

WOMEN'S SERVICE
FILE COPY
NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY

THE
Catholic Citizen

Organ of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance (formerly Catholic Women's Suffrage Society), 55 Berners Street, London, W. 1.

Vol. XII, No. 2.

15th FEBRUARY, 1926.

Price Twopence.

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 New Law of Property.

BY A. MOCLAIR.

During the past two months many lawyers and lay people have been troubled in spirit over the New Law of Property Act, generally known as Lord Birkenhead's Act.

The Act makes an attempt to simplify the law relating to property. The average person is perhaps fortunately unaware of the burthen which is shouldered when you acquire some freehold property, say the home in which you live. There may be rights of light, restriction covenants, etc., which may cause a great deal of worry, if not actual expense, even to the purchaser who perhaps has had the very best legal advice.

The law of property is based on the most archaic rules, and it might perhaps be amusing if one did not realise the injustice which results from laws based on feudal ideas.

The new law does away with some of the anomalies of English law: women are more favourably dealt with than by any previous enactment.

When the husband chivalrously affirmed in the marriage service, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," how he must have perjured himself, because the statement was quite contrary to fact—it was the wife who endowed the husband. If she happened to have any property, it passed to the husband, unless held for her separate use by

trustees. Before the passing of the Married Women's Property Acts, the land of the wife was considered as belonging to one person consisting of the husband. In cases where the Act did not apply, the woman could convey her lands by deed if her husband consented, but she could not convey property by will even with the concurrence of her husband.

Chattels real, *e.g.*, leaseholds vested in the husband alone, so that he could dispose of them during his life without his wife's concurrence, but on his death the ownership of the wife revived; the husband, therefore, could not dispose of his wife's leaseholds by will, in other respects he was absolute owner.

Chattels personal, *e.g.*, furniture, motor cars, etc., vested in the husband absolutely, and passed under his will or to his next of kin on his death.

Courts of Equity did not favour these rules of Common law which gave the husband rights over his wife's property, but at the same time, Equity did not consider that a woman could possibly manage her own affairs. The equitable doctrine of Trusts was availed of and property was conveyed to trustees to her separate use, and she could deal with this property as if she were

unmarried, but even that amelioration was limited by the invention, the 'restraint on anticipation.' This restraint, which was a clause introduced in settling the property, prevented her from alienating the property or anticipating the future rents or profits; thus she could not borrow money on the security of future rents.

By the Married Women's Property Act of 1870, where lands and rents and profits descended to her as heiress, they became her separate property. She also acquired certain rights over some kinds of personal property, such as savings in a bank.

By the Act of 1882, where a woman was married after 1st January, 1883, or was married before that date but acquired the property after that date, then she was capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of all her real and personal property, as if she were a femme sole, without the intervention of any trustee, but these Acts did not destroy the restraint on anticipation.

If the marriage took place before 1883 and the wife had acquired property before that date, then on her death the husband took an estate for life in the whole of her lands, provided that she held the lands solely and not jointly in fee simple or in tail, and that issue of the marriage had been born alive, this is called an estate by the curtesy of England.

Personal property vested absolutely in the husband by virtue of his rights as a husband.

Since the Married Women's Property Act, 1883, a woman can dispose of her land by will.

So far for the rights of the husband, but the law is not quite so kind in the case of the wife.

The husband could make a will disposing of all his land, except that as regards realty, if he was married before 1834, his widow had a right to dower if he held land in fee simple, and that issue of the marriage capable of inheriting might have been born.

Right to dower is a right to have a third part of the land for the exclusive use of the widow for her life.

By the Intestates Estates Act of 1890, if the husband died intestate and without issue after that date, the widow gets a first charge of £500 on the realty and personal in proportion to their value; before that Act any relation of the husband, however distant, could share equally with the widow, no

matter how small the estate. Now, if the estate is worth only £500 or less, the widow takes it all.

