

DREADNOUGHT

Socialism, Internationalism, Votes for All.

Vol. IV.—No. 18

SATURDAY, JULY 28th, 1917

Price One Penny

AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS IMPRISONED

American suffragists have been picketing President Wilson's official residence, the White House, unmolested since January; indeed, they have even been allowed to keep their banners on the premises. But when their banners welcomed the Russian envoys with the statement that America is not a democracy, since 20,000,000 of her women cannot vote, President Wilson, unpleasantly conscious that Russia has granted equal adult suffrage, ordered that the picketing should be stopped. On five occasions, therefore, the suffragist pickets were arrested. On the first occasion six women were sent to prison for seven days in lieu of paying a fine of 60 dollars; on the last occasion 16 women were sent to prison for 60 days. The arrests were unpopular, and on a protest by the husband of one of the prisoners, the President graciously abandoned his opposition, and declaring himself shocked at the imprisonment of the women, ordered their immediate release. More important still, he is reported to have promised Government support for the constitutional amendment which will extend votes for women to every State. Amongst the first six women to be arrested was the veteran Lavinia Dock, who often came down to speak for our organisation on her visit to this country in pre-War days, and whose reputation is international. Miss Dock in her defence said:

"I must conclude that I have been mistaken, heretofore, in crediting the American man with a sense of the ridiculous that would prevent him from committing the grotesque stupidities of his British brother in dealing with the woman suffrage demand. The course of events in England during the activities of the militants showed clearly that men in power deliberately and systematically compelled each advance step in militancy—first by their stubborn denial of justice, and next by reason of repression. I saw something of that struggle, and often said, 'The American man will not be so densely stupid, because he has a keen sense of the ridiculous.'

"Wrong! The American brother at the very helm of the Government is making the identical blunder in persistent denial and shunting aside of a demand which is sharpened by the most dire emergencies. And as a result of this, repressive measures are now being resorted to, though it has been a thousand times proved that each act of force and denial kindles fresh fires of determined resolution on the part of those who are bound to be free. How far will the American administration go in copying the stupidities of Englishmen? Why not imitate instead the splendid example of Russia?"

Miss Kitty Marion, a well-known British suffragette, was also arrested.



DEMOCRACY!

Ryan Walker in the "New York Call."

IN THE TRAIL OF THE WAR

SOLDIER LEARNS THE TRUTH

This statement is made by Second-Lieutenant Siegfried Lorraine Sassoon, M.C., 3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers:

"I am making this statement as an act of wilful defiance of military authority, because I believe that the War is being deliberately prolonged by those who have the power to end it."

"I am a soldier, convinced that I am acting on behalf of soldiers. I believe that this War, upon which I entered as a War of defence and liberation, has now become a War of aggression and conquest. I believe that the purposes for which I and my fellow-soldiers entered upon this War should have been so clearly stated as to have made it impossible to change them, and that, had this been done, the objects which actuated us would now be attainable by negotiation. I have seen and endured the sufferings of the troops, and I can no longer be a party to prolong these sufferings for ends which I believe to be evil and unjust. I am not protesting against the conduct of the War, but against the political errors and insincerities for which the fighting men are being sacrificed. On behalf of those who are suffering now I make this protest against the deception which is being practised on them; also I believe that it may help to destroy the callous complacence with which the majority of those at home regard the continuance of agonies which they do not share, and which they have not sufficient imagination to realise.—SIEGFRIED SASSOON, July, 1917."

BRITAIN'S SHAME

The following letter from a German workman interned at Alexandra Palace must arouse a feeling of national shame in all genuinely patriotic British persons:—

"My wife gets no allowance, and has had none for the last fourteen months. My wife was here to-day telling me that she has been ill all the week. That means no work and no money coming in this week. I try to help her by doing a little work, and have given up smoking since last November; that is all I can do. She has made up her mind to go to my people in Germany, as her own people do not trouble about her because I am a German. My people will look after her, and she will get her allowance over there."

We trust that this man's faith is justified, that his family will welcome his wife, although she is an alien enemy to them as he is to her people, and that she will get an adequate allowance from the German Government. We urge our friends to pass resolutions calling upon our own Government to pay allowances equal to those of soldiers' wives to the wives of men interned here. Stop the War to end these cruel injustices.

THE MOTHERS

Very serious delays are occurring in the issue of separation allowances to soldiers' mothers. Here are some of the cases with which the National League of Rights has had to deal during the last few days. In each case separation allowance has as yet failed to come through:—

Mrs. S.—Son enlisted 23rd March.
Mrs. D.—Son enlisted eight weeks ago.
Mrs. D.—Son enlisted March.

Mrs. K.—Son enlisted 24th April.
Mrs. E.—Son enlisted April.

On our making complaint, the paymaster in one case replied that he had twice urged the pensions officer, whose duty it was to investigate the mother's

claim to separation allowance, to deal with the question, but apparently the pensions officers have more work to do than they are able to accomplish.

This League has repeatedly protested against the practice of basing mothers' allowances on what it can be proved their sons gave to them, less what it is estimated by the authorities the mothers spent on their sons' keep. By comparing the mother's total income with the number of people she had to keep when her son was at home, it will usually be found that the pensions officer has overestimated the soldier or sailor son's share of the family resources. In many cases the lad's work has been casual, and the mothers are unable to prove the exact amount of the pre-War earnings. Moreover, the present system of assessing the mothers' separation allowances makes no provision for the increased cost of living, though were the lads at home they would be receiving higher wages and giving more to their mothers. The League therefore urges that

"persons mainly dependent on soldiers and sailors, adults shall receive the same flat rate of allowance and pension as wives, and brothers and sisters under 16 shall be treated as though they were the children of soldiers and sailors. Separation allowance shall be granted in respect of dependence which arises subsequent to enlistment."

Particulars of the League may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 400 Old Ford Road, E.

Since the authorities are finding it so difficult to cope with the work of investigation under the present system, it is obvious that a flat rate minimum would be best. If the nation cannot afford it, it ought not to continue the War.

