

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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

No. 48.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 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, Feb. 14th, at 3 p.m.—Hyde Park—Miss Somers. Chair: Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Bow Baths Hall—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mr. Nevinson, Mrs. Walker, Mr. S. Franklin.
Monday, Feb. 15th, 3 p.m.—Bow, Women's Hall.
8 p.m.—"Peacock," Freemason's Road—Miss Feek.
8 p.m.—East India Dock Gates.
8 p.m.—Hackney, Powerscroft Rd.
8 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—General Members' meeting.
Tuesday, Feb. 16th, 8 p.m.—Limehouse, Burdett Rd.—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—53 St. Leonard St.—Mrs. Walshe.
Wednesday, Feb. 17th, 8 p.m.—Chrisp St.—Mrs. Drake.
Thursday, Feb. 18th, 3 p.m.—Deacon's Vestry—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—124 Barking Road—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
8 p.m.—Bow Obelisk—Mr. Mewett.
8 p.m.—Canning Town, Ordnance Road—Mrs. E. Duval.
Friday, Feb. 19th, 3 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Miss Barry.
8 p.m.—Canning Town, Beckett Rd.—Mrs. Thomson.
8 p.m.—Poplar, Piggott St.—Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Members' Meeting.
Saturday, Feb. 20th, 3 p.m.—Poster Parade starting from 55 Fife Road, Canning Town.

THE POPLAR SUFFRAGE CLUB,

20 Railway Street, Poplar, E., open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 7 to 10. All women welcome. Membership fee, 1d. a month. Members of the E.L.F.S. free.

We wish to appeal for books and illustrated papers for the Poplar Suffrage Club.

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 VIRROL.

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

FOR BABY.

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

FOR MOTHER.

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

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

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

BOW BATHS HALL, ROMAN ROAD, E.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1915.

A LECTURE ON THE WAR

BY

Mr. H. W. NEVINSON,

The Famous War Correspondent.

Chair - - MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST

Supported by:

Mrs. WALKER and Mr. S. FRANKLIN.

PUBLIC MEETING

CANNING TOWN PUBLIC HALL,

SUNDAY, FEB. 21st, 1915, at 8 p.m.

Speakers:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Councillor JACK JONES,
Mrs. BOUVIER.

Music.

WHO SOLD CANADA'S GIFT.

The British Dominions overseas have each sent gifts of their produce to relieve the poor people of this country, during this time of European War. A part of Canada's gift consisted of a large quantity of potatoes. One hundred and seventy-five sacks of these potatoes were sent to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital. A salesman in the Borough Market bought the rest. He was allowed to pick out the better potatoes. The quantity that he has bought is 100 tons, and men are now busily engaged emptying the potatoes from the sacks on which "Canada's Gift" is marked to private sacks.

We want to know who authorised the withholding of these potatoes from the poor? Who gave permission for the sale, and who is to have the money which the Borough salesman has paid?

What do the people of Canada think of this?

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN VOTERS.

We reported recently that the enfranchised women of Oregon had secured the passage of a law to make it a punishable offence to pay a woman less than a living wage.

A box manufacturer named Stetter in Portland Oregon has now challenged the legality of a time rate of 8 dols. 64 cents. (about 35s.) for a 50 hour week, which has been fixed under the minimum wage law. This will be a test case. Washington, which has recently fixed a minimum wage of 10 dols. (£2) a week for women and girl clerks, California and five other States have passed minimum wage laws and the decision in this Portland boxmaker's case will affect them all.

If Stetter wins an end will be made of United States minimum wage laws for the present. Only for the present however, for the judges of the American Supreme Court are elected officials. Moreover, the matter can be adjusted by Congress, and though women voters for Congress are as yet in a minority, as State after State extends citizenship to women, theirs is a growing force.

SOUTH WEST HAM BRANCH.

