

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

Socialism, Internationalism, Votes for All.

Vol. IV.—No. 22

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1917

Price One Penny

ADULT SUFFRAGE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

The Press reports of the Trafalgar Square demonstration, held on August 19th, to demand Adult Suffrage and the Abolition of the House of Lords are a reminder of the old adage: "Don't believe what the newspapers say." To illustrate this fact, we append the following extracts:—

"DAILY EXPRESS."
"MISTAKEN FOR A SPY."

AN ANGRY SCENE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.
MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was one of the speakers at a demonstration in connection with the National Suffrage Movement, held in Trafalgar-square yesterday afternoon, was shouted down.

An attempt was made to rush the "platform," and a scuffle ensued with the police. During this Miss Pankhurst made her escape to Charing Cross under the escort of two male sympathisers.

Here things looked threatening, as a portion of the on-lookers, who had not been at the meeting, believed her to be a German spy under arrest.

The traffic was held up, and a constable dashed off to secure a taxicab. Into this Miss Pankhurst and her friends were hustled, and the cab drove away amid groans, boos, and cheers. Rolled-up newspapers were hurled into the vehicle.

"DAILY NEWS."

... the point was emphasised that the demonstrators wanted every man and woman over 21 years of age to have the right to cast a vote, many of those who had come to break up the meeting remained to cheer. The presence of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst on the platform no doubt accounted for the opposition of a certain section of the crowd, but, on the whole, she was given a patient hearing as she pressed the claims of women, particularly the widows of soldiers, to a vote, and the resolution urging complete adult suffrage. Resolutions in favour of the abolition of plural voting, pauper disqualification, and the House of Lords were carried.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

The demonstration of the Workers' National Adult Suffrage movement and the Workers' Suffrage Federation, supported by branches of the National Union of Railwaymen, was wholly concerned with a resolution demanding adult suffrage, the removal of the pauper disqualification, and the abolition of the House of Lords. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was the most conspicuous speaker. At first none of the speakers could secure a hearing. Organised companies of straw-hatted civilians shouted the speakers down with the most violent abuse. There might have been trouble with the roughs had the police not been so watchful, but there was no indication that the crowd generally was hostile or, indeed, anything but bewildered. In the end all the speakers were heard, and the audience echoed the statement of one that the real troubles the workers had to face would not come after the war, and that it was desirable they should have the help of women citizens in meeting them. Miss Pankhurst made a very brief speech much to the point, and the resolution—abolition of the House of Lords and all—appeared to be carried unanimously, most of the audience voting. After the meeting closed there was some disturbance in the street, and a rush made at Miss Pankhurst, but the police put her into a taxicab, and there was the customary procession of police, stray arrested disturbers, and spectators down to Scotland Yard.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED.

The "Manchester Guardian," as our readers will notice, gives the credit for avoiding a disturbance to the police. But truth compels us to give chief praise to the able chairman on the main plinth, Mr. W. Carter, N.U.R., who dealt both firmly and tactfully with the interrupters, who formed a very small but a very noisy minority. Their leader was recognised as a man who sometimes gives trouble at W.S.F. and B.S.P. meetings in Victoria Park and elsewhere. Able speeches having been delivered by Mrs. Bouvier, W.S.F.; Mrs. Butler, Tottenham T.C.; Mr. Carter, N.U.R.; Alderman Davies, West Ham; Mrs. Drake, W.S.F.; Councillor Ben Gardner; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, W.S.F.; Mrs. Montefiore, B.S.P., and others, the following resolution was carried by large majorities:—

"This meeting declares the present Government Franchise Bill to be unsatisfactory, and demands complete adult suffrage for all men and women, with the abolition of plural voting and the pauper disqualification, and the establishment of continuous registration. The meeting further protests against the setting up of a committee to formulate proposals to reform the House of Lords. It regards such schemes as expedients for giving an out-of-date and autocratic institution a new lease of life, and demands the abolition of the House of Lords."

The East and South London processions arrived before the meeting began. The very fine West London procession, organised by Mr. Holder, who is greatly to be congratulated on his efforts, came whilst the meeting was in progress, appearing from behind the National Gallery, and coming down the bill into the Square with its big banners flashing gloriously.

The absurdity of the statements that there was any danger of the plinth being rushed was evidenced by the fact that the step ladder by which the stewards mounted was left unattended during

the meeting, and that when the speakers came down only one or two comrades were standing near it to hold it firm, the audience having turned their backs to leave, and the little band of disturbers not having come round from the west plinth, to which they had hurried in order to cast a second vote against the resolution.