"In my judgment the War is not going to end this year, but it will be going on this time next year."—Lord Selborne at the Central London Association meeting, July 20th.

Of Special Interest This Week!

SECOND LIEUTENANT SASSOON DECLARES THIS A WAR OF AGGRESSION.

LOVE THE FAIR.
Love's too light for rank and gold,
Love's a fair can not be sold;
Wings of truth divinely pearly,
Glancing, flashing thro' the world.

Lightly touching lovers' eyes,
Waking babes to glad surprise;
Kissing here a noble bairn,
Whistling there beside the plough.

Love sets fire to many a mind,
Makes it fearless, great and kind;
Gives the strength of will to dare
Human progress everywhere.

Love's the light against dark hate,
Love's the architect of fate;
From the wreck of hate's mad hell,
Leads the world to build up well.

Love leaps over rank and gold,
To the outcasts in the cold;
Gives them help before they fall,
Claims the world for each and all.

ALEXANDER HUNTER.

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

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All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

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STOP THE WAR

"This Conference pledges itself to give no further support to the War, and urges all Labour, Socialist and Democratic bodies to instruct their Members of Parliament to vote against the War Credits and to demand an immediate truce."

The above resolution, based on the decisions of the International Socialist Conference at Kienthal, if leave be given, will be moved by the Workers' Suffrage Federation at the Conferences which are being held to form a British Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates. We believe that the success or failure of the proposed Council may easily hinge on the policy herein laid down. Unless it be clearly recognised that this is a capitalist War, which the workers should oppose, and unless the new Councils are built upon that basis, the policy of the Councils must of necessity be vacillating and contradictory. "Make a king; if not, make peace" is an eternally true saying.

Russia to-day is plunged into hideous misery and may even suffer the loss of her new-born freedom, because the all-powerful Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates has not, as a whole, realised this truth. Whilst apparently recognising the aims of the Allied Governments to be wholly capitalist-imperialist and devoid of ethical purpose, the majority of the delegates yet lack the courage to break away from the War, and still allow the Russian people to be urged on after the vain chimera of victory, though every day of War brings an added danger to the Revolution. Food scarcity, the inevitable accompaniment of war, profiteering, under capitalism an equally certain corollary, and the killing and maiming alike of combatants and non-combatants, are sure, in the long run, to make any war Government unpopular.

Delegates from the Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Council will address the British Conferences. If these Russian delegates feel free to explain their policy and the confused and tragic happenings in their country during recent weeks, they will have much to tell. If we understand their policy aright, it awaits action from the other peoples of the Allies; it dictates a continued prosecution of the War by Russia, in the hope that the French, the Italians, and we British will insist that our national War aims shall be re-modelled so that they may be summed up in the Russian

phrase: "no annexations, no indemnities; the right of the peoples to decide their own destiny." The Russians have insisted on the calling of a Conference of the Allied Governments in order that the joint War aims may be revised. They hope, no doubt, that the democracies of the Allies will force their Governments to abandon aims of capitalistic aggression before the Conference meets.

Whilst young Free Russia awaits our tardy action, she is herself attempting an impossible task: to take a leading part in prosecuting the most gigantic War of all the ages, and at the same time establish a free community upon the ruins of the autocratic past.

Whatever their constitutions may nominally provide, Governments become progressively autocratic during War: only autocracies can successfully wage modern wars, which are a business of machine-like discipline. Some of those who would keep Russia in the War admit this, saying: "Let the development of free institutions come after the War." But the tide of human needs and passions will not wait: the people are hungry and war-weary; they long for freedom. Through the bias that colours all the capitalist press narratives, glimpses of truth come to us. Dr. Harold Williams, the "Daily Chronicle's" representative, abuses the Leninites for stirring up disaffection, but mentions, without comment, the people, crouching on the Petrograd pavements, waiting all night in the long queue for the morrow's bread. Those who are starving cannot be silenced indefinitely with talk of glory. The people demand enormous increases in wages, which the capitalists refuse; strikes or lock-outs follow, but should the workers obtain all they ask, the rising prices would still leave them short of food. Corruption, mismanagement, and the War itself, which has accentuated the evils always attendant on the capitalist system, have produced an industrial crisis in Russia which threatens to be overwhelming.

The capitalists and their press, both in this country and in Russia, revile as traitors those who appeal to the Socialist solution to meet the economic difficulties, now paralysing Free Russia, and with equal bitterness they denounce those who would save Russia by bringing her out of the War, with the Allies if they choose to join in making peace, or without the Allies should they refuse. The "Dien," Kerensky's organ, complains that Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, is intriguing with the reactionaries to re-establish the Czardom. The Italian "Corriere della Sera" reports that the British Ambassador is urging our Government to take action to protect British capital invested in Russian factories lest the workers should secure the nationalisation of Russian industry. These reports are ominous. The British people must not allow its Government to play the part of Judas towards the young democracy on which our Ministers have lavished so many empty compliments.

The Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, handicapped by co-operation in fighting the War with the capitalist Governments of the Allies, is drawn into strange inconsistencies. It maintains, even creates, a coalition Government, though possessing the power to form a Socialist Administration, whilst the Leninites are alleged to be using violence or threats of violence to force the Council to become the sole Executive Government of Russia. It forces the resignation of the Minister of Justice, M. Pereveizeff, for having accused Lenin of being an agent of the German General Staff on evidence which the Council declares to be insufficient. (With memories of the old régime, the Council perhaps believes it manufactured.) At the same time, the Council declares that the soldiers, who in large numbers are leaving the trenches and returning to their homes, are to be regarded as traitors, to whom no mercy will be shown. Kerensky has ordered the shooting of deserters, and has revealed in the terms of his message the widespread character of the soldiers' revolt against the War. He says:

"Most of the military units are in a state of complete disorganisation, their spirit for an offensive has utterly disappeared, and they no longer listen to the orders of their leaders . . . an order to proceed with all haste . . . has been discussed for several hours at meetings . . . some elements voluntarily evacuate their positions without even waiting for the approach of the enemy . . ."

