

"Britannia," October 15, 1915.

FOR KING · FOR COUNTRY · FOR FREEDOM

Britannia

With which is incorporated
"THE SUFFRAGETTE"

Official Organ of the Women's Social
and Political Union

Edited by CHRISTABEL PANKHURST

No. 1. Vol. V.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free)
1d.



Still more majestic shalt thou rise,
More dreadful from each foreign stroke;
As the loud blast that tears the skies
Serves but to root thy native oak.

Thee haughty tyrants ne'er shall tame;
All their attempts to haul thee down
Will but arouse thy generous flame,
And work their woe, but thy renown.

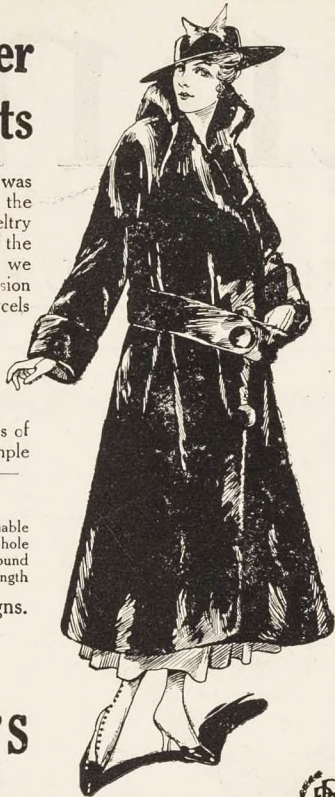
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CONTENTS

CARTOON	1
REVIEW OF THE WEEK	3-4
AN AMERICAN COMMENT	4
TO SAVE THE COUNTRY	5
THE NATION IN DANGER! BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST	6-7
PECULIARITIES OF GERMAN PATRIOTISM!	7
MORE ABOUT THE NATURALISATION FARCE. BY LORD HEADLEY	8
THE COMMON WEAL. BY MRS. PANKHURST	9
THE SUPREME ISSUE. BY DR. GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD	10
THE SEA "FREEDOM" PERIL	11
COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA	12
"BRITANNIA" ORDER FORM	12

Review of the Week.

The Country in Danger.

CLOUDS are black and heavy over the Balkans. Since the days of the Armada, our country has not known an hour so dark as this. But give us now such Britons as in the days of the Armada piloted the ship of State, and we'll win through!

Serbia! Serbia!

The sublime courage of our Serbian Ally! How are we to do justice to it in words! But above all let us be worthy of it in deeds. It is not France, already making efforts and sacrifices so great—it is Great Britain who is mainly responsible for sending men and munitions to help Serbia who is fighting against fearful odds for us as well as herself.

Pro-Germans and Bulgaria.

Birds of a feather after all invariably flock together and on that principle alone Bulgarian co-operation with the Germanic Alliance might have been foretold—that King Ferdinand should associate himself with the Kaiser was, one might say, in the inevitable course of nature. Another significant thing has been the devotion of the Pro-Germans in this country to Bulgaria. They have shown a remarkable sympathy with Bulgaria's special complaint, ignoring the fact that this arose out of Bulgaria's own treacherous action and ignoring also the disappointments which in the days before the present war were inflicted upon Serbia at the dictation of the Austro-Germans and with the assent of our own Government anxious for peace. The tears shed by our Pro-Germans in their sympathy for Bulgaria, have been all the more strongly indicative of the understanding between Germany and Bulgaria, considering the indifference which these same Pro-Germans have shown regarding the fate of Serbia! In fact, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that their love for

Bulgaria has been due to their instinctive feeling, if not to their actual knowledge that Bulgaria had become a German tool. On the other hand their indifference to the national life and liberty of Serbia is undoubtedly due to the fact that that country is not amenable to German influence, but on the contrary, is determined at every cost to uphold its national independence even though that constitutes an obstacle to the Pan-Germanist ambition.

Trade Union Policy—A Mistake to be Avoided.

There is talk of action to be taken when the war is over with a view to maintaining or raising wages of trade unionists. Now the men trade unionists of the country form a very powerful section of the electors. The working man voter has by this time surely attained his political majority, having in some parts of the country been enfranchised for nearly fifty years and in other parts of the country for over thirty years. The trade unionists' voting power carries with it a great responsibility. Now, what is the criticism which the Trade Union electors level against the electors of the employing classes? It is that they vote and act in their own interests without regard to and sometimes in antagonism to the interests of the less prosperous members of the community. But this fault is the very one which the men trade unionists must be careful not to commit themselves. Thus it is by no means a solution of social problems simply to increase the prosperity of certain favoured classes of working men, who because of special skill or because of the social importance of their particular occupation are able to make themselves the aristocracy of labour. If trade unionists expect employers and the rest to be guided by the interests of others, then they themselves must act on the same principle.

