

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.
 Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 2.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1915.

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S.:

Miss N. L. Smyth,
 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, Mar. 28th, 3 p.m.—Hyde Park—Miss Somers. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
 8 p.m.—Bow Baths Hall—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Georgina Brackenbury, Rev. F. R. Swan, Mrs. Scurr.
 Monday, Mar. 29th, 8 p.m.—Poplar—Miss Feek. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
 8 p.m.—Powerscroft Rd.—Miss Sennett.
 8 p.m.—"Peacock"—Rev. C. A. Willis. Chair: Miss Manicom.
 Tuesday, Mar. 30th, 2.30 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane, N.E.—Mrs. Bouvier. Chair: Miss Manicom.
 3 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Miss Barry. Chair: Miss Beamish.
 8 p.m.—Limehouse, Burdett Road—Mrs. Walker. Chair: Miss Beamish.
 8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Miss Feek. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
 8 p.m.—53 St. Leonard St.—Mrs. Bouvier.
 8 p.m.—B.S.P. Club room, 42 Forest Lane—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Ada Thompson. Chair: Mrs. Walshe.
 Wednesday, Mar. 31st, 8 p.m.—Christ St.—Mrs. Davies.
 8 p.m.—Ford Road—Mrs. Walker.
 Thursday, April 1st, 8 p.m.—124 Barking Road—Mrs. Schlette. Chair: Mrs. Parsons.
 8 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane—Mrs. Walker. Chair: Miss Manicom.
 Sunday, 11th, 4th, at 3 p.m.—Hyde Park—Mr. E. Duval. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.

PUBLIC MEETING

B.S.P. CLUB ROOM, 42 Forest Lane,
 TUESDAY, MAR. 30th, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:
 Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
 Mrs. ADA THOMPSON.
 Chair: Mrs. WALSHE.

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or back to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

SUFFRAGE CLUBS.

Poplar, 20 Railway St., 7 to 10 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
 Bow, 400 Old Ford Road, Fridays 7 to 10.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

We urgently need subscriptions to help us to pay the heavy milk bill for our centres in Bow, Bromley, Poplar and Canning Town; also gifts of:

EGGS.
 For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.
 ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE, BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT, COD LIVER OIL AND MALT, GLAXO AND VIROL.

We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.

FOR BABY.
 Four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.
 Two nightgowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

Doctor attendances and baby weighing
 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.;
 20 Railway St., Poplar, Mondays 3 p.m.;
 53 St. Leonard's St., Thursdays 2.30 p.m.;
 54 Butcher's Rd., Canning Town.

Mothers may have the leaflets on baby-feeding by applying at any of the centres.

OUR COST-PRICE RESTAURANTS

400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
 20 Railway Street, Poplar.
 53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley.

Two-course meals 2d. (children 1d.)
 Soup 1d. a pint with a piece of bread.

Will you send us a gift of provisions to reduce our bills, which are growing rapidly with the rising prices?

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

WE DEMAND EQUAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN.

WHAT DOES THE GOVERNMENT'S AGREEMENT WITH LABOUR MEAN?

The Liberal *Manchester Guardian*, commenting on the Registration of Women for War Service, says:—"This organising, irrespective of sex, of all the industry that is available to meet what must be an increasing demand, is so obvious a step that it might well have been taken before."

"A woman who can take a man's place is worth a man's wage. The economic, industrial, and social results of any other view would make a tragedy of a sane policy."

But what does the Government say? The statement made by the Government on this question is exceedingly vague, and conveys a very strong impression that the principle of equal pay for equal work between the sexes is not yet accepted.

E.L.F.S. DEMANDS—

(1) That in view of the fact that the Government will at once become overwhelmingly the largest and perhaps eventually almost the sole employer of labour, with more extensive powers for controlling labour than any private employer has ever had, it is imperative that the Parliamentary vote should at once be extended to women, in order that they may have the same power that men have in influencing the Government which controls their labour. Otherwise the new industrial conscription will be an unjustifiable tyranny where women are concerned.

(2) That as the Government proposes that all labour disputes shall be referred to a tribunal nominated by the Government, women shall have strong representation on this tribunal, and in all disputes in regard to women's employment a woman of



MADE IN OUR TOY FACTORY.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst wrote to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the President of the Board of Trade on Monday, March 15th, as follows:—

"400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E. SIR,—In the memorandum published in the Press to-day, of the agreement arrived at by the Conference at the Treasury, the following sentences occur:—

"Where the custom of a shop is changed during the War by the introduction of semi-skilled men to perform work hitherto performed by a class of workmen of higher skill, the rate paid shall be the usual rates of the district for that class of work. A relaxation of existing demarcation restrictions or admission of semi-skilled or female labour shall not affect adversely the rates customarily paid for the job.

The wording of these sentences is ambiguous. Does it mean that in the case of women, as is clearly stated in the case of semi-skilled men, that if they are employed to do 'work hitherto performed by workmen of higher skill, the rate paid shall be the usual rates of the district for that class of work'? Or are we to understand that this provision made in the case of the semi-skilled man is not made in the case of women?

This question is one viewed with the greatest anxiety by the members of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, on whose behalf I write, and by women all over the country, who keenly desire that there shall be equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

I ask you to reply at your earliest convenience, in order that our minds may be set at rest.

Faithfully yours,
 No definite reply had been received up to the time of going to press.

standing and experience (the nation has many such to draw upon) shall be the chairman of the tribunal, or, in the case of the appointment of a sole arbiter, be the arbiter of the dispute.

(3) That where a woman is employed on work hitherto done by men she shall receive the wage hitherto paid to men in addition to any war bonus or increase in wages which might have been paid for the work now in the case of men employees. That in no case shall an unskilled woman be employed at a lower wage than the current wage of a man unskilled labourer.

(4) That proper safeguards in regard to hours, wages, and conditions be arranged in conjunction with representatives of the women concerned, and that no woman shall be compelled to work under conditions which the representative of the organisation to which she belongs reports to be unsatisfactory.

MANIFESTO OF THE UNITED SUFFRAGISTS.