This little band which had been so noisy in the Square, caught sight of Miss Pankhurst just as she was crossing from the square to get the bus at the corner of St. Martin's Lane. They ran towards her, but she was surrounded by friends. As all the buses were crowded she took a taxi to the nearest Tube station in order to cut short the excitement. A youth who rode for a few yards on the step of the taxi was arrested by the police after he jumped off. He had been noisy in his interruptions in the Square but made no attempt to strike Miss Pankhurst, as she hastened to make clear as soon as she learnt of the accusation. Next day this youth was bound over to keep the peace at Bow Street. Owing to an objectionable and untruthful allegation made by a witness in the case, which was widely reported in the Press, and in order to correct other mis-statements, Miss Pankhurst sent the following statement to the Press Association:—

"I see it is stated in the Press that a witness, giving evidence at Bow Street on behalf of a young man who was arrested after the Trafalgar Square meeting on Sunday, stated that on the previous evening Miss Pankhurst had bitten him in the arm. I should be grateful if you would give me the hospitality of your columns in order that I may

make an absolute denial of the statement. I may add that when I was speaking in Hyde Park the previous evening some men (as near as I could gather there were half a dozen) disturbed the meeting. The police then asked me to conclude my speech and dismount from the platform. I did so; and though the platform was afterwards overturned, I was at the time surrounded by friends, and not in contact with the disturbing element. I may add that the Trafalgar Square meeting was not 'broken up,' as the resolution was carried by large majorities. On behalf of the young man who was arrested, I desire to say that the constable was mistaken in thinking that he attempted to strike me whilst he was on the step of the taxi. He made no attempt to strike me, though he had the opportunity."

This statement only appeared, so far as we know, in the "Morning Advertiser." In order to secure the publication of her denial in the papers which had published the lying slander, Miss Pankhurst therefore repeated it before the Magistrate at Bow Street on Tuesday morning.

Of Special Interest This Week!

"WILL LABOUR FUNK THE ISSUE?"

By E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

MORE "SCRAPS OF PAPER," or



SIMPLY TO THY CROSS, I CLING!

"The Bishop of London a short time ago marched in procession to Hyde Park and preached a war sermon—He explained that it was not a pacifist meeting or he would not be there that the Conscientious Objector was the most mistaken of men &c. Evidently from these remarks he has succeeded from the Service of the Prince of Peace."

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

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WILL LABOUR FUNK THE ISSUE?

Anyone who sat through the Labour Party Conference on August 21st, must have felt—why even the Peace Pickets outside could tell it—that organised Labour desires peace, and is weary of war, that Labour is disillusioned as to the objects of the War, and now knows them to be capitalistic and aggressive on both sides, and that Labour realises that it is being grossly exploited by those who pretend to honour Labour by giving its representatives places in the Government. There are some men in the Labour movement who still shut their eyes to these things. One delegate, French, of the Typographical Association, was found to say: "There are men in the Government to-day who have the confidence of the country as a whole and whilst we regret that Henderson has left the Government we are proud of the position he held." But the majority of the delegates know the truth.

When E. C. Fairchild said: "The aims of the Governments of the Allies are as Imperialistic as the aims of the Governments of the Central Powers, and neither desire the people's Peace for which the world is longing," he was loudly cheered and no voice was raised in denial. Though some of the newspapers give almost verbatim reports of the principal speeches their accounts of the Conference give an entirely false impression of the atmosphere in which those speeches were made. Not so much in the voting but in the spirit which goes before action, the Labour conferences are changing. At the Bristol Trade Union Congress in 1915, the Jingos speeches of Tillett and Clynes were met with that steady beating throb of applause which only comes from a majority giving enthusiastic undoubting welcome to the expression of its own demands. There were calls then for an extension of the time limit for Ben Tillett, but now, on August 21st, he contented himself with raising a point of order when the vote was about to be taken, and found himself howled down by cries of "Chair." Clynes, too, was silent, he passed nervously to and fro with clouded face.