It is reported that even when Russian troops have fought victoriously they evacuate the trenches they have won. These things give us good ground for hope that the true in the trenches may soon be re-established on the Eastern front, and that the soldiers may force those at home to act decisively in bringing the War to an end. The British capitalist newspapers report that Leninites have been lynched in the streets, and that the people are turning against the Socialists. The wish is probably fitter to the thought, but the reaction will fight hard to capture votes at the elections for the Constituent Assembly in September.

Meanwhile, Prince Lvov and other Ministers representing the capitalist parties, have resigned

because Chernoff, the Socialist Minister of Agriculture, is pressing forward a scheme of land nationalisation, and because autonomy is promised to Ukraine. The "Daily Chronicle" smugly remarks that though the power was on the side of the Socialist Ministers, "the experience was on that of their non-Socialist colleagues, to whom they were constantly indebted for advice in the technical matters of government and administration." The advice, from the Socialist point of view, was probably of doubtful value. The "Chronicle" adds that the policy of the Socialist Ministers, establishing autonomy for Ukraine and the nationalisation of the land, "brought to a head the impossibility of the non-Socialists remaining partners in responsibility, without having any share in the deciding power." Yet this is supposed to be a War for democracy and the freedom of small nationalities!

On these two issues, the freedom of a small nationality within the Empire and the freeing of the land to the land worker, progress appears to have triumphed in Russia. In this country reaction claims the victory on both points. The Indian Home Rule movement is being ruthlessly crushed down, and the new Defence of the Realm Regulation enjoining secrecy and forbidding public comment on the proceedings of the Irish Convention, is of unopposed authority. In the Corn Production Bill the issue between the landowner and the land-worker has been acutely raised, and the landlord has secured all the spoils.

Mr. Wardle's Amendment to raise the proposed minimum wage of the agricultural labourer from 25s. to 30s. a week, is the first attempt of the official Labour Party to protect the workers from the reactionary coalition to which the Party has bound itself, but even in this most humbly modest effort he was opposed by men of his own party—Mr. Barnes, Mr. Brace, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Parker, elected as an I.L.P. representative; and Mr. G. H. Roberts, who represents agricultural Norwest and was himself once a farmer's boy. Five members of the Party voted against the amendment, and only 16 for it, many stayed away. Mr. Henderson need not wonder that the Russian people are, as he says, "suspicous of the French and British workers for no other reason than that they support the same policy as the 'bourgeoisie'." In Russia the Socialist Ministers are struggling to obtain the land for the workers; in this country Labour leaders are found to vote against an advance for land workers which would apply only to the able-bodied and would amount to no more than a pre-War 18s. The soldier's wife with five children gets 28s. 6d., and finds it hard to make ends meet, even without her man to keep. Mr. Prothero, arguing against the beggarly 30s. minimum, protested that the labourer's average wage was only 17s. 10d. before the War, and that if the price of wheat and oats should fall to the pre-War level of 32s. 6d. and 19s. 4d. respectively, the Government would only be called on to pay the farmers £68,000,000, whereas to increase the minimum wage to 30s. would cost the farmers £100,000,000, instead of £59,455,000 if the minimum wage were fixed at 25s. The farmers "who have reconciled themselves to the Bill, but who do not like the minimum wage at all," cannot be asked to accept those conditions, says Mr. Prothero, and by their votes the Labour Ministers have adopted his point of view. Yet not merely is the 25s. minimum inadequate to the point of starvation, but the whole Bill is a fraud upon the people by which they will be forced to pay dearly for their bread till 1920, without any guarantee of the increased production which is the pretended reason of this infamous piece of legislation. The organs of the capitalist parties with which Labour leaders have allied themselves, openly rejoice over the rejection of the 30s. amendment. The "Daily Express," unfortunately a paper much read by working people, congratulates the Prime Minister on "facing the issue" and securing a "thumping majority" against the 30s. amendment for which the agricultural labourers have been agitating for many months. "The Times" refers to this amendment, and to the attack on the Corn Bill in general, as "questionable in their motives" and as being inspired, "so far as they are sincere," by attempts to combine "philanthropic social ideals with economic theories." The "Daily Chronicle" says that "cool onlookers" could have expected no other result than the defeat of the amendment, and that the Government was "quite right to insist at all hazards on the early passage of the Bill." In the early days of the Labour Party we Socialists were all agreed that the workers must look for aid to neither capitalist party. In these days of muddled thinking the point must be driven home anew, though it is stranger than ever that the workers should fail to realise it.

Mr. Henderson's visit to Russia has opened his eyes to the fact that the Socialist International movement can no longer be ignored with impunity. He has apparently set himself to secure the capture of the re-born International by his colleagues, the old-fashioned Labour leaders of the Allied countries, who have sacrificed the interests of

(Continued on page 814.)

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

SOLDIERS' WIVES AND RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF WORKERS' AND SOLDIERS' DELEGATES.

On May 19th (May 26th, Russian style) a general meeting of delegates from town and suburban Soldiers' Wives' Protection Societies was held in Petrograd. The question of increased separation allowances was discussed, and the Executive was instructed to impress the Socialist Ministers with the necessity of settling this question without delay, as the present separation allowances meant starvation. Some of the soldiers' wives' delegates had an interview with the Minister Skoboleff, who promised an immediate settlement of the question. The delegates were addressed by representatives of the different parties in connection with the municipal elections, and decided that all soldiers' wives should take an active part in the elections, and should vote for one of the Socialist Parties which whole-heartedly support the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates. A report was made of the proposed constitution for a Soldiers' Wives' Union, and it was decided to enrol members after the adoption of the constitution by general meetings of the Soldiers' Wives' Protection Societies.

A clever attempt of the reactionaries to capture the vote of soldiers' wives was defeated by the perspicacity of the women. Representatives of the "Block of Toil" made a thorough canvass of the women, and assured them that their Block was identical with "The Group of Toil." The women went to the latter for information, and soon found out that the "Block of Toil" had a great deal in common with the "Novoye Vremya," one of the most reactionary papers in Russia.

