

# THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN

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

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VOL. VII., No. 12.

December 15th, 1921.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

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Daughter of the ancient Eve,  
We know the gifts ye gave and give;  
Who knows the gifts which *you* shall give,  
Daughter of the newer Eve?

—Francis Thompson.

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## COME OVER AND HELP US.

BY LEONORA DE ALBERTI.

It was thought by many, possibly it was hoped by some, that on the passing of the Representation of the People Bill, the C.W.S.S. would disband and trouble them no further. But suffragists are made of sterner stuff. In the first place, the suffrage demand for the vote on equal terms with men has not been granted. When the Bill was passed, we said that it was a victory for the principle of Woman Suffrage, a defeat for the principle of equality. As one who was privileged to represent the C.W.S.S. at the memorable conference in which women of all parties decided on the expediency of accepting the offer of half a loaf, I shall never forget the speech of the late Miss Mary MacArthur, who told the conference that the Labour women were afraid that if the measure were accepted, the suffrage societies would close down and cease to work for the further extension of the franchise. There was a unanimous cry of "never," in which the representatives of the C.W.S.S. heartily joined. As regards the suffrage alone, then, our work is not done, even in England; we are bound by a promise to work for the enfranchisement of younger women.

But that is not all. It was ever the cry on suffrage platforms that the vote was but a

weapon; that the real work of reform could only begin when that weapon was won. Many of us have learnt, if we did not know it before, that that was not mere rhetoric. The work of the progressive feminist societies increases rather than diminishes. The positions so hardly won by women are more than insecure; the fight in the industrial world, for instance, is a bitter one, and the younger women in the labour market have not the protection of the vote. The women's societies are ever on the alert to press for improved conditions and new openings. They are there to defend the positions already won, and to win others. The outcry against women jurors found them ready; they are organized to resist any attack on the liberties of women; to defend the principle of an equal moral standard, so frequently and shamelessly transgressed.

The need of a Catholic Women's Society, so organized as to act immediately when the occasion arises, has been amply proved during the years the C.W.S.S. has been in existence. At the great demonstration of women on Armistice Night, to support the Washington Conference on the limitation of armaments, when eighty-seven national organizations of women were represented, the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society was the only Cath-

olic Society there. This does not mean that Catholic women do not stand for the cause of peace, for which the Holy Father has so eloquently pleaded, but that they were not prepared to act in an emergency. Again it was the C.W.S.S. that gave Catholics an opportunity of registering a protest against the iniquitous regulation 40D.; and later of appealing to the Government to establish a truce of God in Ireland. But the work of the Society extends far beyond the limits of the British Empire. The International side of our work has increased, and continues to increase as the years pass on; the very existence of a Catholic Suffrage Society has helped the work of Catholic feminists in other lands. Our great international leader, Mrs. Chapman Catt, when she was the guest of our Society last year, told us that though she had no doubt that the C.W.S.S. had taken a full share of the Suffrage fight in England, she was convinced that the great work of the Society lay ahead, and that whoever might consider their work finished, the C.W.S.S. and its paper must continue until women were enfranchised all the world over. There was work to be done that only Catholic women could do, and she knew that we could be trusted to do our duty. We cannot betray the confidence reposed in us.

The Catholic Women's Suffrage Society is a living challenge to the enemies of our faith who spread the report that the word Catholic is synonymous with reactionary. True, there are some pious Catholics who lend colour to that accusation by passing off their own hoary prejudices as part and parcel of their faith. We appeal to all who believe that Catholicism is synonymous with true progress, who know that the Church has even throughout the centuries adapted herself to all that is good in changing customs, and new times, and that there is nothing narrow or circumscribing in her doctrines, but rather the reverse, we appeal to them to come and help in the good work.

We have to awaken all Catholic women to the new prospect, the vast opportunities which lie before them of extending the Kingdom of Christ on earth. The harvest indeed is great, but the labourers are few.

### St. Joan's Fair.

The preparations for St. Joan's Fair go merrily onward, and all promises well. Miss Pauline Willis' loans of drapery, &c., are of immense use, and most gratefully appreciated. Our members have responded most generously, but more yet remains to be done, we want still more Helpers. Will any who have any time to spare, and who have not yet come forward, let us know **immediately** what they will do, so that we may marshal our forces?

More stall assistants and waitresses are needed.

