

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. IV.—No. 3

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th, 1917

Price One Penny

VICTORIA PARK, London, E. Sunday Next, April 15th, at 4.30 p.m.
The following will speak at the Great MASS MEETING in connection
with the PEACE DEMONSTRATION and lead the Procession

PLATFORM "A"

Councillor Ben. Gardner
(Chairman)
Sylvia Pankhurst
Rosa Hobhouse
Reg. W. Sorensen
Mrs. Walker

PLATFORM "B"

Mrs. Bouvier (Chairman)
Mrs. Despard
E. C. Fairchild
Rev. Humphrey Chalmers
(The Ayrshire Peace Candidate)
Mrs. Boyce



MARIE SPIRIDONOVA
One of the Heroines of the Russian Revolution.

RUSSIAN WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM LIBERTIES

The Secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in reply to a wire asking whether the universal suffrage proclaimed by the new Government included woman suffrage, has received a cable from Madame Schischkins-Yavein saying that in the liberties proclaimed, women are excluded. It goes on "we demand, we protest, we demonstrate."

Madame Yavein is the President of the National Society for Woman's Rights, the Russian Branch of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

PLATFORM "C"

Mrs. Drake (Chairman)
Alexander Gossip
Theodora Wilson Wilson
Harry Dubery
S. Higenbottam

Procession will leave
Beckton Rd. at 3 p.m. and
proceed to the Park via
Dock Gates (3.30 p.m.)
and the Obelisk, Bow
(4 p.m.)

Office of the Demonstration Joint
Committee:

400 Old Ford Road, E.3

A "HERO'S" FATE: The Story of a Four-and-Eightpenny Man

Mr. Barnes and the War Office persistently assume that the men to whom they either deny pensions or grant merely the beggarly pittance of 4s. 8d. a week are those who were absolutely unfit when they joined the Army, and have not even been fit to attend drills. If the assumption were true both would be gravely at fault in allowing such men to remain in the Army for more than a day or two at most. But here is a typical case which proves the cruel falsity of the pretence. The facts were first brought to our notice by the Rev. Stanley Mellor, of Liverpool. Mr. Mellor wrote:—

"Michael Towey, 32 Gerard Street, Liverpool. Served 19 months in S. African War with S. Lanes. Regiment.

Thereafter earned his living as a marine fireman. Three days after outbreak of present war enlisted in the Army again: was passed as thoroughly fit for general service, and entered the Army on August 21st, 1914, in the North Lanes. Regiment. He served in France in the autumn and winter of 1914 for 82 days. Then, through exposure and bad conditions, he contracted severe colds, etc., and was sent home to Netley Hospital suffering from tuberculosis. From Netley Hospital he was, on November 20th, 1915, discharged from the Army as totally unfit for further service.

After many months of delay he was given a "pension" of 4s. 8d. per week for 12 months. This pension ceased in June, 1916.

On his discharge from the Army he worked again for a time as marine fireman, but, owing partly to his declining

health and partly to the fear his mates had of catching the disease, he had to give this up, in May, 1916.

Since then he has done nothing. The Liverpool Branch of the S. and S.F.A. has been making a grant of 17s. 6d. a week for some months, but this is now about to cease altogether.

The man has a wife and three small children.

The present position is as follows:—

The man is lying helpless in bed—dying probably of consumption. The family occupy one room in one of the worst streets in Liverpool. Apart from the grant from the S. and S.F.A.—which is going to cease almost immediately—they have nothing whatever to live upon.

The man anticipates that he will go into some hospital, and his wife and children become a charge on the Poor Law.

Very cheerful!

Can anything be done? Presumably the pension was so scandalously small on the ground that the man ought not to have been received into the army (you know the tale). But he was passed as medically fit by the authorities in August, 1914."

Mr. Mellor also sent the following letter from the S.S.F.A.:—

District Office D. Case No. 4077.
Liverpool Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.
1 Suggall Street, Liverpool.
January 24th, 1917.

Dear Mr. Mellor,—Here is the form filled up, to the best of my ability. There are three things I must mention which are not on the form. On his discharge from Netley he was given a gratuity of 4s. 8d. weekly for twelve months.

The difficulty in obtaining a Government pension appears to have arisen through the doctor at Netley certifying

tuberculosis, and the panel doctor in Liverpool, disagreeing, but now this doctor quite agrees, and is treating him for that. He has been receiving 10s. weekly from the National Health Insurance, but this money ceases in about three weeks, as the 26 weeks for payment then expires. I have seen written statements from both Mr. Peel, Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool S. and S. Help Society, and Dr. Unsoreth, Springfield Street, his panel doctor, saying he is a case deserving of further help, but they cannot give it.

With many hearty thanks for your interest,

Yours very sincerely,

KATHERINE KENDALL.

On receiving this communication Mrs. M. Lansbury wrote on February 25th to the Ministry on the man's behalf enclosing the following certificate from the doctor who passed him into the Army:—

Military Hospital R.A.M.C.

28 Palm Grove, Birkenhead.
Certified that Michael Towey, Pte., Loyal North Lanes. Regiment was free from disease when recruited by me on August 21st, 1914. (Signed) J. BLOOD,

Major, I.N.S., M.O., 1/0.

23 Huskisson Street, Liverpool.

It was not until March 20th that a reply to this letter was received stating that inquiries were not yet complete. In the meantime a communication had been sent reporting that Towey was rapidly dying. On March 22nd we learnt that he was dead. The Pensions Ministry has not yet made up its mind whether to pension his wife and children.

THE OPEN AIR

"The lark, the bird of the light, is there in the better, short days. Put the lark then for winter, a sign of hope, a certainty of summer. "Put, too, the sheathed bud . . . the sharp needles of the green corn: let the wind clear it of snow a little way, and show that under cold cloud and colder snow the green thing pushes up, knowing that summer must come. . . . "Set the new moon as something that symbolizes an increase. Set the shepherd's crook in the corner as a token that the flocks are already increased in number. . . . "The lamb is born in the fold. The morning star glitters in the sky. The bud is alive in its sheath; the green corn under the snow; the lark twitterers as he passes. Now these to me are the allegory of winter."—RICHARD JEFFERIES.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST. Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation 400 OLD FORD ROAD, LONDON, E. Telephone EAST 1787.