We take this information from the official "News of the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates."

CABINET CHANGES.

Mr. Dillon says that if Commissions were appointed to inquire into the Syria and Salonika campaigns their conduct would be found to be almost as bad as those of Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles. We believe that this is true: of all the War campaigns, the War itself is the greatest atrocity. Mr. Winston Churchill was left out of the first War Cabinet, and therefore resigned his office, because he was discredited by the reckless Dardanelles campaign. Now that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been discredited by the Mesopotamia campaign, Churchill again becomes a Minister. Chamberlain will probably return to office when the next Commission reports. All this diverts the attention of the people, whose misery causes them to seek a scapegoat. We cannot welcome Sir Edward Carson's inclusion in the War Cabinet, but good men do not enter War Cabinets.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

On July 19th Mr. Lloyd George told the world many exciting things that he found in the German Chancellor's speech. But when we come to read the speech for ourselves we find that, in truth, there is very little in it. All that matters is contained in these words:—

"Germany did not wish for war and did not strive for expansion by violence. Therefore, she will not prosecute the War a single day longer after an honourable peace is obtainable merely to make conquests by violence. First of all, the territories of the Fatherland are inviolable. If we think we will be compelled to make sure that the frontiers of the German Empire are made secure for all time. We must by means of an understanding and give and take, guarantee the conditions of existence of the German Empire upon the Continent and overseas. Peace must build the foundation of lasting reconciliation between the nations. . . . It must . . . prevent the nation from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades. . . . We can again offer Peace. We have loyalty stretched out our hand once and met with response . . . if our enemies abandon their last for conquest . . . and wish to enter into negotiations, we shall listen honestly."

The Chancellor is a politician, of course, and like our own politicians, adopts the usual "we alone are worthy and we can do no wrong" attitude, but his words are not discouraging, if only he means what he says. The "Daily News," in its leading article of July 21st, said: "The terms he offers are strangely moderate." But Mr. Lloyd George says that the phrase about making the German frontiers secure provides for the annexation of Belgium, and "will once more precipitate Europe in a welter of blood within a generation." Mr. Lloyd George is himself a consummate phrase-maker, and so we will leave him to interpret the German Chancellor. We advise the German people to get rid of Michaelis, but we still more earnestly advise the British people to get rid of Lloyd George. The German Socialist organ "Vorwärts" chides Michaelis with a half-hearted acceptance of the Reichstag peace resolution. But we must draw attention to the fact that the German Reichstag peace resolution marks a willingness to negotiate in Germany which has not yet been authoritatively expressed in this country. The German Minority Socialists say that the peace resolution was only adopted to induce the German Socialist Majority to continue

its support of the Government, but, unfortunately, no such resolution has yet been necessary for retaining the support of the British Labour Party.

WAR COSTS.

The Government's demand for a further War Credit of £650,000,000 comes as a reminder of the appalling cost of the War. Mr. Bonar Law confessed that the budget estimates had been exceeded by 2,000,000 a day during the early part of the year; he could not say what the future expenditure might be. Mr. McKenna said that it would be upwards of £8,000,000 a day, but it has reached £8,000,000 a day already! He added that the Government proposal to subsidise bread so that the 4 lb. loaf might be sold at 9d. would mean a cost to the Exchequer of £38,000,000 a year, or the equivalent of a shilling income-tax. We should not object to a further shilling tax on the large incomes, but, after all, it is the workers who pay the income-tax of their employers. If private profit were eliminated from the bread supply, as was done by the Belgian Relief Commission, the price would come down without the need of further taxation.

LABOUR UNREST.

In the report of the Commission on Labour Unrest a series of very suggestive recommendations are made. Such phrases as: "Labour must take part in the affairs of the community as partners, rather than as servants," suggest the beginning of a new era for the workers, but when one goes on to find that the proposed remuneration of the "agricultural partner" is 25s. a week, and recalls the fact that Mr. G. N. Barnes, who edits the report, voted against raising this minimum to 30s. in the Corn Production Bill the other day, one realises that the report is merely an affair of tinkering little changes dressed up in high-flown words. There are some dangerous phrases: for instance, "Each trade should have a constitution." That sounds like giving the Government and the employers further control over the workers. "Coloured labour should not be employed in the ports." Why not insist that coloured labour should not be employed anywhere at less than white labour's trade union wage? The engineers who refused to hear Sir William Robertson

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A PEDLAR?

In order to bring the DREADNOUGHT and other Internationalist, Socialist, and Feminist literature to the knowledge of the villagers of Kent and Surrey it is suggested that some of our friends might care to act as amateur pedlars during the holidays. Those who would like to spend an enjoyable holiday in this way at little cost should write for particulars to the Editor at 400 Old Ford Road.

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Wondrous was the change that had come upon the land of my birth, for there was rejoicing and gladness upon the countenance of the people, for it was known that day the capitalist and bureaucratic yoke had been successfully overthrown, and the proletariat revelled in the glory of Freedom. Behold, also, a great change had come upon the soldiery, for they fraternised freely with the people, and e'er made rejoicing with them. And it became known also that the blood-thirsty slaughter against the German people had ceased, and the Russian men-at-arms did make merry in the camps of the German soldiers, and did eat and drink and live as brothers, as it should be and is written in the Chronicles of the Socialists, the learned men of the age.

And it came to pass because of the glorious revolution that the capitalists of the Allied lands were in sore need of cannon fodder wherewith to carry on their campaign of destruction and massacre, and had recourse to cajolery of the Russian people—but the Russians did heed them not, while the bowmen of the camp of the Socialists, the learned men of the age, fled.

And it came to pass that the hirselings, by name, Henderson, Thomas, and Vandervelde, do proceed unto this "unruly" land, and make endeavours to seduce the people, for these mercenaries were gifted in oratory and in the saying of soft words and sweet phrases.

