THE WORKERS' DREAD OUGHT Socialism, Internationalism, Votes for All.

Price One Penny

AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS IMPRISONED

SATURDAY, JULY 28th, 1917

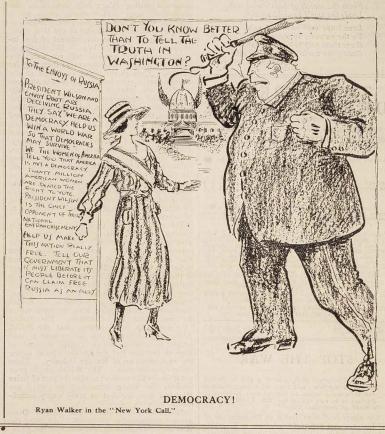
American suffragists have been picketting president Wilson's official residence, the White House, unmolested since January; indeed, they have even been allowed to keep their banners on the premises. But when their banners welcomed the Russian envoys with the statement that America is not a democracy,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

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e reputation is international. MISS DOCK In lefence said : must conclude that I have been mistaken, heretofore, diting the American man with a sense of the ridicu-at would prevent him from committing the grotesque tites of his British brother in dealing with the woman g demand. The course of events in England during itvides of the militants showed clearly that men in deliberately and systematically compelled each e step in militancy—first by their stubborn denial itee, and next by reason of repression. I saw some-of that struggle, and often said, 'The American man ot be so densely stupid, because he has a keen sense ridiculous.

to be so densery scipple, because he has a tech schee ridiculous. rong ! The American brother at the very helm of the mment is making the identical blunder in persistent and shunting aside of a demand which is sharpened e most dire emergencies. And as a result of this, sive measures are now being resorted to, though it een a thousand times proved that each act of force enial kindles fresh fires of determined resolution on ur of those who are bound to be free. How far will merican administration go in copying the stupid ies of Englishmen? Why not imitate instead the de example of Russia?" ss Kitty Marion, a well-known British wrette, was also arrested.

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



SOLDIER LEARNS THE TRUTH

s statement is made by Second-Lieutenant Siegfrie ine Sassoon, M.C., 3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers

This statement is made by Second-Lieutenant Steffried barraine Sasson, M.C., yrd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers: "I am making this statement as an act of wilful defance 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 libera-tion, 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 suffer-ings for ends which I believe to be evil and unjust. I am not protesting against the conduct of the War. ings 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 in-sincerities for which the fighting men are being secrificed. 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 com-placence 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.—SIEGERIED SASSOON, July, 1917."

Of Special Interest This Week! SECOND LIEUTENANT SASSOON DECLARES This a war of aggression.

BRITAIN'S SHAME

The following letter from a German workman interned at Alexandra Palace must arouse a feelof national shame in all genuinely patriotic

ing 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 My people will look after her, and she will get her allow-ance over there." We trust that this man's faith is justified, that

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 Govern-ment 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

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 2grd March. Mrs. D.-Son enlisted 2grd Warch. Mrs. D.-Son enlisted agth weeks ago. Mrs. M.-Son enlisted Agth. Mrs. K.-Son enlisted Agth. Mrs. K.-Son enlisted Agth. Mrs. E.-Son enlisted Agth. Mrs. E.-Son enlisted Agth.

IN THE TRAIL OF THE WAR

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"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.

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

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

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

Love sets fire to many a m 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 Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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Sat July 28th, 1917 Vol. IV. No. 18

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 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-won 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 The above resolution, based on the decisions 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 accom-paniment 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

which display the provide and the same strain and water and the same strain and the sa annot be silenced indefinitely with talk of glory. The people demand enormous increases in wages, thich the capitalists refuse; strikes or lock-outs sillow, but should the workers obtain all they ask, it rising prices would still leave them short of sod. Corruption, mismanagement, and the War self, which has accentuated the evils always ttendant on the capitalist system, have produced n industrial crisis in Russia which threatens to e overwhelming.

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 p of the War, with the Allies if they choose to join her in making peace, or without the Allies stoud 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 compli-ments.

The Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, handicapped by co-operation in fighting the War with the capitalist Governments of the Allies, War with the capitalist Governments of the Allies, is drawn into strange inconsistencies. It main-tains, 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 Govern-ment of Russia. It forces the resignation of the Minister of Justice, M. Pereveiczeff, 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 referine the Council perhaps believes it manudeclares to be insufficient. (With memories of the old régime, the Council perhaps believes it manu-factured.) 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. Kereneke has cheard the vill be shown. Kerensky has ordered the shoot-ng of deserters, and has revealed in the terms of

g of deserters, and has revealed in the terms of s message the widespread character of the bldiers' revolt against the War. He says: "Most of the military units are in a state of complete organisation, their spirit for an offensive has utterly dis-peared, and they no longer listen to the orders of their ders... an order to proceed with all haste... is been discussed for several hours at meetings ... me alements voluntarily exclusion the providence without

day of War brings an added danger to the Revolution. Food scarcity, the inevitable accomp animent of war, profiteering, under capitalism an equally certain corollary, and the killing and maining alike of combatants and non-combatants, are sure, in the long run, to make any war Overnment unpopular. Delgates from the Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Council will address the British Con-ferences. If these Russian delgates feel free to explain their policy and the collused and tragent heir policy and the to tell. If we understand their policy aright, it awaits action from the other the Socialists. The wish is probably poples of the Allies; it dictates a continued prose-cution 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. they were constantly indebted for advice in the technical matters of government and administra-tion." 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 sup-posed to be a War for democracy and the freedom of small nationalities!