At first glance one might think that the widow's right to dower, by which she was entitled to one third of her husband's lands on his death, could not be defeated by her husband if he acquired freehold property, he could not sell or dispose of it by will except subject to his wife's right to dower. This right was very cleverly defeated by a legal device known as "uses to bar dower," whereby the husband had his land conveyed to trustees to hold for him or jointly with him, the wife could only claim if he were solely seised, not jointly. Another method adopted to defeat dower was by jointure. The Dower Act of 1833 improved the wife's position in some respects, but gave the husband the right to her dower by a declaration in a deed or a will, and lawyers rarely omitted this clause, even when not necessary, and causing thereby much hardship in cases of intestacy.

The new law abolishes both Dower and Curtesy, and the widow is treated exactly the same as the widower.

On the death of a person intestate on or after 1st January, 1926, after funeral expenses and debts are paid, the residue is to be distributed thus. If the deceased leaves a husband or wife (1) All the personal chattels (furniture, plate, pictures), absolutely; (2) £1,000 free from death duties with interest at rate of 5 per cent. from date of death; (3) The income of the whole of the residue for life, if the deceased leaves no issue; (4) The income of half the residue for life if the deceased leaves issue. Subject to the rights of the husband or wife, the residue is held on the Statutory trusts if there are no near relations, who may take on the death of the surviving husband or wife, then it goes to them absolutely. In the same way the father and mother of the intestate take equally, no distinction between male and female, there is no necessity to work backwards for several generations to find an heir who completely excluded the mother.

These are the most important points in relation to women in the new law, and they mark a step forward, but when we recall that in Babylon documents have come down to us from the age of Abraham, which

(Continued on p. 13.)

Notes and Comments.

We ask our members to bear in mind the date of our Annual Meeting, and to make a point of coming to it. The Meeting will be held at St. Patrick's Club Room, Soho Square, on March 13, at 3 p.m. The speakers will be Miss K. Donovan, Mrs. Liveing, Miss Eleanor FitzGerald, Miss Demery, and Miss Watts. Mrs. Crawford will take the chair.

* * * *

St. Joan's S.P.A. is holding another very special meeting before that date, when Madame Malaterre-Sellier will be chief speaker. Madame Malaterre-Sellier is President of the Suffrage Society of Paris, and a fine orator. She is also a co-religionist, whom we are particularly anxious to honour, and is coming from Paris on purpose to address our members. We shall also have the pleasure, on the same occasion, of hearing a speech by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, another eloquent speaker, who has done valiant service to the woman's movement in many ways. Our other speakers will be Miss Harley Bacon, a member of our Executive, and well known for her work on behalf of the League of Nations, and Miss Kathleen FitzGerald, who needs no introduction to our members. The meeting will be held at Caxton Hall, February 25, at 8 p.m. Admission is free, and members are asked to bring their friends. There will be a collection as the Alliance's contribution towards the expenses of the Paris Congress.

* * * *

St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance was among the societies that wrote to the Prime Minister, urging that equal franchise should be included in the King's Speech, in accordance with Mr. Baldwin's promise at the General Election, that equal franchise should be dealt with, if the Conservative Party was returned to power. Great indignation has been aroused by its omission.

* * * *

The campaign for Equal Franchise is in full swing. The Women's Freedom League held a mass meeting at Caxton Hall, on the evening of January 19, at which the chief speakers were Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., and Mr. Frank Briant, M.P., the chair being taken by Miss

Elsie Morton, M.B.E. Our representatives were Mrs. Crawford and Miss Havers, and our Banner also testified to our support. A large and enthusiastic audience called upon the Government "to introduce and carry into law without delay, a simple franchise measure granting women the Parliamentary vote at the same age and on the same terms as men."

* * * *

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is organising another mass meeting for Equal Franchise to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Friday, Feb. 26, at 8 p.m. The chief speaker will be Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., Miss Maude Royden, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. St. Joan's S.P.A. is supporting the meeting.

* * * *

The Six Point Group announce an Equal Political Rights Dinner and Reception at the Hyde Park Hotel, on March 3, to welcome Mrs. Pankhurst on her return to this country. Tickets for Dinner £1 1s.; Reception only 5s.; to be obtained from the Six Point Group, 92 Victoria Street.

* * * *

St. Joan's S.P.A. will hold an Equal Franchise meeting on its own account on April 29, at which His Lordship the Bishop of Pella will be one of the chief speakers. Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., and Miss Ellen Wilkinson have also kindly promised to speak. Further particulars will be given later.

