THE WORKERS'
DREADNOUGHT
Socialism, Internationalism, Votes for All.

Vol. IV.—No. 44. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1918 Price One Penny

WORKING WOMEN DEMAND FOOD AND PEACE

OUR DEMANDS.

FOOD.

(1) *The complete socialisation of the food supply, with the entire elimination of private profit in food, whether imported or home produced.*

(2) *Production, large scale manufacture and preparation of food, and distribution to be managed by Workers' Committees appointed by the Trade Union Congress and the local Trades Councils; half the members of the committees to be women.*

(3) *Equal rationing whilst the food scarcity continues, to be organised by the Workers' Committees on a practical basis, so that, for instance, the butter ration shall include all substitutes, and the bread ration shall cover and include all breadstuffs, biscuits, buns, etc.*

(4) *Food to be supplied free, and paid for by a levy in the rates, in order that the poor may not suffer more than the well-to-do.*

PEACE.

(1) *That the British Government shall accept the invitation of the Russian Socialist Government to join in the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and shall support the efforts of the Russian Socialist Government to secure a people's peace on the basis of no annexations, no indemnities, the right of all peoples (including those within the British Empire) to decide their own destinies.*

(2) *That passports be granted to the representatives of all Labour and Socialist organisations to proceed to an International Workers' Conference, wherever held.*

On Thursday, January 21st, a lobby deputation of the House of Commons was arranged by the Workers' Suffrage Federation. W.S.F. branches in Bow, Poplar, Canning Town, Leyton, St. Pancras, and Kentish Town each sent representatives. The St. Pancras and Kentish Town contingent numbered from 500 to 700 women, who assembled at Queen's Crescent, Kentish Town, to march to the House of Commons, but were broken up by policemen on horse and foot and special constables.

Mrs. Collings, one of the leaders of the procession, gives the following account of the matter:—

HOW THE POLICE INTERFERED.

The police would not allow us to form a procession at Queen's Crescent, but with the help of a friend the leaders made a start about 2.15.

We soon had about 600 or 700 people behind us, all of them anxious to come along; 200 or 300 came hurrying up after the procession had left.

As we marched we heard on all sides people saying: "Good luck to the women; it is time something was done for us!"

They were all asking us to fight the food question, also for peace, as they want their husbands home again. When we got to Ampthill Square, about 1½ miles from the House, the police stopped us and told us we could not go any further.

Mr. Charlton kindly offered to take the procession on to the Local Food Committee and most of the women marched on with him. But a large deputation went on to the House of Commons.

A COLLINGS.

AT THE LOCAL FOOD CONTROLLER'S.

When Mr. Charlton and the women marched off to the Local Food Controller's office, a policeman on a bicycle went on ahead in time to warn a Food Control Inspector, who told the procession that the Committee was not sitting. It was discovered, however, that the Committee was at the Town Hall, and Mr. Charlton and a number of the women went in to interview the Committee whilst the others waited outside. The deputation laid its case before the Committee, and plainly said that there will be trouble if the workers do not secure equality. The Committee promised to report what had passed to Lord Rhondda.

IN THE LOBBY.

At the House of Commons, many M.P.s were interviewed, including Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Yeo, Mr. King, Mr. Watt, who was asked by Mr. Pringle and Mr. Hogge to represent them, and Sir John Dickinson, who promised to ask why the Kentish Town procession had been broken up.

The women stoutly demanded Peace, declaring their appreciation of the fact that the only way to check the food shortage is to stop the War, though if the War stops to-morrow the food shortage will continue for a considerable time. One member of the deputation had lost her leg in an accident, and her husband had lost his leg in the War; they were neither of them fit to stand in queues. Another woman had a husband seriously ill with phthisis, and could not leave her husband to stand for hours in a queue. When she pleaded with the shopkeepers to serve her at once they replied that she must take her turn. One woman reported that a friend contracted pneumonia through standing in a queue before Christmas. Since then she and her family had only had 1½ lbs. of margarine, bought by friends. One member of the deputation complained that when she went to the butcher she was told there was no meat left.

She asked: "Haven't you any veal?" The reply was: "Yes, but it must be used for making a pie?" "What can I have?" "An oyster of veal, but it must be for a pie." "Where am I to get the fat from for the pastry?" "I don't know, but I can only sell it for a pie."