The South West Ham branch of the E.L.F.S., has just moved into larger premises, which consist of a shop, three rooms and kitchen. Its new address will be 55 Fife Road, Tidal Basin, E. The Federation earnestly asks for gifts of furniture for these new premises, in order that the expenses of supplying it may not come out of the funds. We specially need tables, chairs, a clock, coal scuttles, fire irons, hearth rugs, and washstand and crockery.

FAMINE PRICES IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, the Labour Party moved the following resolution:-

That, in the opinion of this House, the present rise in the price of food, coal, and other necessities of life is not justified by any economic consequence of the War, but is largely caused by the holding-up of stocks and by the inadequate provision of transport facilities. This House is therefore further of opinion that the Government should prevent this unjustifiable increase by employing the shipping and railway facilities necessary to put the required supplies on the market, by fixing maximum prices and by securing control of commodities that are or may be subject to artificial costs.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

Mr. Asquith refused to do anything; said prices were lower than might be expected, and mocked the people by telling them to wait till June. He admitted that bread is 72 per cent., and sugar 72 per cent., higher than last year.

RESOLUTIONS passed by the Food Production Sub-committee of the Joint Food Supply Committee, to which 13 women's societies are affiliated:-

That the Board of Education should be asked to make practical horticulture a necessary part of the school curriculum. Either gardens or waste spaces should be obtained for this purpose for each school. The instruction to be given to both boys and girls. For training schemes, Government grants of stock, labour-saving appliances, allotments, etc., be made, and women's wages paid by the Central Unemployment Body.

Village industries of women be encouraged by the provision by the Government of training classes, and the supply of pans and apparatus for jam making, preserving, pickling, etc. By the issue of circulars relating to the care and culture of suitable fruit and vegetables, and cheap supply of good plants and seeds. That every encouragement be given to small farmers, and that other schemes be considered for the increase in the rearing of poultry.

That local markets and a cheap mail service be established for the transit of country produce to town markets.

That facilities be given for increasing the number of municipal dairies, and that the trained employment of women at equal wages with men be encouraged.

The above resolutions will be sent to the Board of Education, Local Government Board, Board of Agriculture, and Central Unemployment Body, with requests that each Board will receive a deputation as soon as possible.

The Joint Food Supply Committee are of opinion that schemes for employing women will form an alternative to proposals for increased child labour, and will be of great benefit to the country in case of food shortage through the War?

We demand that during the War the Government shall control the food supply, refusing to allow the prices to rise above normal, fixing the prices to be charged and the profits to be made by wholesale and retail dealers in consultation with representatives of women housekeepers, dealers, and workers. Working women must be placed on all committees for fixing food prices.

Towns' Meetings on Food Prices.

The practice of requisitioning the Mayor to call a Town's Meeting is more frequently resorted to in the north of England than in the London Boroughs, and Mayors and Councils in such places as Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton, or Bradford would hesitate before refusing to comply with requisitions sent in by the due number of ratepayers, unfortunately, they too frequently refuse down here.

On February 4th, the Mayor of Liverpool held a Town's Meeting to consider the question of the food supply. The requisitions for the meeting were sent in by the Executive Committee of the Transport Workers' Federation and the Labour Members of the City Council, yet the meeting was called at 12.15 p.m., a time when but few of the workmen concerned were able to attend. For this reason, whilst the first resolution calling on the Government to set up machinery for drafting men from the ports where there is a surplus of Labour to those at which there is a shortage, was carried, because nobody objected to it, the second was lost.

This second resolution urged that the Government should obtain control of more ships and should itself bring wheat from Argentina and Canada at the bare cost of transport; that the Government should fix maximum coal prices, and also commandeer coal and distribute it to household consumers through municipalities and co-operative societies; that railway trucks should be pooled, and shipping rates should be fixed by the Government.

An amendment was carried expressing alarm at the increase in food prices, but declaring that the meeting desired to await the report of the Cabinet Committee on food prices.

The meeting ended somewhat abortively. It is a pity that the dockers' wives were not present in large numbers.