Since the Board of Trade has issued a circular calling upon women to register themselves for war service which says: "Any woman who by working helps to release a man for fighting does national service," the United Suffragists strongly desire in the general interest to express their views on this proposal and would be very glad if you would allow them to do so in your columns.

As the Government is appealing to women to fill the place of men and assures them that a man's work can be adequately done by a woman, and that in doing it she is serving her country as effectively as a man, they ought, in common justice, also to give her the status of a man. The United Suffragists, therefore, call

The *Standard* says:—

"One notable improvement in the manufacture of dolls is very marked. The waxen heads are very lifelike in their expression and modelling, instead of having the inane and inartistic features so long tolerated from Germany. This is especially to be recognised at a stall belonging to the East London Federation toy factory, in which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and her suffragist friends are interested."

The *Scotsman* says:—"The toys produced by the East London Toy Factory are in every way equal, if not superior to the German made article."

PRICE LIST OF OUR TOYS.

JOINTED WOODEN TOYS.	
Pig	each 0 10½
Dachshund	"
Countryman	"
Common Hen	"
Bird, without perch	"
Elephant	"
Poodle	"
Scout Boy (front face)	1 3
" Girl	"
Territorial	"
Pierrot	"
White Duck & 4 Ducklings	"
Hen with drooping comb	"
Smaller Cock	"
Coloured Duck & 4 Ducklings	"
Scout Boy (side face)	1 6
" Girl	"
Squirrel	"
Bird, on perch	"
Larger Cock	"
Fairy	"
Kneeling Boy, on stairs	1 9
Sauveteur Belge	"
Dragon	2 4½

STUFFED ANIMALS.	
Monkey	6 6
Rabbit	"
Lamb	5 4

SIGNALLING GAME.	
"Iddy Umpty"	1 6
Pontoon	3 0

NON-JOINTED (Belgian design).	
Belgian Peasant-woman	"
" Milk-woman	0 10½
" Man	"
" Soldier	1 6
Large Cat	0 7½
Small "	0 5
Dog & Milk-cart	2 4½
Ark, with 24 animals	2 8
Sheepfold, with 20 animals	"

DOLLS (Rag Dolls).	
Large "British Baby"	8 6
Small "	5 0
Brown Baby	5 6
Large "Jap Baby"	10 6
Small "	5 0
China-headed Dolls	5 3
Larger china-headed Dolls (cheaper quality ready soon)	3 3
Wax-headed Dolls	4 9
Larger wax-headed Dolls (best quality, painted eyes)	6 8
Do. do. glass eyes	7 6

DOLL'S FURNITURE.	
Bedstead (oak-stained, brass knobs), 12 ins. length	1 9
Table, Sofa, & 4 Chairs—	"
Small, cloth	1 6
Medium, cloth	2 4½
Large, cloth	3 6½
Small, velvet	1 9
Medium, velvet	3 4½
Large, velvet	4 6

DOLL'S CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE.	
Large Suite (wardrobe, wash-stand, dressing-table, & 2 chairs)	£ 8 4
Small Suite	each 6 0 0
Chest of Drawers	2 0 0
Sofa & 4 Chairs	0 18 0
Bed (10½ ins.)	0 17 0
" (12 ins.)	0 19 0
" (smaller)	0 13 6
Oval Table, inlaid	0 5 6
" plain	0 3 6
Suites, upholstered	0 11 0
" flat seats & backs	0 6 6

We demand that prices and profits of food, fuel, and other necessities shall be controlled by the Government on the advice of a committee on which working women shall be strongly represented.

(Continued on page 219, col. 1.)

WOMEN! JOIN THE East London Federation of the Suffragettes — WE NEED YOU!

I wish to become a member of the
EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE
SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....
Address.....
I enclose 1s. 4d. to cover membership
and postage.

I enclose 4s. 4d. for a year's
WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name.....
Address.....

The Woman's Dreadnought.

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SONS, and Messrs. WILKINSON.

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Vol. II, No. 2.—Sat. Mar. 27th, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our
share of the World's burdens. Why,
then, deny us the right to Vote, which
would dignify our labour and increase
our Power of Service.

STAND BY THE WOMAN WORKER.

In the Conference at the Treasury
between Mr. Lloyd George and the
Trade Union representatives, the
question of women's labour was not
clearly faced. The agreement arrived
at in regard to unskilled men, who
may replace the skilled workers who
have gone to the War, is quite plain
and explicit. Unskilled men are to
be paid precisely as their skilled
predecessors were. But the words
of the agreement in regard to
women's labour are vague and am-
biguous. They imply that men's
wages shall not suffer because women
are employed, but they do not give
any assurance that women, like
unskilled men, are to receive the
same rates hitherto paid to the men
whom they replace.

We have written to the Prime
Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the
President of the Board of Trade,
Mr. Runciman, to ask what the
words in regard to women's labour
mean, and whether there is to be
equal pay for equal work. We are
told that our letter is being con-
sidered. We, therefore, conclude
that the Government has not yet
made up its mind.

It cannot be stated too emphatically
that pledges to dispense with women
who have been employed at a lower
rate, in order to take on men at a
higher wage after the War is over,
are absolutely worthless. After the
War is over, employers who find that
women are working satisfactorily, or
even partially so, at half the wage of
men, will say that they cannot afford
to replace the women by men at a
higher wage. Contract prices, price
lists, and the organisation of buy-
ing and selling will by that time
have been re-adjusted in accordance
with the prevailing cost of labour,
and employers will protest that they
are unable to raise wages, especially
if, as is probable, a period of trade
depression ensues, and in view of
the enormous War taxes which will
have to be paid.

The only possible way to safeguard
the interests of the men wage-earners
themselves, and to prevent women
from being cruelly and unjustly
sweated and exploited, is to insist
that there shall be equal pay for
equal work without distinction of
sex. A pledge to this effect must
be obtained from the Government,
and the fulfilment of the pledge
must be secured by constant and
determined vigilance.

