

WOMEN'S SERVICE
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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. I.

Vol. XII, No. 10.

15th NOVEMBER, 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 International Catholic Women's Leagues and the Paris Congress.

By LEONORA DE ALBERTI.

The Paris Congress, like the Rome Congress, has drawn from the President of the International Catholic Women's Leagues a series of charges against the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. The President declares in the first place that the I.W.S.A. claims to speak for all women, which, of course, it has never done. Madame Steenberghe, on the other hand, speaking pontifically, proclaims that the resolutions passed by her Congress at Rome in 1925, being "the only ones admitted by the Catholic Church, all Catholic women throughout the universe accept them." We quote from her article in the *Courrier de Genève*.

We are not aggrieved that the Catholic Women's Leagues do not see eye to eye with us. Pioneers clear tracks for others to follow, and sow for others to reap. But with genuine regret that she should have given us occasion to do so, we do protest against the manner in which the President conducts her campaign. Take, for instance, the resolutions passed at the Paris Congress dealing with equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunities for men and women. The President, to whom this demand is abhorrent, and who sees in it the downfall

of the home, is not content with saying so, but she tells her readers that the demand is involved with a demand "for free love and maternity considered as a State function." Her article is entitled: "Les Principes Catholiques et les Résolutions de l'Alliance pour le Suffrage des Femmes." Her readers will believe, we feel that they are intended to believe, that the women of the Alliance are advocates of free unions.

The charge against the I.W.S.A. is fantastic, but the President's slander has got a start, and the refutation will not reach very many of her followers. Apart from this, there will be a campaign it seems against this demand for equality in industry and the professions, a campaign to uphold a state of society which has in reality ceased to exist, if it ever did exist. A state of a society in which all men go out to work, and all women stay at home to mind their children. As a matter of fact, millions of women, literally millions, both married and unmarried, are compelled to earn their livelihood, and are already doing so. But so long as they receive an unequal wage, or a mere pittance, so long as they are handicapped in every possible way in this matter

of earning a living, so long it seems will the homes of Christendom be saved from ruin. In any case, where does a demand for free love come in?

To turn to the fight against venereal disease, the President declares that the resolutions of the Alliance deal solely "with the medical and social side," while the resolutions passed by her Leagues primarily consider the moral side of the question, "and maintain that continence is the chief safeguard of the health of a people." If Mme. Steenberghe had a better acquaintance with the movement which she so glibly condemns, she would know that the phrase—chastity is the only safeguard—has been a commonplace on all our platforms since the time when feminists first forced discussion of this subject upon a shocked and startled world; and that was many years before the Catholic Leagues held their Conference in Rome. But the resolutions passed at Paris, while condemning State regulation of vice as morally indefensible and useless, deal mainly with the administrative side of the matter. When Mme. Steenberghe has a better knowledge of her subject, she will learn how much there is of justice, or injustice, efficacy or inefficacy, and of morality, too, lying behind the question of compulsory notification versus confidential treatment of venereal disease.

But if the President of the I.C.W.L. really feared that the I.W.S.A. ignored the value of sexual morality, she had but to read the programme of the Alliance and her fears must have been allayed. Let her still read it, and she will find that one of the aims is: "That a higher moral standard, equal for men and women, should be recognised." After all, it is a simple matter to convene Catholic women from different parts of the world to pass resolutions in keeping with Christian ethics, but at the Paris Congress every shade of opinion was represented: there were women from lands where the harem still exists, from lands where purdah exists, and from lands where State Regulation of Vice still exists, and unfortunately and incomprehensibly, among the latter are to be found some Catholic countries. Yet we find all these women demanding an equal and high standard of morality from both sexes. One would imagine that instead of casting stones, Mme. Steenberghe, if truly anxious for the spread of Christian standards,

would be rejoicing at so marvellous an achievement.