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 ladies theme but empirement is being much ndian Home Rule movement is being rut ushed down, and the new Defence of the Rea

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 unhopeful augury. In the Corn Production Bill the issue between the landowner and the land-worker has been acutely raised, and 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 Norwich and was himself once a farmer's boy. Five members of the Party voted against the amendment, and was himself once a farmer's boy. Five memb of the Party voted against the amendment, a only 16 for it, many stayed away. Mr. Hend son need not wonder that the Russian people a as he says, "suspicious of the French and Brit workers for no othen reason than that they si port the same policy as the 'bourgeoisie.' " Russia the Socialist Ministers are struggling obtain the land for the workers; in this coun Labour ledgers are found to yothe against an Labour leaders are found to vote against a vance for land workers which would apply to the able-bodied and would amount to no value for halo workers which would apply of to the able-bodied and would amount to no m than a pre-War 18s. The soldier's wife with 1 children gets 28s. 6d., and finds it hard to m ends meet, even without her man to keep. If Prothero, arguing against the beggarly 3 minimum, protested that the labourer's aver-wage was only 17s. tod. before the War, a that if the price of wheat and oats should fall the pre-War level of 32s. 6d. and 19s. 4d. resp tively, the Government would only be called to pay the farmers $\xi 68$, ooo, ooo, whereas to crease the minimum wage to 30s. would cost farmers $\xi 1000,0000,000$, instead of $\xi 50,455,000$ the minimum wage were fixed at 25s. The farm "who have reconciled themselves to the Bill, who do not like the minimum wage at all," can ho do not like the minimum wage at all," be asked to accept those conditions, says Prothero, and by their votes the Labour Mini have adopted his point of view. Yet not m is the 25 minimum inclusion have adopted his point of view. Yet mor mer-is the 25. minimum inadequate to the point starvation, but the whole Bill is a fraud upon t people by which they will be forced to pay deau for their bread till 1920, without any guarantee the increased production which is the pretend reason of this infamous piece of legislation. T organs of the capitalist parties with which Labo leaders have allied themselves, openly rejoice ov the rejection of the 30s. amendment. The "Da Express," unfortunately a paper much read working people, congratulates the Prime Minis on "facing the issue" and securing a "thumpi working people, congratulates the Prime Min on "facing the issue" and securing a "thum majority" against the 30s. amendment for w the agricultural labourers have been agitating many months. "The Times" refers to amendment, and to the attack on the Corn in general, as "questionable in their motives" as being inspired, "so far as they are sincere, attempts to combine "philanthropic social id with economic theories." The "Daily Chroni says that "cool onlowers" could have expre

SOLDIERS' WIVES AND RUSSIAN COUN-CIL OF WORKERS' AND SOLDIERS' DELEGATES.

In May 19th (May 26th, Russian style) a gene-meeting of delegates from town and suburban diers' Wives' Protection Societies was held in rograd. The question of increased separation wances was discussed, and the Executive was ructed to impress the Socialist Ministers with ressity of settling this question without as the present separation allowances meant ion. Some of the soldiers' wives' delegates interview with the Minister Skobeleff, who interview with the Minister Skobeleff, who sed an immediate settllement of the ques-The delegates were addressed by represen-s of the different parties in connection with unicipal elections, and decided that all 's' wives should take an active part in the ns, and should vote for one of the Socialist s which whole-heartedly support the Council orkers' and Soldiers' Delegates. A report made of the proposed constitution for a rs' Wives' Union, and it was decided to members after the adoption of the constitu-y general meetings of the Soldiers' Wives' general meetings of the Soldiers' Wives' n Societies

er attempt of the reactionaries to capture of soldiers' wives was defeated by the city of the women. Representatives of cacity of the women. Representatives o Block of Toil' made a thorough canvass o men, and assured them that their Block was al with "The Group of Toil" The womer the "Block of Toil" had a great deal in with "Block of Toil" had a great deal in n with the "Novoye Vremya," one of the actionary papers in Russia. take this information from the official of the Council of Workers' and Soldiers'

CABINET CHANGES.

CABINET CHANGES. Dillon says that if Commissions were de to inquire into the Syria and Salonik gas their conduct would be found to be as bad as those of Mesopotamia and the lelles. We believe that this is true: of a ur campaigns, the War itself is the gree. Mr. Winston Churchill was left out c War Cabinet, and therefore reviewed by 4. Mr. Winston Churchill was left out t War Cabinet, and therefore resigned h because he was discredited by the reckle relies campaign. Now that Mr. Aust erlain has been discredited by the Mess a campaign, Churchill again becomes r. Chamberlain will probably return a then the next Commission energy Allaher to the second when the next Commission reports. All this is the attention of the people, whose misers is them to seek a scapegoat. We canno me Sir Edward Carson's inclusion in the Cabinet, but good men do not enter Wa

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH. ly 19th Mr. Lloyd George told the world citing things that he found in the German lor's speech. But when we come to read ech for ourselves we find that, in truth, very little in it. All that matters is con n these words :

an observed has ound the roundation of lastin on between the nations. . . It must . . . pri-ations from being plunged into further emuit ionomic blockades . . . we cannot again offe have loyally stretched out our hand once an or response . . if our enemies abandon thei quest . . . and wish to enter into negotiations ien honestly."