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Vol. IV, No. 3 Sat., April 14th, 1917

PEACE OR STARVATION?

We are all longing for peace and weary of the War. And yet here we are continuing to allow the War Office to go on making its preparations for still further butchery and waste. One could almost imagine that winter itself had a kinder heart than the world's rulers who are preparing for increased slaughter when the warmer weather comes. One could almost believe the long winter to be a special dispensation to give humanity still another chance before engaging again in the fiercest struggle. Lord Derby says that the Bill to bring back the men discharged as unfit for war service and those who have been declared unfit to serve is but the forerunner to much more drastic proposals. What are those proposals? The food situation is growing terribly serious, the Food Controller admits it, but says that he has no power to deal with it, even to the extent of securing that the food that there is shall be equally divided or allowed to pass as to last for the longest possible period or for as long as the War is expected to continue. The Food Controller admits that he has no plan for dealing with the situation of famine and no power to enforce any plan should he devise one. The Prime Minister is silent. Many deputations from working-class organisations have sought to press the matter home to them; he has refused an interview on each occasion, which is not surprising seeing that he has nothing but starvation to offer to the people. We are fighting for capitalist ends in which the people have no part or lot, yet the men of the people march dumbly out to the slaughter and the women at home see their children starve. Is this to continue? The people can stop the War when they are tired of it. When will that be? E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES

The following is a copy of a telegram which has been sent to the N.A.C. of I.L.P. to Workmen's Representative Council and Deputy Friedman, Taurice Palace, Petrograd:—"The Council of the Independent Labour Socialist Party and the Socialist Members of Parliament request the Workmen's Council to ask the Provisional Government not to demand from the British Government the deportation of Russian Refugees, including Jews now in this country." Signed: SNOWDEN, MACDONALD, JOWETT, ANDERSON, and RICHARDSON, Members of Parliament; BRUCE GLASIER, Representative British Section Socialist Bureau; ABRAHAM BEZALEL, Secretary the Foreign Jews Protection Committee Against Deportation and Compulsion, London.

HOODWINKING THE ADULT SUFFRAGISTS

Dear Comrade,—We have recently been given to understand, on the high authority of Mr. Philip Snowden, that we ought to prefer votes for six million women to votes for no women at all. We have not got votes for six million women yet. As an editorial writer points out in the Times of 14th March, the Speaker's recommendations secure Parliamentary discussion they will be whittled down and "safeguarded" before they become law. In any case, the franchise for women likely to result from the compromise which our politicians have been so busily engaged during the last two months is a trap set by the reaction, a trap into which the leaders of the adult suffrage movement have walked with almost incredible blindness, lacking even the common animal caution of a rat that has once hardly escaped from a gin. Now that the pass has been sold, it is perhaps idle to speculate upon "might-have-been," but as one who holds that there is a higher art in politics than the art of successful compromise, I contend that had all those individuals and societies that have pledged themselves time and again to adult suffrage, or to votes for women on the same terms as men, remained true to their instructions, there would have been no compromise, the prospects of a democratic suffrage for men as well as for women would be far better than they are to-day. A firm stand would probably have led to the postponement of franchise reform, perhaps until after the war, but the demand for adult suffrage would now become irresistible, as so the political truce was over one of the great political parties, whichever thought it had most to gain, would have made adult suffrage a leading feature of its political programme, and the franchise question, which has for so long diverted attention from issues of more permanent importance, would have been settled once for all, on lines which would assist woman's economic emancipation. The compromise, if embodied in legislation, will probably strengthen, as it is intended to strengthen, the forces of reaction. Unquestionably the weary business of the suffrage agitation will have to be continued for another twenty years or so, with the voting strength and social influence of a notable proportion of the newly-enfranchised women voters used against any further extension of the suffrage.

Classification lies in ruins from the war. The work of women and the thought of women, as citizens and as voters, will be essential to its rebuilding. I look forward to spending the opening years of the period of reconstruction in the cause which has again the claims of the franchise question was dealt with again "the claims of the women could not be ignored." And now the Electoral Reform Conference, composed of members of Lords and Commons, recommends that the franchise should be given to any woman who is on the local Government register, or is the wife of any man on that register, subject to an age limit, and to women University graduates. We trust the Government will not accept these out-of-date, frightened-of-women proposals, will not ignore the claims of all adult men and all adult women of the United Kingdom to the suffrage, which has always belonged to them on the grounds of justice, and which they have earned many times during the past two years."

NORTHERN MEN'S FEDERATION

Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett, on behalf of the Northern Men's Federation, writes that she was asked to join the deputation to the Prime Minister on March 27th, but refused to do so, as it was to support the Speaker's Conference Report and to ask for "legislation on that basis without excluding the possibility of widening amendments," to which her organization was opposed, having always advocated votes for women on exactly the same terms as men. Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett says:—"I am even more sorry that the leaders of the movement have, in order to make peace with politicians, again compromised on that great principle of justice which alone can bring permanent peace between the Mother of Parliaments and the Women of the People."

ARMY AND NAVY MORALS

The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene writes:—"In some sections of our Army, in certain Colonial regiments, and also in our Navy, the practice has arisen of serving out to men going on leave or going ashore what are called 'prophylactic kits.' These packets contain certain chemical preparations, and in some cases appliances, for the purpose of minimising the possibilities of venereal contagion. It is now being urged that these packets and information regarding their effective use should be popularised and brought into general use for the better prevention of venereal disease. In regard to the Army, this Association has made strong protests to the authorities concerned about the serving out of these kits to the troops (see Shield, March, 1917). It is obvious that venereal disease cannot be reduced by increasing sexual promiscuity, and this is the effect of serving out these prophylactic packets. The suggestion is thereby made to the men that they are expected to run the risk of venereal infection and that it is not surprising if they regard the provision of prophylactics as an inducement to do so. The Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases in their Report appealed to religious and other organisations in these words: 'If venereal diseases are to be stamped out it will be necessary, not only to provide the medical means of combating them, but to raise the moral standards and practice of the community as a whole.' To make routine provision of these kits throughout the Army and Navy (which now includes practically every young man in the country) is to take a long step towards demoralising the manhood of the Empire."

