

THE VOTE  
Aug. 27, 1915  
ONE PENNY

**NATIONAL THRIFT.** C. DESPARD.

# THE VOTE

**THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE**

VOL. X. NO. 305.

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

FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1915

Edited by C. DESPARD.

**OBJECTS:** To secure for Women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

NATIONAL THRIFT. C. Despard.  
A LIFE WORTH LIVING (continued). C.S.B.  
OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.  
NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

THE MALE PERIL. C. Nina Boyle.  
OUR POINT OF VIEW.  
WOMEN AND WARTIME.  
OUR TREASURY.

## Women's Freedom League National Service Organisation.

In these days of hurry and stress, it is indeed a pleasure to visit the office of the National Service Organisation, a temple of industrious peace, where order reigns supreme, and a pleasant, genial greeting awaits all comers, be they applicants for paid or unpaid work, for all of us are eager to serve our country in some way or other, in this her hour of trial. The three rooms of the office of the Organisation, situated on an upper storey in High Holborn, are models of neatness and beautifully airy and sunny.

Waiting for an interview is the least exhilarating of occupations, but the homelike atmosphere of these offices robs the ordeal of half its terrors. The excellent system of classification of the index cards, containing the names of a very large number of applicants for very various forms of work enables the presiding official to put the prospective employer into prompt touch with the type of employee required; indeed, while I was in the office, a call through the telephone for immediate assistance in a special department was answered by the prompt arrival of the very person to fill the post, as she happened to be visiting the National Service office at the time. The coincidence was a remarkable one and savoured of magic. The official thought it incumbent on her to warn the well satisfied applicant that every special type of worker was not kept upon the premises, as a rule.

Great care is taken in the selection of a worker absolutely suited in every respect to the post for which she is required, and as a consequence, many of those clerks who have obtained Government posts have been promoted since they took up the work. Some of these clerks were untrained in some branches of the work required of them, but they have shown themselves so quick and so adaptable that the authorities have at once seen and appreciated their value, passing them on from simpler to more difficult and responsible posts. I was privileged to listen to an interview between one of the presiding officials, and an earnest looking woman, an eager applicant for work.

It was pathetic to realise how cheaply woman's labour is rated, for two shillings a day was all that was offered for long hours of work at cleaning, and it was still more tragic to learn that women so intelligent and so earnest should have had no opportunity of training themselves for more skilled work. I am assured that one great advantage of the work of the National Service Corps is that its officials can, as a rule, get the employer to name a definite and fair price for the work he requires, and when he has once named it he cannot go back from it. It is one thing to state the price he is prepared to pay to an independent woman official and quite another thing to make a bargain with a girl who is so greatly in need of money that she will take an insufficient wage rather than lose a chance of employment.

Wise advice is often most necessary for girls presenting themselves to potential employers as to the style of dress they should wear. Neatness is always essential, but stylishness, a *sine qua non* for some positions, is an absolute bar to admission to others. One applicant who, on her landlady's advice, had donned her Sunday best to interview her future employer, failed to obtain the coveted post, whereas on her visit to the National Service Organisation she had been simply and neatly dressed, and had appeared in every way eminently suited for the work of superintendent. Experiences, such as these, have taught the officials of the Organisation the great importance of special points in dress, and their advice, given to any applicant for work is very valuable, and it is offered in such a pleasant and friendly manner as to arouse gratitude and awaken a sympathetic response. Employers who are a little scared at the prospect of taking women workers, when they have hitherto only employed men, feel reassured at the staid demeanour and earnest purposefulness of the officials of the National Service Organisation, and by the fact that these are working under the aegis of a Suffrage society; for, whatever defects can be found in Suffragists, few can accuse them of either



frivolity or instability. Indeed, their earnestness and their tenacity of purpose have in the last decade become proverbial.

The officials of the National Service Organisation are doing excellent work, and could do much more if there were a larger number of them. Volunteers for such work would, I am sure, be readily forthcoming, if it were realised how responsible and important it is at this crisis, and how interesting is the contact with so many varied types of human beings.

Those who wish to hear more about the Organisation and its work should attend the meeting at the Kingsway Hall on September 14, at 8 p.m., when there will be a number of eloquent and interesting speakers, and among them Ben Tillett. M.H.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Women requiring information about the state of the labour market, the wages obtainable, the conditions prevailing, and the fresh openings that continually present themselves, will be given the benefit of the information at the disposal of the National Service Organisation.]

Tickets can be obtained from the National Service Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C., 5s., 2s., 1s., and 6d.

A.H.S.—Sorters in the Post Office must be at least 5 ft. 4 ins., and between the ages of 21 and 35.

3 MAIDS.—You were justified in answering "Yes," as you were able and willing to learn.

Ross (Herefordshire).—There are good openings for shorthand typists.

WORKER.—There is a separate department for soldiers' accounts.

TEA SHOP.—We should advise you most strongly not to take up any post as manageress of a tea shop near a soldiers' camp in the country unless you have good references as to your employers.

#### WOMEN AND WAR TIME.

##### Women Representatives.

We learn that Mrs. Fenwick Miller, the well known lady who is president of the Women Writers' Franchise League, and a member of the Women's Freedom League, filled up the section of her registration paper asking what work she has experience in and is ready to do now, by offering to be "elected representative of the people," having been returned by voters three times to the London School Board; willing now to relieve a member of Parliament." As an alternative, she offered to "lecture on the scientific principles of diet and cookery to soldiers or housewives."

