THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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WOMEN AND LORD DEVONPORT EAST LONDON

The food deputation appointed from the public meeting held in Bow Baths, under the auspices of the W.S.F.; was received by Lord Devonport on Monday, April 2nd, at Grosvenor House.

As the deputation awaited Lord Devonport in the Committee Room, a gentleman from one of the newsagencies who is giving spare-time National Service in the shape of reporting deputations, made a plan of the table with names and addresses of those sitting around it, for Lord Devonport's guidance, assuring the deputation that everything is done in businesslike style at the Food Controller's office. "You'll know when he comes in," he said, "for Lord Devonport always enters at that door." Presently the door opened and the reporter rose and bawled out "Lord Devonport" at the top of his voice like a town crier. Then Lord Devonport came in with his retinue. Having glanced at his plan he asked Miss Sylvia Pankhurst to open the proceedings. She handed him the following resolutions and memorandum: "This meeting views with concern the growing acute searcity of food and the appallingly high prices, and

m the following resolutions and memorandum: This meeting views with concern the growing acute active of food and the appallingly high prices, and mands that (1) private trading in food shall cease, and the food supply shall be administered by the town and sty councils, which shall use the existing shops as disting agencies, paying the owners and employees of the shops a suitable salary on the lines of the system opposed by the Begjan Relief Commission; (2) that to ensure a sufficiency of food supply for every family, a ration-system be introduced, and that not merely the staple do fo poor people, but all kinds and qualities of food the included and distributed according to their calorius; (1) that peace negotiations be entered into as early as possible, for as long as War continues the food city is bound to increase; (4) that all the adult men and men of the country be entranchised without delay."

We urge that there should be:

unge that there should be:

National buying for the civilian population as there
the military population. We suggest that this should
ne by a Commission containing representatives of the
tovering bodies, Trade Unions and women's workingorganisations.

County councils to control flour, milling, food preservite, which are carried on on a wholesale scale, paying illier or manufacturer a salary for managing the busind the workers at a trade union rate. County councils empowered to sopen mills, etc., on their own account necessary.

necessary.

Municipal distribution of food (a) ticket system foining, tickets to be distributed by means of a house-see canvass and register of inhabitants taken by local rities; (b) The existing shops, restaurants, bakeries, to be taken over by municipalities and owners and rs to be paid salaries. Shopkeepers, etc., to account eir stock by the tickets for which they exchange it impalties should also have the power to open shops, rants, bakeries, etc., on their own account."

Miss Pankhurst declared that the present posi-on was intolerable; women had to wait in the leues two and three hours for potatoes, some-nes they had to wait in the same way for bread, dif the scarcity of commodities should increase

times they had to wait in the same way for bread, and if the scarcity of commodities should increase and the present haphazard methods continued they would have to wait for other commodities also. Those who were ill or obliged to work could not stand by the hour in a queue, and those who could were not sure of getting anything in the end. The deputation and those who had sent it there were of opinion that compulsory rationing and food tickets would be better than this, but the rationing must apply equally all round. The high price of substitutes increased the hardships occasioned by the potato shortage. The people would never be satisfied until private profit in food was abolished. The deputation recommended that whilst County and Borough Councils should not be debarred from opening depôts on their own account, that the existing shops, etc., should be taken over and the owners and employees paid salaries for doing the work, both in order that the people already engaged in the food industry should not suffer unduly and in order that there should not be the congestion and dislocation which might arise if an entirely new distributive system were undertaken at a moment's notice. Miss Pankhurst suggested that the maximum salary to be paid to managers might be £400 a year, the same as that of a Member of Parliament, but added that probably Lord Devonport might think this too low.

Mrs. Drake advocated communal kitchens for the use of factory workers and the school feeding

ment, but added that power might think this too low.

Mrs. Drake advocated communal kitchens for the use of factory workers and the school feeding of all the children attending the elementary schools. She said that her husband, who earned 35s. 6d. a week, could not afford, as things are to-day, to go to a restaurant for his dinner, but bought 20z. of corned beef and some bread. She had given her four children for that day's dinner soup, which eonsisted of the water in which a

swede had been boiled yesterday, and a few carrots. On Saturday, when she had to do her shopping, she went out and came in and went out and came in and went out and came in again, not knowing what to buy with the money at her disposal. The meat, which would have served for dinner for her family before the War would have cost her 6d. if she bought frozen meat. Last week she had to pay 4s. for the same amount: it was English meat, because she could not get frozen meat.

Mrs. Boyce said she was anxious that high prices should not drive the working woman, who knew how to cook, to go to soup kitchens where food might be provided by people who did not know how to cook.

Mrs. Harris said that she had been waiting in the bread queue with 200 others, the loaves were steaming hot and the baker dared not sell them. The people were saying that they would break in

Lord Devonport looked uncomfortable, the began to reply without waiting to hear Mrs. Mason. He said that the lavish display of sugared cakes would be stopped, but that was a small matter. The trouble was that the submarines were sinking the sugar ships. The scarcity of commodities must become more and more acute for this reason. He urged that the deputation must not think that he did not sympathise with or understand working people: indeed, he did; for a considerable time he had represented a purely industrial constituency, and as Chairman of the Port of London Authority he had—. But his words tailed off into nothingness. Mrs. Carter was laughing nervously, and all the women looked very grim.

"You talk about profiteering," said Lord Devonport. "I admit there has been some of that, but not as much as you might think.



A POTATO OUEUE IN EAST LONDON

and get them, but she said, "Wait, we are going to see Lord Devonport to ask him to help us." The baker had thanked her for saving his shop

The baker had thanked her for saving his shop windows.

Lord Devonport interrupted: "But why can't you get bread? Is there more bread eaten than there used to be?"

Mrs. Carter explained that when potatoes are scarce and haricot beans are tod. a pint, the people are obliged to fall back on bread, and the bakers, who may not sell bread which is less than 12 hours' old cannot cope with the demand. When you could give the children a potato and a little gravy they were satisfied, and, she said, "You can't give the children rice every day, they will not eat it. My little girl says, 'Mummie, don't give me rice.'" She had heard that to refuse to sell sugar except when a certain quantity of other goods were bought was no longer allowed, but the practice was still going on.

Lord Devonport challenged this statement, but all the women supported it with detailed information.

"And when we left here last Monday." said

all the women supported it with detailed information.

"And when we left here last Monday," said Mrs. Drake, "the cakes covered with sugar in Lyons' and the A.B.C. made us sick: we none of us had a bit to put in our tea for days. "No, not one of us," the other women assented.