So ran the conversation, which reads uncommonly like "Alice Through the Looking Glass."

It was reported that a woman in St. Pancras got 3 lbs. of margarine by standing in three queues. She sells margarine, bought in this way, to her neighbours, making a profit of 6d. per lb.

"In Green Street," complained a Bow woman, "they charge 6d. per lb. for bones that have had all the meat scraped off for making sausages."

"As soon as the papers say there is nourishment in a thing, the price goes up!" This was a general complaint.

Lobbying on Food and Peace must continue; those who will join the W.S.F. in this important work should write to Miss Lynch, 400 Old Ford Road, E.3.

At the request of the women who went to the House on January 21st, a Trafalgar Square meeting on the Food Question is being arranged for Sunday, February 10th.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION ON FOOD
in Trafalgar Square,
on Sunday, February 10th,
at 3.30 p.m.

For further particulars, apply
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION,
400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3.

ANOTHER SECRET TREATY: HOW ITALY WAS BRIBED

The "Manchester Guardian" has again performed a public service by publishing further "secret documents" disclosed by the Bolsheviks. One of these we print below. It appeared in "Isvestia" on November 28th, and represents the pledges made by Britain, France, and Russia in order to induce Italy to enter the War on their side. The Italian Capitalist newspapers are plainly showing by their comments on the international situation their determination that the bargain shall be kept. They complain that the Allies display a "tenderness' towards Austria-Hungary, and they allege, as the "Corriere della Sera" puts it, that this is because "the material and ideal interests of America, France, and England depend in great part on the result of the War with Germany, and not with Austria."

Article 1.—A military convention is to be concluded without delay between the General Staffs of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy to determine the minimum number of troops which Russia would have to throw against Austria-Hungary if the latter should want to concentrate all her forces against Italy. Russia should decide mainly to attack Germany. Similarly the said convention is to regulate the questions relating to armistices, in so far as such armistices form an essential part of the competence of the Supreme Army Command.

Article 2.—On her part Italy undertakes by all means at her disposal to conduct the campaign in union with France, Great Britain, and Russia against all the Powers at war with them.

Article 3.—The naval forces of France and Great Britain are to render uninterrupted and active assistance to Italy until such time as the navy of Austria has been destroyed or peace has been concluded. A naval convention is to be concluded without delay between France, Great Britain, and Italy.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS.

Article 4.—By the future treaty of peace Italy is to receive the district of Trentino; the entire Southern Tyrol up to its natural geographical frontier, which is the Brenner Pass; the city and district of Trieste; the country of Gorizia and Gradisca; the entire Istria up to Quarmer, including Volosca and the Istrian islands of Cherso and Lussina, as well as the smaller islands of Plavnika, Unia, Canidoli, Palazznoli, S. Petri dei Nembi, Asinello, and Gruica, with the neighbouring islets.

[Note 1.—Here follow the details of the frontier delimitation.]

Article 5.—Italy will likewise receive the province of Dalmatia in its present frontiers, including Lisserica and Trebigne (Trebanj), in the north, and all the country in the south up to a line drawn from the coast, at the promontory of Planka, eastwards along the watershed in such a way as to include in the Italian possessions all the valleys of the rivers flowing into the Sebenico—viz., Cikola, Kerka, and Buotisnica, with all their affluents. Italy will likewise obtain all the islands situated to the north and west of the coasts of Dalmatia, beginning with Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Skerda, Maoh, Pago, and Puntadura, and further north, and down to Melada in the south, with the inclusion of the islands of S. Andrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Torcola, Curzola, Cazza, and Lagosta with all the adjacent rocks and islets, as well as Pelagosa, but without the islands of Zirona Grande and Zirona Piccola, Bua, Solta, and Brazza.