To turn to the unmarried mother and her child, the I.W.S.A. asks among other resolutions, "that maternity protection must be afforded to all members of the nation, not as poor relief or charity, but on the basis of general measures to all mothers alike . . . that all State welfare must aim at the re-establishment of the economic independence of the mother, try to make her self-supporting and enable her to contribute towards the maintenance of her child. In consequence, the fact of her motherhood should not deprive her of her work or employment." Further on the Alliance asks that everything be done to make mothers and children useful members of the community, by helping them to lead normal lives, etc.

The President of the I.C.W.L. seems to see nothing in all this but a desire to put lawful wives and unmarried mothers on an equal footing, and an attempt to obtain State sanction for free love. "Maternity outside of marriage," she says, "being an infraction of the Divine Law, Catholic women will never give their consent to the measures for the protection of maternity being the same for unmarried mothers and lawful wives." What will they do, may we ask? When legislative measures are being discussed to assist pregnant women and mothers with new born infants, will they come forward and say:—"These women have sinned; these infants are the issue of sin, they have no claim to this protection. We will give them charity, yes; but sinners must not be treated like virtuous women." And if they do this, whom will they be imitating? The Master in Whose Name they claim to speak—or the Pharisee whom He condemned?

As a matter of fact maternity benefit is given in this country to married and unmarried mothers alike under the Insurance Act.

We regret this attack on the I.W.S.A. and echo the words of His Eminence Cardinal Bourne at the recent Catholic Congress, when speaking of the League of Nations: "It is of no use merely to criticise. It is worse than useless to stand aside from these world movements."

The I.W.S.A. is in itself a League of Nations, and represents a world-wide movement.

Notes and Comments.

In connection with the Equal Political Rights Campaign, St. Joan's Alliance will hold on Monday, December 6, at 8-15, in the Swedish Hall, Harcourt Street (beside the Queen Charlotte Hospital), a public meeting "to demand an immediate Government measure giving votes to women at twenty-one and on the same terms as men." The meeting will thus be held in St. Marylebone constituency, that in which our office stands, and it is hoped that many St. Marylebone voters and potential voters will be present at it. Our Chairman, Mrs. Crawford, member of St. Marylebone Borough Council, will preside. The speakers will be Mrs. Anthony (Young Suffragists), Miss Adeline Bourne (Actresses' Franchise League), Miss Octavia Lewin, M.D. (Women's Freedom League), Miss Nancy Lightman (National Union of Women Teachers), and Miss Helen Ward (National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship). All members of St. Joan's Alliance are asked to make a special effort to come to this meeting in view of the present urgency of immediate legislation.

The Six Point Group has taken as its motto: "Equality First," and its two first points are now: 1, Equal Political Rights; 2, Equal Occupational Rights. In the opinion of the group at this stage of the political situation, every sound feminist organisation should take the opportunity of nailing its colours to the mast, and state in unmistakable language: Equality First. We are in complete agreement with their motto.

The International Police Conference, recently held in Berlin, passed a resolution recommending the question of women police to the attention of all governments and police organisations, as it considered the co-operation of women in police work is of great benefit to the public.

The Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations, to which St. Joan's S.P.A. is affiliated, will hold its Annual Meeting on Monday, November 29, at 3-30. The business session will be followed by a meeting on the Seventh Assembly of the League, at which Dame Edith

Lyttleton, British substitute delegate to the Seventh Assembly, will be the chief speaker. Mrs. Hoster will speak on the position of women in the Secretariat of the League and the International Labour Office. Mrs. Hoster has recently returned from Geneva, where she has been conducting an enquiry on this subject as representative of the C.R.W.L.N. Her visit has already had the effect of calling attention once more to this question, which is now being taken up internationally. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon will take the chair at both sessions.

* * * * *

We ask all our readers to remember our Stall at the Christmas Fair, to be held at Caxton Hall on November 23 and 24, and to send us gifts in money or kind. We hope all our friends will come to buy Christmas presents at our stall.

Why Equal Suffrage must be included in the King's Speech.

It is not generally realised that since the passing of the Representation of the People (Economy Provisions) Act, 1926, there is to be only one register of electors published annually, namely, on the 15th October in each year. The next register, therefore, will be published on the 15th October, 1927.

