

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

GUARANTEED WEEKLY CIRCULATION—20,000 COPIES.

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

No. 22. SATURDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1914. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

WAR, WORK AND THE FOOD SUPPLY: WHAT WOMEN WANT.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23rd, Great Demonstration

At EAST INDIA DOCK GATES, Poplar,
4 p.m.
Speakers:
MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST,
JOHN SCURR, Mrs. WALKER,
Mrs. DRAKE and others.

To demand that the Government shall control the food supplies in the interests of all, and give votes to women. To arrange for a deputation of working women to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

- Sunday, Aug. 16th, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Miss Paterson.
- 8 p.m.—Bow, The Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road—Mrs. Walker, Miss Grimes; Chair: Miss Paterson.
- Monday, Aug. 17th, 3 p.m.—Bow, The Women's Hall—Member's Meeting.
- 8.30 p.m.—South Hackney, Swiss Cottage, Mrs. Walker.
- 8.30 p.m.—Bow, The Women's Hall, Speakers' Class.
- 8 p.m.—Freemason's Road—Miss Somers.
- Tuesday, Aug. 18th, 3 p.m.—Hackney, 30 Churchill Road—Mrs. Temple Bird.
- 8 p.m.—Limehouse, Burdett Rd., and Coutts Rd.—Mrs. Bouvier.
- 8 p.m.—Poplar, East India Dock Gates.
- Wednesday, Aug. 19th, 8 p.m.—Poplar, 319 East India Dock Rd.
- 8 p.m.—Chrisp St. & Charles St., Bromley.
- Thursday, Aug. 20th, 3 p.m.—319 E. India Dock Rd., Poplar—Women's Meeting—Mrs. Bradley.
- 8 p.m.—Canning Town, 124 Barking Rd.—Miss Feek.
- 8 p.m.—Bromley, Knapp Rd.—Mrs. Walker.
- 8 p.m.—Bow, The Women's Hall—Choir practice.
- Friday, Aug. 21st, 8 p.m.—Poplar, Piggott St.—Mrs. Walker.
- 8 p.m.—Canning Town, Beckton Rd.—Mrs. Bouvier.

STRANDED IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

At the Women's Hall, on Sunday, August 9th, we regretted to have to announce that our speaker, Miss Georgina Brackenbury, who had gone abroad to recover from a serious illness brought on by too much speaking for Votes for Women, was, with her mother, stranded in Germany and unable to return. The thought of our own friends and relatives in foreign countries, surrounded by peoples with whom we are at war, must make us realise the unfortunate plight of Germans and other foreigners who are in England at this time. We in East London know that many of these people have lived with us as friendly neighbours for years. Some of them are political refugees, who, because they have dared to try to get reforms in their own autocratically governed countries, have been obliged to fly here for safety. Let us preserve our self-control at this trying time, and endeavour to see that these people are not made to bear the blame of the wrongs which are being done in this war, which they have no more power to prevent than we.

British women who have married foreigners have lost their British citizenship. If their husbands are Germans they and their children must be registered as alien citizens of a hostile country, although they have never left their native land. This is a hard day for them.

Many Germans object to the war. Mr. Rennie Smith, of Nelson, Lancashire, reports that at a great anti-war meeting in Berlin the police made a bayonet charge on the crowd. All the Socialist and other political clubs of Germany are being suppressed by the Government.

The oppressed Poles in despotic Russia are finding the war to be a not unmix'd evil, in the hope of keeping them quiet, the tyrannical Russian Government is allowing them to use their own language and to exercise local self-government.

WORKING WOMEN AND THE WAR.