A majority vote of a Town's Meeting may demand that a poll of the citizens be taken on any important question, and, undoubtedly, a poll of the people, and especially of the women householders, on such an important matter as this of food prices would be immensely instructive and valuable just now. Moreover, the Government could hardly fail to bow to the wishes of the people if so expressed.

The West Ham Trades Council, the B.S.P., the I.L.P. and the Women's Labour League held a great meeting in Canning Town Public Hall, on February 10th, where the following resolution was carried:-

"That failing the Government fixing the price of food and necessaries at the level in force on August 5th last, the Trade Unions declare the truce at an end, and immediately put in a demand for an increase of 2d. per hour on present rates of wages." Similar resolutions were carried in Bow and Poplar.

THE TRUTH ABOUT FOOD.

The Board of Trade figures for last month regarding exports and imports show that the value of imported food-stuffs is over seven million pounds higher than it was in January, 1914. Part of this is accounted for by the rise in prices, and it will be seen from the table given below that, as in the case of butter, although there has been a decrease in quantity, there has been an actual increase in total value. But on the whole larger quantities of food-stuffs have been imported last month than were imported in January last year, which proves that famine prices are not accountable for by actual shortage of food. The case of wheat, and wheat flour is particularly interesting:-In January, 1915, 7,791,300 cwt. of wheat and 1,422,205 cwt. of wheat flour were imported, as against 7,232,600 cwt. of wheat and 1,181,406 cwt. of wheat flour in January, 1914, an increase of 558,700 cwt. and

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

Organiser: MISS MANICOM, 321 Roman Rd.

Mrs. Walshe and Mr. Duval gave most interesting speeches at the Women's Hall, Old Ford Road, last Sunday evening. Will members please help with the chalking and billing for next week as we want to make this meeting a great success. The Monday afternoon meeting is very good. Tea is served during the afternoon, and it is much appreciated by the members. We still have room for more friends, and all are welcome. The monthly subscriptions are now due. If you have not paid, please pay as soon as possible. You can pay what you like. The minimum is 1d. a month.

We are very grateful to members who collected for the babies' milk last Saturday and Sunday. We are glad to find that our members did not think of their own comfort first, but collected in spite of the rain. Who will try again next Sunday, and try to get more? Miss Burgess has kindly promised to sell alternate Sundays at the Brotherhood Church, Southgate Road. Will someone volunteer for every other Sunday afternoon? We gladly welcome Mrs. Tolan as an open-air speaker and wish her every success.

POPPLAR.

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

Subscriptions for the month of January amounted to 12s. 3d. This can easily be made into 4l for February, and I am sure the members will take a pleasure in doing this. If any member will volunteer to collect subscriptions from her friends, I will provide her with a subscription book.

Now that the weather is getting better you must try to attend the open-air meetings more. Do not think that as you are converted it does not matter, you are to go further and take the chair occasionally to make this a genuine working women's movement.

Many members who meant to go lobbying on Tuesday were disappointed to learn that the House rose early. Those who went in the afternoon made it quite clear that we are on the war path still.

Dr. Royle who has been attending here on Mondays, was married on Wednesday, February 3rd, at St. Peter's, Cornhill. The patients who have received her skilful treatment subscribed towards a present for her. This was a hand painted table centre. Dr. Royle says she will treasure the present very much and always think of the givers. Nurse Wolfe chose the present and made the presentation. Good meetings held in Christ Street on Wednesday, speakers Miss Fek and Miss Beamish, Friday, Mrs. Thomson. The Suffrage Club has been well attended. The Christ Street stall will be out every Saturday in future 10.30 to 12.30 and 3 to 7 p.m. Volunteers please! Who will take six copies of paper regularly? Dreadnoughts sold, week ending Feb. 6th 162, make it 200 next week! Mrs. Schlette sold 50.