Wanted, a National not a Sectional Policy.

We hope that in the days to come the great Trade Unions will adopt, not a sectional policy, but a national policy and will remember that their first duty is not to themselves but to the poorest and least protected members of the community. These include so far as men are concerned, unskilled labourers and workers engaged in the smaller industries, whose industrial position is not so strategically strong as that of the miners or the engineers. The least protected members of the community are especially women workers whose first need as the enfranchised miner or engineer knows by experience, is the vote, and also suitable legislative safeguards to take the place of the safeguards which Trade Union organisation is able to afford to those employed in certain favoured trades. If it is really the policy of labour to replace privilege by justice, then the trade unionists must fight for the interests of the whole community, putting the interests of the poorest before their own. The trade unionist, no less than the employer, the banker or the landlord, ought to be a citizen first. For the Trade Union movement to be content to create a new aristocracy means that the pressure upon those at the bottom of the social scale becomes more cruel than before. We look to the men trade unionists and especially those who are the most politically and industrially powerful, to announce a policy of a social justice and reconstruction framed in a truly national and communal spirit.

Pacifism—German Style!

The German women who attended the peace meeting at the Hague last spring adopted a manifesto in the course of which they stated that "the occupation of Belgium by the Germans was a justifiable act, as preventing Germany itself from becoming the scene of the most terrible of wars." And these are the women with whom certain pacifists from other lands were prepared to meet and discuss the principles of peace and the application of those principles to the world situation!

The Mobilisation of Wealth—A Necessity of Victory.

In a recent issue we gave a translation of passages from the article by M. Jean Finot, in which he advocated the mobilisation by the State of foreign securities held by private investors in the countries of the Allies, such mobilisation being necessary in the interest of the Allies' credit. A member of the British House of Commons, Mr. Worthington Evans, advocates the same policy. With a view to solving the problem created by our great and growing indebtedness to the United States, he urges that this is the time to mobilise our credit, saying:—

We are not in distress, our credit is good and if steps are taken now they will be regarded as a precaution merely, but if we are to wait until we are driven into a corner, then any step of that sort would be treated as a signal of distress and instead of doing good would actually do us harm in foreign estimation.

Mr. Worthington Evans estimates that the people of this country own probably some four thousand million pounds' worth of foreign securities. He says:—

They are not all marketable of course, but there is little doubt that at least £1,000,000,000 would be useful if properly utilised. I take it as a low figure: a figure probably much lower than the real truth.

I suggest that the State should acquire such of these foreign securities now privately owned, as it thinks useful for the purposes of the State. These foreign securities are too valuable an asset to be left in private hands and to the chance of individual action.

If the Government possesses these securities, it can take advantage, in any drop of exchange, to sell them, not only to get new credit but also to check and steady the course of exchange.

And if more loans are required the possession of securities will be of the greatest assistance to the Government.

Of course this proposal means applying compulsion in a form to the capitalists and necessity is the only justification for compulsion. If necessity demands compulsion for the defence of the Empire, I suppose it would be applied to men; and if necessity demanded it, it should also be applied to capital.

What would have to be done would be for the Government to issue a war bond or war bonds in exchange for the mobilised securities and in that way it would become possessed of at least £1,000,000,000 of foreign securities, which in its hands would be capable of supporting its credit at any time when the necessity for the payment of future foreign purchases becomes urgent or for the purpose of further foreign loans in order to pay for them.

A Neutral's Testimony.

In a letter to Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs, an American sculptor, a sculptor of Flushing, Long Island, Mr. Roger Fry, also an American, writes from La Source on the Marne as follows:—

Imagine the country here an absolute heap of ruins but much more crowded than Pompeii. The whole countryside is a scene of desolation. Please don't let good pacifists talk about the lamentable horrors of war! The destruction here has been highly organised, deliberate and as far as I can see entirely wanton, serving no kind of military purpose. The Germans become entirely inexplicable to me except as a case of collective madness. I have never seen anything like this. It beats all one could imagine.

Scotland Yard's Opinion.