By MELVINA WALKER, a *dochter's wife*.
War is on us, and we working women are asking ourselves—What are we going to do? Women are to be seen standing at their doors in our streets discussing food prices; husbands and sons thrown out of employment; daughters at home whose firms have shut down owing to the war; some have husbands who are reservists, and who have been called to the colours, and their sorrowful and drawn faces speak; sleepless nights and untold agony which women are called upon to endure during war time; and on top of it all is the great worry which always falls to the lot of working women, in how they are going to keep the roof over the little children's heads. Women are saying: "Thank God, the children have gone back to school, it is blessing to get them out of the way for a while." Note the "for a while" which means, in spite of all the worry which children mean to working mothers, they would not like to lose them, their love for them is too great; but to have children around you in a small kitchen all day is enough to drive any woman crazy. As man-made laws are to-day, there is nothing but the streets to drive them into, and we know too well the street is a death trap for our children, and so we say they are ever so much better at school. We wonder whether they are going to feed them during the war. It is very little they get—1½d. a head—to be spent on the workers' children, and some of these little children their

to help us in our fight for better conditions. We said we would never forget their kindness, let us keep our word by treating all those German workers who are left behind in our midst with civility. Our duty at this time is to impress upon all that the working class do not want war. Had all women the power of the vote we feel sure there would be no war. What can we do now, in spite of being voteless? Let working women demand of Mr. Asquith that the Government take over the food supplies, so that we may have food for our children at normal prices. Our children cannot starve; and he must also see that the Government must find work for the men who are thrown out of work through the war. If Mr. Asquith will not do these things we must start our "No Rent" strike in real earnest. Why take the food from our children's mouths and give it to the landlord? If we at this crisis show fight for our children with the same determination as our brave ones are doing at the war, if we all stand together, no Government can conquer us. Let us demand this of Mr. Asquith, and in the meantime let us prepare ourselves for the "No Vote, No Rent." Fill up the coupons you see in this paper and send it to Miss S. Pankhurst. Remember we working women can never help ourselves until we get the power of the vote! In this "No Vote, No Rent" we Suffragettes want to help you. We have learned through persecution to stand by each other, and you must do the same. Don't delay—send in your names at once.

DEPUTATION TO ASQUITH AND LLOYD GEORGE.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has written on behalf of the E.L.F.S. to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George asking them each to receive a deputation of East London working women who will put forward the following demands with a practical knowledge of of their case.

OUR DEMANDS.

- (1) That during the war the food supply shall be controlled by the Government in the interests of all the people, in order that all may feed or starve together, without regard to wealth or social position. To make sure that the food supply is properly controlled, we demand that working women shall be called into consultation in fixing the prices to be charged for food, and the way in which the food shall be distributed.
- (2) That committees with Governmental power shall be formed to provide employment for men and women at trade union rates; women to be paid at equal rates with men for equal work.
- (3) That the Moratorium be extended to rent and debts under £5 as well as to debts over £5, as it is of vital importance that homes shall be kept together, and the poor who have contracted debts under £5, which are large in proportion to their income, need this relief as much or more than the rich.
- (4) That working women shall be placed on all committees for fixing food prices, and for providing employment and relief.
- (5) That the Parliamentary franchise be immediately granted to women in order that they may help in minimising, as far as possible, the horrors of war.

OUR DUTY.

The East London Federation of the Suffragettes has offered what service it can give to the mayors in the districts where its work lies. To lend aid to the relief committees is not a thing for which anyone need wish to take special credit; it is the ordinary instinct of humanity to do what one can at such a time of exceptional crisis and distress. The members of the Federation are mostly poor and busy women; they cannot give so much in money as Duchesses and millionairesses, but they know by experience the needs of working women. The Federation feels that its principal duty is to bring pressure to bear on the Government, which has much greater power to attend to such matters than any number of private individuals, to secure justice for the women, and especially the working women of the country.

If women had the vote the prospect of securing justice in all such matters would be brighter, but in the meantime the Federation is determined to do what it can to keep the working women's point of view to the fore.

relief committees has caused many to go hungry. Women come constantly to the Women's Hall to ask advice, and our canvassers hear piteous stories of distress at almost every house.

SOME HARD CASES.

One woman, whose husband is a stevedore thrown out of work through the war, walked over from Poplar to see us. She has two children—one three years, one twelve months old—and is expecting another in three months time. They live in two rooms for which they pay 5s. Another, whose husband is also a docker out of work, has four children—aged six years, four years, two and a-half years, and three months. They pay 5s. a week for three little rooms.