* * * *

All these meetings and others being held up and down the country will culminate in the great Hyde Park Demonstration on Saturday, July 3.

* * * *

The Alliance has been very active since the vacation, as indeed it always is. Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Liveing have addressed Mothers' Meetings on the subject of Widows' Pensions at Bermondsey and Commercial Road, and the North Camberwell Co-operative Guild, on the same subject.

Mrs. Smiley was our representative on a deputation to the Chairman of the Education Committee, to urge that women teachers should not be compelled to resign on marriage.

(Continued on page 13.)

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE,

AND

Editorial Office of "Catholic Citizen":

55 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.1. Tel. Museum 4181.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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The Pioneer Policewoman.

Commandant Allen could scarcely have chosen a happier moment for the publication of her book, *THE PIONEER POLICEWOMAN* (Chatto & Windus, 10s. 6d.), than the present.

Two questions are uppermost in the programme of women societies to-day: Equal Franchise and Women Police. Here, ready to hand, is the whole history of the latter reform. Commandant Allen tells the tale of the birth and growth of the Women Police Force, simply and well. The Women Police and the Women Patrols were two very different bodies. The former movement was the child of suffragists, used to the suffrage campaign, not merely concerned with the protection of excited girls, whose emotions had been deliberately roused by the recruiting posters scattered broadcast over the kingdom.

Miss Damer Dawson, Commandant Allen, and Miss Nina Boyle, then Honorary Secretary of the Women's Freedom League, were first in the field with a plan for equipping a Woman Police Force, and for a time worked together. How the movement spread, and the wonderful work done by the new Force, is a thrilling tale.

The women made good from the start, were ready to go anywhere, undertake any work that was suggested to them by the authorities, and showed a courage in times of danger which evidently surprised those who, like a former anti-suffrage Premier, did not know such women existed. But, indeed, the women police volunteers were women of high courage, great tact, and

enduring devotion. There are humorous as well as dangerous incidents recorded in Commandant Allen's delightful history.

So much has been written in these columns concerning the need of women police and the duties for which they are especially fitted, that our readers can be in no need of enlightenment on these matters, but Commandant Allen's book will furnish them with countless arguments to convince their unconverted friends. From the first employment of women in uniform on actual police duty at Grantham, to the successful employment in Cologne and Ireland of members of the Women's Auxiliary Service, the name by which the Pioneer Force is now known, they have never met with defeat. The "Police Report" for 1917 pays the following tribute: "We would call attention to one factory from which both the military and the male police forces have been withdrawn. The factory employs several thousand women in the manufacture and disposal of some of the most dangerous explosives demanded by the war. When an air-raid is in progress the operatives are cleared from the factory, and the sheds and magazines are left to the sole charge of the firemen and the police-women, who take up the respective posts allotted to them. The policewomen, who guard the various magazines, know that they hold their lives in their hands. We are proud to report that *not one woman* has failed at her post, or shirked her duty in the hours of danger."

We should not have expected them to do otherwise, it was all in the day's work, and

like their male colleagues, they took their chance; but this and many other tributes which Commandant Allen records, all help to show the general appreciation of the work done by the Pioneer Policewomen, and should put new fire into the present-day demand for enforcing the appointment of women police on recalcitrant local authorities.

L. DE ALBERTI.

Tenth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Paris, May 30th--June 6th, 1926.

PROGRAMME OF CONGRESS.

Though a wide field of women's activities will be brought into review, the Alliance adheres to its main object, the enfranchisement of women and their further equality in status, liberties and responsibilities. All questions are dealt with under this formula, and the I.W.S.A. is the only International organisation which takes that single standpoint. Peace we work for as the fundamental condition of all constructive work.

The Main Points of the Programme.

An Equal Moral Standard and the Fight Against Traffic in Women.
 Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women.
 Family Endowment.
 Nationality of Married Women.
 Position of the Unmarried Mother and her Child.
 Women in the Diplomatic Services.
 Women Police.
 The Methods of Work of the Woman Voter.
 Methods of Work in Countries where Women have not yet the Franchise.
 Etc., Etc.

Public Meetings.

Messages from the Women of all Nations.
 Women against the Code Napoléon.
 Men's Tribute to the Success of Women's Franchise.
 Women Members of Parliament in Various Countries.
 Women of All Nations for World Peace.