Mrs. Carter continued that last Saturday she had waited the entire morning in the potato queue, and all her scrubbing and cleaning was neglected. "No work done!" said her husband when he came in to his dinner. Her little son had told her that the clergyman had asked him to join a lads' brigade: she had said, "Tell him you want some food in your inside," "If I don't give him a good inside now," she said, with a tremble in her voice, "What will he be when he's fourteen.?"

Freight has had much to do with it ——."
"But that is profiteering," and "The Government could deal with that," the deputation urged.
"You must remember," said Lord Devonport,
"that I only took charge at the end of January.
It was in 1915 that prices ought to have been controlled."

trolled."
"We went to see Mr. Runciman to ask for Government control of food and shipping in October, 1914," said Miss Pankhurst.
"But you mustn't blame me for what happened before I came," he protested, and went on to explain that he had been able to control the price of tea and coffee because the stocks were in the country, but they could not control such things as haricot beans because they were sold by Americans in this country. "It isn't simple," he said.

"No," said Miss Pankhurst, "and you will never be able to cope with the situation until you nationalise the food supply."

"You want us to nationalise the food supply and sweep the shop-keepers on one side," he said excitedly.

"Pay them a salary to do the work," she answered.

"Well, I tell you straight to your face, it will never happen," he said, starting up.

"It will happen sooner than you think or else there will be trouble."

"Is that a threat?"

"No, it is what I foresee!"

For a moment the atmosphere had been some-

For a moment the atmosphere had been somewhat tense. Then Lord Devonport explained that this was a question for the Prime Minister. He had not the power to enter into such questions of "hip hollities".

"high politics."
"But wouldn't it assist you to have power to
(Continued on page 719.)

SYMPATHY SYMPATHY.

If I were only a little puppy, not your baby, mother dear, would you say: "No" to me if I tried to eat from your dish? Would you drive me off, saying to me: "Get away, you naughty little butby?"

puppy?"
Then go, mother, go! I will never come to you when you call me, and never let you feed me any

straightforward dealing, they are trying to erect the "hush" notice once more. Indeed, it is important that men and women who are accustomed to speak only that which they mean, should realise that the wire-pulling politicians, to whom they may turn for aid, are rather more likely to be wire-pulling them than to be managing other notice. ulling them than to be managing other poli-

H. I was only a fills perhyl not grow body, medically only the profession of the control of the

ment to widen it were accepted, a better Bill would be introduced next time, and that next time can-not be very long delayed.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT THE FRANCHISE SITUATION

IN PARLIAMENT

al electorate which was not a sham or a simulation, but all electorate which represents the considered opinion will of the nation as a whole." But immediately he radicted this by saying that the resolutions had been red at by a process of "give and take," and, must be pied as an agreed compromise. Giving and taking in connection means giving some peopie more than one and leaving some peopie without any! Referring to so the work of the consideration of public expediency. Of course, public expediency the course which they think expedient in the interests end of public expediency. Of course, public expediency to public expediency to public expediency the course which they think expedient in the interests end of public expediency. Of course, public expediency the course which they think expedient in the interests end of public expediency. Of course, public expediency the course which they think expedient in the interests end of public expediency. Of course, public expediency the course which they think expedient in the interests end of public expediency. He considered they than downless that the same to opticitate, and Mr. Asquith is essentially a polish. He connicated they had worked it out in War work. The expediency of the considered they had worked it out in War work. These was a special provider of the confideration of experimental content that the House was yielding to violence, as there had been no recurrence of militancy no one contend that the House was yielding to violence, as there had been no recurrence of militancy no one to the experiment of the scale. He added: "I opportunity to the addition of the scale. He added: "I opportunity to the product of the scale will not be allowed to flounder upon that rock." The 'ANTI' AMENDMENT.

The 'ANTI' AMENDMENT.

Salter moved an amendment that the House should

adjustment and compromises, and I feel confident the losal will not be allowed to founder upon that rock."

THE "ANT!" AMENDMENT.

"Saler moved an amendment that the House should legislate to provide an immediate register and means oing for electors absent on naval and military service, argued that to do more would "perturb our Alites" and courage the fighting men." It was being said that the se must agree to what its representatives had decided to Conference, but though the members of the Conference, but though the were so much merchandise." He objected to g bound to agree in advance to anything any other all Tory might accept. If it were not "claptrap," it doe "insulting" to suggest that some draughtsman d prepare a set of Bills which "must be passed aff Parliament without substantial modification or te." That would be an abrogation of the functions of flouse. He advocated that solders and sailors should by proxy. He welcomed the Speaker's Conference sals for women, as he had always been an advocate of flouse. He advocated that solders and sailors should by proxy. He welcomed the Speaker's Conference sals for women, as he had always been an advocate of fearte suffrage for women," but the opposition to them very bitter. He would be prepared to accept the stuffrage that any civilised country had, provided could be "constitutional safeguards," or in other sa paralysing check on democracy, exercised by the House. Sir Francis Lowe, in seconding the amend, protested that the too was in favour of adult suffrage men and "some form" of suffrage for women, but to enact these things would be to play the part of fiddling whilst Rome burnt.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

y win do it.

ther women should vote, and at what age, would ided by the House of Commons. He had not the st doubt what the vote of the House of Commons

Id be.

Arnold Ward (U.), son of the notorious Anti, Mrs.

r, Arnold Ward, then voiced the anti-women's suffrage
the gist of his argument being that in politics as in
the position of women should be auxiliary, "and
men, who decided the issue during the War, should
mue to be the masters in time of Peace." He prod that he and his fellow-antis would put up a bitter
prolonged fight; that if after the War the question
submitted to a referendum and they were beaten
would do their best to make women's suffrage a
less. It is obvious that the antis know that their
e is up, and yet it is pretended that it is necessary
gard their wishes so far as to give votes to only oneof the adult womanhood.

MR. WALTER LONG.
Walter Long (U.) made a particularly absurd speech, g that the passage of this Bill would be "a great to the Empire, and therefore to the world." He d that the Dominions were saying to the Mother ty: "Put yourself on the same solid foundation on

forming those tasks which are closely connected with tovernment," but he still believed "it would be better that the Iranchise should not be granted to women." But he would vote for these proposats as they seemed to him "a golden opportunity"—for what? Perhaps the underlying reason of his protestation was partially revealed in his suggestion that another "representative Conterence" should be called to consider the question of the Second Chamber. He said, "If I dooked on this purely as a party man, I should say: 'I have an opportunity to-day which is never likely to recur.'"

Mr. Clypes (Lab.), speaking for the Labour Party, said that at the Labour Conterence on electoral reform a large body of opinion was still determined to press Parliament for the establishment of adult suffrage and other franchise and registration reforms that such conferences had long demanded, but "after mature consideration," the Conference had agreed to approve legislation, if introduced earty, on the lines of the speaker's Conterence Report.

