

THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN

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

VOL. IX., No. 12.

December 15th, 1923.

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 WORK OF THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY.

By LUCY P. MAIR.

The Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations differed from its predecessors in that its routine work of hearing reports and adopting resolutions for the next year's programme was overshadowed, and to some extent disorganised, by the dispute between Italy and Greece which broke out a week before the Assembly opened. Controversy has raged ever since over the part which the League played in this dispute. The subject must not be allowed to dominate this account of the Assembly's work in the same way as it dominates the popular view of that month at Geneva. Suffice it to say that the League came through a difficult crisis, possibly with impaired prestige, but at least with the credit of having proposed an equitable settlement which was originally accepted by both parties; and, as Mr. Baldwin said, "had it not existed and acted as it did, a resort to arms would almost inevitably have taken place."

The League activities expand every year, and there is only room here for the briefest summary of this year's work. Two new members, Ireland and Abyssinia, were admitted to the League. One change took place among the non-permanent members of the Council, where Czecho-Slovakia, represented by its Foreign Minister, Dr. Benes, replaced China, and made a valuable addition to the Council's deliberations.

The most important question dealt with by

the Fourth Assembly was that of Disarmament. The Temporary Mixed Commission have been engaged for a year in drawing up a Treaty, which they presented to the Assembly. This Treaty provides for the reduction of armaments in all member states in return for a guarantee of defence by their neighbours. It was adopted unanimously, though the delegate from Holland gave notice that his Government could not adhere to it.

The reconstruction of Austria was described by Viscount Ishii, when the report was presented, as "the most notable single achievement of the League during the past year." Up to date Austria has done as well as, or even better than, the programme drawn up for her by the Financial Commission, and if she goes on in the same way her recovery is assured. Hungary next claims the League's attention. A similar scheme is to be drawn up to restore her financial condition, involving, as in the case of Austria, suspension of the claims of the Reparations Commission. A plan for the settlement of refugees on Greek territory has been made; the Greek Government is to hand over about 1,200,000 acres to be allotted to settlers capable of permanent productive work, and an international loan is to be raised to help to meet the expenses of organisation.

In the course of 1923 Albania appealed to the League to recommend her a financial adviser, and Mr. J. D. Hunger, a Dutch

Colonial administrator, was appointed. The League also helped in the foundation of a Bank of Issue in Albania, and has now been asked to recommend a medical adviser. The Albanian delegate declared in the Assembly that the League has taught the Balkan States no longer to regard the man across the frontier as their foe. Esthonia and Latvia, who for some time refused to conclude agreements with the League for the protection of minorities within their borders on the ground that this was provided for by their own constitutions, have at last consented to do so.

First among the League's humanitarian activities comes its measures for dealing with the opium traffic. Here America has officially taken part for the first time in the work of the League by sending a delegation to the Opium Advisory Commission. It has been decided to hold two Conferences next July. At the first, delegates from Eastern States where opium is habitually smoked, are to meet and study the possibility of limitation of imports of raw opium into their territories, and also to consider measures to be taken by China for the suppression of the illegal production and use of opium in that country.

The second Conference will discuss measures for the limitation of the manufacture of morphia, heroin and cocaine, and of the production and import of raw opium and cocoa leaf. Since the League has for the first time collected reasonably accurate statistics as to world-production and world-requirements of opium, these conferences should do some real good. An interesting feature of the discussion in the Assembly was a vigorous speech by Dame Edith Lyttelton—the second woman to go as a substitute delegate from Great Britain—in which she denounced Switzerland as “the centre of the world's drug trade.”

As regards the Traffic in Women and Children, enquiries are to be instituted into (1) actual facts and details of the traffic, and (2) reasons for the retention or abolition of State regulation of vice in different countries.