FIVE MORE RESISTING CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS SENT TO FRANCE

Within the past three week five conscientious objectors, though consistently refusing to obey all military orders, have been sent to France. In the case of the first four of them, who were all attached to Labour Battalions, only twelve or fourteen days elapsed from the time of their arrest to the time of their forced departure. One, Charles Allen, of Clapton, a member of the Society of Friends, was arrested on March 14th and taken to Harrow Road Barracks, where he found another conscientious objector, Ernest Millwood, who had been arrested on March 6th. Both were attached to a Labour Battalion and both refused orders. Charles Allen writes: "The officer tried to get me and my comrade to put the cloths on, but we refused. He said we shall be sent out to France to do digging." This refusal to obey was repeated three times on different days. On March 26th they were sent to France. The third man, James Blackman, was arrested on March 22nd. He refused orders, and on the 26th he was informed by his superior officers that he would be taken to France that night, and told he must report himself at six o'clock that evening. . . . He was sent to France the same evening. On the 21st his wife called at the Depot, and, in her own words, was informed "that my husband has been sent to France, and that if he continued to refuse to obey military orders, would be tied to a wagon and men allowed to do just as they liked with him, including that they could half kill him, then if he still holds out he will be shot. The sergeant himself said he had the power to order him to be thrown in the water."

W. G. Tyrrell was arrested on March 16th, disobeyed all military orders and khaki was forced on him. On March 17th he was sent to France. John Bunce was arrested on September 23rd, 1916, and on refusing to obey was Court-martialled and sentenced to a period of imprisonment, which he served in Wormwood Scrubs. While in prison he appeared before the Central Tribunal, who declared him to be ungenue, apparently because he had been in the Marines from May, 1902, to March, 1907. On the expiration of his sentence he was sent back to his unit, and on February 24th sentenced to 28 days' detention. He was sent to Detention Barracks, where he again disobeyed orders, and had as a result to undergo punishment diet, he writes from the Detention Barracks: "I was sentenced quite suddenly on February 24th to 28 days and sent here on the Monday 26th. On the Wednesday was ordered to fall in on parade. I refused and was given three days' bread and water in the punishment cell. I told the Commandant it was unjust, and I should never parade or do any more work, and that I should hunger strike, which I did for 124 hours—5 days, 4 hours. Then they forcibly fed me. I've been in hospital ever since on a milk diet, my stomach was so disordered that I was obliged to accept the milk at last. . . . It would take six weeks' perfect rest and attention to bring me back to the state I was in when I was discharged from hospital last year. The doctor here says that even then I should attend every fortnight after. . . . Another term of prison would ruin me, for you can't get proper treatment. I am awful weak now, yet I'll bet they will stick me in that detention, and I shall have to start to eat again." On March 23rd he was released from the Hospital attached to the Detention Barracks, and sent back to his unit. He was still unwell, put in Guard Room Convalescent Home, Redcar, and on March 28th he was sent to France. Letter from S. Weinstein, who has served a sentence in Wormwood Scrubs, and is now awaiting second Court-martial, to the N.C.F. Dated April 2nd, 1917. "I have just been released from Wandsworth (having been transferred there from Wormwood Scrubs) to hear the joyful tidings that my brother sentenced to three years, Siberia, for an offence similar to my own, is now on his way back to Russia, a free man. It is strange to feel that in a country to which my parents went to escape religious persecution, I should be awaiting further punishment for refusing to do what to me is wrong. I remember my brother being in England as a delegate to the Conference of Russian Revolutionaries at the Brotherhood Church; they chose England because it was the only country where they could confer freely. He told me then how thankful I ought to be for having freedom of speech, democratic control, and voluntarism, and that the Brotherhood Church; they chose England because it was the only country where they could confer freely. He told me then how thankful I ought to be for having freedom of speech, democratic control, and voluntarism, and that the Brotherhood Church, presided over by Clifford Allen to protest against militarism and bureaucracy in England. "I feel now that the Revolution will greatly stimulate the movement towards Internationalism, and a people of Europe sick of war will be given a real lead in Constructive Reform. That will be the real Peace Movement."

A BRITISH ALIEN

The British wife of an interned alien writes as follows:—"Dear Editor,—May I beg of you to trouble yourself on my behalf re my allowance. Since the internment of my husband (H. A. Eichler) on September 27th, 1915, I have never received my proper allowance. About three weeks after my husband left I received 9s. per week for a little while. I was then told to consider myself a widow, and work for myself and children, and my allowance was stopped, so I was forced to do something. Through the efforts of my husband and the Commandant at Alexandra Palace, I again received 3s. 6d. per week for the keep of the children, which was cancelled on December 14th, 1916, as it was considered I was self-supporting. Now I am receiving nothing whatever. Through having a bad arm I have had to give up my work, so am now penniless. I have two children, girl 8 years and boy 7 years old, and their education will be neglected. I cannot really understand that I, being an Englishwoman and having a brother serving in H.M. Forces, should be treated like this. My husband has been in London since a boy of 12, over 25 years. He has no relatives or friends abroad, and is well liked and respected by everyone who knows him, which enquiries will prove. I beg of you to do something on behalf of my children and myself as I have no income from any source whatever. Please may I may take notice of this appeal, and that I may receive a reply from you.—I remain, yours faithfully, (Mrs.) F. EICHLER."

GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 8 p.m.

We wish to remind our members that General Meetings are open to all Members, and not only to those belonging to the East End Branches. Questions of the day which bear any reference to the policy of the Federation are discussed, and the work of the Federation from month to month is explained and considered. It is most important that all who can should attend them.

ADELA PANKHURST

Miss Adela Pankhurst has accepted the post of organizer for the Australian Socialist Party, and left for West Australia on 7th inst. on a Socialist mission.