Another woman, who is a widow, has two little children of school age. Her daughter of 15 has been earning 5s., every penny of which she gave to the mother, but is now

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Where some of the £4,000,000 Housing Grant is needed.

fathers have bravely left in the charge of mothers, to fight for their country. We cannot help thinking of the children who attend Eton and Harrow Colleges. We wonder whether 1½d. a head is sufficient for their dinner. No, the men who sit in Parliament and legislate for the working class, see to it that their children's dinners at Eton and Harrow cost far more than 1½d. a head.

We almost think we are in the midst of another great Dock Strike—only this is far worse—for a great number of transport workers are torn from their occupations and their homes to join the Reserves, and we women are left alone.

How strange! British transport workers—trade union men—are called upon to shoot down German transport workers, and it is not so very long ago, in the time of our industrial war—I mean the great Dock Strike—when we were fighting the large ship owners, we received with joy the news that these same men had sent us £5,000

RELIEF COMMITTEES.

The President of the Local Government Board has appointed three committees to co-operate with the Cabinet Committee on Prevention and Relief of Distress. On the large committee for London two women have been appointed—Mrs. Sidney Webb and Miss Adler. No women have as yet been placed on the committees for agricultural districts, and for housing in urban and rural districts. It is most important that women and especially working women, who have the knowledge born of experience of what is required, should be appointed to these committees without delay.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Scurr have been appointed to the Central Relief Committee for the Bow, Poplar and Bromley district. This committee will meet for the first time on Monday when district sub-committees will be appointed.

Great distress has already fallen upon the poor in this district, and the extraordinary delay in organising the

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW AND BROMLEY.

Organiser—Mrs. Ives.
Mrs. BOUTNER, *pro tem.*
321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

Several street corner meetings were held during the week addressed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Bouvier. Large and interested crowd listened to Miss Smyth and Mrs. Bouvier in Victoria Park on Sunday afternoon, when the *Woman's Dreadnought* found a ready sale. On Sunday evening the Women's Hall was packed with men and women who greatly appreciated Miss S. Pankhurst's and Mrs. Drake's fine speeches dealing with the hardships caused by the war, and calling upon the Government to take over the food supplies, and to take the working women into their councils. Mrs. Bouvier who was in the chair, said that it was the duty of the Government to release, unconditionally the splendid women who were suffering imprisonment and torture for a principle and a great cause. Thanks are due to canvassers, paper-sellers, and helpers at the stall. It is most important, just at present, to keep up the circulation of our paper, and an appeal is made to members to give regular help at the stall on Fridays and Saturdays from 11 to 1 o'clock, and in the evening from 6 till 10 or later. Even one hour's help is of the greatest value. Paper-sellers and canvassers are welcome any day at 321 Roman Road, and the Organiser is ready to go out with members who are new to the work, but Tuesday is the special work parties' day and members are asked to come to the shop at 3 p.m., and also to support speakers in Victoria Park on Sundays. More *Dreadnought* distributors are needed to take the place of those who are away or ill. Who will volunteer?

Central 296. Bow and Bromley 248.

Mrs. Payne ... 63

Mrs. Connell ... 100

Distributed: Mrs. Lansbury and Mrs. Savoy, 500; Mrs. Knudson and Mrs. Mc. Cheyne, 350; Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Moore, 150; Mrs. Weaver, 200; Mrs. Carlisle, 200; Mrs. Husted, 200; Mrs. Watkins, 200; Mrs. Clarke, 200; Mrs. Pascoe, 100; Mrs. Lake, 50.

HACKNEY.

Secretary—Miss Young,
100 Greenwood Road, Dalston, N.E.

Very good meetings held at Swiss Cottage, Lauriston Road, on Monday night, and at 30 Churchill Road on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Pankhurst's visit was very much appreciated. There is a great deal of work to be done in the way of canvassing, distributing and selling the *Dreadnought*, and offers of help will be welcomed. Will anyone who is willing to give any time to this work, please communicate with me.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Aug. 8, 27.

POPULAR.

Organiser—Miss MARY PATERSON.
Office—319 EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD.

The meetings throughout the week have been successful, especially the street corner series on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Pankhurst paid a surprise visit, and went round speaking from the *Dreadnought* cart. Many papers also were sold and back numbers given away. Selling was continued in Chispe Street at night.