NEW BOOKS

"TRADE UNIONISM ON THE RAILWAYS: ITS HISTORY AND PROBLEMS," By G. D. H. COLE and R. PAGE ARNOTT. Published by the Fabian Research Department, 25 Tothill Street, Westminster, 1s., gives particulars as to the number of men employed on the railways in various capacities, the history of railwaymen's organisations starting from 1861, strikes, conciliation schemes, the relations between various trade unions, the N.U.R., the A.S.L.E. and F., the Triple Alliance, and so on. One of the most interesting chapters deals with women on the railways. It records that in 1914 women formed less than 2 per cent. of railway employees, but in the spring of 1915 they began to be employed on a large scale. At the Annual General Meeting in June 1915, 25 branches of the N.U.R. appealed to have the rules altered so as to admit women to the Union. This was agreed to by 33 votes to 23, Mr. Albert Bellamy, the President, stating that the employment of women must be without prejudice to the return of men in the army; and that they must not be paid at lower rates than men. In July 1915, at a meeting with railway managers, the N.U.R. insisted that women should be paid at the minimum rates of the grade on which they were working, and that their employment should be declared an emergency provision for the duration of the War, but the managers refused to agree. The N.U.R. then informed the Board of Trade that any provision which did not accede to these demands would be considered a breach of the truce of October 1st, 1914. The Board of Trade merely offered to arrange another meeting with the managers, whereas the N.U.R. Executive resolved that unless guarantees were forthcoming within fourteen days the truce would be cancelled. On the thirteenth day ten of the principal companies and the Board of Trade agreed to equal pay in the grades in which women had not been previously employed. At that time the N.U.R. Executive regarded the employment of women as temporary, and confined the financial membership of women to Scale D, which does not provide unemployment benefit. Ten months later Mr. J. H. Thomas stated that the women had come to stay and must have equal rates. At the time women had not received the War bonus and were consequently getting 4s. a week less than the men. The Great Western Railway refused a demand for the women's War bonus sent to them by the N.U.R. in April, 1916, and when the matter was referred to arbitration, the Committee on Production supported the company. The women were granted a weekly 3s. bonus in September, 1916, when the men's bonus was raised by a further 5s. The chapter entitled "Railways in Wartime" shows that when the railways were taken over the Government arranged to pay the railway companies the same profits as their last financial year, which was a record one, and had given them 52 million pounds, as against 48 millions, the average profit for the four preceding years. The men were asked to abandon their new programmes, which were designed to remedy long hours, low wages, and an outworn conciliation scheme. Only after a series of crises, accompanied by the threat of striking, have the railway workers received War bonuses, which, after successive increases, now total 15s. a week for men, 7s. 6d. for boys and women, and 3s. 9d. for girls. This means for men a 50 per cent. increase on the low pre-war level, the price of food having now reached 104 per cent. A chapter on "Irish Railways" shows that the Government did not take full control till the Irish railway workers had handed in notices to strike on December 17th, 1916. The bonuses received only amount to 12s. a week for men, 6s. for women and boys, and 3s. for girls.

"NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS AND SEPARATION ALLOWANCES AND HOW TO GET THEM." This excellent pamphlet should be in the hands of all those whose relatives are fighting. It is a key to the rules of the War Office, Admiralty, the Statutory Committee, and Pensions Ministry, and contains simple and full explanations of whom to write to, and what to do in every difficulty which may arise in connection with pensions, allowances, &c. It is published by the National League of Rights, 400 Old Ford Road, London, E., and costs 1d.

"ADULT SUFFRAGE." A review of the existing franchise anomalies, with strong arguments for Votes for All. Published by the London Labour Council for Adult Suffrage. Copies of this pamphlet 1d. each, or 9d. per dozen, postage extra, from 400 Old Ford Road, E.

"HOW THE ENGLISH POSTAL WORKERS CLOTHED THE BELGIAN REFUGEES." By J. C. Inland, Inland Section, G.P.O., London.—Mr. Caint explains at the outset that he is an International Socialist and opposed to all war. He then tells how he first enlisted the help of the Civil Service Socialist Society, the Post Office Sorters' Trade Union, and the Fawcett

Association, and explains how five tons of clothing were collected. Mr. W. H. Morris, Inland Section Book Room, G.P.O., London, will supply copies of the pamphlet for a stamped addressed envelope and a donation for the benefit of Mrs. Caint, who has broken down under the strain.

"THE INDUSTRIAL COUNTERPOISE." By J. A. J. Morton. (The Attic Press, Brent's Buildings, Clerkenwell, E.C. 4s. 6d.) These books and any you require may be obtained through the Workers' Suffrage Federation, either from 400 Old Ford Road, E., or St. Stephen's Shop, 85 Hoxton Street.

Help the W.S.F. by buying all your books and pamphlets through our literature department. We can get you publication for you.

FEDERATION NOTES

THE BIG PUSH.

We started our Big Push on Sunday, July 2nd, at West Ham with a meeting at Beckton Road, Canning Town, where Mrs. Drake aroused interest by unrolling a "Save the Babies" banner she had used in Chester during Baby Week. That led the way to Mother's Pensions and the reasons why such remainances were necessary. By the time Mr. Nairn had spoken on the horrors of War and the need for immediate Peace, people quite understood why Adult Suffrage, Socialism, and Peasants' Rights were linked together in our Russian Revolution, a girl said rather sadly that in Russia people might rise for Liberty, in England people would rise for bread. What has happened in Russia has shown the folly of allowing an Army to take part in political discussions, and this ought to be a warning to us. I am going to fight meat for it at home. Many helpers came from Bow, Stratford, and other districts to sell DREADNOUGHTS, "New Crusaders," chalked and distributed bills. Mrs. Anderson, of the Socialist Sunday School, and Tilda Basin members very kindly arranged tea for us.

MOTHER'S PENSIONS.

At Lees Hall, Judge Neil, in his simple history of Mothers' Pensions in America, made a great impression. One man thought that if people knew their own interests there would be a queue to the Dock Gates of those who came to hear the Judge. Mrs. Hobhouse deepened the impression by her address. It was suggested that we should ask Jarrow to come to Poplar to give others a chance of hearing him.

