before the Society a proposal for amalgamation with the most important of its rivals, and received a conclusive verdict in favour of this course, which being welcomed by our fellow workers of the National Council of Women, a friendly agreement was concluded between the two Bodies in 1921.

A second funeral was that of a Branch of the Women's Local Government Society, which, dating from far-off days when women first aspired to membership of Boards of Guardians, has done much to associate them increasingly in the labours of government, even to their crowning triumph as Members of Parliament. The advantages of this co-operation, both to the Nation and to women themselves, are now so far established and recognised that it may probably safely be left to the sense of the electorate and the Political Party Organisations to maintain a reasonable proportion of women in government.

The two younger Organisations whose demise is referred to were—(a) A local Dining Club for Women Workers, the immense increase of whom during the

War quite overpowered the existing resources of cheap eating-houses. The enormous success and popularity of this Club proved that such undertakings, economically run by practical women, can profitably offer abundant, nourishing, and attractive meals, eaten in pleasant, if not luxurious, conditions, in place of the proverbial and unhealthy tea and bun diet of female workers; (b) was a short-lived but beneficent Mission to the starving inhabitants (especially children) of the Austrian Tyrol, promoted by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of our City, not of course intended to become permanent, but exhibiting in its brief existence a wealth of truly Christian charity and international goodwill, the lasting effects of which must surely survive for the healing of the Nations.

This short summary of four pieces of accomplished work must prompt the question whether it is wise to put an end to such beneficent agencies?

The first and final answer is, that vitality, either individual or collective, has but a limited and defined period of existence in each generation, and is a force which must be freshly created in each, by the sense of need and responsibility. It would seem that the wonderful activities called forth from our younger womanhood by the late war have been followed by a reaction—some say by an exhaustion—which finds the present generation unequal to the calls of Peace.

Certain it is that the elders, who have spent themselves in the fight for progress, and come consciously to the end of their resources and powers, find too few younger hands outstretched to take from them the torch of public services long and faithfully carried.

It is true that it is easier to keep alight than to rekindle; but when the determination is born the means for accomplishment will be found; the willing hands will shape their own tools, and the creative work will once more go forward. Our tools, our methods, may be antiquated, and suffered to perish; but when the need for them is felt afresh, others—we hope better ones—will be devised and will be forthcoming.

"Others may sing the song—
Others may right the wrong—
Finish what I begin
And all I fail of, win,
What matter I or they,
Mine or another's day,
So the right word be said,
And life the sweeter made?"

(Mrs. Catherine Osler has given nearly 50 years of her life to public work in Birmingham. She is a Life Governor of the University, and holds an Hon. M.A. degree of the same. She is also Vice-President of many well-known local Societies. She has been asked to stand for the City Council, and also for a Parliamentary Constituency, but has declined.—Ed.)

OUR LIVELY LITTLE PAPER.

Dear Readers,

This is my first appearance in 1922. I am a sturdy little plant, and I have survived the war, but I know that I can grow far bigger and stronger. Spring is coming and

I NEED YOUR SUPPORT.

How am I ever to grow to my full height and put forth my flower and fruit unless you lend me a hand? I am bursting with new ideas and plans, but I cannot carry these out single-handed. If I am to go forward in the New Year,

YOU MUST RALLY TO MY ASSISTANCE!

Some of you write: send me live Stories and Articles on burning questions of the day. Others read: I am always grateful for Reviews of new books of feminist interest. Others are in the arena, fighting shoulder to shoulder in the age-long struggle for women's freedom. Every time you meet success send

me the latest record of any particular achievement, and I shall be proud to give it a prominent place. Some of you live abroad, and come across very varying phases of the Women's Movement. Send me special news of any interesting happening in your particular part.

DO SOMETHING, HOWEVER SMALL!

Make Suggestions! Make objections! My back is broad! I do not mind how you pull me to pieces provided you have something better to build in its place. Write me letters for "Our Open Column." Improve my circulation by talking about me to your friends. Advertise with me and support my Advertisers. Be ambitious on my behalf. Remember

I GO FORWARD OR STAND STILL
according to the way in which you help me in the coming year.

