

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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

VOL. II.—No. 6.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1915.

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

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

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

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, April 25th, 3 p.m.—Hyde Park—Miss Fedden. Chair: Mrs. Walker.
 8 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Miss Fedden, Mrs. Drake, Miss S. Pankhurst.
 Monday, April 26th, 8 p.m.—Poplar, Vesey Street—Mrs. Drake, Mr. Everett.
 8 p.m.—Powerscroft Rd.—Mrs. Walker.
 8 p.m.—Pecock—Mrs. Bouvier. Chair: Miss Manicom.
 Tuesday, April 27th, 2.30 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane, N.E.—Miss Manicom and others.
 3 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Mrs. Thomson. Chair: Miss Beamish.
 8 p.m.—Limehouse, Salmon Lane—Mrs. Walker. Chair: Miss Beamish.
 8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Mrs. Drake, Miss Mary Richardson.
 8 p.m.—53 St. Leonard St.—Mrs. Walshe.
 Wednesday, April 28th, 8 p.m.—Chrisp St.—Mrs. Drake.
 8 p.m.—Ford Road—Miss Feek.
 Thursday, April 29th, 8 p.m.—124 Barking Rd.—Mrs. Parsons, Miss M. Richardson.
 8 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane—Mr. Everett. Chair: Miss Manicom.
 Friday, April 30th, 3 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Mrs. Bouvier.
 8 p.m.—Poplar, Piggott St.—Mr. Mackinlay.
 8 p.m.—Beckton Rd.—Mrs. Walker.
 8 p.m.—Forest Gate Station—Mrs. Bouvier.
 Sunday, May 2nd, at 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Mrs. Bouvier, Mr. Mackinlay.
 8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Miss Alison Neilans, Mr. Everett, Mrs. Drake.
 8 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Mrs. Davies and others.

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

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

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

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

EGGS.
 For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE, BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT, COD LIVER OIL AND MALT, GLAXO AND VIROL.

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

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

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

Doctor's attendances and baby weighing
 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Mondays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Thursdays 2.30 p.m.; 14 Butcher's Rd., Canning Town.

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

OUR COST-PRICE RESTAURANTS

400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
 20 Railway Street, Poplar.
 53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley.
 Two-course meals 2d. (children 1d.)
 Soup 1d. a pint with a piece of bread.

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

OUR FACTORY.

Price lists for our toys, garments and shoes may be had on application to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow.

Help us to produce skilled work at a living wage.

A CALL TO THE WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS.

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES PASSPORTS.

This is the Appeal that the Women of Holland sent out:—
 "From many countries appeals have come asking us to call together an International Women's Congress to discuss what the women of the world can do and ought to do in the dreadful times in which we are now living.

had not called received the following printed circular.

MEMORANDUM.

It is regretted that your application for a permit to proceed to Holland cannot be granted. Your passport is returned herewith.

PERMIT OFFICES,
 DOWNING STREET, S.W.

Date 16th April, 1915.

Is this the first fruit won by this war that is supposed to be fought for freedom, and in order that democratic government shall prevail over autocratic government.

What an extraordinary thing it is that Great Britain, the boasted "Home of the Free," should take the initiative in preventing her women from



A RUSSIAN POLITICAL PRISONER. [See next page.]

"Women are waiting to be called together. The world is looking to them for their contribution toward the solution of the great problems of to-day."

This call is signed by the Executive Committee, consisting of Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs, President; Dr. Mia Boissevain, Vice President and Secretary; Rosa Manus, Secretary; F. J. Vattier Kraane-Daendels, Treasurer.

BRITISH RESPONSE.

Numbers of British women responded to this appeal, a National Committee was formed and upwards of 200 women delegates decided to attend the Congress at the Hague which begins on April 28th.

PASSPORTS AND PERMITS REFUSED.

When the delegates applied for passports all sorts of new regulations and delays were put in their way and they called time after time at the Foreign Office without definite result.

Finally on Friday last, April 16th, those who went personally to make enquiries were curtly told: "We are not issuing any permits to attend this Congress," and next day those who

attending the Conference though no obstacle has been placed in the path of the women of Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium or any other land!

"Mr. McKenna eventually selected 20 women "of discretion" to go to the Congress, but although they were pleading for their permits at the Home Office all the time and even saw him personally more than once, he kept them waiting until the boats had stopped running."

RESOLUTIONS sent in by E.L.F.S.