The following are to be neutralised:—(1) The entire coast from Planka, in the north, to the southern extremity of the Sabbioncello peninsula, including the last-named peninsula in its entirety; (2) the part of the littoral from a point ten versts south of the promontory of Regusa Vecchia to the Viosa (Vojuzza) River, so as to include in the neutralised zone the entire gulf of Cattaro, with its ports of Antivari, Dulcigno, San Giovani di Medua, and Durazzo; the rights of Montenegro, arising from the declarations exchanged by the two contracting parties as far back as April and May, 1909, remaining intact. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that those rights were guaranteed to Montenegro within her present frontiers, they are not to be extended to those territories and ports which may eventually be given to Montenegro. Thus, none of the ports of the littoral now belonging to Montenegro is to be neutralised at any future time. On the other hand, the disqualifications affecting Antivari, to which Montenegro herself agreed in 1909, are to remain in force; (3) lastly, all the islands which are not annexed to Italy.



[With acknowledgments to the "Manchester Guardian."]

Note 2.—The following territories on the Adriatic will be included by the Powers of the Quadruple Entente in Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro:—In the north of the Adriatic, the entire coast from Volosco Bay, on the border of Istria, to the northern frontier of Dalmatia, including the entire coast of Croatia, the port of Fiume and the small ports of Novi and Carlopago, and also the islands of Veglia, Perviccio, Gregorio Coli, and Arbe and in the South of the Adriatic where Serbia and Montenegro have interests, the entire coast from Planka up to the River Drin, with the chief ports of Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro, Antivari, Dulcigo, and San Giovanni di Medua, with the islands of Zirona Grande, Zirona Piccola, Bua, Solta, Brazza, Jaklian and Calamotta.

The Port of Durazzo may be given to the independent Mohammedan State of Albania.

Article 6.—Italy will receive in absolute property Valona, the islands of Sasseno, and as much territory as would be required to secure their military safety—approximately between the River Vojazza in the north and in the east down to the borders of the Chimara district in the south.

Article 7.—Italy, having received Trentino and Istria in accordance with article 4 and Dalmatia and the Adriatic islands in accordance with article 5, and the Gulf of Valona, is not, in case of the creation of a small autonomous and neutralised State in Albania, to resist the possible desire of France, Great Britain, and Russia to distribute among Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece the northern and southern parts of Albania. The latter's southern littoral from the frontier of the Italian district of Valona to Capo Stylos is to be neutralised. Italy is to have the right to conduct foreign relations with Albania; at any rate, Italy is to agree to the inclusion in Albania of a territory large enough to allow her frontiers to touch those of Greece and Serbia west of Ochrida Lake.

Article 8.—Italy will obtain all the Twelve Islands

(Continued on p. 934, foot col. 1.)

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

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WHAT ABOUT RUSSIA NOW?

"There is the democracy of your Socialists"; "Substituting one tyranny for another"; "Bolshevik autocracy"; "What about Russia now?"; such are the cries that assail us.

And what have we to answer? Firstly, that all Press news and comments must be received with critical caution and reserve, because they have passed through the censor's hand, and usually come from anti-Socialist sources in the first instance, and because all our great dailies are opposed to Socialism.

Now let us consider what the Bolsheviks have done. In the decree for the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, as transmitted from Petrograd by the Bolshevik Agency, the Russian Socialist Government says:—

"The old bourgeois parliamentarianism has seen its day that it is unable to cope with the tasks before Socialism."

It points out that the Soviets or Councils of Workers', Soldiers', Sailors', and Peasants' Delegates have been from the first the organs of the Revolution. The decree declares that the Revolution

"created the Soviets as the only organisation of all the exploited working classes in a position to direct the struggle of these classes for their complete political and economic emancipation."

It may be said with equal justice that the Soviets created the Revolution. They sprang into being at its outbreak, they carried through the deposition of the Czar in March, and every subsequent advance has been initiated by the Soviets. It was the Soviets which initiated the famous formula, "No annexations, no indemnities, the right of the peoples to decide their own destiny." This formula they forced upon the unwilling Kerensky Government, securing its formal acceptance, but not its loyal adoption.

In their brief terms of office, Rodzianko, Miliukoff, and Kerensky each strove in their turn to resist and restrain the power of the Soviets, and the Bolsheviks, who now form the Government, consistently worked to make the Soviets all-powerful. The Bolshevik decree now explains:—

"During the first period of the Revolution the Soviets increased and multiplied. Perceiving the illusion of an understanding with the bourgeoisie and the deceptive Parliamentary organisations of the democratic bourgeoisie, they arrived at the solution that the liberation of the oppressed classes was an impossibility without a complete rupture of every kind of understanding. Therefore the revolution of October arose."