WIDENING AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Shortt (L.), made an ominous statement which may show the way the wind is blowing in regard to widening amendments. He said: "If an amendment were moved of which I entirely approved and which suggests matters which I long to see introduced, then I should feel bound to vote against it."

which I long to see introduced, then I should feel bound to vote against it."

Sir Frederick Banbury (U.), the well-known anti-suf-fragist, said: "Once admit that a woman is entitled to have it on the same terms as men." It is said that he intends to introduce an amendment to give votes to women on the same terms as men. That will be a pretty test of the sincerity of the Members who profess to believe in sex equality of the Members who profess to believe in sex equality of the women, and would think it wrong to pass a Bill which did not include them. He recalled the fact that the Asquith Reform Bill was reiected for this reason.

	Ayes	Noes
Liberal	188	0
Unionist	77	61
Nationalist	51	0
Labour	24	0
Independent	1	 *

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Asquith on behalf of the Workers' Suffrage Federation:—
"Dear Sir,—On behalf of this organisation, I defined to the property of "Dear Sir,—On behalf of this organisation, I desire to say that we are glad to know that any opposition towards women's suffrage that you once felt is now withdrawn, and that women can count upon your support in gaining their enfranchisement. We trust that you will use your influence to make the proposed franchise thoroughgoing and democratic, and we believe that we are justified in anticipating that you will do so by the reply which you made to the deputation from this organisation which waited upon you on the 20th June, 1914. On that occasion you said:

'On one point I am glad to say I am in complete agreement with you. I have always said, and I think I was reminded by Mrs. Scurr that I have said that if you are going to give the franchise to women, you must give it to them upon the same terms as you do to men. That is, make it a democratic measure. It is no good tinkering with a thing of this kind. If the discrimination of sex is not sufficient to justify the giving of the vote to one sex and the withholding of it from another, it follows, a fortiori, it seems to me, that discrimination of sex does not justify, and cannot warrant giving the women a restricted form of franchise while you give the men an unrestricted form.

and the withholding of it from another, it follows, a fortiori, it seems to me, that discrimination of sex does not justify, and cannot warrant giving the women a restricted form of franchise while you give the men an unrestricted form of franchise while you give the men an unrestricted form.'

"We hope we may count upon you to press for legislation on those lines in order that the franchise of this country may be brought into line with the Overseas Dominions, Norway and Denmark, a large part of the United States, and also that which is proposed for Russia. We would point out that a franchise limitation of 30 to 35 years, such as has been tentatively suggested, would exclude 90 per cent. of the women who have replaced men in industry, and, as a great desire is expressed to enfranchise these women, we feel sure that no great difficulty should be experienced in inducing the House to give the vote to women at 21 years. With regard to the suggestion that only women owners or tenants for wives of owners or tenants or wives of owners or tenants would be enfranchised, we would remind you that this would exclude the most needy class of working women, and we therefore feel sure that you will recognise that such a provision would be both unwise and unjust. We trust, also, that you will press for the removal of the pauper disqualification, which would bear with peculiar hardship on widows of men engaged in industry, also on the 'broken men' and their wives or widows, who, if the present arrangements are not modified, will receive no pension.—Faithfully yours,

E. Sylvia Pankhurst, Hon. Sec. "

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

Madam,—I am in receive you reletter of March 20th.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

Madam,—I am in receipt of your letter of March 29th, and I will give it careful consideration.—Yours faithfully, H. H. Asquirus.

H. H. Asgurn.

The deputation representative of women's work in trades and professions which was received by the Prime Minister on March 29th, was largely representative of women who would not be enfranchised by the Speaker's Conference proposals as they stand. Mr. Lloyd George indicated that the proposed Government measure is to be on the lines of those proposals, and said that the Government has not yet made up its mind whether the age limit shall be thirty or thirty-five. With the same excuse that the matter was not decided he evaded Mrs. Fawcett's questioning as to whether the Women's 'Suffrage as 'Suffrage questioning as to whether the Women's 'Suffrage and 'Suffrage a

clauses would be treated in the same manner by the Government as other parts of the Bill, whether the Government whips would be put on

Mrs. Despard reminded him of his speech at Bath in 1911, when he said that the question was international, and that if women had the vote the fields of Europe would not be drenched with the blood of her sons. In that speech he also

"A measure of limited franchise," he said, "which in my judgment would have been grossly unfair to Liberalism. Now that Bill has been torpeuced, and the way is clear for a broad and democratic amendment of suffrage for women." broad and democratic amendment of suffrage But on Thursday his only advice to w

'stand by this proposal and say that it will satisfy

you."

In spite of a promise from Mr. Lloyd George to receive the Workers' Suffrage Federation along with other organisations before the introduction of a Bill, the Federation had not been duction of a Bill, the F invited to send representatives. Nevertheless, Mrs. Drake was present to speak for the Federation and for working women in general. She replied to the Prime Minister's' speech by saying that if he cared to do so, he could secure the introduction of the works. that if he cared to do so, he could secure the intro-duction of a measure to establish complete equality of voting rights between the sexes, for which the suffrage movement was supposed to stand, and as the movement had been largely carried on by the younger women it would be a betrayal to be satisfied with anything less. Many of those present congratulated Mrs. Drake on her protest, but no one else seems to have had the courage to contradict the Prime Minister

Mr. CLYNES, M.P., AND THE

— SUFFRAGE BILL

Dear Editor,—My reply to the question in your last issue is to ask you to distinguish between the "desire" of women suffragists and the decision of women suffragists on the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference.

We well know that women desire more than is offered. My argument was that women had decided to support legislation on the lines of the resolution which the Labour Conference approved.

Acceptance of certain terms does not mean that we do not want more; it means that for the present we cannot get more.

The opposition of Labour to the Speaker's Conterence ecommendations would have been welcomed with delight y all opponents of Suffrage, and could have meant the omplete destruction of those recommendations. The support of Labour is the guarantee of legislation which is pipete destruction of those recommendations. The sup-t of Labour is the guarantee of legislation which is ain to begin the political freedom of women.—Yours hfully,

J. R. CLYNES.

WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE in RUSSIA Unfortunately there seems no doubt that the grant of Adult Suffrage for the Russian constituent assembly applies so far to men only. On April 1st, a great demonstration demanding equal rights for women was held outside the Duma and addressed by Vera Figner and other well-known women revolutionaries. M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, said that the question should be submitted to the Constituent Assembly, when it is elected. But, of course, the women want to vote with the men in electing the members of that Assembly.

Assembly.

We hope they may yet win the power to do so.