Should a general election occur at any time between that date and the 15th October, 1928, and even the Government contemplates at least such a possibility, it will be fought on the 1927 register. This being the case, the urgency for an Equal Suffrage Bill being passed into law in time for the new women electors to be included in that register, becomes apparent.

It would be necessary for the Bill to be placed on the Statute Book by the 1st June, 1927, at latest, for the following reasons.

In future the qualifying period for each register will begin on the 1st April and end on the 1st June. From the latter date until the 15th July, the Registration Officers will have six weeks in which to prepare the lists of newly qualified electors. These lists are published on the 15th July and are open to inspection at Town Halls and certain other public places, in order that persons whose names have been omitted and who are entitled to be included in the forthcoming register, may make a claim within the prescribed time, *i.e.*, up to the 7th August.

(Continued on page 87.)

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.

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The Third Inter-American Women's Congress.

It is most interesting to compare the Third Inter-American Women's Congress, which was held at Panama from the 8th to the 26th of last June, with the almost simultaneous meeting in Paris of the world-wide International Women's Suffrage Alliance. The most marked difference was due to the fact that the American assembly was an expression not only of the solidarity of women, but also of that solidarity of Latin America which is beginning to be an important factor in international politics. That women openly constitute an active element in this new force marks a stage in their history.

The President and Organiser of the American assembly was Señora Ester Neira de Calvo, general inspectress of higher education in the republic of Panama, and general vice-president of the Pan-American Women's Union, which has some two thousand women members. The United States sent representatives, but their voices were little heard in an assembly which did nearly all its thinking and speaking in Spanish or Portuguese. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, contributed delegations from South America, so that all the self-governing countries of this continent were represented except Chile and Paraguay. From Central America delegates came from Mexico and Nicaragua. The representatives of Nicaragua were the poetess, Maria Selva, whose pen-name is Ana Rostrand, and Maria Cristina Zapata, a writer

on political and social subjects and a prominent member of the Liberal Nationalist party in her country. Bolivia sent Ana Rosa Tornero, who is a journalist, a professor in the faculty of letters of the national university, and a member of the International League of Iberian Women. The Colombian delegates were Claudina Muñera and Ana Restrepo de Bouhot, who have been associated in their own country in several campaigns for the protection of children, aimed especially at the establishment of children's courts, the care of deserted and criminal children, and the provision of elementary instruction. They have formed in Santa Fé de Bogoba a league of women, each of whom undertakes to teach two children. Most of the other delegates were writers, educationists or social workers.

It is worthy of record that some or all of the delegates attended the Congress at the expense of their governments, which is to say, that the rulers of Latin America place a definite value on the force wielded by feminism. The Peruvians were sent to Panama on board a cruiser. But the Chileans were unable to extract from their government, which is in the thick of a campaign for public economy, the £75 they needed for their return passage, and for this reason only they did not accept their invitation to the Congress. Their regrets and the doings at Panama have, however, had a good press in Chile.

The deliberations of the Congress fell under five heads. They were concerned with the care of children, the education of women, woman's legal position, woman's suffrage, and the position of illegitimate children.

Under the first head, resolutions were passed demanding that the governments of all American countries should provide for the defence of minors, especially those convicted of crime, and establish children's courts. The organisation of a Children's Red Cross was recommended as a means of stimulating in the young the spirit of internationalism. Measures for combating infant mortality and child desertion were discussed.

A resolution was passed unanimously in favour of the "total reform of women's education in South America," in order that the women of this continent might be fitted for the complete fulfilment of their duties as wives, mothers and citizens, in agreement with the demands of modern life.

The Congress demanded that the Civil Code, as it affected women, should be amended, and in particular that women should be enabled to exercise the *patria potestas*, and that married women should have power to dispose of their own earnings and, in general, to hold property apart from their husbands.