##### A War Wedding.

A romantic wedding on the high seas is described in the *Sussex Daily News*. The bridegroom was Dr. Percy Wallace (First British Field Hospital to Serbia) and the bride Miss Dora Woolcock, of the Wounded Allies' First Field Unit to Montenegro. It was when they arrived at Salonica that Dr. Wallace and Miss Woolcock decided to marry. She was bound for Montenegro, he for Serbia. They found that the wedding could only be performed after a three weeks' residence unless the marriage could take place in a British ship outside the three-mile limit. Accordingly a ship was chartered, and three miles from land the marriage service was read by the vicar of Buxton. Mr. Claude Askew, the novelist, gave the bride away.

##### Women Harvesters.

In the province of Marne women have taken a large share in the in-gathering of the harvest. Most of the corn has been carted by them, and some have even followed the plough. Women, too, are taking an important share in the relief work organised by the Friends' War Victims' Relief Committee, among them Dr. Hilda Clark, a well-known Friend. Members of the party go to Rheims and the surrounding neighbourhood and bring in the wounded civilians, who remain under their care. Motoring to Rheims one day lately, a wrong turning having been taken, Dr. Clark suddenly arrived at the second line of trenches, and a shell raised the dust within a hundred yards of her.

##### A Warning

"Having received a copy of *The Suffragette* of the 6th inst., with a covering letter from the office of the paper, I conclude that it is being especially impressed upon its readers; and I therefore desire publicly to acknowledge the receipt of it," writes Sir George Birdwood to the *Evening Standard*. "I warmly sympathise," he says, "with our 'Suffragists,' so far as giving women votes on equal terms with men in the election of members of Parliament is concerned—for I am quite satisfied that they would exercise an elevating influence in party politics; but, as I read column after column of this especially advertised number of their official journal, I sat aghast

at the blind reckless hate of its indiscriminate and unremitting indictment of any of their fellow-countrymen who happen to bear names of Teutonic origin or to have more or less of Teutonic blood circulating in their veins. The frenzy of it reaches its most cruel and despicable expression in the leading article: 'No German Bureaucracy for Us.' Articles like the one I am denouncing are most damaging to the cause championed so bravely by Mrs. Pankhurst and the ladies associated with her, just as over-heated ovens only consume the cakes in their flame of fire."

##### Women as Stretcher-bearers.

Inspecting a St. John Ambulance Corps at Hull on Saturday, Colonel Palmer congratulated the corps on being a thousand strong, "probably the largest corps in England." In the northern district the membership was 9,400, and the brigade membership was 30,000. Thirteen thousand were serving their King and country. He was surprised at the large number of strong, active young men trained in stretcher work and in rendering first aid, whose place was in the trenches. Their work in hospital could be done by nursing sisters. Large numbers of women had been selected for hospital work and were waiting to be called up, yet the authorities were sending strong, healthy young men to do the work. He considered it almost a scandal. He hoped the policy would be altered, and the powers that be would send more women for hospital work.

##### A New Note.

A woman, charged at Grantham with neglecting to maintain her illegitimate child so that he became chargeable to the Guardians, said he was the son of a chauffeur with whom she had kept company for seven years, but when the child was to be born had gone to Canada and deserted her. She added:—

"I absolutely refuse to pay anything towards the maintenance of the child, as I bore all the expenses of the birth, and I consider that John Brereton should do his share now. They can send me to prison, for I am determined I will have nothing more to do with the child. I know I have done wrong by abandoning the child."

Prisoner made the following statement to the magistrates:—

"I have been continually suffering since the baby was born. I have only been working occasionally, and only earned sufficient to keep myself. I really don't think I can pay, for I have only £3 and a few odd shillings. I have sold most of my clothes and my jewellery. My people won't help me."

The Magistrates' Clerk: Why didn't you keep the child? Prisoner: If I had kept it I should have killed it. It nearly cost me my life, my career, and my self-respect, I think the father should keep the baby. He is a strong, healthy man.

The Clerk: You can take out a summons against him. Prisoner: I could not prove it, and I cannot find the man. My brother, a corporal in the Mounted Police in Canada, has tried to find him, but cannot.

The Clerk: Will you take the child now?

Prisoner: I don't wish to see the child again.

The Clerk: Spoken like a mother.

Prisoner: You have not suffered as I have.

The Clerk: Then you are not going to take the child away?

Prisoner: Oh, no.

The magistrates imposed a fine upon the prisoner of £5, or in default of payment a month's imprisonment without hard labour.

##### A Gallant Woman.

Miss J. E. M. Barbier, R.R.C., has had the honour of being mentioned in despatches, and also of receiving the Royal Red Cross from the King. Miss Barbier was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Bristol, and was sent to France as a member of the Civil Hospitals Reserve.

*The Savender Laundry*

The most delicate LACES, MUSLINS, LAWNS, SILKS, SHIRTS, COLLARS

Dressed in an altogether Superior Style Equal to New.

STRAFFORD ROAD, ACTON. W.

Telephone 822 Chiswick.

This Laundry is Governed Entirely by a Woman.

#### THE MALE PERIL.

If, as is sometimes claimed—we are not concerned to examine the claim and test its soundness in this article—the men of the world have rendered more material service to the world than its women, it is incontestable that they have also contributed far more than their share of disservice. If to men we owe the great beauties and glories of art, literature, and learning, the more doubtful values of philosophy and theological dogma, the triumphs over matter in the development of mechanical science and the harnessing of electricity, the conquest of the air and the ocean, the minimising of distance, the exploration of dark places, the luxuries and comforts of modern life; we also owe to the masculine spirit, the masculine genius, some of the most overwhelming evils which beset the human race.