Will Thorne and James Sexton were now left to be the principal spokesmen of the War party, and as they spoke the Conference seemed to become a fountain of laughter: gravity fled from its composition: it turned everything into fun. Thorne quoted Snowden, taunting the delegates: "Snowden thinks he's got you on the run." He quoted Scheideman, "who evidently wishes to infer that this is a nation of Zulu Kafirs," but the laughter grew more uproarious. He quoted again from Scheideman: "We do not want a separate Peace; but if Russia wants Peace she can have it without annexations or indemnities." Evidently he had chosen the wrong paragraph—quotations were a mistake. "I'm an International Socialist still," he protested vigorously, in spite of their flippant cries, "and I have yet to learn that because a man defends the rights and liberties which we enjoy at the present time—"

—but his voice was drowned in laughter. Equally unfortunate was Sexton, who spoke on behalf of an amendment to refer the Stockholm question to a referendum of the Trade Union members. He began by pointing out that the invitation to Stockholm came from the International Socialist Bureau, and, as though revealing a most important argument, triumphantly asserted that "throughout the War the machinery of the International Socialist Bureau has been in Berlin." All the platform seemed to be putting him right; he hurriedly corrected himself, "I confess I'm wrong." With that kindly courtesy which the Conference has always in reserve for

such occasions the incident was allowed to slip past without comment. He stood there, a pathetic figure, grown old in the Labour movement, cruelly disfigured in early life by an accident at the docks, and outrageously neglected at the time by his employer. Now he was pleading the cause of capitalism. "I'm still a Socialist," he said; "Socialism is all right: it's some of the Socialists who are all wrong"—again came the shouts of laughter. Restrained at the genuine mistake, it broke forth now: "He's done it again," they said. He tried to appeal to the prejudices of the non-Socialist Trade Unionists: "I thought we were a Labour Party; the Socialists are a minority; let them go as a minority; not draw the majority after their tail." Sexton, that was unworthy, but the thrust met with no response. One delegate wanted to raise a point of order; the others called: "Let him go on, we've got to stick it!"

Of all the War advocates, only Crinion, of the Cardroom Operatives, aroused anything of the old thrill, when he declared that his three boys at the Front "would not think well of their father if they knew that he was parleying with the Germans." And even that hush of attention speedily gave way to shouts of "Withdraw," when Crinion alleged that MacDonald could not get a hearing in the country because of his pacifist views.

HENDERSON v. BARNES.

Such speeches formed the setting for those of the two men who had become, for the moment, the central figures. The man on the crest of the wave and the man beaten and disgraced. These were the positions occupied by Henderson and Barnes at the Labour Conference. Deep-throated applause that comes with a full roaring sound greeted the words of Henderson, whilst Barnes could scarcely get a hearing, and the clapping of his friends struck thinly on the ear because they were so few.

Manders, of Birmingham, and Robert Smillie were cheered when they said that Barnes had played the part of blackleg, and that Henderson was on the victimisation list.

Barnes spoke in response to insistent cries for him. "Barnes, Barnes": some were menacing; a few, more friendly: "give Barnes a chance."

He rose slowly, looking pale and ill, like a man who cannot sleep. He began with hesitation, his speech broken by hostile comments.

"Some hard things were said this morning about those who are holding you up in the Government." (A delegate: "Are the pacifists.")

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"We who are in the Government are accused of throwing dust in the eyes of the movement and of disloyalty to you."

So Barnes struggled on. He had been proud, he said, of his Labour colleagues, who, though they felt they had been discourteously treated (a statement which, remembering his position as a Minister, he carefully qualified: "I am not saying whether they were or not"); but they had tried to avoid a breach with the Government, and to be loyal to each other, and to Mr. Henderson. Taking Henderson's place had been one of the most odious duties ever imposed on him. "Black-legging always is." "Why didn't you refuse it?" "Is that why you kept him on the mat?" delegates shouted at him. He protested that he had done all that he could to be loyal to Henderson; he had even written to the Prime Minister imploring him, whatever the difficulties might be, to keep Henderson in his place if possible. The delegates heard him without sympathy; when a workman was dismissed by his employer, his comrades do not content themselves with pleas to the employer before the event; they declare the sympathetic strike. If Labour had refused to find a substitute for Arthur Henderson, in all probability the Government would have implored him to return.

WHAT DOES HENDERSON MEAN?

Henderson, for whom cheers were given as "the victimised Minister," had a pleasant part to play. Now that the fact that Kerensky still desires the Stockholm Conference has been proved beyond the possibility of doubt by Kerensky's own declarations, it was easy for Henderson to refute Lloyd George's charge that he had misled the Conference by not contradicting MacDonald when MacDonald asserted that Kerensky desired the Conference. A delegate, prejudiced against Stockholm, who had evidently omitted to study the news reported from Russia, and had failed to follow Henderson's own explanations, repeated the question: "Why didn't you read the telegram?" and thereby gave Henderson the opportunity to exclaim: "I would have given everything I possess to have read the telegram. Men don't do what I have done for selfish reasons." Roaring cheers almost drowned his words. He added: "If I had cared to follow the selfish game and accept the invitation to throw Labour over, my position in the eyes of the public would have been different to-day." But it is obvious that he has not lost, but tremendously gained in public esteem and confidence. Will he prove worthy of the trust? Henderson is a diplomatist, not a hero. He is a powerful force on whichever side he throws his influence.

