

THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN

Organ of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 55, Berners Street, London, W.1.

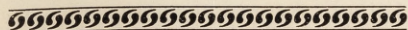
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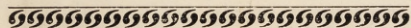
PRICE TWOPENCE.

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.



Why I am standing for Parliament.



In these days when women are taking a more prominent part in national affairs than they have done hitherto, it is up to the Catholic women to shoulder their new responsibilities with the rest. For this reason I have consented to stand as an independent candidate for West Edinburgh.

My programme is one which concentrates chiefly upon subjects of great importance to women (though all forms of social legislation are of equal importance to both sexes, the only difference being that one sex has probably a deeper interest in it than the other), and I place first of all on it my whole-hearted allegiance to the League of Nations as being probably the only means of ultimately abolishing war—the most hideous blot upon civilisation. What the world is crying out for now is Lasting Peace. Peace between nations, peace between classes, peace between individual

men and women, and peace between the sexes. Women have laboured for long enough under laws framed by one sex only, and the time has come when these laws must be re-adjusted. There are not enough women represented in the League of Nations, but a beginning has been made in that direction, and through the activities of the many women's societies this beginning will satisfactorily develop in the near future.

Peace in industry is as essential to the reconstruction of the world as peace between nations. For this reason I am an advocate of a compulsory profit-sharing system between capital and labour. There is not time in a short leaflet of this kind to go fully into this subject, but I myself have no doubts as to the complete success of profit-sharing. Such commercial undertakings as Port Sunlight Soap Works, Rowntree's Cocoa, Ford's Motor

Cars, etc., have proved it to be, according to their publications, an unbounded success. Let every worker feel that he (or she) is working for a share in the profits of an industry, and peace and concord, together with healthy ambition and competition, are bound to arise. Nationalisation is not desirable. It would turn industries into soulless, suffocating, unsympathetic machines, strangled with red tape and lacking the human touch. Instead of nationalising the mines, railways and industries, let Parliament pass a bill compelling capitalists to give their employees a reasonable share in the profits of their work, and the key is found to the riddle of discontent.

As women are specialists in social and domestic legislation I am out for the introduction of laws dealing with food prices and the taxation of household commodities; also for the repeal or at least amendment of certain laws dealing with such social evils as drink and immorality.

I am not satisfied with the new Criminal Law Amendment Act; I want to see boys protected and the age of consent raised. My association with police work showed me how vastly important the protection of young people is, and I am of opinion that we have not enough protective legislation in this respect. The punishments meted out to men who defile little children are a positive scandal by reason of their leniency and inefficiency to check such an appalling evil. I would like to see all legislation dealing with child assault thoroughly overhauled and amended, and for this I should work unceasingly were I returned to Parliament. As to the solicitation laws, they are a disgrace to the Statute Book, and far from diminishing the social evil they serve to increase it. So long as the immoral woman is branded with the title "common prostitute" and is made to suffer punishment without her partner in sin there can be very little hope of her reclamation. I had many and many an illustration of this truth when I was a policewoman. Women and men should be dealt with in the same manner, when they disgrace the streets and degrade their bodies; it is useless to segregate and brand the guilty woman while allowing the equally guilty man to get off scot free.

Drink is the root of more than half the crime in our big cities, and brings with its almost invariably its hideous twin, lust. From the middle of September to the end of October, 1920, I find in my note-book that ninety-six police cases passed before the magistrate in the city where I was working as a police-

woman, and out of these cases *seventy-four* were directly due to drink. I stand by the Local Options (Scotland Bill), and by the similar bill recently introduced for England by Lady Astor.

I am resolutely opposed to the weakening of the marriage bond. I regard with the deepest concern the ever-slackening trend of public opinion in this most vital matter.

The education of Catholic children is, as every Catholic knows, of paramount importance. I would work for the cause of Catholic education in England, as in Scotland we are now satisfied with the latest Act on the subject.