THE WAY IS CLEAR

Two remarkable points of view reach us from Russia; both seem to be heralds of a coming Peace. The Provisional Government has issued a Proclamation which announces:—"The Government deems it to be its right and duty to declare now that free Russia does not aim at the domination of other nations, at depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying by force foreign territories, but that its object is to establish a durable peace on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny. The Russian nation does not last after the strengthening of its power abroad at the expense of other nations."

In view of this statement, surely the peace terms proclaimed by Great Britain and the Allies require to undergo some alteration! Russia has now declared that she does not want Constantinople. The agreement which was concluded in 1915 between the Russian Government and the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy establishing Russia's rights to the Straits and to Constantinople has been rendered void by this denouncement of any annexations. The great approval of the Russian Revolution by all leaders and by the Press in this country has now a splendid opportunity of showing what it was worth. Was it mere lip-service to gain the goodwill of the party in power in Russia? Then, naturally, some further excuse for the continuation of the War and the annexation of Constantinople will be found. But should all our congratulations have been the expression of sincerity on the part of the Allies in supporting the cause of Liberty, then a new edition of our possible peace terms is wanted without further delay.

On the other hand, the Committee of Labour Deputies has published a series of resolutions which the "Times" augurs as an attempt to upset the Provisional Government. The following paragraphs are apparently those which make the "Times" begin to feel nervous:—"While not repudiating an active defence, we demand the immediate initiation of peace negotiations among all the belligerent Powers, and propaganda among the masses with a view to terminating the War, which is beneficial only to the bourgeoisie. "We demand the control of the operation departments at the various Staffs by executive committees of soldiers." And while approving cordially of the Proclamation signed by Prince Lvoff on behalf of the Provisional Government, the "Times" questions the right of this Committee "to speak or act in the name of Russia."

HARRYING THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS: By C. H. Norman

Since the days when the public interest in the fate of the conscientious objector in the hands of the military was so embarrassing to the authorities that the Press Bureau had to be invoked to secure a silent press the question has assumed the form in the public mind of being an unpleasant but settled incident. How erroneous that view is may be learnt by the recounting of a few facts concerning the situation at this moment. Most people hoped that the scheme by which the Central Tribunal would re-examine all cases of men in prison who had been sentenced by Court-martial for refusing to obey orders on conscientious grounds afforded some solution for what amounted, in the language of Lord Parmoor, to "something of a scandal." Unhappily that has not turned out to be the case. The House of Commons was informed that some honest effort was to be made to deal with the matter, but, in fact, the proceedings of the Home Office Committee, which has had part of the conscientious objectors under its care, have been so destitute of common decency that more and more objectors are refusing to have anything to do either with the scheme or the Committee, which is presumed by an easily-satisfied public to be working with fairness and equity.

The conscientious objectors who are under the tender care of the Executive Government of this country must be divided into three classes: (1) Those who are claiming the absolute exemption which they contend is provided for in the Military Service Acts; to which may be added a few whose position is, whether there be absolute exemption or not provided for, rather than assist a Government which is maintaining the present war by even coming nominally into any personal relation with its officials, they prefer to stay in prison. (2) Those whose cases have been re-examined by the Central Tribunal and have been declared to be non-genuine. (3) Those whose cases have satisfied the Central Tribunal that it is oppressive to keep them in prison, and who have agreed to do some kind of work, unconnected with the War, which is of national importance. Taking the first category, many of them have not been in prison for very long periods. Mr. Scott-Duckers, a solicitor by profession, has served two terms of detention and imprisonment, and will soon be entering upon his third term. This gentleman was at one time political secretary

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

No attempt is being made to fill the throne; in fact, everything points to the establishment of a Republic. Whilst wishing the Russian Republic a successful career, let us hope that "peace by negotiation" will receive all the support that the people of Russia—and one may well add the world—desire. We want no more arguments for the prosecution of the War. The great stumbling block Constantinople has been removed, and the way is clear for Peace!

GERMAN UNREST

The triumph of democracy in Russia is having its effect in Germany. The Chancellor's reiteration of his statement that his suggested franchise reforms are for after the War have evoked a storm of protest which would have been impossible a short time ago. On March 29th the Socialist majority joined with the minority in voting against the Estimates; the two groups number about 110 members out of a total of 400. It is thought that this may mean the beginning of the systematic opposition of all German Socialists to the War. Herr Bernstein said a just peace must be reached as soon as possible. Events in Russia, under the leadership of the Social Democrats, have proved that Social Democracy can achieve its peace-loving ideal. Ledebur declared that a Republic was the coming inevitable development in Germany. He demanded an immediate armistice and the opening of peace negotiations, and Davis, of the Majority party, called for the creation of a democratic State. A resolution moved by the National League for Peace, to appoint a committee of twenty-eight members charged with the examination of constitutional questions, was adopted by 227 votes to 33. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the Reichstag must compel reforms in spite of the Government.

"FECKLESS HABITS"

The latest appeal of the Food Controller is to eat less bread. Everyone is urged to eat one pound a week less than hitherto. If this is done, it is hoped we can get through to the next harvest. The "Daily News" deplores the lamentable waste of bread both among the rich and the very poor, "where the feckless habits of peace-time still to some extent exist." We should be glad to know what poor people are to eat! Now, owing to total lack of potatoes, they are forced to eat more bread, when they can get it—if that is stopped, it means starvation. . . .

On April 4th Manchester City Council passed a resolution—"that with a view to the equitable distribution of sugar, coal; and any other necessary commodity among the people of this city, the Foodstuffs Special Committee be instructed immediately to inquire into the matter, and endeavour to secure from the Food Controller or any other authority powers to initiate such methods of distribution as will secure this object."

NO PENSIONS!

At a conference of local committees in Glasgow Mr. G. N. Barnes again stated that there were men referred to as "broken in the War" who had not been broken in the War. These men, "as far as he was concerned, would not get a pension, but a gratuity." As we know, the Medical Board is responsible for having passed these men into the Army, and if we are not careful their number will be increased by the Revision of Exceptions Bill.