MRS. BOUVIER'S CASE

MRS. BOUVIER'S CASE

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has addressed the following letter to the Minister of Pensions:—

Dear Mr. Barnes,—I wish to draw your attention to what, I think you will agree, is a very serious injustice. On Sunday last, Mrs. Bouvier, a speaker of this organisation, was arrested in Hyde Park because she said that 100,000 "broken men" had been discharged without pensions and would only get a gratuity. The detective said she had gone too far in saying this, and the Magistrate at the Marlborough Police Court the next morning required her to find surety for the sum of £20 to keep the peace for 12 months, and threatened to deport her if she were brought up again. I am sure you will desire to use your influence in regard to this case, as Mrs. Bouvier was only repeating what you yourself had told us. I may say that Mrs. Bouvier is a Russian woman, married to an Italian subject and has resided in this country for 30 years.—Faithfully yours, E. SYLVLE PANKHURST.

The following reply has been received:—

Dear Madam,—Mr. Barnes desires me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th instant respecting the conviction of Mrs. Bouvier, and to say that he has caused the attention of the Home Secretary to be drawn to the case.—I am, yours faithfully, Herrer Park On Re Mrs. BOUVIER'S ARREST IN HYDE PARK ON

Secretary,
RE MRS. BOUVIER'S ARREST IN HYDE PARK ON
SUNDAY, MARCH 25th.
Mr. W. Vance Packman, whose letter is printed below,

Yours faithfully,

W. VANCE PACKMAN.
Editor of "The Second Spring.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

March 27th.—Lord R. Cecil said there had been a few deaths from starvation in Greece owing to the British blockade.

Mr. Hope (U. Min.) said German prisoners of war in a certain quarry refused to work without higher pay and larger ration. Disciplinary action was taken and they returned to work. Is this compulsory blacklegging by all saids of the control of the British Government in dealing with popular unrest later on. The hypocrisy of the Government's "fraternal greetings" to the Provisional Government needs no comment!

Mr. Dillon (N.) said that last year 60,000 British troops in Salonika were stricken with "perhaps the most malignant form of malaria in the world," and asked why 400,000 of them are being kept in that pestilential swamp "to die like "." Mr. Hope (U. Min.) said German prisoners of war in a certain quarry refused to work without higher pay and larger ration. Disciplinary action was taken and they returned to work. Is this compulsory blacklegging by

a salary to manage them, and to open municipal shops!

OFFICER BAYONETS CONSCIENTIOUS

OBJECTOR.

Sir William Byles (L.) street that conscientious objectors at Winnall Camp, Winehester, were maltreated by their objects. The second of the street was a series of the street with the street was a series of the street with the street was a series of the street with the street was a series of the street with the street was a series of the street with the street was a street was a series of the street was a street with the street was a str

In reply to Mr. O'Shaughnessy (N.), Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen said that Private Joseph Cosgrove, who was wounded in both legs at Mons and had had one amputated four inches below the hips, was rightly receiving a pension of 12s. 6d., which under the Royal Warrant had been raised to 16s. 6d. If a further amputation was necessary and could be treated as "hip amputation," he would be entitled to a pension of 22s. a week.

Four inches of leg value 5s. 6d.!

Four inches of leg value 55. 6d.!

Mr. Byrne (N.) asked who was responsible for the \$C_{7} 198. rd. taken from Miss Julia Hannon by a Dublin police detective and deposited in the Bridewell Police Station, which was not returned to her when she was proved innocent, and is said to have been lost. Mr. Duke (U.). "The police are advised that they are not under any liability in this case."

Mr. France (L.) asked the Prime Minister if the Government intended to compensate those responsible for the sale of non-intoxicating food, the import or manufacture of which is prohibited or restricted, in the same way as it compensates those engaged in the liquor trade. Captain Bathurst (U.) repiled in the negative.

Mr. Hayes Fisher (U. Min.), in reply to Mr. Jacobsen and Mr. Pringle, said that any municipality, county council, urban district or parish council wishing, without statutory power, to undertake the distribution of coal, food, &c., would have to take the consequences of their action, unless the Government decided that the intervention of local

authorities was desirable.

On the Consolidated Bill there was a grim discussion as to whether all that can be done to starve the workers of Germany is being done. Lord Robert Cecil (U. Min.) gave figures to prove that Norway, Sweden, Holland, and Denmark are not allowed by Britain to import as much food and other necessaries as they had for home consumption before the War. Sir Edward Carson (U. Min.), coming out to defend a fellow Unionist, admitted the absurdity of the "hidden hand" nonsense by which certain jingo newspapers try to occupy the minds of the people in order that they may not think of Peace.

absurdity of the "hidden hand" nonsense by which certain jingo newspapers try to occupy the minds of the people in order that they may not think of Peace.

COAL CONTROL.

It was asked what the Coal Controller is doing? Mr. Roberts (Lab. Min.) replied that he did not yet know much about the matter, but that young able-bodied miners are still being taken for the Army.

LORD MILNER'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Mr. Dillon (I.N.) exposed the appalling hypocrisy of the British Government's conduct in regard to the Russian revolution. Lord Milner had recently spent three weeks in Russia as agent for the Government. He had gone all over the country making speeches, but the Censor had refused to allow the reports of these speeches to be published in this country. The "Morning Post" Petrograd correspondent, who is inspired by the British Embassy, published an account of Lord Milner's doings, in which it was emphatically stated that Lord Milner had not urged that the Duma should be allowed to reassemble, and that on the contrary, his visit had resulted in the formatical that on the contrary, his visit had resulted in the formation of "personal friendship between the ruling classes of both countries, and his speeches had disabled Russians of what they had been led to believe about England, this being, it is to be presumed from the onitext, that Britain opposition to the autocratic Egima of the mineral manner of the mineral manner of the countries, and that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumours of unrest which had besieged him since he came to Russian to this a Russian paper, the "Vicedomestian of the rumours of unrest which had besieged him since he came to Russian to this a Russian paper, the "Vicedomestian of the rumours of unrest which had besieged him since he came to Russian that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumours of unrest which had besieged him since he came to Russian. To this a Russian paper, the "Vicedomestian opposition to the autocratic Egima had been as to the country on March state

March 29th.—Ireland and the food question, as usual occupied the greater part of question time.

Mr. Nugent (I.N.) alleged that a superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police asked a sergeant into a public house, and there conspired with him to dismiss certain constables; also that constables are threatened with punishment for failure to bring more summonses against innocent persons. Mr. Duker (U. Min.) knew nothing of these matters, occoloned Sir M. Wilson (U.) asked for the establishment of communal kitchens in the East End. Captain Bathurst said that this is being done by the War Savings Committee and that he is also writing to the municipalities on this question. Whilst agreeing, that municipal restaurants would be quite useful institutions we do not think they would meet the present situation. We wish to senational food buying by a national commission consisting of one-third workers in the trades concerned, one-third working-class housewives, and distribution under the control of municipalities, which should be intitled both to use the existing shops, paying their owners a salary to manage them, and to open municipal shops!