I am also out as the friend of the animals. I am an advocate of Humane-Slaughtering, and I am against Performing Animals. I should agitate for the taxation of cats, not only as a means of revenue, but in order to put a stop at long last to the sufferings of thousands of diseased, starved and wandering cats, which are a menace to public health and a distress to all lovers of animals. As a director of the Scottish Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals I am in a position to speak from first hand knowledge of this subject which is little understood and much laughed at. In one year our cat officer in Edinburgh picked up and destroyed *six-thousand-odd* cats and kittens, and she is not the only woman in the town engaged in this painful work, which would be unnecessary were cats taxed in the same way as dogs.

I go forward to my campaign, outside party politics, as representing (in addition to my own programme briefly outlined above) the chief points of the programme of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. I want to help to obtain a true equality between the sexes. I want women to have equal pay for equal work, to be enfranchised on the same terms as men, to have equal guardianship of their children, for the birth of which they have risked their lives. And, with the recollection of all I saw in the pursuance of my duty as a police woman burnt into my mind—the shipwreck of women, the mental and physical enervation and degradation of men, the poisoning body and soul of those little ones so dear to Our Blessed Lord, the ghastly ravages of venereal disease and its practically unending consequences upon the race—I intend to devote all my opportunities to the development of the only certain cure of the social evil—an equal standard of morality between the sexes.

IVEIGH MORE NISBETT,
Inspector, Women's Auxiliary Service.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Holy Father once again makes a personal appeal for the starving children of Russia. The Pope has succeeded in making an agreement with the Soviet Government which will ensure that the alms and gifts are not diverted from those for whom they are intended. The Holy Father has expressed his readiness to receive the alms himself and money may be sent to him direct the Vatican.

* * * *

Several bills in which women's societies are especially interested will come before Parliament this coming session. We will deal with the Equal Guardianship of Infants Bill later. We have already dealt with the Maintenance and Separation Orders Bill. The Legitimation Bill, brought in by the Home Secretary is a humane measure, which should have been long since made law. It provides for the legitimation of persons born out of wedlock, by the subsequent marriage of their parents. This is in accordance with Canon Law and Roman Law, and England is one of the very few civilized countries where such a law does not obtain.

Then there is the British Nationality (Married Women) Bill, promoted by the National Council of Women, which bill restores to British women the right which they possessed for centuries, to retain their own nationality on marriage if they desire. The woman voter is at the back of all these bills.

* * * *

We call our readers' attention to the Green, White and Gold Fair organised by the Freedom League, which takes place earlier and on a larger scale than usual this year. We hope all members and friends will send gifts, or money, for our stall, and come to buy their Christmas presents from us.

* * * *

The Borough and City Council Elections will take place throughout England and Wales on November 1st. A good deal of apathy exists as regards municipal elections, but we believe the readers of this paper do realise the importance of electing efficient candidates to carry on the work of local government, a work which is always an arduous and difficult task.

* * * *

Countess Montgelas, of the Katholischer Frauenbund Deutschlands, writes: With refer-

ence to a note published by the CATHOLIC CITIZEN of June, I take the liberty to submit the following statement to your attention:

Reglementation of prostitution had been established in Germany till now. The project of a bill dealing with venereal diseases far from representing a deterioration is an important improvement since it abolishes State reglementation and extends at the same time to *both* sexes the punishment for public offence against morality. Medical control with regard to venereal diseases will henceforward be exercised by newly established offices to which social trained women will be appointed. They will be able to influence individually the victims of prostitution who come into contact with Charity institutions and women's organisations.

With hearty thanks for your friendly publication of Gertrud Wromka's article on "Political activity of women in Germany," etc.

The National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, to which, it will be remembered, C.W.S.S. is now affiliated, held its Annual Conference this year at Cambridge in the last week of September. Our delegate was Mrs. V. M. Crawford, who was entrusted with the duty of moving the Society's resolution in favour of Widows' Pensions, but unfortunately this Resolution—the 18th on the list—with many others was not debated for lack of time. The delegates spent three busy and, on the whole, interesting and helpful days. Lady Frances Balfour proved herself, as ever, an able and humorous chairwoman, and many of the speakers were admirably clear and to the point and well up in their subjects.

