

**MORE LIGHT ON THE CHILDREN.**

THE  
**WOMAN'S LEADER**  
AND  
**THE COMMON CAUSE**

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**NOTES AND NEWS**

**The World Outside.**

There is little temptation to divert our eyes from the absorbing interest of our own party struggles and focus them upon the present niggling phases of the Reparations problem. And when we do make the effort we continue to be appalled by desolation of our own impotence. From time to time we may trace a gleam of hope, as in the expulsion of Separatist marauders from the Belgian zone—an event occasioned, so *The Times* correspondent tells us, by their theft of fifty-two sacks of flour from the Friends, Relief Organization. But we confess that we do not see very much ground for hope in the establishment of two new committees of inquiry by the Reparations Commission—with or without U.S.A. co-operation. Until such machinery is hammered out with the willing co-operation, instead of with the grudging acquiescence, of the French Government, we shall get no equitable or enduring settlement. We do not know what colour of British Government may be in prospect by the time this issue is in the hands of its readers; but we sincerely hope that its attitude to the League of Nations, the Ruhr Occupation, and the settlement of the Reparations question will reflect the views of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Asquith, or Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, rather than those of Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook.

**The General Election.**

By the time this number is in the hands of our readers the General Election will have taken place, and the relative strength of the Parties in the new Parliament will have been settled. To prophesy the result at this stage would, therefore, be futile, but there is one forecast we can make with advantage, and that is this—We can be assured that there will be a large number of Members returned pledged to the causes for which this paper stands, and that, therefore, it is more than probable that some of the questions on which women of all political parties are united will be dealt with in the new Parliament. All organizations, such as the League of Nations' Union, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the National Council of Women, and others which have approached candidates in order to obtain pledges on these matters have met with an astonishing amount of response and sympathy, and a very large number

of candidates of all parties have replied to these questionnaires in the affirmative. This is all the more amazing in view of the fact that such a large proportion of these were bombarded with the same questionnaires last year. Again we venture to express the hope that another time, in order to strengthen the appeal and to ensure a larger proportion of answers, women's organizations should unite in issuing a single questionnaire in which at least all the points on which they are united should find a place. The mere fact that this Election has been named the Women's Election, because of the appeals made by every candidate to the housewife, has meant that candidates have been more alive than in any previous Election to the need of satisfying women voters, and that, in addition to those subjects in which men and women are equally interested, those in which women are specially concerned have had their attention. This is perhaps more especially true of the Liberal and Labour candidates. The Unionist candidates, on the whole, have been more anxious to confine their Election addresses, speeches, and appeals to the one issue of Protection.

**Women Candidates.**

In this case also we inevitably write in the dark. We wish, however, first most heartily to congratulate those of the candidates who are now Members, and who have been returned carrying with them the good wishes not only of their own constituents, but also of those all over the country who wish to see women playing their part in the counsels of the nation. We sincerely hope that the number of successful candidates at this Election will be greater than last time. Those who have not been returned will have the satisfaction of knowing that they too have fought a magnificent fight for their parties and for the cause of women generally. To them we say: May you stand again and meet them with well-deserved success! At the next Election we earnestly hope that local party organizations will realize that many women will by now have earned their spurs, so that they may be given a larger proportion of the more hopeful seats to contest. As stated elsewhere, we mean to give a great deal of attention to matters relating to women in Parliament during the coming year.

### Rome—Chambers of Deputies' Woman Suffrage.

The new Session has opened, and the *Observer* states:—"Giolitti has undertaken to preside over the special Parliamentary Commission for examining the new project of law for giving votes to women—not political votes, only administrative votes, so far, and even those hedged in with many precautions. It is hardly fair, perhaps, to say that this reform has been granted by Mussolini in a grudging spirit, but we may certainly agree with the *Stampa* that it has been reduced to a homeopathic dose. Besides the necessary qualifications of age (women under thirty cannot vote), education, etc., the vote will only be granted to those women who make special demand for it, and it is safe to say that this act of energy will not be accomplished by many. Women decorated for war service are included as voters *ipso facto*, and also mothers who lost a son at the front, but not war-widows, as the latter have, in many cases, created some scandal by contracting irregular unions so as to avoid the loss of their pension by re-marriage."

### Date for Registration.

We remind our readers that the qualifying period for the Spring register ends on 15th December next. Work in the present Election campaign shows that many voters neglect to see that their names are on the register after removal, or in the case of women reaching the necessary age, or otherwise becoming eligible for a vote. Mistakes often happen, and all voters, especially those who have recently qualified in any particular

constituency, should make sure that their names are on the list, which may be seen at Municipal Offices, Public Libraries, and Post Offices.

