

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

Socialism, Internationalism, Votes for All.

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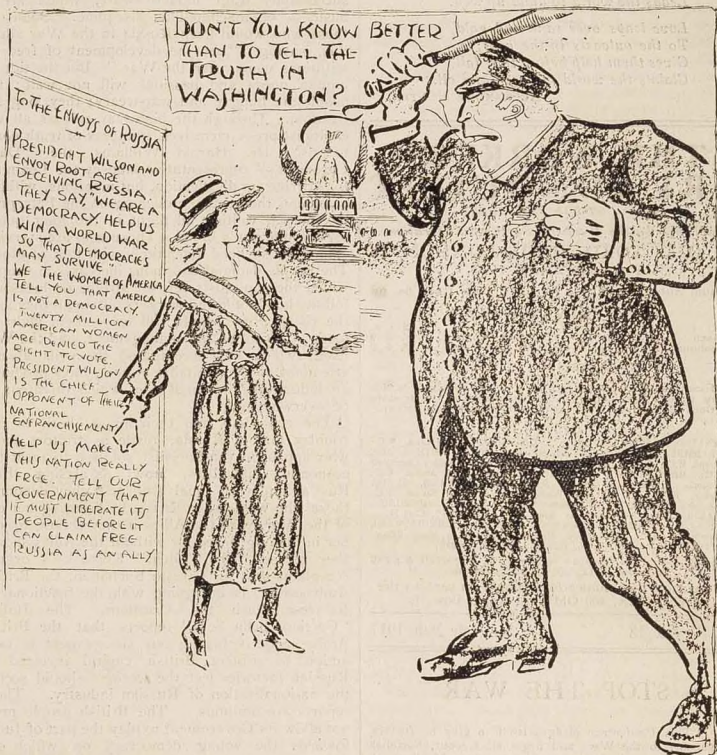
AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS IMPRISONED

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

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

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

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



DEMOCRACY!

Ryan Walker in the "New York Call."

IN THE TRAIL OF THE WAR

SOLDIER LEARNS THE TRUTH

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

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

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

BRITAIN'S SHAME

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

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

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

THE MOTHERS

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

- Mrs. S.—Son enlisted 23rd March.
- Mrs. D.—Son enlisted eight weeks ago.
- Mrs. D.—Son enlisted March.
- Mrs. K.—Son enlisted 24th April.
- Mrs. E.—Son enlisted April.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of Special Interest This Week!

SECOND LIEUTENANT SASSOON DECLARES THIS A WAR OF AGGRESSION.

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

ALEXANDER HUNTER.

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

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STOP THE WAR

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

The above resolution, based on the decisions of the International Socialist Conference at Kienthal, if leave be given, will be moved by the Workers' Suffrage Federation at the Conferences which are being held to form a British Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates. We believe that the success or failure of the proposed Council may easily hinge on the policy herein laid down. Unless it be clearly recognised that this is a capitalist War, which the workers should oppose, and unless the new Councils are built upon that basis, the policy of the Councils must necessarily 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 to be wholly capitalist-imperialist and devoid of ethical purpose, the majority of the delegates yet lack the courage to break away from the War, and still allow the Russian people to be urged on after the vain chimera of victory, though every day of War brings an added danger to the Revolution. Food scarcity, the inevitable accompaniment of war, profiteering, under capitalism an equally certain corollary, and the killing and maiming alike of combatants and non-combatants, are sure, in the long run, to make any war Government unpopular.

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

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

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

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

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

The Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, handicapped by co-operation in fighting the War with the capitalist Governments of the Allies, is drawn into strange inconsistencies. It maintains, even creates, a coalition Government, though possessing the power to form a Socialist Administration, whilst the Leninites are alleged to be using violence or threats of violence to force the Council to become the sole Executive Government of Russia. It forces the resignation of the Minister of Justice, M. Perevezeff, for having accused Lenin of being an agent of the German General Staff on evidence which the Council declares to be insufficient. (With memories of the old régime, the Council perhaps believes it manufactured.) At the same time, the Council declares that the soldiers, who in large numbers are leaving the trenches and returning to their homes, are to be regarded as traitors, to whom no mercy will be shown. Kerensky has ordered the shooting of deserters, and has revealed in the terms of his message the widespread character of the soldiers' revolt against the War. He says: "Most of the military units are in a state of complete disorganisation, their spirit for an offensive has utterly disappeared, and they no longer listen to the orders of their leaders. . . an order to proceed with all haste . . . has been discussed for several hours at meetings . . . some elements voluntarily evacuate their positions without even waiting for the approach of the enemy. . ."