At present his position is contradictory. He has left the Government: indeed, he has been thrown out of it; but he urges the Labour Party to remain attached to it.

He admits that the difficulty of remaining in the Government has been intensified by the refusal of the Government to grant passports to Stockholm to the official representatives of the Labour Party—a section of the Coalition. Passports were granted to British capitalists to an International Conference which met in the interests of Capital. (Continued on Page 837.)

severance with the Government will in the future become acute; he wishes to postpone that moment as long as possible because he believes that the severance will be bad for Labour and bad for the country, and because, as he quaintly said: "It will play into the hands of people who have no nationality and no country; not 'into the hands of the Germans,' you observe. Quite naturally there were cries of 'Internationalism' at this statement. The religion of Internationalism is winning its way.

WILL BARNES REMAIN.

Barnes made it clear that when the severance between the Government and the Labour Party comes, he will break with the Labour Party, and will continue to place his services at the disposal of the Government. He spoke with confidence, but we believe that he will shortly find himself where Henderson stands to-day. It is difficult to understand Barnes. We cannot doubt that he is a weak man, his whole Parliamentary career has shown that; but we believe, in his own—to us, very inadequate—way, he still desires to serve what he believes to be the interests of the country. Barnes has made but an indifferent Pensions Minister; he has not had the courage to insist on thorough-going reforms, but we think he has felt pity, sometimes even grief, for the men and boys who are killed and maimed, and for the mothers, wives and widows who are left behind. At the Pensions Ministry Mr. Barnes probably heard little more than the public of the conduct and aims of the War, and no doubt thrust aside all that he did not wish to know, because he wanted to cling to his belief in what is described as the "National Cause." As a member of the War Cabinet it will be more difficult for Barnes to shut his eyes, and we think that when he knows all that is known to Henderson, and as he watches the development of the international capitalist struggle, he will find it impossible to remain in the Cabinet without an effective share of the power of decision, yet having to share the responsibility for this great tragedy, the crime of the twentieth century—the murder of youth in the struggle for trade.

But just now Mr. Barnes refuses to see the truths which are forcing their presence upon all of us. He urged the Conference not to be led away by talk of international capitalism and the class war. He declared that he does not believe in the class war, and that he believes this Government to be standing for better relations between all classes. A delegate mentioned "profiteers." "Ah! the phrase-monger!" Barnes answered. "That is the sort of thing that has been the curse of the movement. I appeal to you to cast yourselves free from these miserable phrases. The have no relevance to the tragic situation in which we find ourselves." The delegates laughed bitterly: such mistakes are easy to the man who has left the workshop and become the Cabinet Minister. They are more difficult to the workman at the bench whose wife's face is drawn with the anxiety of buying food at War prices and whose children have eager appetites, and boots always needing repair!

WOMEN'S PEACE CRUSADE IN BELFAST.

Last week our activities took the form of a "from door to door leaflet distribution. We had numberless instances that the woman in the home has had enough of War. Here and there the sad story of news received that morning of the death of a loved one; here and there a waiting cry regarding the impossibility of bearing the economic strain of the cost of living any longer; here and there the shadow of some fine specimen of manhood maimed for life in the cruel butchery—the man bravely smiling, and his women folk, with the sorrow and indignation of insulted wifehood and motherhood in their eyes and on their faces. And amidst it all we were conscious of the hundreds of little children amongst our feet—staring at us in their childish innocence. Dare we rest whilst these too may be the victims of War?

WILL LABOUR FUNK THE ISSUE?

(Continued from Page 836.) He admits that the policy of the Government is "a direct challenge to Labour." Yet he says that he would strenuously oppose the withdrawal of the remaining Labour Members from the Government, because to do so would be (1) subversive of the national interests; (2) prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the War; (3) because "the Labour Party entered the Coalition with great ideals"; (4) because to leave the Government would "disrupt the Labour movement." He urged the Labour Party to be patient, to maintain its right as a great working-class organisation to be consulted in Peace and War, to pass again the resolution to participate in the Stockholm Conference, to take part in the Inter-Allied Conference, to ask again for passports, to play a waiting game.