### Local Government Elections.

The *Women's Local Government News* for December states that where women candidates stood the percentage of electors voting was good, in some cases as high as 78 and 72 per cent. Elsewhere much apathy is reported. In Godalming and Rams-gate not more than 38 per cent. of the electorate went to the poll.

### The Scottish Women's Hospital.

Lady Ossulston presided over the second annual meeting of the Scottish Women's Hospital Association of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, last week, when the endowment plate for the first of the four beds, to be called the British Macedonian Expeditionary Fund Bed, was formally presented to the hospital by General Sir George Milne, and accepted by Mr. H. Langton on behalf of the hospital.

*POLICY.*—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the women's movement, but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

## MORE LIGHT ON THE CHILDREN.

Sir George Newman's report<sup>1</sup> on the health of school children is a document packed with interest, and one which should find its way into the hands of all those among our readers who happen to be members of Local Education Authorities. First and foremost, for the special benefit of such readers, we would call attention to p. 6, § 4, wherein the Chief Medical Officer reminds local bodies of their powers and obligations in the matter of medical treatment:—"In the areas of the more enlightened authorities," he points out, "the ground has been already covered, but in the country as a whole the arrears are serious. . . . Though nearly all authorities now provide or adopt some form of medical treatment, there are still many gaps to be filled, while, as regards "defective" children, the available accommodation in Special Schools is inadequate, and in many areas non-existent." He adds that "the time has gone by for spasmodic effort, first in this direction and then in that, according to the immediate needs of the area. Progress, even if slow, should be orderly, and local efforts can only be expedient and wise in so far as they may be regarded as necessary and integral instalments of a comprehensive and economical scheme for the country as a whole." His plea, as we understand it, is for a national minimum of energy on the part of those local bodies which are primarily responsible for the care of the children.

Taking it all in all, the report is full of hope. The general health of school children is, it appears, amenable to treatment, and has indeed improved. In London, where the efforts of the official staff are backed up by a mighty army of voluntary care committee workers, the improvement is described as "steady and continuous," and these are comfortable words. As regards malnutrition, that most fruitful parent of multitudinous physical defects, there is no doubt whatever that the good wages and steady employment of the war period resulted in "substantial improvement in the physique of the children." As regards the maintenance of such improvement during the period of falling wages and widespread unemployment which followed, the verdict is less unanimous. A number of medical officers consider that there has been a setback; that distress in the homes has been reflected in the impoverished physique and mentality of the children. Others find that, thanks to insurance, school meals, and relief freely given, the industrial depression has not yet had any marked effect upon the children. At any rate, with a few notable exceptions, it appears to be generally accepted that conditions show at least a perceptible improvement as compared with pre-war years.

<sup>1</sup> *The Health of the School Child*, Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for the year, 1922. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d. net.

It is when we come to consideration of the "pre-school child" that the picture becomes really black; and here, of course, the mechanism of school inspection and medical treatment is not operating. "It may safely be assumed," Sir George Newman tells us, "that from 80 to 90 per cent of children are born healthy and with the potentiality of leading normal and healthy lives." The object of measures adopted for infant welfare is, he reminds us, to maintain the endowment of good birth. But comprehensive as such work has become, as yet the close supervision of the infant hardly extends beyond its first year. As a result "the School Medical Service is faced with the hard issue that out of an infant population born healthy, 35 to 40 per cent. of the children who are admitted to school at five years of age bear with them physical defects which could have been either prevented or cured." In view of such facts, the report calls attention to the importance of nursery schools as "the most suitable alternative" to home surroundings, which are unsatisfactory and likely to retard the physical and mental development of the child. At the same time, the report admits that the "best place for the child under five years of age ought to be with his mother in his own home." Now here is an admission which raises, in our own mind at least, some very profound considerations. It is admitted in the report that from 35 to 40 per cent. of well-born children reach school age with preventable physical defects. It is agreed that the home is the right place for a child during these early years of life. But because the machinery of the home breaks down in 35 to 40 per cent. of cases, we must fall back upon an expensive second best, the nursery school. What is wrong with the home life of the country that it should fail in the performance of its functions to the extent of 35 to 40 per cent.—too large a percentage be it noted, to be explained away as fault of character or abnormal misfortune. Can it be that our economic affairs are so ordered as to give home life no chance to perform its functions adequately? And if so, is the more general establishment of nursery schools really the only way out?

One other point in the report calls for special comment. In the case of secondary schools we are told that a frequent cause of strain among girls is the existence of "heavy domestic duties" as a background to their school lives. As in the case of wage-earning widows, so in the case of secondary school girls more is expected of the woman than the man. She leads a leisureless dovetailed existence; one which requires a double effort of nerve and physique, yet brings with it little opportunity for the attainment of specialized and recognized excellence in any one occupation. It is as well to remind ourselves of such facts as these from time to time, for fear we might forget to go on fighting.

