



Catholic Citizen

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Daughter of the ancient Eve,
We know the gifts ye gave and give;
Who knows the gifts which you shall give,
Daughter of the Newer Eve?
—Francis Thompson.

The Law Revision Committee and Married Women

BY CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN (Barrister-at-Law)

The Law Revision Committee has presented its Fourth Interim Report which deals with the liability of a married woman in contract and tort and the husband's liability for his wife's torts. The Committee was originally asked by the Lord Chancellor to report on the second of these questions. It is satisfactory that in line with a Memorandum sent to him by St. Joan's Alliance and four other organisations he asked the Committee to report also on the first. The Memorandum pointed out that this branch of the law needed to be radically reformed and not merely patched. The causes of the present injustices and complications were mainly two. (1) that the law continued to be founded on the common law rule that the legal existence of the wife is incorporated and consolidated into that of her husband, and (2) the doctrine of the restraint on anticipation which applies only to the property of married women. It was these causes which required to be removed.

The recommendations of the Committee as far as they go are in the right direction. They propose to sweep away the first cause and to abolish the second, except for women already married who have property subject to the restraint. The ridiculous rule which made a husband liable for his wife's wrong-doing is to be abolished, and the married woman is to be given adult status with respect to her torts and also with respect to her post-nuptial and ante-nuptial contracts and debts. The characteristics and consequences of the institution of married women's "separate property" are to be eliminated from the law. A married woman is to have and deal with "property" without any adjective necessarily attached. And she is now to be put in the same position as a man with respect to the ownership and enjoyment of her

property, her capacity to contract, her right to sue, her liability to be sued in any civil proceedings whether in contract or tort or otherwise (including liability for costs), or to be made bankrupt and to the enforcement of judgments against her. This is exactly what the Memorandum asked the Committee to propose. Any married woman not only one in business is to be able to be made bankrupt and any married woman to have a judgment enforced against her personally—that means she can be imprisoned as others now can.

This part of the Report could not be better. But the Committee has failed to propose the removal of the restraint on anticipation from the property of women already married with such property. In general, the restraint means that a married woman cannot dispose of the income of her settled property before it becomes due; and that creditors cannot enforce judgment by attaching such income before it reaches her hands. Halsbury's Laws of England says so long ago as 1911: "At the present day, the chief importance of the restraint on anticipation is the protection it affords a married woman against her debts, and the consequences for wrongful acts." (Vol. xvi, p. 360, note D.)

The Committee itself, speaking of the fact that creditors have not the right to enforce judgment with respect to such property, says of it that from one point of view "it appears to be a not very creditable means of defeating creditors, and a means not open to an unmarried woman or man." They further conclude, that, "Its continuance is no longer consistent with the present position of the married woman." It therefore seems inconsistent that they should have failed to propose its abolition for present as well as for future settlements.

This limitation means that those women already married will continue under the ban. They will be unable to contract with respect to their restrained property. Their creditors will have less adequate remedies against them. And the restraint will continue to complicate the law affecting married women for the next 50 or 60 years—so long as any of such married women survive. Rather a curious recommendation as the Committee was specially directed to consider such matters as required revision in "modern conditions." The dead hand of the settler is to over-ride this much needed reform.

It is satisfactory that the Committee, while recognising that the question is outside their terms of reference, has pointed out how inconsistent it is that for income tax purposes the profits of a married woman should be deemed to be the profits of her husband and assessed and charged in his name. They suggest the matter should be considered.

Any legislation incorporating these proposals should at the same time wipe away the other anomalies under the law which arise from the now obsolete doctrine that the husband and wife are one person, such for example, as that the domicile of the married woman is necessarily that of her husband. It would be as well too if, at the same time, the suggestion that for income tax purposes a married woman's profits should be assessed and charged as her own and not as her husband's, which the Committee said was worthy of consideration could be adopted.

NOTES AND COMMENTS—Continued

Protests against the new Public Assistance Rates have been sent to the Minister of Labour by St. Joan's Alliance and other feminist societies. Except in the case of men and/or wife as householders and for members of the household under 18, they are either 2s. or 1s. a week less for the woman and young woman. There seems no reason for this injustice, not even the excuse which is used where lower insurance benefit is concerned, viz., that women's contributions are lower, for Public Assistance is taken direct from the tax-payer to be given to those in need on a basis of need. We are grateful to Mrs. Tate for her protest in the House of Commons during the debate on the regulations drawn up by the Unemployment Assistance Board.