All this we have watched with interest, observing the strong support which the trend of events in Russia has been lending to those, calling themselves Syndicalists, Industrial Unionists, or simply Marxian Socialists, who interpret the great teacher's doctrines from the industrial standpoint, who believe that Parliaments as we know them are destined to pass away into the limbo of forgotten things, their places being taken by organisations of the people built up on an occupational basis. The failure of the elections for the Constituent Assembly, even though decided by an adult suffrage ballot, to return members prepared to support the policy of the Soviets is strong evidence that the industrialists have found the true path.

But why did the Bolsheviks, desiring the Soviets to be all-powerful, agree to the summoning of the Constituent Assembly; why did they push the elections forward? Would it not have been more logical to refuse to agree to the elections and to declare the Soviets all-sufficient? If the Bolsheviks hoped by the elections to demonstrate to the world that the capitalist parties have no following in Russia, they have done so very effectively, for, as the "Manchester Guardian" testifies, the Cadets (or Liberals; no Parliamentarian now calls himself Conservative in Russia) have secured only 14 seats in the Assembly, and "but for proportional representation might have had not a single one."

It may be that the Bolsheviks desired by means of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly and its dissolution, to divide definitely and clearly in the popular mind, the politicians who are in favour of Socialism, but do not want to have it in their time, from those who are, like themselves, striving for its immediate establishment. It may be that the Bolsheviks have been disappointed in the elections, that having faith in the desire of the Russian people to secure peace and the enactment of the maximum Socialist programme, they believed that a majority of those prepared to carry out this programme would be elected. This view is borne out by the statement in the decree that:

"the people who voted for the Revolutionary Socialists were unable to distinguish between the Revolutionary Socialists of the Right, partisans of the bourgeoisie, and the Revolutionary Socialists of the Left, the partisans of Socialism."

In the old days, when those whose outlook was Socialist, Radical, Liberal, even what would be thought Conservative here, united in demanding the overthrow of the Czardom, professions of sympathy with the workers and their emancipation were not put to the test in Russia. Little wonder, then, that the Russian workers should have failed to probe to the depths of lying cynicism, in doing lip-service to reforms they do not intend to be enacted, to which politicians will descend, in order to catch votes. Is not this phenomenon the abiding curse of elections here, though our people have had a long experience of elections? We are not conversant with Russian election procedure, but undoubtedly in all countries persons of leisure, who are possessed of money to advertise their candidatures, have an advantage over poor men and women who have to work for their living.

As a representative body, an organisation such as the All-Russian Workers', Soldiers', Sailors', and Peasants' Council is more closely in touch with and more directly represents its constituents than the Constituent Assembly, or any existing Parliament. The delegates to the All-Russian and local Soviets are constantly reporting back to and getting instructions from their constituents; whilst the Members of a Parliament are elected for a term of years and only receive anything approaching to instructions at election times. Even then it is the candidate who, in the main, sets forth the programme, the electors merely assenting to or dissenting from the programme as a whole.

When the Revolution began and the Soviets arose, the Bolsheviks formed the minority. Even up to the early days of Kerensky's Premiership they held but one-third of the voting strength, but opinion has been moving fast in Russia, and some time before the October Revolution the Bolsheviks became the majority party in the Soviets. Those who actively promote the work of the Soviets may comprise the more advanced sections of the workers, but it is probably true that what the Soviet says to-day the mass of the Russian people will say to-morrow, and, as is the case with representative bodies of workers here, the Soviet committees, no doubt, are often pushed on by the rank and file. The Soviets, as delegate bodies, are able to respond swiftly to the changing feeling of those they represent.

But some people complain that the Soviets only represent the working classes; if they are to rule, the opinions of other classes will be ignored. Yes, that is so; and that is what the Bolsheviks desire.

To those who object, we need ask but one question: "Are you a Socialist?"

If you are not a Socialist, of course you object to a system which gives all power to the workers; we understand the ground of your objection and realise that until you are converted to Socialism your objection cannot be overcome.

But, if you are a Socialist, you must recognise that under Socialism everyone will be a worker, and there will be no class save the working class to consider or represent. Under Socialism no one will live on profits and dividends drawn from the labour of others; there will be no leisured classes.

