THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

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Price One Penny

-CHILD WAGE-SLAVES IN AMERICA WAR FEVER-

WAR FEVER

War fever appears to have taken a firm hold on the American public and the Suffragist women have proved by no means immune. Some few months ago the "Woman's Journal," founded by Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell in 1870, amalgamated with the "Woman Voter," founded in 1910, and the newer "Headquarters' Newsletter, "and came out with a flourish as the "National Suffrage News." Though equal Suffrage is still to win in more than half the States, the changing of the "National Suffrage News" to "The Woman Citizens" might have been thought merely a wise anticipation of the final victory which would but hearten the struggle. But something more than the name was changed in the Suffrage organ! The central feature of "Woman Citizens" first number was an article entitled "Keeping up with the Plough," elaborately illustrated by photographs and drawings of "farmerette" suits, "service uniforms," "womanalls," which are overalls for women, and which are described as "chie and practicable." We are told that "Suffrage Schools of Agriculture are already in operation. Suffrage War gardens have been planted. Suffrage canning centres are projected. A suffragist Chairman of Agriculture has been appointed in every State in the Union, "Chairmen of Potatoes" being the title in which they rejoice. "Let your slogan be suffrage and service. "Let your slogan be suffrage and service. "Let your slogan be suffrage and service being the title in which they rejoice. They to take the State services. . . Hundreds of women have volunteered," runs an advertisement. About it all there is a gay zestful frivolity, an entire forgetfulness of the fact that this thing which has opened up so many opportunities of exciting importance for women is a business of wholesale murder in which thousands of men are engaged in the deliberate effort to starve entire populations. Gentle compassion and loving kindness are old-fashioned virtues perhaps, but it is these qualities which have been the motive power which has civilised the human race: we must not disc

Could she but realise it, it is as though her spade and her "chic womanalls" were besmeared with

In the second number of the "Woman Citizen," it appears that some sense of the sordid forces behind the hysterical War fever which is dominating the nation, has begun to filter into the minds of some of those responsible for the policy of the paper. On the cover is a cartoon representing a woman guarding a group of children with the sword of child labour laws, from the outstretched hands of the exploiters, one of whom flourishes a "Repeal." Bill. It is stated that already some towns are organising their school children into working squads and that officials in the States of Maine, Minnesota, Massachusettes, and North Dakota have announced that the Governor or Public Safety Commission has power to suspend the laws in time of War. New Jersey officials have decided to "encourage" child employment in agriculture, the Governor and Board of Education In the second number of the "Woman Citizen,

in Pennsylvania have urged that it is desirable to excuse children from school for agricultural work. In New York the Brown War Emergency Acts give the State Industrial Commission power to suspend the Labour Laws and the Commissioner of Education power to suspend the compulsory education law from April 1st to November 1st. Vermont has passed an Act giving the Commissioner of Industries power to suspend the laws limiting the working hours of women and children. Connecticut and New Hampshire and other States have adopted similar legislation.

Of Special Interest This Week! IS THE WAR ONLY BEGINNING? PEACE CRUSADE IN SCOTLAND







Little Cotton Operatives

THE BABY WEEK EXHIBITION AT CENTRAL HALL

As we approached the Central Hall, Westminster, on Monday, July 2nd, someone ran up and said: "The Queen is just arriving, you will see her if you hurry." We did not see the Queen, but we found groups of working-class mothers with babies in their arms crowding about the doors and asking to be let in. "The public not admitted till 4 o'clock," was the stern reply made alike by policemen commissionaires and lady officials in khaki. The mothers were tired with carrying babies, they had journeyed many miles at the bidding of infant welfare instructors who had told them to be there at this hour, and not to be late, as the Queen would take some of the babies in her arms and their tables must not be deprived of such an opportunity.

There were all sorts of important official people.

There were all sorts of important official people, but very few who would lend anyone a helping hand, so we felt it our duty to join in a little portering on behalf of nurses and teachers who were struggling to get their apparatus into the building. What a tremendous crush there was when the Exhibition opened! There were masses of stalls and exhibits with only a narrow passageway between them and throngs of people squeezing their way through. Of course, there were all sorts of fine ladies and would-be fine ladies and superior persons, because the Queen was opening the show and baby welfare is one of the latest crazes, but there was also a surprising number of working-class mothers and their infants. In her efforts to get a glimpse of the Queen, who was just leaving, one of the superior persons pushed us with a patronising "mind mother": then drew back, saying, "I beg your pardon," on seeing that she had made a mistake.

At a stall on which were displayed the foods at "baby" should and should not have was a that "baby" should and should not have was a notice, "Do not cover milk with muslin; it catches the dirt and lets the dust and germs go through: cardboard, china, or glass are better." "At our School for Mothers we are taught to cover the milk with muslin," said a working-class mother. Her friend said: "We know all about that," and pointed to a glass of water with a label "baby needs a sip of water." Many mothers were eagerly discussing the contents of this stall, and in listening to them one realised that in spite of all the purse-proud patronage and snobbery which has been displayed in connection with them, the maternity and infant welfare centres are proving a very great boon to numbers of women.

Opposite was a temperance stall, where great

a very great boon to numbers of women.

Opposite was a temperance stall, where great notices declared that a drinking father transmits the effects of alcohol to the third and fourth generation, and that the drinking mother "is responsible for the degeneration of her offspring both before and after its birth." Mustard and cress plants, some sprinkled with water, some with alcohol were displayed at this stall, the alcoholic plants were least flourishing: someone asked what the effect would have been had the plants been watered with gravy or milk, but the stall-holders could not tell.

The fact that the mass of the people are displayed as a displayed displaye

could not tell.

The fact that the mass of the people are disinherited wage slaves was not referred to amongst the causes of infant mortality and disease which were dealt with in the exhibition. We regretted to learn that Hampshire House Workshops, which were showing a six-guinea cot, pay girls a commencing wage of 2s. 6d. a week.

The noise of screaming children was painful,

babies in cradles in the various exhibits, babies carried about in mothers' arms, babies set in a row for pressmen to take flashlight snapshots. Poor infants, the airless crush and the noise of perpetual talking was more than they could bear without protest!

perpetual taiking was more than they could bear without protest!

But upstairs, tucked away at one side of the big lecture hall was a peaceful and well-ordered spot where ten little toddlers from the "Mothers' Arms," aged from two to four years, were working at Montessori with a calm screnity which most of their elders failed to achieve. Miss Muriel Matters, their able instructress, had told the children that they had come to have school at the Central Hall for a change, and quite contented and entirely oblivious of the fussy people round them, they busied themselves with their work. When the children first arrived there was an argument between "Dipple," aged two and Johnnie aged three and a half as to whether the Victoria House Car, which had been kindly placed at their disposal, was a taxi or a motor. "Dipple" being quite sure that it was a motor. The argument was forgotten in the eager business of getting to work on the apparatus, but started again and joined in by the other children when the time came for putting on coats to go home at the end of the day.