The International Health Office has been invited by Turkey—although she is not a member—to assist her in setting up a Ministry of Health. This organisation has now been

established on a definite basis, and has set on foot various new activities, notably the interchange of health officers by different countries. The collection of epidemiological statistics is also being carried out, and the Epidemics Commission have done good work, particularly in organising the vaccination of Greek refugees. The work of this office has been very much helped by the generous support of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Nansen's work among refugees continues. He helped to arrange the transport of 150,000 Greeek refugees from Asia Minor to Greek ports, and the despatch of 500 tons of flour to the island of Chios and Samos, which were threatened with a serious food crisis. Ten thousand refugees have been settled in model villages, and most of them have already become self-supporting. The success of this experiment helped to make possible the scheme for settlement on the wider scale referred to above. But not a penny of the official loan is being spent on charity, and during the year which must elapse until the next harvest makes the new settlers self-supporting, the work must depend mainly on private generosity. Hence Dr. Nansen's stirring appeal for charitable help in this country and America. Unfortunately this work has not escaped the effects of the very drastic reductions which have been made this year in the League budget. It is admitted on all sides that the very minimum of expenditure has now been reached, and many people think that economy has already gone beyond the point where it is consistent with efficiency. On this point, those of us who believe in the League have cause for regret. But this short account of some of the work it has done—and it has covered several more fields, equally interesting, that I have no space to describe—must inspire us with very great hope.

HELP TO WOMEN CANDIDATES.

We were able to send workers to help Lady Astor, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mrs. Strachey, Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan and Mrs. Wintringham.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As we go to press the great news comes that eight women have been returned to Parliament. Lady Astor (Con.), Mrs. Wintringham (Lib.), Mrs. Hilton Phillipson (Con.) have been re-elected. The following are the new members:—Miss Susan Lawrence (Lab.), Lady Terrington (Lib.), Miss Margaret Bondfield (Lab.), Miss D. Jewson (Lab.), the Duchess of Atholl (Con.). We offer our most cordial congratulations to them all. Now that women have succeeded in winning seats for their parties, perhaps the latter will be more ready to give them a better chance than they have hitherto done.

We were glad to read in *La Française* of November 10th, the article by Mme. Corlieu, a Catholic feminist, dealing with the manifesto issued by the President of the International Catholic Women's Leagues, condemning the resolutions adopted at the Rome Congress by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Like ourselves, Mme. Corlieu can find no justification for the attack.

The following week *La Française* printed a full translation of the article by Miss L. de Alberti, which appeared in the October number of the *Catholic Citizen*, upon the same subject.

Mlle. Van den Plas asks us to make known that a Belgium Lyceum Club has been opened at 22, Place de L'Industrie, Brussels, women engaged in social work are particularly welcome. Pretty and comfortable bedrooms can be had at moderate prices.

Our member Dr. Margaret Lamont sends us a cutting from the *Straits Times*, October 12th, 1923, reporting that when the Yoshiwara, or prostitutes quarter, caught fire in Tokio, after the earthquake, 2,500 women were caught lie rats in a trap and perished. The gates of this “licensed quarter” had been locked by the proprietors in case the occupants should escape. If the women were there of their free will, as we are continually told that they are, why are the gates locked to prevent them from escaping?

International Notes.

We are delighted to note (*Jus Suffragii*) the energetic protest which the I.W.S.A. has already sent to Sir Eric Drummond concerning the proposal of the Cuban delegate—to be debated at the next Assembly of the League of Nations—that girls under 21 travelling alone should have to furnish certificates of respectability from the authorities of their port of embarkment before being allowed to land. Are young men asked to furnish such certificates when travelling?

Equal Rights has been active in all recent issues on behalf of the great demonstration in Washington that the National Women's Party organised for November 17th and 18th. This included a deputation to President Coolidge and a demonstration in the crypt of the Capitol around the statues of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the birth of the Equal Rights movement in the States. All this was intended as an effective prelude to the discussion of the amendment known as the Lucretia Mott Amendment, to be debated by Congress in December: that “Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States, and every place subject to its jurisdiction.” We are left feeling that we women in England have an enormous amount to learn from our American sisters in the art of effective demonstration, and something too, perhaps, in sheer hard work and organisation.