Why is he working that British Labour should send delegates to the Stockholm Conference? He gave these as his reasons—

(1) The desire to assist the Allied cause by the supplementation of military effort by political propaganda, or an honest exchange of views between the countries;

(2) To do all in my power to assist the Russian Government, and especially Kerensky, in their brave efforts to retrieve an appalling situation;

(3) A desire to bring into closer union Russian and British democracy in this great and extreme crisis so that they can work together for the destruction of militarism everywhere and for the securing of a lasting Peace;

(4) Some such course as is contained in the Stockholm proposal will have to be followed. If the way of peace is not prepared by an exchange of views between the representatives of the great working-class democracies, then the Peace settlement will probably be reached by official, and, may I say, perhaps by secret official representatives. If this latter way is the way that Labour prefers, let it be clearly recognised that this would not mean, in our sense, a people's Peace."

The last sentence well sums up the issue. But the first reason and the last reason are conflicting. If the participation of British Labour in this Conference is intended "only to supplement military effort," as he says; if it is merely to wire-pull the German workers into accepting the "case" of the Allied Governments, then how can it be that only the working-class democracies of the world can prepare a people's Peace?

Which is merely diplomacy? Is it the first statement or the last? We hope devoutly that it is to the last and not the first of these state-

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

FRENCH LABOUR GOES TO STOCKHOLM.

The French Confédération Générale du Travail—the organisation which roughly corresponds to the British Trade Union Congress—has decided to go to Stockholm. This, and the decision of the British Labour Party, will probably cause the American Labour Party to change its mind.

In choosing their delegates for the inter-Allied Socialist Conference the French Socialists have decided not to exclude the minority, as the British Labour Party Conference decided to in choosing delegates for Stockholm. The delegates selected by the French Socialist Committee for the Inter-Allied Conference on August 27th and 28th are: Majority: M. Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions; M. Braque, Deputy; M. Renaudel, Deputy; M. Edgar Milhaud, Professor at Geneva University. Minority: MM. Jean-Louis Mistral, Pressman, Verfeuil, and M. Loriot representing the Extreme Leftist Pacifists. We have the same division of Socialist and Labour opinion in this country.

M. Tseretelli, a Socialist Member of the Russian Government in an interview with Arthur Ransome in the "Daily News" published August 20th, is reported as saying that the Russian Government has not changed its attitude towards the Stockholm Conference, adding: "I personally, as well as the whole Executive Committee, acclaim Mr. Henderson's action. We greet with the deepest satisfaction the decision of our comrades, the working men of England, to take part in that Conference."

CAPITALISTS CONFER.

Dear Editor,—We shall presently see more determined efforts by the capitalist leaders, and their press, to influence public opinion to prevent real representatives of the people from attending the Stockholm Conference. Our strongest weapon in countering this lies in the fact that Lord Newton and other Englishmen met German Government officials at the Hague, and in Lord Newton's report he says that "the discussions were full and frank," and a new agreement was arranged. Now, this admits the success of negotiation, and if it is possible for English capitalists to meet Germans of the same class, to discuss prisoners of War, surely it is more important that English workers should meet German workers to discuss and arrange an early proletarian peace. This point must be emphasised all over the country so that English workers are properly represented at Stockholm.—Yours faithfully, ALBERT WOOLSTEIN.

WOMEN'S PEACE CRUSADE IN BELFAST.

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if a newer spirit of brotherhood and humanity is not born out of the present travail. Three open-air meetings were held. During the past fortnight three thousand leaflets have been distributed and dozens of papers sold. We are looking forward to a visit from Mrs. Anderson Fenn this week-end and anticipate good meetings.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS MEMORIAL.

The Peace Negotiations Memorial, "urging His Majesty's Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting peace," was signed by 221,617 persons and endorsed by organised Labour bodies representing more than 900,000 members.

THE NEGRO PROTEST.

The American nation has joined in this so-called War of Freedom; yet 500 negroes marched down Fifth Avenue, New York, on July 28th to protest against lynching, disfranchisement and injustice under which they suffer. First came little girls in white, and, walking amongst them, a boy with a sign: "Thou shalt not kill." Then women in white, preceded by a sign: "Colour, blood and suffering have made us one." Afterwards marched the men, and, at their head, an inscription from the Declaration of American Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal." This was crossed out, and under it was a notice: "All of African descent, read off this corner." Other signs were carried:—"If fault is to be found with our colour blame God and yourselves." "India is abolishing caste: America is adopting it." "Taxation without representation is tyranny." (The Negro pays poll taxes down South, but is not allowed to vote.) "Repelled by the Unions, we are condemned as scabs." "We are maligned as lazy and murdered when we work."

Race hatred, not merely of the peoples against which this or that nation is fighting in the War, but of all the peoples of other races, is being fanned by the reactionaries in all countries. The cry is either that the foreigner is fighting to rule us or is stealing our food or our work. In the bitter hatred the weaker peoples and the minorities are victimised; in one country it is the negro, in another the Jew or the Chinaman.