shall fisten honestly." The Chancellor is a politician, of course, and our own politicians, adopts the usual "we are are worthy and we can do no wrong" atti-et are worthy and we can do no wrong" atti-et are worthy and we can do no wrong" atti-et are worthy and we can do no wrong" atti-tive the server and the server and the server offers are strangely moderate." But Mr. Lloyd rgc says that the phrase about making the man frontiers secure provides for the annexa-of Belgium, and "will once more precipitate ope in a welter of blood within a generation." Lloyd George is bimself a consummate isse-maker, and so we will leave him to inter-the German Chancellor. We advise the man people to get rid of Michaelis, but we still e earnestly advise the British people to get of Lloyd George. The German Socialist organ rwaerts" chides Michaelis with a half-hearted plance of the Reichstag peace resolution, marks a agness to negotiate in "Germany which has yet been authoritatively expressed in this try. The German Minority Socialists say the peace resolution was only adopted to peace the solution was only adopted to the the German Socialist Majoritue to continues ellor is a politician, of course, and the peace resolution was only adopted to uce the German Socialist Majority to continue

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

Party. WAR COSTS. The Government's demand for a further War Credit of $\pounds 6_{50,000,000}$ 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 ex-penditure might be. Mr. McKenna said that it would be upwards of $\pounds 8,000,000$ a day, but it has reached $\pounds 8,000,000$ a day already ! He added that the Government proposal to subsidise bread reached $\pounds 8,000,000$ 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 $\pounds 38,000,000$ 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 pri-vate 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 ice would come down without the need of further axation.

LABOUR UNREST

In the report of the Commission on Labour Intest a series of very suggestive recommenda-tions are made. Such phrases as: "Labour must ake part in the affairs of the community as partevers, rather than as servants," suggest the begin-ing of a new era for the workers, but when one roes on to find that the proposed remuneration of he "agricultural partner" is 25. a week, and re-alls the fact that Mr. G. N. Barnes, who edits the erost, worked agricultural interview. calls 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 reca-lises that the report is merely an affair of tinker-ing 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 em-ployers 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

A WORKERS' DREAM :

Since my sojourn in this land my health has suffered most severely as a result of the fickle climate, but that night I fell into a deep and troubled slumber, and I dreamed a dream. And it so happened in my sleep that I was carried away from the realms of these shores by unseen hands—and it appeared that I did fall. Down, down, I went with ever-increasing velocity, so that by degrees a great fear took possession of me. I attempted to ery out in my agony, but my voice was dumb and answered not. It seemed that I was destined to visit the very of my native land.

of my native land. 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 be it known that day the capitalist and bureau-cratic yoke had been successfully overthrown, and the proletariat revelled in the glory of Freedom * and Liberty. Behold, also, a great change had come upon the soldiery, for they fraternised freely with the people, and e'en 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

And it came to pass because 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 mas-sacre, and had recourse to cajolery of the Russian people—but the Russians did heed them not, whereupon the capitalists cried out in their impotence, and swore great oaths. And unto them-selves did they summon a council.

selves did they summon a council. And it was decreed that the hirelings, 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. And these men did sail unto Free Russia, surrounded by a bodyguard of war vessels supplied by their masters, lest harm should befall them from the iron fish of the enemy. And these emis-saries did arrive and were looked upon with disfavour by the people, and they did speak unto the multitudes. And one young man of pale and ambitous mien, a leader of the people, and Kerensky were as music unto his ears, and he would fain have unto himself the power and dictatorship of the tyrant and oppressor of the English, one Lloyd George. And Kerensky did speak unto the people. And he spake vehemently against Germany and did urge the Russian men-at-arms against the German soldiers. And there arose one Lenin, a good man and friend of the people, and he spake thus : "Brethren ! Hearken ye not to the enticing words of Kerensky— for he would bring sorrow and suffering upon the land." But the masses heeded him not, for they were drunk in their admiration for this manling Kerensky. And behold on the morrow did the Russian troops attack with shot and shell and other death-

While the relaxive of the word wing softward wine safering upon the failed. But the masses beceded him not, for they were drunk in their admiration for this manling Kerensky.
 And behold on the morrow did the Russian troops attack with shot and shell and other death-dealing machines, and the Germans did reply likewise—and blood did flow deep, for many were the killed and mutilated, and numerous were those who had disappeared—nobody know where. But presently a great understanding dawned upon the Russian soldiery, so that they one and all felt ashamed because they had slaughtered their brethren with whom they had no quarrel. And they held council together, and decided that no longer would they take up arms against their German brothers. And Kerensky was wroth when this came to his ears and did call them cowards and traitors, where not true to the poople did they do likewise. And to the foreign emissaries did they speak, and said : "Corrupt ye not our people with your evil machinations. Get lands to your masters! Depart in peace !"
 And the come to pass because of the example set by the Russians that the fighting men of other lands at war did rise up in all their glory and power and did likewise do away with their oppressors. And the clarions of the Socialists did proclaim with exhilaration International Brotherhood and Goodwill.