HOW SOCIAL.

The Social held at 400 Old Ford Road on the 1st was a great success. The children's dancing was so much appreciated that they will perform at the At Home on Friday, July 27th, when we hope that all members and friends will present.

NEXT SATURDAY WATERLOO ROAD DISTRICT, ORGANISATION MEETING, will continue our Big Push in the Waterloo Road district. Friends are invited to meet at 2.45 p.m. at 208 Lincolns Inn Fields, W.C., for the meetings, literature distribution, and propaganda work. Everyone should be there!

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Friends who live in Camberwell and would like to help with the work should be asked to send in their names. Those in the Kentish Town district should write to Mrs. Edwards, 30 Clifford Gardens, Kensal Rise.

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Several members have expressed a wish to join the speakers' class, which Mr. Edgar Lansbury is arranging. We should like as many as possible to give in their names so that we may make a good start.

WORKERS' AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

WELCOME TO THE RUSSIAN DELEGATES.

The delegates of the Russian Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, appointed to visit the Socialist Parties of the Allied Countries, are expected to be in this country whilst the District Conferences of the British Workers' and Soldiers' Councils are being held, and arrangements are being made for them to address the Conferences.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

SCOTTISH DISTRICT CONFERENCE, St. Mungo Hall, South York Street, Glasgow, Saturday, August 11th, instead of August 4th, as previously stated. Secretary, Wm. Shaw, 16 Church Street, Partick, Glasgow.

NORTH-EAST DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Central Hall, Westgate Road, Newcastle, Saturday, July 28th, 3 p.m. Secretary, Dr. Ethel Williams 3 Osborne Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle.

WEST MIDLANDS DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Leeds, Secretary D. B. Foster, 44 Upper Fountain Street, Leeds.

LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE, AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Milton Hall, Denegate, Manchester, Saturday, August 11th, 2.30 p.m. Secretary, H. Derbyshire, 4 Banff Road, Rusholme, Manchester.

NORTH AND EAST MIDLANDS DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Trade Hall, St. James Street, Leicester, Saturday, July 28th, 3 p.m. Secretaries, 88 Rutland Street, Leicester.

SOUTH AND WEST MIDLANDS DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Priory Rooms, Birmingham, Saturday, August 11th, 3 p.m. Secretary, Private C. J. Simons, 101 Colonial Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham.

EAST ANGLIA DISTRICT CONFERENCE, School of Music, Rampant Horse Street, Norwich, Saturday, July 28th, at 3 p.m. Secretary, G. F. Hipperson, 91 Corporation Road, Norwich.

LONDON DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Road, Saturday, July 28th, 3 p.m. Secretary, Provisional Committee, 4 Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES CONFERENCE, Sunday, August 12th, at the King's Theatre, Kingsland Square, Southampton, at 2.30 p.m. Secretary, L. Brighton, 54 Belle Vue Road, Southampton.

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WALES CONFERENCE, The Elysium, High Street, Swansea, on Sunday, July 29th. The Central Hall was cancelled. Secretary, J. G. Davis, 50 Terrace Road, Swansea.

IRISH CONFERENCE, the Provisional Committee has decided, in view of the development of the Sinn Féin movement, to abandon the Irish Conference for the time being.

Nominations for District Representatives on the Provisional Committee will be printed and circulated amongst the delegates to the Conference, who will vote by show of hands.

STOP THE WAR—continued from page 812

Socialism and the workers, for the opportunity to co-operate with the capitalist parties in carrying on the War. Mr. Henderson, no doubt, calculates that the Jingo-Socialist-Labour men of the Allied countries will be able to outvote the similar factions in the "enemy" countries at any Conference, since the Allied nations, of course, outnumber the opposing belligerents. He probably considers that an International Workers' Conference in which the Governments of the Allies were whitewashed and the Governments of the Central Powers strongly condemned, would form a useful answer to the International Socialists, who declare that the workers of all nations should oppose the War. Mr. Henderson is an astute politician; whatever may be his motive, he has made common cause with the unscrupulous forces of capitalism. His manoeuvres can only be met effectively by building the workers' new Socialist International on a clearly defined basis, uncorrupted by considerations of temporary political expediency. Mr. Henderson has declared that if the proposed British Workers' and Soldiers' Councils are to be formed on the Russian model there will be "no harder fighter against them" himself. He says, "We can go on for ever" but others spoke of the unrest in the Army and the Navy, and declared that the soldiers who had fought for Liberty abroad would be ready to fight for it at home. Many helpers came from Bow, Stratford, and other districts to sell DREADNOUGHTS, "New Crusaders," chalked and distributed bills. Mrs. Anderson, of the Socialist Sunday School, and Tilda Basin members very kindly arranged tea for us.

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THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

July 18th.—Mr. Dillon (N.) asked whether a date has been fixed for the Conference in Paris to reconsider the Allies' Peace Terms; and whether the representatives of the American, Belgian, and Serbian Governments have been invited to attend. Mr. Balfour (U.) replied that no date has yet been fixed; that as the whole suggestion comes from Russia, she will presumably issue the invitations.

In reply to Mr. Snowden (Lab.), Mr. Bech (L.) stated that a passport to Canada was refused to Mr. Hunt, aged 45, who wanted to join wife and children, because he was engaged in useful employment.

In reply to questions on the proposal to alienate 1,000,000 acres of land from the native reserve in Rhodesia to the Chartered Company, Sir A. Steel-Maitland (U.) said he did not think that any "sanction had yet been given, definitely," by the Government.

THE REASON FOR HIGH PRICE OF BREAD. Sir L. Chiozza Money (L.) gave most unsatisfactory replies to questions on the freightage charged for wheat and flour from the United States. Mr. Steel-Maitland (U.) said the price paid by shippers was 9s. 6d. per cwt. paid to the Ministry of Shipping charged 1s. 6d. on wheat and 10s. 6d. on flour. Extra rates of 1s. 6d. on wheat and 10s. 6d. on flour. The Minister would not say why, except that it is only 9s. the cost of bread is high, except that "the bill of lading is too heavy." The Minister could not say whether the extra cost of carrying the grain was due to the fact that the shipper was carrying more than the weight of the grain itself. The Minister could not say whether the extra cost of carrying the grain was due to the fact that the shipper was carrying more than the weight of the grain itself.