OFFICER BAYONETS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

Sir William Byles (L.) stated that conscientious objectors at Winnall Camp, Winchester, were maltreated by their officers, J. P. Key being wounded three times by a bayonet handled by an officer, and a sergeant having to lake a rifle from one of the officers. The medical man, who dressed Key's wounds, said that half an inch in mother direction would have oroved fatal.

On the Army (Annual) Bill, Mr. King (L.) moved an amendment that no soldier of the Regular forces shall be entitled to be discharged who is suffering from venereal disease. Mr. Macpherson (U. Min.) replied that the Government could not agree to this as it takes two years to cure. The Army had not the necessary hospital accommodation. "Moreover, it would not do for it to be said or thought the Army had become a segregation camp for this particular type of disease." Quite so! But is the Army a propagating centre for the disease?

Army a propagating centre for the disease?

General Ivor Phillips moved an amendment to establish a Military Appeal Court to which officers who considered themselves unjustly sentenced might appeal for redress. Mr. Macpherson said that the Government could not accept it, and it was withdrawn. Mr. Harvey (L.), moved that soldiers who are punished by being attached to a fixed object shall not be tied up in such a way that they cannot move their hands and feet or raise the arms above the head. Again the Government refused to accept the suggestion, and Mr. Harvey withdrew his motion.

March 28th.—Franchise Debate (see page 717).

March 28th.—Franchise Debate (see page 717).

CONSCRIPTION OF CRIPPLES BILL.

The Military Service (Review of Exceptions) Bill was read a second time. This iniquitous measure gives the War Office power to call up and re-examine with a view to conscripting them, men who have previously been rejected either as medically until for service or on other grounds, or who have been discharged from the Army as medically until. If a man has had at least three months service with the colours "or his disease has been caused or aggravated by naval or military service" he shall not be called up again for a year; if he has been re-examined under this Bill and again rejected he shall not be called up for another examination for six months. If a man fails to comply with the notice calling him up he will be fined £5 or sent to prison for three months.

As the Bill is being rattled through the House in hot haste, we shall presently see the men who have been fitted with artificial arms and legs returned to the trenches to test their mechanism with the "broken men," who though denied a pension and proper care, and treatment in their illness, have somehow struggled back to some measure of feeble health. Men whose physique was considered too weak for the Army will be talten now, though pensions to "broken men" are still refused.

Mr. Bonar Law (C. Min.) recommended the Bill by the usual story of military necessity. The submarine menace, he said, had made it imperative to build impore ships and to produce more home-grown food. Therefore, by an unexplained contradiction this Bill was produced to get more men into the Army. By one of those peculiar coincidences which, since the War, have always been discovered by the Government, it appeared that conscription has produced exactly too, ocomen less than the military authorities expected, and this Bill which will affect 1,000,000 mil produce, according to the War have always been discovered by the Government of the War have always been discovered by the Government of the War have always been

PENSIONS APPEAL COURT PROMISED. Mr. Bonar Law promised a much more careful medical xamination. Later he conceded the point that as there was a fear that some men who ought to receive pensions would only get gratuities, the Government would consider whether an independent tribunal could be set up to review cuch cases and to come to a final decision upon them, on receiving this promise, Mr. Hogge withdrew the uneedment.

Dillon replied that they could be got if tretand had HongRule. Mr. McNeill (L.) said that this little Bill could only
be regarded as a temporary stop-gap: something very much
more drastic was required to bring in men "in very much
larger numbers." He did not indicate where the men (or
is it women?) are to come from. Mr. Churchill (L.)
called for the raising of the age for military service, a
secret session and a debate on what he and his fellow militarists call "man-power."

Sir John Simon (L.) made a feeble speech, from which,
as Mr. McNeill pointed out, it was impossible to determine
whether he was for or against the amendment. He said
that since the enactment of Conscription his efforts had
been directed towards securing the efficient working of the
machine. He said that no one could have any sympaty
with what he called "the fraudulent tricksters" who evadthe Military Service Acts by fraudulent means though
physically it. "They ought to be dealt with," he said,
"whether they escaped owing to their own fraud or owing
to some failure in the working of the machine." Sir John
Simon though he left the Cabinet on Conscription is a
man who likes to run with the hare and hunt with the
hounds!

Mr. Philip Snowden (Soc.) attacked the Bill, not merely

Mr. Philip Snowden (Soc.) attacked the Bill, not merely

men who die without pension being granted.

March 30th.—Mr. Hogge (L.) tried to get from the Pensions Minister the scale drawn up before March 6th to be paid to disabled men who are to be given gratulies in exceptional cases of not less than £150. Mr. Barnes (Min. Lab.) replied that he had not seen the scale, a very remarkable confession of ignorance for a Pensions Minister to make. He added: "On consideration of the officers' warrant we had begun to contemplate possible increase of gratuity, it was subsequently increased by 50 per cent., and a new scale was then put in hand. This 1 do not propose to communicate to the House. It is intended to form a guide for Departmental purposes only: "As we have pointed out before, the soldiers and sailors and their dependants have no rights: they have to take what is given to them and have no remedy when upjustly treated.

During the usual string of food questions, Mr. Outhwaite drew attention to the fact that wheat purchased in Australia is to be paid for at 49s. a quarter, and after paying 15s. a quarter freightage is sold at 65s. a quarter here, whilst British farmers are charging 9os. a quarter. Captain Bathurst (U.), Parliamentary Secretary to Food Controller, replied that it was not in the public interest to give information concerning the prices paid for wheat in different parts of the Empire, as this would cause dissatisfaction and jealousy. Mr. Outhwaite (L.) asked whether bread and wheat are cheaper in France than in Britain? Captain Bathurst said, Yes, but did not tell why! Mr. Thorne (Lab.) asked whether if families agreed to be rationed on the family book system, they would be guaranteed the food? Captain Bathurst said it would be guaranteed of give a guarantee, and said that a Departmental Committee is considering the family book system of rationing. Mr. Bonar Law (U. Min.) said that civilians injured by enemy air raids will not be compensated, because of "considerations which cannot be given in answer to a question."

MILITARY SERVICE BILL IN COMMITTEE.

tion."

MILITARY SERVICE BILL IN COMMITTEE.
The afternoon was mainly spent in moving amendments to this Bill, most of which were resisted by representative of the Government, and either withdrawn or negative without a division. Mr. Snowden pressed to a division amendment to exclude from the operations of the Bill men already disabled in the War. One hundred and fifty members voted against this amendment, and 60 for it, of whom only four were Labour members, the majority being Irish.