Scotland Yard opposes the granting of licences to women as tram conductors, but there are many women tram conductors in Berlin, men being thus set free to fight us and our Allies on the battlefield or in the munition factory. The women tram conductors are an everyday sight in Paris, and we can testify that they perform their duties with admirable efficiency.

The action of Scotland Yard implies that the British public are responsible for the fact that the plan that works in Paris will not work in London—a most unjust accusation. And we might ask what special qualification is possessed by Scotland Yard to pronounce upon the capacity of women for this or any other work. A women's organisation can surely advise better. Further, we would say that Scotland Yard by advising against the employment of women as tram conductors hinders recruiting for the Army.

Why not call in the Dentist.

Among the criticisms offered in the House of Commons is the following:—

I was in a little village in Gloucestershire last Sunday, and I saw there on a notice-board an appeal for yeomen, and at the foot of the appeal in large letters were the words, "Bad Teeth No Bar." Anyone who knows anything about soldiering, knows what a bar bad teeth are. In South Africa 13,000 men had to be sent back as useless because of bad teeth. I would ask what it means in waste of money, in waste of transport in sending these men to the Front and bringing them back. The heart-breaking work of officers training men for weeks; the heart-breaking work of officers at the Front who find men dribbling away from sickness. Is that an economical way of spending the vast sums we are called upon to spend?

The implication is that men willing to serve and die for their country ought to be rejected because of the possession of bad teeth. But surely the wisest and indeed the most economical procedure is to mobilise the dentists of the country, obtaining from some whole-time service and from others part-time service, so that every recruit with bad teeth shall be given, not an order of rejection, but a pass entitling him, wherein want of means necessitates this, to free dental attention. Every recruiting station should be allied to an Army dental station.

Women Workers—Their Endurance and Patriotism.

A most impressive answer to the argument that women are not equal to the strain of skilled industrial work is provided by two Government Inspectors. Miss Anderson, Principal Lady Factory Inspector, says, alluding to the largely increased number of women now employed, that the Inspectors had been impressed by the power of fatigue resistance which the women displayed. She thought this emphasised the importance of the psychological element because it seemed clear that the women were inspired and sustained by an impulse to help the nation. Dr. C. M. Legge, Medical Inspector of Factories, says that he has been making investigations into the effects of the extra hours in some Lancashire factories and he wishes to pay a tribute to the wonderful spirit shown by the workers, especially the women. The feeling which animated them was, as they had expressed it to him, a desire to "stick

it" for the sake of the soldiers at the Front.

Women throughout the country will be proud of these tributes to the patriotism of their sex.

Campaign in South Wales.

The campaign which is being conducted by Mrs. Pankhurst, General Drummond and Mrs. Dacre Fox in South Wales is proving most successful. Meetings attended by crowded and enthusiastic audiences have been held at Cardiff, Pontypool and Tonypandy, the crowds being so great that overflow meetings had to be arranged in each place. A local Munitions Register has been opened at Pontypool to enable women living in the district to register their names and many have walked five and even ten miles in order to do so.

At all meetings an appeal is made to strengthen the Home Defence Forces and it is pointed out that miners who cannot join the Army because their work is necessary at home, can train for Home Defence. The training of men over military age and of boys and girls in their teens is also urged.

Large and enthusiastic meetings have also been held at Tredegar, Merthyr and many other towns and others in important centres have been arranged.

HAIL! BRITANNIA

"She holds up the Lamp of Truth"

ME. CLARA BUTT in her speech at the recent W.S.P.U. meeting said:

"The important announcement has already been made that like a bride changing her name, THE SUFFRAGETTE has become BRITANNIA. It has often struck me how funny it is and strange in this country where man's rule and word are law, that England is always represented by a woman—the lovely Britannia. You can't get over that, can you? But there is still the man in the moon. It is only here in England that you see the man in the moon. Have you ever noticed it abroad? In my travels I have pointed it out to my husband, who was very incredulous. In Australia you have the kangaroo; in India it is the hills you see; in Germany—well I think it is the Kaiser or something like it; in America it is a woman's head I see. England is the only place where this complacent man's face appears. What are we to do about this? We must put a woman there too. It is just as bad I think to have only the woman reflected.

"Now I want to wish BRITANNIA a long life and a big circulation. I am going to send it to lots of people who have hitherto objected to the title. Although she has changed her name her heart and soul and individuality are the same. We want her message to be read all over the world, because I really think that she holds up the lamp of truth and that is what we need nowadays.