Resolutions were passed unanimously in favour of the promotion of Peace, of more teaching to the young on the interdependence of nations, on the raising of the legal age of marriage to sixteen and against the continued exclusion of women from membership of Cambridge University. Housing produced an animated discussion, and Lady Selborne was successful in carrying an amendment in favour of "Free Trade" in housing matters and the abolition of all restrictions concerning rent, etc. Temperance also brought forth as usual a conflict of views, but in the end Lady Selborne was practically alone in refusing to endorse the petition of 115,000 teachers against the sale of alcohol to young people under the age of sixteen.

Our delegate voted against a resolution asking for more drastic administration of the Mental Deficiency Act. It was stated that there are 100,000 Mental Deficients in England, of whom only 12,000 are in institutions. A keen discussion took place over the resolution concerning Venereal Disease, two amendments being moved, but in the end the resolution as originally proposed by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, condemning any policy that might weaken the sense of moral responsibility in the individual, to which C.W.S.S. was pledged, was carried by a large majority.

THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

AND
 Editorial Office of "Catholic Citizen":

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

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

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ST. TERESA.

The Catholic world celebrates this month the tercentenary of St. Teresa. In Spain especially there will be great rejoicing, for the mystic of Avila exercises a unique influence over the Spanish nation. Indeed not only in Spain, and not only among Catholics does St. Teresa hold a unique position. Of all our Catholic saints, she is, with St. Francis of Assisi, the saint best known and loved outside of the Catholic fold. Our colleagues of the *Acción Católica de la Mujer* have chosen her as the special Patron of their Society, St. Teresa being, they say, the most exalted representative woman of the Spanish race. The one who united in a marvellous fashion the cult of the interior life with a life of incessant and fruitful activities. The *Acción Católica* has also addressed a petition to the Ladies of the Committee of the Tercentenary of St. Teresa, begging them to request the Royal Academy to proclaim the "excelsa Doctora" Patron of all Hispanic American writers. A suggestion which originated with the late Condesa Pardo Bazan. St. Teresa has long since been acknowledged an authority of the Spanish language by the Academy, and we hope the petition will be successful. You cannot persuade a Spaniard that Rome does not recognise St. Teresa as a doctor, her compatriots insist upon doing so.

A great lover of humanity, St. Teresa appeals to all that is noble in the human heart. It is an Anglican Canon, who tells us that she was one of those sovereign souls, that are born from time to time to shew what our race was created for at first, and for what it is still destined. As our Spanish friends remind us she is the model both of the interior and of the active life. Though the world of the spirit was as real to her as though Our Lord in His

bodily presence walked at her side, her life was a laborious round of active work for the reformation of the convents and monasteries of Spain, by restoring the primitive Carmelite rule in all its severity. "Tell my daughters," she writes to Father Gracian, "that they must work as well as suffer and pray."

She was fearless in her campaign and undaunted by persecution and obloquy. She won through the sheer force of her ability, personality and sanctity. Before her death over thirty monastic institutions had adopted the primitive rule of the Carmelites.

It is sometimes suggested by her biographers, who are of a very varied type, that St. Teresa was obedient to excess; yet we know that she could and did stand her ground when necessary. She writes of one Bishop who had opposed her: "I put before him so many things, and the reckoning he would have to give to God if he opposed so good a work, that he softened greatly."

And this same Bishop writes of her: "I would rather argue with all the theologians in the world than with Mother Teresa." She was, of course, obedient to lawful authority, she would not otherwise have reached to the pinnacle of sanctity but she did not desist from a good work when she knew authority had erred. She made the error clear, and overcame opposition. Her witty tongue and fine intellect, her courage and her magnetism carried her through trials which would have broken a meaner spirit.

We congratulate our Spanish colleagues on their happy choice of a Patron, many of us have long looked upon St. Teresa as one of the holiest and greatest pioneers of what, for want of a better term, we call feminism.

L. DE ALBERTI.

International Notes.