"In a lodging house," said Mrs. Tate, "the woman gets 14s. and the man 16s. I have yet to find the omnibus which charges separate fares for a woman, the landlady who charges less because her lodger is a

woman, or the shop that provides more cheaply for a woman than a man. . . . If a man has four grown-up sons, one of whom is over 21, and the other three between 18 and 21 . . . he would get 10s. for his first son and 8s. for the other three sons, that is 34s. less a 1s.—33s.—for his four sons. If, on the contrary, he had a daughter over 21, 2s. would be taken off, and if one of the other children over 18 was a daughter, 3s. would be taken off. Three shillings out of every 33s. is a very large sum indeed, and the position is much worse if it is the sum upon which you are to base rent, because a man who has four sons does not need the same accommodation as a man who has two adult sons and two adult daughters. . . . So serious do I consider the point that nothing will induce me to vote for these regulations unless I can have some satisfactory assurance on the point. . . . Also the proposal that women living alone in lodgings should be given a lower scale than men is a thing that is so incomprehensible to me that I am surprised anyone can vote for it."

Mr. Barnett Tanner said that he could not understand why husband and wife and two boys should have a larger allowance than husband and wife and boy and girl, the girl needing a separate bed-room.

Unfortunately no alteration can be secured, since Parliament has authorised the Ministry of Labour, under the Unemployment Assistance Act, to make regulations having the authority of an Act of Parliament, and can itself only approve or reject the said regulations as a whole.

* * * *

With reference to our note on Liverpool University in last month's issue, we learn that in spite of the fact that the University authorities withdrew their resolution, Dr. Miller has been removed from her teaching post on the sole ground that her professor "did not like" to have two married people in the same department.

* * * *

At the recent election for the House of Keys in the Isle of Man we rejoice that Mrs. Shimmin (Lab. Peel), has been returned unopposed.

**Annual Meeting
for Members only**

The Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, March 16th. Nominations for Committee and resolutions for the Agenda must reach the Secretary not later than February 4th.

We remind members that nominations must be duly proposed and seconded and the consent of the candidate obtained.

Notes and Comments

We are deeply grieved by the death of His Eminence Cardinal Bourne. R.I.P. He was a great figure in the public life of the country, honoured by Catholics and non-Catholics alike and his loss is inestimable. He will be sincerely mourned by the many who have experienced his kindly sympathy and practical help in a variety of problems.

As Catholic feminists we recall that on several occasions His Eminence publicly urged Catholic women to take their full part in civic life.

Cardinal Bourne was President of the St. Joan's Quincentenary Celebrations Appeal in 1931 and we remember with gratitude the help he gave and the keen interest he took in every detail of the work.

At the lying-in-state a last tribute was paid to His Eminence by our founder, Miss Jeffery. St. Joan's Alliance was represented at the Requiem Mass at Westminster Cathedral on January 4th, by our chairman, Mrs. Laughton Mathews, M.B.E., and Dr. Shattock.

We wish the Archbishop of Liverpool's fine sermon preached at the Women's Mass at the Regional Eucharistic Congress in Melbourne could have been delivered in a country where women have not yet won their emancipation. Or might it perhaps be repeated in Manila where the next International Eucharistic Congress will be held and where women have recently been refused the franchise. For the benefit of our readers who have not seen the verbatim report in the "Tablet" of December 15th last, we quote the following passages:

"It is well for woman to remember that it is only in comparatively recent times that she has won her emancipation, and been free to mould her own life and, as it were, set her own pace. She has had to pass through many stages before attaining to her rightful position in human society. In the earliest phases her degradation was absolute, her status that of a slave. Even in the civilisations of ancient Greece and Rome she was kept in subjection. Aristotle, the father and founder of the science of biology, regarded woman as a kind of imperfect man, whilst many psychologists contended that she was devoid of soul, her function being merely to contribute to the well-being of her lord and master—man. But with the advent of Christianity she acquired a new dignity, and attained to a position of honour, reflecting the glory of Mary, the Mother of God.

"Later, in the ages of chivalry, woman was placed on a pedestal of sorts, idolised and flattered, but was

kept to her pedestal by the very honours which circumscribed her. Liberty of speech and action were still a long way off; but from the beginning of the nineteenth century she has fought her own battle bravely, and won for herself the citizen rights which had so long been withheld from her. . . .