Your faithful servant,

THE VOTE.

OUR TREASURY.

NATIONAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged October 1907, to December 1920, £35,513 1s. 9d. £ s. d. £ s. d.
 Amount previously acknowledged 920 14 3

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 "A Friend" 5 0 0
 W. R. Snow, Esq. 1 0 0
 Mrs. Angold 4 6

Women Members of Parliament Fund—
 Mrs. Raynor 10 0
 Miss E. Gulland 5 0

Peace with Ireland Procession Fund (additional)

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| Mr. G. W. Gill | 5 0 |
| Miss H. Grant | 5 0 |
| Misses E. C. & A. M. Henry | 5 0 |
| Mrs. M. E. Holmes (Whist Drive) | 5 0 |
| Miss Helen Middleton | 5 0 |
| Mrs. Padfield | 5 0 |
| Mrs. E. G. Posener | 5 0 |
| Miss M. H. Saunders | 5 0 |
| Mrs. Miall-Smith | 5 0 |
| Misses D. & J. Watterson | 5 0 |
| Mrs. S. Yates | 5 0 |
| Miss F. L. Fuller | 4 0 |
| Misses McKinley | 4 0 |
| Miss M. A. Sidley | 3 6 |
| Miss A. E. Burwood | 3 0 |
| Miss Robina Foot | 3 0 |
| Mrs. E. Marston | 3 0 |
| Miss Barrow | 2 6 |
| Miss F. H. Brace | 2 6 |
| Miss Bruneau | 2 6 |
| Mrs. Dickson | 2 6 |
| Miss C. A. Duckett | 2 6 |
| Miss R. Eamonson | 2 6 |
| Miss Jacob | 2 6 |
| Mrs. Oxlin | 2 6 |
| Mrs. E. Terry | 2 6 |
| Miss Allum | 2 0 |
| Miss Elsie Bullen | 2 0 |
| Miss Frost | 2 0 |
| Mrs. Grace Hyde | 2 0 |
| Mrs. T. La Chard | 2 0 |
| Mr. & Mrs. Carlton Smith | 2 0 |
| Miss Leila Smith | 2 0 |
| The Countess Raoul de Vismes and Miss Bosley | 2 0 |
| Miss H. G. Whitton | 2 0 |
| Miss J. M. Wiltshire | 1 6 |
| Mrs. A. M. Aldridge | 1 0 |
| Mrs. H. P. Cobb | 1 0 |
| Miss L. Dyke | 1 0 |
| Miss Sylvia Grieveeson | 1 0 |
| Mrs. Hannant | 1 0 |
| Miss G. E. Hart | 1 0 |
| Miss F. K. Morris | 1 0 |
| Miss Riley | 1 0 |
| Miss I. Rodgers | 1 0 |
| Mrs. MacKenzie Smith | 1 0 |
| Per Literature Department | 8 5 0 |
| Telephone Box | 3 4 4 |
| Collections | 12 10 1 |
| Office Sales | 1 15 7 |

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|----------------------|-------------|
| Branches— | |
| Edinburgh | 5 0 0 |
| Delegates' Expenses— | |
| Golders Green | 12 5 |
| Leitchworth | 12 5 |
| Montgomery Boroughs | 3 14 6 |
| | £1.010 15 4 |

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To Branch Treasurers.

Please let me have your Capitation fees for 1921 in as soon as possible, and send me in your branch statement of accounts for the year 1921, for insertion in the VOTE. E. KNIGHT.

A MODERN GRACE DARLING.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has awarded its record of thanks and a gold brooch to Mrs. Margaret Brown, of Cresswell, Northumberland, who although over 70 years of age, is still one of the leading helpers in launching the Cresswell lifeboat, and has not missed a single launch, either on service or for exercise, since 1874.