SWEATING THE CANTEN STAFF.

Dear Editor,—Would you, through the medium of THE DREADNOUGHT, disclose the sweating conditions of the canteen staff at the London Small Arms, which I think are most unfair to the women in these abnormal times, and a very poor wage in normal times. The women work eleven hours per night for six nights, and the same on days. For this the cooks receive the splendid sum of 3s. per

night or day. The washers-up receive 2s. 8d., no extra being paid for night work. I might say these women are not organised, having come straight from domestic service; professional cooks receive the same pay as the helpers. I might add that the voluntary helpers, who attend during the afternoon for one and a-half hours, receive 2s. They have interviewed the management, and the two agitators have been promised a rise of 2s. per week, which is 4d. per night for the six nights. I might say the canteen is supposed to be run without profit. These are all the facts I can give you at present.—Yours, etc.,

EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

The Board of Trade estimates that 1,256,000 women have taken the places of men in employment. What proportion of these women have received the same pay as men? The Board of Trade discreetly refrains from telling. Women should insist on being admitted to the men's unions and on being paid by the job, not according to sex.

THE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY VOTE.

It appears that women who have taken examinations at Oxford and Cambridge, which refuse degrees to women, will not get the University vote which the present Government Bill offers to women of thirty years. We do not approve of the University vote, either for men or for women, so we are not much distressed by this knowledge. But we have often wondered why women go as students to Universities which insult them by refusing degrees to them, even though they may win a higher place in the examinations than any of the men.

ON THE RAILWAYS.

The railway men and women, boys and girls, are to receive the following War increases of wages, which are substituted for increases or bonuses already obtained.—Men: On time work, 15s. per week; on piece work, 8s. per week, 7s. per week on time rates, or 17½ per cent. increase of piece-work prices. Boys: 2s. per week to the War bonus now paid. Women: 2s. per week. Girls: 1s. a week. What about equal pay for men and women?

"THE DREADNOUGHT" AND W.S.F.

In reply to our Treasurer's appeal for financial aid, a correspondent from the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield writes:—"Here is four shillings from my husband and myself. Do not let the dear WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT go. I sell a few papers each week, but I will take more to sell from this week."—A Labourer's Wife.

PRISON IMPRESSIONS*

Under the above title, Mrs. Cole has compiled a little book of her verse written in Northampton Prison. She says in her preface: "Whilst in prison, I petitioned for pencil and paper—my only request was refused. I had a slate, and was allowed to send out one letter a fortnight. That letter consisted of a folded sheet with four sides, one of which was occupied with printed instructions. All that is contained in this little book was written in prison and sent home in my fortnightly letter." "The View" gives, we think, a very characteristic picture of Mrs. Cole in its serenity and affectionate thoughtfulness for the "dear two at home," who "think mother in prison."

THE VIEW.

"Through my window embrasure, fast bricked and barred, A visitor enters each day and tries hard To brighten the hours. His gold wand he stretches, And changes each brick with shimmering patches Of gold dust. I kick off my shoes and mount my chair, To peep at the country and drink of fresh air. Two churches, a tower, laburnum's gold bloom, Stretch of flat country I view from my room. You dear two at home think mother in prison: Her eyes travel miles when the red sun has risen; Her ears catch the church bell, the school bell, and an hour bell; Her fancy can picture her loved ones well, Nor distance, nor law, strict rules, nor brick wall Can bar her from seeing her home and her all."

* Prison Impressions by Clara Gilbert Cole with decorations by Herbert Cole. The Universal Publishing Company, Chorley, Lancashire, 1s.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Dear Editor,—Many thanks for your welcome paper received quite safely this morning. I am pleased to say that it is admired by a lot of my comrades. I wish you every success with your demonstration next Sunday. How I should like to be there but never mind, I am sorry to say I have no education only a Board School and a bad one at that. I left before I was 12 years of age, but I am pleased to say I have improved a little since, but I am able to understand the workers' only salvation.

Private J. W.

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE
FEDERATION

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.

Entrance Fee—1d.

Minimum Subscription—1d. a month.

Central Office: 400 Old Ford Road, London, E.3
Hon Secretary: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
Hon Assistant Secretary: Mrs. Minnie Lansbury.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Edgar Lansbury.
Hon. Financial Secretary: Miss Norah Smyth.

Address Correspondence on:—
Meetings, to Mrs. Bouvier.
W.S.F. Branches, Miss P. Lynch.
"Dreadnought," Miss O'Callaghan.
Other Literature, Miss Bush.