It is also imperative that repre-
sentatives of women's labour shall
be placed on the tribunals which the
Government is setting up for dealing
with trades disputes, and that where
a sole arbiter is appointed, and the
sole arbiter shall be a woman.

The importance of these points is
very clearly shown by the fact that
the Treasury conference left the vital
question of women's labour in its
present vague and undigested form.
To secure that women workers
receive fair treatment, it is even
more essential than ever before that
they should be strongly organised
into Trade Unions. To all women,
whatever may be their conditions,
these things are of importance. In
the past the woman worker has been
the sweated drudge of the labour
market. Frequently she is put to
dull mechanical work, which gives
her no opportunity for self-develop-
ment and the exercise of initiative.
But even when her work is skilled,
she is almost invariably paid much less
than if she had happened to be a man.
Her competition is hated and feared
by the workmen and by their wives,
because entrance into any form of
work lowers the wages and so brings
down the subsistence level for the
family.

Because of the prevailing custom
of underpaying women, widows with
dependent children, and families sup-
ported by wage-earning daughters,
are plunged into poverty and the
entire status of womanhood is de-
based.

The miserable plight of women
wage-earners has spurred on both
Suffragettes and Suffragists in their
efforts to obtain the Vote. But here
again, the masses of women sub-
merged in a sea of hopeless poverty,
the masses of others just able to keep
above the privation line by working
too hard and too long for a bare sub-
sistence, and this bad old system of
discounting, as of minor importance,
all that women do, have enormously
added to the difficulty of securing
enfranchisement.

Suffragists know that the posses-
sion of citizen rights is essential
to full social development, but eco-
nomic and political enfranchisement
go hand in hand, and well organ-
ised bodies of either men or women,
are best able and fitted to win them
both.

A letter, purporting to be written
by a woman, has appeared in the
Press urging that because women are
unsuited for the firing line, they are
less valuable to the community than
men, and therefore must not demand
equal pay for equal work when em-
ployed in civilian occupations. Is it
more value to the body politic then,
to kill, than to bring new life into the
world?

Women who write in this strain
are essentially of the blackleg type.
They are dangerous to themselves,
to other women and to the community.

The present is a great opportunity
for placing women's labour upon a
sounder basis. Women should
band themselves together to seize it.
If they fail to do so, the position of
the woman wage earner and the effect
of her position upon our whole social
life will become worse instead of
better.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

WAR SERVICE FOR WOMEN

MEETING,

BOW BATHS HALL

ROMAN ROAD. (No. 8 Bus.)
Sunday, March 28th, 1915.

SPEAKERS:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Miss GEORGINA BRACKENBURY,
Rev. F. R. SWAN, Mrs. SCURR.

TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS' MOTHERS.

The Rev. Edwin Russell writing to
the *Daily News* gives yet another
instance of delay in the payment of
dependents' allowances. The applica-
tion form of the mother was filled
out early in November. "After some
weeks" Mr. Russell wrote to the
Regimental Paymaster asking why
nothing further had been heard.
The reply was that the authorities
could not trace the soldier in question.
After further correspondence a fresh
application form was sent to be filled
in on February 2nd, (which makes one
suspect that the original form and
not the soldier son was "missing.")
On February 16th, the form was re-
turned with an intimation that the
soldier could not be traced. Mr.
Russell replied to this by sending to
the Paymaster a letter the mother
had that morning received from her
son in France, mentioning that
letters and parcels went to and fro
without mishap to the same address
as was furnished to the authorities
weeks before. On March 3rd, four
months after the original application,
the authorisation card was received
and the allowance was paid. Mr.
Russell, whose letter is dated March
the 18th, adds further:

"This woman had three sons in the
Army until one was killed in France.
A fourth, joined on January 21st,
made an allotment upon joining, but
nothing has yet been received."
Wherever one goes one comes across
cases of hardship to soldiers' mothers.
After Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's meeting in
Belfast, she received a note from a soldier's mother,
whose eldest son had enlisted on Sep-
tember 4th, and who had given his mother £1
a week up to that time. He agreed to
alter her 3s. 6d. a week, but up to the present time
she has not received anything, either as allot-
ment or separation allowance.

We know that these are only a few
cases out of hundreds. Everyone
knows someone who has been treated
in this way. What confidence can
women have in a Government which
allows the dependents of the men
who are fighting for their country to
be neglected thus?

The wife of Private Henry James
Pierce, R.A.M.C., who is now only 17
and was married at 15, has been
refused separation allowance because
before he enlisted her husband deserted
her. Such cases are common.
Surely the War Office should refrain
from saving money in this mean way,
both.

The Metropolitan Police orders
announced:
The Commissioner has much gratifica-
tion in notifying to the force that the
Home Secretary has decided to give to all
members of the Metropolitan Police a
week allowance of 3s. a week (to commence
on March 15th, and end on the declara-
tion of peace), in recognition of extra
work willingly done, and to meet the in-
creased cost of the necessities of life due
to war conditions.

This announcement is due to re-
peated questions of Members of Par-
liament. Questions have also been
asked about the wages of women
employed in the ropery, H.M. Dock-
yard, Devonport, as mentioned in
our issue of March 6th. No action
has been taken in their case however.
Voteless women cannot enforce
attention to their grievances. We
trust that Sir Kinloch-Cooke will try
again to have this matter righted.

For some time it was the rule that
whilst a soldier was under punish-
ment either during his training at
home or whilst fighting at the front,
the separation allowance due to his
wife and child should be stopped. But
the War Office has now promised that
the families pay shall not be interrup-
ted for such cause. We regret to have
to state however, that the objection-
able practice of stopping the money
still continues as is shown by the
following letter from a regimental
paymaster to a soldier's wife.

"Madam, owing to your husband
having been awarded 28 days' field
punishment it has been necessary
in accordance with Army orders to
cancel your separation allowance
and allotment for that period. The
drafts in your book have therefore
been cancelled for the weeks of
February 22nd and 29th, March
8th and 15th. Your next payment
will become due on March 22nd.

CIVIL V. NAVAL PENSIONS.