April and.—Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck (U.) drew attention to the delay—sometimes of five or six months-in obtaining an answer from the Ministry of Munitions with regard to issuing permits for building lavatory and cloak-room accommodation in factories, and also stated that in some Government T.N.T. factories there were many breaches of the regulations for safeguarding the health of the workers, and in one factory no alternative work was given, which resulted in a sickness percentage of 10 per cent, as compared with 2 per cent, where there was alter-

ountry failing short of food who is going to be hange for it?"

Mr. Bonar Law (U Min.) said the Government recognises the urgency of considering the constitution and powers of the Second Chamber. Sir G. Younger (U.) asked if the position of the conscientious objector could be dealt with freely in the Franchise Bill, and Mr. Outhwatte (L.) asked for the same freedom with regard to the despatch of men over military age who have not taken part in the War. Mr. Bonar Law said that the nature of the Bill would make it possible for the House to discuss these questions.

Mr. P. Billing (Ind.) pressed for an early secret session

In reply to Mr. Gilbert (L.), Mr. Stephen Walsh (Lab.) said that for National Service in Great Britain 12 Commissioners at a salary of £500, two Deputy Commissioners at £300, 38 Sub-Deputy Commissioners at £300, its out £100, and one at £150 per annum, mostly from the land agent class, and 234 Deputy Sub-Commissioners, who were volunteers, and eight loaned from other Government Departments, had been appointed.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

ds of Guardians should follow suit.

PROHIBITION OR NATIONALISATION OF DRINK

aker in East London writes:—
hould like to say for your guidance in the campaign
e conducting against increasing food prices that anyabove rold. for the 4 lb. loaf is unwarranted for
fund ready-money trade at the present price of flour,
an advance of another 1s. per sack would not warrise in bread, and that statements in the Press to
ett that 'War Flour' is less productive are mislead-

WORK FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS ational Roll pledging each firm to find work for at least buffed by the Government, but he is pleased with the sponse he has got from employers. Here is a typical ter from the rich firm of Brunner, Mond and Co., orthwich: "We are quite ready to employ at least on consideration. Though some dangers must attach to the sabled soldier or sailor, and have no doubt that we have no doubt that we have is generally taken up throughout the country, we

POOR LAW DISQUALIFICATION
At a meeting of the Birmingham Guardians on March
arts the following resolution was unanimously aujopted.—
"This Board being of opinion that the disfranchisement
of recipients of parochial relief has no deterrent electupon the undeserving, and only inflicts additional hardship on the good and self-respecting who are completed
to seek parochial relief, hereby urges that any scheme of
lectoral reform should provide that parochial relief, of
any description, should cease to disqualify for voting at
any election. That copies of this resolution be forwarded
to the local Members of Parliament, the Local Government Board, and the Poor-Law Unions? Association, with
a request that those persons and authorities will use their
best endeavours to obtain an amendment of the law in
this respect."

Other Boards of Guardians should follow suit.

NDIA

simplement, with the proviso that the
disabled soldier or sailor who read our own men."
May and Padmore Ltd., Birmingham, like many other
for definite undertaking,
private ownership. We therefore support the proposal.

Miss Damer Dawson, a commandant of the
Women's Police Service, says: "If there is one
thing which the work of the streets proves more
clearly than another it is that the only persons who
are arrested for soliciting are women. We have
the chance of finding a job kept waiting for his return is
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FREE TRADE THROWN OVERBOARD Mr. Lloyd George and a number of Tariff Reform Jingoes Mr. Lloyd George has thus definitely the meaning that the democracy of Russia, and calls upon the Government to set up machinery for establishing Imperial Preference, and giving affect to the resolutions of the Paris Conference and of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee, which declared for tariff walls. Lloyd George has thus definitely thrown Free Trade overboard.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, has announced that he is in correspondence with the Viceroy in regard to "The selection of two gentlemen who are to accompany the Secretary of State in his capacity of representative of India at the meetings of the War Cabinet."

Mr. Chamberlain told a Press representative that:

| Mr. Chamberlain told a Press representative that:

PRUSSIANISM COMES NORTH: By P. J. Dollan

We have been experiencing a new form of military oppression in Scotland which, if allowed to passe without protest and to develop will prove a configuration of the control of the military in the control of the military may be to to the most of the proceedings or search those present. Such an order it was thought before the War, was only possible in those regions where Caraism ruled and where the Kaiser was boss and would not be tolerated in this country under any circumstances. However, it has arrived and is now in force, and as yet is being operated with the continue in operation it will be operated with determined persistence and with disastrous-consequences to trade union meetings have been raided by the military in Glasgow, and it is significant that at the time of the raids each meeting was engaged discussing a claim for increased wages. Both meetings were connected with the Shop Assistants' Union branches and were of a private character, and were confined to members. Only those immediately concerned with the Shop Assistants' Union branches and were of a private character, and were confined to members. Only those immediately concerned with the Shop Assistants' Union branches and were of a private character, and were connected with the Shop Assistants' Union branches and were of a private character, and were connected where the short of the shop Assistants' Union branches and were of a private character, and were connected were invited to attend. The outside public knew onlying a supposed to know of the meetings which were held in the Union Halls, and only those concerned were invited to attend. The outside public knew onlying a supposed to know of the meetings which were held in the Union Halls, and only those concerned were invited to attend. The outside public knew onlying about the meeting were connected were those called by the Shop Assistants' Union Halls and only those concerned were invited to attend. The outside public knew onlying another of the proposed to the proposed to the meeting of the propo

mentary representatives appear quite careless as on what oppression is visited upon the rank and file.

Already two trade union meetings have been raided by the military in Glasgow, and it is significant that at the time of the raids cach meeting was engaged discussing a claim for increased wages. Both meetings were connected with the Shop Assistants' Union branches and were of a private character, and were confined to members. Only those immediately concerned with the furtherance of the claims for better wages were supposed to know of the meetings which were held in the Union Halls, and only those concerned were invited to attend. The outside public knew nothing about the meetings which were held at the same hour as hundreds of similar meetings, yet the only assemblies raided were those called by the Shop Assistants' Union to agitate for higher wages. Nevertheless, we are asked to believe that the raids were mere inadvertences, and that the officers tumbled in on the meetings because of accidents! When heckled about the raids in Parliament, the Under-Secretary for Wars aid:

"There is no foundation for the suggestion that these raids are instigated by employers, or are in any way directed against trade unions. In this particular case I am informed that the officer responsible was not aware that this was a trade union meeting."