PEACE AND BLATCHFORD

The following letter to Mr. Robert Blatchford from a wounded British soldier appeared in the "Sunday Herald" on April 8th:—"While you are anxious that this War should be fought to a satisfactory finish, have you any knowledge of the fact that the Army is in spirit the least patriotic body in the country? Do you know that there is not one soldier in a hundred who cares whether the Germans evacuate Belgium or not if there is peace? "I think you will not believe it, but I speak from within. . . . When speakers and writers say that the men in the trenches don't want the sacrifice of their fellow-comrades to be in vain, those speakers and writers know nothing about the matter. I do. I have been there. The men in the trenches want peace. . . . When news of the Russian Revolution reached us the chorus was: 'There is need of one here—not with a view to being able to carry on the War more vigorously, but to end the whole matter. Philip Snowden and Ramsay MacDonald would get a better hearing from the Army than would Robert Blatchford.'"

WAR METHODS

A writer in the "Sunday Times" says: "For some weeks Constantinople ate bread that reeked of petrol. It was made of the grain that the British had left in Gallipoli. They had soaked it with petrol, thinking thereby to render it unusable. (This compares favourably with the enemy poisoning of wells and burning of villages before evacuation.) . . . Last July thousands of Turkish women sacked the food stores of Galata and Pera, killing several storekeepers. The Government saw that it had to do something, and requisitioned all the rice, sugar and potatoes it could find and sold it at ante-war prices to the Turkish population only; the foreign population had to go without. The Turkish fleet is almost destroyed. At the beginning of the war there were 250 merchant ships in the Golden Horn, comprising Germans, Austrians, and Turks. When I left Constantinople there were only half a dozen left; the others have been sunk by the Russians in the Black Sea and by the French and British in the sea of Marmora."

DON'T STAY AWAY FROM THE NATIONAL SERVICE MEETINGS. BE THERE TO TELL THOSE PRESENT WHAT YOU THINK!

It is surely time that this mean and abominable persecution of men who have demonstrated that they will not do what they believe to be wrong—it should not be forgotten that these men could secure release were they prepared to come under the Home Office Scheme—at a time when it requires the utmost determination to resist the combined tyranny of the military and civil machinery of repression, should cease. Among these men are to be counted men of the highest character like Mr. Clifford Allen, Mr. Fenner Brockway, the editor of "The Labour Leader," Mr. Walter Ayles, Labour candidate for East Bristol, and Mr. Hudson, Labour candidate for Eccles, and well-known Quakers like Mr. Robert Menzell and Mr. Hubert Peet.

Next come the men who have been refused by the Central Tribunal as non-genuine. Some of these cases are so remarkable that one does not require a very suspicious mind to believe that there is a want of good faith on the part of someone who had the deciding voice. Let us look at the case of Emryt Hughes. He was viciously treated in Devizes Military Prison. The feature of his Court-martial was a detailed and brilliant cross-examination of a Sergeant-Major and other non-commissioned officers in consequence of their brutal handling of the recruits under their care. There is a long record in his case showing his genuine convictions; and the principal and tutors at the City of Leeds Training College were prepared to testify to his sincerity. It is generally accepted that his rejection and continued imprisonment is due to political spite. It is interesting to note that an action has been pending against the British Government since last October, in which one of the allegations is that the Military Service Acts have been utilised for the indirect motive of wreaking vengeance upon political opponents of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and Lord Northcliffe—an action which the Government has done its best to delay and prevent coming into open Court.

It is really high time some honourable men looked into the methods of the present Government in retaining in prison persons who have less cause to be in prison than some members of the acting Executive. It is a curious world which allows conscientious men who believe in certain moral truths to be persecuted, which forbids

HARRYING THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

staring men or women who thrive to secure the means of keeping body and soul together, yet leaves untouched men who communicate to their wives syphilis or gonorrhoea to the ruin of their health in body and in mind.

The last section of conscientious objectors consists of the considerable body of persons who accepted the work which was offered by the Central Tribunal in these terms: "If the Tribunal are satisfied that you have a conscientious objection to military service based on religious or moral grounds, you will be transferred to Section W of the Army Reserve, whereupon you will cease to be subject to military discipline and the Army Act, as also to draw pay from Army funds; and your case will be sent to the civil committee which has been appointed by the Home Office, in order that you may be placed on civil work under civil control and under conditions to be determined by that Committee."

The first batch of men released under this scheme was sent to Kedington in Suffolk. No sooner did they arrive than facts were brought to their attention demonstrating that the one road in the country which this civil committee could employ conscientious objectors upon was locally described as "a military road."

In order that the next developments may be understood, it is necessary to quote the two material passages from the document signed in prison called the agreement of release. (3) To conform to such regulations as the Committee, their agents or representatives, may from time to time determine. (4) To conform to such regulations with regard to conduct and to such as are framed to secure the well-being of men working under similar conditions to myself as may be made by the committee or by the agents or the representatives of the committee, or as may be made by duly appointed representatives of the men so working, and approved by the committee.

The conditions of employment involved the pro-

vision of food, clothing, and lodging, and an allowance of 8d. per day with a liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the National Insurance Act on the committee. Needless to relate, the food, clothing, and lodging have been scandalous in quality and in kind, with the consequence that most persons working under the scheme are at a weekly loss of several shillings to provide essential things to keep up the decencies of life.

The next piece of dishonest trickery carried out by this precious committee has had some remarkable results. On October 4th a regulation was promulgated to this effect: "The railway fares of men employed by the committee to their homes from the places where they have been working, and from their homes to the places where they may be required to work will be paid once in approximately three months or four times a year."

Many men were persuaded to save their monthly leave of one day, so that they would receive a full week's holiday at Christmas. In December, the Government decided to limit soldiers' leave, whereupon the committee issued this notice: "The Committee regret that they would not be justified in sanctioning the use of the railways by conscientious objectors under their care, in connection with Christmas leave."

The curtailment of soldiers' leave was cancelled, but the embargo on the leave of conscientious objectors was not removed, except where an undertaking was given not to travel by rail. The reason this was done is simple in its dishonesty. The three months' period after which railway fares would become due would extend into the new year, when it was known by the committee that the Board of Trade intended to authorise 50 per cent. increase in fares.