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

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

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

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

Mr. Wardle's Amendment to raise the proposed minimum wage of the agricultural labourer from 25s. to 30s. a week, is the first attempt of the official Labour Party to protect the workers from the reactionary coalition to which the Party has bound itself, but even in this most humbly modest effort he was opposed by men of his own party—

Mr. Barnes, Mr. Brace, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Parker, elected as an I.L.P. representative; and Mr. G. H. Roberts, who represents agricultural Norwich and was himself once a farmer's boy. Five members of the Party voted against the amendment, and only 16 for it, many stayed away. Mr. Henderson need not wonder that the Russian people are, as he says, "suspicious of the French and British workers for no other reason than that they support the same policy as the 'bourgeoisie.'"

In Russia the Socialist Ministers are struggling to obtain the land for the workers; in this country Labour leaders are found to vote against an advance for land workers which would apply only to the able-bodied and would amount to no more than a pre-War 18s. The soldier's wife with five children gets 28s. 6d., and finds it hard to make ends meet, even without her man to keep. Mr. Prothero, arguing against the beggarly 30s. minimum, protested that the labourer's average wage was only 17s. 10d. before the War, and that if the price of wheat and oats should fall to the pre-War level of 32s. 6d. and 19s. 4d. respectively, the Government would only be called on to pay the farmers £68,000,000, whereas to increase the minimum wage to 30s. would cost the farmers £100,000,000, instead of £59,455,000 if the minimum wage were fixed at 25s. The farmers "who have reconciled themselves to the Bill, but who do not like the minimum wage at all," cannot be asked to accept those conditions, says Mr. Prothero, and by their votes the Labour Ministers have adopted his point of view. Yet not merely is the 25s. minimum inadequate to the point of starvation, but the whole Bill is a fraud upon the people by which they will be forced to pay dearly for their bread till 1920, without any guarantee of the increased production which is the pretended reason of this infamous piece of legislation. The organs of the capitalist parties with which Labour leaders have allied themselves, openly rejoice over the rejection of the 30s. amendment. The "Daily Express," unfortunately a paper much read by working people, congratulates the Prime Minister on "facing the issue" and securing a "thumping majority" against the 30s. amendment for which the agricultural labourers have been agitating for many months. "The Times" refers to this amendment, and to the attack on the Corn Bill in general, as "questionable in their motives" and as being inspired, "so far as they are sincere," by attempts to combine "philanthropic social ideals with economic theories." The "Daily Chronicle" says that "cool onlookers" could have expected no other result than the defeat of the amendment, and that the Government was "quite right to insist at all hazards on the early passage of the Bill."

In the early days of the Labour Party we Socialists were all agreed that the workers must look for aid to neither capitalist party. In these days of muddled thinking the point must be driven home anew, though it is stranger than ever that the workers should fail to realise it. Mr. Henderson's visit to Russia has opened his eyes to the fact that the Socialist International movement can no longer be ignored with impunity. He has apparently set himself to secure the capture of the re-born International by his colleagues, the old-fashioned Labour leaders of the Allied countries, who have sacrificed the interests of

(Continued on page 814.)

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

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

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

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

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

CABINET CHANGES.

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

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

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

"Germany did not wish for war and did not strive for expansion of her power by violence. Therefore, she will not prosecute the War single day longer after an honourable Peace is obtainable merely to make conquests by violence. . . First of all, the territory of the Fatherland is inviolable. . . If we make Peace, we must in the first place make sure that the frontiers of the German Empire are made secure for all time. We must by means of an understanding and give and take, guarantee the conditions of existence of the German Empire upon the Continent and overseas. Peace must build the foundation of lasting reconciliation between the nations. . . It must . . . prevent the nations from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades. . . we cannot again offer Peace. We have loyally stretched out our hand once and met with no response. . . if our enemies abandon their bid for conquest. . . and wish to enter into negotiations, we shall listen honestly."

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

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

WAR COSTS.

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

LABOUR UNREST.

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

making use of patriotic talk in the attempt to induce them to forego their struggle for fair conditions would be able to explain to the Prime Minister what the Commissioners have failed to tell him—namely, that industrial unrest will continue until all industry is owned by the community and managed by the workers in the industry.