LA FEMME BELGE devotes its August number to a sketch of the Belgian organisation of Catholic working-women and of the wonderful progress made during the last ten years. In 1812 only a few hundred women-workers were enrolled in two or three Christian syndicates; to-day, in spite of the utter disorganisation produced by war, 50,000 women are efficiently organised, the central secretary for the Flemish syndicates being Melle. Baers and for the Walloon districts Melle. Victoire Cappe. The most important syndicates are those for the lace and glove-making industries and for the laundresses and sempstresses. Great stress is laid on educational work and there is now a flourishing women's social school with some 70 pupils, which, in a two years' course prepares women not only for unpaid social work, but for paid posts such as factory superintendents, welfare-workers, etc.

LA FRANÇAISE prints some interesting details concerning the women's part in the recent referendum in Sweden on Prohibition which, it will be remembered, was rejected by a majority of some 45,000 votes. It would seem that in proposing the measure which was to bring Sweden into line with Norway and Finland, the Government counted mainly on the women's vote, and judging by the only figures available, those for the city of Stockholm, it was not far wrong, for while 72,214 women voted for prohibition, only 14,372 recorded their votes in favour of the existing drink facilities.

The Unione Femminile Cattolica Italiana, so we learn from its *BOLLETTINO*, has received a most gracious letter from Cardinal Gasparri on behalf of Pius XI, blessing all their labours and urging them to new efforts towards the religious, moral and social welfare of their country.

The LUXEMBURGER FRAU devotes a column to the wonderful life's work of the Countess Ledochowska, foundress and directress of the St. Peter Claver Sodality, who died in Rome last July. Of noble Polish birth the Countess devoted her whole life to the conversion of the African negro, and herself a remarkable linguist, she was able to spread her missionary

propaganda throughout all Europe, issuing monthly publications in nine languages. Her death is a severe loss to the whole missionary world of Africa.

The National Council of Portuguese Women are celebrating in October the anniversary of their foundation. The organ of the Council, *Alma Feminina*, is carrying on an energetic temperance campaign.

We are now receiving from Bilbao the interesting monthly magazine, *Vida Feminina*, containing articles on feminist activities, written in Spanish and Catalan.

DIE CHRISTLICHE FRAU (July) prints an interesting account from the German standpoint of the Catholic Women's International Congress in Rome at which a number of German Catholic societies were represented. The writer rejoiced in the re-union of Catholic women of all nations after the war, but observes that the meeting was not democratic enough and devoted too much time to such topics as fashions and dances. She also regrets the attitude of many of the delegates on suffrage and thinks much the best work was done on the moral question and by the strong line taken concerning the double standard and the evil of prostitution.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL WORK (Melbourne) has a sensible article on the "burning question" of sex education, from which we gather that Australian mothers are finding the problem as difficult to solve as women nearer home. The woman writer makes the suggestion that the Catholic Women's Social Guild should regard it as one of its functions to render help to its members in this matter, and that it should organise lectures to mothers by Catholic doctors giving practical advice as to the information that should be imparted to young people and when.

Mrs. Hutton, our Recording Secretary in Newfoundland, writes that very successful suffrage meetings have been held in the out-harbours, and Committees started in these out-lying districts, to keep in touch with Headquarters at St. John's. V.M.C.

REVIEWS.

"SOUVENIRS DE VINGT ANS D'EFFORTS. By Louise Van den Plas.

We may all feel grateful to Melle. Van den Plas for having reprinted in pamphlet form the vivid and illuminating address with which she celebrated (May 6th, 1922) the twentieth anniversary of the birth of her Society, Féminisme Chrétien de Belgique. For ourselves the story so attractively told has a special interest, for this Belgian Society—though more especially its later Branch the Ligue Catholique du Suffrage Féminin, founded in 1912,—has practically the same aims and ideals as our own and has had to struggle towards success through the same difficulties and discouragements. It reads like an account of our own beginnings when she relates that she and a few friends having decided to group together Catholic women with feminist ideals in view of a growing non-Catholic feminist movement, the difficulty was to find any Catholic women to group! Further the political world was at that time singularly impervious to the feminist claims. The Conservatives were constitutionally inimical, Liberals were tepid, and Socialists were hostile because they dreaded a marked increase in the clerical vote. Happily a few valiant friends, both men and women, rallied to the cause, and if the twenty years have been a period of hard work and frequent mis-representation, they have also shewn slow but steady progress and a gradual conversion of public opinion in Belgium. Since the war, Melle. Van den Plas tells us, success has come in many directions. To-day Belgian women can be called to the Bar, they are eligible for the Senate, the Chamber and Provincial and Communal Councils, they possess the communal vote and some twenty thousand war-widows have been fully enfranchised. The practical outcome is one woman senator—unfortunately not a Catholic—181 women councillors, five women burgomasters and several women sheriffs. Truly something to be proud of.