The Russian Provisional Government has been asked by the Poles for guarantees for the liberation of Poland. An answer has been received assuring them that the Russian nation, which has overthrown tyranny, recognises equally the rights of the Poles to decide their own destiny.

a kindness of disposition and thoughtfulness for the welfare of others in a most unexpected place, namely the clique of Home Office officials. To ensure this pleasant prospect, Mr. Gilbert, the Home Office agent at Warwick, endeavoured to dissuade the present writer from taking steps to see that Illingworth was properly defended by counsel.

Mr. Ginnell (Irish) and Mr. Flavin (I.N.) pointed out that whilst the price fixed for Irish bacon to the producer was 10s. a cwt. below English bacon, it was sold by the retailer at the same price as English. Thus the producer was taxed without any benefit to the consumer.

As a result of the Barrow strike, Lord H. Cavendish Bentinck (U.), Mr. Anderson (Lab.) and others pointed out that a number of women were allowed to starve, being deprived of wages during the strike.

Mr. Anderson (Lab.) pointed out that the Restriction Order prevents a man from getting employ. Occupations Order prevents a man from getting employ. that if he has enrolled employers are diffident of employing him owing to the fact that he may be taken from them at any moment.

The National Service scheme was much criticised. The only defence made on the part of the Government was "the necessity of giving a fair chance" to the voluntary system. Members like Mr. Anderson (Lab.) are not agitating for compulsion, but for a sane system, on a voluntary basis!

The Excess Profits Tax for 1916-17 yielded £139,920,000. The sum of £86,000,000 had been calculated on. What about dividing up the spoils amongst the old age pensioners?

Mr. T. Wilson (Lab.) is greatly disturbed because he has discovered that a woman has been appointed to test the measurements of parts of aeroplanes at the works of the Martinsyde Aeroplane Company. Sir W. Evans counsel him by pointing out that the women (there are seven employed) work under close supervision, and have "no discretion in the carrying out of the instructions!"

The Council of Workers' Delegates in Petrograd, in agreement with the employers, has decided to introduce the eight-hours work-day for all factories and other establishments. This measure will most probably be extended to the whole of Russia.

The Viennese Socialist Adler declared that it is time that the Central Powers should make new peace offers to the Entente.

News coming from Russia has caused great excitement among the working people of Germany. In Leipzig big strikes have occurred, and troubles are reported from Dresden, Hamburg and Munich. Food riots have taken place at Kiel, and women are said to have been killed.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

April 3rd.—Cases of injustice to conscientious objectors were disclosed by Mr. Rendell (L.) and Mr. Thomas Richardson (Lab.). The latter told of a man being handed over to the military who had had no opportunity of stating his case before a Tribunal, and who received a notice calling him up subsequent to his arrest!

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of the six in the Bill—before a man be re-examined. In support of this, Mr. Hogge (L.) mentioned cases where the worry of undergoing repeated medical examinations was rendering many delicate men positively ill.

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Civilians Bill. If anyone says that Parliament does not work after a programme like this, then there is no hope to make people satisfied!

Dr. Macnamara, in reply to representations of hardship made by Mr. Hogge (L.), said: A naval man who does not get his discharge though his service time expires during the War, gets detained pay—an extra 2d. per day—his wife is getting separation allowance, and he "is allowed" to count his additional service for increased pension.

The unfortunate victims of the War who are suffering that cruel fate of rusting in prison were interceded for by Lord Cavendish-Bentinck (U.). He called on the sense of humanity of the Government to facilitate an exchange of civilian prisoners, or at least a transfer to a neutral country.

Mr. Snowden (Lab.) stated that the conscientious objectors employed under the Home Office Scheme at Princetown are being persistently attacked by soldiers, and that the police do not protect them.

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FOREIGN NEWS

The new Finnish Government, consisting of a Socialist majority, demands the abolition of the importation and manufacture of intoxicating drinks.

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The overthrow of the old régime in Russia has caused violent manifestations in Warsaw. Many manifestants have been arrested.

The Social-Democrats in Russia have issued a manifesto to the Russian people in which they say: "The Russian people have no interest in continuing the present world War. They long for Peace, and demand immediate Peace negotiations."

The Liberal or Cadet Party in the Duma has declared itself in favour of a Democratic Republic.

In Moscow 200,000 people marched in a procession to honour the victims of the Revolution. It is said that remarkable order was maintained, though there was no police.

Women lawyers are to be admitted to the Courts of Moscow.

A WOMAN SPEAKS IN THE REICHSTAG. For the first time in the history of the Reichstag a woman, Miss Lisa Liders, made a speech in the Reichstag on the women's question.

The German Socialist Minority will present a motion at the next sitting of the Reichstag with the following demands:—

- 1.—International conventions. Declaration of war and conclusion of peace to be submitted in future to agreement of the Reichstag.
2.—Constitutional responsibility of the Chancellor, who can be recalled if the Reichstag demands it.
3.—The Chancellor to be asked for immediate action to secure an immediate peace by engaging himself to renounce all annexations.

4.—Universal suffrage for all men and women over 21 to be established by law. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

5.—Suppression of the Upper Houses in different States of the Empire, leaving only one legislative assembly.

6.—Abolition of all exception law and state of siege.

7.—Freedom of press, freedom of speech.

8.—General amnesty for all political offences.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SPAIN.

The Labour Party in Spain has published a manifesto announcing the general strike, the date of which is to be proclaimed. The Government has suspended all constitutional guarantees, and Parliament has been closed.

Deputies representing different nationalities in Russia have met in the Duma to elect a commission to consider legislation to abolish inequalities at which those who are not members of the Orthodox Church have been the victims.

Workers' Suffrage Federation: Leeds Branch JUDGE HENRY NEIL of Chicago, will address a Meeting on Mothers' Pensions as adopted in America; and Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST will speak on Adult Suffrage.

