# THE WORKERS'

# DREADNOUGHT

Socialism, Internationalism, Votes for All.

Vol. IV.-No. 29

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1917

Price One Penny

#### WOMEN IN TRADE UNIONS: By G. D. H. Cole

In view of the coming passage into law of the Representation of the People Bill, the prophets are busy forecasting the way the women will vote. Women's organisations on all sides are preparing for a campaign of political education and propaganda, and all of them are proclaiming very loudly that the women of this country will vote their way. I confess that I do not know, and that I do not think any one can know, which way women will vote; but of this I am sure—they will find that their political power is subject to the same laws as have governed masculine politics in the past.

what are these laws? The first and clearest of them is that the effective use of political power depends on the possession of conomic power. The male section of Labour has only won its triumphs and averted its defeats because it has had behind it the organised strength of the Trade Labour Movement. The series of articles in The Times a week or so ago on the 'Ferment of Revolution' showed clearly that the governing class is only afraid of Labour when Labour is strongly organised on economic lines.

If, then, women are to make their newly won.

strongly organised on economic lines.

If, then, women are to make their newly won political power a substance rather than a shadow, they must follow the example of some of the men, and organise strongly on economic lines. Housewires must join themselves together in a great organisation of consumers, and, above all, wage-earning women must unite in strong Trade Unions.

Here, however, arises a wider problem. Women want economic and political power; but they want it, not against the men, but in conjunction with the men. As wage-earners, women have indeed distinctive interests for which they must find special means of expression, but their interests are few and unimportant in comparison with the great solidarity which binds together both sexes in the fraternity of toil. Women must organise on economic lines; but they must organise not

against the men, but with them. Otherwise, a labour war between the sexes will afford to the employers their best opportunity of forcing down wages and establishing more firmly than ever the *regime* of exploitation.

the regime of exploitation.

Men and women in industry have little interests that diverge; but they have a great interest that is common to them all. Both industrially and politically, Labour must build up an organisation in which men and women can play an equal part, and find an equal expression for their point of view and their outlook on life. Politically, this involves a recasting of the Labour Party on a broader basis of organisation, and there are signs that this work of re-creation is being taken seriously in hand. Industrially, what is wanted is a new Trade Unionism, free from the old sex prejudices, and based firmly on the principle of a common

The old Unions must open their ranks to women, and must sweep away all barriers that rest solely upon sex. At the same time, men and women must fight side by side to establish the principle of equal rates of pay for both sexes, and must not allow, on any pretext advanced by a false kind of feminism, reductions in the rates of pay which will in the long run damage men and women alike. Some women now, in fear of unemployment after the war, are crying out that women must be retained in industry after the war, even at the cost of lower rates of pay than those received by men. Needless to say, such "feminists" do not belong to the working class. The working woman knows well that a injury to one is an injury to all, and that a fall in men's rates means penury for countless wives and children.

The Craft Unions are to blame because they have not frankly faced the problem of women's labour, and worked out as between men and women, and skilled and unskilled, a common policy for the period after the war. Sooner or later they

will have to do this; and the sooner the better. Otherwise both parties may find themselves plunged into a sex conflict which neither desires, and which can only redound to the benefit of the capitalist class

capitalist class.

With demobilisation will come the real difficulty. Women will be discharged from war work, and big efforts will be made to re-employ them at starvation rates. The women will be forced in many cases by economic pressure to take what they can get; the men Trade Unionists will resist their employment at less than established rates; and unless we have laid our plans beforehand, the sex conflict will be in full swing.

What, then, are the remedies? They can be

unless we have laid our plans betorehand, the sex conflict will be in full swing.

What, then, are the remedies? They can be simply stated. First, the efforts to organise women in Trade Unions must be redoubled, and there must be far more backing for them from men Trade Unionists in the shops. Secondly, there must be a real attempt on the part of the leaders of the Craft Unions, the general Johnston Unions, and the Women's Unions, both nativest of and locally, to reach a common agreement on attical war policy. Thirdly, the Government must the compelled, by pressure from the whole of organizeds Labour, to make such provision for discharged war workers after the war as will effectively prevent, any woman from being forced to blackleg on he, fellows by taking a job at less than the standard rate. All these things can be secured if Labour wants them. It is for women now to organise, and to see that Labour takes the necessary steps.