Delegates and Visitors to the Congress requiring accommodation should write to: Monsieur Hébert, 18 bis, Rue de Ranelagh, Paris, XVIe, who has charge of all housing arrangements.

NOTES AND COMMENTS—(Continued).

St. Joan's S.P.A. took part in the Conference on Women Police, convened by the Six Point Group to consider the compulsory appointment of Women Police by Watch Committees. It was agreed to get this promoted either by a Private Member's Bill, or by a resolution of the House. The Alliance also took part in the Conference called by the N.U.S.E.C. to draw up a statement for the Home Secretary of a scheme of work for Women Police appointed to any Force.

* * * *

Miss E. Sullivan, President of the Catholic Teachers' Federation, in thanking St. Joan's S.P.A. for our congratulations, says: "May I take this opportunity of saying that I find the paper invaluable. Occasionally I am requested to address a meeting, and I generally find some appropriate information which I can make use of."

LAW OF PROPERTY—(Continued).

prove that women could contract and hold and bequeath property, whether married or single, on same terms as men, brothers and sisters inheriting jointly; and that Herodotus alludes to the position of women in Egypt who enjoyed all the privileges of men and shared their responsibility. Women inherited estates and maintained and educated their children, and where necessary, their parents as a legal duty. The property passed to the eldest daughter, who in turn passed it on to her daughter, while the son followed the trade, profession or occupation of the father. The same thing has been done in most European countries for centuries, but without the legal status of the Egyptian woman.

It is a sad commentary on modern modern civilisation, when we consider that it has taken so many centuries before the introduction of the most elementary principles of justice in the law relating to the holding of property.

International Notes.

The International Suffrage papers are naturally beginning to devote considerable space to the Paris Congress in June, more especially the *I.W.S. News* and the *Mouvement Féministe* (Geneva), the latter publishing in full the provisional programme for what is clearly going to be a very arduous week. The *I.W.S. News* publishes a very attractive portrait of Judge Elena Jackevriate, the first woman to hold a position as magistrate in Lithuania, and that at the early age of thirty.

Italian women have won in principle the right to vote in Municipal elections, but in practice their opportunities of voting will be sadly rare, for, in obedience to M. Mussolini, the Italian Parliament has just passed a Bill abolishing 7,000 out of the 9,000 municipal councils previously existing and replacing them by *podestas* appointed by the Government.

La Française reports that the Legion of Honour has recently been conferred on a number of women, including Melle Chauvin, the *doyen* of French barristers, and on Mme. Camille Marbo, a well-known novelist; also that Mme. Thibert has just received an important post in the International Labour Office.

The Dawn (W. Australia) publishes a portrait of and some interesting details concerning Miss Rose Scott, one of the pioneer suffragists of Sydney, who died recently at the age of 80. Miss Scott was one of the founders of the Sydney Suffrage League, and acted as its Secretary until the Suffrage victory was won. Besides being an indefatigable worker in the cause of equal suffrage, we are told that she laboured ceaselessly for other social reforms, such as for women warders in gaols, police women, and for alterations in the laws affecting women and children. In 1922 Miss Scott's many admirers subscribed to have her portrait painted, and it was unveiled by Lady Forster, the wife of the Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

Stri Dharma announces that the Punjab Legislative Council adopted last December,

without a division, a resolution in favour of votes for women in that province. The only women in India still to remain unenfranchised are those of the Rajputana and Behar Provinces, and it is hoped to carry the reform there also within the next few months. The Madras Municipal Council has carried a resolution in favour of compulsory education for girls as well as for boys, and it is now busy building and organising the necessary schools for girls to carry their progressive policy into effect.

L'Égyptienne continues to be quite one of the most noteworthy of the women's reviews published this side the Atlantic, both as regards contents and production. Among the illustrations of the January issue are photos of a group of six Egyptian girl students who have come to London to study at the Women's School of Medicine, and of two others who have gone to Cambridge with a view to taking their degree. Melle Nabaraoui contributes an able defence of Mustapha Kemal against the many accusations brought against his policy, and naturally emphasises the fact that it is he, more than anyone else among the Young Turks, who has consistently promoted the emancipation and education of Turkish women.