But for the present the so-called "middle and upper classes" are much in evidence in Russia, and, as usual, they appear to be noisier and more exacting than their numbers warrant. The capitalist Press, of course, gives them its chief attention, though Mr. Arthur Ransome has admitted that they have been guilty of sabotage and counter-revolutionary intrigues.

But what are the next steps which the Bolsheviks propose to take towards Socialism? How do they intend to deal with those who have not yet joined the ranks of the workers? The Central Executive Committee of the Soviets has drawn up a scheme which it submitted to the Constituent Assembly, and which the Constituent Assembly refused to ratify. The following points from the scheme have reached this country:—

SOVIETS' DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

"The Constituent Assembly resolves that Russia be declared a Republic of Councils of Workmen, Soldiers, and Peasants. Central and provincial power appertains to these Councils. The Republic of Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers', and Peasants' delegates is formed on the basis of a free alliance of free nations, constituting a federation of National Soviet Republics."

"Art. 2 declares as abrogated the right of private proprietorship. The land on the surface and underground and all that it contains is declared to be the property of the State, as well as forests and other properties of the kind.

"The principle of obligatory work for all is laid down.

"The arming of the working classes, the disarming of the leisured classes, and the organisation of a Red Socialist Army of workmen and peasants are announced.

"Art. 3 approves the Soviet policy for a democratic peace on known principles, and endorses the Soviet decree repudiating all Russian loans.

"Art. 4 says:—'Having been elected on electoral registers drawn up before the October Revolution, and before the people had begun to organise a Socialist society, the Constituent Assembly considers that it can in no way oppose the power of the Soviets. At the moment of the decisive struggle of the people against those who exploited them the latter can find no place in the governing body. Power must lie exclusively in the hands of the working classes and their representatives, the Soviets.'"

Other points in the programme are reported by "The Times" to be the transfer of factory control to the workmen, the taking over by the government of all banks, the abolition of the right to inherit property, the ratification of Finland's independence, withdrawal of troops from Persia, freedom and self-determination for Armenia. Many of these reforms are already in process of accomplishment.

People protest that it is unfair for the Bolsheviks to seize the land and factories without compensating those who used to own them. But, under Socialism, would merely be to give them a pensated, since to compensate them, whether in cash or in kind, would merely be to give them a title to live without working on the labour of others, a thing which is incompatible with the organisation of society on a Socialist basis. If the dispossessed landlords and capitalists are too ill or too old to work, they will be cared for by the community like other old and infirm persons. If they are able to work, of course they must work like the rest of the world.

Again, it is called unfair that the workers should be armed and the leisured classes disarmed, but surely, in view of the civil war which the leisured classes are carrying on against the Socialist Government, this is not an unnatural precaution. The counter-revolutionaries are fighting for the power to continue the slavery of the working classes: Is it surprising that the Socialists should take steps to prevent it? We regret that the resort to force should be necessary in order to establish the Russian Socialist Republic, but capitalism has been maintained by force all over the world for many weary generations past: it is not surprising that some force is required to repel the attack of its adherents, who are fighting desperately for its very existence.

Therefore do not say that the news from Russia is bad because, in the stress of the great struggle to establish Socialism, the Russian Socialist Government fiercely assailed and hardly pressed by capitalism and its minions both at home and abroad, has found it wisest to break with the Constituent Assembly, and to confide the direction of its policy to the democratically constituted organisations of the workers, instead of to an Assembly to which the wiles and craft of politicians has admitted a large proportion of capitalist wolves clothed in the bright promises of the Socialist lamb.

Let us rather rejoice that the Socialist Government still holds its place, and still, brave and steadfast, fights for the emancipation of mankind. Are you a Socialist? If so, firmly support your Russian Socialist comrades in their hour of peril. Cast off the cowardly doubts that are so industriously sown by those who are responsible for this present great world-massacre for capitalist ambitions, and who are always prepared cold-bloodedly to starve or forcefully coerce the workers of any country in the interests of capitalism.