The scourge of war, which has drained the earth of young life since tribes and nations first evolved and organised themselves, is purely a masculine device. The dark shadow hanging over Europe, blotting out the fair structures of civilisation and art, is not of woman's casting. It is not armies of marching women whose tramp echoes through desolate homesteads and whose tread crushes the still breathing bodies of the sons of women into blood-soaked soil. The toll of blood which will stand to the account of the male partner when all accounts shall be presented is of shuddering proportions. The long, long list of religious persecutions; the savage annals of the slave trade; the traffic in women—growing as the resources of "civilisation" expand; the dastardly cruelties of the trapper's and hunter's craft; are part of the debt man owes to humanity, against which all his are and ingenuity, all his research and discovery, all his science and learning, his courage and ability can barely be counted as a set-off. He owes it all, and more, to the world in which he has played so harsh a part.

To woman, man has always posed as protector, plus owner. He has ignored the obvious fact that his own existence constitutes her chief need for protection. Whether he be the potential soldier; who with the cry "Woman's place is the home" on his lips, yet claims the right if his warfare demands it, to destroy that home; or whether he be the unknown element every woman is afraid to meet in a lonely lane or in the dark; man is the prevailing danger. Our hearts go out to-day in patriotic gratitude to the men whose maimed bodies strew alien lands; they die that their women's hearths and homes may remain undeseinated—by other men whose own women's homes may be, must be, perhaps, made the target for shot and shell, the scene of charge and ambush!

Greatest of all dangers to women is the unbridled passion of men, of which a judge not long ago said that it was a thing "the most respectable of us" might at any moment give way to. And while we shrink in horror from the record of the brutalities in Belgium, and while our hearts glow with the heroic exploits of our own men, there is little desire on the part of the people to give attention to the root of the matter. Yet even now, in war time, in our own land, from our own men, the danger stalks undiminished and unchecked, always enhanced by the dislike of male judges to deal with it drastically or of other men to deal with it at all.

In Africa this is known as the Black Peril, in Australia it is the Yellow Peril. All the world over it is the Male Peril. Peace or war, women and girl children fall victims to it, live under its shadow. The *Irish Citizen* (Dublin) deals with horrible cases of children assaulted, a girl assaulted; the *Woman Voter* (Sydney) deals with a case equally revolting of a young married woman.

#### Inexpensive BLOUSE.

With a view to keeping our workers employed during the Holiday Season, we are making up a large number of Blouses similar in character to the garment sketched, and shall offer them for sale at quite exceptional prices. Needless to say the quality of the materials used and the workmanship and finish will be quite up to our well known standard of excellence.

Smart Crepe de Chine Blouse, very daintily finished with goffered Organdi frills. In mauve, sky, pink, champagne, lemon, French grey, hydrangea pink and hydrangea blue.

18/9

**Debenham & Freebody**

Wigmores Street,  
(Cavendish Square) London, W.



Soldiers are among the accused, both in Ireland and Australia. No week passes but some Suffrage paper calls attention to some such horror, with the additional outrage of a paltry sentence and burked trial. And in view of this special danger, which only comes from one sex and only affects the other, how can men be so ungenerous as to deny women the vote, and with the vote, the means of adequately protecting themselves, and punishing the guilty, in regards to these crimes? The vote for women is one item of the great debt man owes the world and the women, and it is beyond all question the most pressing item. We wonder how much longer the debt is to remain overdue!

C. NINA BOYLE.

#### JOINT FOOD SUPPLY COMMITTEE OF ASSOCIATED WOMEN'S SOCIETIES.

At the last meeting of the above society, in which Mrs. Despard holds office as president, it was resolved to support the proposal of the Board of Trade for the formation throughout the country of Village War Food Societies, to be run on co-operative or mutual lines; these societies to concern themselves with growing vegetables, keeping goats, pigs, poultry and bees, preserving eggs and fruit, breeding rabbits and pigeons, collecting wild flowers and acorns, etc., and gleanings. It was also resolved that as women are now entering the field of food production, men and women should receive equal work for equal pay, and that the various men's trades unions should be asked to admit women who are employed on similar labour, to membership, in order to enforce equal payment.

#### A PENNY A DAY.

Many thanks to our members and friends who are busy putting by their extra penny a day for 100 days, to swell this year's Birthday Fund.

This is a way in which all can help during the holidays, and I should be glad of many more names to add to my list. E. KNIGHT.



## THE VOTE.

Proprietors—THE MINERVA PUBLISHING Co., LTD.,  
144, High Holborn, W.C.

FRIDAY, August 27th, 1915.

NOTICE.—Letters should be addressed as follows:—  
To the Editor—on all editorial matters.  
To the Advertisement Manager—on advertising.  
To the Secretary—on all other business, including VOTE  
orders, printing and merchandise, etc.

Offices: 144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.  
Telephone MUSEUM 1429.

### EDITORIAL.

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

### SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

At Home and Abroad ... 6/6 per annum, post free.  
"THE VOTE" may be obtained through all Newsagents  
and at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

## NATIONAL THRIFT.

In all probability it will be recorded by and by as one of the most notable results of the Great War of the 20th century that it will give intense and lurid meaning to those copybook platitudes which every schoolboy knows by heart; but which few grown-up persons practice.

"Waste not, want not. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." These proverbs, and such as these, have been drummed continually into the youthful mind, even as they are being drummed into the nation now, while none, apparently, have understood them, while none understand them now.

"Save," we are admonished. The nation has been spending money, stored-up labour at the rate of about £40 a second. The nation is spending still. The hideous insatiable maw of the war-god is open. It will not close; it will not cease from its ravaging until you have poured into it all you possess; therefore, be wise! Deny yourselves even these things which you have looked on as necessities, and presently it may be given to you, for a time at least, to rest from horror.