We must make up another selling and speaking party for next Saturday. Members should meet at 319 East India Dock Road at 3 p.m.

Will members please make a special effort to work up the *Dreadnought* sales? We need the paper more than ever to help us in present crisis.

OUTING.

The "Outing" balance sheet has now been issued, and is on view at the offices in Bow and Poplar.

Dreadnoughts sold fortnight ending Aug. 9th—220.

Mrs. Bird ... 61

Miss Cross ... 75

Miss Long ... 72

OTHER EAST LONDON SOCIETIES.

R. S. P. U.

Members' meetings every Tuesday 8.30 p.m., at the Women's Hall, Old Ford Road. Subscriptions 3d. and 1d. a week. A special campaign of open-air meetings on Wednesday and Friday nights to demand that the Government take over the food supply and give votes to women; also on the "No Rent" Strike. The R.S.P.U. has written to Mr. Keir Hardie, asking him to receive a deputation on the cost of food.

E. LONDON MEN'S SOCIETY FOR W.S.
Hon. Organiser: Rev. C. A. WILLS, B.A.
188 Devons Road, Bow, E.

Members are requested to rally round in good numbers to protect "No Rent" strikers.

EAST AND WEST HAM POOR CHILDREN'S OUTING.

At a Special Summoned Meeting of the Committee of the above, it was unanimously agreed that owing to the grave crisis through which the Country is passing, that the outing for this year be abandoned, and the cash in hand be used to alleviate the distress that is bound to occur in these parishes. Any further subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by—

ERNEST H. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.
The "Coliseum," Green Street, Upton Park.

APPEAL TO SUFFRAGISTS

The following letter appeared in the *Evening Standard* of Aug. 11th:—
Sir,—Now is the moment for the Suffragists to prove their worth. Let them defend their country, guard the stores, nurse the sick and wounded, help the poor.

There are many brilliant women among them who can suggest work I cannot think of. Only let them do something big for the good of their country, and gain the admiration of the world and the love of the people, and eventually they may get the vote.

R. MOSS VERNON.

The writer of this letter evidently forgets that such a person as Florence Nightingale ever existed. Our readers will remember that in the Crimean War Florence Nightingale played a tremendous part. When she landed at Scutari in 1854 she found that the sick and wounded, who had been brought in boat-loads from the Crimea, were crowded together with hardly a change of clothing, without medicines and without food. Scandalous jobbery had been practised in the placing of army contracts. Both the stores and clothes were in a disgraceful condition; bad meat had been packed in tins for the soldiers to eat, and many dozens of odd shoes had been sent out for the soldiers to wear. Rats infested the wards of the Scutari hospital and ran with impunity amongst the living and the dead. Before she got at the medicine for the sick and wounded, Florence Nightingale had to break doors open with a hatchet. In six weeks after Florence Nightingale's arrival, 8,000 patients were sent to the Scutari hospital. So insanitary was the place when she first came that many died merely through breathing its air.

During the first six months of the war the death rate had been at the rate of 60 per cent. of the entire army: during the last six months of it the soldiers were in better health than those at home. All this was due to Florence Nightingale's wonderful work. She not only effected an entire re-organisation of the nursing of the sick and wounded, but she revolutionised the management of the stores department. She saved the Government of the time from eternal disgrace; yet when the same Government next dealt with the franchise question, they decided that whilst a man criminal should be permitted to regain his vote as soon as he had served his sentence, no British woman should exercise the vote on any terms whatsoever.

Let us see to it that this shall not happen again.

ECHOES OF THE DEPUTATION.