At Brest-Litovsk the Russian delegates, by their firm adherence to the principles of a democratic peace, have induced the Germans to move from a refusal to evacuate the Baltic Provinces of Russia and Russian Poland on the ground that the peoples of these territories have already expressed their desire for German protection; to an offer to supplement the manifestations of the privileged section, on which the German claim was based, by elections on broad lines. The Russians have moved the Germans from a haughty refusal to discuss the conditions under which the will of the people shall be ascertained and the evacuation of occupied territories shall take place, to excuses that whilst Russian territories can be safely evacuated on the conclusion of a separate peace, territories which are to be severed from Russia cannot safely be evacuated prior to a general peace, lest fighting again break out therein. The force of just demands openly made by Russia has wrung from the German negotiators a promise that the occupying troops shall be reduced to the minimum necessary to maintain order, and that the troops shall exercise no political pressure or activity, also that the refugees who fled before the invaders shall be enabled to return when the vote is taken. But the Russians still unswervingly demand a referendum and the complete withdrawal of the armies of occupation, refusing to allow any encroachment upon the liberties of the people.

(Continued on p. 933, col. 3.)

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

LL. GEORGE'S APPEAL TO LABOUR

We are informed that some opposition was manifested when Mr. Barnes suggested that Mr. Lloyd George should address the Central Hall Conference of representatives of Trade Unions affected by the Government's man-power proposals. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., objected that any speech on War aims should be addressed rather to the Labour Party Conference. The majority of the delegates, however, voted to hear Mr. Lloyd George, who was not received with much cordiality, though the Conference in the main represented the official element, not the rank and file, amongst whom anti-War feeling is spreading fast. Mr. Lloyd George's replies to questions were most unsatisfactory. They revealed the fact that he is still a determined opponent to an International Conference of the Workers; that he will support the retention of Conscription after the War as a permanent institution until every other country abolishes it; that he refuses to assent to the freedom of the seas which is demanded by President Wilson; that he refuses to assent to the conscription of wealth; and that he means to stand by the secret treaties by which the Allies are promised various spoils of conquest, except in the case of Russia, which refuses to accept them. His statement that his War aims are the same as those adopted by the Labour Conference should cause Labour to think again!

RAID ON THE B.S.P.

The B.S.P. offices have been raided by the police, who seized leaflets intended for distribution at the Labour Party Conference containing a manifesto, "Russia's Appeal: Will British Labour Remain Silent?" and the message to British workers by the new Russian Ambassador, Mr. Litvinoff, which appeared in the week ending January 11th in "The Call," the DREADNOUGHT, the "Herald," and the "Labour Leader." The police also seized copies of "The Call" dated January 11th and January 18th, the former containing the Litvinoff message, the latter the manifesto, "Russia's Appeal."

The circulars intended for the Labour Party Conference bore the names and addresses of the author and printer, and copies had been sent to the Press Bureau in conformity with the new D.O.R.A. Regulation 27c.

MORAL.—BECOME A NON-CONFORMIST.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF C.O.s

On January 17th, the House of Lords adopted an amendment to the Franchise Bill exempting from disfranchisement conscientious objectors who have received unconditional exemption and have accepted work of national importance. Not many C.O.'s have received unconditional exemption!

IS RUSSIA STILL OUR ALLY?

The British Government and the Allied Governments generally now refuse to have anything to do with Russia, to recognise her Ambassadors, or to invite her representatives to Allied Conferences. Chinese soldiers have actually invaded Russian territory; yet the Conventions with Allied States Act is still being used to conscribe Russian subjects into the army. A test case was heard in Manchester in which counsel acting for Nathan Brodkin, a Russian subject, argued, amongst other contentions, that Russia is not now an Allied country within the meaning of the Act, and that the agreement was bad as wanting in mutuality, in that there was no longer any Russian Ambassador or other duly authorised public Minister in the United Kingdom who could grant certificates of exemption as contemplated by the Act. Mr. Brierly, the Stipendiary Magistrate, assumed that as Russia was, as he held, an Allied country when the Convention was signed, it must hold good now. This seems to us very bad law; for, if such a contention is justified, it would seem that if Russia should actually go to war with this country British subjects in Russia must fight with the Russian army and Russian subjects in Britain with the two countries who were once Allies. Nathan Brodkin and six other Russians were fined 40s. each and handed over to the military. What will the Russian Government do about it?

WHAT ABOUT RUSSIA NOW? (continued from p. 932).