That the International Congress of Women calls for the abolition of all secret treaties and alliances and ententes between groups of nations, and urges all the nations to unite in entering into a permanent peace treaty.

Resolution.

That a committee be appointed by the International Congress of Women to prepare a scheme for the democratization of the International Court of Arbitration and for the extension of its scope and power to enforce its decisions.

To consider:—

(1) Proposals to secure (a) a fair representation of each nation (b) democratic proportional representation for the men and women of each nation.

(2) Proposal for International action by the Court on such subjects as White Slavery, sweating, the importation and exportation of sweated goods, lead poisoning etc.

(3) Proposals for enforcing the decrees of the Court, either by an International Police Force, International boycott or treaty obligations, and for limiting or abolishing national armies and navies, in order to secure that international forces shall have paramount power.

OUR AT HOME,

Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow.

Speakers: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST, Mrs. DRAKE, Mrs. WALKER, Mrs. BOUVIER, Dr. TCHAYKOVSKY, Mr. GEO. LANSBURY.

Music: Miss HELSBY, Miss ESPAGNE, Mr. ERIC CHAPPELOW, Mr. WILMOT.

All members should attend. Friends by invitation.

SWEATING IN KHAKI WORK STILL CONTINUES.

Clingers in Mare Street, Hackney, pay 1s. 8d. a dozen for finishing soldiers' trousers. Fifers in the Roman Road pay 2s. a dozen, Mendes at the corner of Bethnal Green Road, 3s. a dozen.

For finishing soldiers' coats all but the buttons, Mendes pay 4d. each, Diamond and Beaver, 1 Railway Place, Cambridge Road, pay 2½d. for the same work on piece rates, and on time rates much less. They pay adult workers 14s. and 15s. a week, working from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and 8 to 1 on Saturdays, and girls 5s. to 9s. a week.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

At a Mansion House meeting at York on the 10th April, Miss Thornton, a Board of Trade representative, quoted Mr. Lloyd George's letter to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst as having "amplified" the agreement which resulted from the Treasury Conference between Mr. Lloyd George and the men's labour representatives.

We must protest against the correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst being used to make women believe that women's sweated labour will not be employed to reduce the wages of men. Mr. Lloyd George stated in his reply to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's first letter, that "women undertaking the work of men would get the same piecework rates as men were receiving before the date of this agreement."

Miss Pankhurst then wrote asking for an assurance that if women are employed on time rates to replace men, these rates shall be the same as those that were hitherto paid to men. To this letter, which was sent on March 26th, Miss Pankhurst has no reply; but at the Conference of Women's Societies, which was called at the Board of Trade on April 13th, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that in regard to Government contracts, whilst it had been decided that the same piece work rates should be paid to women as to men, in regard to time rates, no special conditions had been laid down for women's labour. The general safeguard against women being used to displace men was that employers were being asked to take back those of their men who had served in the army.

These words plainly show that there is absolutely no guarantee that women shall not be employed to do men's work at a lower rate. Whether the work of men has hitherto been paid by piece or by time, there is nothing to prevent women being engaged to do men's work on time rates only, in which case the Government has expressly stated that it will exact no conditions.

From the woman's point of view it is unjust that women should be employed to do men's work at a lower rate; from the man's point of view, it is disastrous! Guarantees to take men back into employment after the War is over can never be enforced, and if any proof of this were needed, we may find it in the fact that promises by employers to make allowances to the wives of
 (Continued on page 236, col. 3.)

Women's Exhibition CAXTON HALL,

MAY 10, 11 & 12. 3 to 10 p.m.

TOY MAKING EXHIBIT

Arranged by the E.L.F.S.

SWEATED INDUSTRIES

Arranged by Dr. Tchaykovsky.

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE EXHIBIT

Arranged by International Suffrage Shop.

FOOD PRICES EXHIBIT

Arranged by Miss Margaretta Hicks.

SPEAKERS from all the SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES

Admission 1s., after 7 p.m. 6d.

SEASON TICKETS, 2s. 6d.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

The Club will now be held on Mondays and Fridays from 8 to 10. It was decided at the meeting on Friday that members should pay 1d. a week to the Club.

Our At Home will be held on Friday the 23rd. Tickets for non-members can be obtained on application by members. Members themselves do not need tickets. Self-Denial week starts also on the 23rd. Please help in every way you can to raise money for the funds.

The usual weekly meeting will be held on Sunday at the Women's Hall. The speakers next Sunday will be Miss S. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drake, Miss Fedden. Will members volunteer to do chalking, canvassing, and help in other ways to make these meetings a success?