# Of Special Interest This Week!

THE HOUSE AND THE HOUSE by

By E. Sylvia Pankhurst In all WHAT HAPPENED TO LAST WEEK "DREADNOUGHT

### WAR AND THE SCHOOLS.

THE Annual Report of the Chief Medical Inspector to the Board of Education presents to us the spectacle of devoted scientists and educationalists finding their efforts to cope with the problem of child nurture and training arrested at every turn by evil social conditions and official economies, which are in reality not economies but gross extravagances, because they are wasteful of child energy, the most precious national asset.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION.

medical asset.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Sir George Newman, in his Report, lays down as an irreducible minimum various requirements. Let us see how these are met. The first is:—

"That every child shall periodically come under direct medical and dental supervision, and if found defective shall be followed up."

Sir George Newman told the nation a year ago that on a moderate computation, not less than a million children of school age were so physically or mentally defective or diseased as to be "unable to derive reasonable benefit from the education which the State provides." Since 1915 the system of inspection which Sir George Newman lays down as the irreducible minimum has been largely abandoned, and the inspection of all elementary school children coming within the three age groups prescribed by the Code, has been replaced by the inspection of ailing children. School medical officers, assistant medical officers, and nurses have been called to the war, consequently the children have had to suffer! In normal times elementary school children are examined when first admitted to the school and between the ages of 8 and 9 and 12 and 13, but in the secondary school children are examined annually. Such a distinction is discreditably snobbish and shortsighted. Because of the war the secondary school children are examined biennially. The normal proportion of elementary school children medically examined is small: upwards of 2,000,000. In 1915-16 it had fallen to 1,446,448 out of 5,306,411.

MALNUTRITION AND SCHOOL FEEDING.
Sir George Newman's second stipulation is:—
"That every child found mal-nourished shall, somehow or other, be nourished, and every child found verminous shall, somehow or other, be cleaned."

But Sir George Newman tells us that though 10 per cent (about 600,000) of the children are so ill-nourished as to be unable to derive benefit from school attendance, nevertheless, in the year 1916-17, only 63,939 received meals at school. This is a striking revelation of the cheeseparing way in which school feeding is carried on. The number of children fed at school during the last five years was as follows: as follows :

1912-13. 1913-14. 1914-15. 1915-1916. 1916-17 358,306 156,531 422,401 117,901 63,939

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Why are the numbers so small, since poverty and want are so extensive? Why have the numbers decreased? The numbers are undoubtedly kept down by the attitude of members of the Local Education Authorities and Care Committees, who grant the meals in a grudging spirit and cause the parents to feel humiliated by accepting them. Moreover, bills are often sent to the parents demanding payment for meals which were granted as free. Therefore, school feeding is disliked by most of the parents and only resorted to in times of extreme want. At the outbreak of war every one was talking of schemes for relieving unemployment and, though no great generosity was displayed towards those who were in need, the prevailing fear of "undermining parental responsibility and of encouraging the work-shy was somewhat allayed. Therefore, for the time being school meals were granted more readily than usual. But now it is the fashion to say that the working classes are doing well, that wages are high, and every one who wishes to be so is fully employed. School feeding has therefore decreased to its lowest ebb, though 600,000 school children are partially starved.

The following table showing the relative con-

starved.

The following table showing the relative condition as to nutrition in Lewisham, a middle-class suburb, and in Bethnal Green, a typical industrial tenement district, shows clearly how poverty affects the child:—

		You	unger B	oys.	Younger Girls.		
Lewisham	-	Good. 67:1	Fair. 80 0	Poor. 2-9	Good. 67.6	Fair. 29.8	Poor. 2.6
Bethnal Green		9.0	58*	32.6	8.0	72 2	19.8

	0	lder Bo	ys.	Older Girls.		
Lewisham	Good. 78'3	Fair. 24.2	Poor. 2.5	Good. 73'3	Fair. 23.7	Poor.
Bethnal Green	 7:9	66.7	25.5	11.7	69:9	18 4

SCABIES.