Unfortunately the Ukrainian delegates have not followed the Bolshevik example. Trotsky bitterly reproaches them for entering into secret negotiations with the German Capitalist Government and for refusing to give any account of the proceedings to their Russian comrades whose negotiations are all made public. Trotsky appeals from these delegates of the Ukrainian Rada, which is still dominated by capitalist ideals, to the Ukrainian masses, imploring them to safeguard the interests of democracy. Meanwhile the Germans announce triumphantly that peace with the Ukraine is practically assured.

Yet when the Bolsheviks first came into power the British capitalist press sought to make it appear that the Bolsheviks were pro-Germans and the Ukrainian counter-revolutionaries were fervent supporters of the Allies.

The "Manchester Guardian" now complains that the Ukrainian delegates are showing themselves ready to make a separate peace "without any scruples as to its democratic character. The "Guardian" has to admit that the policy of the "Moderate" Russians, who oppose the Bolsheviks, is as much a peace policy as that of Lenin and Trotsky; but that, whilst all the Russian parties now respond to the popular desire for Peace, the Bolsheviks alone can be depended on only to conclude a peace in accordance with democratic principles.

The "Guardian" and other Liberal newspapers are perpetually counselling our Government to express sympathy with the democratic aims of the Russian Revolutionaries and with the democratic aims of British Labour; but such organs advocate merely the lip-service of democracy. They do not insist that the Allied Governments shall bring their aims into conformity with those of the Russian Soviets; merely that they shall verbally state that they are equally democratic. Such hollow professions, unbacked by deeds, from the members of any foreign capitalist Government could no longer affect the situation in Russia. We believe that ere long they will cease to affect the situation here.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

January 15th.—Mr. Balfour would give no explanation of the attitude of the War Cabinet to Mr. King (L.) as to what was to be done about conscribing Russia's subjects. As for Finland, Mr. Balfour explained to Mr. Lynch (L.) that the British Government was waiting to know what the "Russian people think on the subject." These are new tactics! The opinion of the Russian people on the War is that it ought to end. Will the War Cabinet follow this lead?

HORSE RACING.

January 16th.—In explaining why horse-racing has not been discontinued, Mr. Bonar Law said that "the effect on the habits of the people was out of proportion to the saving of food." Why not apply that principle to all the drastic changes that are affecting the working people?

FINLAND.

Mr. Lynch (L.) attacked the British Government for its refusal to recognise the Finnish Republic. He implied that the Foreign Office wishes to restore the Czar!

RUSSIA.

Mr. King (L.) pointed out that the representative of the Russian people in England, M. Litvinoff, is not allowed to receive telegrams from Russia, and that his cables to Russia are held up. Mr. Balfour accounted for this lack of courtesy by declaring that the British Government had not recognised the Bolsheviks as being de facto or de jure the Government of the Russian people. He added that "unofficial relations" were about to be entered into with M. Litvinoff.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Mr. Clynes quoted the "Labour Gazette" with reference to the increase in the cost of living:—"If eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the War, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 105 per cent. would be 59." Yet workers asking for a rise are called profiteers!

A BRITISH ALIEN.

The case of Mrs. Thies, the British wife of a German, was brought up by Mr. Snowden (Lab.) Sir G. Cave stated that she could not be allowed to go to Bournemouth, where her parents lived, because of her "pro-German and anti-British sentiments." Knowing Mrs. Thies we must point out that her treatment by the British authorities has been so lacking in human sympathy that she has no reason to have any gratitude towards. If she is "pro-German" who is responsible?

NON-FERROUS METAL BILL.

On January 13th and 16th the Non-Ferrous Metal Bill was the subject of much controversy. Several attempts to get amendments through were made by opponents of protection as well as by those who advocate a policy of boycotting trade with Germany.

EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE!

January 17th.—In reply to Mr. Hogge (L.), Mr. Bonar Law stated that Sir F. E. Smith was accompanied by his brother on his mission to America. That his brother was acting as his private secretary. Mr. Snowden (Lab.) drew attention to the rule that no man of military age is given a permit to go abroad, and that the man in question was of military age; but Mr. Bonar Law was not communicative.

POLICE RAIDS.