The *Anti-Suffrage Review*, in its July number, makes bitter but very feeble complaint, because Mr. Asquith received the East London deputation. They say that when he admitted the women to his august presence Mr. Asquith was labouring under the false impression that they were not militant; yet, the East London Federation of the Suffragettes seem to be quite successful in keeping the London police busy. *The Anti-Suffrage Review* tries to belittle the statements made by the members of the deputation, saying: "It is possible that instances of 'adult women earning 7s. or 8s. for a full week's work' were known to the deputation, for there must be even more tragic cases than that, but Votes for Women will not affect individual cases of hardship, and we have yet to learn that those ill-paid workers would prefer to receive nothing at all as the result of the fixing of a universal wage for which they might be able to qualify." Remarks of this kind amount to nothing and consist of absolute nonsense. We must assure the writer of the paragraph that there are not merely a few individual cases of adult women earning 7s. or 8s. for a full week's work, but that many thousands of women are in this unfortunate position. If a sufficient number of voters will combine to abolish this state of affairs it can be done, and women should have the right to the power to combine in using their votes for this object. We agree that these ill-paid workers are obliged to prefer small wages to no wages at all, because they cannot exist on nothing; but we insist that every woman worker is entitled to a living wage.

On Monday, August, 10th a large deputation of E. L. F. S. members from Bow and Poplar went down to interview Members of Parliament to urge that the food supply should be immediately controlled by the Government in the interests of all the people, and to urge that the vote should be given to women without further delay. A larger deputation is being organised for Tuesday, August 25th, and those who can take part in this deputation should communicate with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst at Old Ford Road without delay.

WHY DON'T THEY GO INTO SERVICE.

"An East End incumbent, whose parish abounds with the class of girls who serve in tea-shops and factories," writes to the *Church Times* in reply to those who declare that the problem of women's sweated labour would be disposed of if every workman's daughter would become a domestic servant. He says: "The preference for factory work over domestic service is not always dictated by the desire for free evenings, etc. Often there is the necessity of living all together and bringing all the wages into the common stock, especially where the father is dead, or is a casual worker often out of employment."

"But with regard to the 'liberty' of which 'H' speaks so contemptuously, it is not always desired for the mere purpose of being free for amusement. Even if it were, is it any more reprehensible than the conduct of so many girls of the better classes whose evenings, and often days too, are spent in endless amusements?"

"But in our East-end parishes these business and factory girls are usually our most—often our only—Churchworkers. Let me give an instance. Three girls, one a tea-labeller, two dressmakers in a West-end house, live with two brothers in my parish, and support their widowed mother, who is their housekeeper. All three work in our Sunday schools. The eldest also plays the piano, and is a fair pianist. The second is superintendent of our infant school under modern arrangements, and a most efficient one she makes. Their evenings are not spent at the cheap entertainment or in the street, but often at our girls' club, where the eldest plays for the dancing, etc. These two elder ones have also attended the evening lectures under the auspices of the Bishop of London's Sunday School Council, and, generally, by their entirely admirable conduct and example, as well as by their definite work, are doing most valuable service to God and their fellows."

"But if these girls were in domestic service they could do none of these things. Who ever heard of domestic servants being allowed to do such work as this? For several years I had a young woman's name on Sunday afternoons, attended by some 20 or 30 of these girls. One domestic servant—brought, I may say, by the tea-labeller—came for a short time, but she could only attend once a fortnight, because she was only 'allowed out' alternate Sunday afternoons."

"So that perhaps the desire for evenings and for 'liberty' is not always unreasonable or wholly harmful. Is not domestic service a somewhat dwarfing and stunting kind of life? Has not a young woman of the working classes the right to make the most of her life and of the gifts which God has given her? Can she do this in domestic service?"

"And 'H' speaks of temptations. Is domestic service always the safe and secure retreat that it is usually looked upon as being? I have no statistics available, but I fancy that the percentage of fallen girls who have been in domestic service is not quite so low as is often supposed."

EAST LONDON.

[Registrars of Births testify that the vast majority of the illegitimate babies born are the children of young domestic servants.—Editor of the *Woman's Dreadnought*.]

A WOMAN'S PLACE IS THE HOME?

We are for ever being told that the place of woman is in the HOME. Well, so be it. But what do you expect of her in the home? Merely to stay in the home is not enough. She is a failure unless she does certain things for the home. She must make the home minister, as far as her means allow, to the health and welfare, moral as well as physical, of her family, and especially of her children. She, more than anyone else, is held responsible for what they become.

SHE is responsible for the cleanliness of her house.

SHE is responsible for the wholesomeness of the food.

SHE is responsible for the children's health.

SHE, above all, is responsible for their morals, for their sense of truth, of honesty and of decency, for what they turn out to be.