Naturally, when it is a question of saving, appeal is made to women. That which, it was supposed formerly, every woman knew is to be made a science, and there is contemplated the formation of a "National Thrift League," whose object will be to press upon housekeepers the importance of economy and to instruct them as to the best way of practising it. "Next year and the year after," says Mr. Morgan, "the fate of England will be, to a great extent, in the women's hands. The nation must save. The women—the housewives—must see to it that the nation does save. A great and splendid part for them in the war is now opening."

Of the greatness and the splendour, we have not much to say. The tendency at present is to feed up both women and men with fine phrases. The business of practical people should be to look behind the words and find out whether they have any meaning. The appeal to women and the admission that, presently, the fate of England will be in their hands is significant, especially to those who realised long ago the part that women were destined to play.

But we protest that this question of saving has, to the full, as much to do with men as with women.

It is well, indeed, that a National Thrift League should be formed, for thrift, in its full significance, is noble and right. It means first estimating our resources at their true value, and next using those resources to the best possible purpose for the use, the welfare, the happiness of those to whom they belong and for whom they are being administered. In the presence of a wise, well thought-out economy

some of the poorest of human vices, such as fear, fussiness and envy are rebuked. Men and women who have surveyed their position, and who know their sources, both of strength and weakness, can be calm and courageous under difficulties that would swamp meaner minds. There is strength and consolation in being able to say: "I have fought a good fight. I have done my best." And this is what the true thrift spirit means—doing our best with what we have.

Waste has taken many forms besides those specially indicated now as having to do with housewives and domestic economy. Life has been wasted; 200,000 preventible deaths yearly; physical force has been wasted; numbers of our children grow up defective on account of the evil conditions to which they have been subjected; our land has been wasted, thousands of acres lying uncultivated; money has been wasted, big fortunes being dissipated in stupid, vicious and degrading luxuries; labour, the greatest force of all has been wasted, here and in other countries, over armament building on the one hand and the provision of useless luxuries on the other.

If, therefore, a National Thrift League is to be of any real or permanent value it must take all these points into consideration. To conjure the poor woman to give up her tea and the poor man his tobacco; to persuade the mother of a large family that by doing her cooking and washing and mending and cleaning and becoming hipped and irritable in the process, she can take up a few shillings' worth of war loan and so help to save the country; in any sense, to stint the children, either at home or at school, and to say nothing to the persons who consume five courses of rich food at one sitting, for all that they may have contributed large sums to war funds; is merely futility. The economy must be national; and we, for our part, would rather see some of the sumptuary laws of the Middle Ages revived than have pressure brought to bear upon those who are already too hardly pressed. It is matter of common knowledge that with the present high food prices wives of labourers and the poorer artisans are suffering in their health because the man's wages which were barely sufficient for the family's needs a year ago are notoriously insufficient now. And under such circumstances, it is always the mother who goes to the wall.

By all manner of means, let us learn to prepare food properly; where conditions make it possible, let the best and least wasteful way of cooking food be taught. We wish this was more done in our schools. The value of light and air; the relative importance of foods; economic, seasonable and hygienic clothing, provision of apparatus whereby the ceaseless toil of the housewife might be lessened; it would be well that a National Thrift League should deal with matters such as these; but let it not neglect more important issues.

We would recommend that centres should be formed, both in rich and poor districts. Let everything bear upon a rapid end to the war. Imagine for a moment what a sum of money would flow into the Treasury if all the rich men in the country made a self-denying ordinance of a two-course dinner and paid in the difference; or if, with the same object, champagnes and burgundies were struck off the diet sheet.

The speaker we have already quoted looks forward to the time when many millions of the five shillings War Loan vouchers will be taken up by women-housekeepers. So be it! But let the men do their share; and, we believe, the time will come when Thrift will be known, not as a painful disciplinary exercise, but as a health and strength saver. Then we shall be ready as a nation to start upon a larger and more strenuous campaign against real waste than has ever been attempted.

C. DESPARD.

## A LIFE WORTH LIVING. \*

(Continued.)

Women have played a great part in the University of Wales: they have repaid the equality of opportunity that Viriamu Jones insisted they should have. Cardiff was the first of the Welsh Colleges to open its doors to women. When it was opened, the best scholarship was carried off by a woman. The first graduate of the new Welsh University (created 1893) was a woman student of Cardiff, and the proportion of women to men students has steadily risen until in the year of the Principal's death, 1901, it was 262 to 366.

I have often observed in reading men's biographies that women are usually mentioned, if mentioned at all, much as an astronomer alludes to the satellites of Jupiter. I can imagine the humble place that will be assigned to Fair Woman in the Cromer-Curzon-Asquith-Churchill biographies. The mind of Professor Jones was different; if he attended an education meeting from which women were absent, he commented on the undesirable fact, for he had reflected on what the education of one sex and the neglect of its complement really meant. At the formal opening of Cardiff College he dwelt on the opportunities afforded to women, and reminded young men that the assumption of their intellectual superiority would be tested by the logic of facts. On one occasion when preparing a speech on education, he writes his future wife, Miss Kate Wills, and asks for some good reasons why everybody should cultivate his mind. It reminds one of General Wm. Booth, who would write his gifted wife, Catherine, to send him immediately the headings in order that he might preach on a certain text. The men who have such wives are certainly those who best realise the joy of mental and spiritual affinity. It is not without point to remember that the Salvation Army opens every post to women, just as Cardiff College knows no unnecessary distinction of sex.

Someone asked Professor Jones if he had read the "Subjection of Women." He replied that he did not need to do so, since he believed they should be men's equals, and have the right of voting. Naturally women have a voice in the government of the Welsh University. When a woman was made lecturer on education at Cardiff she received the title of Professor. Principal Jones declared that one of the pressing needs of the time is to abolish the conventional limitations imposed on women's aims and activities, to avoid differentiation between men and women in the provision of educational opportunities. He had a profound instinct for the woman's point of view, as well as the man's, and this made him a wise guide in the great experiment of co-education, so successfully carried on at Cardiff. He perceived how some of women's defects are the result of educational disabilities, and always urged women students to venture into new spheres, to effect the conquest of new worlds.