PHILOSOPHICAL HALL, LEEDS. (Chairman: Alderman Frank Fountain) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25th next, at 7.30 p.m. EVERY THINKING WOMAN SHOULD ATTEND

Prices of Admission: 2/- (Reserved Seats), 1/- and 7d. Tickets may be had from Mrs. E. Hunter, 7, St. Armley, and Members of Workers' Suffrage

"AT HOME" TO-DAY (SATURDAY) 3.30 p.m. CHANDOS HALL, 21a Maiden Lane. (off Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.) Speakers:— Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST "The Present Outlook" Mr. ARTHUR LEWIS "The Zionist Movement" ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY 91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END W. WOODS & SONS, Family Bakers

THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee 1d.
Minimum Subscription: 1d. a month

I wish to become a Member of the W.S.F. and enclose.....subscription and entrance fee for.....months.

Name.....

Address.....

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 13th.

White Cross Street, Old Street, 1 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

Beckton Road, Canning Town, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th.

Grundy Street, Poplar, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.

"Abbey Arms," Canning Town, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15th.

Highbury Corner, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.

"Salmon and Ball," 11.45 a.m., Mrs. Walker.

Victoria Park, 4.30 p.m., Peace Demonstration.

MONDAY, APRIL 16th.

Piggott Street, Poplar, 12 (noon), Mrs. Boyce.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17th.

Bonner Lane, Old Ford Road, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18th.

Chrisp Street, Poplar, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19th.

"Whitehouse," 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20th.

Armagh Road, Roman Road, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.

Beckton Road, Canning Town, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21st.

Well Street and Morning Lane, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.

Miss Lynch.

Hoxton Street, 3 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Beamish.

"Peacock," Canning Town, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

INDOOR

CHANDOS HALL "AT HOME," 212 Maiden Lane (off Bedford Street, Strand).—To-day (Saturday, April 14th).

Mr. Arthur Lewis, of the English Zionist Federation, "The Zionist Movement"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "The Present Outlook." There will be no "At Home" on April 21st.

On April 28th Mr. Ph. Frankford will speak on "Socialist Bureaux," and Mrs. Bouvier on "The Present Outlook."

BOW WOMEN'S HALL, 400 Old Ford Road.—Monday, April 16th, 8 p.m., General Meeting. Sunday, April 22nd, 7 p.m., Mr. F. J. Shaw (U.D.C.), "Democracy and the Trade War." Chair, Mrs. Bouvier.

BROMLEY, 53 St. Leonard's Street.—Monday, April 16th, 2 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

POPULAR, 20 Railway Street.—Wednesday, April 18th, 8.15 p.m., Miss Thomlinson, "The Care of the Child: Some Present Day Experiments."

B.S.P. HALL, 44 Maiden Road, Kentish Town.—Saturday, April 14th, 8.30 p.m., "Food" Meeting, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Walker and others.

WANSTEAD SLIP LIBERAL CLUB, 178 High Road, Leytonstone.—Leyton Branch "At Home" to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "Friday, April 13th, 7.30 p.m."

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The London Labour Council for Adult Suffrage will hold a Delegates' Conference in the Chandos Hall on Saturday, April 21st, at 3 p.m.

At Kingsley Hall, Bow, on Sunday next, April 15th, Mrs. Despard will speak. Discussion, 9.30.

A meeting is being organised by the Women's Freedom League, with the support of the National Council for Adult Suffrage and other bodies, to protest against Clause III of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, by which any Court of Summary Jurisdiction may send to a detention home any girl under 18 years of age convicted on the unsupported evidence of one police constable of "loitering or importuning passengers for the purposes of prostitution or solicitation." The meeting will be held on Monday, April 16th, at 8 p.m., at the Central Hall, Westminster, and the speakers will include, among others, Commander Wedgwood, Mrs. Despard and Miss Esther Roper. Admission is free, but reserved tickets at 2s. 6d. or 1s. may be obtained from the Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C.1, and from the International Suffrage Shop, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

JUDGE NEIL IN ENGLAND

The following meetings have been finally arranged:—

PORTSMOUTH.

Joint Public Meeting with Trades and Labour Council and I.L.P., Trades Hall, Fratton Road, Wednesday, April 18th, 8 p.m. Judge Neil on "Mothers' Pensions"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair, Mr. G. Roberts.

BIRMINGHAM.

Saturday, April 21st, 3 p.m., W.S.F. Conference on Mothers' Pensions. Speaker: Judge Neil. Saturday, April 21st, 8 p.m., W.S.F. and Labour Church, The Institute, Stretley, Public Meeting, Judge Neil.

LEICESTER.

Sunday, April 22nd, 6.30 p.m., Joint Meeting W.S.F. and I.L.P. Speaker: Judge Neil. Chair: Mr. John Riley (President Leicester Hosiery Union).

MIDDLESBROUGH.

Monday, April 23rd, 7.30 p.m., Joint Meeting W.S.F. and Middlesbrough W.F.L. Branch, Town Hall, Middlesbrough. Speakers: Judge Neil, "Mothers' Pensions"; Miss Eunice Murray, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair: Col. Henry Williams.

SHEFFIELD.

Joint Public Meeting with Trades and Labour Council, Temperance Hall, Townhead Street, Thursday, April 26th, 7.30 p.m. Judge Neil on "Mothers' Pensions"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair: Mr. Fletcher.

Other meetings will take place at Huddersfield, April 23rd; York, April 24th; Merthyr and Aberdare, joint with I.L.P., April 29th; Lees Hall, Canning Town, May 6th.

POSTPONED!

MEMORIAL HALL MEETING
owing to the uncertainty of
JUDGE NEIL'S
arrival from America.

W.S.F. BRANCHES

ARE YOU AN ACTIVE WORKING MEMBER?

LONDON

BARKING.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Langford, Ailsa Craig, 97 Essex Road.

Bow.—400 Old Ford Road, E. Hon. Secretary: Miss Stevens. Branch meetings are held every second and fourth Monday. DREADNOUGHT sales week ending April 27th: 64; Miss Haze, 206; Miss O'Brien, 120; Mrs. Holloway, 110; Miss Price, 79; Miss Hepburn, 45; Mrs. Greer, 15; general, 66.

BROMLEY.—53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood.

CANNING TOWN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Casey, 20b Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

ENFIELD AND EDMONTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Beavis, 171 Church Street, Lower Edmonton.