The Montessori exhibit and Margaret Morris's whildren were under the time.

The Montessori exhibit and Margaret Morris's children were undoubtedly the two things worth seeing in the exhibition, but the mass of people did not discover them until the second day, when notices indicating the Montessori schools' location resulted in a great crowd of visitors.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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Sat., July 7th, 1917

IS THE WAR ONLY BEGINNING?

BEGINNING?

(Lord Northcliffe is telling America that the War is only beginning, and indeed there are all too many signs that the Governments are preparing to carry on the War for a long time to come. Certainly the War grows more and more terrible, more costly in human life, and in material treasure—the result of human labour. And now "The New York Times," perhaps inspired by Lord Northcliffe, that man of reckless, ruthless advertisement, is urging that the situation would justify America in refusing to export either grain or any other commodity to the neutral nations under any conditions whatsoever. If the Allied Governments adopt this policy the neutral nations must either subsist on their home products alone, or be forced into the war. In either event, great suffering will fall upon the peoples. Will the War mongers never rest content until every nation has been dragged into the War?

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent refers to the feud which is being fought out in Russia between the extreme anti-War Socialists, the Leninites, on the one hand; and the extreme jingoes, Millikoff and his supporters on the other. In the long run, it is these two elements present under various titles in every nation, which will decide the international struggle, for there are no half-measures in War, and the moderate people who shrink from taking a definite stand on anything are carried along by that force of circumstances, and from more or less efficient units in the ranks on one side or the other, whether they will or no. Thus those of the Russian Socialists who desire a peace, but cannot bring themselves to break with the Allied Governments, are bolstering up the annexation policy of Millikolf, whom they have driven from office in Russia, but whose policy is that of the capitalist Governments of Britain, France, Italy, and America. It is reported that the Russian soldiers, who procedamed the brotherhood of man in the trenches, were induced to take up the offensive again on July ist. Kerensky is said to have pres Miliukoff, whom they have driven from office in Russia, but whose policy is that of the capitalist Governments of Britain, France, Italy, and America. It is reported that the Russian soldiers, who proclaimed the brotherhood of man in the trenches, were induced to take up the offensive again on July 1st. Kerensky is said to have presented the soldiers with red flags, but black would have been a more suitable colour. The truce of have been a more suitable colour. The truce of the Russian soldiers was one of those things that the Russian soldiers was one of those things that might have ended the War, but the peoples of the other nations were not ready, and now the War seems to have taken a new lease of life. Undoubtedly the Austrian Government was making efforts to secure Peace, but it has drawn back. Herr Scheidemann, of the German Socialist majority wisely has said: "from Stockholm and the Socialist is even expected what also I was majority wisely has said: "From Stockholm and the Socialists is now expected what, alas! was vainly expected from the Governments—namely, Peace." Is Scheidemann yet determined to sever all conversations with the German Government, and to take his stand with the Internationalists, voting against all War Credits?

mechanism of civilisation." He refused to agree to "no annexations," saying that Mesopotamia and Armenia are not Turkish, and that their fate, with those of the German colonies, must be left to the Peace Conference, where, according to immemorial custom, the Powers which have secured a Victory Peace will claim them. "Britannia will rule the waves through the War and after the War," said Mr. Lloyd George, if the land be added, the phrase fairly sums up the tenor of his speech. He finished, however, with a peroration suitable for a conscientious objector, which, perhaps, had been prepared for him by one of his secretaries possessed of secret sympathies in that direction:—

secretaries possessed of secret sympathies in that direction:—

The answer of the old dying Covenanter Cargill rings down the ages, even to us at this fateful hour: "satisfy" your conscience and go forward! Now we are faced with the greatest and grimmest struggle of all—liberty, equality, fraternity, not amongst men, but amongst nations.

My appeal to the people of this country, and if my appeal can reach beyond it, is this: that we shall continue to fight for the great goal of international justice, so than ever again shall brute force sit on the throne of justice, nor barbaric strength wield the sceptre of right.

All this high-sounding stuff is, of course, merely an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people. But it succeeded only too thoroughly at the beginning of the War, and though its effect is now beginning to wear off, there is still much educational work to be done before the complete awakening comes.

THE U.D.C. PROGRAMME

The U.D.C. has just published suggestions for erms of a Peace settlement, which should be care-ully examined, and which include the following

control over the Ottoman Empire should be maintained and extended so as to provide full security for the Christian peoples and freedom of development for other races under the suzerainty of the Sultan." India and Egypt, be it noted, are not mentioned. We are firmly convinced that war is not the method by which such questions should be settled, and that the War should not be kept going for a single day on account of any of them; but at the same time the way to settle all disputed problems of nationality is to allow the people to determine their own destiny. The U.D.C. further suggests the internationalisation of Constantinople and the Straits. We would not prolong the War to achieve this, but no doubt the internationalisation of all the narrow seas is desirable, and we urge that Great Britain should set an example by offering to internationalise all the straits of which she is mistress. We would point out to the U.D.C. that wars have been fought to prevent lesser losses than this of Constantinople and the Straits to Turkey. Obviously, the proposed internationalisation cannot be accomplished without a "knock-out blow" unless something be offered in exchange.

Of the German colonies the U.D.C. says:
Great Britain should remodiate definitely any claim is

next points:

be sanctioned by the National Parliaments and subject to periodical revision.

The largest measure of agreement for the reduction of armaments on land and sea should be obtained at the settlement. A method might be adopted by means of international inspection of armament establishments, for controlling the execution of armaments are settlement. Wations should agree to abolish private enterprise in the production of armaments.

The freedom of the seas is also urged.

All these things are sensible enough, but there is no mention of the root cause of War, which is capitalism; nor of the only certain safeguard against War, which is the common ownership of the land, the sea, and the sky, and the product of human labour.

human labour. MR. BONAR LAW'S REVELATIONS. MR. BONAR LAW'S REVELATIONS.