HOW FAR CAN THE MOTHER CONTROL THESE THINGS?

She can clean her own rooms, BUT if the neighbours are allowed to live in filth, she cannot keep her rooms from being filled with bad airs and smells, or from being infested by vermin.

She can cook her food well, BUT if dealers are permitted to sell poor food, unclean milk or stale eggs, she cannot make the food wholesome for her children.

She can care for her own plumbing and her refuse, BUT if the plumbing in the rest of the house is unsanitary, if garbage accumulates and the halls and stairs of flats and tenements are left dirty, she cannot protect her children from the sickness and infection that these conditions bring.

She can take every care to avoid fire, BUT if the house has been badly built, if the fire-escapes are insufficient or defective, she cannot guard her children from being maimed or killed by fire.

She can open her windows to give her children the air that we are told is so necessary, BUT if the air is laden with infection, with tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, she cannot protect her children from this danger.

She can send her children out for air and exercise, but if the conditions that surround them on the streets are immoral and degrading, she cannot protect them from these dangers.

ALONE, she CANNOT make these things right, WHO or WHAT can?

THE GOVERNMENT can do it—THE GOVERNMENT that is elected BY THE PEOPLE, to take care of the interests of THE PEOPLE.

And who decides what the Government shall do?

FIRST, the officials of that Government; and

SECOND, those who elect them.

DO THE WOMEN ELECT THEM? NO, the men do. So it is the MEN and NOT THE WOMEN that are really responsible for the

UNCLEAN HOUSES

BAD PLUMBING

UNWHOLESOME FOOD

DANGER OF FIRE

RISK OF TUBERCULOSIS

AND OTHER DISEASES

IMMORAL INFLUENCES OF THE STREET

In fact, MEN are responsible for the conditions under which the children live, but we hold WOMEN responsible for the results of those conditions. If we hold women responsible for the results, must we not, in simple justice, let them have something to say as to what these conditions shall be? There is one simple way of doing this. Give them the same means that men have. LET THEM VOTE.

Women are, by nature and training, housekeepers. Let them have a hand in the Nation's housekeeping, even if they introduce an occasional housecleaning.

This is a copy of a leaflet that American women are distributing in their campaign for the vote. They have already succeeded in winning the vote in eleven states and are doing good work with it.

All the arguments they use apply to women in this country also. We need the vote just as much as they do, and are capable of making just as wise a use of it.

If you believe in Votes for Women and want a vote for yourself, join the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

TO COOK AND WASH AND SEW.

To cook and wash and sew, that's all my lot
It's all that I can do, day in day out
As time runs into weeks, and months and years
That's all my life—there isn't any more
Yes, there was love. It came just like a flower

With trembling grew and stirred the depths of me,
He tired first and then my heart went cold,
The longing died, for him to come o' nights
The children! Yes, but they're at school or play.

No time for me. The little ones were best,
When I could bath and hush them off to sleep,
They'd put their pretty arms about me then.
Now they're too big and p'aps I've grown too sharp.

I'm tired with work and all they want's their food,
Often there isn't very much of that.
I don't complain, there's others like me here
But sometimes of an evening, when sun sets,
On Sundays after tea and I'm alone
I don't know how it happens—p'raps the sun,
That seems to draw me, as I sit and look—
A thought comes over me, why should it be?
Why should I be so hard and I so tired?
Why should I be so ignorant and dull
With never time to let my poor soul grow?
And I could think I'd got the strength to change.

I never op'n a book, my eyes too dim,
I scarce can write my name for lack of use
But thoughts all melting gold flash in my brain
Great men and women dressed in angel's clothes,
Flowers and fields and little baby things,
Water and sun and words too fine for me,
All of a stream, if I could write them down,
Or think to say them after it was gone!

It almost seems that I could sing out free,
So loud and grand that it would wake the stars,
Just foolish thoughts that go and leave me cold
The world's soon real again and work comes round,
Suppers to get and washing-up to do
And children's Sunday clothes to put away.
Just foolish thoughts that make my poor heart long
Just foolish thoughts, but yet why should it be?

MARTHA WATT.