The Workers' War Emergency
Committee has published a useful
pamphlet on Military pensions. This
gives particulars of the pensions to be
awarded under the Government's
proposed scheme to three L.C.C. fire-
men who lost their lives on the
"Cressy," "Aboukir," and the
"Hogue," and contrasts these pen-
sions with those given to the depen-
dents of three other L.C.C. firemen
who were killed in the ordinary exer-
cise of their duty as follows:

Firemen who went down in the
"Cressy," "Aboukir," and "Hogue."
E. V. White, widow and two children, pen-
sion 15s. a week (i.e. 7s. 6d. for mother
with allowance for children).
W. Livingstone, widow and two children,
pension 15s. a week (i.e. 7s. 6d. for
mother with allowance for children).
E. J. Owen, widow, pension 7s. 6d. a week.
Firemen killed in the ordinary course
of employment.

J. H. Webster, widow and two children, pen-
sion 14s. 6d. a week (i.e. 11s. 6d. for
mother and 1s. 6d. for each child, plus
lump sum of £269 5s. 1d.).
G. H. Willan, widow and two children, pen-
sion 14s. 6d. a week (i.e. 11s. 6d. for
mother and 1s. 6d. for each child, plus
lump sum of £246 17s. 10d.).
Libby, widow, 11s. 6d. a week, plus
lump sum of £266 17s. 9d.

The fireman killed in the ordinary
course of his employment under the
L.C.C., thus leaves his dependents
better provided for than does his
comrade who has joined the Navy.

Those who are entitled to Naval
and Military Separation Allow-
ances and Pensions should join
the League of Rights for Soldiers'
and Sailors' Wives and Relatives,
for union is strength!

THE MOTHER TEACHER.

The question of the employment
of married women as teachers has
been much agitated in New York.
Public opinion insisted that marriage
and motherhood are valuable ex-
periences for the teacher and enhance
her desirability. Forced to bow to
this view, the Board of Education at
last decided that married women
might be employed, but that leave of
absence might not be granted for
child-bearing, although in practice it
is continually being granted by the
Board, both for short and long
illnesses, and for lengthened periods
of study and travel.

Dr. Finley, the New York State
Commissioner, however, has set aside
the Board's decision saying:

"It is difficult to conceive how a reason-
able unwilling absence, due to natural
unavoidable cause, could be construed as neglect
of duty, and it is difficult to understand why
an absence for the most creditable social
reason should be so treated."

Dr. Finley ordered that Mrs.
Peixotto, a teacher who had been
dismissed, should be restored to her
position with full pay and arrears.
The mother-teacher has thus won
her way in New York. When will
the London County Council come
into line with the education authori-
ties of New York?

It is being suggested that where schools
are being commandeered for hospitals for
wounded soldiers, children should have their
lessons in the parks. We think it more
suitable this chilly, uncertain spring weather
that churches should be converted into
hospitals, and church services held in the
open air. Grown up people are better able
to weather the elements once a week than
little children every day.

A reader of our paper writes:—

"Will you please send me a copy
of your paper the WOMAN'S DREAD-
NOUGHT for the next three months?
I am extremely interested in your
work in the East End and have been
meaning for some time to get your
paper regularly, but now—with the
Government's new plans for women's
work—which I feel should be care-
fully watched, I am particularly
anxious to be kept in touch with
your views on the matter."

£500 fund for the
WOMEN'S DREADNOUGHT
To increase its work
and influence.

Already acknowledged ... £8 1s. 0d.
Mrs. Laski £2 0s. 0d.

The only Halfpenny Suffrage
weekly in the World.

(Continued from front page.)

upon the Government to pass a non-
party measure of Woman Suffrage
at the earliest possible opportunity,
and they further insist that every
woman who responds to this national
appeal and performs a man's work
shall be paid a man's wage.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES' MANIFESTO.

The National Union of Women's
Suffrage Societies welcomes a Govern-
ment scheme for the organisation
of women who are willing to take
paid employment for war service
provided that the necessary safe-
guards are secured.

The points which the National
Union of W.S.S. particularly wishes
to emphasise are:

- (1) The necessity of equal pay for
equal work, thus avoiding the
undercutting of men.
- (2) The great importance of
training.
- (3) The securing of good conditions
as to housing, etc., specially in
agriculture.

MANIFESTO OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

The Women's Freedom League
are glad to note the tardy recognition
by the Government of the value of
women's work brought before the
country in their scheme of War
Service for Women. We demand
from the Government, however,
certain guarantees:—

Firstly, that no trained woman
employed in men's work be given
less pay than that given to men.

Secondly, that some considera-
tion be given when the War is
over to the women who, during the
War, have carried on this necessary
work.

Thirdly, that in case of proper
training being required, proper
maintenance be given to the
woman or girl while that training
is going on.

Recognising that the Government's
scheme offers a splendid opportunity
for raising the status of women in
industry, we urge that every woman
should now resolutely refuse to un-
dertake any branch of work except
for equal wages with men. By accept-
ing less than this, women would be
showing themselves disloyal to one
another, and to the men who are
serving their country in the field.
These men should certainly be safe-
guarded on their return from any
undercutting by women.

Finally, seeing that the Govern-
ment are now making a direct appeal
to women to come forward and help
in the defence of their country, and
that fresh responsibilities are being
thrust upon them—thousands through
the loss of their husband being left to
perform the duties of both father and
mother—we feel that this is an
opportune moment for the Govern-
ment to guarantee that before they
leave office they will bring before the
House of Commons a measure for
the political enfranchisement of women.

We urge all Suffragists to support
us in this demand now.

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Whereas the Government which
has denied women the elementary
rights of citizenship, and treated
them as criminals for demanding
those rights, is now calling on them
to place their services at the disposal
of the Government, so as to "release"
men for military service, in other
words, to facilitate an odious form of
conscription by economic pressure,
And whereas women, being vote-
less, have had no responsibility for
war or for politics leading to war,
and are accordingly under no obliga-
tion to facilitate the Government in
waging war,

And whereas, owing to women's lack
of political power, the Government's
proposals contain no guarantees that
women so employed will receive the
same wages as the men they may
displace.