## GERMANY'S MULTI-MILLIONAIRES.

It has been well said that after the war of 1870-1871, it was the aim of most Germans to become millionaires, and that now a large number of the population of that country have seen their desire realized. With what results it is not easy to describe. Modern civilization has hitherto never witnessed the crushing of a people on anything like the scale now going on within a few hours' travel of our own land. Yet the majority of English people have either a very inadequate idea of what "being crushed out" feels like when one is the victim of that process, or they have most excellent reasons why it is a process which it is eminently suitable should be applied to a beaten foe. Perhaps a few details may give pause to such thoughts, and make it advisable to alter the direction of public opinion from one of indifference or hostility to one of such understanding of the real facts of the case as may result in helping to save some of the lives of the downtrodden.

Institutions are closing for want of money; not long ago the agents of Friendly Societies had to go into the Hospitals of Essen and turn out the patients dependent on their funds, as these were exhausted. Tuberculous patients and non-dangerous lunatics were being dismissed. A large Sanatorium for consumptive children had to be shut because there was no money for heating, though there were provisions to be had. Even the municipal resources are almost nil. Berlin is too poor to run its full service of trams, and the great gates of the tunnel under Unter den Linden are closed, as no trams pass through them. I have seen the grass beginning to grow on the tram-lines of a city which had stopped its entire service.

Prices are always rising, whilst the value of the mark grows so near the dissolving point that it is hardly possible to give its equal in English money. One shilling equalled 2,000,000,000,000 marks a few days ago; it will be worth more now. Tram fares rise during the day, so that the return fare may well be more than the outgoing one. It is almost impossible to get enough money from the banks even for those who have any right to draw it, as the notes cannot be printed fast enough to keep pace with the prices. Starvation is staring thousands in the face: it is estimated that in Cologne alone there are 300,000 who have nothing to live on, and Cologne is much better off than many cities.

It is impossible for the majority of people to buy clothing, and even the best mending skill cannot keep clothes in repair always; the stocks in many households are now absolutely exhausted. Many people who manage to look respectable do so at the expense of having no underlinen. Heating is out of the question for thousands. In Cologne there are thirty rooms opened for persons just to "thaw out," as they have no other means of so doing.

Suicides are increasing rapidly. The strain on the nervous system of the mass of the people is incredible to us who have at least had some respite from war conditions; for Germans there has hardly been any respite from these, and the consequent lowering of the standard of health over a large percentage of the population is a serious factor in reducing the capacity for work in almost all classes.

Unemployment, which had not been at all widespread until lately, has now largely increased owing to the inability of the industrialists to pay the enormous wages necessary to purchase a bare sustenance. Emigration is possible only for such a very small number of persons that it is a negligible remedy, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that Germans are still imprisoned, bidden to work to pay Reparations, forbidden to rehabilitate their economic life, and beaten down at every attempt which they make to recover the means of normal life.

No charitable aid, however well conceived and on however large a plan, can obviate the need for such political action as shall make it possible for Germany to recover herself, but what private help can do is to save people from despair and give the courage to hold on until the tide turns. Anyone who has witnessed the immense effect of even tiny little acts of sympathy upon people who feel themselves deserted by the rest of mankind will know that it is not in vain to express brotherhood in material gifts of food and clothing, and will strain every nerve to send the supplies which are so sorely needed by a nation still great in its struggle for existence.

JOAN MARY FRY.

### OUR NEXT ISSUE.

The feature of our next issue will be messages from Woman Members of Parliament and other friends of the Women's movement who have been returned successfully. We will also invite comment from the defeated candidates on the causes of their defeat.

## OURSELVES.

We publish elsewhere (see page 360) a final list of guarantors whose generosity has brought us within less than £50 of the £850 for which we appealed as the yearly sum necessary to enable us to carry on. We confidently hope the £50 will still materialize, but in the meantime we do not feel justified in committing suicide for so small a deficit. With the consent of our guarantors, therefore, we propose to go forward. But let our readers be warned against the assumption that a guaranteed income of £850 is all that we want. There are many directions in which we could spend money, and thereby increase the usefulness, improve the appearance of the paper, and extend its circulation. For instance, the success that has attended our twelve-page election issue encourages us to look forward to the day when instead of a cramped eight-page paper we shall be able to print at least twelve pages a week. Further, to take our readers frankly into our confidence, we would like to be able to spend a little more on production. To give a concrete example, though the advantages of printing in the country are obvious, our inability to send a competent person to see the paper to Press, read final proofs, etc., inevitably leads to misprints and errors which offend our standards of perfection. We could, of course, avoid these by going to press a day earlier, but this would mean that our readers on Friday would miss the latest news, and for a political journal whose aim is to provide the latest news the game would not be worth the candle. If we have to choose between stale news and a sprinkling of misprints, we will take the misprints. But we do not intend to tolerate either if by hook or crook they can be avoided.