The protection by law of women in industry and the principle of an equal wage for equal work, were discussed. The Congress showed itself favourable to the legal protection which many European feminists have found to be ultimately injurious to women's interests. The fact is that in the tropical and sub-tropical countries mainly represented at this Congress, a very great gulf indeed is fixed between the women employed in industry and the educated women who are interested in public affairs. The latter are benevolent to their labouring sisters, but have difficulty in thinking of them as free citizens on an equality with themselves. They are separated from them even by race, for the Spanish or Portuguese blood of the labouring class in South and Central America is much more diluted by Indian and Negro admixture than is that of the educated class. The Congress was principally concerned that the existing laws for the protection of women in industry should be applied, and to this end it recommended the formation of women's trades-unions.

In this Congress, the demand for woman's

suffrage was not a foregone conclusion. There are in South and Central America a number of women who are interested in social questions and work for social ends, but who consider that their sex should hold aloof from politics. There was, therefore, a heated debate on woman's suffrage, the North American delegates contributing in its favour weighty arguments from experience. By the resolution which was passed, the Congress recommended to the governments of America that they should grant the vote to women.

Another important recommendation of the Congress was that the American governments should "adopt measures tending to safeguard the interests of illegitimate children."

HELEN DOUGLAS IRVINE.

The National Council of Women.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Held this year at the Church House, Westminster, the Annual Conference of the N.C.W. attracted a large crowd of delegates. Apart from the public meetings and the many social functions organised, the business part of the proceedings covered the three mornings of October 19, 20 and 21, when a number of resolutions were discussed and voted upon. A majority of them commanded almost universal acceptance. Thus there was a long and useful discussion on the many difficulties of the Housing problem, but obviously no fresh solutions could be proposed. Two resolutions stood out as being more contentious. The first, proposed by the Birmingham Branch, dealt with girl-mothers in workhouses and the possibility of treating them as mental defectives, but to many of the delegates the proposal was so one-sided, touching but one aspect of a difficult problem, that in the end it was referred back for future consideration. St. Joan's delegate spoke strongly against the resolution. The second live discussion took place over the Woman Suffrage resolution to which an amendment was moved recommending 25 as the voting age for men and women alike. This was opposed by a brilliant group of feminist speakers—Miss Anna Munro, Mrs. Hubback, Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Miss Rathbone—and the amendment was happily thrown out by a large majority.

V. M. C.

International Notes.

La Française announces that certain Deputies introduced a Bill into the Chamber previous to its adjournment giving women the right to vote on the same terms as men, but adding a clause in favour of the "vote familial," by which the head of the family would acquire as many extra votes as he had children to support. Women would only become heads of families by widowhood or desertion. We are glad to note that *La Française* is strongly opposed to this unfair clause.

Madame Malaterre-Sellier, giving her impressions of the recent Assembly at Geneva, pays a warm tribute to the work there of the German delegate, Frau Gertrud Baumer, and regrets "the persistent absence of any French-woman delegate."

It seems that the recent Congrès de la Natalité in France was organised wholly by men, and rather badly at that. *La Française* suggests very pertinently that considering the subject, women's co-operation should have been considered essential and would have contributed to a fuller success.

The death has occurred recently of Jeanne Chauvin, the first woman to be called to the French Bar. It was indeed mainly due to her efforts that the law allowing women to practise in the law-courts was passed in 1899. Melle Chauvin received the Legion of Honour last year.

Stri Dharma devotes much space to the growing evils of child-marriage—cases of suicide among young wives in Southern India are sadly frequent—and urges its readers to give every support possible to the Child Protection Bill, raising the age of consent, which Sir Hari Singh is introducing next session in the Indian Legislative Council.

We are glad to note that the *Bonne Parole* (Montreal) reproduces the greater portion of Melle Van den Plas' admirable outline of Christian Feminism, which first appeared in the *Etudes Religieuses*.

The American Society of Women Geographers, so *Equal Rights* informs us, now

boasts forty-one members, all distinguished in some special branch of knowledge as explorers or ethnologists. Several of the explorers have been very great travellers, undergoing arduous and dangerous experiences in the cause of scientific research.

The Queen of the Belgians set a good example to her subjects by voting in Brussels at the recent municipal elections.