"Now I hope you will all order a lot of copies. I think it only costs 4s. a year and 6s. 6d. to send it to any part of the world and so there is a nice little present for your friends and I am quite sure they will like the title." (Applause.)

AN AMERICAN COMMENT

German influence in the Balkans

THE *New York Herald* in a leading article says:

It used to be a diplomatic dogma that each nation, as it emerged from the weltering chaos of humanity in the East and acquired an individual status, must be presented with a ruler selected not from the strong men in the nation itself, but from the crowd of hungry princelings who congregate on the steps of the European thrones. Such a choice, we were solemnly assured, was essential to protect the interests of the new-fledged nation by giving it an impartial head, thus preserving it from internal dissensions due to the ambitions of warring clans.

The theory is plausible. How does it work out? Judging from the present crisis in the Balkans, it has gone bankrupt. Everywhere, except in two cases, we see the king in one camp and the people and people's interests in the opposite camp. The sole rulers in the Balkans who are at one with their subjects, who have clearly discerned where lie the interests of their people and have staunchly defended them, are the sole native rulers. King Peter of Servia and King Nicholas of Montenegro, without hesitation and without faltering, have followed in this European conflict the path of honour, which, for nations as for individuals, is the sole path of safety.

On the other side, how does the balance stand? In Roumania a Hohenzollern has resisted, is resisting, the action necessary to win the fulfilment of every Roumanian's dearest aspiration—the liberation of the Roumanians who are still bond-slaves to Austria. In Bulgaria a Coburg has gone further. He has decided to stab in the back his old ally, Servia, the ally whose bravery alone enabled him to take Adrianople from the Turks—the Coburg's new Allies—and he has betrayed Russia, to whose sacrifices, in blood and treasure, Bulgaria, as an independent State, owes its very existence and to whom Ferdinand owes his crown. And here, again, the ruler's policy is not the people's ideal.

And in Greece? There a Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, mated to a Hohenzollern, sister of the German Emperor, has just provoked the resignation of Venizelos, to whose statesmanship alone Constantine owes the victories of 1912, which effaced his humiliations of 1897. In bringing about the downfall of Venizelos, who freed Crete, who won back to Hellenism Salonica, Kavala, a part of Macedonia and who cherishes still loftier aims for his country, the King is running counter to the Greek Parliament, which, by a big majority, endorses the policy of Venizelos and to the Greek nation, which is entirely on the side of Venizelos. How could it be otherwise, seeing that the cause Venizelos defends is the cause of Hellenism—that is, of civilisation?

TO SAVE THE COUNTRY

URGENTLY NEEDED

1. **THE RESIGNATION OF SIR EDWARD GREY**, whose war methods and sea policy for the future have proved to be a danger to the nation and to the Cause of the Allies.

THE RESIGNATION ALSO OF LORD ROBERT CECIL, who is identified with the same dangerous policy.

The disappearance from the public service of SIR EYRE CROWE, the principal permanent servant at the Foreign Office, who is connected with Germany both by birth and marriage.

2. **CLOSER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE ALLIES and improved co-ordination of their policy, especially in the diplomatic sphere!** (The Germans are rejoicing at the Allies' weakness in this respect, and see therein the chance of German victory.) This reform to be brought about by

3. **THE ESTABLISHMENT DURING THE WAR OF A DIPLOMATIC CENTRE FOR THE WHOLE ALLIANCE** which should be nearer to the storm centre of the war than London is; the advantages to be gained by such reform being

(a) That the persons responsible for the foreign policy of each of the Allied nations shall be able to make daily and hourly personal exchanges of opinion, be so closely in touch that the Allies may speak and act as one, and

(b) That the consideration of diplomatic affairs vital to Great Britain and the whole Alliance will be conducted, not in the atmosphere of London, which, owing to the efforts of the British Navy, is **artificially peaceful**, while War is raging but in an atmosphere of **reality**.

4. **This also is urgently necessary: that decisions concerning Naval no less than Military and Diplomatic policy shall be made and announced by the Allies jointly, instead of being made and announced by Great Britain alone!**

As a result both Great Britain and her Allies will gain!

Great Britain will gain by being relieved of the **sole burden** and the **unshared odium** of the inconvenience to which neutrals are inevitably exposed in the course of the Allies' War upon German Commerce.