Great was the rejoicing throughout the universe.

its support of the Government, but, unfortu-nately, 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 out of the War. Mr. Bones Law TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES. We are glad to learn that Councillor Ben Turner has been elected Chairman of the Textile Industries Central Advisory Committee (Opera-tives), which has been formed to assist the Ministry of Labour in matters affecting the workers, though we see no reason to anticipate that the Ministry will follow the advice of Ben Turner and his Committee. We have already expressed our view that the trade unions should run their own labour exchanges, as the Dockers' Union already does. Employment exchanges in the hands of a capitalist militarist Government are but instruments towards industrial conscription. The workers cannot and should not trust them. THE WEST HAM FOOD DEPUTATION.

THE WEST HAM FOOD DEPUTATION. A deputation from the Food Processions which marched to the Town Hall to urge the West Ham Borough Council to obtain powers from the Government to organise the food supply, knock down prices, and abolish the profiteer was received by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors on July 24th. The Mayor told the deputation that the Council had passed its resolutions, Mrs. Drake, W.S.F. repied that it was not a case of passing resolu-tions, but of going on a deputation to the Government, which proposition was supported by Mr. W. Thorne, M.P. The Mayor promised on Wednesday, 25th, the Council should meet to set up a Food Committee to act on ould meet to set up a Food Committee to act on suggestions put forward and to carry them out. The jutation returned to the people awaiting them at the over, Stratford, and reported what had taken place.

By John Lizerovitch

NEW BOOKS

"TRADE UNIONISM ON THE RAIL, WAYS: ITS HISTORY AND PROBLEMS." By G. D. H. Cotz and R. Pace ARNOT. Pub-lished by the Fabian Research Department, 25 Tothill Street, Westminster, 1s., gives particulars in various capacities, the history of railwaymen's organisations dating from 186, strikes, concilia-tion 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 môst in teresting chapters deals with women formed less than 2 per cent. of railway employees, but that in the spring of 1015 they began to be employed a large scale. At the Annual General Meeting to base the roles of the N.U.R. appealed the spring of the study degal to be completed when 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 employ-ment 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 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, whereat 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 arcced to equal pay in the grades in which women forthcoming within fourteen days the fruce 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, 19(6, 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 wars raised by a fur-ther 5s. The chapter entitled "Railways in War-time" shows that when the railway 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 53 million pounds, as against 48 millions, the average profit for the four preceding years. The grammes, which were designed to remedy long hours, low wages, and an outworn conciliation scheme. Only after a series of crises, accompa-nied by the threat of striking, have the railway workers received War bonuses, which, after suc-cessive increases, now total 15s. a week for men, 7s. 6d. for boys and women, and 3s. 9d. for girls. This means for men a go per cent. increase on the low pre-war level, the price of food having now reached ioa per cent. A chapter on "Irish Rail-ways" 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.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS AND

AVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS AND 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, Ad-miralty, the Statutory Committee, and Pensions Ministry, and contains simple and full explanations of whom to write to, and whet do is exceed different which may trip what to do in every difficulty which may arise n connection with pensions, allowances, &c.: It is published by the National League of Diskts, we Old Eved Bord, London E., and

in connection with pensions, allowances, &c. It is published by the National League of Rights, 400 Old Ford Road, London, E., and costs. id. "ADULT SUFFRAGE." A review of the exist-ing franchise anomalies, with strong argu-ments 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 Jus-Carv, Inlad Section, G.P.O., London...-Mr. Cant. ex-plains at the outset that he is an International Socialist enlisted the help of the Civil Service Socialist Society, the Post Office Sorters' Trade Union, and the Fawcett

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, 1 are expected to be in this country whilst the Dis-trict Conferences of the British Workers' and Soldiers' Councils are being held, and arrange-ments are being made for them to address the Conferences.

Conferences. DISTRICT CONFERENCES. SCOTTISH DISTRICT CONFERENCE, St. Mungo Hall, South York Street, Glasgow, Saturday, August trih, instead of August ath, as previously stated. Secre-ary, Wm, Shaw, 16 Church Street, Partick, Glasgow. NORTH-EAST DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Central Iall, Wesigate Road, Newcastle, Saturday, July 28th, 3 pm. Secretary, Dr. Ethel Williams, 3 Osborne Terrace, esmond, Newcastle.

Hall, Westgate Koad, Newcastle, Saturday, July 28/h, 3 Jens. Secretary, Dr. Ethel Williams, S Osborne Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle. YORKSHIRE DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Leeds. Secretary, D. B. Foster, 14 Upper Fountain Street, Leeds. LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE, AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Milton Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, Saturday, August 11th, 240 p.m. Secre-tary, H. Derbyshire, 4 Banfl Road, Rusholme, Manchester. NORTH AND EAST MIDLANDS DISTRICT CON-FERENCE, Trade Hall, St. James Street, Leicester, SotUTH AND WEST MIDLANDS DISTRICT CON-FERENCE, Priory Rooms, Birmingham, Saturday, July 28(h, 3 pm. Secretary, Private C. J. Simmons, 107 Colonial Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham, EAST ANGLIA DISTRICT CONFERENCE, School of Music, Rampant Horse Street, Norwich, Saturday, July 28(h, at 230 p.m. Secretary, Green, 91 Con-naught Road, Norwich. LONDON DISTRICT CONFERENCE, School of Music, Faringdon Road, Saturday, July 28(h, 3 p.m. Secretary, Provisional Committee, 4 Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.; SOUTHERN COUNTIES CONFERENCE, Sunday,