Mrs. Brown was also the heroine of a very gallant service performed in 1876. During a terrible January gale the lifeboat was launched to the help of a Swedish steamer, but was driven back to the shore, and it was decided to send for the rocket apparatus, five miles away. No man could be spared, and Margaret Brown, with two other young women, volunteered to go. She had already helped to launch the boat, and had been right out of her depth in the sea at the end of a living chain which the women had made to rescue some of the Swedish crew who had been swept in on an overturned boat. The journey to the coastguard station included the crossing of a river so swollen that the bridge had been partly washed away. The gale was so violent that the three women could not fight against it across the open moors. They went instead, by the shore where, time after time, they were nearly swept away by the waves, and were cut by the rocks. The two younger women could not finish the terrible journey, but Margaret Brown struggled on. She reached the coastguard station so exhausted that she could not speak, but the coastguard guessed why she had come and sent the rocket apparatus at once.

For that service Margaret Brown and her two comrades received special rewards from the institution, as well as presentations from the coastguard.

DRESSMAKERS' LOWER WAGES.

According to a correspondent in the Times, lower wages for women and girls in the dressmaking trade throughout England and Wales are to be proposed by the Dressmaking Trade Board. The present minimum time rate is 8½d. an hour for experienced women. It is proposed to reduce this for retail work-rooms to 8d. in the City of London and Metropolitan Police district, 7½d. in large provincial cities and towns, and 7d. in areas with a population not exceeding 10,000. In the wholesale branch of the trade the proposed reduction is to 7½d. an hour. It cannot be denied that dressmaking is a skilled trade, and that dress-makers have to serve some years as apprentices and improvers before they are regarded as experienced women. We wonder how many experienced skilled men workers are willing to work for 7d. or 7½d. an hour?

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following details from the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges show that unemployment amongst men and women has very slightly decreased during the latter half of last year.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | June 24. | Dec. 16. | Dec. 22. |
| Men | 1,549,307 | 1,406,309 | 1,402,500 |
| Boys | 84,031 | 58,734 | 58,100 |
| Women | 477,627 | 319,156 | 315,100 |
| Girls | 66,934 | 38,638 | 38,800 |
| Total | 2,177,899 | 1,822,837 | 1,814,500 |

The number of persons on short time and claiming benefit on December 16 was 275,522. The number of men reported as employed on December 16 on the various schemes of emergency works put in hand during the last 12 months by the Government and local authorities was 111,780. It will be noticed that no schemes of emergency works have been put in hand for women.

EXHIBITION OF APPARATUS AND SCHEMES OF WORK IN CONNECTION WITH INDIVIDUAL TEACHING.

The London Unit of the National Union of Women Teachers is arranging an Exhibition of Apparatus and Schemes of Work in connection with Individual Teaching. All teachers interested in the Individual method are invited to submit apparatus or schemes suitable for the Exhibition, which will be opened at the end of January.

The object of the Promoters of this Exhibition is to stimulate interest in the Individual method, and to get some of the best apparatus, etc., published. It is hoped, too, that a book on apparatus may later be compiled as a result of the Exhibition.

Those wishing for further information are invited to apply to the London Unit, N.U.W.T., 39, Gordon Square, W. 1.

Women's Freedom League.

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

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Vote Sales Department—Hon. Head: Miss ALIX M. CLARK.

General Secretary—Miss F. A. UNDERWOOD.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS, W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Saturday, January 7, at 4-6 p.m.—Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C. Tea, Dance. Tickets, 1/6.

Monday, January 16, at 8 p.m.—Public Meeting, Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn, W.C. Speaker: Miss Ida Hyett. Subject: "How Prices can be reduced without reducing Wages." Chair: Mrs. Northcroft.

Monday, January 23, at 8 p.m.—Public Meeting, Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn, W.C. Speakers: Mrs. E. M. Hubback and Miss H. Lena Normanton, B.A. Debate on "Family Endowment." Resolution: "That the present system of providing for families from individual wages is unsatisfactory in its social results, and wasteful of national resources."