RESOLVED.—That we demand the
immediate introduction of a Govern-

ment measure for the enfranchise-
ment of women, as the only efficient
safeguard of women's interests in
the face of this industrial conscrip-
tion.

WOMEN WRITERS' MANIFESTO

Sir,—The Women Writers' Suffrage
League, whilst welcoming the Govern-
ment's call to women for War Service
(to which our members in common
with all women are giving loyal
response), recognises certain dangers
which may result unless steps are
taken to safeguard the interests of
both men and women, and prevent
the latter from becoming involuntary
blacklegs. The best way to avoid
this, in our opinion, for men's trade
unions to admit women as members.
This would ensure them receiving the
same rate of pay for equal work, and
would also safeguard them from the
exploitation of unscrupulous em-
ployers.

Whilst fully recognising the diffi-
culties of such a reorganisation of
the industrial world, we ask that the
best consideration of economic experts
should be given to the labour prob-
lems which will arise at the expiration
of the War.—Yours, etc.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

The Chairman and Secretary of
the Manchester Women's Emergency
Corps state that:—

"Since the War started women's wages
have been steadily falling. The Women's
Emergency Corps has been undertaking an
inquiry to find in what trades women could
replace men. It has not found a single
instance where women's wages have been
increased to meet the rise in the cost of
living. In the majority of cases a percentage
has been taken off their wages, and the
amounts employers are offering for clerks,
for instance, is generally about 5s. less than
the current rates before the War.

The bugbear of the woman worker has
always been the subsidised worker, who is
the standard excuse for paying the whole
class less. Now that so many women are
receiving small pensions from the Govern-
ment, the appeal to women's patriotism will
further reduce the earnings of women.
Government action is the only thing that
can keep up the standard rates."

Mrs. Sarah Dickenson of the
Women's Trades and Labour Council
and Mrs. Mary Quaile of the
joint committee of Women's Trade
Unions, say that amongst organised
women, wages in the Manchester
district have increased.

Already women are very largely engaged
in the making of munitions of war as they
are in every other form of industry. Nobel's
Explosive Company alone employ about
2,000 women.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—
"It will surprise many people to learn
that women are capable of manufacturing
shrapnel shells of all kinds, from the cold
steel to the completed missile. For this class
of work women are peculiarly well fitted,
their touch being more sensitive than that
of men, while, owing to the smallness of
their hands, they are able to manipulate
small articles."

If women are "peculiarly well
fitted" for this work why are they
always paid less than men?

NEWSPAPER PROMISES!

Mr. John Turner, of the National
Amalgamated Union of Shop Assis-
tants, Warehousemen, and Clerks,
which has a membership of 86,000, of
whom 22,000 are women, stated in an
interview with a *Daily Telegraph*
representative:—"It is our duty as
trade unionists to protect the condi-
tions of employment, but so long as
that is done it does not matter whether
men or women are employed.

"We were approached by the Board
of Trade and the Home Office in con-
nection with the Central Committee
for Women's Employment, and we
have now succeeded in arriving at a
very excellent arrangement for the
training of the women. They will
not be trained indiscriminately, so as
to flood the market, and therefore
inquiry is being made of employers
to ascertain how many women, when
trained, they can employ."

The *Daily Telegraph* went on to
state that:—Minimum rates have
been fixed, and will be paid by the
Central Committee for Women's Em-
ployment during the training. These
are, for women of—

18 years...	...	18s.
19 years...	...	20s.
20 years...	...	22s.
21 years...	...	24s. and 25s.

according to the capabilities of the
women."

On applying to Mr. Turner, of the
Shop Assistants' Union, we discovered
that the *Daily Telegraph* had made a
very gross mistake, and that the
women are only to be paid 10s. a week
during their training.

Women should not be led away by
newspaper promises of high wages, but
should make most careful inquiries
before entering into any agreement
to work. We strongly urge them to
join a trade union, and to demand an
adequate wage.

A correspondent tells us that the men em-
ployed by a Government contractor in
Clapham, who is supplying timber to the
War Office, complain that they asked for an
increase in wages in view of the high cost
of living. In reply they were told to work
one hour longer each night at 6d. and in-
formed that if they did not agree to work
this extra hour they would be discharged.
The men claim that they ought to be paid
extra for overtime. They say that the men
employed at the Surrey Commercial Docks
get is, an hour for the same work. Have
these men joined their Trade Union? They
should approach the Government and their
employers, and insist upon getting fair
terms. Their position is a strong one as
compared with that of women who are
underpaid, but women can also do a great
deal by combination and determination.

WAR PROFITS.

A correspondent sends us the following
an extract from an authentic conversation
between two ship owners:

"What do you think about the events in
the Dardanelles?" asked the first. "Things
seem to develop very well," answered the
other. "The Allies will soon occupy Con-
stantinople." "Yes," said the first, "but
I fear that this will lead to an early peace—
and our flourishing business will soon be at
an end."

"Although there has lately been a
considerable fall in the freights
charged for bringing coal to London
by sea, it is not expected that any
change will take place in the price
paid by the consumer before the
Easter holidays." So runs a para-
graph in the *Times* of March 23rd.
No one will be surprised. Merchants
and contractors now hardly take the
trouble to deny that they are taking
advantage of the present abnormal
conditions to squeeze every possible
penny of profit out of the general
public, and particularly out of the
working classes who have to buy in
small quantities.

It was suggested to the Chancellor
of the Exchequer last week that he
should put a special tax on these
"war profits" and he promised to do
so. Possibly as a result, a conference
of the Treasury with leading em-
ployers to arrive at an estimate of
"fair profits" is to be held next week
—and the surplus, if any, over and
above "fair profits" may perhaps be
taxed as suggested. But it must be
borne in mind that balance sheets
can be "cooked" to a very consider-
able extent and that no decision can
be of much avail to check profit-
mongering unless disinterested and
vigilant auditors are appointed to
examine companies' books.