STOP THE WAR-continued from page 812 STOP THE WAR-continued monipage size Socialism and the workers, for the opportunity co-operate with the capitalist parties in carry on the War. Mr. Henderson, no doubt, c-culates that the Jingo-Socialist-Labour men of Allied countries will be able to outvote the sim And a second provide the second provide provide the second provide provide the second provide provide the second provide proprovide provide provide provide provide provide provide provid

ar z.-ż p.m., at zob Lincolas Inn Fields, W.C., for the meetings, literature distribution, and propaganda work Everyone should be there! NEW BRANCHES. Friends who live in Camberwell and would like to help with the new branch are asked to send in their names. Those in the Kensal Rise district should write to Mrs. Edwardes, 30 Clifford Gardens, Kensal Rise. SPEAKERS' CLASS. 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. WELCOME TO THE RUSSIAN DELEGATES. The delegates of the Russian Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, appointed to wish the Socialite parties of the Allied Countries.

A clever article in 'The Tribunal' of July 19th A clever article in 'The Tribunal' of July 19th the absurdity of the baby-saving outcry on the part of who are urging on the extermination of the race of saittefield.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 14 League, Queen Anne

SUFFRAGE WORKERS should spend their holiday "Sea View," Victoria Road, Brighton. Hostess, Mis Turner. SOUTHEND: Apartments or Bed-Sitting Room, and Bandstand, pier.-C., 1 Grange Gardens, Southend. SOUTHEND: Furnished Apartments, 8 minutes from sea and train; a Furnished House conveniently situated-Apply "400" this Office. BEDROOM, use of sitting. Convenience for cooking, pretty country, close sea.-C/o Newton, Tankerton, Kem. YOUNG LADY GRADUATE desires Holiday Engage-ment salary unpressary.-Apply Ved. this office.

rent: salary unnecessary.—Apply, Veg., this office. FREE WORLD: Law Love, Temple Truth, Sorran ielf! Recitals by Alexander Hunter. TO LET-HALL for meetings, etc., holds 60. Terms obcrate.—Apply Miss Beamish, St. Stephen's Shop. 55-

TYPEWRITING REQUIRED at home; M.S.S. at lays accurately done.—Apply Miss A. O. Beamish.

toxton Street. WANTED, Experienced MACHINIST; also GIR MPROVERS.—Apply 45 Norman Road, Dane Plac Roman Road, Bow, E.

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THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

to Mr. Snowden (Lab.), Mr. Beck (L.) stated port to Canada was refused to Mr. Hunt, aged anted to join his wife and children, because he d in useful employment here.

to questions on the proposal to alienate es of land from the native reserve in Rhodesia ered Company, Sir A. Steel-Maitland (U_i) said think that any "sanction had yet been tely," by the Government.

definitely," by the Government. E REASON FOR HIGH PRICE OF BREAD, L. Chiozza Money (L.) gave most unsatisfactory to questions on the freightage charged for wheat ar from the United States. Members stated that the paid to shipowners was 96, a ton (as against 6s; rate), though the Ministry of Shipping charged on wheat and to8s, 9d, on flour. Every extra 105, means at least one-halfpenny on the 4 lb. loaf. The would not say why, if the freight is only 9s., the bread is high, except that "the bill of lading is a citious figure," and that "the Wheat Commission the actual net cost of carrying the goods. If the res are only getting 9s, a ton, someone else is con-profit!

acpherson (L., Min.), in reply to Mr. Lynch (N.) King (L), said that Sir W. Robertson had asked so to publish his intended speech at Woolwich which the engineers would not hear.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

MESOPOIAMIA REPORT. nar Law (U., Min.) said that the Government ed not to continue investigations in regard to and to leave soldiers to be dealt with by the Army + the usual way. He said that the refusal to red Hardinge's resignation was the personal act reign Secretary. Small fry are always chosen as

oreign Secretary. Small fry are always chosen as the secretary of the sec

FOOD QUESTIONS. nes (Min., Lab.) said that the Food Controller il himself of the assistance and experience of rative societies in dealing with food supply and

eply to Mr. W. Thorne (Lab.), Mr. Clynes stated me of the West End'clubs and hotels had been fined $b \leq \xi_1$ to for using more than their meat and sugar nees, and that they were supplied in the same way ate households. Have any private householders been

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

Bonar Law stated that the House could not rise 6 Corn Production Bill had been passed, which he think could be before the end of next month. He o get as far as Clause as in the Representation People Bill, and to take the Education Bill before ournment. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill e taken after the Adjournment.

MESOPOTAMIA. the Adjournment of the House to consider the refusal Government to accept Lord Hardinge's resignation, Ion raised the question of two standards being em-ons of or civil servants and another for soldiers, as admitted by Mr. Balfour (U.) in his definer. Hon stated that the men who called atten-the state of thing which existed were and are assurance to the contrary. Mr. Dillon uphed the bioners, who had been appointed by the Govern-id and by the House of Commons, and yet were her had been given the goby. Lord Hardinger responsibility for the medical arrangements by mg the need for assistance and saying in his "My Government arranged for doctors and "and refusing the assistance of the British Reso-torer common knowledge in India."