The Allies will gain by no longer having their naval and military and national interests dealt with by one Ally alone, as to a large extent they have been under the dangerously weak naval policy which has been pursued under the regime of Sir Edward Grey and his assistants.

The country is in danger, our Allies are in danger, the liberty of Europe is at stake. Therefore individuals must give way before the interests of nations. The policy of Sir Edward Grey, assisted by Lord Robert Cecil and influenced by Sir Eyre Crowe, has been found wanting.

As a people we owe it to ourselves, and to those who will come after us, to have the moral courage to decree that **this policy and its three authors shall give place to others.**

We shall and must come through our present perils but the weakness of policy and act that has caused these perils would cause new and greater ones in future, were the men who are responsible to retain their present office.

Men are sacrificing life, women are giving husband and children in this war, office-holders must at least be ready to vacate their positions. **Above all the nation must be brave enough to call upon them to do it!**

MORE ABOUT THE NATURALISATION FARCE

BY LORD HEADLEY

MOST of us are aware that there are several individuals with very German names who are holding positions of trust in this country. Some of these have possibly given up all thoughts of Germany whilst others may secretly favour the land of their fathers.

Anyhow we cannot be at all certain that any of these gentlemen entertain those feelings of hostility towards the Teutons which we Britons should wish them to have at this particular time and it will not be denied that the German relationships all form possible channels of communication with the enemy.

Ever since the war commenced the mere mention of facts such as the above has called down severe rebukes from high Government officers. Why? Thus, when forcible comments on the former Lord Chancellor's openly expressed leanings towards Germany were rather freely advanced, those responsible for the mere statement of facts were accused of "violent attacks" and "scurrilous abuse" and "cowardice" in hitting where no blow could be returned. It is not in any sense abusive to point out that Lord Haldane has by his own utterances and actions shown himself very partial to things German—from the Kaiser down to the spiritual home in which that Kaiser dwells.

There is nothing "vindictive" or "scurrilous" in mentioning the fact that Major Reichwald, of the British Army, is a son of Krupp's agent in London and that the relationship might lead to a dangerous situation.

No one can fairly be accused of making a cowardly "attack" on a permanent official of the Civil Service for merely drawing attention to the German descent and German connections of that official.

I would go rather further and say that, now we are at war with Germany, it is the duty of every patriotic Briton to call the attention of the Government to any circumstance whatever which seems likely or could possibly lead to even the slightest disadvantage to our cause. We have a right, a most undoubted right, to point out that we wish all those in the Civil and Military Services who are now fighting for us on land or on sea, under the water or in the air, to be the real enemies of our enemy.

I myself know people who are partly German—i.e. father or mother German—and they never express themselves as being entirely and uncompromisingly hostile to our foes and I should be very sorry indeed to trust to their judgment in any question involving arrangements, agreements, compromises or treaties between the two countries.

Not very long ago I was talking to a true British friend of mine who had in his youth married a German lady who had died some years afterwards. When the present war broke out the uncle of this lady came and

asked my friend's assistance in some matter connected with his internment. My friend told me that he had said, "No, I won't help you in any way. I know you are uncle to my late dear wife and that you and I have been on friendly and affectionate terms because of the relationship; but you are a German and I would not hold out a hand to save you even if you were slipping down over a 1,000 foot precipice." At this I remarked, "Well, that was rather severe was it not considering that the German was your own wife's uncle?" His reply was emphatic. "No," he said, "it was not at all too severe because that man, that uncle of my late wife, had frequently told me that he thought that his countrymen were quite right to sink the *Lusitania* and bombard the Hartlepoons and drop bombs on London, and anyone holding such views can be no friend of mine."

The other day after I had made a speech "somewhere on the East Coast" where bombs had been dropped rather freely and had resulted in considerable loss of life, a member of the audience came up and said that in his opinion I had spoken too strongly on the subject adding, "We should return good for evil." I replied that it was necessary to hold criminals in check and that if people murdered innocent women and children and unprotected citizens it should be made impossible for them to repeat their crimes. Shakespeare's line "Mercy but murders, pardoning those that kill" came in very well and I hope that the foolish man understood that there was a desire on my part to see justice done. Letting off the murdering Hun only means injustice to other people on whom he may drop bombs.