Distributors—Mrs. Schlette, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Churcher, Mrs. Burgess.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—55 Fife Road, Tidal Basin. Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

Last Monday's meeting was addressed by Mrs. Bouvier and Mrs. Brown kindly met her and sold papers, etc. Members will see that we have now a new address and that we are very short of furniture. Could friends give us tables, chairs, a clock, coal scuttles and fire irons, rugs or other things that would make the shop and rooms comfortable? Also members are asked to call in if they have even only half an hour to spare, to help in bill distribution, paper selling or canvassing. Will some more friends volunteer for "speaker's class," and we have only five names for French class? All members are thanked who have taken collecting boxes. Thursday's meeting was well attended and all enjoyed Mr. Kennedy's speech. Mrs. Barritt was welcomed as a new member, she was at her first meeting and volunteered to go "lobbying." Do not forget Feb. 21st, (Sunday), when we are having Public Hall meeting. Miss S. Pankhurst and Jack Jones are speaking and the Hall must be packed the same as it used to be when we had a "mouse." 130 Dreadnoughts sold week ending Feb. 6

BROMLEY.

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

Good meeting held last Tuesday, speaker, Mrs. Bouvier. Members please note, that in future the meetings will be held every week, instead of once a fortnight, and make this known to all their friends.

Members are reminded that the General Meeting of the Federation will be on Monday next, at 8 p.m. at 400 Old Ford Road when all should be present.

How many members will be regular paper sellers and take collecting boxes?

OTHER SOCIETIES.

R. S. P. U. Hon. Sec.—J. W. BONARIUS, 89 Wyke Road. We are arranging to hold joint social with E.L.F.S., Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, Saturday, March 6th, 8 p.m. in aid of babies' milk fund. Joint committee to meet next Tuesday, 400 Old Ford Road, 8 p.m.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec.: MR. H. G. EVERETT, c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balme Road, Southgate Road.

Members please note we have changed our address to above, to which all correspondence should be sent.

Many thanks to Mr. Clifford-Rowe for kindly speaking at very successful meeting — Finsbury Park. Meeting as usual next Sunday.

Members please keep in mind the lobbying campaign to be held shortly. Also big Public Meeting at which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has very kindly promised to speak.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

A GERMAN WOMAN'S MESSAGE.

Millions of women's hearts blaze up in anguish. No human speech is rich enough to express such depths of suffering. Shall this war of extermination go on? Women of Europe, where is your voice? Are you only great in patience and suffering? The earth reeking of human blood, the millions of wrecked bodies and souls of your husbands, sweethearts and sons, the outrages inflicted on your sex. Can these things not rouse you to blazing protest? In South Europe men have come together to exchange words of peace. In North Europe men have met to work for peace. Women of Europe, where is your voice, that should be sowing seeds of peace? Do not let yourselves be deterred by those who accuse you of weakness because you wish for peace, who say you will not hold back the bloody march of history by your protest. Strive at least to put a spoke in the bloody wheel of Time, with strength, courage and humanity, worthy of your sex. Come together in the North or South of Europe, protest with all your might against this war, which is murdering the nations, and make preparations for peace, return to your own country and perform your duty as wives and mothers, as protectors of true civilisation and humanity.

LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN, Munich.

The Hungarian Suffragists have written to *Jus Suffragii* that the paper brings them with it a glimmer of hope for a better future. They say "It is our sole consolation to have sympathetic sisters all over the world."

The English Colony in Budapest have made two collections in aid of the Hungarian Red Cross, in grateful acknowledgment of the kindness towards them of the Hungarian people, although they are unfortunately "alien enemies" there at present.

The French Colony in Budapest, through the American Ambassador, has petitioned the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, asking for the same good treatment for Hungarians in France that the French enjoy in Hungary.

FRENCH MOTHER'S BITTER CRY.

The humblest cry can sometimes be heard joined to many others, and surely public opinion cannot approve of this butchery going on all through the winter.