Every child must be cleansed, says Sir George Newman, but he reports that 10 per cent of the school children throughout the country are so lacking in cleanliness that they cannot derive full benefit from their schooling, and that in London 25 per cent of the children were reported as unclean in 1916. There has been a great increase of scabies amongst the children who have been infected with this dirt disease by soldiers returning from the trenches. Dr. Hamer reports that in London 2,154 children were dealt with for scabies at the cleansing station in 1915-16, and 3,213 in 1916-17. There is a shortage of accommodatic at the baths, and these are too far away for children from some districts, so that the alength of absence from school due to scorts a 9.7 weeks. Dr. Fosbroke of Worcester, to the to see the disease cured more rapidly, se lost that parents should be prosecuted if the cis is lasts more than a month. We think that the who caused scabies to be brought to the horm and those who have failed to provide premeans of treatment, should be punished rather th.

EYE STRAIN.

Sir George Newman also urges:

"That the school environment and the means's education shall be such as can in no case exert reasonable or injurious influences upon the heed-growth, and development of the child."

This would seem hardly to need saying, but not highly injurious in many cases:

"The great majority of children enter the sang with normal vision, but owing in large measuring with normal vision, but owing in large measures the defective conditions under which instructurst given that number is seriously diminished send course of a few years. School medical offishers quently refer to two of the causes, that of diagray eighting of the schoolroom and the near distance. The (Continued on page 865 col. 1.)

(Continued on page 865 col. 1.)

### THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

EDITOR: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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MANAGER, 400 Uld Ford Road, Bow, E.

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#### THE HOUSE AND THE HOUSEWIFE.

THE Report of the Industrial Unrest Commissioners for South Wales asserts that the fact of there being fewer women than men there "tends to increase the economic dependence of

the women in the mining community."

This curious statement springs from the same acception of real values which causes people before the miners are dependent on the miners to the mining community are dependent upon the women who cook their meals, wash their clothes, and clean their homes. Not merely their comfort, but their earning capacity is increased by the labour of these women, and the fewer housewives there are, the greater is the relative dependence upon them of the greater is the relative depende

holds there are a husband and sons or a husband and brothers working on three different shifts, the housewife must therefore prepare baths and meals at three different times.

The children are playing in the gutter outside. There is no park or playground for them; their faces are almost as black as those of their collier fathers; their clothes are soon dirty and often torn by sliding down the steep sides of the rubbish heaps. There is not only much work, but much anxiety also for the mother, her husband's livelihood is a perilous one, her children face many dangers. The edge of the quarry is left unfenced. Houses are built within a few feet of sheer precipices. The mining district is regarded as a place for money making, the fact that people live and rear their children there does not appear to count.

At the best the houses are small and ugly, at worst they are unfit for cattle. In old districts like Merthyr and Dowlais, back to back houses, and, worse still, top and bottom houses are common. The top house, or upper half of the building is entered from an upper street and the bottom house from a street lower down. The back of the bottom house is built up against the earth; it is always damp, water oozes through it, even pours down it at every rainfall. In some parts the houses are built on the shady side of the hills and the sun never shines upon them.

If the directors and shareholders of the mining

If the form a street lower down.

Som house is built up against the eas.

Any damp, water oczes through it, even poown it at every rainfall. In some parts the houses
are built on the shady side of the hills and the sun
never shines upon them.

If the directors and shareholders of the mining
companies had been forced to live with their
families amongst the miners, or if the mining
commanies had been forced to live with their
families amongst the miners, or if the mining
industry had been managed by the workers in it,
the mining communities would not have been housed
as share year shift the surroundings would have been
placed far away from the mines, or the rubbish if all bistory and domestic science, or such
placed far away from the mines, or the rubbish will be involved the workers on the reason why the workers houses
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the worker on the mines, or the rubbish will be involved the workers houses
should be huddled around the mines. The minefield is only 18 miles across at its widest point, and
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workers on to the neighbouring
greener fields.