Mme. Malaterre-Sellier, whom we are soon to have the pleasure of welcoming among us, has been addressing a large meeting in Brussels on the Suffrage, in which she specially appealed to Catholic women to realise the importance of the vote, not only for their religious interests, but for their full co-operation in the public life of their country. (*Féminisme Chrétien de Belgique*.)

A recent telegram in the *Times* reminds us that the two women Communists who were illegally elected to the Municipal Council of Bézon last May, are still quietly carrying out their municipal duties, as the Conseil d'Etat has not yet pronounced on their case. Meanwhile one of them has been unanimously elected by the Council as delegate to the Senatorial election at Versailles on Feb. 14. This choice, however, has already been cancelled by the Prefect of the Department.

V. M. C.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

Hon. Sec.: Miss N. S. Parnell, B.A., 45 Falkner St., Liverpool.

The Annual Meeting was held on January 4th at 78 Bedford Street by kind invitation of Mrs. Gordon.

The Secretary's Report recorded steady progress during the past year, and the Treasurer was able to announce a balance of £16 to the credit of the Branch. The elections to the committee resulted as follows:—Chairman, Miss Sevenoaks; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Gordon; Hon. Secretary, Miss N. S. Parnell, B.A.; Hon. Treasurer, Miss F. Jervis; Paper Secretary, Mrs. Broad; Members of Committee, Mrs. Parnell, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss McCurdy. After the business Miss F. Barry, Hon. Sec. of the Headquarter's Executive, gave a stimulating review of the work at Headquarters during 1925. The meeting then passed a series of resolutions dealing with Equal Franchise, Equal Pay, the Solicitation Laws, the Married Women's Employment Bill, Women Police, and Birth Control. After refreshments kindly provided by Mrs. Gordon, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Miss Barry for her address, and to Mrs. Gordon for her hospitality. The Committee and members wish to offer their best thanks to Miss Jervis for her arduous work as Honorary Secretary during the past year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

1st January—31st January, 1926.

	£	s.	d.
Bennett, Mrs. Kempthorne	...	1	12 6
Brindley, Miss	...	...	2 6
Coignou, Miss	...	...	2 6
Crawford, Mrs. V. M.	...	5	5 0
Christitch, Mrs. and Miss	...	...	7 6
Crutwell, Miss	...	...	3 6
Donovan, Misses B. and K.	...	12	0
Fedden, Miss	...	1	0 0
FitzGerald, Miss E.	...	1	2 0
FitzGerald, Miss K.	...	...	7 6
Gordon, Mrs. and Miss C. M.	...	...	5 0
Grant, Miss C. E. L.	...	...	3 0
Havers, Miss	...	...	5 0
Irvine, Miss Douglas	...	...	7 6
Johnstone, Miss	...	...	3 0
Liveing, Mrs.	...	...	1 6
Liverpool Branch	...	3	3 0
Martyn, Miss D.	...	...	7 6
Mason, Miss M. F.	...	...	3 9
Merrifield, Miss F. de G.	...	...	2 6
Meyer, Miss	...	...	2 6
Morice, D. Margaret	...	...	3 6
Morrison, Mrs. N.	...	...	2 6
Musson, Miss A. J.	...	5	0 0
Neill, Mrs. M. F. B.	...	1	17 6
Northcote, Miss	...	...	2 0
O'Connor, Miss M.	...	...	2 0
O'Donnell, Mrs.	...	...	2 6
O'Halloran, Miss	...	1	2 0
Roberts, Miss	...	...	3 0
Roper, Mrs.	...	...	7 6
Russell, J.P., Mrs. Geoffrey	...	1	0 0
Shorto, Mrs.	...	...	4 10
Snow, Mrs.	...	...	2 6
Stafford, Miss	...	...	5 0
Walker, Miss M. K. E.	...	...	1 6
Walpole, Miss	...	...	3 9
Walsh, Mrs.	...	...	2 6

	£	s.	d.
Ward, Miss M. M. A.	...	...	2 6
Wilkinson, Miss M.	...	...	1 6
Willis, Miss I.	...	...	5 0
Zaro, Mme. de	...	...	12 0
Minimum annual subscriptions...	...	...	17 0
Total...	£28	19	10

I have pleasure in acknowledging a good list of subscriptions this month, and a special word of thanks is due to all those who sent an increased amount in response to our appeal. Very many subscriptions, however, are still outstanding, and members are asked to save us both trouble and expense by sending them at the earliest possible moment, together with any additional donation that they feel able to spare.