My two sons are in the trenches since the end of September, and have never slept in a bed since. It would be nothing if the cold had not set in so dreadfully, but it is to be feared not many will survive, as they have nothing to protect them in the night. AND THINK WHAT IT MUST BE IN RUSSIA.

Will there be no truce even during the coldest winter months? And will the civilized world quietly contemplate the miserable end of thousands of fine young men condemned to die of cold in the trenches or drag on a wretched life like those we saw in 1870—helpless cripples, their frozen limbs amputated.

It is very well for gentlemen banqueting at Guildhall to rejoice at being able to assemble so comfortably during the greatest War in history, thanks to the British Navy, which defends the coast; but they should think of those who are exposing their lives, not only to the bullets, but to the dreadful winter which threatens to destroy them.

If you cannot make peace at present, at least make a truce and save thousands and thousands of human lives, and receive the blessings of thousands of wives and mothers.

ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN WOMEN.

The news that is constantly coming to this country of Russian women, is that many have served as soldiers, performing deeds of heroism; others, equally brave and devoted, as nurses. They organise the provision of necessities for the troops and relieve the distressed. Poor peasant women contribute homespun linen, which is made by other women of the villages into clothing. Dining rooms, cresses, milk depots, baby clinics, lying-in homes for soldiers' wives and mothers are being organised everywhere by women, who are throwing their energies into the work of helping their nation.

THE FOOD PROBLEM ABOARD.

The Manchester Guardian reports that French people in the neighbourhood of Namur are obliged to pay 3s. 8d. per lb. of flour. Many poor people can only save themselves from starvation by begging bread from the German soldiers. Some prefer to starve.

The Government of Luxemburg is importing foodstuffs and making regulations to prevent gambling in food prices.

It is reported that bacon is to be municipalised in Germany and that private individuals may no longer trade in it.

A STEP FORWARD IN AMERICA.

In Seattle, the capital of the State of Washington, U.S.A., where women vote, Miss Reah M. Whitehead has been elected Justice of the Peace, and is to try criminal cases against women.

A LESSON IN DEMOCRACY.

Experiences of Dr. Kate Davis who has been appointed Chief Commissioner of both men's and women's prisons in New York State.

With acknowledgements to the Woman's Journal.

"For 13 years I was at the head of a reformatory for women from 16 to 30 years, who had broken all the laws. We had complete self-government for the girls in one cottage, and partial self-government in another. In the rest they were under the matrons and other officers.

"One day I held a conference with the girls in regard to extending the system. Every girl in the honour cottage favoured self-government. So did those in the cottage where they had partial experience of it; but only a minority of those in the other cottages voted for it. I asked them to tell me honestly their real reasons for voting 'No.' Some of them said: 'Women should not rule women; it is not natural.' Others said: 'The officers are paid to manage this institution. Why should the bother and responsibility be put on us? We are all on a level here, all of us are prisoners. If some are put over the rest of us, they will show partiality; they will favour their friends and be hard on those whom they do not like.' I said: 'Girls, it is evident you are not yet prepared to live in a democracy.' I supposed that it was because they were women and were not accustomed to voting. I had not then had my present large experience of men.

"Some time after I had been put in charge of the prisons in New York City, there was a riot in the penitentiary. In order to get at the causes of it, I went over and lived there. I found that many of them were opposed to the idea of general self-government for the prisoners, and they gave just the same reasons as the girls in the Bedford reformatory. Yet these men had all been voters before they were sent to prison, except the few who were unnaturalised foreigners.

"At Vassar College the students have partial self-government, and many want it to be made complete. I was asked to speak upon the subject; and I discussed it with both the students and the faculty. Most of the students favoured it, but many did not. They said they were there to study and the officers to run the college, and why should they be bothered? "Then the men of New York State for the first time were given a chance to vote at the primaries on the nomination of candidates; and only about 40 per cent. of the registered voters cared enough to go to the polls. Evidently a great many men, too, felt that they wanted someone else to do their thinking and voting for them.