The second Conférence Catholique Internationale de Travail Social was held in Brussels last month, and was able to welcome delegates from places as far apart as Montreal, Munich, Lucerne, Budapest and Vienna, but none apparently from England. The Conference seems to have been largely educational, and dwelt on the absolute necessity for all social workers to have a really solid and philosophic understanding of the truths of religion and of their application to social principles.

Mrs. Wells, who has been recently travelling through Mexico, we read in *Equal Rights*, is convinced that Mexico is stagnant because of the social conventions which restrict its women, and she sees in the organisation of Catholic women to defend their religious rights, the first hope of a Feminist movement that might rejuvenate the country. But the women are without a leader. What Mexico needs is a Pankhurst, declares the writer.

V. M. C.

ST. PATRICK'S GIRLS' CLUB.

On Friday, November 5, at 8 p.m., an Address was given on THE DIGNITY OF WOMAN by Miss Marguerite Fedden of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, at the request of Canon Dunford. During the evening there was a Cinema Exhibition and Songs.

JUMBLE SALE.

A Jumble Sale will be held in St. Patrick's Schools, Great Chapel St., Oxford St., on Saturday, November 20, 3 to 5 p.m. All contributions should be sent at once to the Office, 55 Berners Street.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

Hon. Secretary: Miss N. S. Parnell, B.A.,
45 Falkner Street, Liverpool.

The first meeting of the Branch since the holidays took the form of a Social on October 4 at the house of our Chairman. As before, our own members contributed the items and the Committee the refreshments. The speaker was Miss C. Richards, M.Sc., who pleaded for help for the proposed hospital for women. The idea was enthusiastically taken up by the members, who immediately undertook to sell cards of "bricks" and to send articles for a Jumble Sale on November 13.

Several of our members have taken an active part in the municipal elections by working for the women candidates, especially for Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who stood as an Independent and was the first woman in Liverpool to be elected to the City Council seventeen years ago.

We are glad to learn as we go to press that Miss Rathbone has been elected.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	October 1 to 31.	£	s.	d.
Anon	...	8	9	4
*Anon	...		5	0
Bacon, Miss Harley	...	1	0	0
*Barry, Miss F.	...	8	0	0
Barry, Miss E.	...	1	1	0
Crawford, Mrs. V. M.	...		6	0
Fitzgerald, Miss E.	...	1	5	0
†Hall, Miss	...		5	0
Henderson, Miss	...	17	6	
Kennett, Miss	...		2	0
McEntee, Miss	...	17	6	
†Mason, Miss	...	10	0	
Murphy, Miss	...		5	0
*Neill, Mrs. M. F. B.	...	2	0	0
†Northcote, Miss	...		5	0
*"Omicron"	...		5	10
*Parker, Mrs.	...	1	10	0
Scott Hill, W., Esq.	...	1	1	0
*Walpole, Miss	...		10	0
*Welch, Miss J. R. V.	...		2	6
Minimum Annual Subscriptions	...		5	0

* *Catholic Citizen*. £29 2 8
† Christmas Sale.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the above subscriptions during October, and in particular the anonymous donation of £8 9s. 4d. sent by a reader of my last note, to complete the office rent due. My ambition is to publish an equally good list every month. A regular monthly income of £30 would go a long way towards easing our difficulties. A Finance Subcommittee has been formed to take up the matter in earnest. As its first activity it is organising a Jumble Sale on November 20, which you will find announced elsewhere in this paper.

Christmas Sale, Nov. 23 and 24.

There now remains only one week till the Christmas Sale in which to collect and forward gifts for our Stall; and will London members please remember that it is equally important to come and buy their presents on the days.

G. JEFFERY.

Equal Franchise Meeting.