Meanwhile, we take fresh courage from the appreciative letters we receive from day to day—what kind letters people write!—and from the fact that our regular circulation and sales at meetings are steadily increasing. We are always grumbling, as our readers may have noticed. But in spite of that fact, we are well aware that we have very much to be thankful for, and in closing our public appeal we extend our most grateful thanks not only to our generous guarantors but to our not less generous voluntary contributors and helpers, who have made it possible for us to carry on.

At a moment when we are in a sense taking a new lease of life, it seems fitting that we, who have always made a point of personal co-operation with our readers, should discuss with them our plans for the coming year. To begin with, though the painful necessity of economy forbids any very ambitious scheme of personal adornment, we hope with our New Year issue to appear in public with more distinctive, characteristic, and generally pleasing front page. So far as our contents are concerned, our aim will be to produce a weekly journal for women who are interested in non-Party politics and good citizenship. Our policy remains exactly the same, but so far as space permits we will open the columns of the paper to articles of general interest to our readers. We do not propose to waste words here by enlarging on familiar features such as "News from Westminster," "Burning Questions," "The Law at Work," "Notes and News," etc., which we propose to continue. We would rather take the opportunity of indicating our new plans. At the time of writing we do not know the result of the General Election. But whatever they may be, we feel that the time has come for us to make a special feature of the urgent need for Women in Parliament; and we propose to devote a regular section during the Parliamentary Session to the work of our Women Members. At the same time, both in and out of Session, we shall open our columns freely to information regarding prospective Women Candidates. In the meantime, we hope the challenge laid-down by X. Y. Z. in our election number will arouse attention and that a lively and useful circulation of ideas in our pages will result. Further we hope to give more space to correspondence and contributions from our readers. We do not ourselves wish to "lead" the women of the country who are interested in Politics and Citizenship. Our object is to make the WOMAN'S LEADER a medium for the free change of ideas; and in that will be found the best "lead" in a democratic community.

Other developments are contemplated. More space will be allotted—(and if only we could run to twelve pages a week how easy it would be!)—to women in local government, in social work, in industry, and the professions. And, as heretofore, the League of Nations and International Peace will always have an honoured place in our columns.

But lest the accusation of being too highbrow, once made

against us, be repeated (we confess we felt secretly gratified) we hasten to add that we will not be exclusively political. Mrs. Fawcett's delightful reminiscences will be continued—long may they last—and lighter articles as well as reviews of books will appear from time to time. In this connection we are glad to be in a position to promise a weekly library list from a contributor in close touch with the world of literature. We write at a season when promises are being made on every platform and in every paper—promises which may or may not be kept. It will be for our readers to judge whether or no we keep our own. Well—we will do our best to keep them on eight pages a week! But we could keep them more gloriously if by the generosity of some benefactor willing to speculate in public opinion we could increase our size.

Meanwhile, there are alternative forms of beneficence. We appealed last week for a Christmas present of one new subscriber from each reader. The effect of this would be automatic—a doubled subscription list, a twelve page issue at once, more advertisements (the best source of revenue) and a paper which would not look mean even among syndicated contemporaries.

### WOMAN'S LEADER GUARANTEE FUND.

FINAL LIST.	£	s.	d.
Already received	691	6	6
Miss M. Bayly	1	0	0
Miss Gittins	1	1	0
Mrs. Manners, J.P.	2	10	0
Archdeacon of Swindon and Mrs. Talbot	1	1	0
Mrs. Alys Russell	2	18	0
Miss M. Lees	50	0	0
Dr. Jones	5	0	0
Mrs. S. E. Jones	5	0	0
Mrs. Harmer	1	0	0
Mrs. G. E. Foster	1	0	0
Miss J. L. Franklin	1	0	0
Miss Katherine Brereton, J.P.	5	0	0
The Lady Emmott	1	1	0
Miss S. Tapp	1	0	0
Miss Courtauld (additional donation)	10	0	0
Nil Desperandum	15	15	0
P.S.	1	1	0
Total	796	13	6

In addition to the above guarantees, the following small but welcome donations have been received:—Miss McKee, 13s. 6d.; Miss E. M. Jackson, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Turner, 5s.; Miss Maude M. Cox, 3s. 6d.; Miss S. M. Adams, 3s. 6d.; Miss N. B. Alexander, 3s. 6d.; Miss N. Beaumont, 6s. 6d.; Deaconess Kate, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Eric Carter, 6s. 6d.; Miss M. S. Adams, 5s.; Mrs. Cross, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Lamont, 1s.; Miss Pate, 3s. 6d.; Miss Eley, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Payne, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Gatliff, 3s. 6d.; Miss Celia Wray, 3s. 6d., bringing the total up to £800 9s.