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

We are glad to learn that Councillor Ben Turner has been elected Chairman of the Textile Industries Central Advisory Committee (Operatives), 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.

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., replied that it was not a case of passing resolutions, 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 the suggestions put forward and to carry them out. The deputation returned to the people awaiting them at the Grove, Stratford, and reported what had taken place, urging them to give the Council a chance of carrying out their wishes, and if it failed to do so, to take action on their own account.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A PEDLAR?

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

A WORKERS' DREAM: By John Lizerovitch

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 cry out in my agony, but my voice was dumb and answered not. It seemed that I was destined to visit the very bowels of the earth, but suddenly my precipitous flight was arrested, and lo! I stood upon the soil of my native land.

Wonderful 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 bureaucratic 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 were in sore need of cannon fodder wherewith to carry on their campaign of destruction and massacre, and had recourse to cajolery of the Russian people—but the Russians did heed them not, whereupon the capitalists cried out in their impotence, and swore great oaths. And unto themselves did they summon a council.

And it was decreed that the hirelings, by name, Henderson, Thomas, and Vanderveide, 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 emissaries 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 ambitious 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! Harken 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-dealing machines, and the Germans did reply likewise—as if 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 comrades and traitors, whereupon they made him prisoner and sent him into exile. And unto the remaining men in power who were not true to the people did they do likewise. And to the foreign emissaries did they speak, and said: "Corrupt ye not our people with your evil machinations. Get ye back to your masters! Depart in peace!"

And it came 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 wars were at peace! and the peoples did do good unto each other. And the clarions of the Socialists did proclaim with exhilaration International Brotherhood and Goodwill. Great was the rejoicing throughout the universe.

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE
FEDERATION

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

Entrance Fee—1d.

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

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

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

SUNDAY, JULY 29th.
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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHITECHAPEL MEETING.

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

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

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Summer Campaign for Education!

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

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, ST. PANCRAS DISTRICT—Meet: 3 p.m.; Meeting: 7 p.m. 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. Secretary for the day: Miss CASEY, 29B Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Speakers: Mrs. WARD, Mrs. BOUVIER, and others.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.

Secretary: Mrs. FINEBERG

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RIGHTS

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

MORE WORKERS WANTED in writing & organising.

Help by Your Work!
Give What You Can!

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

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th, 4 p.m.

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

Speakers: Mr. C. G. AMMON (I.L.P.), Mr. G. BELT ("Herald"), Mrs. BOUVIER (W.S.F.), Mrs. BOYCE (W.S.F.), Mrs. BUTLER, Mr. E. W. CANT (B.S.P.), Coun. W. CARTER, Mr. W. CARTER (N.U.R.), Ald. D. J. DAVIS, J.P., (West Ham Trades Council), Mrs. DRAKE (W.S.F.), Mr. J. FINEBERG (B.S.P.), Coun. BEN GARDNER, Mrs. GATTY, Mr. R. M. GENTRY (Co-operative Bakers' Union), Mr. C. W. GIBSON (Workers' Union), Mr. W. HOLMES (Labour Party), Miss MANICOM (Workers' Union), Mr. V. L. McENTIE (B.S.P.), Mrs. MONTEFIORE, Miss E. SYLVIA PANKHURST, Rev. W. PIGGOTT (U.D.C.), Rev. C. A. WILLS, and others.

PROCESSIONS FROM NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST LONDON
North London: St. Pancras Arches, 2.10 p.m. Organiser: Mr. W. CHILTON, 14 Aecham Street, Kentish Town. East London: Beckton Road, Canning Town, 1.15 p.m.; Dock Gates, Poplar, 2 p.m.; Gardner's Corner, 3 p.m. Organiser: Miss NORAH SMYTH, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. South London: The Dun Cow, Old Kent Road, 2.10 p.m. Organiser: Mr. ROWLING, 182 Rolls Road, Bermondsey. West London: Prince of Wales, Harrow Road, 2 p.m.; Paddington Green, 2.50 p.m.; Tottenham Court Road and Easton Road, 3.30 p.m. Organiser: Mr. E. J. HOLDEN, 104 Barburt Gardens, Willesden.

Chairman: Mr. W. CARTER, 38 Leverton Street, Kentish Town.
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