On Friday evening, 22nd October, a most successful Equal Franchise meeting, organised by the Women's Freedom League, was held in the Caxton Hall, Miss Anna Munro presiding. Miss Monica O'Connor, of St. Joan's Alliance, made a fresh and interesting speech from the point of "Under Thirty." Miss E. Froud, of the National Union of Women Teachers, spoke most eloquently. Mr. Frank Briant, M.P., pointed out the extreme urgency of immediate parliamentary action which has arisen out of the changed register. Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., stated that he would vote against any measure which disenfranchised men under 25 years of age, even if it simultaneously enfranchised all women who had reached this age. Mrs. Anthony, of the Young Suffragists, another 'Under Thirty,' spoke therefore most appropriately when she showed that there were two dangers ahead of the equal franchise movement: the Conservative suggestion that the voting age should be raised to 25, and the Labour opposition to plural voting. It is most important that a simple measure, granting women the vote on the same terms as men, should be passed soon.

Public Lodging-Houses for Women.

Following on her most interesting book, "In Darkest London," Mrs. Cecil Chesterton spoke on the 21st of October, at a drawing-room meeting in Sir Philip Sassoon's house, on a scheme for providing a women's public lodging-house in Central London. Lady Lovat was in the chair, and Father Vincent McNabb, Father Fitzgerald, Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, were among the speakers, so that Catholics were well represented. The scheme which Mrs. Chesterton so ably advocates is an excellent one, and meets a crying need. We would do all in our power to further its success, but we would also recommend that Mrs. Helena Normanton's suggestion at this meeting be adopted, the L.C.C. being urged to enlarge its provision of cheap lodgings for women. At present it almost neglects this need of women, although it provides many lodging-houses for men.

Equal Suffrage.—(Continued from page 83.)

It will be easily understood, therefore, that it would be impossible to obtain the necessary information and prepare such long lists of new voters, numbering some five millions, throughout the country in any shorter period than six weeks.

Members of St. Joan's Alliance should write at once to their members of Parliament urging them to press for a Government measure next session, giving the vote to women at twenty-one years of age and on the same terms as men.

G. JEFFERY.

**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.

JUMBLE SALE

at

St. Patrick's Schools, Great Chapel St.,
Oxford Street,

On Saturday, November 20th. 3 to 5 p.m.

Please send parcels immediately to the
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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."

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Equal Political Rights Campaign.

PUBLIC MEETING

(Organised by St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.)

Monday, December 6th, at 8-15 p.m.

SWEDISH HALL, HARCOURT ST.

(2 minutes from Hotel Great Central, Marylebone Rd.)

To demand an immediate Government measure giving votes to women at 21, and on the same terms as men.

Speakers :

Miss **ADELINE BOURNE**, Actresses Franchise League.

Miss **HELEN WARD**, Nat. Union of Socs. for Equal Citizenship.

Miss **NANCY LIGHTMAN**, Nat. Union Women Teachers.

Dr. **OCTAVIA LEWIN**, Women's Freedom League.

Mrs. **ANTHONY**, Young Suffragists.

Chairman : Councillor **Mrs. V. M. CRAWFORD**.

Admission Free.

Reserved seats 1/- from

The Secretary, St. Joan's Alliance, 55 Berners Street, W. 1.

GREEN, WHITE, and GOLD, FAIR

(Organised by the Women's Freedom League)

will be held in the

Caxton Hall, Westminster,

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

November 23rd and 24th.

St. Joan's Alliance earnestly asks for gifts for its stall. Please send a contribution or a donation in cash and come and buy your Christmas presents at our stall.

**Council for the Representation of Women
in the League of Nations.**

THE ANNUAL MEETING

will be held at Women's Service House,

35 Marsham St., Westminster

on

Monday, November 29th, 1926

Business Session 3-30 p.m.

Followed by a Meeting on the work of the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations at 4-30 p.m.

Chairman : Mrs. **OGILVIE GORDON, J.P., D.Sc.**

Speakers :

Dame **EDITH LYTTTELTON**.

(British Substitute Delegate to the Seventh Assembly)

Mrs. **HOSTER**, on Women in the Secretariat of the League and International Labour Office.

Admission Free

Collection

Both Meetings Open to the Public.

Tea may be obtained after the Meeting.

Hon. Sec. : Miss L. de **ALBERTI**, 306 Scott Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.