How tremendous a part Capitalism plays
War was revealed by Mr. Bonar Law in the selection of the Finance Bill. He said that he is debate on the Finance Bill. He said that he invested £8,110 in 15 different shipping companies under the management of seven different owners. Five per cent. interest on that sum, which in ordinary times he should have been glad to get, would be £405. For the year 1915, instead of £405 he received £3,624; for the year 1916 he received £3,847. That did not end the matter, Prudent managing shipowners did not divide all Prudent managing shipowners did not divide all bate profits. There was something to come to him later. One of these steamers had either beer sold or sunk, he did not know which. Either was she had been turned into money for himself. If sold or sunk, he did not know which. Either we she had been turned into money for himself. I that ship he had £200, and after the very han some dividend which he received, on liquidatic he received a cheque for a little over £1,00 That was not his only experience. There we another shipping company in which he invests £350. The other day he received a letter for the many arguments of that company in the many first the many first the many first which the many first which we have the statement of the company where is the company where is the statement of the statement o £350. The other day he received a letter from the managing owners of that company service that because the cost of building was so high and was likely to continue high, it was not probable they would wish to invest the money in ships for a long time to come; therefore they were going to make a division of the surplus capital. For that £350 capital on this division he received a chenne for £1050.

All this, said Mr. Bonar Law, was the fault of the Government. He is right: and the Government allowed this iniquitous thing to go on because one of its members was closely connected with one of the greatest shipping firms, and all the members of the Government were closely connected with some form of profiteering or other. Mr. Bonar Law says that that excessive profiteering by shippers is to stop, and Lord Rhondda, as Food Controller, also announces that he will take drastic measures to control prices.

measures really mean that the profiteers are preparing to carry on the War for a long while yet, and that they fear if they do not relax the pressure which profiteering is bringing upon the people, the people will revolt. So they are willing to relax a little to keep going the War, which is the biggest of all profiteering schemes. At Dundee Mr. Lloyd George said: "The Government will even go to the extent of resorting to the Exchequer in order to see that at any rate the price of bread is within the compass of the bulk of the people." This policy was adopted some time ago in France, where the Government subsidises the loaf in order that its price may rise no further. But for the Government to pay part of the price of a commodity in order that poor all conversations with the German Government, and to take his stand with the Internationalists, voting against all War Credits?

LLOYD GEORGE'S GLASGOW SPEECH.

There was no suggestion of Peace in Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Glasgow last Friday. He paid the usual tributes to free Russia and her Revolution, whilst naively admitting that the Government of which he was a member, took us into the War in support of old Russia, "the most reactionary autocracy in the world." In his usual lip service to democracy, he said that a better guarantee of peace than the destruction of Prussian militarism would have been the democratisation of the German Government. He refused to agree to "no indemnities," declaring that "indemnity is an essential part of the price of a commodity in order that its price may rise too further. But for the Government to be internationalisation of all the narrow seas is desirable, and we urge that Great Britain should set an example by offering to internationalise all the straits of which she is mistress. We would point to the U.D.C. that wars have been fought to prevent lesser losses than this of Constantinople and the Straits to Turkey. Obviously, the proposed internationalisation cannot be accomplished without a "knock-out blow" unless something be offered in exchange.

Of the German colonies by right of conquest. That, however, does not imply the return to the status quo anter bellum.

Of the German colonies by right of conquest. That, however, does not imply the return to the status quo anter bellum. Should be restored, unless there is to be a general re-arrangement of African colonies. When that takes place it should be in the in-

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

HUNGARIAN WOMEN'S STRAIGHT LEAD.

Just as the Hungarian women's organisations are standing firm for Adult Suffrage, we find them adopting a similar direct attitude in regard them adopting a similar direct attitude in regard to Petrograd on such terms.

At the request of the W.S.F. National Executive Committee, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst applied for a passport to Petrograd. She received the following a part of the party which he represents is opposed and to which the party which he represents is opposed. We are confident that neither Mr. MacDonald nor any other I.L.P. delegate would go to Petrograd on such terms.

At the request of the W.S.F. National Executive Committee, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst applied for a passport to Petrograd. She received the following reply.

number of the national organisations of the tribular of the national organisations of the tribular of the national organisations of the tribular of the tribul

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S PLANS. COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S PLANS. onel Roosevelt, as usual, has been settling estinies of various peoples and places.

In he says, is entitled to Constantinople, he free Russia has announced that she does sire it. Russia can also be trusted, he says, the sponsor of an autonomous Poland, Finand Armenia, though Free Russia has Poland her freedom and has declared that

RUSSIAN POLICY.

A Russian Socialist, who has lately arrived in this country, comments on our leader, which appeared under the title of "Russia Awaits an Answer," in our issue last week. He agrees in the main with our statement of the position, but asks us to say that Russian Socialists like himself who are averse to Russia entering into a separate peace, adopt this attitude because they believe that it is not in the interests of the people of Europe in general that Russia should do so. They recognise the possibility of the present Allies making war upon Russia should she make peace with Germany, and they see especially the possibility of an invasion by Japan, but these considerations do not influence their policy, which is dictated by their view of the general European welfare.

Our correspondent does not deal with the question as to what is to happen if the Govern-

welfare.

Our correspondent does not deal with the question as to what is to happen if the Governments of Expense of an autonomous Poland, Finand Armenia, though Free Russia has announced that she does to desire any acquisition of territory, endors not desire any acquisition of territory, embourg, says Colonel Roosevelt, is to lose reedom and be joined to France or Belgium: unpose this is to punish Luxembourg for ing out of the War. England and Japan, he are to keep the colonies they have condicted that the inhabitants of the were derritories prefer it to any other—even lifeovernment? Roosevelt has many plans for the Southern Slavs, Magyars, Rumans, of the Southern Slavs, Magyars, Rumans, the following letter sent from the Foreign to Mr. Havelock Wilson on June 20th is narkable document which should not be formative and the state of the standard of t

LC.C. ECONOMIES AT KITCHEN-MAIDS's Henderson, of which the following is the text:—
"Strongly urge removal of embargo against Machonald on his giving undertaking which your organisation of desires and on promising when here to act contacting with decisions of Manchester Conference of about Party. Presence of deputation urgently reuseted by Soldiers' and Workmen's-Committee, and fusal at this stage is likely to create difficulties for own memory of the contact of the c

the school children were supposed to do the five hours' work left by the maid. In most cases the children did not do it, and the maids had to do unpaid overtime to get the washing done. In this way the L.C.C. saved £1,000 in 1916. Now washing machines have been installed at some of the centres and the maids are expected to wash ten dozen articles at 2½d, per dozen. It is impossible to do the work in the time allowed. The machines are very heavy; the washing is first put in them, then wrung out, boiled, put in again, wrung out, mangled, and hung up to dry. The dusters and towels are very dirty, but only 28lbs, of soda and ½cwt, of soap flakes are to be allowed for each centre per year.

EXTERMINATING THE MEN.