" . . . It is for you Catholic women to insist on the application of the Christian ethic to the common estimate of moral values. It is surely high time, for instance, that the dual standard of morality which condones in the man what is unpardonable in the woman were abolished once and for all, and that the laws of self-respect and self-restraint be observed in accordance with the Gospel teaching. . . ."

We are glad to note that 5,000 Children of Mary walked in the great procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

* * * *

With great satisfaction we note that the findings of the Report issued by the Law Revision Committee, dealing with the liability of a husband for the torts of his wife and questions connected therewith, are in general agreement with the Memorandum on the subject sent in to the Lord Chancellor on behalf of the Equal Rights Committee, to which St. Joan's Alliance is affiliated. There is, however, an important omission with regard to restraint on anticipation which is explained by Miss Macmillan in our front page article. We shall press for legislation to implement the findings of the Report so amended as to include this important point.

* * * *

At the Annual Conference of the National Union of Women Teachers held in Malvern Miss D. A. Griffin, B.A., was elected President. We offer our warmest congratulations to Miss Nancy Stewart Parnell, B.A., former Hon. Secretary of our Liverpool Branch, on her election as Vice-President of the Union, and to our member Miss H. R. Walmesley, M.A., an ex-President of the Union, who has been re-elected to the Central Council.

Resolutions dealt with specifically educational matters, the equality of status of women teachers and subjects of a wider nature such as Finance Reform, the Incitement to Disaffection Act, the Appointment of Women Magistrates, Attendance of Members at the House of Commons, etc. Among the motions was one on Equal Pay and a further one protesting against the establishment of Junior Instruction Centres as an alternative to the raising of the School-leaving age and against the proposed differentiation in Grant to Boys' and Girls' Centres. The Government was urged to make all conditions of grant, staffing and equipment equal, since boys and girls are of equal importance to the State.

(Continued on previous page)

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE,

AND

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Signed articles do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Society.

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Twenty-One Years

On December 8th, an eventful date in the history of the Alliance, Mr. and Mrs. Laughton Mathews gave an evening party at their home to celebrate the completion of twenty-one years service by Miss Florence Barry as Hon. Secretary at headquarters.

The gathering had the intimacy of a family party. Mrs. Laughton Mathews' opening speech was one of affectionate abuse: our Hon. Secretary was a tyrant and a slave-driver, with a diabolical cunning in adapting her methods to each individual so as to procure the very maximum of work from them! More seriously, she spoke of Miss Barry's expert knowledge, to which other organisations were so glad to have recourse, of her indefatigable work, her courage, her generosity, her singleness of purpose. It would be, she said, impossible to imagine St. Joan's without her; she was its pillar, she was St. Joan's.

When Miss Butler-Bowdon had read various letters received, and telegrams of greetings from the Liverpool Branch, and one from Mlle. Lenoël on behalf of the French Section, Mrs. Laughton Mathews presented Miss Barry with the one gift she had declared herself ready to accept—a cheque which would enable St. Joan's to send delegates to the Istanbul Congress of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance. The sum of £74 had been collected (£6 5s. 7d. has since been received, bringing the total up to £80 5s. 7d.—Ed.) from members and associates, and included contributions from France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Scotland, S. Africa, U.S.A., and from various members of the clergy both secular and regular. Miss Jeffery then invested Miss Barry with a St. Joan's badge, in blue enamel and gold—similar to that given to herself a few years back, only hers bore the old title: "Catholic Women's Suffrage Society." Finally little Elvira

Laughton Mathews offered a bunch of flowers in the St. Joan's colours, blue white and yellow, with the words: "The children of to-day thank you in the name of the women of to-morrow."

In her answering speech, Miss Barry declared herself immensely touched by the proceedings; she had asked herself, like the examinations of conscience of the old prayer-books, had she taken pleasure in hearing herself praised, and would answer, yes, but the praise should have gone not to her but to the whole Alliance. The form of gift was a great joy to her, for she set particular store by the International work of the Alliance, and considered one of its finest achievements to have been the work done at Geneva on behalf of Equal Nationality Rights between men and women and for the raising of the status of African women.