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Though the chief political issue at the General Election is one of domestic politics, many candidates have given prominence in their speeches to the League of Nations and foreign affairs. In some constituencies the League of Nations Union branches have organized meetings at which Parliamentary candidates of all parties have appeared on the same platform. The League of Nations Union reports that the answers by candidates to the following two questions have been almost uniformly in the affirmative:—

#### 1. Support of the League.

Are you prepared to support the League of Nations and will you urge the Government to make its foreign policy consistent with the fundamental principles of the League and to consider the League the normal instrument for dealing with important international affairs?

#### 2. European Crisis.

Do you favour the fullest possible association of the League of Nations in any scheme of settlement of the present political and economic crisis in Europe; and in particular will you urge that the machinery of the League be utilized for the financial reconstruction of Germany on the lines that have proved so successful in the case of Austria?

### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.

The W.I.L., believing "that a sane international policy is the only thing which can save England and the world from increasing poverty and misery," has drawn up several leaflets on the European situation for use at the Election and circulated these very widely among workers in the constituencies. Two in particular, the one showing the desperate condition of the German people and the other the actual facts as to the amounts Germany has already paid in Reparations, will without doubt, have proved specially useful.

The League have felt that in this case there was no reason for members to hold aloof from relief appeals in order to urge the political remedy. In the words of the memorandum which they issued:—"The realization of the terrible suffering that is to be found all over Germany to-day is the best motive power to rouse the mass of people whose hearts are still hardened against Germany from ignorance of the real state of affairs. We should take advantage of the effect of appealing to people's hearts for funds to relieve distress to get them to see that the real remedy is in political action."

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

### THE UNWANTED CHILD.

Women's societies in the Free State and in Northern Ireland are concentrating on the question of provision for the children of unmarried parents. Under the present law, only the parents or employers of the mother can take action to secure maintenance from the father. The mother must enter the workhouse, and then the Guardians proceed against the father for maintenance, but only as long as mother and child are in the Union. An illustration of the results of this system has been supplied by a recent inquest in Londonderry. It was stated that the deaths of illegitimate children have become a matter of frequent occurrence, and that 80 per cent. of such children, born in the Union and afterwards boarded out, died within a short period. Comment was made on the fact that the Union paid for rearing these children, sent them out healthy, and then paid for treatment when they returned starved and, in most cases, dying. Thus illegitimate children are supported in one form or another by public money, either in the Union, by outdoor relief, or by charitable organizations. The Minister for Home Affairs, in reply to a question from one of the two women M.P.s, stated in the Northern House of Commons that he will be prepared to introduce a Bill dealing with the position, framed with the purpose of establishing the responsibility of the father in these cases. In 1911 such a Bill was actually drafted, but not one of the Ulster M.P.s would introduce it into the House of Commons. Now there is the definite pledge from the Minister. Enfranchisement and the presence of women in Parliament does certainly affect legislation.

### IDLE HANDS.

Had Dr. Watts lived in these days he would have emphasized his famous line touching the Potentate who provides occupation for the unemployed. War years in Northern Ireland brought abundant employment for the "young person" in shipyard and aeroplane linen manufacture. After war, depression was keenly felt: diminished purchasing power and American tariffs reduced the demand, and short, half-time, and in some cases even temporary closing of mills followed. Efforts are being made by the Government and by local bodies to cope with the distress, but, as usual, in the first proposals made, no suggestions for employment of women were included. The Advisory Council asked that provision should be made to retain children from 14 to 16 at school, thus avoiding the highly demoralizing juvenile unemployment. The Ministry has replied sympathetically, and it is hoped something may be effected, both in this direction and in the organization of workrooms. Truly the conviction lingers long that women are dependent beings: the oak and ivy theory might well have been uprooted by the war, but traces are still to be found. The need for a strong woman's organization is once more demonstrated.

### THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

Feminists have worked for long enough against the tide, always threatening to sweep them into some other course. Emergencies, party or national, and then the Great War, rendered the task of the social reformer hard. But now, as the need for something more than talk—if there is to be a land fit for heroes, and the wives and children of heroes, to live in—comes home to the man and woman in the street, the work grows easier. The meetings held this winter by the Women Citizens' Union, dealing with the Licensing Act and the Education Act, have been most successful. Also how can one doubt the progress of the movement when this year, for the first time, ladies have been invited to the High Sheriff's luncheon? Hitherto at such civic functions they have been condemned to sit like the cherub aloft in the gallery and watch the festive proceedings from this silent and lonely eminence, unlike Milton's sheep, looking down, not up, but like them, unfed. Now the High Sheriff and the Lord Justice join in the "welcome to the ladies." Who can doubt that we have really won the vote?

### PLAYTIME.

The want of space for playgrounds has long been a serious evil in Belfast, and helps to swell the list of petty offences in the Children's Court committed by children who, if they had a chance, would be employing their youthful energies more profitably in the playground. Last summer the pressure brought on the Parks Committee to secure provision of more playing space was successful, and two were opened in very overcrowded districts. But, alas, economy was once more to the fore, and though sand-pits and everything needed to secure the happiness of the wee

(Continued on next page.)

## WHAT I REMEMBER. XIII.

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D.

### CAMBRIDGE IN THE 'SIXTIES AND 'SEVENTIES—(continued).

Out of a crowd of amusing memories I select a few descriptive of Dr. Kennedy; I had made his acquaintance through Mr. Morgan. I knew that he was warm-hearted, irascible, explosive, easily bursting into sudden rages about nothing, and as easily appeased, also that he was the author of a Latin Grammar which he considered unapproachable in excellence and believed that everyone else knew by heart. Therefore, when I met him in the flesh I was not at all surprised that he should say in the course of a rather lengthy dissertation: "But I need not dwell upon this point, for I have expressed myself already in the preface to my grammar, which, no doubt, you've read."

Let no one suppose that Dr. Kennedy, with his passionate and vehement temperament, was otherwise than very tender-hearted. I have seen the tears coursing down his cheeks as he told of the barbarous cruelty of the criminal law, in the days of his youth, of a poor woman being condemned to death, for stealing a loaf of bread to save her children from starving; her husband, the natural breadwinner, having been seized by the press gang for the recruiting of the Navy. Once, but this was later, during the Turko-Russian war of 1877, I was next him at a dinner party at Peterhouse and had been rather exasperated by a continuous flow of well-rounded periods extolling the Turks—as gentlemen, and so forth—and execrating the Russians. Presently changing his tone a little, he said: "It is an interesting problem to conjecture what would have been the fate of Europe if the Turks had not been driven back from the gates of Vienna by John Sobieski in 1683." I then put in my oar and said blandly: "I suppose, Dr. Kennedy, you regret that they were driven back." He turned on me in a fury, his little black eyes flashing fire and said, "Ye dare to say so," and so forth. I just held on and knew his wrath would die down as quickly as it had awakened. One of Mr. Morgan's favourite stories about Dr. Kennedy related to an old Shrewsbury pupil who had actually written a Latin Grammar himself and had had sufficient temerity to send a copy of it to his former master. By return of post came the book back to its writer with this note. "I send you back your grammar, which you have not hesitated in the depth of your impertinence to send me." But a few posts later came another letter: "Dear (So-and-So), I am afraid I wrote you a hasty note yesterday. The stupid servant posted it; but it was never intended to be posted. My daughter, Julia, generally sees to these things, but unfortunately, she was out," etc. The two daughters, Marian and Julia, were among my dearest friends in Cambridge: they were warm supporters of opening university education to women, they were good scholars themselves: their father had seen to that. Julia, in particular, having made a special study of Anglo-Saxon, she acted for many years as tutor in this subject in Newnham College. They extended every possible assistance to the successful founding of Newnham, and of course they were keen Suffragists. Their father was in complete sympathy with them over women's education, but was not so sound as to their political aspirations. The daughters, however, had got him on so far that he favoured the admission of unmarried women to the parliamentary franchise, but thought the foundations of society would be undermined if married women had the right to vote. Meeting my husband and others at a College dinner, Dr. Kennedy expressed this view with his usual emphasis, even going so far as to say that he supposed no one could be so foolish as to advocate the giving the right to vote to married women. My husband here joined in and challenged this opinion, saying that he himself was strongly in favour of married women voting. The result was an immediate explosion from Dr. Kennedy directed—not against my husband—but against his daughters. "Then I've been deceived, my daughter Julia has deceived me," and so forth. Julia, of course, was not there to defend herself: but there is no doubt that the rest of the battle was fought to a finish in another place, and that Julia did not succumb. She was extraordinarily like her father: most thorough in anything she undertook, explosive, irritable and lovable. Something went wrong between herself and the Newnham Council which caused her official withdrawal from it, but she remained