IRISH REBELLION. Mr. Flavin (N.) asked whether the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder on the death of Daniel Scanlon, had been put under arrest. Mr. Duke (U.) would only say that he had not read a report of the proceedings.

THE RIGHTS OF SOLDIERS.

The following questions in the House of Commons indicate to what extent soldiers are compelled to participate in the work of the War Office and Soldiers' Councils.

Mr. Bonar Law (U., Min.) said that the Government had decided not to employ investigation officers to guard civilians, and that soldiers were to be employed with the Army in the usual way. He said that the refusal to accept Lord Hardinge's resignation was the personal act of the Foreign Secretary. Small fry are always chosen as scapegoats.

In reply to Mr. E. Harvey (L.), Mr. Macpherson (L.) admitted that James Brittain, a conscientious objector, had been confined in a cell 12 feet below the level of the ground for eleven days and nights in Cleethorpes Camp, and for four days of that time obliged to stand ankle deep in mud and water; that he had not been given the option of trial by court-martial, but dealt with summarily by his Commanding Officer. The Army Council took a grave view of the action of the authorities responsible for these irregularities, viz., the Brigadier-General in command of the barracks, and the officers commanding the battalions. Mr. Macpherson refused to say whether any compensation will be paid to this man. We blame the Government, which refuses to release the C.O.S.

FOOD QUESTIONS. Mr. Clynes (Min., Lab.) said that the Food Controller would avail himself of the assistance and experience of the co-operative societies in dealing with food supply and distribution.

In reply to Mr. W. Thorne (Lab.), Mr. Clynes stated that some of the West End clubs and houses had been fined as £10 for using more than their meat and sugar allowances, and that they were supplied in the same way as private households. Have any private householders been fined?

BUSINESS OF THE DAY. Mr. Bonar Law stated that the House could not rise until the Corn Production Bill had been passed, which he did not think could be before the end of next month. He hoped to get as

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE
FEDERATION

To secure a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People on the basis of a Socialist Commonwealth.

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Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Edgar Lansbury.

Hon. Financial Secretary: Miss Norah Smyth.

Address Correspondence on:

Meetings, to Mrs. Bouvier.

W.S.F. Branches, Miss P. Lynch.

"Dreadnought," Miss O'Callaghan.

Other Literature, Miss Bush.

The W.S.F. appeals for members and workers and invites friends to visit its offices and social institutions.

CENTRAL OFFICE: 400 Old Ford Road, London, E.3

THE MOTHERS' ARMS: 438 Old Ford Road, E.3

Mother and Doctor's Consultations and Baby Weighing Mondays 2.30 p.m. Infant Clinic and Day Nursery, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

MONTESORI SCHOOL: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (by appointment with Miss Muriel Matters at the Mothers' Arms).

THE WOMEN'S HALL: 20 Railway Street (opposite South Bromley Station on the North London Railway)

Mother and Infant Clinic, Doctor's Consultations and Baby Weighing, Mondays and Thursdays at 2.30 p.m. Cost Price Restaurant, &c.

ST. LEONARDS STREET, BROMLEY: Mother and Infant Clinic, Literature depot, &c. Doctors' Consultations and Baby Weighing, Friday 10.30 a.m.

COST PRICE RESTAURANT: 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3, and 20 Railway Street, Poplar.

ST. STEPHEN'S SHOP: 85 Hoxton Street, off Old Street, off Shoreditch. Literature on Communism, Feminism, Internationalism, Socialism.

CO-OPERATIVE TOY INDUSTRY: By appointment with Miss Norah Smyth.

THE WORKERS' CHOIR: Applications for Membership to Mrs. Hercbergova, 45 Norman Road, E.3.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL: 20 Railway Street, Poplar. Sunday Afternoons, 3 p.m.

OUR FUNDS

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Edgar Lansbury, or to the Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3. All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

GENERAL FUND.—Mrs. Blundell, £1 13s. 6d.; Irene, per Mrs. Drake (weekly), £1; Miss L. Cutten (5s. monthly), 10s.; Mrs. Amy Turner, 5s.; Miss N. C. Morrison, 5s.; A. Gaubert, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Michael Molley, 2s. 6d.; Miss Bland, 2s.; Mrs. Newby, 1s.; COLLECTIONS: Lees Hall, 9s. 4d.; Miss Lynch, 4s. 9d.; Mrs. Walker, £1 1s.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Walter W. Kensey, £1; Mrs. M. E. Sadd Brown (Posters), 15s.; Miss Janet Mardon, 5s.; Mrs. E. Osmond, 5s.; Mrs. E. Wade-Evans, 4s.; Miss Susie Cousins, 3s. 6d.; Miss M. Balchin, 6s. 6d.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Miss Sad Brown, £6; Miss Constance Windle Smith, per Miss Udny (Roof Garden), £5; H. F. Woodmansterne (Restaurants), £3; Miss Judson, £1 10s.; Miss M. Fussell, £1; Nurse Hobbes (weekly), 12s.; R. W. Cornwell, Esq. (sale of vegetables from children's garden), 11s.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10s.; Mrs. D. Empson (monthly), 1s.; Mrs. White (Montessori), 5s.; Miss Hodges (Montessori), 5s.; Miss L. K. Clutterbuck, 5s.; Miss Dorothy M. Colman, 2s. 6d. COLLECTIONS: L.S.A., Toolroom, £1 13s. 7d.; Misses E. Lagging and L. Barker (Green's Yard), 12s. 6d.; Misses K. Lagging and T. Barker (Cubitt Town), 8s. 4d.; Miss Eva Kriener, 1s. 6d.

CLOTHES, &c.—"Anon." Miss Fussell.

VEGETABLES.—Mrs. A. M. Burke.