How much the whole movement owes to Melle. Van den Plas herself is of course not emphasised in these pages, but she relates the facts concerning what in Belgium is regarded as her most remarkable achievement: her elaborate study of the Belgian Code and the

drawing-up of the amendments it needs to place married women in a position of legal equality with men, a work which won for her a gold medal at the Brussels Exhibition of 1910. To-day Melle. Van den Plas' administrative capacity is restricted to one of the Communes of Brussels where she sits as a councillor, but we may confidently look forward to seeing her ability recognised in a wider sphere. V.M.C.

"SIDELIGHTS ON A PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES."

By Marguerite Fedden. Catholic Truth Society, price 3d.

This little pamphlet deserve to be ranked with those "literary guides" to foreign places which are frequently issued in more pretentious form. Miss Fedden, along with a very charmingly written account of her own pilgrimage to Our Blessed Lady's wonder-working Shrine, supplies much of that helpful information which the inexperienced woman-traveller often seeks in vain in professed guide-books. The booklet has also devotional value; and we can cordially recommend those who, longing to visit Lourdes and yet not yet finding themselves keyed up to "sell something and go" to read this modest story of an actual pilgrimage. It will, at least, tell them "all about it" and perhaps—who knows—administer the fillip needed to enable them to accomplish their desire. Those who have already visited Lourdes will derive nothing but pleasure from Miss Fedden's delightful little brochure. M.W.

"FROM AN ABBEVILLE WINDOW: 1918—1919"

By Marguerite Fedden. (Arrowsmith, Bristol.)

This attractively turned-out little volume takes us back to the hectic days of war, when all right-thinking was inevitable abrogated. Miss Fedden was, therefore well-advised to cast her account of the helpful ameliorative work she accomplished, in the bald form of a diary-like narrative of where she went and what she did, with some descriptive sketches, not lacking in humour, of the people with whom she rubbed shoulders. She has nothing but praise for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, which her French friends called "l'igrec-em-say-ah." (It is clearer than it sounds!)

Our author has been favoured with a foreword by Brigadier-Surgeon Sir Alfred Keogh, who pays a personal tribute to Miss Fedden's work and tells us that "It (this book) teaches lessons from which those who in future undertake the organisation of auxiliary services in war can abundantly profit." Writing of this kind make the thoughtful to "see red"; but the militarist will go on thinking that there must always be militarism even as judges, barely one hundred years ago, could not envisage a world wherein men and women were not hanged for stealing a knot of tape.

We like Miss Fedden's story of a British soldier who, wishing to assure himself that his chosen French bride was no benighted papist, took her into a Catholic church, and, pointing to the statues of saints said "No bon?" whereupon she replied "Na poo." M.W.

Equal Franchise Demonstration.

We hope all our members who can will attend the Equal Franchise Demonstration in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Wednesday, November 8th, at 8 p.m., which is being organised by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Admission is free; tickets, 5/-, 2/6, and 1/-. For parties of more than six the prices will be reduced to 4/-, 2/-, and 9d., respectively.

The speakers will include Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., Miss Margaret Bondfield, J.P., Lady Bonham-Carter, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, J.P., Miss Maude Royden, and Miss Daisy Richardson, a young member of the National Union of General Workers.

It is hoped that the audience will include contingents from many women's organisations, and that such organisations will sit under their own banners. We hope that the women of this country will consider this a really great and historic occasion, in order that the need for the importance of the enfranchisement of the six million voteless women in time for the General Election may be brought effectively before the Government before it is too late, as it is well known that no new Government will venture to embark on any large scheme of electoral reform.

YORK BRANCH.