Being on friendly terms with women, and having an open ear to the many injustices from which they suffer socially, certain friends drew his attention to the fact that a mere fraction of the money devoted to technical education is spent on women; it is all diverted to the uses of men. This neglect of women's thorough training and the underpayment of women's work are two reasons why the physique of the nation suffers, infant mortality is high, and why home life in certain sections of the community falls much short of what it ought to be. Principal Jones was not able to effect much to improve this state of affairs at the time, but his sympathy and advice were helpful and a step forward has been taken since his death.

In an interesting report of a speech in favour of women's enfranchisement, in 1893, Principal Jones examined the chief heads of a speech in which Mr. Asquith opposed the enfranchisement of women. Mr. Asquith's "arguments" are the usual twaddle, lacking logic and common-sense. It was almost too easy a task to show the parliamentarian what was the fallacy in which he floundered; it was old as human thought, and "riddled with destructive bullets in the Republic of Plato, and yet, it is still playing its part in its old undiluted, unreasonable-ness in the ablest speech made against Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons last year. . . . Let me parody Mr. Asquith's argument. Men and women are fundamentally unlike: therefore, if men are mathematicians, women are not to be mathematicians; men and women are by nature fundamentally unlike, therefore, if men are cooks, women ought not to be cooks; . . . if men write books, women ought not."

For VOTE readers, all these old chestnuts have been exploded long ago. What cannot be exploded is the selfishness of men, their determination to wield power, and largely to wield it unjustly, as evidenced in the laws and their administration, to the disadvantage of women, of the race and of men themselves. Principal Jones had a unique experience covering twenty of the best years of a singularly noble and disinterested life. Speaking of the work of men and women, he writes that "the human intellect cannot be divided into male and female—that the man's mind and the woman's mind are made alike, and the woman is made to be man's equal in intellectual pursuits—and that, properly trained, she is fitted to shine side by side with man in all departments of human knowledge."

The pity of it is that in the year 1915 we have in power men who are not alive either to the truth of these things, or to the social and economic importance of their immediate practical recognition "Eyes have they . . . ears have they, but . . ."

Principal Jones was a man of very brilliant abilities and many-sided. Had he given less time to administration and more time to physics, it was the opinion of his scientific collaborators that he would have made his mark and attained to a high position. His work on ohms (electrical standards) cleared up a difficulty which many scientific students had encountered. He died at the age of 45, worn out with work, partly the victim of an ardent temperament, one that would scarcely permit him to rest when it was urgently necessary to do so.

The "Life" is well-worth reading; it is that of a true friend of the Woman Movement, the greatest Movement of the century. To those who can read between the lines there is cause for sadness in the reading, other than the early death of Principal Jones, when his course was but half run. We see him in these pages beseeching and entreating corporations, county and trade councils, Parliament itself, to assist the cause of education. Much of his energy, health and distinguished ability was expended, wasted, in doing work that these corporations and institutions should have recognised as theirs and immediately accepted it as their duty. We need a Mirror of Truth for councillors and legislators, a Press able and willing to hold it up, a people, composed of both sexes, who know what their country requires and who insistently demand preparation for life, a just, or approximately just reward for labour, more equality in our social relations. Is strength for ever to be used to aid the strong?

C. S. BREMNER.

\*Life of John Viriamu Jones, by Katharine Viriamu Jones. 10s. 6d. net. Smith, Elder and Co.



OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.

A great Philanthropist.

The death is announced at the age of 88, of Mlle. Anna de Perret, at Neuchatel, president of the International Union of Friends of Young Women since its foundation. She was well known for her philanthropy. The union was formed to befriend and protect by united international action young women of all creeds and nationalities.

Women as Justices.

July 7 was red-letter day for the women of South Australia, when four women were appointed as Justices of the Peace. As the Attorney-General remarked: "We have broken the British practice of centuries by appointing women as justices." Those selected for the posts of honour are: Mrs. Nicholls, president of the W.C.T.U.; Mrs. Price, widow of the first Labour Premier of South Australia; Mrs. Cullen, of the Hospital Board; and Miss Dixon, secretary Y.W.C.A.

Suffrage and Legislation.

The Society opposed to Woman Suffrage is constantly saying, on the authority of the secretary of the Child Labour Committee, that the best child labour laws are in Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin—all male suffrage States. "This is true," says Mr. Lovejoy, "but is only half true; the worst child labour laws are also in male suffrage States, witness the two Carolinas and Georgia. Moreover, the question of child labour in all six eastern States is a pressing one, forced on the attention of even indifferent voters because of the thousands of children under fifteen at work in these States. South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia have all together nearly 250,000 children between 10 and 13 at work. Whereas all the woman suffrage States put together, including Illinois, have about one-ninth of this number. Arizona, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming have less than 1,000 working children between these ages in each State. California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Washington have less than 2,000 each.

Same Men: Same Methods.

Forty-three Congressmen voted against the Palmer child labour Bill. A telegram from the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association says that all but one of these forty-three voted against the nation-wide suffrage amendment. They were led by Congressman Byrnes and Ragsdale, and they argued that it was against the rights of the States for Congress to prohibit interstate commerce in articles manufactured in factories by children. They were answered by Congressman Lenroot of Wisconsin, who said that Congress had already passed a similar Bill against convict labour. The significant thing is that the men who opposed legislation for children opposed women's vote. And they used the same argument.

Women and the Panama Exhibition.