Of course every member who is free will come herself and bring her friends. We urge this the more confidently as we know they will enjoy themselves as well as help the cause. For those who cannot decide beforehand, and yet are willing to help, there will be an Information Bureau at the Fair itself. Come along to it, and even at the eleventh hour, you will be welcomed—and **made useful**.

MARY HAVERS,  
(Hon. Sale Sec.).

### Two Deputations.

Two important deputations of women, organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, were received by the Government Whips on November 22nd, one in support of the Guardianship of Infants Bill and the other in reference to the expected Government measure to reform the House of Lords. The Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch represented the C.W.S.S. on the latter and Mrs. Crawford on the former. Both deputations were extremely representative. In urging on the Prime Minister to make the Guardianship of Infants Bill—which, it will be remembered, reached the Report stage last session—a Government Bill in the coming session, the promoters had the support of 28 delegates of important women's societies, while 51 other societies wrote in full sympathy. Sir James Greig, M.P., introduced the deputation, and though Colonel Leslie Wilson could, of course,

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### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We hope all members and friends who live within reach of London will make a point of coming to St. Joan's Fair, and do all in their power to make it a success. It offers a unique opportunity of renewing acquaintance with old friends, and of making new ones.

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The International Abolitionist Conference recently held in Rome should help to enlighten the women of Latin countries upon the evils of State Regulation of Vice. The Conference passed resolutions against compulsory treatment of venereal disease, and placed on record "its profound conviction that the teaching of self-disinfection against venereal disease by public authorities at public expense, tends to encourage sexual promiscuity, undermines the conscience of the people, lessens the sense of moral responsibility, and is dangerous to public health because it promotes a false sense of security against infection." We hope to give a fuller report of the Conference later.

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We are glad to see among the names of the successful women candidates at the Municipal Elections the names of two of our members, Miss Hickey, who was re-elected at Birkenhead, and Mrs. Robson, who has been elected to the Baker Street Ward, Stirling.

Another Catholic woman Councillor is Miss R. Clinton Holme, who was elected at Hastings. Miss Holme is President of the local branch of the Catholic Women's League.

\* \* \* \*

Four women have been elected as Mayors. Mrs. Ellen Chapman, re-elected for Worthing; Mrs. J. M. Phillips, re-elected for Honiton; Miss Hartley, elected for Southport, and Miss Clara Winterbotham, elected for Cheltenham. Mrs. Ellen Chapman attended Mass in state on Sunday, November 13th, at Our Lady of the Angels. The Mayor and Council were received by the Very Rev. Canon James Purdon and escorted to reserved places. The procession was headed by cross-bearer and acolytes.

On Armistice night a great demonstration of women was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, to support the Washington Conference in its object of universal limitation of armaments. Delegates from 87 national organisations of women, including the C.W.S.S., were on the platform, representing 4½ million of women. Lady Frances Balfour presided, and the speakers were Lady Astor, M.P., Miss Margaret Bondfield, Lady Bonham Carter, and Councillor Mrs. Ganley. Miss Maude Royden was advertised to speak, but was absent through illness. The following resolution was passed unanimously and sent to the League of American Women Voters, who were holding a mass meeting at Washington at the same time: "We British women, called together by the League of Nations Union, including delegates from 87 organizations, representing over 4½ million organised women, send greetings to the Women of the United States. We intend that no great war such as the war whose end we celebrate to-day shall ever take place again, and we heartily welcome the Conference for the limitation of armaments and other purposes now opening in Washington. We hope that our sisters in America will join with us in creating such a public opinion as will ensure permanent peace in all civilised countries." A similar message was also sent to the American National Council of Women, who were also holding a meeting at the same time at Philadelphia. There can be no doubt that the women of English speaking countries are heart and soul in favour of the limitation of armaments, and these meetings of earnest women, eager to see an end of war, seem a fitting celebration of Armistice Day.

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give no pledge for the Government, his tone was entirely sympathetic.

As regards the House of Lords, the deputation asked that peeresses in their own right should sit as peers, and that on any elective system that might be contemplated, women should enjoy the same eligibility as men.

## 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.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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## THE DRINK PROBLEM.

By ISABEL WILLIS.