Note common knowledge in mana. Dillon drew attention to Lord Hardinge's co-opera-th M. Stuermer, the Russian Prime Minister, in Roumania into the War, when he was at the Office. He said that the Prime Minister's speech mean that the House addicated their powers of n allogether and gave a blank cheque to the Govern-Mr. 'Anderson (Lab.), in seconding the Motion, ted the Foreign Sceretary having more power than use of Commons.

cated the Foreign Secretary having more power than losse of Commons. J. H. Thomas (Lab., Min.) emphasised the feeling do something wrong are promptly punished, while in high places go free, and Mr. Sherwell (L.) in symp gr this view, reminded the Government's action private maximum 21.3. Mr. Dillon (N.) asked for a Committee of rot the publication of the report of the Board of Education in reland. He stated that foor-fifths of the schools in Ireland. He stated that foor-fifths of the schools in Ireland. He stated that foor-fifths of the schools in Ireland. He stated that foor-fifths of the schools in Ireland. He stated that foor-fifths of the schools in Ireland have an average attendance of less than 70. **CORN PRODUCTION BILL** July 18th, 19th, and 23rd-Clauses 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the infamous Corn Production Bill were carried in Com-mittee. Clause 3 renders a person making false claims for payments from the Exchequer in respect of acreage uprosoment with or without hard labour for a term not ex-ceding six months, unless he proves that he did not know and could not with reasonable diligene have ascertained that the statement of representation was false." Mr. Gardner (U.) wished the payment only to be made if the climant had paid adequate wages to his employees, but his amendment was negatived.

Hogge (L.) remarked, "This is a Business Government: Mr. Snowden (Lab.) asked the Home Secretary to call for a Report on the trial of Henry Garman at the Diss Police Court on July 11th, when he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment without the option of a fine for damage to a memorial tablet to his son; and in view of the fact that the prosecutors were willing to settle the case but for the difficulty raised by the Chancellor of the Diocese in regard to the faculty, recommended Garman's immediate release from Prison? Sir George Cave (L., Min), replica that Garman had appealed to Quarter Sessions and was released on July 14th pending his appeal. IRISH REBELLION.

RISH REBELLION. Mr., Flavin (N.) asked whether the constable on whom the corner's jury brought in a verdict of wildlu 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.

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 indi-cate to what extent soldiers can participate in the work of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils:-Mr. Anderson asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether any non-commissioned officer or private is at liberty to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament if invited to do so; whether he is free to join any associa-tion for the furtherance of his political views, and whether he can state what restrictions are imposed on the soldiers as to the advocacy of opinion on social, industrial and political questions? Mr. Macpherson: The answer to the first portion of the question is, as far as I am able to ascertain, in the affirma-tive. The extent to which a soldier is free to join asso-ciations and advocate his opinion, as mentioned by my hon friend, is governed by paragraph 451 of the King's Regulations. Mr. Anderson: Is it not the view of the War Office that some of the old restrictions are now obsolete; in view of the character of the New Army, and will not the War Office be willing to take that into account in considering the question of the present status of the soldiers? Mr. Macpherson: I think I covered those points in the answer.

nswer. Mr. Ponsonby: May I ask, since we are prepared to ive votes to soldiers as soldiers, whether that does not arry with it a right of association? Mr. Macpherson: I have never denied the right of asso-iation. I said the subject is governed by paragraph 451 f the King's Regulations. Mr. Billing: Has a soldier the right to attend a political position.

eeting in uniform? Hon. Members: Yes

OLD AGE PENSIONS. In reply to questions, Mr. Baldwin (U. hoped that the Kraz as. 6d. to old age pensioners would be payable from riday, August toth. He would consider putting up a atement in post offices explaining who are entitled to e extra pension.

statement in post offices explaining who are entitled to the extra pension. IRISH EDUCATION. On the Irish Education estimates, Mr. Duke (U. Min.) dealt with teachers' salaries in Ireland which range, in Grade III, from EQ3 to Z84 for men, and from Z61 to Z72 for women. Mr. Duke proposed to raise men's wages to Z78 rising to Z102, and women's to Z64, rising to E88. In the other grades the maximum salaries are to be raised to Z108 for men principals and £168 for women principals; in addition, principal teachers receive capitation fees, and it is proposed to establish a supplemental salary for principals of Z30, rising by annual increments of Z5 to Z50, a very complicated system! There are 2,300 un-trained girl assistants are present receiving £24 a year with a supplementary grant of Z4 for those who have given two years' salisfactory service; this is to be raised to Z40, which will be raised by annual increments to Z1 a week at the end of five years. A miserable pittance! Junior inspectors' salaries are to be raised to Z400 maximum. Mr. O'Connell (N.) complained that the salaries of Irish teachers compare very badly with those of English and Scotch teachers, and it take an Trish teacher 20 years to reach the low maximum. He urged that a year at a uni-versity should be granted to men and women training as eachers.

reach the low maximum. He urged that a year at a uni-versity should be granted to men and women training as teachers. Mr. Coole (U.) declared that Irish elementary education was thoroughly bad, and advocated the establishment of non-sectarian schools managed by elected Boards as in England and Scotland, in order that Catholic and Pro-testant children might be taught side by side, the small schools merged into one, and decent teachers secured. He urged that a great sum should be earmarked for Irish technical education. Captain O'Neill (U.) called upon the Government to purge the Irish schools of Sinn Fein teachers, whom he alleged to be teaching sedition. He desired that the historical text-books used in Irish schools should be re-examined lest they encourage disloyalty. This dreve forth a debate on Sinn Feinism, Mr. Devlin (N.) defending the fight for liberty for Ireland. He also appealed for increased pensions for ex-teachers, the maximum at present being $\pounds 44$ and the minimum $\pounds 13$. Mr. Dillon (N.) asked for a Committee of Enquiry to be set up similar to the one for Scotland and for the publication of the report of the Board of Education in Ireland. He stated that four-fiths of the schools in Ireland have an average attendance of less than 70.