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any of the mining of the miner of the place of having the lectures for the mothers and the classes
for the hildren and the same time is obvious.

As the habit of co-operation becomes established,
a surrounding workers on to the neighbours,
and the return of the miner of the working, or
some other makes. All are willing
to lend a hand at whatever is going forward, and
the working house the place of the miner,
as the matter of the miner,
the mining commanies and

Periodical meetings of those who use these various facilities supply further details. A reading-room containing daily and weekly papers is probably added and there may be books on loan from a central circulating library.

The houses, not jerry-built and loaded with work making knick-knackery, are well designed and strongly built. They are simply but comfortably furnished and decorated, if at all, only with a few really beautiful objects. In Oberammergau, the home of the Passion Play, the inhabitants subscribe to an art club through which they buy or borrow reproductions of the world's finest pictures. These they hang in their houses copy in fresco on the outer walls.

In our model houses there will be plenty of roomy cupboards and all the best modern laboursaving devices, including a first-rate vacuum cleaner for the use of the thirty houses.

Conveniently situated for a suitable number of houses is the mothers' institute, where a doctor and nurse attend for infant consultations and baby-weighing, where Montessori teaching is provided for children from 2 to 7 years. The Montessori method is in harmony with the cooperative spirit. It teaches the little students independence and helpfulness in the daily things of life and lays a foundation which will free them from the need either for a retinue of servants or for one patient slave to tidy after them and coddle them at every turn.

If the mothers choose they may attend lectures at the institute on child nurture and training, cookery and domestic science, or such subjects as publical bistory and economics, as taught by the Central Labour College, discussions, converts, circularly the lectures for the mothers and the classes for the children at the same time is obvious.

As the habit of co-operation becomes established, a growing number of families arranges to have all

The street of th

## OUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

HAIL THE GERMAN REVOLUTION HAIL THE GERMAN REVOLUTION

We welcomed the Russian Revolution with behearted rejoicing, and with equal fervour we hope to welcome the German Revolution. Russia strike followed strike, mutiny followed tiny for months before the actual Revolution to to pass. These outbreaks were "hushed "as far as possible, and little news of them exted in this country, but from time to time breadnought was able to turnish its readers h important information from Russian sources che manifested the trend of events. For some e past every newspaper has been giving news extensive popular unrest in Germany, and ugh some time may elapse before that unrest set on head there now seems good reason to be that the German Revolution may not long delayed, though the events now made known aspired some time ago. When the Russians leved their Revolution we at once formed the inon that the people of Germany would be the to follow, and our opinion remains unaltered. Sian Revolution, because the people of Germany included to support the war by the threat of eighteen the support the war by the threat of eighteen the support the war by the threat of eighteen the support the war by the threat of eighteen the support the war by the threat of eighteen the support the war by the threat of

the follow, and our opfinion remains unaltered. It is natural that the German should follow the basian Revolution, because the people of Germany are induced to support the war by the threat of the property of Germany are induced to support the war by the threat of the property of the p

will now show that popular freedom anywhere and everywhere is as dear to them as it is to either Russians or Germans.

In spite of all set-backs we are assuredly moving on towards the establishment of a world confederation of Socialist republics. Our hope for a speedy peace now runs high; may it be the people's peace, which is more important than any victory. The demand for No Annexations; No Indemnities; the Right of the Peoples to Decide their Own Destiny is now practical politics, and every ounce of political and industrial influence should be exerted in its support.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

THE Maximalists are evidently gaining strength in the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates a proof that their power is also growing, in spite of the fact that they have not secured the government they desire and that the Democratic Conference is not composed as they would wish. The elections for the Constituent Assembly have been delayed again and again, but it seems to us that the mass of people in Russia should demand the holding of these elections, in which all will have a voice instead of the creation of a Democratic Conference, by the various groups of wirepullers. "Trust the people" is, in the ultimate resort, the only satisfactory motto. We are glad to learn that the courage and perseverance of Finland is to be rewarded by the creation of the long desired Finnish Republic. We have to congratulate both Contobardio Corps with the creation of the long desired Finnish Republic. We have to congratulate both Contobardio Corps with the contobardio Corps with the

conscription, must necessarily savour of industrial

conscription.