Working women cannot safely
trust the Government to look after
their interests. They must band them-
selves together for mutual protection.

At a conference of the War Emer-
gency Worker's National Committee
held on March 12th, Mr. Daly a Dublin
delegate stated that from a little town
in the West of Ireland, 2,000 men had
gone to the War, out of a total popu-
lation of 11,000 and that the women
left behind were obliged to pay
£4 3s. 4d. a ton for coal!

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Miss Amy Hicks, M.A., will take a
Speakers' Class at 20 Railway Street,
Poplar, on Monday evenings, at 8 p.m.,
beginning April 26th. The course will
consist of twelve lessons. The fee will
be 1s., which may be paid in twelve
id. instalments. Those wishing to
attend the classes should send in their
names to Miss Hicks, at 20 Railway
Street, or to the Editor of the WOMAN'S
DREADNOUGHT, at 400 Old Ford Road,
Bow, E.

The members' monthly social will
be held this month at Canning Town,
and will take place at the Holy Trinity
Schoolroom, Barking Road, at 7.30
p.m., on Saturday, March 27th.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Suffrage still makes progress in
America. The South Dakota House
has just passed a Votes for Women
Bill by 57 votes to 40. It is thought
that the Senate will also pass the
measure.

In the City of Butte, in the State
of Montana, 7,500 women registered
in the primary elections out of 9,000
who were eligible. In the American
primary elections it is decided, not
who shall occupy the various elective
offices, but who shall be the nominee
of each party for each office. For
instance suppose our British Prime
Minister were to be chosen by popular
election, the primary election would
decide whether Mr. Asquith, Mr.
Lloyd George, or some other person
should be the Liberal candidate for
the office, and whether Mr. Balfour,
Mr. Bonar Law, or someone else
should fight the final election in the
Conservative interest.

Numbers of electors do not vote in
the American primary elections, but
wait until the final election. The
final poll is usually much heavier
than that of the primary. Therefore
if 7,500 women have voted out of a
possible 9,000, (i.e. more than 83 per
cent.) practically every woman
elector is likely to record her vote
when the final election comes. The
women of Butte have certainly just-
ified their enfranchisement!

In Chicago, women electors have
just voted in primary elections for
the third time, and the voting
shows that their interest in politics
has grown steadily. In February,
1914, 47,674 women voted in the
primary elections, in the September,
1914, primary elections 62,824 women
voted, and in this recent election
which took place the last week in
February 154,750 women have voted.
A little over 70 per cent of the eligi-
ble women voted, whilst a little
under 70 per cent of the eligible
men voted.

Analysis of the voting shows that
women voted in larger numbers than
men for the better candidates, and
in smaller numbers for the notori-
ously corrupt politicians, of which
Chicago has unfortunately many.
For instance, Judge Olsen, head of
the Municipal Court and admittedly
one of Chicago's most eminent citi-
zens, contested the primary election
in the Republican interest, he received
7,000 more votes from women than
from men. His wealthy opponent
who gave political teas to catch votes
had 10,000 more votes from men
than from women. "Hinky Dink"
Kenna, who, with "Bathhouse John"
Gougin, is one of the two most
notoriously corrupt politicians in
Chicago, received 6,295 votes from
men and only 1,300 from women.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

450 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Good meeting held in Victoria Park on Sunday afternoon. Interesting speeches were delivered in the Women's Hall in the evening.

A Meeting will be held in Bow Baths on Sunday the 28th, the subject will be "War Service for Women," and the speakers will be Miss Sylvia Fankhurst, Miss Georgina Brackenbury, the Rev. F. R. Swan and Mrs. Scurr.

Will all those who have not yet paid up their subscriptions to the Savings Club please do so to Miss Gallop, in order that quartermen may be made up? If you have not yet paid your March subscriptions to the Federation, please do so at once.

Who will take a collecting box or sheet to help us to get more money? Who will take a regular pitch for selling *Dreadnoughts*? *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending Mar. 19, 266 Mrs. Payne 77. Mrs. Pascoe 60.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST. Organiser: MRS. DRAKE.

The Suffrage Club will be open on Tuesday and Thursday in future 7-10 p.m. This was decided at last Tuesday's meeting, when a new committee was elected—Miss Lagsding, Mrs. Neuss, Miss Hicks, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Cressall and Miss Rutter.

Good meeting on Tuesday, two new members made. Good meetings at Christy Street on Wednesday and Friday—Mrs. Bouvier speaker. Miss M. Wright and Mr. E. Duval spoke to a very good meeting on Sunday, and we hope to hear them again. Miss Manicom's songs were enjoyed very much, also Mr. Drake's music.

This is the end of March, so please hurry up with subscriptions that are due for this month. Will members please push sale of *Dreadnought* among their friends, as it is only by reading it they can realise what important work the E.L.F.S. is doing. We must keep on growing and you must all help. *Dreadnoughts* sold, week ending Mar. 20—126.

Collected—Mrs. Bird 12s. 6d.; Mrs. Walker 10s.; Miss Lagsding 3s. 3d.; Mrs. Drake 5s. 11d.

Tickets on Sale for Canning Town Social Threepence each.

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE (Facing Hackney Downs Station)

Meetings are held at this office, Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m., and Thursdays at 8 p.m. Members please make them widely known. Many thanks to members who have contributed towards the furniture for our new office, but more is still needed. Any donations or gifts will be most acceptable.

Members please support open-air meeting Powerscroft Road, Monday evenings 8 p.m. The Secretary will be pleased to receive information regarding conditions of women and girls in Hackney factories. Cases of sweating, especially Army work, will receive careful attention.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—55 Fife Road, Tidal Basin.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. DAISY PARSONS, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

The "Peacock" meeting was abandoned owing to the General meeting being held at Poplar. On Thursday, at the indoor meeting, Mr. Carlton Smith gave an interesting address on "The State and the Child." Miss K. Manicom took the chair, and the members were much impressed by what she told them. All members have taken tickets for Social that is being held on Saturday at Holy Trinity School at 7.30. Any member's friends may pay at the door. Stewards and programme sellers are wanted not later than 6.45. Can anyone spare anything that will help to furnish the shop?