Some of our social problems get solved more or less satisfactorily as time goes on, and with regard to others discussion dies down and new ones take their place, and they are no more heard of; but the Drink problem seems to be always with us—Prohibition, Local Option, State Control, State Purchase—one or other of these is sure to be brought up in the form of questions to candidates at parliamentary or municipal elections, and there is no subject as to which more keen feeling is shown. The Drink traffic was one of the things upon which D.O.R.A. seized quite early in the war, and it is one of those that her clutch still retains, though with less severity. It is not surprising that people, seeing the misery often caused by excessive drinking, should be willing to accept stringent regulations as to its use, but what is surprising is that so many should be found to fall into the error of supporting the demand for the total abolition of all alcoholic drinks. The results of total prohibition in America ought alone to be sufficient to show what a mistake it is to push restrictive measures too far. Allowing for exaggeration, it yet appears evident that if a man has plenty of money in his pocket he can be supplied with any amount of alcoholic drink in any town in America, whilst for those who cannot afford this, there is drug-taking constantly on the increase, and chemists ready to supply new kinds of medicines, of which alcohol is the chief and almost the sole ingredient.

But without going farther into the effects of Prohibition, we should do better to take our stand upon one plain principle, which will serve to keep us from any confusion of thought as to these questions. This principle is, of course, that of the personal freedom which each one of us, as an individual, has a moral right to claim. We have, certainly, a responsibility as to our use of drink, just as we have as to our food, our clothes, our amusements, and anything else that we may make use of in our earthly life; but our responsibility is not to our fellow-men, except so far as our use of such things may injure the rest of the community of which we form a part. Accepting this principle, it seems clear that the community has no right to deprive a man of the power of obtaining spirits, wine or beer, so long as the amount he takes does not affect the rights of others. The drunkard does interfere with these, and so we may quite justly punish him for the annoyance he may cause, and we may also take measures to prevent his obtaining drink in future. This is done by the present law, with good results. There is also the influence of public opinion, making a drunkard an object of contempt, instead of admiration, as was once the case.

As education spreads, and more decent homes are found, as wealth becomes more equally divided and class distinctions become less regarded, we may confidently look forward to the country as a whole becoming more temperate. It has been well said that what

people need "is not compulsion from outside, but a building up and strengthening of character from within; and next to that, decent surroundings and comfortable homes in which they will have a chance of leading clean sober lives." The principle of our personal freedom also covers the case of Local Option, ruling it out equally with total prohibition. It is, in fact, only total prohibition on a small scale, being the will of the majority coercing that of the minority. The rule of the majority is so well established in this country, and so generally accepted, that we might at first fail to see that it cannot be used as regards such personal matters as what we should eat or drink, and were it to be so used it would soon become intolerable.

With regard to State Control the case is different. In the way it is being carried on at present it cannot be said to interfere with personal freedom in the direct way of the other two. It is in the nature of a tax, and the State has undoubtedly the right to levy taxes on the whole community, though there certainly seems a kind of injustice in the way in which this tax on alcoholic drinks is carried out, making the cost of a bottle of wine or spirits so high that it can be purchased only by the well-to-do. That there should be some laws regulating the sale of drink is perhaps inevitable, but they should be carried out with the strictest impartiality. There seems something very wrong in the way the working classes are made total abstainers, even from beer, against their will, unless they are willing to sacrifice other, and probably more important, items of the household budget for the sake of obtaining it, and yet we can hardly escape coming to this conclusion if we accept the statements made by a writer in the "Daily News" a few weeks ago. He says that "the working classes, with that self-abnegation which they showed in a remarkable degree during the war, acquiesced in successive increases of the duty on beer from 7s. 9d. to £5, and last year contributed £124,000,000 in taxation on that commodity alone, while the abstainer escaped his share of the burden." The writer argues that the working man is entitled to benefit by an early reduction in the price of the national beverage,

whereas at the present time the tax alone amounts to 3½d. per pint, and has the effect of "putting beer outside the reach of thousands who fought and suffered in the war, and now are asked to bear the greatest share of the financial sacrifices demanded by peace."

State Purchase, as a means of regulating the Drink traffic by disinterested management, has been discussed lately, and the Bishop of Oxford has introduced a Bill providing the machinery by which it might be carried out. There seems, however, little use in discussing such a scheme at the present time, as it would necessarily involve a considerable expenditure which the country cannot afford; but the principle of obtaining disinterested management seems to be a sound one.