BROMLEY.

Joint Hon. Secretaries:
Mrs. MCCHEVNE & Mrs. MANTLE,
53 St. Leonard Street.

Everyone enjoyed Mrs. Walker's address on Tuesday last, but we should like a larger attendance, so will members please let their friends know there is a meeting held at the shop every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and bring some along with them.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 30 RAILWAY ST.
Organiser: Mrs. DRAKE.

Mr. Carlton Smith gave instructive lecture on the "State and the Child," at our Tuesday evening meeting. Our members would like to hear him again. We had a good meeting in Christ Street on Wednesday. The choir meeting held the same evening was not so well attended. Mr. Drake is willing to conduct this choir, but if more members do not come along he will have to give it up. Please make another effort and let us see what we can do. Our speaker on Friday afternoon was Miss Thompson. Mrs. Bird in the chair. At the stall in Christ Street on Saturday, 36 papers were sold, between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m.

A good many members have taken collecting boxes for Self Denial week. Any other suggestions welcome.

There will be no meeting this Friday afternoon owing to the "At Home" being held at 400 Old Ford Rd, Bow, 4-11 p.m. *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending April 17—133. Collections—Mrs. Bird 12.74, Mrs. Drake 8.14, Miss Lagsding 4.2.

HACKNEY.

Office: 175 DALSTON LANE
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).
Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

We had two splendid speakers in Hackney this week.

Thanks to Miss Young for distribution of papers in Hackney, also to Mrs. Milward for taking a collecting box, with which we wish her every success. Several members are taking bills for distribution at picture palaces, a splendid means of advertisement.

We are looking forward to a public meeting the first or second week in May. Please watch the paper closely for definite announcement, as we are confident that members will help to make this meeting a huge success.

Will members who have not paid their subscriptions this month please do so?
Papers sold 15; distributed 250.

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

Hon. Secretary: Miss BALCHIN,
39 Radnor Street, Peckham.

Our meeting on April 14th was well attended, and quite a large audience listened with very keen interest to Mr. Booth's splendid speech on "A Strange World," which was followed by an animated discussion. Our speaker on April 28th, will be Mr. Bernard Trappschuh, the Editor of *Health and Vim*. Will friends and members please turn up in good numbers again? Two more subscribers have been added to the *Dreadnought*. Members are reminded that Self Denial week commences on Friday, April 23rd; can we not send up a small sum of money from our branch? Secretary will be glad to receive contributions, however small.

MORE PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIERS' WIVES.

A private in the Essex Regiment had the misfortune to miss the boat on his way back to his regiment and was put in prison for a month. His wife's allowance was immediately stopped. After some correspondence the War Office sent her £2, which they told her was half her month's money. As a matter of fact, half her month's money would amount to £2 7s. as she is entitled to £1 3s. 6d. a week. Therefore, even on its own showing, the War Office has done her out of 10s. But it has been announced in Parliament that women are not to have any of their money docked for the misdeeds of their husbands. It is surely a scandalous breach of faith that such cases should continue.

A Committee consisting of five men and one woman, has been appointed to act as a Court of Appeal in cases of dispute regarding separation allowances to soldier's dependents.

(Continued from page 235.)

Maltzev Prison, sold the material provided for the prisoners' clothing, their food and firewood. Monies sent for repairs were misappropriated. Horrible outrages were perpetrated on non-political prisoners, and the offenders went unpunished.

Early in the book Marie Sukloff tells us that her aunt, a young married woman of 34, was way-laid, half killed, terribly mutilated about the face, and buried alive by the son of a neighbouring landowner, whose punishment was remitted through his father's influence.

Outside the Maltzev Prison, to which Marie Sukloff was transferred from Akatui, was a barracks, half of which was occupied by soldiers, half by women ex-convicts. Presumably the poor prisoners had no money to take them to their homes, and on their release were obliged to occupy the only shelter offered. The soldiers perpetrated "most atrocious acts of violence" on these women, and many died as a result. Others were killed because of their resistance. A young Tartar woman, who had a child of two years, was strangled the night she came out of prison.

In the summer of 1910, Marie Sukloff developed appendicitis. She was taken to a hospital cell, a most exceptional privilege, and an assistant was sent for, but the resident doctor was drunk and refused to operate. In the autumn she was removed to Irkutsk prison, but the doctor there could not operate alone, and for eight months private physicians refused to do so in the dirty ill-equipped hospital.