When before the Select Committee appointed to investigate the Review of Exceptions Act, General Geddes said that the recruiting machine is in process of perfection, and that he hoped by the end of this year it might be complete. This

COAL TO COST MORE.

THE REMOVAL OF THE GRILLE.

A Supplementary Estimate for £5 has just been ssued "for the removal of the grille in the Ladies' Gallery at the House of Commons." On is estimate the House will shortly decide by ee vote whether the grille shall be retained or

PENAL REFORM.

At a Conference summoned by the Penal Reform League, and attended by the representatives of a number of Societies and Institutions interested in the subjects, on Friday, June 15th, in Caxton Hall, Westminster, the following resolutions were

ounty would be encouraged.

NOT IN BELGIUM.

Gunner Alfred Colson, 52, of the anti-aircraft service, was charged before the Newcastle magistrates on June 22nd with having indecently assaulted a seven-years-old girl in a field at Walker on Tuesday afternoon, June 12th. Accused denied having interfered with the girl. The Sench, however, found him guilty, and, in view of his ood military record, he was leniently dealt with. Sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

"Newcastle Chronicle."

WORKERS' AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL

WORKERS' AND SOLDIERS'
The Provisional Committee appointed at the eds Conference announces the constitution Local Councils. They should be so constituted at they cover the whole of the Local Trade ion, Labour, Socialist, Co-operative, W. S.F. individual of the Conference will be arranged under the auspices of the Conference souncil, where sympathetic, should take the diative in the formation of, such Councils actegates from every working-class organisations. The Trades council will be held at Glasgow. The West Wales District Conference will be arranged under the auspices of the Swansea Lite and the Conference will be arranged under the auspices of the Swansea Lite and the Conference will should attend its meetings. Workshop Committees and Committees of Shop Stewards, it is agreed, should also send representatives bere must be no desire on the part of the Local organisations are designed in the part of the Local organisations are destablished. All friction must be brighted, a broad spirit of toleration encouraged, doverlapping must be eliminated as far a sasible. Arrangements are well in hand for the didney of the District Conference.

The London Conference will be held on the tenonon of Saturday, July 28th, at the Memorial II, Farringdon Road, E.C. A preliminary onference of active helpers will be held at handos Hall, 21a Maiden Lane, Strand, next through the part of the Conference will stake place on Saturday, July 28th, at the School of Music, Rampant Horse through the part of the Conference will see the Conference

THE PEACE CRUSADE IN SCOTLAND

A By T. S. P.

The violents recard crusade which came to birty in classes with the common to the crusade is being thrown out in an ever-widening circle by similar debrares in whose breasts puises that hove which is at one with me women or all the world. A year ago, when the banner was first unturined, a year ago, when the banner was first unturined. A year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined. A year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined. A year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined as year ago, when the banner was first unturined the prince of the people. Such the pred of a go the prince of the people so disapproval. Morning, anot and gent of the people's disapproval. Morning, anot and many the pred of the people's disapproval. Morning, anot and many the pred of the people's disapproval. Morning, anot and many the pred of the people's disapproval. Morning, anot and many the pred of the people's disapproval. Morning, anot and many the pred of the people's disapp beyond belief. In England the crusade has fired many hearts, and inquiries are reaching Scotland for methods and modes of procedure. But all that-is required is a burning desire for peace, and the will to do. Granted these, the rest will follow. The appeal which Mrs. Crawfurd had in the Labour and Socialist Press has returned as the dove to the ark, bringing the emblem of peace. From all parts of the kingdom letters have come. Some sad and sorrowful, some defant; some with the breath of Christianity, others claiming no Christianity but athrob with the love of humanity. "I cannot send you money," wrote one sister in Manchester; "I can send only my love and sympathy." "Never have I felt it right to pray for victory," confessed another, "but always most earnestly have I asked for peace." And from one dear old woman came this: "I am in my 79th year. May God bless you all, and give you all needed wisdom and strength and blessing." One might go on a very long time giving such might go on a very long time giving such extracts, but from one lady there came a letter not of hatred because of the son whom the enemy not of hatred because of the son whom the enemy killed, but of longing that peace may come, so that the hearts of other mothers might be spared. From all classes of society has come the message "Go on!" From Tyrone: "All honour to the women of the North." And so say we all! Go

But the women and men of the South mus 'go on," too. The Joint Peace Demonstration Committee is holding another demonstration or September 16th.]

OUR GREAT PUSH

Fifteen of the 100 black and white Indicators required for advertising the Dreadnought on rail way bookstalls and outside newsvendors' shopshave already been paid for by:

r. Edgar Lansbury ... r. George Bernard Shaw ... Crosland Taylor
Pethick Lawrence
Jar Branch (W.S.F.), by proceeds of
scent cards (will other branches note and copy?)

Each Indicator costs 30s. Eighty-five mo are required. Who will pay for the next?

BENEDICTION.

Bless this little heart, this white soul that has

He loves the light of the sun, he loves the sight of his mother's face. He has not learned to despise the dust, and to hanker after gold.

Clasp him to your heart and bless him.

He has come into this land of a hundred cros.

I know not how he chose you from the crowd ame to your door and grasped your hand to ask

He will follow you, laughing and talking, and not a doubt in his heart. Keep his trust, lead him straight, and bles.

WHY WOMEN HAVE BEEN GIVEN VOTES

Middle-aged Workman: "You're only just like a pawn in the mix-up."

Australian Soldier (red-faced, and has been drinking): "On, no, I'm not!"

Workman: "Oh, yes, you are, my dear boy. You've got no voice in it at all. You are just moved this way and that, as they please."

Australian Soldier: "Look here, I've been out there and I know all about it. If a man said something beastly to your wife, wouldn't you crack him? It a man struck you, wouldn't you go for him? Yes, and we're bloody well going for 'em till we've finished 'em!"

Workman: "You're a working man?"

Workman: "You're a working man?"

go for him? Yes, and we're bloody well going for 'em thi we've hinshed em?

Workman: "You're a working man?"

Australian Soldier: "Yes, I'm a working man. I'm a sapper."

Workman: "Well, how many representatives of your class, how many Labour men, have had any voice in this business?"

Australian Soldier: "Why, I'm there; I'm a Labour man. There's a difference between Labour and Socialist, mind you!"

Workman: "You've got no voice in it; the people's got no voice in it. It's Rothschild and people like that who decide. If they wanted it to end to-morrow the bloody thing would end?"

Second Workman, with dreary voice: "Look at the price you've got to pay now for half a pint of beer!"