Wednesday, January 25, at 3.30 p.m.—Public Meeting, Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn, W.C. Speaker: Miss F. Penrose Philp (Secretary of "The State Children's Association"). Subject: "The Young Offender in our Courts, Penal Schools, and Prisons." Chair: Miss F. A. Underwood.

Monday, January 30, at 8 p.m.—Public Meeting, Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn, W.C. Speaker: Mr. F. Thoresby. Subject: "Freedom of Responsibility."

Wednesday, February 1.—"Fair" Committee, at 3 p.m., at 144, High Holborn.

Friday, February 3.—Organisation Committee, at 6 p.m., at 144, High Holborn.

Saturday, February 4, at 10 a.m.—National Executive Committee Meeting, at 144, High Holborn, W.C.

Saturday, March 18, at 10 a.m.—National Executive Committee Meeting, at 144, High Holborn, W.C.

Saturday, April 29, at 10 a.m.—Annual Conference.

SCOTLAND.

Monday, January 16 (Glasgow).—Public Gathering to meet Councillor Schofield Coates, J.P.

PROVINCES.

Wednesday, January 11, at 3.15 p.m. PORTSMOUTH. Public Meeting at Lecture Hall, 2, Kent Road. Speaker: Mrs. Haslewood. Subject: "Child Slavery in Hong Kong." Chair: Mrs. Whetton.

Wednesday, January 18, at 8 p.m.—Women's League of Union, Kingsway Hall. Subject: "The Next General Election." Speaker: Mrs. Flowers.

Friday, January 27. Stockton, Thornaby and District Women Citizens' Association. Speaker: Councillor Schofield Coates, J.P. Subject: "The Washington Conference."

Monday, January 30. Bishop Auckland Branch of B.W.T.A. Annual Meeting. Speaker: Councillor Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P. Subject: "National and International Outlook for Women."

Friday, February 10, at 8 p.m.—St. Albans Debating Society, Public Library. Miss Helena Normanton, B.A. Debate: "Should women cease to be employed when married?"

BRANCH NOTES.

PORTSMOUTH. Portsmouth has been very fortunate in securing Mrs. Haslewood to speak on "Child Slavery in Hong Kong," at the Public Meeting on Wednesday, January 11th. The meeting will be held in the Lecture Hall, at 2, Kent Road, and Mrs. Whetton will take the chair promptly at 3.15 p.m. Members are urged to make this meeting widely known.

Hon. Sec. Mrs. WHETTON, 89, Festing Grove, Southsea.

SOUTHEND & DISTRICT. This branch will be holding its New Year Party on Friday, January 6th, which will be the opening of the Spring Session. All who attended last year will look forward to a really enjoyable time, and it is hoped that this will be the occasion for the rallying of forces for the ensuing period. Price of tickets 1/6 each.

Hon. Sec. Mrs. STAFFORD BAILEY, 48, Argyle Road, Westcliffe-on-Sea.

OUR OPEN COLUMN.

[To the Editor of "The Vote."]

DEAR MADAM.—Owing to some printing oversight, the article under my name in the Vote last week appears as if I had myself called attention to the particular interest of my own article! I should be grateful if you would afford me the hospitality of your columns to say that this was not intended.

STELLA WOLFE MURRAY.

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

Domestic Labour-Saving Competition.

In order to stimulate interest in the invention and improvement of devices for saving labour in the home, the Women's Engineering Society has decided to hold a competition which will give women an opportunity of bringing forward some of the improvements which they consider necessary to the more efficient working of the home. This competition will not be confined to members of the Women's Engineering Society, but will be open to all women, as it is felt that there are many women in the home with natural mechanical ability whose ideas on this subject would be of considerable value to the community.

One of the chief points upon which the entries to the competition will be judged will be the economy with which the idea could be carried out.

Only working models or working drawings will be accepted, and these may be rejected at the discretion of the Selective Committee if they do not come within the scope of the competition.