It is a great pity that the word "temperance" should be so often used to express, not the great virtue of temperance, but what may be properly described as its opposite, i.e., total abstinence. To be temperate with regard to a thing, you must of necessity use that thing, and yet we find oftener than not that if a person talks about temperance he means total abstinence. If any one finds he cannot be temperate in drink the only remedy is to abstain from its use; but the necessity for this is a matter for regret rather than approval; because there is great support for the opinion that "wine makes glad the heart of man," and in the literature of every age and country it has been praised for this same cheering quality. A Judge of eighteen years' experience in the Law Courts, Sir G. Sherston Baker, says: "I consider it would be a great mistake if the Government prohibited one of the most pleasant of the natural blessings of God, because so many people turn His blessing into a curse." As to the physical benefit we have the authority of the Report of the Advisory Committee of the Liquor Traffic Control Board, issued about two years ago. It describes alcohol as having a distinct food value in these words: "It can, within limits, replace an equivalent amount of carbo-hydrate or fat in a diet, and has a similar effect in economising proteins."

(Continued on page 101).

## Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!

Be it known unto all good Christian folk who pass by that

### A Fayre

whose patron is that brave and godly Virgin St. Joan, will be held in ye Great

CENTRAL HALL

AT

WESTMINSTER,

close by ye House of His Most Excellent Majesty's Parliament and the Abbey Church of Blessed St. Peter, on Friday and Saturday, ye sixteenth and seventeenth days of December, in this year of Our Lord

1921,

the feasts of the blessed Saints Eusebius and Josephat, Bishops and Martyrs, from three of the clock to within three hours of midnight.

Take heed good people that ye gather betimes on Friday, ere ye Abbey clock strikes three, to give greeting and pay filial duty to our Right Reverend Father in God, My Lord Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who of his gracious charity cometh to open ye Fayre and bless his flock before ye bartering begins, ye fruit of which blessing all pitiful laggards shall lack.

Gather! Gather! Gather! All lovers of St. Joan, and bargain for ye trinkets and fairings set out on every stall. There shall be junketing and jollity, reading of ye stars, and horoscopes, by wise astrologers, and none who comes hither but shall go hence gladder of heart tho' lighter of pocket.

What d'ye lack?

What d'ye lack?

As rogue Autolyucus hath it in Master Shakespeare's play:—

"Lawn as white as driven snow,  
Cypress black as e'er was crow,  
Gloves as sweet as damask roses,  
Masks for faces and for noses.  
Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy.

Buy lads or else your lasses cry, come buy."

All ye good folks who make ready for the joyful Nowell, come buy good cheer. Here are cakes, comfits, and fruit,—ginger-bread all gilded, saffron buns, cinnamon sticks, golden oranges of Spain, and sun-dried plums of France. Trinkets and pretty trifles for bran tubs, almonds and spice for the boar's head, logs for the hearth and herbs for the wassail bowl.

"Bugle bracelet, necklace amber,  
Perfume for my lady's chamber.  
Golden coifs and stomachers  
For my lads to give their dears.  
Pins and poking sticks of steel,  
What maids lack from head to heel."

Load well ye Yule pack of Santa Claus with presents for ye children. Dolls and gew-gaws, images of little beasts and birds for ye little maidens, ribbons to bind up their hair, and for ye little masters whip, cart, or ball.

Buy for the housewives, who bide at home and sew, and brew, and bake, good Flanders linen, Lyons silk and ribbon, and flax from Ireland's fields.

"Will you buy any tape,  
Or lace for your cape,  
My dainty duck, my dear-a?  
Any silk, any thread,  
Any toys for your head,  
Of the new'st and fin'st, fin'st wear-a?"

Be debonair, good people, harden not your hearts, and be not tempted by the chapmen who shout their wares in Cheapside, offering little in return for your good English gold and silver. Come to

### ST. JOAN'S FAYRE,

and help to fill ye Maid's coffers, that ye women and maids who be her special care, may wax in power and get such justice in the land as is the birthright of all His Majesty's good liegwomen.

God Save ye King.

(Continued from page 99).

It is disappointing to find our new woman M.P., Mrs. Wintringham, apparently using the word "Temperance" when she means teetotalism, since, in an interview given to a Freedom League representative, she is reported to have said that she stood for Local Option, having previously spoken of her anxiety to promote the Temperance Cause. It is, however, cheering to read in the same number of "The Vote" that reports Mrs. Wintringham's reading of the word Temperance, the report of a lecture by Mrs Dalton, F.R.G.S., on the principles of true Temperance, in which she said that the word was the most abused, not to say prostituted, in the English language; for its root-meaning was habitually used by people working for compulsory teetotalism. She considered that real temperance would be promoted by a reform in public houses, which at present, with their uncomfortable and unsociable environment, encouraged drinking on an empty stomach, and were altogether bad.