The Restricted Occupations Order is now cancelled. Sir Auckland Geddes explained that it bore hardly upon patriotic employers and that all army of inspectors would be required to enforce it. That is a complaint which could be made with justice against many other Orders!

#### THE POPE'S PEACE EFFORT.

THE POPE'S PEACE EFFORT.

MANY people have not fully realised that the Pope has informed the Allied Governments that the German and Austrian Foreign Ministers have declared Germany's willingness to evacuate France and Belgium and Austria's readiness to make concessions to Italy. The Pope has asked the Allies whether they desire him to address further questions to the Central Powers; he thus offers to act as mediator. We welcome the Pope's effort, but we should prefer an international conference of the peoples to discuss peace terms.

### WAR AND THE SCHOOLS-(continued from front page).

aldren in reading, sewing and hand-work. should do work on objects nearer than from the eye and an even longer distance ele. Children under 6 years of age should rule, be set to sewing or ordinary book or

Shore of Walsall, referring to one of the

### CHILD LABOUR.

no child of school age shall be employed for except under approved conditions."

a week outside their school hours. That means a 90-hour working week! A boy of 10 years works 47½ hours a week for 3s. 6d.: he is "much behindhand in his studies." Little wonder! Dr. Rolleston complains that exemption was granted to 54 children in order that they might work and that no opportunity was given to the medical officer to examine them. Dr. Parkinson of Warwickshire reports that some child workers rise at 3.45 and 4.45 a.m. Dr. Chronnell of Hindley says:—

says:—
"The physical condition of some of the children is deplorable. A child whose heart sounds are impure rises at 4.30 a.m., and it takes him one hour to get to his work: he works one day and attends school the following day. Other children have organic heart disease; one has adenoids, enlarged tonsils, a goitre, and his mental condition is dull."

Dr. Burnett of Navyord Mon. 1988: Dr. Burpett of Newport (Mon.) says :-

"Child labour is very popular with employers because it is cheap."

This is a disgraceful state of affairs. One turns with relief from this part of the report to the sections dealing with nursery schools, play centres,

# PRIVATE C. J. SIMMONS—an Appreciation.

HB lies in gaol, the best women and men find themselves in gaol, some time or other.

He has dared insistently to tell the truth, as he knows it. But—he is only a private soldier. There are millions more, and their voices are not beautiful.

I can see him now, my dear old comrade, when he first came into our Socialist Movement. A well set-up, frank-faced lad, brimful of energy and enthusiasm. What a wonderful thing is the Socialism of the new recruit! An inveterate optimist always, he believed in Christianity, preached and lived it as far as he was allowed. But—listen to his scathing denunciation of the Churches now.

He still preaches the lessons from the Some

He still preaches the lessons from the Sermon on the Mount, on I.L.P. platforms, but most of the Churches won't listen. Yet the open-air crowd listens; thousands listened, and came again.

that cannot be put out.

### AIR RAIDS AND BABIES.

Dr. Johnson at the Mothers' Arms reports a depressing fortnight. The children brought to the clinic are suffering from lack of sleep, have lost weight, and many have got bronchitis. This is through being taken to tubes and cellars during the air-raid scare time. Such protective methods often prove to babies more dangerous than bombs.

HE lies in gaol—the best women and men find themselves in gaol, some time or other.

He has dared insistently to tell the truth, as he knows it. But—he is only a private soldier. There are millions more, and their voices are not highly at 14 years of age, 200,000 leave before cars with labour certificates, and 30,000 are timers, and that since the war the proportion hild labour has increased.

Martin of Gloucester reports on children down hild labour has increased.