But at last the operation was performed, and Marie was told that she must return to Akatui. Irkutsk Prison was in the centre of the world, and she determined to escape whilst she was there.

Her story of how she accomplished this is difficult to believe.

Marie appears to have found no difficulty in communicating with revolutionary friends outside. Soon she was provided with a revolver and a man's suit of clothes, which she kept inside her pillow, and had arranged for a carriage to be at the prison gates at a certain hour. In the night she put on the man's clothes under her outer cloak, cut her hair, and covered it with a scarf.

In the exercise yard she sent her keeper for a book.

The prison gate did not reach the ground. A board was attached to the gate to fill up the opening. A sentry was pacing up and down outside. Whilst his back was turned, Marie let her prison cloak fall, stooped down, removed the board, crawled under the gate, and stood up as the sentry turned. The sentry fired. The bullet passed over Marie's head. She jumped into the waiting carriage, shooting in the air to keep back pursuers. The carriage drove speedily away.

Marie left the carriage at a "sumptuous residence." Went in, changed her clothes, and went out by the back door. She moved to another house, then to another, even to a fourth, on the same night. The police were searching for her with a bloodhound. Convicts who knew her were released to join in the hunt.

During the next weeks all sorts of people housed her. A colonel in the Russian army came to her aid, saying: "I do not agree with your ideas, but as a man I highly value heroism." Thereafter, she spent six days in the houses of various army officers. The police now believed that she had escaped to Switzerland. As they slightly relaxed their vigilance she was able to get out of the town, dressed as a Sister of Mercy, and over the Manchurian border as a bride.

In China, where she was shocked by the miserable condition of the people, the houses "no better than dog-kennels," the beggars, and the women bought and sold for prostitution "like horses," she went still in fear of discovery and arrest, for she knew that the Chinese police would immediately hand her over to

the Russian Consul if her identity were discovered.

At last she was able to take ship for Genoa. She was free, but her heart told her that she must soon return to her comrades in the struggle.

Stories like this should call back any who may have left it to freedom's standard. We, too, must continue unceasingly our struggle for the upward development of our race.
E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

(Continued from front page.)

their workmen who are fighting at the front, are already being broken on every hand.

All sorts of excuses are being made for evading the duty of giving equal pay for equal work. We are told, for instance, that in the grocery trade women are already being taken on in large numbers to replace men, and that the work is being re-arranged. Formerly, the same grocer's assistant as a rule was employed on both counter and warehouse work. Now we learn that where the number of men is halved, the women are kept altogether at counter work, the men at warehouse work. The men, it is assumed, will be paid the same wage that they always had; the women who do the counter work will receive a smaller wage. Yet we know that where men and men are concerned, counter work is considered the more skilled branch, and where the work is divided, assistants behind the counter tend to be paid a higher rate than those who are in the warehouse.

The re-arrangement of work so that a smaller number of men are employed to do warehouse work only, and women are taken on for counter work only, would not prove more costly to the employer than the old system, if the men and women were now to be paid at equal rates.

If the principle of equal pay for equal work, both on piece and time rates, were rigidly adhered to, employers who might fear that women would not work as quickly as men, would endeavour wherever possible to place their workers upon piece rates. At the present time they will strive to put all the women workers on time rates in order that they may continue to pay them at lower rates.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the National Conference on War Service for Women, called by the Workers' National War Emergency Committee, Caxton Hall Westminster, S.W., Friday, April 16th, 1915.—

1.—(a) That all women who register for War Service should immediately join the appropriate Trade Union in the trade for which she is volunteering service; and that membership of such organisation should be the condition of her employment for War Service; and that those men's Trade Unions which do not already do so shall be asked to admit women as members;

(b) That where a woman is doing the same work as a man she should receive the same rate of pay, and that the principle of equal pay for equal work should be rigidly maintained;

(c) That in no case should any woman be drafted from the War Register to employment at less than an adequate living wage, and that the stereotyping of sweated conditions must at all costs be avoided;

(d) That adequate training with maintenance, which shall not in any case be less than the value of £1 per week, should be provided for suitable women whom it is proposed to place in employment under the foregoing conditions, and that in choosing candidates for such training, preference should be given, where suitability is equal, to the normal woman wage-earner now unemployed;

(e) That in any readjustment of staffs which may have to be effected after the War priority of employment shall be given to the workmen whose places have been filled by women;

(f) That the women who are misplaced in this way shall be guaranteed employment.