What the diplomatic Under-Secretary failed to explain was how the "officer responsible" came to know of the meeting. Someone must have told him about the meeting. Someone must have told him about the meeting or he could not have to the fail of the solution of the could not have to the course of accidents! When heckled about the raids in Parliament, the Under-Secretary failed to explain was how the "officer responsible" came to know of the meeting. Someone must have told him about the meeting or he could not have to the fail of the members were discussing the refusal of the employers of the the military withdrew the members were discussing the refusal of the employers to grant an increas

'AT HOME" to Sylvia Pankhurst

FRIDAY, APRIL 13th, 1917, at 7.30 p.m. NORAH E. WALSHE in the Chair.
Short Speeches, Music, &c. Light Refreshments at Popular Prices.

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enclose.....subscription and entrance fee Name

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

W.S.F. FIXTURES
OUTDOOR

FRIDAY, APRIL 6th.
Od Ford Road, Bonner Lane, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.
'Peacock,' Canning Town, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
SATURDAY, APRIL 7th.
'Whitehouse,' Cann ng Town, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.
Beckton Road, Canning Town, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
SUNDAY, APRIL 8th.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.
'Saimon and Ball,' 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker.
The Grove, Stratford, 11.30 a.m., Mr. Higenbottam.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Peace Meeting.
MONDAY, APRIL 9th.
Moner Road, Bow, 1 p.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss Price.

Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Peace Meeting.

MONDAY, APRIL 9th.

Mon er Road, Bow, 1 p.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss Price.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10th.

O.d Ford Road, Bonner Lane, 11.30 a.m., Armagh Road,
Roman Road, 2.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce and others.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11th.

Clock Tower, Burdett Road, 11.30 a.m., Mile End Road.

2 to p.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss Price.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12th.

Ford Road, Roman Road, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13th.

White Cross Street, 1 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

Beckton Road, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce and others.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th.

Custom House, 12 (noon), "Abbey Arms," Canning

Town, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss Price.

Town, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss Price.

"AT HOMES."

Chandos Halk, 21a Maiden Lane, of Bedford Street,
Strand, W.C., Saturdays at 3,30 p.m.

April 14th—M.ss Sylvia Pankhurst, "The Present Outlook", Mr. Ar hur Lewis, of the English Zionist Federation, "The Zionist Movement."

April 28th—Mrs. Bouvier, "The Present Outlook", Mr.

Philip Frankford, "Socialist Bureaux."

May 5th—Mr. G. P. Gooch, "The Future of Constantinople", Miss M. O'Callaghan, "The Present Outlook."

May 12th—Miss M. O'Ualiagnan, look."
May 12th—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "The Present Out-look", Mrs. Cedar Paul, "Militarism and Motherhood."
May 19th—Mrs. Percy Bigland, "The Criminal Law Amendment Bill"; Miss N. Smyth, "The Present Out-

Amendment Bill: Miss N. Smyth, The Fresent Out-look." May 26th-Mrs. K. Outhwaite, "The Restoration of the Land"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "The Present Outlook." June 2nd-Rev. W. J. Pigglott, "The U.D.C. and its Constructive Policy"; Mrs. Bouvier, "The Present Out-look."

look."
June oth-Mr. S. V. Bracher, "The Future of the British Empire": Mrs. Drake, "The Fresent Outlook."
June 16th-Mrs. Ganley, "Children's Care"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "The Present Outlook."
N.B.-On Saturday, April 21st, there will be no "At Home" at Chandos Hall, which has been engaged for that date by the London Labour Council for Adult Suffrage for a Delegates' Conference.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE BOW WOMEN'S MALE.

a Delegates' Conference.
PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE BOW WOMEN'S HALL,
400 OLD FORD ROAD, SUNDAYS, 7 p.m.
April zand-Mr. F. J. Shaw (U.D.C.), "Democracy and
the Trade War." Chair, Mrs. Bouvier.
April zoph-Miss Wakefield, "The Griminal Law Amendment Bill." Chair, Mrs. Boyce.
May 6th-Mr. Fred Hughes (N.C.C.L.), "Labour and
Givil Liberty." Chair, Mrs. Drake.
May 13th-Mr. E. G. Smith (League of Peace and Freedom), "Sex and Personality." Chair, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

May 20th-Miss Amy Haughton, B.A., "The Education We Need." Chair, Mrs. Walker.

MEMORIAL HALL FARRINGDON STREET. TUESDAY APRIL 17th,

JUDGE NEIL, of Chicago " MOTHERS' PENSIONS '

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky Chair: Sylvia Pankhurst

TICKETS -2s.6d. numbered and reserved; 1s. and 6d. reserved Gallery 3d., can be obtained from the W.S.F. 400 Old Ford Rd. Bow. The I.L.P., St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square; The B.S.P. 21a Maiden Lane, W.C.; The International Sufrage Shop. 3 Duke Street, Strand. and at the door.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

At Kingsley Hall, Bow, on Sunday next, April 8th, 8.15 p.m., John Scurr will speak. Discussion 9.30 p.m.

All Societies are cordially invited to send in notices of torthooming events for our "What's On" column. Fee, 1s. 6d. for twenty words and \dd. per word after.

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W.S.F. BRANCHES

ARE YOU AN ACTIVE WORKING MEMBER?

LONDON

BARKING.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Langford, Ailsa Craig, 97 ssex Road.

sex Road.

Bow.—400 Old Ford Road, E. Hon. Secretary: Missevens. Branch meetings are held every second and arth Monday. Deradnoucht sales week ending March st, 605; Miss Harriet, 349; Miss O'Brien, 125; Mrs. M. olloway, 80; Mrs. Greer, 12; Mrs. Bouvier, 12; general,

BROMLEY.—53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood. CANNING TOWN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Ravens-croft Road. CENTRAL LONDON.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Casey, 29b

CONTROAL
CENTRAL LONDON.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Casey, 29b
Lincoln's Inn Fie'ds, W.C. Deradnoughts sold, 52. Branch
meeting Wednesday, April 11th, 7 p.m.
ENPERD AND EDMONTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Beavis, 171
Church Street, Lower Edmonton.
LEYTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road.
Deradnoughts sold, 26.
POPLAR.—Hon. Sec.: Miss E. Lagsding, 20 Railway
Street. Deradnoughts sold, 105; per Mrs. Shlette, 70;
general, 35.

POPLAR—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road. Dreadnought sales average 36.

St. Pancasa—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road. Dreadnought sales average 36.

St. Pancasa—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, B.S.P. Hall, 44 Maiden Road. Kentish Town. Dreadnought's sold, 13-Willesden.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sheppard, 141 Villiers Road. Dreadnought's sold, 12.