G. JEFFERY.

Reviews.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS. By A. M. Grange. (O'Gorman, Galway.)

This charming booklet has been sent to us for review. Its aim is to refute the erroneous idea which has somehow been spread about that the Catholic Church does not condemn cruelty to animals. Every form of cruelty is, of course, contrary to Christian precepts, and here we have a long list of statements and quotations from Sovereign Pontiffs and a great army of saints, which should convince any fair-minded person that kindness to animals has always been encouraged by the Catholic Church right down the ages. St. Bernard, "when drawing up the rule of the Knights Templars, decreed penalties practically amounting to a year's penal servitude for any act of cruelty to a horse. A military order naturally had much to do with horses; the rule carefully marked out the limits of a horse's work or day's journey, and insisted on care for his welfare at night." St. Thomas Aquinas says: "It is a Divine thing to take a kindly care of all creatures, be they small or large, whether they swim or fly, if they be but the sparrows of whom two are sold for a farthing, none is excepted from this Fatherly solicitude"; and further on he says: "We, too, must take care of creatures of all kinds and treat them in accordance with the Divine Pity, lest at the day of Judgment they should testify to our wickedness." To come to our own times, Pope Pius X included kindness to animals in his great resolution "to restore all things in Christ."

**ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND
POLITICAL ALLIANCE.**

NON-PARTY.

Office—55, Berners St., Oxford St., London, W.
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.

**NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES
FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.**

15, DEANS YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

A MASS MEETING on

**EQUAL FRANCHISE
and why it is needed**

WILL BE HELD IN

THE CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER,
On FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

Miss MAUDE ROYDEN.
Dame MILLICENT FAWCETT, G.B.E., LL.D.
Miss ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P.

CHAIRMAN:

Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, J.P., C.C., M.A.

Single Tickets (Numbered and Reserved) 2/6, 1/-, 6d.

A Block of 2/6 Seats in the body of the Hall will be reserved for Societies at the following special rates:
Societies sending over 6 members 1/- each.

Application for Reserved Seats for Societies must be made before Monday, February 15th. Seats will be allotted in order of application.

ADMISSION FREE. DOORS OPEN 7-30 P.M.

"The Converts' Aid Society

exists for the purpose of assisting convert clergymen of the Church of England and ministers of other denominations who, by entering the Catholic Church, . . . are reduced to a condition bordering on destitution. The need for funds is so urgent that we are compelled to appeal publicly for help."

PHILIP FLETCHER,
JOSEPH M. BAMPTON, S.J.

Secretary: F. W. Chambers,
20 Holmes Road, Twickenham.

St. Joan's Social & Political Alliance.

THE FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL MEETING

(for members only)

WILL BE HELD ON

SATURDAY, MARCH 13th, 1926, at 3 p.m.

AT

St. Patrick's Club Room, Soho Square
(entrance in porch of Church).

SPEAKERS:

Miss Demery, Miss K. Donovan, Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, Mrs. Liveing and Miss Watts. ‡

CHAIRMAN: MRS. V. M. CRAWFORD.

**ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL & POLITICAL
ALLIANCE,**

55 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Call to the International Woman
Suffrage Congress.

(PARIS, MAY 30th—JUNE 7th, 1926).

Meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster,
on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY,
(President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance).

MADAME MALATERRE-SELLIER,
(Présidente Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes).
Miss HARLEY BACON.

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. V. M. CRAWFORD.
Collection towards expenses of the Paris Congress.

**EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS
CAMPAIGN.**

A DINNER and RECEPTION to
welcome Mrs. Pankhurst

ON HER RETURN TO ENGLAND

will be given at the HYDE PARK HOTEL
on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3rd.

Dinner 7-30 for 8 o'clock. Reception 9-30.

TICKETS—Dinner (to include Reception) £1 1s. 0d.
Reception only 5/-.

From The Six Point Group,

92 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Tel.: Vict. 7174.