Australian Soldier: "What about us—we chaps out there? We've got to be asked!"
First Workman: "No, no; they decide. They control your destinies, my boy. You haven't
up power. Could you go to your officer and say. 'Look here, we want better clothes, and we
took the tree and the say."

vant better pay, and—"

Fat man, in a straw hat, standing up and shaking his fist at First Workman: "You pig, you! ou swine! To come here talking to a man who's been out protecting you!"

First Workman: "I don't want anyone to protect me."

Second Workman (in dreary, soothing voice): "We don't know nothing about it. No, we would know nothing."

Second Workman (in dreary, sooning tow)

Second Workman (quietly, to soldier): "Where do you draw your pay from?"

First Workman (quietly, to soldier): "Where do I draw my pay from? Don't I earn it?"

Australian Soldier (excited): "Where do I draw my pay from? Don't I earn it?"

Fat Man: "Don't a peaceful man earn it?"

Fat Man: "Peace? We don't want no peace. You swine—you—you German!"

Australian Soldier: "Why shouldn't I draw my pay from the people?"

Workman: "You're in one of the most unproductive—— I don't want to say anything against you personally, but the outcome of what you're doing is nothing good to start with, and you may be killing better men than yourself. It's not your fault, but you're out there for no good—you'll benefit no one."

Australian Soldier (jumping to his feet, waving his arms, and calling to sailor on front seat):

Australian Soldier (jumping to his feet, waving his arms, and calling to sailor on front seat):
Here, Jack, twist a white flag! Ravage the wives and children! That's what this fellow

"Here, Jack, twist a white flag! Ravage the wives and children! That's what this fellow wants."

Fat Man: "Killing seventeen children in a school the other day! You swine, killing the children!" He is speechless with rage.

Workman: "The Germans are."

Workman: "No; Capitalism's killing them."

Australian Soldier (shouting): "Give 'em a little bit of grille—put 'em in Parkhurst! Lovely argument for the top of a 'bus! Kill all the women and children—he won't mind. Join the boy scouts!" (The 'bus overtakes and passes a band of scouts). "There you are! There's your chance! Get into it!"

Second Workman: "Never mind; the pubs 'll be open again, to-morrow."

Fat Man (theeatening to strike first workman): "You go to Germany!"

Fat Man: "I can't; I'm too fat."

Australian Soldier: "You'll get it taken off out there all right."

Fat Man (pretending not to hear): "Peace! We don't want peace. We're fighting for freedom. Fight on to victory!"

Australian Soldier (taking off his hat and showing a scar): "Look at my poor head. I didn't get that arguing here in London."

First Workman: "Wish you safe out of it."

Soldier: "Oh, all right. What about it?"

Workman: "You can't work out anything in that mix-up; the masses have got no control over it."

Soldier: (confidentially): "Look here, wait till this thing's over. We chaps are going to come

over it."

Soldier (confidentially): "Look here, wait till this thing's over. We chaps are going to come in and finish the business over here then. Christ! we'll be with you then, every time. We're a democratic race—only wait till after the victory!"

Workman (sadly): "I'm a very old bird. There's lots of things happened in this world, and there's been some big mistakes. They've shackled militarism—" (Stops short as though changing his mind.) "I might be a bit hot-headed. I've got two boys out there—" Soldier (magnificently): "Leave that to us. After the war we're coming over here. I understand what you've had to put up with, and we chaps are coming over to straighten it out for you."

(Fat Man bends over to listen.) Workman (eagerly): "Do you mean that after it's over you're coming over to fight the

optiants here?

Soldier: "Yes, that's it; we're a democratic race—to us all men are equal——"

Fat Man: "And then Labour—Labour'll come into its own. Labour has proved itself, and othing can stop it; but we must have the victory first."

First Workman hunches his shoulders and relapses into a grim silence.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

MRS. BESANT.

If ying to Commander Wedgwood (L.), Mr. Chamberaid that Mrs. Besant has been prohibited by the Government from publishing and speaking in She has also been requested to reside within one specified areas. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that he toen consulted, but that he approved of the action because Mrs. Besant, by her agitation had greed the peace in British India! The suppression Indian agitation for freedom will probably endanger ace of India still more.

27th.—Mr. Dillon (I.N.) asked for a "full and liscussion of Greece and the Salonika Expedition; Balfour did not think it would be in the "public

FIELD PUNISHMENT, am Byles (L.) pointed out that a soldier aged lately been confined to barracks for a month feel punishment No. 1, which means being and tied to a tree for two hours daily. He has ved one year with the colours, and his offence aying his leave. Mr. Forster said he would eport.

conscription of Wealth.

or Law said he did not think anything would by conscribing wealth. Assuredly not from his with but surely he is not too dull of understandnise the gain to the masses!

Cave explained, in reply to Mr. King (L.) that the nof £12,000 in the estimates for fees to surgeons mean that there were fewer accidents, but a reduction number of the certifying surgeons? reports on . Why spare money at the cost of human life?

8th.—In reply to Mr. King (L.), Mr. Balfour it that the letter Lord Hardinge sent to the British dor in Petrograd was taken possession of by a submarine. It was Mr. Dillon (I.N.) who discontents of this letter to the House, and thus own the uncomplimentary terms in which Lord

endeavouring to give more plural votes to women. THE PAUPER DISQUALIFICATION. Whitehouse (L.) moved an amendment intended to the pauper disqualification. Sir J. D. Rees (L.), always opposed that reform, protested that people upon the public ought not to vote the taxes. pear (U.), a member of the Council of the Associa-

(U.), a member of the Council of the Associa-r Law Unions, moved another amendment to pauper disqualification for Parliamentary pur-Wardle (Lab.) supported the Amendment for ry purpose only. "For Local Government pur-aid," I quite agree it may be different ... if a whether a person who is actually in receipt uld be qualified to exercise the Local Govern-

THE FRANCHISE BILL

—Mr. Roberts stated that a conference of tess was held on June 21st to discuss improved of coal, at which a resolution was passed purchase, storage, and distribution of coal authorities. The public has been "urging" sfor a long time, we want the authorities to a consulted the opinion of the women in his consulted the opinion of the Ministry of the properties of the women in his consulted the opinion of the women with the women in his consulted the opinion of the women with the women in his consulted the opinion of the women in his consulted the opinion of the women with th

Union. Surely they feel with us that the "standard" is a very inadequate one?

THE END OF THE STATUTORY COMMITTEE. June 29th. Mr. Barnes introduced a Bill to transfer the powers of the Statutorya Committee to the Pensions Ministry, which will henceforth be responsible for the treatment and training of disabled men; separation allowances, in addition to its other functions. Certain cases may arise which cannot be treated by a warrant, and these are to be handed over to the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation. A grant of £25,000 is to be given it for this purpose besides what may be collected. To make this Corporation more popular Mr. Barnes stated that four new members would be added to the Executive, amongst whom would be one woman and two representatives of Labour! Does he think that on an executive of about 20 one woman is sufficient, when most of the cases will deal with the widows of deserters and others for whom the State makes no provision? Mr. Hogge (L.) greatly deprecated having anything to do with the Royal Patriotic Fund, because of the delement of charity in it. We think, too, that charity should not be necessary for those who risks and give their lives for their country. The Bill was cead a second time.