Asst. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Basil Paul Peek, The Rosary, 106, Lawrence Street, York.

A meeting of members and friends was held in the Club-room, Co-operative Stores, York, on Thursday, September 21st. The meeting was opened by Mrs. Cassidy (Chairman), who spoke briefly on the objects of the Society, and who strongly urged the great

necessity of Catholic women in public positions. Miss Donoghue, in supporting Mrs. Cassidy's views, brought the meeting to a close. We are glad to report that we have been successful in obtaining further new members, and hope that before long we shall be a strong, if small, body of real energetic workers.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

We ask members to take note that the C.W.S.S. will have a stall as usual at the Green, White and Gold Fair on November 10th and 11th (further particulars of which will be found on the last page of this paper). Gifts of every kind, including fancy work, useful garments, stationery, toys, home produce, etc., etc., are urgently needed for our stall. We look to this sale as one of the chief sources of income for the coming year, and as this year's funds are now almost exhausted we appeal earnestly for any and every contribution to replenish the exchequer. As it is less than a month to the date of the Fair, the Hon. Secretary will be most grateful to receive any parcels, at 55, Berners Street, W.1., as soon as possible. It is a great help if the donors will kindly price their gifts. The Fair is to be on a larger scale than in previous years and there will be numerous attractions, we therefore urge all our friends within reach of town to make a special effort to visit it and to buy their Christmas presents there. They will be able to do so in comfort, before the crush at Christmas time, and will have the satisfaction of knowing that their money will be spent in the best of causes.

GABRIELLE JEFFERY.

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Mrs. Anderson	0	5	0
Anon.	1	1	0
Mrs. Beer	1	0	0
Mrs. M.F.B. Neill	1	0	0
Miss Violetta Thurstan	0	10	0
	£10	0	6

Though it is reported that a General Election will not now take place this year, it is essential that we should be prepared for any emergency, so I beg of members not to delay in asking for collecting cards or sending in their donations to this fund. I am confident that every member is eager to contribute to the success of Mrs. More-Nisbett's campaign in West Edinburgh. G.J.

GREEN, WHITE and GOLD FAIR

(Organised by the WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE)

will be held in the

**Basement Hall, Central Hall,
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THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

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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.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to THE MANAGER, MISS F. L. FULLER, 99, New Bond Street, W., 1.

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LECTURES.

Wednesday, Oct. 18th, 8-15 p.m.—A Meeting in connection with the Faculty of Arts, followed by Music kindly arranged by Madame MARIA LEVINSKAYA.

Wednesday, Oct. 25th, 8-15 p.m.—"Dominant Races and their Dieting." Dr. JOSIAH OLDFIELD. Chairman: Mr. EUSTACE MILES, M.A.

Wednesday, Nov. 1st, 8-15 p.m.—"Women and Political Parties." Miss HELEN FRASER. Chairman: Miss M. P. GRANT.

Saturday, Nov. 4th, 5-30 p.m.—RECITAL: "Herod" (Stephen Phillips) Miss CLARA REED.

Wednesday, Nov. 8th, 8-15 p.m.—"What are Women doing with their Vote?" Mrs. MANSEL. Chairman: Mr. WELLS THATCHER (Barrister-at-Law)

Wednesday, Nov. 15th, 8-15 p.m.—"Mind and Brain." Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, M.D. Chairman: LADY BARRETT, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS

IN

MINERVA CAFE,

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MONDAYS at 7 p.m.

Oct. 16th—"Some Literary Bone-shakers of the Seventeenth Century."

Mr. E. G. CLAYTON.

Oct. 30th—"The Policy of the Labour Party on Questions that affect all Women." Mr. H. C. CHARLETON.

Nov. 20th—DEBATE: "Should Boys be Trained in Housecraft and Cookery?" Dr. SLOAN CHESSER. Mr. CLEPHAN PALMER.

WEDNESDAYS at 3 p.m.

Oct. 25th—"Should there be a Woman's Political Party?" Miss JESSIE MARCH.

Nov. 8th—"St. Paul's Views on Dress." Miss K. RALEIGH.

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The Monthly Organ of
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