An extension of the flabby justice or injustice which certain renegade Britons would mete out to the Kaiser's assassins is to be found in the miserably inadequate measures adopted with respect to alien enemies. Bombs dropping on our heads in the Metropolitan area—Huns openly gloating over our distress—driving about and laughing at us—and smiling over the whole weird scene, and a weakly benign Government assures us that there are no aliens about, that it must be our imagination, and that we are very, very, naughty children to dare to say that there are alien enemies in the streets when they say that they are all under lock and key! If I had more space I could give many instances of astounding blindness or astounding leniency but the following—which has been supplied by the Anti-German Union, is instructive. There are over 800 Germans interned at the Cornwallis Road Infirmary, Islington. Many so-called naturalised Germans, unnaturalised ones too, who for incomprehensible reasons are exempt from arrest, call nearly every day and visit their

friends the prisoners in the Infirmary. These visits of the free Hun to the temporarily interned Hun take place mostly on Saturday and bottles of wine and whisky are brought into the Infirmary where alcoholic drinks are strictly forbidden! Also the so-called prisoners are permitted to go out with their visitors and of course they can conspire or do anything they like in the hour or so they are allowed out.

With regard to the leaking out of news which has been known and recognised as one of our very greatest dangers ever since the war began, I am informed that the Chancellor's Budget appeared fully in the German Press on the morning of the very day on which he produced it to the House of Commons. If this is so one wants to know why Germany should be so favoured as to have an advance copy of our Budget and know all about its provisions before the British Public? What sort of spies or alien enemies could have arranged this? There may be an explanation but I think the question is a legitimate one.

As to naturalisation and non-naturalisation I am rather surprised at the silence which has followed the statement that *there can be no such a being as a naturalised German* for this is the practical effect of the naturalisation law. Once a German always a German and we now come to the point. How is it that our legal advisers, to whom we pay such comfortable honorariums or salaries, did not point out to us the facts concerning the naturalisation of Germans? We now perceive that such naturalisation is not worth the paper it is written upon but the astute German spy has known it all along. He took out his naturalisation to serve his own ends and gain a foothold and position which would enable him to do us most damage. It seems to me that we are driven to believe one of two things. (1) Our Law Officers were ignorant of the facts of the case; or (2) they allowed the farcical forms to be gone through in the hope that no harm would be done and that Germans would be flattered.

If the first surmise be correct then we should haul our legal advisers over the coals for making fools of us before the world; but, if the second view is the true one we should take very severe measures with them for betraying us into the amazing folly of creating a lot of sham Englishmen who with "*Civis Britannicus sum*" on their lips and hatred for England in their hearts, have for years past been taking advantage of the many facilities afforded by their so-called naturalisation to undermine us and betray us in every direction and on every possible occasion. Which ever way we look at it the position is exasperating, since we have to decide whether our advisers have been weakly foolish or culpably negligent.

THE COMMON WEAL

A Speech delivered at the London Pavilion on Tuesday, October 5th, 1915

MRS. PANKHURST.

IF ever there was a time when the people of a country should be united in purpose, in readiness to serve and to sacrifice for the common weal, it is now. It is the time now to strengthen weak places, to repair defects, to confer together, to use the best of our intelligence in order to find how we can best attain the common end and how we may bring this terrible war to a successful close by the triumphant victory of the Allied armies. (Applause.) I had hoped this afternoon that we might be able to take a quite definite stand upon two important national points. I had hoped that the promised decision of the Government as to the Government's action with regard to national service, might have been announced ere now. Although I have been at this work in season and out of season for the last twelve months, I confess my own opinion to be that we shall not get the full result necessary from these voluntary efforts and that other means will have to be sooner or later adopted.

I had hoped, too, this afternoon, that I might be able to give to the willing thousands of women who have offered their services to the Government as munition makers, some definite information as to the time and as to how those services were to be utilised, but unfortunately I am not yet in that position. I believe that the Minister of Munitions is undoubtedly exceedingly anxious to fulfil those promises made to women when we waited upon him some weeks ago. How is it then that we are not getting this work done? Well it is our view that it is a duty to be absolutely frank about these matters, because the fate of our country is at stake and so I want to say that the reason that women are not getting skilled training to-day is that it has been and I think is still to a certain extent, to a great extent, being opposed by the organised skilled workmen.

Yes, there is opposition there, opposition and prejudice of a kind almost intolerable in time of peace, but which is something like treachery and traitorism in time of war. (Applause.)

Women are exercising far more self-control and self-restraint than perhaps some people give them credit for, but it is extremely trying to their patience.