It seems certain that for Catholics there can be no question but that total prohibition should be opposed from the religious point of view. In the United States we find it is being used for sectarian ends, efforts having been made to forbid the supply of wine to Catholic priests for the use of the Altar. Our religion, whilst enjoining Temperance in all things, as well as that Charity which would make us refrain from any lawful enjoyment if it caused harm to others, gives no encouragement to total abstinence considered as a virtue to be practised by all persons alike. A learned writer in the "Tablet" has pointed out that it should be considered as a kind of ascetic consecration. St. John the Baptist practised it, but our Lord came eating and drinking, and, indeed, at the marriage feast at Cana provided such a large quantity of wine that we may fairly presume some of it was meant to be stored for future use. The same writer adds that by far the most important point to be borne in mind is the nature of the Holy Eucharist, and that as a matter of fact the Liturgy of the Church does not permit any priest to be a total abstainer. The outward sign in the Holy Eucharist is the sign of food, and our Lord took the ordinary food and drink

used in Palestine and elsewhere, and that precisely because it was the ordinary food and drink, and it is only when so considered that the nature of the Sacrament can be fully understood. It would be, therefore, more than unfortunate if the daily use, which explains the Sacrament, should be banned.

### St. Joan's Fair.

Since our last number was published we are able to record a further list of those who have so kindly contributed towards "St. Joan's Fair." It is gratifying to find our appeal has met with so ready a response, and we most heartily thank one and all for their generosity. As the date of the Fair draws nearer we are becoming more and more convinced that the result will surpass our expectations. Let all whose names have not yet appeared among the lists of contributors please be quick, so that their names may not be omitted from next month.

We gratefully acknowledge gifts from the following, including Messrs. Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Ltd., and Messrs. Ronuk, Ltd., whose promises were recorded last month:—

Messrs. Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Ltd. (prayer books and Christmas cards), Messrs. Philip and Tacey, Ltd. (stationery), Messrs. Ronuk, Ltd. (floor and boot polishes), Francis Tucker and Co., Ltd. (soap and candles), Messrs. White, Tomkins and Courage, Ltd., Lincolnshire (groceries), The World's Stores, Ltd. (groceries), Misses A. and L. de Alberti, Misses M. and R. Atkinson, Misses M. and E. Barry, Miss Brady, Miss A. Busse, Miss A. M. Carroll, Mrs. Christitch, Mrs. Dillon, Miss A. L. P. Dorman (South Africa), Miss De Bulnes, Miss Fedden, Mrs. Froude, Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Holmes, Miss Merrifield, Miss Stack, Mrs. Scott-Hill, Capt. W. M. H. Scott-Hill, Mrs. Temple, Miss Verner, Miss Wall, Miss Whelan.

N. R. SCOTT-HILL,  
Hon. Sale Treasurer.

### DONATIONS TO ST. JOAN'S FAIR.

From November 1st to December 1st.

|                                | £  | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Barry, Mrs. ... ..             | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| Barry, Esq., C. ... ..         | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Clanthy, Mrs. ... ..           | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| De Zaro, Madame ... ..         | 2  | 6  | 0  |
| Duff, Miss G. F. ... ..        | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Gordon, Mrs. ... ..            | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Kenna, Miss E. ... ..          | 5  | 9  | 0  |
| Meade, Miss ... ..             | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Rooney, Revd. E. ... ..        | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Thurston, Miss Violetta ... .. | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Voisin, Miss ... ..            | 2  | 6  | 0  |

£8 19 9

### International Notes.

From the complicated situation that has arisen in Belgium owing to the Senate having voted in favour of conferring the electoral suffrage on women for the Provincial Councils and the Chamber having voted against it, a compromise has been arrived at, so we gather from *Le Féminisme Chrétien*, by which women were not to vote in the Provincial elections held this autumn, but, unless once more betrayed by their friends, would be enfranchised in time to vote at the next election in 1925! We agree with Melle. Van Den Plas in not feeling unduly elated. As the recent parliamentary election has resulted in a small increase to the Catholic party, and as, in their fear of religion, it is the Liberal and Socialist elements who to-day are opposing Woman Suffrage, the prospects in the Chamber of Deputies are somewhat improved. Meanwhile both the Senate and the Chamber have agreed in decreeing that women are eligible both for Provincial Councils and for the Senate! It will be remembered that they became eligible for the Chamber last year, but so far no woman has been elected to any of these bodies.