She had been called a pillar, but a pillar was of no use if it stood alone and even pillars must have firm foundations. The foundation stone was Miss Jeffery, to whose sound judgment the work of the Alliance was constantly indebted. Also it had possessed a tower, in Leonora de Alberti, who for so many years had edited the "Catholic Citizen," and was a tower of strength and beauty, grand, magnificent, far-seeing. Then there were the foundations; there was, for instance, Miss Gadsby, who with her sister, Mother Gadsby, had introduced her herself to the Alliance and had brought her from the Liverpool Branch to be Secretary in London, and who was one of the five original members and second Chairman. And there were others . . . Miss Barry declared she would call a chapter, like the nuns, but instead of faults she would speak of services rendered to the Alliance, and everyone present would feel she deserved her own share of praise. Beginning with the Chairman, whose work as representative of the Alliance on so many occasions both at home and

abroad was a source of pride to all, she went round the whole room, finding something to say of each. Not one was forgotten, in not one did Miss Barry not find something to commend. And note the cunning of which Mrs. Laughton Mathews spoke! For more than one may well have felt in conscience that much was made of little, and hence been spurred by remorseful desire to make that little more.

Then all trooped in to refreshments to find a table prettily decked in St. Joan's colours and the crowning glory of a birthday-cake iced in blue, white and gold, ablaze with twenty-one blue candles.

In a word it was a great occasion in the life of the Alliance.

BARBARA BARCLAY CARTER.

Indian Women's Franchise

The following is a brief summary of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform in as far as the franchise and eligibility of women is concerned.

Provincial Legislatures

1. Property in own right.
2. Wives and widows of men with property qualification (on application in all but 5 Provinces at first but ultimately to be dispensed with in all Provinces).
3. Literacy qualification (ability to read and write any language) for 5 Provinces and before the second election for all Provinces.
4. Wives and widows of men with military service qualification; also pensioned widows and mothers of Indian officers and men in regular forces (on application). The Report recommends that the condition of application be withdrawn "as early as possible."

UPPER HOUSES

In the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces and Bihar, will be voted for by communal constituencies, franchise being based on high property qualifications, or service in distinguished public offices. These qualifications will also apply to candidates, but "special provision may be necessary in the case of women."

Federal Legislatures

LOWER HOUSE (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY)
The women's seats will be filled by an "electoral college" consisting of the 40 women members of the Provincial Legislatures.

Though 3 seats are reserved for Mohamedans and 1 for a Christian the voting for the women's seats will be on a non-communal basis.

UPPER HOUSE (COUNCIL OF STATE)

The Report recommends that where there are Upper Houses in Provincial Legislatures that body would elect to Federal Upper House. Where there is unicameral Legislature election should be by "electoral college" elected by those qualified to vote for Upper House in bicameral Provinces. "In the Governor's Provinces a candidate will be qualified for election to the Council of State if he (or she) is qualified for election to the provincial Upper Chamber (or electoral college as the case may be)."

Provincial Legislatures

Reservation of Seats.—No final proposals made for the nature of the constituencies which are to return women, but the report is in favour of reservation of seats being in constituencies formed for the purpose and containing both men and women.

They incline to think that these constituencies should be both urban and rural and they might be varied by rotation.

"Where there are Upper Houses, they will include a certain number of seats to be filled by the Governor at his discretion, and accordingly available for the purpose of redressing any possible inequality and to secure the representation of women in the Upper House."

Federal Legislatures

In the Lower House 3 seats are reserved for Mohamedan women and 1 for an Indian Christian woman out of 9 special women's seats.

Fundamental Rights.—The Committee found it impossible to accept the proposal that the Constitution should contain a general declaration of the fundamental rights of the subject. But they think that the Act might contain a declaration that no British subject, Indian or otherwise, domiciled in India should be disabled from holding public office or from practising any trade, profession or calling by reason of his religion, descent, caste, colour or place of birth.

Readers should compare the above disappointing recommendations with the demands made by the organised women of India to the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform on August 23, 1933. These demands were supported by St. Joan's Alliance and published in the "Catholic Citizen" of July-August 1933.

We await the verdict of the women of India given at the All-India Women's Conference held early this month, to which we sent the following message:

"St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance sends its warmest congratulations to the women of India on their splendid work in the cause of women's emancipation; the expression of its admiration of their brave stand for equality; and its promise of any help and support that lies within its power."