Nylaende (Christiania) publishes a eulogistic article on Margaret Bondfield on her election as Chairman of the Trade Union Council.

Die Christliche Frau, over whose articles lie the shadow of the tragedy through which Germany is passing to-day, publishes the best account that has reached us of the International Peace Congress held last August at Freiburg in Breisgau, when 800 delegates attended from 21 countries. All the Catholics present—and they were many—attended the opening Mass for Peace and received Holy Communion. The proceedings were marked with wonderful unity and enthusiasm. At the

(Continued on page 97).

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 LACK OF SERVANTS.

Sir Montagu Barlow did a sensible thing in appointing a committee of women to enquire "into the present conditions as to the supply of female domestic servants," and the Committee have issued a sensible report.

The shortage of servants is an old grievance. We are told on good authority that there was a lack of servants in Elizabethan times, and also in the eighteenth century. It is an undoubted fact that while many women will do their own housework cheerfully enough, they object to being hired to do the same work in another person's home. Girls will take up almost any other kind of work, however hard, in preference to entering domestic service.

The Committee have endeavoured to discover the reasons for the unpopularity of this calling.

The chief objection to it will always be that, however comfortable, however well treated, a servant has to live her life under the eye of her employer, in another person's home. She has practically no life of her own, she has little companionship, she is rarely free. Loneliness is recognised by the Committee as one of the objections to domestic service. Then there is the question of status. The clerk, the shop girl, the factory girl, and men of the same rank, look down on the servant girl. The Committee tell us that "There is evidently a widespread belief that the teachers in Elementary Schools are averse from recommending any but the duller girls to enter domestic service, and are apt to influence their pupils against it. While this allegation must be regarded as non-proven, it would seem to us only natural that teachers

interested in, and genuinely fond of, their girls would not be enthusiastic in recommending them to enter an occupation often despised by their family and friends, without any standards of proficiency and with entirely unstable conditions.

"If the general respect for domestic work were revised by the provision of proper training and by its consequent recognition as a skilled profession, we think any such reluctance would tend to vanish, but we would point out that there is a distinction between desiring teachers to encourage or suggest the idea of domestic service in suitable cases, and an expectation that they should recommend it wholesale simply because there is a shortage of supply."

This is all very sensible and true, but one is inclined to think that the Committee, in their sympathy with the harrassed housewife, unable to obtain adequate help, are over sanguine. It does not seem probable that teachers will recommend their more brilliant pupils to qualify for domestic service, even if the status of the calling is raised.

The Committee make various recommendations for improving the status of domestic servants; amongst others, we note with pleasure they recommend that they should be given the vote on the same residence qualification as men. This has caused some sarcasm in the press, but there is no doubt that the status of any class is raised by citizenship, and there is no reason to suppose that domestic servants would be an exception.

The Committee further recommend a scheme of pensions of 15/- per week at the

age of 55 up to the time of qualifying for the Old Age Pension. Something of the kind must certainly be done if domestic service is to make a new appeal to women. It would go far towards improving the outlook, which at present is gloomy.

We hope the many people who have abused the so-called dole system for leaving their homes servantless, will note that the Committee, who have investigated the matter very carefully, definitely state that Unemployment Benefit to women has very little to do with the shortage of domestic workers. We are glad that particular mare's nest has been disposed of.

The Chairman, Mrs. Wood, and the members of the Committee are to be congratulated on this sensible and impartial report.*

L. de ALBERTI.

International Notes.

(Continued from page 95).

closing meeting, before an audience of 7,000, Marc Sangnier and Dr. Giesswein were the leading speakers. But it seems the greatest impression of all was made by Frau Clara Siebert, speaking both as a German and a Catholic, in an impassioned appeal for peace to the women of Europe.

* * * *

We learn from the *Giornale Della Donna* that the Italian Federation "Pro Suffragio Femminile" is being re-constituted in order to give it greater power and bring its activities into closer touch with political exigencies. In spite of a report to the contrary, the promised Bill giving the municipal vote to women has not yet become law, the discussion of it having been adjourned by Mussolini's orders till the Chamber meets again.