a life-long and most valuable friend of the College of which her sister was the hon. secretary. Both sisters were stalwarts in every phase of the emancipation of women, especially in the matter of education. Dr. Kennedy was one of the earliest and best friends of the College. It will be remembered that at first, when Newnham was in its infancy, it was thought over-ambitious to give it the name "College," therefore, in its earlier years and when there was only one Hall it was called Newnham Hall. As years passed and the success of Newnham became more generally recognized, and the number of students desiring entrance increased, another Hall was added and a new name was adopted. Dr. Kennedy, who was then on the Council of Newnham, was one day returning from one of its meetings and met at the ferry boat, which then conveyed pedestrians across the Cam at Coe Fen, a friend of ours, Mr. Beck, of Trinity Hall, who was going in the opposite direction. Mr. Beck, of course, knew Dr. Kennedy by sight and by reputation (everyone in Cambridge did) but had never been introduced to him. As soon as they were within speaking distance, Dr. Kennedy, very full of the subject, burst out in triumph: "We've made it a College!"

As I am writing now of the early days of Newnham I cannot forbear mentioning what I have always regarded as an honour, viz. that Professor Henry Sidgwick, the real founder of Newnham, asked me and my husband to lend our drawing room for the first meeting ever held in Cambridge in its support. So far as I can remember, this must have been in 1869 or 1870. We were then occupying a furnished house which possessed a drawing-room of suitable size for such an occasion. I therefore recognize that the birth of Newnham under my roof was more or less accidental; nevertheless, such is human folly I go on being proud and pleased about it. I know that Philippa was a little baby girl at the time but was old enough to be brought in at the tea-drinking stage at the end of the proceedings and to toddle about in her white frock and blue sash among the guests. I thought in 1890 that no one but myself remembered this, but when Professor Sidgwick wrote to congratulate me on my daughter's place in the mathematical tripos of that year, he said: "Who would have thought at that first meeting at your house that the little girl who was trotting about would one day be above the senior wrangler?" I will add one more anecdote of Professor Sidgwick because it is characteristic of him. Early each autumn, when my husband and I were preparing to transfer ourselves to Cambridge, one of our pieces of work was to select the books we needed to take with us. My view was that with access to the University Library and other libraries we did not need to carry many books with us. Had we not also Dr. Ferrers, of unbounded friendliness and stupendous and accurate memory, next door? It was our London bookshelves which needed nourishing and cherishing rather than those at Cambridge. So I got into the habit of weeding out from London the books that must be housed somewhere, but were dead heads, volumes that never had been read and never would be read. As years passed on there were a good many of this type on our Cambridge shelves. It happened that Dr. and Mrs. Sidgwick occupied our house at Cambridge for several months after their marriage. When we all met again at the beginning of the October term I happened to mention in Dr. Sidgwick's presence that our Cambridge books, those which stayed there always were mainly those that never had been read and never would be read by anyone. Everyone knows that he stammered, but stammered with great skill, adding thereby to the point and effectiveness of his remarks: he at once said, "I d-did rather wonder what your p-principle of selection had been."

### NOTES FROM IRELAND (Continued from page 360).

things were there, the woman supervisor, asked for by the Advisory Council, was not provided. Children descended on the ground in swarms. To quote the kindly R.U.C. man, who watched in anxious helplessness: "Whoever seen the likes of thon? Them big fellows yonder standin' on their heads in the sand got for the wee ones, and twice too many on the swings, they'll all be killed. I'm just daft watching them." The Council is still pressing for that supervisor. Why not take one of the unemployed women?

DORA MELLONE.

<sup>1</sup> This article is the thirteenth of a series which will extend over several months.



## COMING EVENTS.

## GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

DEC. 17. 3-4.30 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. "The Life and Work of G. F. Watts, Painter." Illustrated with lantern slides. Speaker: Miss Eva Macnaghten.

## INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB, 9 GRAFTON STREET, W.1.

DEC. 12. 8.15 p.m. "Parliamentary Bills of 1923 Relating to Women." Speaker: Mrs. F. W. Hubback.

## INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 GOWER STREET, W.C.1.

DEC. 13. Mr. G. Knight, with lantern, "What I saw in Mysterious Tibet."

## LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

DEC. 11. 4.30. Wellington House, Buckingham Gate. "Politics as a Career for Women." Speaker: Mrs. Wintringham. "Some Problems of Domestic Service." Speaker: The Lady Emmott, J.P.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

DEC. 14. Church House, Dean's Yard. Sale of Work.

HAMPSTEAD S.E.C. DEC. 13. 8 p.m. Subscription Library, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead. "Women in the New States." Speaker: Mrs. Corbett Ashby, J.P. Chair: Miss Macadam.