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

The New Zealand Parliament has passed an amendment to the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Amendment Bill. Any woman married to an alien may, within 12 months of the passing of the Act, or within 12 months of her marriage to an alien after the passing of the Act, make a declaration announcing her wish to retain the rights of a British subject, and may thereupon be deemed never to have acquired the nationality of her husband. She will be entitled to all political and other rights as a British subject. If sixty years of age, and if she has resided 25 years in New Zealand, she is eligible for the old age pension.

("International Women's News.")

The Irish Nationality and Citizenship Bill as it affects women will be dealt with in our next issue.

EQUAL PAY CAMPAIGN

The campaign for Equal Pay in the Government Services was inaugurated by a meeting for Members of Parliament held at the House of Commons under the Chairmanship of Major the Rt. Hon. J. W. Hills, M.P., on December 13th, at which between sixty and eighty members were present.

At the request of the National Association of Women Civil Servants, members of St. Joan's Alliance had written to their M.P.s, urging them to attend this meeting.

The speakers were Mrs. Strachey, of the London and National Society for Women's Service, and Miss Dorothy Evans, general secretary of the National Association of Women Civil Servants. Mrs. Strachey urged that the House of Commons should insist that there was equality of payment in the State Services so that the Government should set an example in this matter and at the same time prevent any possibility of undercutting in the Service, thus lowering the general standard of living.

Miss Dorothy Evans pointed out that the case for Equal Pay in the Civil Service had been agreed by the House of Commons in 1920. The present position in the Service was that women were not only receiving less pay than men in the same grades, but were actually receiving less pay than men whom they supervised. The Government of 1920 had evaded the application of the principle of equal pay by the pretext of financial stringency, but following the Budget surplus of 1933 the position had become easier.

The Campaign for Equal Pay will be intensified during the New Year, and will have the whole-hearted support of St. Joan's Alliance.

OBITUARY

We ask the prayers of our readers for the repose of the soul of our associate member, Father Michael Fennell, Inst. Ch. Father Fennell died on the eve of his sacerdotal golden jubilee. Only last month we offered him our congratulations, and thanked him for his unflinching support since first he joined the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society in 1914. R.I.P.

We regret to record the death of Dame Louisa Lumsden at the age of ninety-four. Dame Louisa took a prominent part in the suffrage campaign and was one of the pioneers of the higher education of women. After holding other important educational posts, in 1877 she became the first head-mistress of St. Leonard's School, St. Andrew's. Later, she became first Warden of University Hall for women students at St. Andrew's University, which University conferred on her the degree of Doctor of Laws. R.I.P.

Reviews

Sanctity. By Violet Clifton. (Sheed & Ward, 5s.)

There is no sex where sanctity is concerned, there are no barriers where the one driving power is love of God. This poetic drama dealing with the life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary shows up these truths in high relief, perhaps unconsciously but all the more clearly for that. One feels inclined to go further—there is no sex where genius is concerned and this, in spite of faults which carpers could find, is a work of genius. Such insight into the spiritual caught for us in words of compelling beauty—this fruit of years of thought and labour should not go unnoticed.

One day this drama must be acted, meanwhile it should be read by all.

Children of the Lantern. By Lamplighter. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne, 3s. 6d.)

This is a delightful book which gives an account of certain children in Rome who were lucky enough to have "Lamplighter" (a Holy Child Nun) to give them magic lantern talks about their religion. The proceeds from the sales are to go to the Holy Child African Missions. There are fascinating illustrations by "Robin," and Archbishop Goodier has contributed a preface.

C. S.

The Married Woman: Is she a Person? (3d.) is a publication of the Open Door Council. All readers of the "Catholic Citizen" should possess a copy.

As its title suggests the stress is laid in the right place; so necessary in a subject which has provoked so much muddled thinking. Beneath all questions of economic independence and social rights involved there lies the fundamental question of the liberty of the individual to follow his or her vocation whatever it may be.

I. M. D.

ISTANBUL CONGRESS

In connection with the appeal for the above Congress, Mrs. Laughton Mathews is holding a drawing-room meeting on Tuesday, February 12th at 57 Carlton Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.8., when Madame Shirin Fozdar, Persian delegate to the All-Asia Women's Conference, will speak on "The Renaissance of Women in Persia." Miss Alison Neilans will take the chair. Tea 4-30; speech 5 o'clock. Any members or friends of St. Joan's will be welcome on this occasion, but they are asked kindly to notify Mrs. Laughton Mathews.