* * * *

The Federation of Liges Féminines of Brussels is doing good work by ventilating the painful subject of immorality and disease in the army and by insisting that it is for the mothers of young soldiers to instruct their sons in the dangers, both moral and physical, of barrack life. In *La Femme Belge* an Army Chaplain warmly congratulates the Belgian women on their courageous initiative.

* (Report to the Minister of Labour of the Committee appointed to enquire into the supply of Domestic Servants. H.M. Stationery Office. 6d net).

The Abbé Viollet, a distinguished Paris priest and founder of the Association du Mariage Chrétien, writes in the *Ame Populaire* to point out how necessary it is, in all propaganda for the welfare of the family, to enrol above all young people of both sexes, even before they are themselves married. Too many of the Associations familiales, he thinks, restrict their membership to the parents of large families, whereas no real progress can be made in building up the French family afresh unless we can secure the adhesion of the young with whom the future of France lies.

* * * *

The *Woman's Outlook*, S. Africa, having unfortunately ceased publication, our S. African friends are reduced for the moment to a four-page leaflet to disseminate their suffrage news. This "occasional paper" is, however, so admirably edited and so full of interesting information that it will make excellent propaganda. We learn from it that Miss Dorman, whose visit to London we all enjoyed, is now home again at Port Elizabeth, and has resumed her work as Secretary to the W.E.L. there. V.M.C.

DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE "CATHOLIC TIMES."

We record with deep regret the death of the Editor of the "Catholic Times." Mr. Beazley had been editor of the "Catholic Times" for nearly forty years. His death is a great loss to journalism and to the woman's movement. He was a great champion of the Catholic Woman's Suffrage Society, now St. Joan's S.P.A., from its foundation, and gave a very cordial welcome to our paper when it was founded in 1915. He was always ready to publish articles on women's questions from the pen of our Hon. Press Secretary, Miss Isabel Willis, and from others, and to record the activities of the Society.—R.I.P.

WAYFARERS' TRAVEL AGENCY.

The Wayfarers' Travel Agency has an attractive programme for winter travels. Whether travelling alone or in parties, travellers can always count upon the efficiency and courtesy of the Wayfarers, who, by the way, looked after the comfort of the delegates going from this country to the International Woman Suffrage Congress in Rome, and had an Enquiry Bureau at the Congress.

St. Joan's S.P.A. and the Election.

We give below the list of questions drawn up by the Executive Committee of St. Joan's S.P.A. and sent to all the women candidates and the Catholic candidates. A circular letter was sent to all members of the Society asking each one to ascertain the views of the candidates in the respective constituencies, and if the candidate had already been an M.P., to question him on his past record and judge accordingly. The Society is, as is well known, non-party, but the letter stated that: "It is essential that every effort should be made to return more women of all parties to Parliament, as this is by far the quickest way of obtaining the reforms for which we are working. If a woman candidate in your neighbourhood gives a satisfactory answer to the questions enclosed, we would ask you to work for her if you feel that you can conscientiously do this."

At the request of St. Joan's S.P.A., Holy Mass was offered on Polling Day by our associate Dom Gilbert Higgins. C.R.L., "to beg Divine Guidance on the men and women electors." Members had previously been asked to pray for this intention, and if possible, to offer Holy Communion on that day or some day previous to December 6th.

QUESTIONS TO PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

- EQUAL FRANCHISE.**
Will you urge the Government to bring in and pass into law a Bill giving votes to women at the same age and on the same terms as men?
- EQUAL MORAL STANDARD.**
Will you support legislation
(a) To abolish the present one-sided solicitation laws which apply only to women?
(b) To raise the age of consent for boys and girls to 18?
- WOMEN POLICE.**
Will you support legislation to establish an adequate number of women police, with full powers of arrest?
- EQUAL PAY AND OPPORTUNITIES.**
Will you support legislation in favour of equal pay and equal opportunities as between men and women, whether married or unmarried, for training, entry into and promotion in professional and industrial work?
- UNEMPLOYMENT.**
Will you urge the Government to undertake that any sum of money for the benefit of the unemployed be divided equally between men and women in proportion to their numbers?

6. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Will you support legislation in favour of pensions for widows with dependent children?

7. DIVORCE.

Will you oppose any legislation to increase facilities for divorce?

8. MARRIED WOMEN.

Will you support legislation

(a) For the separate taxation of incomes of married persons?

(b) Giving a married woman the right to retain or change her nationality?

9. GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS.

Will you support legislation

(a) To give wives equal rights and responsibilities with their husbands as regards their children?

(b) To make the father of an illegitimate child equally responsible with the mother for its maintenance?

QUESTIONS TO PARTY LEADERS.

St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance wrote to each of the three parties asking them to place on their programme:—

- 1.—The removal of all legal inequalities between men and women, particularly as regards the franchise.
- 2.—Pensions for Widows with dependent children.
- *3.—Unemployment. To undertake that any sum of public money for the benefit of the unemployed be divided equally between men and women in proportion to their numbers.

Mr. Baldwin was also asked to receive a deputation on these matters.

The following replies were received:—

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall, S.W.1,
November 23rd, 1923.

Dear Madam,

I am desired by the Prime Minister to refer to your letter of the 14th instant in which you ask him to receive a deputation, in order to discuss the removal of existing legal inequalities between men and women—especially with regard to the franchise.

The Prime Minister much regrets that his very heavy list of engagements during the next fortnight renders it impossible to accede to your request, and he has therefore asked me to convey his views on this subject in writing.

*By this question, which some have misunderstood, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance had in view the participation of women equally with men, in proportion to their numbers, in any Government scheme for providing work or training for the unemployed.

The Government are in agreement with the view expressed by the late Prime Minister that the discrimination in age between men and women contained in the Franchise Bill of 1918 cannot be permanent.

In the Prime Minister's view, however, a bill to alter the existing franchise could only be introduced towards the close of the next Parliament, and the Government, if returned to power, will then be able to consider with an open mind whether this question could not be re-opened.

Yours truly,
(Signed) R. P. M. GOWERS.

Miss Barry,
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance,

The Labour Party,
33, Eccleston Square, S.W.1,
November 26th, 1923.

Miss Florence Barry,
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance,
55, Berners Street, W.1.

Dear Madam,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 14th inst., and in reply have to inform you that the Labour Party is in agreement with the demands made in the first paragraph of your communication. I enclose a copy of our election manifesto for your information.

With regard to your enquiry as to whether the Party would pledge itself that any sum of public money for the benefit of the unemployed should be divided equally between men and women in proportion to their numbers, I would mention that this contains more implications than is at first apparent. Consideration has, of course, to be given to those who have dependents, such as infirm relatives or children, and it is, therefore, scarcely possible to lay down a hard and fast rule.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ARTHUR HENDERSON.