We hear of strikes and riots amongst men. Well, ladies and gentlemen, what if women lost patience and began to riot—not for money, not in order to have easier conditions, but because they were not allowed to work at the time of their country's need! We hope it won't come

to that; and we do ask men in this country, both masters and men to realise the situation, to understand that in a time of national crisis like this, all the old prejudices must go and all the old rules and regulations must go. In time of war the rules of peace must be set aside and we must put ourselves without delay upon a war basis, let the women stand shoulder to shoulder with the men to win the common victory which we all desire!

The Women's Social and Political Union is doing war service in South Wales. We felt that the trouble there was largely due to want of understanding of the war and its meaning. So we started a campaign which is now in full swing. Let me tell you of one of our meetings! It was held at Tonypany, a centre of particularly active trade unionism. The manager of a great theatre there—holding about five thousand people—placed it at our disposal for a Sunday evening meeting. We had that place packed with all sections of the community. It was after the church services were over and everybody was free to come. We had ministers of religion of all denominations; we had schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; we had the Director of Education for the county; we had mine managers and miners' agents and the miners and their wives and their children; and out in the street were at least as many people who were unable to get in, they were so eager to hear what we had to say. The title of my speech was "How to Win the War," and they were so eager to hear what we had to say that they came in those numbers. There was something pathetic about it when you know the facts of the case. Nobody had been to those people; there had been no war campaign of a real kind there. Here in London you see hoardings covered with posters about the war. You have all kinds of lectures and meetings about the war. You have war pictures in all the theatres. Down there they have hardly heard anything about the war, except from what the few men who come on leave from the Front have said about it. They said, "We suppose Mrs. Pankhurst is coming down to scold us." They felt something in their hearts about the strike which had just been ended, and they imagined that someone from the outside was going to come and say to them some of the things that had been said in the newspapers. Well, friends, I did not go with that idea. I went with faith in them. I went knowing that one could make them understand what the war means to them and their homes and their family and their country—because they are very patriotic.

We must find some way once and for ever to bring together the people of this country we love so much, we must learn to understand one another; to find some way of co-operating with one another so that we may do better when the war is over than unfortunately we did before the war broke out. Our campaign in Wales is just like—if any of you have taken part in our election campaigns—it is just like a thrilling election campaign without the opposition. And our splendid organisers are up till 2 o'clock in the morning printing their handbills, and then they are up again at 8 o'clock and they go to the pit head to get permission to show their posters on the colliery gates so that the men may know when the next meeting is. Two girls walked ten miles to chalk the flags with announcements of meetings, and the result of their work is this: that we have had meetings at 5 o'clock when everyone has prophesied that we could not get the halls filled at that time of day, we have had the halls packed and hundreds turned away. Ladies and gentlemen, don't you feel you want to help in a work like that? We have told the people of Wales that we are going to stay amongst them if necessary, until the war is over.

I want to see some of these Welsh miners and their wives taken over as near the Front as possible so that they may see what it means to have war in your own country; to see the ruined villages; to see some of those women, particularly those whose lives have been wasted and ruined by the coming of the brutal German soldiers in their midst. They have never heard these stories. They did not get Lord Bryce's report. They don't know of these things until you go and tell them; and what would be still more effective perhaps would be to take a few people to see the things that have happened in their own country; to let them see even in London, the damage done by the Zeppelin raids. When I saw a little house, a two-storey house, in which working-class people lived, in a working-class road, that house a heap of dust, with people buried underneath, the sight of that house made me speechless. It impressed me more than the damaged property I had seen in other places. I thought of those people living there, the helpless little children being killed. That is the effect it produced upon me, and being a woman I thought of the difference it would have made if some of those miners had some of those pictures brought before them. It is through organisation, through sympathy and understanding that we are going to win this war, and without those things we are not going to win it.

War Service Meetings are held every Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m. at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus. Admission Free; Reserved Seats, 2s., can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA

Details of the Operation of the System

WHO ARE LIABLE FOR TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA?

ALL male inhabitants of Australia who were born in the year 1894, or in any subsequent year, are liable for training:—

From 12 to 14 years of age in the Junior Cadets.

From 14 to 18 years of age in the Senior Cadets.

From 18 to 26 years of age in the Citizen Forces.

They are required to register for military training in the months of January and February in the year in which they will reach the age of 14 years; or if they are not then residing in Australia, not later than 30 days after the completion of six months' residence in Australia.