We learn that in addition to Melle. Keingiaert, to whose election as burgomaster we referred last month, two other women burgomasters have also been appointed and further nominations are expected. Meanwhile the honour of being the first woman *échevin* has fallen very rightly to Mme. Jane Brigode, President of the Belgian Suffrage Federation. We are a little vague as to the greatness of the honour, the word *échevin* being variously translated as alderman or sheriff!

\* \* \* \*

The *Ligue Internationale De Femmes Pour La Paix* has issued from Geneva as their November news sheet an impressive plea for disarmament, specially addressed to women in view of the Washington Conference.

\* \* \* \*

It is generally recognised that what is known as "crime passionnel" is scarcely ever punished in a French court of law, and the man who murders the woman who betrays him

is practically certain of acquittal. But a Frenchwoman, it appears, has recently shot, with fatal results, the man who had betrayed her, and the French judge has condemned her to five years' imprisonment. The women in court protested. Mme. Jane Misme, writing in *La Française*, rightly points out the utter wrongness of excusing, in either party, however aggrieved, the taking of life. Crimes of jealousy, she declares, must be punished like other crimes, and had she been on the jury she would herself have voted for the sentence.

*La Française* will henceforth appear weekly instead of fortnightly and various developments are foreshadowed.

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We are so accustomed to regard the Dominions as the homes of progress and modernity that it comes as a surprise to read (*The Women's Outlook*) that the first woman town councillor in S. Africa, Mrs. Woods, has just been elected for Wynberg after a keen contest.

V.M.C.

Tyburn Convent is sharing the stall of the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom at St. Joan's Fair, and the Bexhill Library is sharing with the Catholic Social Guild.

### Chelsea Women Voters' Deputation to Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.

On November 29th, a meeting was arranged by the London Society for Women's Service between representatives of Women's Societies having members in Chelsea, and Sir Samuel Hoare. Many societies, including the C.W.S.S., sent representatives. The Chairman, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, put various questions on behalf of the societies. Sir Samuel Hoare expressed himself in favour of equal Franchise, an equal moral standard, equal opportunities for training and work, equal divorce laws, etc. While favouring equal divorce laws Sir Samuel Hoare is strongly opposed to further facilities. On the question of separate taxation of married persons, he is opposed to the feminist demand, as being too heavy a loss to the revenue.

The C.W.S.S. has received the following letter from the International Woman Suffrage Alliance:—

Dear Madam,

We wish to draw your attention to the importance of having Women properly represented on the League of Nations. Through the efforts of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, a woman, Mrs. Anna Wicksell, was appointed to the Mandates Commission.

We are now pressing that women should be included in the Permanent Committee for the Supervision of the Traffic in Women and Children, and have sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the names of:—

Madame Avril de St. Croix, and  
Miss Henni Forchammer.

We are agreed that these Women are the best possible to put forward, and we are supported by the following Organisations:—

International Council of Women.  
International League for Peace and Freedom, and the  
World's Young Women Christian Association.

If you find yourselves in agreement with these nominations, we may suggest that you also send, as quickly as possible, a letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, drawn on similar lines to the copy enclosed.

With cordial greetings,

Yours truly,

MARGARET CORBETT ASHBY.

(Recording Secretary).

KATE TROUNSON,

(Headquarters Secretary).

### Irish Peace.

As we go to press, the good news comes of a successful termination of the Irish Peace Conference. With the exception of some extremists, on either side, the news has been hailed with joy not only in this country, but in many parts of the world. We earnestly hope that a new era of peace and harmony between England and Ireland has dawned at last.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**—All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to THE MANAGER, MISS F. L. FULLER, 99, New Bond St., W. 1. Tel. 2421 Mayfair.

### THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

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.

#### METHODS.

1. Strictly non-party.
2. Active propaganda by political and educational means.

#### 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.

### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

President - The Right Hon. THE EARL OF LYTON.  
9, GRAFTON STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1.  
Tel.: 3932 MAYFAIR.

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