July 2nd.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food admitted that a considerable quantity of bacon had to be sold in one instance for manure, and in another for soap-making. Because of difficulties in transport, he said the bacon was bad when it came to London. Mr. Thomas maintained that it was held up in London to maintain the market price. We know that his statement bears out the general action of the food profiteers and gamblers.

gamblers.

Mr. Trevelyan (L.) stated that Mrs. Skinner has been sent to prison for three months, Mrs. Hayes for one month and another woman fined for distributing leaflets for asking the Government to start negotiations to conclude the war. The Home Office pleaded ignorance of this. What a tyrannical Government we put up with. When will there be a general movement for the "democratisation" of Great Britain? ****

Portuguese labourers have been imported as timber cutters. Mr. Hodge explained that not enough labour was forthcoming in this country, and that the Portuguese are particularly skilled. We hope they are being paid the same rates as Britishers.

was in Petrograd was taken possession of by a submarine. It was Mr. Dillon (I.N.) who discontents of this letter to the House, and thus win the uncomplimentary terms in which Lord referred to the Roumanian Prime Minister and naa.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS. dison gave a graphic description of the various of the Munitions Department. How the Ministry to use business men, men of science, minerals, great inventions for the success of that Department results are satisfactory from the producer's riew. The use of national factories has enabled sawings to be made; as an example, when a cert. Jeatory was started the cost in the market was er pound, now it only costs the Government \$\frac{1}{2}\] so be made; as an example, when a cert. Jeatory was started the cost in the market was er pound, now it only costs the Government \$\frac{1}{2}\] so is speech filled one with the feeling that contained determination can accomplish anything; but he better if destruction were not the aim! He great advance in women's wages! Before the average rate for time-workers doing a 48-k was 128. At the most we should like to point out 155. average may mean 1s. a week increase the enormous depreciation in the value of There is room for a still further advance, weather advance in women's wages! Before the average may mean 1s. a week increase the enormous depreciation in the value of There is room for a still further advance, as weated rates are paid by non-controlled Mr. Montagu (L.) advocated the co-operahe executive with the workers; Labour should be the control of Labour. A very good sentiment if the the order of Labour. A very good sentiment if the right spirit, not by favouring one type

HAYES FISHER AND AN AWFUL PUNISHMENT.

the conscientious objectors. Lord Hugh Cecil (U.) opposed him, saying that Parliament was bound in honour by having exempted conscientious objectors from military service: it could not turn round now and say, "You have done this thing; you are the basest of mankind, and unfit for the franchise." He said that Mr. McNeill's speech would have justified the persecution of the early Christians and the Dutch Protestants, and might have come from any prelate or judge in the reign of Richard II. about Wyeliffe. Sir George Cave (Min.) resisted the Amendment on the Government's behalf: he argued that it would not be fair to punish pacifist-menor military age and not other pacifists, and in the protestants of the punish and pacifist-menor military age and not other pacifists, and a pacifist-menor military age and not other pacifists, and a pacifist-menor military age and not other pacifists, and a proud that his commander Wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander Wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander Wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander Wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander wedgwood (L.) said he was proud that his commander wedge of the history of the protagonists of the deprived of their rivals of votes. All those with any respect or injustice of disfranchising people for their opinions was at stake: representative Government was on its trial; if these conscientious objectors, miss of whom were Socialists or Anarchists, were deprived of their votes they would be driven to direct action and become "a much more dangerous element than any incidental vote would ever make them." Sir J. D. Rees, who is fond of quoting these conscientions of the protes of the distranchise persons who have been interred or placed under military or the conscientious objectors. Lord Hugh Cecil (U.) opposed him, saying that Parliament was bound in honour by hav-

FOREIGN NEWS

RUSSIANS SUPPORT GERMAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

At a demonstration, in Petrograd in favour of the libera-tion of Dr. Friedrich Adler, Lenin and Linowjew spoke to an audience of 20,000 people. Similar demonstrations are being held all over Russia, and many thousands of Austrian and German prisoners of war are taking part in them. Collections are taken to support the Austrian and German evolutionary movement. Dr. Adler's speech has been ranslated into Russian, and has produced a great impres-tion.

The Finance Commission of the Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Council has declined to ask the Provisional Government for financial support, in order that the Council may remain independent, its funds being raised by sub-ciriptions and self-taxation of soldiers and workers. From be 3,000,000 roubles raised by the Council, 1,000,000 has gen spent for gifts for the soldiers in the field.

PETROGRAD WORKERS' CONTROL OF INDUSTRY
The "Berner Tagwacht" reports that many Petrograd

RUSSIAN TAXATION.

The Russian Finance Commission has accepted the following reform programme to increase the income of the State:—Income has to be increased from 12 per cent, to 30 per cent.; War profits to be taxed from 70 per cent, to 90 per cent,; fortunes over 10 million roubles to be taxed from 40 per cent, to 50 per cent.

The Russian elections are to be held on September 30th. The Russian Parliament is to meet on October 30th. THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.
According to the "Petit Parisien." the Commission 1.

trumpery business—should be wiped out, and if we who should be consented to withdraw it wipe out the pauper disqualification altogether, I believe wiped on the pauper disqualification altogether, I believe there is not a single member of the Speaker's Conference who would not hall with delight that decision." We congratulate Mr. Wardle on his making "a clear-cu decision." He PAUPER DISQUALIFICATION. This thier was a long with the pauper disqualification and had insiste upon the complete enfranchisement of every man an own of Parliamentary and Local Government purposes and the abolition of plural voting and the pauper disqualification in all electrons.