The W.S.F. appeals for members and workers and invites friends to visit its offices and social institutions.

CENTRAL OFFICE: 400 Old Ford Road, London, E.3

THE MOTHERS' ARMS: 438 Old Ford Road, E.3
Mother and Doctor's Consultation
Mondays 2.30-5.30 p.m. Wednesdays and Baby Weighing,
Mondays 2.30-5.30 p.m. Infant Clinic and Day Nursery, 8 a.m.
to 7 p.m.

MONTESSORI SCHOOL: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (by appointment with Miss Muriel Matters) at the Mothers' Arms.

THE WOMEN'S HALL: 20 Railway Street (opposite South Bromley Station on the North London Railway) Mother and Infant Clinic, Doctor's Consultations and Baby Weighing, Mondays and Thursdays at 2.30 p.m. Cost Price Restaurant, &c.

53 ST. LEONARDS STREET, BROMLEY: Mother and Infant Clinic, Literature depot, &c. Doctors' Consultations and Baby Weighing, Friday 10.30 a.m.

COST PRICE RESTAURANT: 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3, and 20 Railway Street, Poplar.

ST. STEPHEN'S SHOP: 85 Hoxton Street, off Old Street, off Shoreditch. Literature on Communism, Feminism, Internationalism, Socialism.

CO-OPERATIVE TOY INDUSTRY: By appointment with Miss Norah Smyth.

THE WORKERS' CHOIR: Applications for Membership to Mrs. Herbergova, 45 Norman Road, E.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL: 20 Railway Street, Poplar. Sunday Afternoons, 3 p.m.

OUR FUNDS

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Edgar Lansbury, or to the Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3
All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

GENERAL FUND.—Mrs. Glassman (1s. weekly), £1 4s.; Irene, per Mrs. Drake (weekly), £1; Miss H. E. Raisin (monthly), 5s.; Dr. Scarlett Syngé, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Goodman, 1s. COLLECTIONS: Proceeds of Social Nottingham Branch W.S.F., 10s. 2d.; Osborn Street, 5s. 1d.; Miss Lynch, 3s.; Mrs. Bouvier, 1s. 4d.

PEACE CAMPAIGN.—R. Osborne Langton, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Wheaton, 2s. 6d.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Mrs. C. Payne, £10; Anon, £10; Robson Paige, Esq., £5; Arnold Lupton, Esq., £5; Miss M. Joannin, £5; Miss A. M. Buchan, £5; J. Leakey Esq., £4; D. Ernest Williams, Esq., £3; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pye, £3; Mrs. Crosland Taylor, £2; Richard S. Whitwell Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. and Miss G. Chappelow, £1 1s.; A. L. Coombes, Esq., £1; Robt. H. Gaul, Esq., £1 1s.; C. Oliver Dohell, Esq., £1 1s.; Sir James Rees, £1; Mrs. Casey, £1; Central Branch W.S.F., £1; Mrs. E. M. Cecil, £1; F. W. Shorrocks, Esq., £1; Miss Birch, £1; Women's International League (Auckland), £1; Capt. E. N. Bennett, £1; Mrs. E. Schurr, 12s.; Mrs. Minturn Scott, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Emmens, 10s.; South Norwood Branch W.S.F., 10s.; Miss Casey, 10s.; Mrs. Lawes, 10s.; G. Melver, Esq., 8s.; Rathmell Wilson, Esq., 7s. 6d.; Rev. G. T. Sadler, 5s.; Mrs. Ellis, 5s.; Mr. Lawes, 5s.; A. Labourer and Wife, 4s.; Miss M. Schaub, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. E. Brodrib, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 2s.; Mr. Stiebel, 2s.; R. J. Cable, Esq., 2s.; Miss Gladys J. Tifford (monthly), 1s. 6d.; Mrs. C. Ward, 1s.; Mrs. Wheaton, 6d.

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Mrs. Gibson: large tins of Baby Food, large tin of Rusks. Clothes: Anon; Clothes: Anon; Clothes: Anon; Shoes: Anon; Mrs. White: suits for Montessori children.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th.
Meetings 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. See "Great Push."
SUNDAY, AUGUST 26th.
Osborn Street, Whitechapel, 11.30 a.m., Mr. J. H. Humphreys (Sec. F.R.).
Victoria Park, 4 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Ex-Inspector Syme
Hyde Park, 6 p.m., Mrs. Butler.
The Square, Woolwich, 7 p.m., Mrs. Drake.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 30th.
Cannon Street Road, Commercial Road, 7.30 p.m., Ex-Inspector Syme.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st.
Highbury Corner, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
Meetings at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. See "Great Push."