Martin of Gloucester reports on children day that they look pale, tired, and nervous. Yet he private soldier must keep his mouth shut, says the army regulations. They are not citizens, they are not allowed to be. C. James Simmons Saturdays for 1s. 9d. per week. A boy of 11 was 1st hours after school, and 13 hours Saturdays for 1s. 9d. per week. A boy of 11 was 2½ hours before school, 2½ hours after, and sours on Saturdays. Poor child, he often falls ap at school! For 6d. a week and his food ther boy of 11 works 8 hours a day and abours on Saturdays in and about stables. He, is always tired. Dr. Rolleston of Rutland test that some children are employed for 60 hours

#### WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

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

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and Infant Clinic, Literature depot, &c. Doctors' Consultations and Baby Weighing, Friday 10.30 A.M. COST PRICE RESTAURANT: 400 Old Ford Road,

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GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—W. J. Woods, Esq., £2; Irene, per Mrs. Drake (20s. weekly), £2; Mrs. Drake, 10s.; Miss Forence McDonald (Peace), 1s. COLLECTIONS: Miss Beamish, £1 0s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Mrs. Walker, 19s.; Waterloo Road, 2s. 3d.

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r. FRIENDS are asked to send some strong wooden is for the children at the Mothers' Arms.

#### LEEDS

LEEDS.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley-anch meeting, Clarion Café, Tuesdays, 8 p.m. Dread-ducters sold, 104.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th.

Meetings, 3 P.M. and 8 P.M. See "Great Push,"
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14th.
Osborn Street, Whitechapel, 11.30 A.M., Mr. L.
Hogben.
"The Flagstaff," Hampstead, 11.30 A.M., Mrs.
Walker.
"The Flagstaff," Hampstead, 3.30 P.M., Mrs.
Walker.

"The Flagstalt, Hampstean, Walker.
Walker.
Finsbury Park, 3 P.M., Mrs. Bouvier.
The Square, Woolwich, 3 P.M., Ex-Inspector Syme,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th.
Meetings, 3 P.M. and 7 P.M. See "Great Push."

#### INDOOR.

INDOOR.

MONDAY, ÖCTOBER 15th.

Bow Women's Hall, 7.45 P.M., General Meeting (London Section).

Bow Women's Hall, 8.15 P.M., Mrs. Cedar Paul,

'Militarism and Birth Control.' Chair: Mrs.

Bouvier.

Co-operative Hall, 144, Seven Sisters Road, N.,

8 P.M., Miss Sylvia Panklurst.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17th.

Poplar Women's Hall, 20, Railway Street, 8.15 P.M.

Mrs. Cole.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18th.

St. Stephen's Shop, 85, Hoxton Street, 8.30 P.M.,

Ex-Inspector Syme.

Chandos Hall, 21q. Maiden Lane, W.C., 7.30 P.M.,

Miss Muriel Matters, 'Montessori.' Chair: Dr.

Barbara Tchaykovsky.

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### FEDERATION NOTES

PEDERATION NOTES

BIG PUSH.

On Saturday, October 6th, a very successful Peace Meeting was held in Victoria Road. Mrs. Walker, the principal speaker, spoke upon the Pope's Move for Peace. She pointed out that he alone of all the great enurch leaders in Europe was following in the footsteps of Christ, the Prince of Peace. She urged all Socialists as well as all Christians to give him their support. An Australian soldier, who continually interrupted, was removed from the crowd by other soldiers. All the Dreadnoughts of the last issue published were sold out. A good number of Big Push leaflets was also sold, and a collection was taken for the General work of the Federation.

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PEACE PICKETS.

On Sunday aftermoon, members of the Federation and friends picketed with Peace banners outside Westminster Abbey. The new banner, "Support the Pope's Move for Peace," attracted a great deal of attention. The banner, "Negotiate for Peace on the Russian Terms, no Annexations, no Indemnities," was commented upon by a little party of French people; who said, "the Germans are our enemies, but the Russians have betrayed us, they would make peace before we are prepared." They were reminded that it is not only the Russian people who are crying out for peace, it is demanded by great masses of the people in every European country. While the picket was in progress bodies of cadets were being drilled in front of the House of Commons. More sympathy was shown towards us on this occasion than at any previous time.