A temporary emergency building was erected by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, in response to a request from the officers of the Panama Pacific International Exposition, who realised that a World's Fair brings peculiar stress as well as peculiar opportunities to women and girls attending it. The building cost the National Association \$41,500. There is an additional expenditure of \$25,000 for salaries of workers, exclusive of the lunchroom employees. It is one of the most interesting and attractive of the Exposition opportunities, added popularity being provided for, in the "home cooking," under the direction of Mrs. Frances Holroyd. Between three and four thousand is not an unusual number for the Association to serve in a day. The club house for girls on the Zone will cost an additional \$5,000.00. Evening schools for girls employed at the Exposition is another feature of this work.

The Travellers' Aid activity of the Woman's Board has been prosecuted with the greatest devotion and enthusiasm. As a result of the work of the Board, women visitors to the city, young and old, with or without escort, are assured of safe protection. Attendants meet incoming boats and trains and are available at all times for information, assistance and attention. With this information spread abroad, it would encourage the faint-hearted to attend the San Francisco Exposition.

The Congregational Union booth for Woman Suffrage has become the most talked of section of the Palace of Education. Never before in a World Exposition has the Suffrage Movement, or any phase of the Woman's Movement, been represented. All exponents of the feminist movement who come to San Francisco, have this place wherein to compare the progress of the Woman's Movement in this country and in other parts of the world. One would judge from the thousands and thousands of names signed at the register that there would be no doubt that the women would soon be enfranchised, and that the men would help them get it. This booth attracts much attention, with its decorations of posters, maps and general information on suffrage.

Women Workers in Canada.

The average wage of the 72,571 women wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada in the year 1910 is shown by the Dominion census of manufacturers to have been 83 cents a day, or \$21.75 per month. These women were all over 16 years of age, and many of them had children or parents to support. Upwards of 13,200 children under 16 years of age were also employed in the mills and factories of Canada, in the same year, and received an average of 50 cents a day, or \$13.25 a month.

WOMEN IN WARTIME—continued.

A Sensible Magistrate.

A respectably dressed woman, Elizabeth Lassman, 45, was charged at Thames with failing to register as a German alien enemy. It was stated that she was British born and in 1898 married a German. In 1906 he deserted her and in 1909 he was drowned off Capetown. Mr. Leicester, the magistrate, said the order in such a case as this was a stupid one, but she must comply with it. She would be bound over.

Other Peoples' War Troubles.

The coming session of the Reichstag will deal with a new Bill concerning the uniform of German Red Cross sisters. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 women who are wearing Red Cross uniforms without justification, and in order to steal money and presents intended for soldiers at the Front. A large number of women have been arrested at the request of the General Staff. The Bill settles the uniform to be worn by authorised sisters and provides that the unauthorised wearing of uniforms constitutes high treason. The scandal has been one of daily occurrence almost since the outbreak of the war.

Women as Victims.

Mr. O'Grady, M.P., just returned from a visit to the French fighting lines, says that if he were allowed to tell the number of women massacred in Rheims by the German onslaughts, Britain would stand aghast. It is, however, high time that the "conspiracy of silence" in regard to the horrors endured by women in war time should be broken down, and the truth told once for all, without palliation, to all whom it may concern.

LADIES' TAILORS, FURRIERS and DRESSMAKERS.

Mourning Orders in 24 hours.

By a Cutter and Fitter from

MARSHALL

AND . . .

SNELGROVE,

LTD.



COSTUMES

From £3 13s. 6d.  
Coat Lined Silk.

43, Wigmore Street,  
W.

— Telephone: Mayfair 2031. —

FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L. PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY FUND.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

**Sunday, August 29.**—HYDE PARK, noon. Speaker: Miss Nina Boyle. Chair: Miss Ballard Dawson. CLAPHAM COMMON, 6 p.m. Speaker: Miss Boyle. Chair: Miss Ballard Dawson.  
**Thursday, September 2.**—MID-LONDON, Braach Meeting, 144, High Holborn, W.C., 7.30 p.m. (Business: Resolutions for Conference.)  
**Monday, September 6.**—CLAPHAM BRANCH MEETING, 15, Clapham Mansions, 7.30 p.m.  
**Friday, September 10.**—SOCIALS' COMMITTEE MEETING, at 144, High Holborn, 2.30 p.m.

DARE TO BE FREE

**Friday, September 3.**—HERNE HILL AND NORWOOD, Branch Meeting, 69, Danecroft-road, 8.30 p.m.  
**Tuesday, September 14.** Women's Freedom League National Service Organisation. Public Meeting, Kingsway Hall, 8 p.m. Speakers: Right Hon. The Earl of Derby, Miss Lena Ashwell, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Ben Tillet and others. Chairman: Mrs. Despard. Admission Free. Reserve Seat Tickets 5/-, 2/-, 1/- and 6d, from 144, High Holborn, W.C.

**Wednesday, October 6.**—PUBLIC MEETING, 3.30 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Despard and Miss Boyle.  
**Saturday, October 16.**—WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE, Annual Conference.

PROVINCES.

**Monday, August 30.**—MIDDLESBROUGH, Branch Meeting, Suffrage Centre, 7.30 p.m.  
**Saturday, September 4.**—MIDDLESBROUGH, Garden Whist Drive, "Wynbury," Orchard-road, Linthorpe (by kind permission of Mrs. Smith), 3.30 p.m. Tickets 1s., including tea, on sale at the Suffrage Centre.

WALES.

**Friday, September 3.**—CARDIFF, Branch Meeting, Welsh Industries, Queen-street, 7.30 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Stevenson Howell, on "Women and Evolution."

BRANCH NOTES.