SOUTH-EAST LONDON E.L.F.S.

Hon. Secretary: MISS DALCHIN, 39 Radnor Street, Peckham.

The Secretary of above new branch appeals to friends in the S.E. part of London to come forward and support this branch of the E.L.F.S. Nine members have joined, and we ought to double our numbers week by week. The Secretary will be glad to hear from any who will become members, or help in some way as friends. Weekly meetings are held in Kempstead Road every Wednesday evening at 8.30. There will however be no meeting on March 31st, as all Church halls are closed for that week.

More subscribers wanted for *Dreadnought* which can always be obtained at weekly meeting, or at 39 Radnor Street, Peckham. Minimum branch Subscription 1d. a month or 1s. a year.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

R. S. P. U.

Hon. Sec.—J. W. BONARIUS, 89 Wyke Road. R.S.P.U. meets every Tuesday, 400 Old Ford Road, 8 p.m. New members welcomed. Entrance fee 3d., contributions 1d. per week. Will any friend send to the Women's Hall, Railway Street, Poplar, a few sacks of stable manure for small vegetable plot at rear, which is being worked by the members of the R.S.P.U. who will be very thankful for same. Next joint Social with E.L.F.S. in aid of "Milk Fund" will be announced shortly.

Who will give out the Babies' Milk during Easter Holidays?

THE LEAGUE OF RIGHTS FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' WIVES AND RELATIVES.

The Poplar branch of the League of Rights has decided to meet weekly on Monday nights at 8 p.m. at 20 Railway Street, Poplar, which has been kindly lent by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes. Many of the members present at the first branch meeting held last Monday, stated that they were not getting proper medical attention under the new scheme, and it was decided to collect evidence in regard to this.

The East Ham branch of the League of Rights has decided to hold a public meeting on April 12th in Essex Hall, Wakefield Street, East Ham.

The South West Ham branch of the League of Rights meets on Mondays at 55 Fife Road at 8 p.m.

Will you help the East End Babies' Milk and Fresh Egg Fund by filling an Egg Collecting Box to overflowing with money from your friends at Eastertide, and return total amount collected to:—

Dr. TCHAYKOVSKY, Hon. Treasurer, E.L.F.S., Langham House, Harrow.

WOMEN AND POOR LAW.

Dear Editor,—

(1) During the present month the Lambeth coroner held an inquest on Mary Hoskin, aged 77. She had an old-age pension of 5s., and was supposed to pay 2s. a week rent. Naturally she died in destitution. Of course she ought to have had medical relief, and milk, meat, or beef tea, etc., ordered by the doctor. Apparently she made no application. Every year inquests are held on old-age pensioners, whose deaths are hastened or caused by destitution; and this evil is likely to increase with the increase in the price of food—unless the women take the matter in hand. I suggest that the women's organisations should make it known throughout London that they are willing to assist poor necessitous women, who are old-age pensioners, to obtain necessary medical relief. Of course, medical relief does not cause loss of old-age pension. If London is "too large an order," they might try some district first.

(2) The next case I will mention also occurred during this month. A woman with a young baby had a very unsatisfactory husband; the case was not bad enough for legal separation, but she is living apart from him. She asks for relief, but is refused on the ground that her husband will maintain her if she goes back to him; and, therefore, she is not destitute. Here again is a case where the assistance of a woman's organisation would be most valuable.

I enclose a Bill which Lord Russell introduced in July, 1913. Although it has not been re-introduced, I think it should have the support of the women and their friends.

Yours, etc.,

J. THEODORE DODD.

The Bill which Mr. Theodore Dodd mentions above seeks to provide that a necessitous married woman shall have the same right to poor law relief for herself, upon her own application, as is now possessed by a necessitous man or a necessitous single woman, instead of being obliged to wait till her husband makes application for relief as at present. Many women and children suffer great hardship because the men on whom they are supposed to be dependent object to applying to the Poor Law Guardians for relief.

WHY CHILD LABOUR IS ASKED FOR.

At Hutton Cranswick, East Riding, Yorkshire, farm labourers demanded an increase of 2s. a week to bring their wages up to 22s. This was refused and several of them therefore left the district and found other employment.

SOCIAL IN AID OF E.L.F.S. Relief Work. HOLY TRINITY SCHOOLROOM, Barking Road, Canning Town. SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, AT 7.30 P.M.

OUR SPEAKERS' CLASS.

The Speaker's class to be held at 20 Railway Street, Poplar, will begin on Monday, April 19th, instead of April 26th, as announced last week, as Miss Hicks has kindly arranged to begin the class at the earlier date. Send in your name for the class to Miss Hicks, 20 Railway Street, Poplar, or to the Editor of the *DREADNOUGHT*. Fee 1s. for course of 12 lessons. Bow, Bromley and Canning Town members should not think Railway Street too far to go to.

The Manchester Corporation Gas Committee has raised the price of gas by 84 per cent. since January 28th.

WOMEN'S EXHIBITION AT CAXTON HALL.

Very great interest is being shown in the Women's Exhibition which is to be held in the Caxton Hall on Monday and Tuesday, May 10th and 11th. The *Actresses' Franchise League*, the *Forward Cymric Suffrage Union*, the *United Suffragists*, the *Women's Freedom League*, the *Women Teachers' Franchise Union*, the *Catholic Women's Suffrage Society* and the *Free Church League for Women's Suffrage* are arranging to provide speakers and to have exhibits of their literature.

Special exhibits include: *Sweetened Industries Section* arranged by Dr. Tchaykovsky; *Toy Making* on reform lines, arranged by E.L.F.S.; *Food Prices Exhibit* arranged by Miss Margaretta Hicks; *International Exhibit* arranged by the *International Suffrage Shop*.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

The Workers' National War Emergency Committee has passed a resolution demanding amendments in the Insurance Act to the effect that:

- (1) Arrears shall not count during the War.
- (2) Workers whose wages do not exceed 4s. a day shall be placed in the same position as workers earning under 9s. a week. That is to say no deductions from wages shall be made.
- (3) All casual workers in occupations in which the Board of Trade report that the customary earnings of a man during a whole year are less than 2/6 shall be subject to no deduction from wages for insurance during the War.