INDOOR

MONDAY, AUGUST 27th.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 2.30 p.m., Mrs. Sizer.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 28th.
I.W.W. Hall, 76 Whitechapel Road, 8 p.m., Mrs. Drake.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 30th.
St. Stephen's Shop, 85 Hoxton Street, 8.30 p.m., Mr. S. V. Bracher, "Peace."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST IN WALES.
Sunday, August 26th, Tonyrefail and Rhondda. Monday, August 27th, Soar Chapel, Pontypridd. Tuesday, August 28th, Coedcae, Nantyglo, Monmouthshire.

HOXTON JUMBLE SALE.

Contributions still urgently needed for Jumble Sale. Please send parcels to Hon. Sec., 85 Hoxton Street, N.1. Gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Bertoli and Miss Greer.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Friends of Ex-Inspector Syme will give a reception at Holborn Hall on September 1st from 6.30 to 11.30. The programme will include dancing, songs, and speeches. The speakers will be Mrs. Despard, Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst, D. Carmichael (London Trades Council), John Syme and George Lansbury. It is hoped that all Trade Unionists will support this function, not only by attending, but by giving financial support. No charge is made for tickets, which can be obtained from J. Adams, 3 Park Hill, Glaptham, S.W.4, but a collection will be taken on the evening to cover the cost of the reception, and we rely on comrades to help in this way.

JOIN OUR GREAT PUSH FOR THE
PEOPLE'S CHARTER!

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

PEACE! SOCIALISM! VOTES FOR ALL!

Stop the hideous slaughter by ending the War! Down with Profiteering! Secure Food and Necessaries for all! Not Votes for some but Adult Suffrage! Down with the House of Lords!

Summer Campaign for Education!

Meetings! Literature Distribution! Individual Talks with Everyone!

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, KENSAL RISE—(Joint with Peace Crusaders). Meet: 10 MILMAN ROAD, West Kilburn, 2.45 p.m.

Secretary for the day: Mrs. EDWARDS, 30 Clifford Gardens, Kensal Rise, N.W.

1st Meeting: MANOR PARK ROAD, 3 p.m. Mrs. BUTLER, Miss LYNCH.

2nd Meeting: ILBERT STREET, KILBURN LANE, 7 p.m. Mrs. CRESSALL, Mr. H. G. RUSSELL, Ex-Inspector SYME, Mrs. NELLIE BEST.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, ISLINGTON—(Joint with Peace Crusaders). Meet: 255 LIVERPOOL ROAD, 2.45 p.m.

Secretary for the day: Miss ISAACS, 255 Liverpool Road, N.1

1st Meeting: HIGHBURY CORNER 3 p.m. Miss LYNCH, Ex-Inspector SYME, Miss O'CALLAGHAN.

2nd Meeting: HIGHBURY CORNER 7 p.m. Mrs. NELLIE BEST, Miss LYNCH, Rev. R. W. SORENSEN.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, POPLAR—Meet: 20 RAILWAY STREET, 2.45 p.m. (bus 15 or 25 from Bank to Chriss Street).

Secretary for the day: Miss LAGSDING.

1st Meeting: PIGGOTT STREET 3 p.m. Mrs. BUTLER, Miss LYNCH, Mr. J. HANAGHAN and Mr. H. G. RUSSELL.

2nd Meeting: DOCK GATES 7 p.m. Mrs. BUTLER, Miss LYNCH, Mr. J. HANAGHAN and Ex-Inspector SYME.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, CAMBERWELL—(Joint with Peace Crusaders). Meet: 85 CAMBERWELL GROVE, S.E., 2.45 p.m.

1st Meeting: CAMBERWELL GREEN 3 p.m. Miss LYNCH and Mrs. NELLIE BEST.

2nd Meeting: CAMBERWELL GREEN 7 p.m. Miss LYNCH, Mr. H. G. RUSSELL and Rev. R. W. SORENSEN.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14th.

Secretary: Mrs. FINEBERG

WORKERS WANTED!

Join the Workers' Suffrage
Federation!

REFERENDUM IN BOW

Adult Suffrage!
Proportional Representation!
The Referendum!

Secretary: Miss LYNCH, 400 Old Ford Road.

MORE CANVASSERS WANTED!

Help this important Educational Effort.

USEFUL AND INTERESTING WORK FOR
THE HOLIDAYS!

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF
RIGHTS

Help to secure better treatment for the victims of
International folly.

MORE WORKERS WANTED in writing & organising.

Help by Your Work!
Give What You Can!