**Anfield (Liverpool).**  
Last Friday the members of the Anfield Branch had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Cousins speak on "The Emergency Status of Women." Mrs. Cousins' remarks aroused great enthusiasm, and the fact that it was her farewell speech before leaving for India made it all the more impressive. Mrs. Cousins urged all members to put the question of Suffrage first, and foremost. The war, with its many calls on our services and the new duties it created, tempted Suffragists to swerve from the main point. Women have a higher status now than before the war, but Mrs. Cousins earnestly impressed the audience that this status was not a permanent one. In order to make it so we must keep the Suffrage flag flying, and keep on fighting for our rights. With the power of the vote, we can be of far greater benefit to our country than we can be without it. Mrs. Cousins' final message was: "Stick firm and fast for votes." Later on in the meeting a bouquet was presented to Mrs. Cousins as a small token of appreciation for her inspiring words and kind services in the past. Miss Blackburn was in the chair.

**Glasgow. Suffrage Shop, 70, St. George's Road.**  
A fine meeting was held last week, the speaker being Miss Eunice Murray. THE VOTE and other literature sold well.

Volunteers to help Miss Alix Clark with

Vote Sales wanted.

Remember during your Holidays the GREEN, WHITE & GOLD FAIR!

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26 & 27, at CAXTON HALL.

Please put a X against the Stalls for which you can supply articles, and return this slip to Mrs. Fisher, 144, High Holborn, W.C.

General Literature

Toy White

International Home-made Produce

Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe

Name.....

Address.....

Second List of Contributions.

Amount previously acknowledged	£	s.	d.
BRANCHES.	215	17	9
Anfield	1	0	0
Chester	1	11	1
Dunfermline	10	0	0
Glasgow (additional)	8	4	0
Golder's Green	1	5	0
Hackney	5	0	0
Highbury	5	10	0
Hornsey (additional)	7	0	0
Kensington	14	0	0
Letchworth	1	10	8
Liverpool (additional)	1	0	0
Montgomery Boroughs	10	15	9
Regent's Park (additional)	2	6	0
Swansea	2	10	0
Tufnell Park	1	9	6
Anonymous	100	0	0
Anonymous	50	0	0
Mrs. Thomson	10	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. C. Budd	2	3	0
Mrs. Schofield Coates	2	2	0
Mrs. Snow (hundred pennies)	1	5	0
The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest	1	1	0
Henry Holiday, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. A. B. Jones	1	1	0
Miss E. G. Wood (collected)	11	0	0
Miss Andrews	10	0	0
Miss Mary Coates	10	0	0
The Misses Scrymgeour	10	0	0
Miss D. Harvey Smith	10	0	0
Mrs. Counter (collected)	5	8	0
Mrs. Angold (collected)	5	0	0
Mrs. Will Geiler	5	0	0
Miss Agnes Husband (hundred pennies)	5	0	0
Mrs. Letts	5	0	0
Mrs. Dorothy Sidley	4	0	0
Mrs. Webb	3	0	0
Mrs. Flora Ames	2	6	0
Mrs. Billin	2	6	0
Mrs. Imlach	2	6	0
Mrs. Marshall	2	6	0
Mrs. Adams	2	0	0
Miss Dawson, per Miss Broughton	1	0	0
Refreshments, per Mrs. Fisher	3	3	8
Tickets (additional)	1	4	0
Programmes (additional)	6	0	0
	£440	15	5

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Another Suffrage organisation is turning its attention to the equipment of those field hospitals which have so greatly alleviated the sufferings of our Allies. The committee of the Actresses' Franchise League have decided during the continuation of the war—to turn their energies to organising a hospital and are calling it the "British Women's Hospital," and are offering it to the French for their sick and wounded soldiers.

Make the home bright by using  
William CLARKE & SON'S  
**COAL.**

SPLENDID VALUE.

Prices on Application.

341, Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, W.C. Phone. 3656 North.



FRIDAY,  
AUG. 27,  
1915

# THE VOTE

ONE  
PENNY  
WEEKLY

Organ of the Women's Freedom League.

## NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

Stratford-on-Avon had many attractions during August. There were several conferences, and the Benson Company with the Shakespeare memorial programme. There was also the first prosecution for resisting the National Registration Act on conscientious grounds.

Miss K. A. Raleigh, of Uxbridge, a good and tried supporter of the Women's Freedom League, refused to fill in her form under compulsion. The Town Clerk brought the case before the magistrates, after several well-meant attempts at argument and cajolery. Miss Raleigh, although not as accustomed to police courts as some Suffragists, put up a cool and most admirable defence, conducting her case with effect, and showing herself capable of meeting the quite irregular objections and obstructions raised by officialdom.

The prosecution made no effort to prove that Miss Raleigh was a person "required to register"—that is, of registrable age; and threw on her the onus of proving that she was not, an obviously improper and unconstitutional proceeding, as Mr. Justice Bailhache and his *confreres* have just decreed in the Appeal Court. Miss Raleigh, in addition to the fine of £3 imposed on her with costs, was further saddled with the fee—£1 1s.—for the solicitor who advised the Bench thus to distort the law. Besides these improprieties, the Bench added one "on its own"—fourteen days' imprisonment in default of payment. There is no mention in the Act of imprisonment as part of the penalty; and distraint is all that can be enforced.

Stratford has had little or no Suffrage propagandum, and it is a good thing to have carried the flag into fresh territory. Miss Nina Boyle journeyed down to help Miss Raleigh prepare her case; and the presence of a "militant Suffragette" in the witness-box appeared to startle the Stratford officials in a manner out of all proportion to its significance.