HOXTON AND SHOREDITCH.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Beamish, St. Stephen's Shop, 85 Hoxton Street, N.—This shop is open daily for the sale of Socialist, Labour and Feminist literature. Hours, 12 noon to 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 12 noon to 8 p.m. Closed all day Thursdays. If you deal with us you will help the funds. The meeting arranged for April 19th postponed to April 26th. Speakers will be announced next week. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 123.

LEYTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

POPULAR.—Hon. Sec.: Miss E. Lagsding, 20 Railway Street.

TIDAL BASIN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road. DREADNOUGHT sales average 36.

ST. ANSFRAS.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, B.S.P. Hall, 44 Malden Road, Kentish Town. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 13.

WILLESDEN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sheppard, 141 Villiers Road. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12. Branch meetings, Monday, 16th, 7.30 p.m. and 30th, and alternate Mondays.

PROVINCES

BIRMINGHAM.—Hon. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Road, Moseley.—A conference is to be held in the Priory Rooms, Upper Priory, on Saturday, April 21st, at 3 p.m., to discuss the establishment of "Mothers' Pensions" in this country. Judge Neil will speak. All societies are cordially invited to send delegates (fee 1s. each). Members and friends are asked to attend as visitors. For further particulars write to Conference Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Durant, 176 Maryvale Road, Bourneville.

BRAFORD.—Hon. Sec.: Miss McHale, 12 Airedale College Terrace. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

BRIGHTON.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Woodhead, Wood View, Shelf, near Halifax.

BRYNMAWR AND NANTYGLLO.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward, Coedcae, Gwyn Fack.

BURNLEY.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.; Mrs. Mortimer Holden, The Buses, Accrington.

CHOPWELL.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Bell, 62 Forth Street. Fortnightly meetings are to be held to discuss such books as "Woman and Economics," "Woman and Labour," etc. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12.

CORNWAY AND QUEBE.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Mrs. Winter, 106 High Street. Branch meeting, Monday, at 197 High Street. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 30.

DONCASTER.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Kent, 32 St. Sepulchre Gate.

FERRYHILL.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth Street, Dean Bank. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12.

Huddersfield.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Key, Bradford Road. HULL.—Secretary: Mrs. Bryan, 91 Derringham Street, Springbank.—The first meeting of the above branch took place on April 5th at 33 Hopwood Street. Members were elected after the objects of the W.S.F. had been outlined by Miss Stephen. Branch officials were elected as follows: Mrs. Bryan, Secretary; Miss Kerr, Treasurer; Mrs. Clarke, President; Miss Frances Johnston, Vice-President. Members of Executive Committee, Miss Olive Green, Miss Hilda Johnston, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. A. E. Dorsey, Miss Girdley. All these comrades are workers in the local progressive movement, and are determined to increase their numbers. It is hoped to start a speakers' class as soon as possible. Next branch meeting at Mrs. Clarke's, 32 Elm Street, Queen's Road, Monday April 16th. All interested are invited.

LEEDS.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armlsey. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 72.

LEICESTER.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Helen Bakewell, 28 Macdonald Street, Bellgrave. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 13.

MANCHESTER.—Hon. Sec.: Miss F. Wassilevski, 18 Broughton Street, N. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

MEDMSLEY.—Hon. Sec.: Tom Orr, Esq., 6 Derwent Cottages, Durham. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 24.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Hon. Sec.: Mr. Nicholson, 19 Alexandra Road, North Heaton.

PRUDHOE-ON-TYNE.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parks, 4 Riding Terrace, Mickley Square. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 8.

PORTSMOUTH.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Clarges, 200 Westfield Road, E. Southsea. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 39.

ROTHERHAM, WAKEFIELD.—Organiser: Miss Stephen, 33 Hopwood Street, Hull.

SHEFFIELD.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Manoin, 98 Gell Street. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 104.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Samuel, 33, Mount Street. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12.

STIRCHLEY.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. M. Henson, 85 Watford Road, King's Norton, Birmingham; Assistant Sec.: Miss Shepley.

YORK.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hall, 43 Lowther Street.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW.—Hon. Sec.: Lachlan Smith, Esq., 126 Bothwell Street.

FUNCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Sunday, May 27th, 3 p.m., Bow Women's Hall, Annual Conference (1st session).

Sunday, May 27th, 7 p.m., Chandos Hall, Public Meeting.

Monday, May 28th, 3 p.m., Bow Women's Hall, Annual Conference (2nd session).

Monday, May 28th, 7 p.m., Bow Women's Hall, Social.

A REPORT OF THE I.L.P. CONFERENCE AT LEEDS WILL APPEAR IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Deal with our Advertisers, and mention the "Dreadnought."

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

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

GENERAL FUND.—W. J. Woods, Esq., £2; Irene, per Mrs. Drake (weekly), £1; Miss E. Lowy (monthly), 10s.; Mrs. Godwin, 10s.; Miss Adelaide Grace, 5s.; Mrs. Branch, 5s.; Mr. Genge, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Rout, 6d. COLLECTIONS: Bow Food Meeting, 3s. 4d.; "Salmon and Ball," 3s.

LIBEL ACTION GUARANTEE FUND.—A. J. Marriott, Esq., 10s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—C. A. Pease, Esq., £10; Mrs. Baillie Weaver (monthly), £2; per Miss Weir (monthly), £1 10s.; Contessa Tomasi Isolani (monthly), £1; Captain Bennett, £1; Misses Mana (monthly), £1; Mrs. Sinclair, 7s. 6d.; Mrs. Sudd Brown (sale of bonnets), 6s.; per G.S.P., 5s. 6d.; Misses Barrowman (monthly), 5s. collection, 1s. 9d.; D. Wilkie, Esq. (monthly), 2s. 6d.; Miss Cox, 2s.; Mr. Rout, 3d.

WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION SOCIAL & DANCE

WOMEN'S HALL, 400 Old Ford Road
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 7 p.m.
ADMISSION 4d. (including Tax)
REFRESHMENTS AT POPULAR PRICES

MOTHERS AND BABIES

The Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, Bow.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

Health Talks for Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms. Dental Clinic, May 2nd, 2.15 p.m.

20 Railway Street, Poplar.

(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley-by-Bow.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

Cost Price Restaurants at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

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