International Notes

The New Year will be a notable one in the history of **Turkey**. The National Assembly by unanimous vote has so amended the Turkish Constitution that men and women will have equal franchise for the Assembly at the age of 23 and equal eligibility at the age of 30. It is reported that 20 women intend to stand for election.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to our Turkish sisters, and wish all success to the candidates for election.

* * * * *

From "The New York Times" we learn with pleasure that Miss Josephine Roche, president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, has been appointed by President Roosevelt Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Public Health. Miss Roche will direct the activities of the Public Health Service, and in addition will make a study of the welfare of Treasury Department employees.

Miss Roche has an interesting record. After many years of valuable social service, serious labour troubles, culminating in the "Columbine Massacres" induced her to purchase sufficient shares to enable her to obtain control of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, when she immediately signed one of the most famous union contracts in American history with the United Mine Workers of America. This contract set forth that both employers and employees were to band together against outside influences.

Five women have been re-elected to the U.S.A. Congress, and in addition one new woman member. Among those re-elected is our co-religionist, Mrs. Mary Norton (New Jersey).

We congratulate all these on their appointments, and send them warm wishes for a successful term of office.

* * * * *

The *Luxemburg Frau* has a long article lamenting the evil condition of sex morals in the Grand Duchy as shown in the blatant advertisement of brothels and other resorts of ill-fame, the increasing numbers of their clientèle, and the consequent rise in venereal disease.

The law of Luxembourg has lately attacked the right of women to economic independence. Also, little support was forthcoming for the women candidates at the last elections.

Feminists will not be slow to note the connection between these facts.

* * * * *

From a member of ours in **Dominica** we learn with satisfaction that in the new constitution of Dominica the "sex disability has been removed,

so that besides having the vote women may now become members of the Legislative Council."

Things are very different in **Bermuda** where women are at present tax-resisting because the Parish Vestries Act of 1929, which is still in force, declares that "no person shall vote in any election unless he be a male."

From the Women's Freedom League we have received the information that six women property-holders appeared in Court on December 18th for refusing to pay their taxes on the ground that there is this unjust discrimination between men and women tax-payers. Four of them were fined—among them Mrs. Terence Misiick and her daughter, Mrs. Gladys Morrell, who in 1912 and 1913 was working for woman's suffrage in this country. Two other women were sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment and would have been taken off to their cells had not the Bishop of Bermuda intervened and paid up for them.

Our heartiest congratulations go to the members of the Bermuda Women's Suffrage Society, who are fighting so gallantly and persistently for the enfranchisement of the women of Bermuda on equal terms with men.

I. M. D.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT BRANCH

Hon. Sec.: Mrs. A. Stewart Mason, B.A., "Brinsworth," Grosvenor Road, Birkenhead.

At the December meeting which was held at 146 Upper Parliament Street by kind invitation of Miss Wylie who presided, Miss Hickling spoke on "Young People and the Insurance Act." She emphasised the importance of Equal Pay. A brisk discussion followed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

	December 1st to January 1st	£	s.	d.
Bearman, Miss	2	6	
Fox, Mrs.	1	6	
Haslam, Miss	2	6	
Mardon, Miss	2	6	
Robson, Mrs. Hugh	1	6	
Sanderson, Lady	17	6	
Shattock, Dr.	6	6	
Welch, Miss I. R. V.	4	0	
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		£2	2	6

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions to the Alliance and to the "Catholic Citizen" are now due. We beg all our friends to send their subscriptions without delay, and thus save extra work and expense at the Office. Subscription to the Catholic Citizen 2s. 6d., minimum annual subscription to the Alliance 1s. At the same time we remind members that 1s. does not cover even the expense of sending notices, and we ask them to increase their subscriptions if possible.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

NON-PARTY.

Office—55, Berners St., Oxford St., London, W.1.
Patron: Saint Joan of Arc. Colours: Blue, White & Gold
Organ—"The Catholic Citizen," 2d. monthly.

OBJECT.

To band together Catholics of both sexes, in order to secure the political, social and economic equality between men and women, and to further the work and usefulness of Catholic women as citizens.

MEMBERSHIP.

All Catholic women are eligible as Members, who approve the object and methods, and will pay a minimum annual subscription of 1s. Men are invited to join as Associates, on the same conditions, with the exception that they may not elect or be elected to the Executive.

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The Monthly Organ of

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FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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—Cardinal Newman.

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