## WOMEN'S EMERGENCY CORPS.

The workrooms of the Women's Emergency Corps have been approved in the highest quarters and honoured by many War Office orders. Among the various contracts executed have been khaki covers for mess tins, pyjamas, mine-sweepers' coats, waterproof waistcoats and waterproof pocket-books. The Army Clothing Department ordered 300 shirts a week for 18 weeks. Signalling flags have been made, also 200 bread sacks for the National

Food Fund, hospital equipment such as nightingales, shirts, socks, towels, sheets, pillow-cases, surgeons' overalls and the like. All this, in addition to ordinary needlework, knitting socks, belts, mufflers and mittens during the winter for the men at the Front, and making all the linen overalls for the women orderlies in the Women's Military Hospital in Endell-street, which was opened in April, staffed entirely by women.

The Corps were asked to assist the War Office by making emergency waterproof wallets for the respirators, and 35,000 have already been delivered. Another important work done in the Emergency Workrooms is making sandbags for the troops to the order of private individuals and societies at 7s. 9d. the dozen, and forwarding these to the Front with the donor's name inside. A well-known artist, who has been out at the Front for three weeks, said that one of the greatest works that women can do in this country is to make sandbags, for when the men are advancing they catch up bundles of them to put up as barricades. 3,000 have been made, and if any women would like to help to make this number to 10,000—the War Office does not receive a smaller quantity—the Corps will willingly collect them. They are quite easy and inexpensive to make at home, as a yard of double width sacking will form two; they must be 33 ins. by 14 ins. when finished.

Lady Smith-Dorrien appealed in the *Times* of April 12 for a supply of "small bags of stout material, such as brown holland or canvas, which would be useful in hospitals and casualty clearing stations with the Army in the field. On being taken to hospital men's pockets are emptied of their personal belongings, letters, pay-books, etc., with the result that sometimes articles are lost. These bags enable all such articles to be kept together."

## LAVENDER LAUNDRY

The Lavender Laundry, Stratford-road, Acton, should be supported by women, being entirely a woman's venture. Hygiene and sanitation, the most careful segregation of the work from the living premises, the payment of good wages, and the establishment of wholesome conditions, are marked features of the business; and women only are employed in all branches of the work. It is not only the ordinary routine of a laundry business that is carried on by this resourceful concern; cleaning and dyeing, and the mending and darning of household and personal effects, are specialities. The price list is moderate, and will be sent if written for.

Telephone No. 3025 Kensington (4 lines.)

**COOPER & CO.'S STORES,** 68 to 74, Brompton Rd., London, S.W.

### DEPARTMENTS.

Teas and Coffees. Groceries. Provisions. Cooked Meats. Poultry and Game. Bakery. Fish. Meat. Fruit and Flowers. Vegetables. Confections. Patent Medicines. Perfumery, &c. Brushes. Turnery. Hardware. Stationery.

Wines and Spirits. Tobacco, &c. Coal, &c. &c.

**LUNCH ORDERS A SPECIALITY.**

FAMILIES WAITED ON DAILY FOR ORDERS.

Islington Dental Surgery.

60, UPPER STREET, N.

**Mr. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,**

Mr. Fredk. G. Boucher, Assistant Dental Surgeon.  
Established 35 Years.

Gas Administered Daily by qualified Medical Man, Fee 7/6.  
Nurse in attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.  
Send Postcard for Pamphlet. N.B.—No Showcase at door.  
**CONSULTATIONS FREE.** Telephone 3795 North

**A. SHAPCOTT,** Tel. 1443  
81, GEORGE STREET, CROYDON.

**WIZARD, ELECTRIC AND  
HAND VACUUM CLEANERS**

FREE DEMONSTRATIONS

**TOYE & CO.,** 57, Theobald's Road,  
London, W.C.

Specialists in

**BANNERS, REGALIA, BUTTONS, BADGES**

**ROSETTES for every Society.**

Designs and Estimates Free.

Phone 3820 Central. Established 1855. Wire "Modifying, London."

## BOARD-RESIDENCE.

Rooms, Holiday Homes, &c.

**AT THE STRAND IMPERIAL HOTEL,** opposite Gaiety Theatre, Strand, London. Absolute Privacy, Quietude and Refinement. Ladies will find the freshest, warmest, daintiest, cosiest quarters. Sumptuous Bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted, Breakfast, Bath, Attendance and Lights, from 5s. 6d. En pension, 9s. For long stays, special terms. Finest English provisions. — **MANAGERESS,** 4788 Gerrard.

**TEA.**—Special value, 1s. 11d. per lb. Strongly recommended; highly appreciated.—To be obtained from **THE VOTE** Office, 144, High Holborn, London, W.C.

## Miscellaneous Advertisement Charges.

**FIFTEEN WORDS** 1s.; every additional 7 words or part of 7 words 6d. **FOUR** consecutive insertions for the price of **THREE.**—Address, **THE ADVT. MANAGER, THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn.** Latest time for receiving copy, Monday morning each week.

**A MEMBER** of the W.F.L. undertakes the re-modelling and repairing of dresses, costumes, etc., at moderate charges. A trial solicited.—**DAISY, c/o THE VOTE, 144, High Holborn, W.C.**

**DEVONSHIRE CREAM.** Absolutely pure, very nourishing, much appreciated by wounded at the "London" Netley and on battle-ships; supplied three times weekly to the Duchess of Marlborough, the Countesses of Leven, Lonsdale, Dundonald, Viscountess Ridley, Mrs. Despard, Mrs. D. A. Thomas, and the Officers of H.M.S. *Tiger*. Sells well at bazaars. Business (sole source of income) seriously crippled by the war. 1/2 lb. 1/6; 1-lb. 2/6; post free.—**Mrs. V. Conyers, Bridestowe, Devon.**

**64-PAGE BOOK ABOUT HERBS AND HOW TO USE THEM,** free Send for one.—**TRIMNELL, The Herbalist 144, Richmond-road, Cardiff. Estab. 1879**