List of Women Candidates.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby (L.), Richmond, Surrey; Viscountess Astor (C.), Plymouth (Sutton); The Duchess of Atholl (C.), Kinross and Western; Mrs. Barton (Co-op.), King's Norton; Dr. Ethel Bentham (Lab.), East Islington; Miss Margaret Bondfield (Lab.), Northampton; Mrs. George Cadbury (L.), Birmingham (King's Norton); Mrs. R. Clarkson (L.), Birmingham (Mosely); Mrs. Anne Corner (Lab.), Farnham (Surrey); Mrs. Dimsdale (C.), Cambridge County; Miss H. Fraser (L.), Hamilton; Miss M. Grant (L.), Pontefract; Mrs. H. Holland (L.), Hamilton (Lanark); Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon (L.), Hastings; Mrs. Mary Hamilton (Lab.), Chatham; Miss Dorothea Jewson (Lab.), Norwich; Miss Susan Lawrence (Lab.), East Ham (North); Mrs. Ada Moody (L.), Hanley; Miss Minnie Pallister (Lab.), Bournemouth; Miss E. Pilkington (C.), St. Helens; Miss Rachael Parsons (C.), Ince (Lancashire); Mrs. Edna Penny (Lab.), Berwick-on-Tweed; Mrs. Hilton Philipson (C.), Berwick-on-Tweed; Mrs. E. Palmer (Lab.), Isle of Wight; Miss Violet Robertson (C.), Glasgow (St. Rollox); Miss Jessie Stephen (Lab.), South Portsmouth; Mrs. L. Simpson (Lab.), Dorset (Western); Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Ind.), Brentford and Chiswick; Lady Terrington (L.), Wycombe (Bucks.); Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan (C.), North Camberwell; Countess of Warwick (Lab.), Warwick and Leamington; Miss Olive Wheeler; Miss Ellen Wilkinson (Lab.) Ashton-under-Lyne; Miss Ursula Williams (L.), Consett (Durham); Mrs. Wintringham (L.), Louth.

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NOVEMBER 1ST—30TH.		£	s.	d.	
*Miss N. F. Atkinson	0	1	0
*Miss Bodley	0	2	0
*Miss Brandt	0	1	0
Miss Bumpstead	0	2	0
†Mrs. Gillies Campbell	0	5	0
Miss Connolly	0	2	0
†Miss Fraser Duff	0	5	0
*Miss Fedden	0	2	0
*Miss Jeffery	0	10	0
*Lady Laughton	0	2	0
‡Mrs. Marston	0	5	0
†Miss M. F. Mason	0	5	0
*Mrs. E. C. Mills	0	5	0
‡Miss Northcote	0	5	0
*Mrs. O'Connor	0	1	0
Miss O'Halloran	0	1	5
*Mrs. Poundall	0	3	0
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*Miss Welch	0	2	6
*Madam de Zaro	0	6	0
Minimum Annual Subscriptions	0	5	0

£5 2 6

* Rent. † Christmas Sale. ‡ Election Expenses.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

The Christmas Sale has once again come and gone. We thank the following members very heartily for their co-operation in making it a success:—Miss L. de Alberti, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Brandt, Miss Brindley, Miss Bumpstead, Mrs. Gillies Campbell, Sister Mary Claude, Miss M. Cochrane, Miss Cogan, Miss Fraser Duff, Miss Fedden, Miss Grant, Miss Gorry, Miss Henderson, Miss C. Hill, Mrs. Hughes, Miss McManus, Miss M. F. Mason, Miss Merrifield, Miss Meyer, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. E. C. Mills, Miss Moclair, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss P. O'Connor, Miss Sanders, Mrs. Shorto, Miss Tucker, Miss Tynan, Miss Wahid, Miss M. K. E. Walker, Miss V. Witty, Mrs. W. Walsh, for their gifts in kind or money, and Miss Bumpstead, Miss Burley, Miss M. Cochrane, Miss Fedden, Miss K. FitzGerald, Miss Gorry, Miss Meredith, Misses Moclair, Misses O'Connor, Miss Padfield, Miss Watt and Miss J. R. V. Welch, for their kind help at the stall. The proceeds amounted to £16 2s. 6d., but we hope to increase considerably this sum by Christmas, as there are still a number of pretty and useful things for sale in the office, which we shall be delighted to show to anyone wanting to shop in peace and quiet at this crowded time.

G. JEFFERY.

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The Annual Meeting will be held, by kind permission of Mrs. Parnell, at 91, Bedford Street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, January 2nd, at 7-30 p.m. All members are earnestly requested to try and be present.

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Subscriptions to the C.W.S.S. and the "Catholic Citizen" are due on January 1st, 1924. It saves great trouble at the office if subscribers pay punctually. The subscription to the "Catholic Citizen" is now 2/6 post free. The minimum to the Society, 1/.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

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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

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