A MOTHER'S EFFORT. A MOTHER'S EFFORT. We desire to express our sympathy with Mrs. Brimley, who obtained so many signatures to the Peace Negotiations Memorial, and is a constant worker for Peace, in the loss of her soldier son, who died of wounds received in action. Brave Mrs. Brimley is working harder than ever that the sons of other mothers may be restored to them.

Clause 4 deals with the minimum wage of 258. a week or an able-bodied workman, the penalty for not paying it being a fine on summary conviction of not more than 260, and 21 is day tor each day on which the offence is continued after the conviction. There is no minimum itsel for women, girls, and boys, or for men not considered able-bodied; these rates are to be decided by Wages Boards, which, of course, will be dominated by the farmers. The Boards are also to determine how much in kind, a perpentuation of the 'truck' system which may greatly reduce the real value of the 258. Sir Yudor Walters (L.) thought that a strong Trade Union would safeguard the interests of the laboures far better than any Act of Parliament, and that is certainly true with Parliament constituted as at present 1.

essent 1 Mr. Hemmerde (L.) pointed out that the Agricultural abourers' Union of 12,000 members condemns the system allowances and asked for a cash wage, but the House ses not care what the labourers want; it represents the

anded interests! Mr. Rowntree (L.,) moved an amendment to sub-section 5), which provides that Agricultural Wages Boards shall learner for able-bodied men wages which, in their opinion, shall be at least sufficient to enable a man to provide or himself and his family sufficient food, Jothing and ousing accommodation to maintain physical efficiency, and r inself and its ramity sufficient root, clouing and using accommodation to maintain physical efficiency, and any case" are equivalent to wages for an ordinary day's ork at the rate of at least 25, a week. Mr. Prothero romised to consider the amendment with "very sympa-elic" attention before the Report Stage. He said that is idea is "to provide such means as will train a man for is hours of leisure as well as for his hours of work," but e said: "Whether we get there this year or ten years noce, what matter?" If it does not matter to Mr. rothero, it matters very greatly to the labourer! Oh, for n end to such cant!

a end to such cant 1 = 5Mr. Pete (U) moved that the minimum wage must pply to a 48 hour week. Mr. Prothero promised to insert roods requiring a definition of the hours of an ordinary ay or week to be worked with provision for overtime, but e made no pledge as to 48 hours. Moreover, he opposed dr. Snowden's amendment to limit the week to six days, unday being overtime, the hours of the week to be 48 in inter and 54 in summer. With the Government against the recovered had no charge.

Sunday being over the neurons of the week to be spatial winter and 54 in summire. With the Government against it, the proposal had no chance. Mr. Wardle (Lab.) moved that the minimum wage be gos. instead of 258. Mr. Buxton (L.), in supporting it, showed that a labourer with 258, had not much left when he had paid for 147 meals a week, three meals a day for himself, his wife and five children. Sir F. E. Smith's defence of the 258. minimum was that the Wages Boards sean usuapusure 32[]. 38em angling e xij og 13000d peuj defeated by 199 votes. This throws the labourer back on his own efforts to secure a bare living for his family. We advise the farm worker to go on strike. Strong action should be taken against this Bill. We urge W.S.F. branches to pass resolutions against the sub-sides which it makes to farmers, its differentiation be-twen men and women workers, and the scandalously low minimum of 258. a week.

FOREIGN NEWS

TORKLIGH NEWS The "Journal du Peuple" reports that at the Moscow municipal elections universal suffrage, in which women and soldiers were included, was applied for the first time. These elections were of great importance, as they were fought rather on national than on municipal issues. They are regarded as a preliminary estimate of the respective political forces. Sixty per cent, of the votes were east for Revolutionary Socialists, 17 per cent, for the Cadets or Liberals, and 12 per cent, for the Maximalists, the re-mainder for various political factions. The "Journal du Peuple" reports that Socialist agita-

The "Journal du Peuple" reports that Socialist agita-tion in Finland is growing, and creates alarm in Petro-grad. * * * *

grad. The "Journal du Peuple" reports that the Allied Govern-ments will shortly hold a conference in Paris to consider military and political questions concerning the Balkan States. The desire of the Balkan peoples is to form an independent Confederation of Balkan Republics: will the Allies agree to this? HUNCER RIOTS IN HOLLAND. The "Berner Tagwacht" (Swiss Socialist) reports hunger riots in Holland, quantities of food having been exported for belligerent countries whilst the workers, sepecially in industrial centres, are starving. Strikes are reported from Roterdam, where a general strike is ex-pected.

pected. The "Berner Tagwacht" reports that the Municipal Council in Zurich has adopted the eight-hour working day for tramway employees from January, 1918; for all other municipal employees from January, 1921.