The "Berner Tagwacht," in referring to the Stockholm Conference, says:—"The desire for peace among the workers of all nations is great, and opens possibilities for international action. It is the duty of the Internationaliss of every country to act as pioneers for peace."

make the laws of the country." The "awful punishment" of having no vote he and his Government still intend to having no vote he and his Government will upon the majority of women though they propose to feet employees, who, though in receipt of taxes, o exercise the Parliamentary vote. Poor people in relief greatly need the vote which is the sole securing that suitable people shall administer. Mr. Wardle went on to say that though the Conference had recommended that the Poor Law relief for more than any during the year, he would not be a party king amendments. "This is a matter on which se surely has a right to make up its mind! sker's Conference considered the matter, and its fadation was, as far as it could agree to go. 1s, however, that the Speaker's Conference would ne quite the whole length if they had felt that the of Commons would have supported them in so It is really a matter in which they made a very proposition, because they were afraid that they for Commons says that it is anxious and willing It is a matter all it is a list in the form of the form many during the people of the proposition, because they were afraid that they for made and the sole have the House of Commons with them. If the of Commons would have supported them in so It is really a matter in which they made a very proposition, because they were afraid that they form made and the proposition of the commons with them. If the form the proposition of the common who has Poor Law relief or whose have the House of Commons with them. If the of Commons says that it is anxious and willing It is a matter all it is a single proposition, because they were afraid that they of have the House of Commons with them. If the of Commons says that it is anxious and willing the proposition, because they were afraid that they of have the House of Commons with them. If the of Commons with them. If the of Commons with them. If the of Commons says that it is anxious and willing the proposition, because they were afraid that they of the proposition, because they w

WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

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

Entrance Fee - Id.

Minimum Subscription - Id. a month.

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W.S.F. FIXTURES OUTDOOR

WHAT'S ON?

FRIDAY, JULY 6th.
"Salmon and Ball," 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Cressall.
Highbury Corner, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
SATURDAY, JULY 7th.
Ford Road, Bow, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Bonner Lane, Old Ford Road, 3 p.m., Rev. Cheetham,
Mrs. Bouvier.
SUNDAY, JULY 8th.
Osborn Street, Whitechapel, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Cressall,
Mr. Leahy.
Hoxton Church, 12 (noon), Mrs. Bouvier, Miss
Beamish.

Mr. Lealy.

Mrs. Bouvier, Miss
Beamfsh.

The Grove, Strafford, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker (joint
meeting with N.-C.F.).

Victoria Park, 4.p.m., Mrs. Bouvier and others.
The Square, Woolwich, 7.p.m., Mrs. Walker.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11th.

"Salmon and Ball," 7.p.m., Mr. Leahy, Mrs. Walker.

FRIDAY, JULY 11th.

St. Stephen's Road, Bow, 7.p.m., Mrs. Cressall.

SATURDAY, JULY 14th.

Morpeth Street, Green Street, 3.p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

BOW WOMEN'S HALL.—Wednesday next, 8 p.m

inging Class.

PUBLIC MEETING, 400 OLD FORD ROAD.

Thursday, July 12th, 8 pm., Public Meeting on A:

furrage and Proportional Representation. Speaker

Its Margaret Hodge for Australia, Miss Sylvia Pankhu

frs. Walker, and Mr. J. H. Humphreys (P.R.). Chr.

Trs. Bouvier. A model Election will be heid. Admiss

Sees, Douvier, A model Election will be held. Admission free.

BOW SOCIAL.

Social and Dance in aid of general funds, 400 Qld Ford Road, Bow, on Saturday, July 21st, 1917, 7 p.m. A short entertainment will be given by Bow and Poplar children. Soings, dancing, games. Tickets 6d, each. Refreshments. HOXTON BRANCH.

We are holding a Social on Thursday, July 26th. Further particulars later. A Jumble Sale will be held in the middle of August. Any contributions in the way of lumber or clothes will be gratefully received at St. Stephen's Shop, 85 (Hoxton Street, Nt., Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Hobbouse, 5s. (for blinds); Mrs. Geveen, 6d.; G. R. Cox, Esq., §d. Collections: June 14th, 2s. 8§d.; June 21st and 28th, 2s. 6§d. Membership subs., April, May and June, 11s. 4d.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

WALES.

Wales on Saturday, 7th, for the Ammonford and Llandebie Trades and Labour Council at Blaevan Council Schools at 7 p.m. Sunday, 8th, at 2.30 p.m., in the Public Hall, Gwann Cae-Gurwen; in the evening in the Palace Theatre, Ammonford, at 8 p.m. RINGSLEY HALL, BOW, to-morrow, Sunday, 8.15 p.m. Speaker, Rosa Hobbouse. Discussion 9.30 p.m.

W.S.F. BRANCHES

BOW.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Stevens, 400 Old Ford Road, E.3. Branch meetings first Monday in the month, 8 p.m. Dreannoodfort sales, 3,102. Miss Harriet, 1,300; Office, 556: Miss Pankhurst, 332; Mrs. Boyce, 230; Mrs. Holloway, 154; Miss Lynch, 112; Mrs. Rawlings, 100; Mrs. Greer, 100; Miss O'Brien, 00; Mrs. Bouvier, 41; Miss Care, 33; Miss Stephen, 24. BROMLEY.—Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood, 53; St. Leonard Street, Branch meetings on Mondays, 2 p.m. Dreannootfirs sold, 94. CENTRAL LONDON.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Casey, 29b Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.1. Branch meetings when announced. Dreannootfirs sold, 276.

nneon's Inn Cields, W.C.I. Branen meetings when an-ounced. DREADNOUGHTS 801d, 276. HOXTON AND SHOREDITCH.—Hon. Sec.; Miss leamish, St. Stephen's Shop, 85, Hoxton Street, N. ranch meetings on Thursdays, 8.15 p.m. Dreadnoughts

Branch meetings on Transactions, 2014, 343.

ISLINGTON.—Hon. Secs.: Miss Price, Miss Isaacs, 255 Liverpool Road. Dreadnought sales, 39.
KENSAL RISE.—Hon. Sec., pro tem.: Mrs. Edwards, 30 Clifford Gardens.

LEYTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road.
Dreadnoughts sold, 292.
POPLAR.—Hon. Sec.: Miss E. Lagsding, 20 Railway
Street. Club nights Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Dreadnoughts.

Old, 732.
TIDAL BASIN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Creditor oad. Branch meetings Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Dread

coughts sold, 266.
SOUTH NORWOOD.—Hon. Sec.: Mr. J. W. Everett,
44 Portland Road. Derandoughts sold, 156.
ST. PANCRAS.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, B.S.P.
Iall, 44 Malden Road. Branch meetings every other

ST. PANCAGS.
Hall, 44 Malden Road. Branch meetings every other Wednesday, at 8 p.m.
WILLESDEN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sheppard, 141 Villiers Road. Branch meetings, 7,30 p.m., alternate Mondays, at B.S.P. Hall, 148-150 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N.W. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 60.

PROVINCES
BIRMINGHAM.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Henson, 85 Watford Oxad, King's Norton. Dreadmouteris sold, 130.
BRADFORD.—Hon. Sec.: Miss McHale, 12 Airedale oilege Terrace. Dreadmoughts sold, 130.