In short, all male immigrants to Australia of European origin or descent, who were born in the year 1894, or in any subsequent year, are, while between the ages of 14 and 26 years, liable for military training, and are required to register for such training not later than 30 days after the completion of six months' residence in Australia.

Although liable for military training, only those who are living in training areas—that is, in areas in which training is carried out—are required to train. Generally speaking, the training areas are confined to the more thickly populated parts of Australia, as the expense of instruction in the sparsely populated districts would be prohibitive, and even in training districts, persons who reside at a distance from the actual place where the training is carried out, are also granted exemptions.

SYSTEM OF TRAINING

Junior Cadets

From the age of 12 to 14 each boy is required to undergo a certain amount of training in schools.

The training consists of physical training and a little elementary marching, drill, etc.

The training is chiefly carried out by the school teachers.

Junior Cadets are not formed in any military organisation, nor is any uniform supplied or worn.

Senior Cadets

During January and February of the year in which boys reach the age of 14 years, they are required to be registered for military training.

After registration, the boys, if residing in an area in which training is carried out, are medically examined, and if passed as "fit" for training, are required to undergo 64 hours' training in each year.

Such training is divided into whole-day, half-day and night drills, parades being held as far as possible to suit the convenience of the lads in the locality.

There is no continuous training required from the boys, and the whole of the training is carried out in the locality of the boys' homes.

Senior Cadets are organised in companies and battalions. Uniform is provided, but the Cadets are not liable to be called out to fight, and no payment is made for attendance at drills. Service in the Senior Cadets lasts until the 30th June in the year in which the boys reach the age of 18 years.

Boys liable for training who live in a sparsely populated district, which, on account of the difficulties of providing efficient instruction owing to the scattered nature of the population, has been proclaimed an exempt area, are required to register, but are granted a certificate exempting them from training whilst residing in the exempt area.

Citizen Forces

Between the 1st January and the 30th June of the year in which the boys reach the age of 18, they are again medically examined, and if passed as "fit," they are on the 1st July transferred to the Citizen Forces.

As far as possible they are allotted to the arm they elect to join, but if allotted to the Artillery or Engineers, they are required to undertake an equivalent of 25 days' training each year, of which 17 must be in a camp of continuous training; in other arms the period of training is 16 days, of which eight are in camps of continuous training.

Service in the Citizen Forces of the Commonwealth is practically the same as service in the Territorial Force of Great Britain, with the exception that the training is compulsory for persons between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

The training is divided into whole-day parades, half-day parades, and night parades, arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the trainees.

The only training which requires a trainee to be absent from his home over night is the short period spent in camp each year (17 days for Artillery and Engineers, eight for other arms), the other

parades being as far as practicable carried out on holidays, Saturday afternoons and evenings.

PAY

Pay is granted for attendance at parades of the Citizen Forces. Recruits—i.e., those undergoing training during the first year, are paid at the rate of 3s. per day, 1s. 6d. per half-day, and 9d. per night drill; thereafter the rates for privates are: 4s. per day, 2s. per half-day, and 1s. per night drill.

The rates for non-commissioned officers are:—

9s. per day, and equivalent for half-day and night drills for corporals. 10s. per day and equivalent for half-day and night drills for sergeants.

The pay of officers and non-commissioned officers is relatively much higher than privates, it being recognised that while the latter are fulfilling their statutory obligations only, the former are voluntarily doing a good deal more, not only in qualifying for their examination tests, but also in the extra administrative work which their rank requires of them.

An additional allowance is made to married members receiving less than 8s. per day for attendance at camp, as follows:

(a) For wife (living at home), 10s. (eight-day camp); 20s. (17-day camp); (b) For each child, 5s. (eight-day camp); 10s. (17-day camp).

A similar allowance as in (a) is paid to a soldier who is the sole support of a widowed mother.

The total amount earnable each year being limited to 25 days for Artillery and Engineers, and 16 days for other arms.

PROMOTION

Promotion to each rank in the Citizen Forces is by competitive examination from those on the next lower grade.

All must start on the bottom as privates. The privates compete for promotion to corporal, the corporals for promotion to sergeant, the sergeants and higher non-commissioned ranks to lieutenant, and so on.

Uniform and equipment are provided. The remarks under the heading of Senior Cadets regarding exemption from training of those who live in sparsely populated districts apply equally to the Citizen Forces.

Service in the Citizen Forces lasts until the 30th June of each year in which the trainee reaches the age of 26 years.

Members of the Citizen Forces are liable for service within the Commonwealth only.

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