"Then I saw that the difficulty went deeper. They all needed education in democracy. But no one proposed to take the ballot away from the men who did not want to use it. "Another reason I have for believing in equal Suffrage is that I want to see some things done. There are some pressing matters which have waited a long time. When women have the ballot I think we are going to get some things done quicker, because of the directness and sincerity of purpose which I believe will be part of our contribution to the work of government."

"Everyone pays taxes, direct or indirect. Every working mother who goes to the shop to buy a pound of butter, or flour, or tea, pays a tax as well as the man who owns the grocery store."

"We have a workhouse in New York, with six or seven hundred women in it. They do not work, and therefore it is called the workhouse. We have had it for 65 years. The women have no work and no outdoor exercise, and naturally they get nervous and quarrel. For 65 years they have worn dresses made of bed-ticking, gathered around them at the waist as tightly as possible, and

standing out like cheeses. I asked why this was, and I was told that it was because it had always been so.

"In the penitentiary I found 1,400 men and about a hundred women. The women had nothing to do but to clean their cells and make their own beds; the rest of the time they sat and twiddled their thumbs, while the men prisoners did the cooking and all the other work, and even made the clothes for the women prisoners to wear. I asked why, and was told that it was because it had always been so. If human nature is so conservative as all that, it is no wonder that women have not yet been given suffrage!"

"Not long ago I visited California. I was in Pasadena on election day. One polling place was in the parlour of the Methodist Church. There sat a comfortable looking woman of middle age, and on either side of her a young man who from his age might have been her son, and these three were the clerks of election. There was a missionary meeting being held in the church at the same time, and the women of the church served a lunch. A woman would bring her chicken, or loaf of cake, or whatever her contribution was, and go down below and leave it, and then come into the parlour and chat a little, and cast her vote. There was nothing more improper than that. At the other polling place I saw women coming to vote wheeling a baby, and with a market basket hanging on the baby carriage. Sometimes one woman would take care of two or three baby carriages while the other mothers went in to vote. These were a new kind of watchers at the polls. Later in the day they began to gather up those women who had not voted. An auto would come in with two young women carrying babies. Probably it was the first time those babies had ever got a ride. It was all so simple, natural and logical that I wondered how anybody could ever have expected disaster to result from it." K. B. DAVIS.

VINDICATING HER BIRTHRIGHT.

Madame Thoumaian, the well-known peace advocate, who is of Swiss parentage, is married to an Armenian, who was tortured and condemned to death by the Turkish authorities and declared innocent by a British Consular report. Like all the other protesting Armenians he is held to be a Turkish subject, and Madame Thoumaian, like other wives, however unwilling, is obliged to take her husband's nationality, though she regards herself as a Swiss. As we have already reported, she was arrested and fined £20 for refusing to register herself as an alien enemy. She has stoutly refused to pay, and on February 4th Mr. McKennastated that he had advised the magistrate to remit her fine. We present our congratulations to Madame Thoumaian on the result of her determined stand.

MORE MILK.

The heavy cost of keeping up our Milk for Mothers and Babies, our Restaurants and all our other relief work, is causing us great anxiety. We are therefore arranging for a West London Street Collecting Day, on Wednesday, Feb. 17th. Please write volunteering to take a box.

THE SCANDAL OF CHILD LABOUR.

On February 5th, the E.L.F.S. held a successful meeting in Old Kent Road. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Bouvier were the speakers.

After the meeting, a soldier's wife asked whether she ought not to receive a grant of some kind, as she had had to keep in underclothing her son who was in camp, and had to do all his washing for him. In addition to her labour she had spent a good deal in the postage of his weekly parcels. She had to work for her living and could earn very little. "It is a great strain on poor mothers," she said.

Sunday, Feb. 21—Meeting Women's Hall, Poplar. Sunday, Feb. 28—Lady Emily Lutyns—Women's Hall, Bow.