2.—That this Conference demands that the Advisory Committee of Workers appointed by the Government for facilitating the carrying out of the proposals for the acceleration of output on Government work should include representatives of organised women workers; this Committee should advise the Board of Trade as to detailed terms and conditions upon which arrangements can be made for the transference of women from one trade or district to another for work formerly done by men, and that before giving such advice the Advisory Committee shall consult the organised representatives of the trade or section of trade concerned, so that any action may be taken in the closest co-operation with the Trade Union interested. And that in any Court of Arbitration which may be set up for dealing with trade disputes during the War representatives of women workers shall be appointed.

3.—That this Conference representative of the Women's Trade Union, Labour, Socialist, Co-operative, Suffrage and kindred organisations, whilst desiring to co-operate with the Government to the fullest possible extent in taking what steps may be necessary for the protection and defence of the country, and whilst welcoming the frankness with which the Government has publicly announced the co-operation of women to be essential, expresses the conviction that it would be illogical, inconsistent, and most unjust to delay unnecessarily the full rights of citizenship to women upon whom it has now been demonstrated beyond doubt, duties so heavy and responsible must fall in times of war, and calls upon the Government for a definite assurance that at the earliest possible moment the long overdue reform of universal suffrage will be dealt with.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIES.

The Post Office employees asked for an increase in wages more than seven weeks ago. On April 20th, Mr. Hobbouse in the House of Commons refused a war bonus to Post Office employees on the ground that the rise in the cost of living must be borne by all classes, and said that the Government could not afford to do it. Yet, when the Labour Party asked the Government to control the food prices, Mr. Runciman replied: "No, the thing for you to do is to ask for higher wages."

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND. Profits on Club (per Mrs. Lansbury) 5.0, Miss D. Benningfield 5.0, Miss Comber and Miss Putnam 5.0, Collection Poplar 2.6.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Dudley Percival, Esq. 5.0, Mrs. Wedgwood 3.0, Miss Woolley 2.0, Mrs. Renny 2.0, Mrs. Harverson and children 1.0, Mrs. Lancaster 1.0, Lady Kennedy 1.0, Mr. and Mrs. Powell 1.0, Miss Yeoman (weekly) 10.0, Anon. (Hornsey) 10.0, Anon. 10.0, Mrs. Ames 7.6, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon 7.6, Miss Braun 5.0, Miss Bradish 5.0, Miss N. Fleming 5.0, Dr. Miller 5.0, Mrs. Dawson Clark 5.0, C. D. Broad 5.0, Miss M. Hallam Fekford 5.0, C. E. L. 3.10, Miss E. Fallon 3.0, Miss Wrabner 2.6, Mrs. Hamilton Ramsey 2.6, J. W. Diboll, Esq. 2.6, Miss B. Kirby 2.6, Miss I. Jones (weekly) 2.0, Nurse Woolf 2.0, Mrs. Powles (weekly) 1.0, A working woman (fortnightly) 1.0, Mrs. Tredgett 1.0, Mr. J. Wilkinson 0.9, Miss Langham 0.6.

COLLECTIONS. Newport meeting 3.17.64, Anon. 10.0, Mrs. Crabb 7.11, Mrs. Browne 3.51, Miss Mackay 2.8, Mrs. Bird 12.74, Mrs. Drake 8.14, Miss Lagsding 4.2, Mrs. Baillie Weaver 4.74.

COLLECTED FOR BABIES. Mrs. Von Krafft 11.50, Miss E. G. Harris 1.00, Miss E. Core Brown and Mrs. Empson 1.00, Miss C. Bagster 5.0, Mrs. Price 3.6, Anon. (Southampton) 3.0, Miss Francis Rintel 3.6, Miss Mary Parr 2.8, Mrs. Brewer 2.6, Miss D. L. Dubock 2.6, Mrs. Eleanor M. Lyne 2.2, G. Willis' little girl 2.0, Miss Gilliat 17.44.

CLOTHES, ETC. Miss Lettie Floyd, Miss Brass, Miss G. Halsey, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Goldfinch, Miss Lenora Williams, Some Cardiff W.S.P.U. members, Miss Morgan-Jones, Mrs. Apthorpe, Anon. (Maida Vale), Anon.

FURNITURE FOR BABIES' HOUSE. Mrs. Kahn, Mrs. Lancaster.

FURNITURE FOR CLUB. Mrs. Lancaster. Three dozen tins Benger's Food—per the Manager.

Furnished Bedroom to let, facing park. Ladies only need apply. 92 Sewardstone Road, near Victoria Park.