BIRMINGHAM.—Hon. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sand-hurst Road, Moseley. Saturday, April 21st, 3 p.m., W.S.F. Conference on Mothers' Pensions. Speaker: Judge Neil. Saturday, April 21st, 8 p.m., W.S.F. and Labour Church, The Institute, Stirchley, Public Meeting. Judge Neil

Nell.

Bradford.—Hon. Sec.: Miss McHale, 12 Ajredale
College Terrace. Drradfordurer sold, 26.
Brichouse.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Woodhead, Wood View,
Shelf, near Halifax.
Brannawa and Nantyclo.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward,

Sheli, near Hailtax.

Brynmawr and Nantyglo.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward, Coedeae, Garn Fack.

Bunnley.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.; Mrs. Mortimer Holden, The Nurseries, Accrington.

Chistree.—E-Street.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Harrison, 14

Hilda Terrace, South Pelaw, Chester-le-Street.

Chopwell.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Bell, 62 Forth Street.

Fortnightly meetings are to be held to discuss such books as "Woman and Economics," "Woman and Labour," etc.

Dreadnoughts sold, 12.

Connsav and Quebec.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Miss Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross. Branch meeting, Monday, at 107 High Street, Cornsay. Dreadnoughts sold, 30.

DONCASTER.—Hon. Sec. : Mrs. Kent, 32 St. Sepulchre

day, at 197 mgs. steen.

30.

30.

Doncaster.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Kent, 32 St. Sepulchre Gate.

Ferry Freedom Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth Street, Dean Bank. Dreadnoughts sold, 12.

Huddenstein.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Key, Bradford Road. Leeds.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley. Dreadnoughts sold, 72.

Leicstre.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Helen Bakewell, 28 Macdonald Street, Bellgrave. Dreadnoughts sold, 13.

Branch meeting, April 2nd.

Macchester.—Hon. Sec.: Miss F. Wassilevski, 18 Broughton Street, N. Dreadnoughts sold, 26.

Medonalsey.—Hon. Sec.: Miss F. Wassilevski, 18 Broughton Street, N. Dreadnoughts sold, 26.

Medonalsey.—Hon. Sec.: Miss F. Wassilevski, 18 Broughton Street, N. Dreadnoughts sold, 26.

Medonalsey.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sold, 24.

Prending Road, North Heaton Sec.: Mrs. Parks, 4 Riding Terrace, Mickley Square. Dreadnoughts sold, 8.

Postsmouth.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Clarges, 200 Westfield Road, E. Southsea. Dreadnoughts sold, 39. Joint Public Meeting with Trades and Labour Council and LL.P., Trades Hall, Fratton Road, Wednesday, April 18th, 8 pm. Judge Nell on "Mothers' Pensions"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair, Mr. G. Roberts.

Rotherland, Wasserled.—Organiser: Miss Stephen, 33 Hopwood Street, Hull.

Sheffeld.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Manoin, 98 Gell Street. Dreadnoughts sold, 104. Joint Public Meeting with Trades and Labour Council, Temperance Hall, Townhead Street, Thursday, April 26th, 7,30 p.m. Judge Neil on "Mothers' Pensions"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair, Mr. Fletcher.—Southampton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Samuel 33, Mount Street. Dreadnoughts sold, 12.

Stirgelley.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Samuel 33, Mount Street. Dreadnoughts sold, 12.

Stirgelley.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. M. Henson, 85 Watford Dreadnoughts sold, 12.

Stirgelley.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. M. Henson, 85 Watford Dreadnoughts sold, 12.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Samuel 33, Mount reet. Dreadnoughts sold, 12. STIRCHLEY.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. M. Henson, 85 Watford oad, King's Norton, Birmingham; Assistant Sec.: Miss

PORK.—Hon. Sec.; Mrs. Hall, 43 Lowther Street.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW.-Hon. Sec.: Lachlan Smith, Esq., 126 Both-

FUNCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Sunday, May 27th, 3 p.m., Bow Women's Hall, Annual Conference (1st session).
Sunday, May 27th, 7 p.m., Chandos Hall, Public

Sunday, Meeting.
Monday, May 28th, 3 p.m., Bow Women's Hall, Annual Conference (2nd session).
Monday, May 28th, 7 p.m., Bow Women's Hall, Social.

W.S.F. DRAW COMPETITION

W.S.F. DrAW COMPLETITION
The drawing of tickets for the gold watch, umbrella, alarum clock, and bound volume of the Dreadnougest trook place at Casey's Concert. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was in the chair, suggested that Casey should draw the tickets. The audience agreed, and Casey drew the following numbers:—1st, 10,331; 2nd, 672; 37d, 671; 4th, 673. Those who hold the counterfoils should send them to the Draw Secretary, Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road, Tidal Basin, E.

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DON'T STAY AWAY FROM THE NATIONAL SERVICE MEETINGS. BE THERE TO TELL THOSE PRESENT WHAT YOU THINK!

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr Tchaykovsky, 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 ACKNOWLEDGED

GENERAL FUND.—G. L. Tharp, Esq., £5; Irene, per
Mrs. Drake (weekly), £1; Miss Friedheim (Peace
Banners), 10s.; Mrs. Brimley, 1s. COLLECTIONS: L.S.A.
Polishing Dept., 11s. 8jd.; Bow Baths, 7s.; Mrs. Boyc.
7s.; Mrs. Walker, 4s. 11jd.; Miss Stephen, 3s.
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Crooks, Esq., M.P., £1; Nurse Hebbes (weekly), 1as.;
Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10s.; Five Northern Friends
(monthly), 6s.; Miss C. Beatrice Chisholm, 5s.; Miss
Clemence Housman, 3s.; Rathmell Wilson, Esq., 2s. 6d.;
Mrs. Mason, 1s.; Mrs. Underwood, 6d. Collections;
L.S.A. Tool Room, 1; Ss. old.; Misses E. Lagsding and
L. Barker (Green's Yard), 11s. old.; Miss Mackay (Churn),
10s. 3d.; Misses K. Lagsding and T. Barker (Cubit
Town), 5s. 8jd.; Esme Lansbury (farthing collection),
4s. 1d.; Mrs. Cottrell, 2s.; Trades and Labour Club, per
Mrs. Clarges, 1s. 2d.
CLOTHES, &C.—Mrs. White, Mrs. Davies, Anon, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. and Miss Tarrant, Anon, Mrs. Crosland
Taylor, Mrs. Bigbee, per Mrs. Sadd Brown.
GROCKERIS.—Hampstead National Food Fund.
Egos.—Lady Margaret Sackville, Mr. Lawton.
MOTHERS AND BABIES

MOTHERS AND BABIES

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