According to the "Berner Tagwacht," the Italian deputy Turati declares that there is the possibility of a revolution in Italy.

deputy Turati declares that there is the possibility of a revolution in Italy. "Journal du Peuple"—Angelica Balabanof, writing on dominate Russian oblicical life great financial disaster in the midst of an absolute disorganisation of the country and the treachery of the capitalitis, who see their own privileges menaced by the Revolution, and call more and more openly for reaction. At fore Russian capitalists welcomed the fall of Tsarism, but the workers are not satisfied with the mere overthrow of the autocracy, and claim their rights. Only a minority of the workers are conscious enough to demand a Socialist régime instead of capitalism. The great majority are excited, and demand increased wages, expropriation of the land, etc. The capitalists reply that the demands of the workers cannot be granted, and close down the factories. The State has no money. The capitalist Press attributes al disorders to be Revolutionists, especially to Lenin; in reality, all disorder is only the result of the past centuries of the treatise that the ruin of the counced as in Russia. This orber comption was always denounced by the Revolutionists, whom the capitalists zited to Site. **A MOTHER'S EFFORT.**

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

816 THE

WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

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Dock General Walker TUESDAY, JULY 31st. The Clock Tower, Burdett Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, THURSDAY, AUGUST and. Cannon Street Road, 7:30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Mrs. Canton Str. Walker. Walker. FRIDAY, AUGUST 3rd. "Salmon and Ball," 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs.

"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, 30th, at 4 p.m., on the Food Supplies. Processions leave Beckn dates and Stratford Broadway at 12.30, East India Dock Gates 12.45, Gardiner's Corner 1.30, The Embankment, 2.30 p.m.

WHAT'S ON?

W.S.F. FIXTURES

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.
Osborne 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.

FRIDAY, JULY 27th Hague Street

p.m. 53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY,-August and, 8.15 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier. WHITECHAPEL MEETING. Public meeting will be held in the Lecture Hall, Toynkee 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). UNOSCIPUT UNIT KINGSLEY HALL, BOW .- Sunday next, at 8.15 p.m. Dr. Hodgkin will speak. Discussion, 9.30.

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Campaign for Education! Summer

Literature Distribution! Individual Talks with Everyone! Meetings!

SATURDAY, JULY 28th, WATERLOO ROAD DISTRICT—Meet: 298 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 3 p.m.; Meetings: WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Secretary for the day: Miss Casey, 298 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, N., 3 p.m.; 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

Secretary for the day :

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, WEST CENTRAL AND HYDE PARK DISTRICT—Meet: 29B LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 3 p.m.; Meeting: HYDE PARK, 6 p.m. 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 o 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**

GREAT IRAFALIGAR SQUARE DEMONSTRATION SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th, 4 p.m. Organised by W.S.F. and Workers National Adult Suffage Movement. Speakers: Mr. C. G. AMMON (I.L.P.), Mr. G. BELT ("Herald"), Mr. BOUVIER (W.S.F.), Mr. BOYCE (W.S.F.), Mr. BUTLER, Mr. E. W. CANT (B.S.P.), Coun. W. CARTER, Mr. W. "ARTER (N.U.R.), Ald. D. J. DAVIS, J.P., (Wet Ham Trades Council), Mr. DRAKE (W.S.F.), Mr. J. FINEBERG (B.S.P.), Coun. BEN GARDNER, Mr., GATTY, Mr. R. M. GENTRY (Co-operative Bakers' Union), Mr. C. W. GIBSON (Worker' Union), Mr. W. HOLMES (Labour Party), Mism MANICOM (Worker' Union), Mr. V. L. MEENTIE (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 Lobusot S. St. Paneras Arches, 2:ao pm. Organiser: Mr. W. CHLINSD

PROCESSIONS FROM NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST LONDON Norri Losvois St. Paneras Arches, 2:30 pm. Organiser: Mr. W. Cuttron, 1:35 pm; Dock Gate, Poplar, 2 pm; Gradner's Corner, 3 pm. Organiser; Miss Noam Swittm, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Sourn Losnos: The Dun Cow, Old Kent Road, 2:50 pm. Organiser: Mr. Rowuns, 15 Rolls Road, Bermondsey, Wasy Losnos: Prince of Wales, Harrow Road, 2 pm.; Paddington Green, 2:50 pm.; Totelaham Court Road and Euston Road, 3:50 pm. Organiser: Hours, 1:04 Buthurst Gardens, Willeden. Chairmair: Mr. W. Carers, 31 Everton Streek, Konth Town. Hon: Sceedary . Miss E. Svixia Paskutusr, 4:00 Hord Road, Bow, E. Hon: Frances Dr. A. Sattra, J.P., 5 Storks Road, Fermondsey, S.E. Hon: Frances Dr. A. Sattra, J.P., 5 Storks Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Hon: Frances Dr. A. Sattra, J.P., 5 Storks Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

REFERENDUM IN BOW Adult Suffrage !

Proportional Representation! The Referendum!

®®®® Secretary : Miss LYNCH, 400 Old Ford Road. **BBB**BB

MORE CANVASSERS WANTED! Help this important Educational Effort.

USEFUL AND INTERESTING WORK FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Join the Workers' Suffrage Federation !

3 p.m.;