EDINBURGH W.C.A. DEC. 12. 8 p.m. Royal Society of Arts Hall, 117 George Street. Conference on "Unemployment as it affects the City of Edinburgh, and the Measures taken for its Relief." Speakers: Mr. J. T. Edwards, Mr. R. C. Buchanan, Colonel Young, C.B.E., D.L., J.P., Miss Anne Ashley, M.A., Mrs. H. S. Thomson, M.A., and Miss Cowan, M.A.

KENSINGTON S.E.C. DEC. 11. 2.45 p.m. 25 Collingham Road, S.W.7. "The New Parliament and Women's Questions." Speaker: Mrs. F. W. Hubback. Chair: The Hon. Mrs. John Bailey.

## THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 92 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

DEC. 7-15. Exhibition and Sale of Woodcuts and Colour Prints.

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPEWRITERS.—4 Chapel Walks, Manchester. Tel.: 3402 City.

MISS VAN SANDAU, 18 Brooklyn Road, W. 12, undertakes TYPEWRITING in all its branches. Translations: English, French, German, Italian. Lessons in above languages.

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BIRMINGHAM.—Mayfield Residential Club, for Professional Women and Students (affiliated to National Council of Women), 65 Harborne Road, Edgbaston. Common and silence rooms; convenient centre for holidays; vegetarians catered for.

FISIS CLUB, 79 Fitzjohn's Avenue; two minutes Hampstead Tube Station. Magnificent reception rooms, central heating, sunny bedrooms; sandy soil; lectures, dancing, listening-in; Christmas parties arranged visitors. Telephone: Hampstead 2869.

GUESTS, English or Foreign, received in Country House for Christmas. Lonely people. Moderate terms. Taylor-Smith, Marsh Court, Leominster.

LONDON, S.W.—LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB has holiday vacancies during December and January. Good cooking; unlimited hot water; 2 minutes from Tube and Underground. Single rooms, with partial board, 35s. to 38s.—Apply, Miss Day, 15 Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.

GUESTS received for Christmas; country house, indoor sanitation, bath, electric light; terms 2 gns.—Box 1,028, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## TO LET.

LARGE, comfortably furnished BEDROOM, in Professional Woman's Flat. Very central, near Charing Cross, Oxford Circus. Inclusive terms, bath, breakfast, 4/2 2s. weekly.—Box 1,027, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C. 2. Phone, Central 6049. Estab'd 1908.

LEARN TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.—There are especially good lessons in book-keeping at Miss Blakeney's School of Typewriting and Shorthand, Wentworth House, Mauresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3. "I learnt more there in a week," says an old pupil, "than I learnt elsewhere in a month." Pupils prepared for every kind of secretarial post.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

KITCHEN CLOTHS.—Bundles of Kitchen and Lavatory cloths, strong durable quality. 12 cloths in a bundle, 10 kitchen and 2 lavatory. Only 7s. 6d. per bundle. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored; embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1017, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## DRESS.

MISS MALCOLM'S DRESS ASSOCIATION, 239 Fulham Road, London, S.W. 3. Bargain Gowns, Evening and Afternoon, at 21s.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, 9 Lower Regent Street, W. 1, 4th floor (Lift). Tel. Gerrard 908. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Smocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.-4 p.m., or by appointment.

THE HAT DOCTOR, removed to 52 James Street, Oxford Street, W. 1, cleans, reblocks and copies hats at lowest possible price. Renovates furs. Covers satin or canvas shoes or thin kid with brocade or velvet. Materials and post, 13s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

## POST WANTED.

BRIGHT, energetic woman seeks domestic work or care-taking; good needlewoman; small salary.—Mrs. Wood, c/o Miss Bruce, 18 Royal Crescent, W. 11.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Conferences every Tuesday, 4.30 to 7 p.m. Admission free; Tea 6d.—Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, Westminster.

THE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place. Town Members £5 5s.; Country and Professional Members £4 4s. Entrance fee in abeyance (pro tem.).

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 9th December, 6.30, Miss Maude Royden: "The Houses of the People."

LONELY? Then send stamped addressed envelope to Secretary, U.C.C., 16L, Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C.1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, and Teas in the Cafeteria and in the garden. Thursday Club Suppers and Discussion Meetings re-opened in September, 13th December, Mr. G. Knight, with lantern: "What I saw in Mysterious Tibet."

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Subscription: London Members, £3 3s.; Country Members, £1 5s. (Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10s. 6d.). No Entrance Fee till January, 1924. Excellent catering; Luncheons and Dinners à la Carte. All particulars, Secretary. Tel.: Mayfair 3932.

## HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE

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On and after December 14th, 1923, the Employment Registers of the Centre will be closed and work will be concentrated on its second and third objects:

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