FLOWERS.—Miss Sinclair.

WHAT'S ON?
W.S.F. FIXTURES
OUTDOOR

FRIDAY, JULY 27th
Hague Street, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.

SATURDAY, JULY 28th
Waterloo Bridge Road Meetings, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. (see "Great Push").

SUNDAY, JULY 29th
Orbier Street, Whitechapel, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Cressall, Hoxton Street, 12 (noon), Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Beamish.

MONDAY, JULY 30th
Dock Gates, 7.30 p.m., Ex-Inspector Syme, Mrs. Walker.

TUESDAY, JULY 31st
The Clock Tower, Burdett Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2nd
Cannon Street Road, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Mrs. Walker.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3rd
"Salmon and Ball," 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th
Hoxton Meetings, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. (see "Great Push").

Demonstration in Hyde Park, Sunday, 29th, at 4 p.m., on the Food Supplies. Processions leave Beckton Road and Stratford Broadway at 12.30, East India Dock Gates 12.45; Gardiner's Corner 1.30, The Embankment, 2.30 p.m.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY.—August 2nd, 8.15 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

WHITECHAPEL MEETING.

Public meeting will be held in the Lecture Hall, Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, on Monday, July 30th, at eight p.m. Speakers: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Bouvier. Songs by M. Grishin (a Russian singer).

KINGSLEY HALL, BOW.—Sunday next, at 8.15 p.m. Dr. Hodgkin will speak. Discussion, 9.30.

Printed by the Blackfriars Press Ltd. & 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet St., E.C.4 and Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, at their Offices 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.3. Printed by G. L. Johnson, at their offices 148 hour week. On Trade Union Made Paper.

Stop! You Are Wanted!

JOIN OUR GREAT PUSH FOR THE PEOPLES CHARTER!

ORGANISED BY THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION, 400 OLD FORD ROAD, E.3

PEACE! SOCIALISM! VOTES FOR ALL!

Stop the hideous slaughter by ending the War! Down with Profiteering! Secure Food and Necessaries for all! Not Votes for some but Adult Suffrage! Down with the House of Lords!

Summer Campaign for Education!

Meetings! Literature Distribution! Individual Talks with Everyone!

SATURDAY, JULY 28th, WATERLOO ROAD DISTRICT—Meet: 29b LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 3 p.m.; Meetings: WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Secretary for the day: Miss CASEY, 29b Lincoln's Inn Fields. Speakers: 1st Meeting—Miss LYNCH and Rev. CHEETHAM; 2nd Meeting—Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST, Mrs. BOUVIER and Miss LYNCH.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, HOXTON AND SHOREDITCH DISTRICT—Meet: 85 HOXTON STREET, N., 3 p.m.; Meetings: HOXTON STREET, 3 p.m.; WHITMORE HEAD, 7 p.m. Secretary for the day: Miss BEAMISH, 85 Hoxton Street. Speakers: 1st Meeting—Mrs. WARD, Rev. CHEETHAM and Miss LYNCH; 2nd Meeting—Mrs. BOUVIER, Mrs. BUTLER and Miss LYNCH.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, ST. PANCRAS DISTRICT—Meet: 7 p.m. Secretary for the day: 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, WEST CENTRAL AND HYDE PARK DISTRICT—Meet: 29b LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 3 p.m.; Meeting: HYDE PARK, 6 p.m. Secretary for the day: Miss CASEY, 29b Lincoln's Inn Fields. Speakers: Mrs. WARD, Mrs. BOUVIER, and others.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.

Secretary: Mrs. FINEBERG

WORKERS WANTED!

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

Help to secure better treatment for the victims of International folly.

MORE WORKERS WANTED in writing & organising.

Help by Your Work!

Give What You Can!

ADULT SUFFRAGE and DOWN WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS GREAT TRAFALGAR SQUARE DEMONSTRATION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th, 4 p.m.

Organised by W.S.F. and Workers National Adult Suffrage Movement.

Speakers: Mr. C. G. AMMON (I.L.P.), Mr. G. BELT ("Herald"), Mrs. BOUVIER (W.S.F.), Mrs. BOYCE (W.S.F.), Mrs. BUTLER, Mr. E. W. CANT (B.S.P.), Mr. W. CARTER, Mr. W. CARTER (N.U.R.), Mr. D. J. DAVIS (West of England Trades Council), DR. DAW (W.S.F.), Mr. J. FINEBERG (B.S.P.), COUN. BEN GARDNER, Mr. GATTY, Mr. R. M. GENTRY (Co-operative Baker's Union), Mr. W. GIBSON (Workers' Union), Mr. W. HOLMES (Labour Party), Miss MANICOM (Workers' Union), Mr. V. L. MCENTIE (B.S.P.), Mrs. MONTEFIORI, Miss E. SYLVIA PANKHURST, Rev. W. PIGGOTT (U.D.C.), Rev. C. A. WILLS, and others.

PROCESSIONS FROM NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST LONDON NORTH LONDON: St. Pancras Arches, 2.30 p.m. Organiser: Mr. W. CHILTON, 14 Aschan Street, Kentish Town, East London; Beckton Road, Canning Town, 1.15 p.m.; Dock Gates, Poplar, 2 p.m.; Gardner's Corner, 3 p.m. Organiser: Miss NORAH SMITH, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3. SOUTH LONDON: The Dun Cow, Old Kent Road, 2.30 p.m. Organiser: Mr. ROWLING, 182 Rolls Road, Bermondsey, 2.30 p.m.; Tottenham Court Road and Euston Road, 3.30 p.m. Organiser: Mr. E. J. HODGKIN, 104 Bathurst Gardens, Willesden.

Chairman: Mr. W. CANTER, 38 Leyton Street, Kentish Town.

Hon. Secretary: Miss E. SYLVIA PANKHURST, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3.

Hon. Treasurer: Dr. A. SALTER, J.P., 5 Stocks Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

Hon. Financial Secretary: Mr. G. H. PRATT, 1 Mervyn Road, W. Ealing.

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