BRANCHES.

Meetings are held every Monday evening at 400, Old Ford Road, at 8 F.M. A very interesting series of lectures has been arranged, and we hope that members will make them known as widely as possible. Bow members are urged to attend in good time, as it is proposed to discuss Bow Branch husiness at the commencement of the meetings. Miss Tollemache will be present to receive subscriptions.

The Thursday evening At Homes have been transferred from the Emerson Club to 29h, Lincol's Inn Fields, W.C. Copies of the Postcard Syllabus may be obtained from this Office. We wish members to use these as postcards in corresponding with friends. There will be an At Home to-day (Saturday, 13th) at 42, Forest Lane, Stratford. It is being arranged by the Leyton branch, so that members and friends may have an opportunity of meeting Miss Pankhurst. It is hoped that the children from the Bow dancing class will given an entertainment.

On Monday, Miss Pankhurst is speaking for the Holloway Branch of the W.S.P. at The Co-operative Hall, Seven Sisters Road, N. We hope that all members and friends in the district will make a point of attending. Mr. Cave, 31, Blackstock Road, Finsbury Park, N., is the Secretary.

#### OLD COCKNEY FAIR.

THE first meeting of the Christmas Exhibition Committee will be held on Monday, October 15th, at 5 P.M., at 296, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Almembers of the National Committee and Branch Secretaries are invited to attend. The programme will be drawn up and details discussed. We must appeal to our friends to support us very generously in order that it may be an unqualified success.

#### LEICESTER

ADULT SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE.

ON Saturday, October 6th, a Conference, convened by the Workers' National Adult Suffrage Movement, was held in the Co-operative Union Hall to discuss Adult Suffrage and the Abolition of the House of Lords. Delegates from a number of Trade Unions, Socialist and Women's Societies attended, and were addressed by Mrs. Bouvier (W.S.F.), Mr. W. Carter (N.U.R.), presiding. After an animated discussion, the following resolutions were carried:

1. That this Conference declares that the present Government Franchise measure is unsatisfactory, and that no franchise measure will be acceptable to the workers, unless it extends the franchise to every man and woman of 21, and completely abolishes all property and other forms of plural voting, and also abolishes the property disqualification.

2. This Conference decides that an Adult Suffrage Council shall be formed in Leiesster to be affiliated to the Workers' National Adult Suffrage Movement. This Council to be formed of delegates from Labour, Socialist, and Adult Suffrage Movement. This Council to be formed to the delegates from Labour, Socialist, and Adult Suffrage Movement is eventure committee to be elected by them.

3. This Conference decides that a provisional committee be elected to serve for 6 months; that this committee appoint its own officers.

A local Adult Suffrage Council, affiliated to the Workers' Natiohal Adult Suffrage Movement, was formed, the following being elected to the Provisional Committee: Secretary, Mrs. Radford (Trades Council), 82, Woodhill; Mr. Baum (Secretary, Trades Council); Mr. Gorne (Treasurer, L.P.); Miss Edwards (Tramway Vehicle Workers); Mrs. Smith (Tool makers). The first meeting was held on Tuesday, the 9th.

### MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ORGANISED BY THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION, 400 OLD FORD ROAD, E.3.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, LEYTON—(Joint with Peace Crusaders). Meet: 2.30 p.m. at 73 CALDERON ROAD, LEYTON. Secretary for the day: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road, Leyton Speakers—Mrs. Best, Mrs. BOUVIER, Mrs. WALKER, Mr. H. G. Russell. At Home, 7.30 p.m., B.S.P. HALL, 42 Forest Lane. Speaker: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, KENSAL RISE—(Joint with Peace Crusaders). Meet: 10 MILMAN ROAD, WEST KILBURN, 2.45 p.m. (No. 6 Bus from Bishopsgate). Secretary for the day: Mrs. Edwards, 30 Clifford Gardens, N.W.10. Meetings: 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Best, Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Walker, Mr. H. G. Russell.

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