This last clause seems to us a little vague—why "a man," why not "an adult" in order that women might be included? Are these suggestions intended to apply to women as well as to men?

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUNDS COLLECTIONS: Bow Baths 4/6, Poplar Meetings 3/4, Women's Hall 2/7, Mrs. Walker (6 weekly) 1/0, Bow members monthly subscriptions 1/9.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Anon per Miss Allen-Browne 10/0, Major Herbert 1/0, Green 5/0, per Mrs. Harben 4/5, Miss M. Floyd 2/0, Mr. & Mrs. Storr 2/0, Miss Beddow 2/0, Bow Social profits 1/2.5, per Miss Ida Ward 1/6.6, per Miss Graham 1/5.0, D.G. 1/1.0, T. K. Mudge, Esq. 1/0.0, Mrs. Bernard Wright 1/0.0, H. J. Rose Esq. 1/0.0, Miss A. Walters 1/0.0, Anon—Red-car 1/0.0, Anon—Cardiff 1/2.6, Anon—Hornsey (weekly) 1/0.0, Miss Alice Chester 1/0.0, Miss I. V. Yeoman (weekly) 1/0.0, The Misses Luboldt 1/0.0, Mrs. Richmond (5 weekly) 1/0.0, Canning Town members subscriptions 1/0.0, E. Guy Dawber, Esq. 1/0.0, The Misses Halliday-Gibson 7/0, per Mrs. Fearn 6/0, Miss Z. Proctor 5/0, Miss Millward 5/0, Anon—Leytonstone 5/0, "Little Joan" 3/6, Miss Chator 2/6, H. Croves 2/6, Miss Guest 2/5, Anon—Llandudno 2/0, Miss I. Jones (weekly) 2/0, Mrs. E. Bowes 2/0, Mrs. E. M. Comber 2/0, Miss Setchfield 1/6, "Baby Violet" 1/0, Mrs. Powles (weekly) 1/0, J.M.—Newcastle 1/0, Miss Baker 1/0, Anon—Torquay 1/0.

COLLECTIONS: Mrs. Drake (Canning Town) 5/4, Miss Lagsding 3/3, Mrs. Bird (Green's) 12/6, Mrs. Walker (Peace meeting) 10/0, Miss Mackay 1/5.1, Miss Farrall 6/6, Mrs. Tolton 1/4, Mrs. Parsons 4/9, Mrs. W. Lansbury and Miss Cohen 3/1, Mrs. Mantle 7/9, Mrs. McChyne 4/9, Miss Frisby 1/0.0.

CLOTHES, ETC. Miss Canning, Mrs. H. B. Spencer, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Griffin, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Baby Lovers' Club, Miss Burman, Miss Murray Clarke, Mrs. Flack, Miss Moggridge.

EGGS, APPLES.—Anon—Burchetts Green, FLOUR. Mr. Wickert. NESTLE'S MILK AND CAFE AU LAIT. The Manager—Nestle's Milk. GLAXO. The Manager—Glaxo.

Father and mother of two in Portsmouth send 2s. to the children's restaurant, their first week's increase of wages.

Our "Cost Price" restaurants, at which adults can buy two-course meals for 2d., and children for 1d., have been christened by the *Daily Mirror* the children's "Penny Carlton's."

The *Daily Mirror* has always had a great facility for inventing names, for it was this paper that named the militant suffragists "Suffragettes" when the movement first started in 1905.

The *Daily Mirror* articles on the "Penny Carlton's" have brought us a number of subscriptions for which we tender our thanks.

The Glaxo Company have sent us gifts for our babies from time to time. They have now sent us a further two dozen tins with a promise of more to follow.

Messrs. Nestle have also helped us from time to time, and now they send us 12 tins of milk and ten tins of cafe au lait for our restaurants.

CHILD VICTIMS.

Some time ago a Special Constable wrote to the *Daily Mail* saying that through being on duty in the early hours of the morning, he had discovered that numbers of little boys and girls, whose ages range from nine to fourteen years, wait outside the bakeries from midnight or the small hours, till 6 a.m., in order that they may buy stale bread at reduced rates.

Many people whose attention has been called to this thing, which has been going on for a long long time, have expressed their pity for these poor children who wait through the long dreary hours in wet and cold. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, we learn, is trying to arrange that the bread shall be sold at 7.30 a.m., instead of 6. But that is but tinkering with the evil.

That the parents are not to blame, but are genuinely in need, is vouched for by the S.P.C.C., which states that its Inspectors take the names and addresses of these children and visit their homes.

Cannot the S.P.C.C. arrange that its Inspectors shall give bread tickets to the needy children, to be changed at any time of the day, either at the bakeries which now sell off the stale bread, or at special depots?

But this too is but tinkering with the problem. Cannot something be done to alleviate the conditions of bitter hardship in which the parents of these children live?

If we had women police constables they would no doubt gladly undertake to investigate all these cases, and put these distressed families in touch with those whose duty it is to help them. In many cases the parents ought to be getting Poor Law Relief, or help from the Prince of Wales's fund, or else they are getting relief that is insufficient.

If the various National and Local Authorities refuse to act, cannot a committee of private individuals be found who will take turns in doing night duty, and in stirring up the authorities in order that something may be done?

[The Editor of the *WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT* would be glad to hear from any who will help in this way.]

INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The United States Chamber of Commerce is about to take a referendum of its members, as to whether, if an international tribunal were set up, its method of compelling obedience should be by commercial boycott or the power of international military and naval police. It is suggested that a recalcitrant nation should be prohibited from buying, or selling, or raising money through the sale of bonds or any other form of debt, within the territory of the other nations.

This method is actually being adopted by China against Japan at the present time.

On March 17th, the girls employed at Messrs. McCorquodale's printing works on labels for a well-known brewer, struck work for higher wages.