BRIGHOUSE.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Woodhead, Wood View, Shelf, near Halifax.
BRYNNAWA AND NANTYOLO.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward, Coedcae, Garn Fack.
CHESTRELE-STREET.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Harrison, 14 Hi da Terrace, S. Pelaw.
CHOPWELL—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Bell, 62 Forth Street.
DREADNOUGHTS sold, 60.
CORNSAY AND QUEBEC.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Mrs. Winter, 106 High Street. Branch meeting, Mondays, at 197 High Street, Cornsay. DEEADNOUGHTS sold, 150.
FERNHILL.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth Street, Dean Bank. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 60.
HUDDERSFIELD.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Key, Bradford Road.
HULL.—Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Bryan, 91 Derringham Street, Springbank. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 130.
LERDS.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley.
DREADNOUGHTS sold, 360.
LEICESTRE.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Helen Bakewell, 28
Macdonald Street, Bellgrave.
MANNIESTE.—Hon. Sec.: Miss F. Wassilevski, 18
Broughton Street, N. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 130.
MEDOMS-ETSE.—Hon. Sec.: Miss F. Wassilevski, 18
Broughton Street, N. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 130.
MEDOMS-ETSE.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. (Application of Demonstrate of Demonstra

Street. Person-Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parks, 4 Riding Person Mickley Square. Decadocours sold, 40. Medical E. Southsea. Decadocours sold, 40. Westfield Road, E. Southsea. Decadocours sold, 129. Superselb.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Manoin, 98 Gell Street. Decadocours sold, 253. Southsearbon.—Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Samuel, 33 Mount Street, and (pro. tem.) Mr. Tudge, 16 Orchard Place. Dradocours sold, 60. York.—Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Hall, 43 Lowther Street.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW.—Hon. Sec.: Lands
well Street.

wen Street.

W.S.F. SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Speaker's Class arranged by Mr. Edgar Lansbury will
be held at Lincoin's Inn Fields, by kind permission of Mrs.

Casey, in the first week in October. Further particulars
will be announced later. Those desirous of joining should
send in their names early.

will be announced later. Those desirous of joining should send in their names early.

A RUSSIAN CONCERT IN WHITECHAPEL

Maria Levinskaya's Russian Amateur Folk-Song Choir, sang to a delighted audience at Wonderland, Whitechapel Road, on Sunday, July 1st. Many of those present were Russian exiles in whom the familiar music aroused an enthusiasm which stirred us all. Russian art, whether in music or in literature, usually seems to be the expression of an intolerable sadness, but on Sunday we were introduced to a new world of gaiety by such songs as "Why this noise in the Street?" in which M. Grishin was the soloist, and "Hop moi Grichaniki," a little dancing song led by MM. Chernikoff and Tourkevitch. Unfolded for us was an infinite variety of mood and melody with rhythm ever changing and growing: the pedlar shouting his wares to the peasants and calling his beloved, "Down the Mother River Volga," soloists MM. Arosha and Bronislavsky; "Stay my Darling, do not Hurry," "The Birch Tree," "Dubinushka," the lumberman's song, soloist, M. Bronislavsky, a song of home-sickness for the wide Steppes, the fair girl in the valley, and perhaps loveliest of all, "Ei Ouchnem," the song of the haulers on the Volga, which gradually fades away.

To the beauty of the music was added the rich, pleasant colouring of the research continued.

and perhaps rovelest of all, El Ouchnell, the song of the haulers on the Volga, which gradually fades away.

To the beauty of the music was added the rich, pleasant colouring of the peasant costumes and the sight of wonderful Maria Levinskaya, conducting with vivacity and grace. Mlle. Maroussia and Miss N. Eberhardie showed us gay and splendid Russian dances; Maria Levinskaya, Edith Abraham, and Effie Creamer played a trio of Tchaikovsky for piano violin and 'cello whilst Miss Irene Bouvier sang Rubinstein's, "The Night" and Bizet's "Sequedille" (Carmen).

In the interval Miss Sylvia Pankhurst appealed for Members of the East End Workers' Choir to which Madame Levinskaya has most kindly agreed to act as advisor. Those desirous of joining the choir should write to Mrs. Hercbergova, at 400 Old Ford Road, E.

THE AIR RAID VICTIMS

The W.S.F. has received the following letter from the Mayor of Poplar:—

On behalf of the parents of the little victims of the Air Raid and of the Mayor of the Borough, I beg to thank you sincerely for the beautiful floral tribute you sent, and for the expression of sympathy. Upwards of 500 wreaths and boxes of flowers were received here, and I am sending a full list to the parents of each child, which will enable them to see how deeply this sad event has moved all classes of men, women and children in all parts of the country.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

ers, Male and Female, Organise in the One Big Union of All Workers! Sectional Unions don't Unite; they Divide. le I.W.W. organises all Workers in each shop.

One Class, One Struggle, One Union, One Enamy, and One Cause.

Call or write to Secretary, at I.W.W. Hall, 76 Whitechapel Road, E.I.

Contributions, is. per month. Nothing if Unemployed.

Join the Fighting Union, the I.W.W.

Clippings of Material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

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

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGGI GENERAL FUND.—MS. M. B. H. Ellis, £10; 9 Francis E. Row, £10; L. Coleman, Esq. £5, 5s. 4, £4; Alfred Hicks, Esq. £2 2s., Mrs. Sabina Branch, Miss Hetty Cowan, £2; Reginald R. Cowderoy, £1. L. Goodman, Esq. £1 is.; H. B. Gladstone, Esq. £1 J. Prelooker, Esq. £1 is.; Mrs. Palmer, £1; F. Shorrocks, Esq. £1; Irene, per Mrs. Drake, £1; 9 Grace Hyde, 10s.; Miss Marion Gibson, 10s.; 1 C. Moxon, 10s.; Ed. Fuller, Esq., 10s.; A. Thor 5s.; Mr. N. Sokolov (Choir), 3s.; Rev. H. Chalme, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Armes, 2s. 6d.; Miss E. Bridge, COLLECTIONS: Mrs. Walker (two), 11s.; Miss Ly, 4s. 6jd.

MOTHERS AND BABIES

The Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, Bow.
Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultaon and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2:30 p.m. Mothers and
ables can consult Nurse at any time.

Health Talks for Mothers are held the first and third ridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms. WANTED.—A cupboard for the Nursery..

TED.—A cupboard for the stursery.

20 Railway Street, Poplar.

(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays Thursdays, 2.30 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any tir 53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley-by-Bow. consultation and baby-weighing,

10.30 a.m.
All mothers and children are welcome

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WANTS.

WANTS.

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