Should there be a sufficient number of interesting models, an exhibition of these will be held some time during the early summer. The result of the Competition and particulars of the exhibition will be announced in the press during the first week in May, 1922.

RULES.

1. The Competition is open to all women irrespective of Nationality.

2. The Competition is divided into three sections:
 a. Engineering Devices suitable for Mechanical, Electrical and Automobile work, etc.
 b. Structural Improvement.

c. Any other Labour-Saving Appliance for the Home.

3. Competitors may enter for Each Section, but no Competitor shall be eligible to receive more than one prize. There is no limit to the number of entries which each Competitor may send in.

4. An Entrance Fee of 2/6 will be charged for each entry in each Section. Entrance Fee must accompany the entry.

5. Size of drawings not to exceed 30 inches x 22 inches, and the length, height and width of models added together must not exceed 60 inches.

6. Drawings and models may be in any form most suited to each object. The preparation of the model or drawing need not necessarily be the Competitor's own work. Explanatory notes, author's name and address, etc., must be clearly written on or attached to each model and drawing.

7. Drawings and Models will be returned if addressed labels stamped to cover the postage are sent. The Committee accept no responsibility in the event of damage or loss.

8. Competitors must make their own arrangements for protecting their ideas.

9. Prizes. The following prizes will be awarded:
 Section a. Seven Guineas.
 Section b. Five Guineas.
 Section c. Three Guineas.

Certificates will also be awarded to exhibits of exceptional merit.

10. The Assessors may withhold any prize if, in their opinion, the designs do not reach a sufficiently high standard to warrant an award.

11. Committee of Assessors will be assisted by the following professional experts:
 The Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc. (Engineering).
 S. B. Caulfield, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. (Architecture).
 Miss J. Lane-Clapton, M.D., D.Sc., J.P. (Domestic Science).

12. The Committee reserve the right to exhibit or [and] publish any work submitted, with the name and address of the author attached.

13. No questions will be answered. Competitors must use their judgment as to the meaning of these conditions.

14. The decision of the judges will be considered as final.

15. All models and drawings must reach the offices of the Women's Engineering Society, 26, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1, on or before March 31st, 1922.

CRAFT EXHIBITION.

A very interesting Exhibition and Sale of Craft Work, in aid of the Funds of the "Temples of Labour," was held in the Minerva Café, on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 14th, 1921. The stalls, laden with raffia work, pottery, and materials and garments, spun, woven, and dyed by hand, presented a most pleasing appearance. These "Temples of Labour" consist of various Workers' Guilds, which meet in different parts of London. They represent the first step towards an ideal re-organisation of the Crafts, and are in the nature of Craft Missions, in that they aim at teaching the people once again the ideals of beauty, truth, and service, underlying all good work. All who teach or help in any way do so as volunteers. The Secretary of the Workers' Guilds Councils, Mr. Horace Wooler, Bellevue Road, Ealing, W.13, will gladly give advice to anyone willing to start a Workers' Guild. Stamped envelope should be enclosed for reply.

IN MEMORIAM.

We very deeply regret to record the death from pneumonia, following an attack of influenza, of Mrs. Minnie Lansbury, wife of Mr. Edgar Lansbury, and daughter-in-law of Mr. George Lansbury. Mrs. Lansbury was an old member of the Women's Freedom League; she was one of the most popular women in Poplar, and an Alderman of the Borough Council. Quite recently she was imprisoned in Holloway Gaol for her part in the rating dispute in Poplar. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Edgar Lansbury and to our old friends Mr. and Mrs. George Lansbury in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

FRIDAY,
JANUARY 6,
1922.

THE VOTE

ONE
PENNY
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MINERVA CLUB, Brunswick Square. Small top room furnished, to let permanently from January 7th.—Apply the Manageress.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guildhouse Eccleston Square, S.W. Sunday, January 8th, 6.30. Miss Maude Royden. "Prayer for Others."

ORGANISER WANTED FOR THREE MONTHS, for Province—Women's Freedom League, 144, High Holborn.

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