Sir G. Cave announced that he had appointed a committee to decide whether the pamphlets, papers, etc., which were seized in the various police raids, should be destroyed or returned!

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

On the order for second reading of the Military Service Bill, Sir Donald Maclean made a memorable speech. He cited his experience as Chairman of the Appeal Tribunal in London. The demand made by the Bill for an additional 450,000 men he pointed out as being a very difficult one to meet. The tribunals had proof that the number of fit men was steadily decreasing by the steady lowering of the physical categories and the equally steady rise of the age of the men with whom they have to deal. He further urged that the men hitherto taken by the military had not been rightly used. And went on to enumerate cases, of which we know so many, of skilled men being put to do unskilled work; such as that of putting an engineer to wash up dishes or pick up bits of paper. Sir Donald told of the plan he had adopted to prevent this waste, by insisting that reports as to the use to which the men were being put should be provided within a given time. Too many men of poor contitution had been enrolled for service, thus putting an undue expense on the nation by the big number of pensions to be paid. In conclusion, he said: ". . . . this sort of thing should be prevented. If you are dealing with malice you know where you are, but one is dealing with colossal stupidity. Mr. Smallwood, by a touching speech, demanded "fair play" for the young men of the nation. He prefaced his remarks by assuring the House that he was not a "pacifist" for he had served himself and given all he cared for in this world to the service of the country and lost them. To those he had lost fair play had not been given, and the same might be said about hundreds of thousands of others! Mr. Smallwood told how one son was advised by a specialist to remain at home for three or six months; but some "young red-hatted gentleman" at the War Office did not trouble to read the doctor's certificate and told his son to come back if he were not well "in two days." The lad returned to the trenches and was dead within fourteen days. Another son was in a dying state, and Mr. Smallwood was sent for, the rigid visiting hours of from two to five o'clock daily were always observed. The boy begged that his father might stay the night; the father also entreated; but those in authority who knew all about the case, were obdurate, the rules must be kept. The boy died that same night among strangers! Mr. Smallwood called for a comb-out at Whitehall and at all places where society favourites were in snug jobs. In reference to the military system he used these words: "The military system, wherever it touches, shrivels, and wherever it touches spoils. If there could only be some sort of soul put into the military system, if there could only be something human put into it, there would be a different people at home." It is because of its inhumanity, Mr. Smallwood, that the "pacifists" oppose the system, and because of its brutalising effect. The sooner such as Mr. Smallwood realise this the sooner will war be stamped out once and for all! Mr. Hogge (L.) demanded some facts to prove why men were wanted so urgently; after speaking for a short time he called to some member of the Government "to spy strangers" so that the Prime Minister who was present might make a statement. Thereupon Mr. Pringle helped him out of the difficulty and the remainder of the sitting was in Secret Session.

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January 21st.—Mr. Balfour replying to Mr. King, said that Russia "as far as treaties can make her," is an Allied State!

ONE LAW FOR A MAN, ANOTHER FOR A WOMAN!

Mr. King (L.) drew attention to the fact that whilst Mrs. Petroff, a German subject, has been returned to Russia, Mrs. Witcop is still detained in prison, because she demands that her husband, a German subject, should accompany her. To this Sir George Cave replied: "Different considerations apply in the case of a German man and a German woman." We might add that the same equality (?) applies to Britishers.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

The Committee stage of the Military Service Bill was taken in spite of a protest from Mr. Trevelyan (L.) that the Labour leaders were in Nottingham and that nothing further should be done in their absence. Vigorous attempts were made by representatives of most industrial and agricultural interests to limit the power which the Bill gave to Sir Auckland Geddes as Director-General of National Service.

THE DEATH OF ARTHUR HORTON

Ever since Lord Curzon announced that conscientious objectors in poor health would be released, efforts have been made to secure the release of Arthur Horton, who had been in prison for 13 months. Passed as A1, he contracted a cough during his first imprisonment in Wandsworth, and in September, 1917, he told his sister he was a dying man. On December 9th or 10th he was taken ill, and later developed broncho-pneumonia. On January 4th his friends were informed that he was seriously ill and on the free visiting list. On January 6th the Home Office sent a doctor to visit him at Shrewsbury Prison, where he had been confined since September 10th, and on the evening of the same day two trained nurses were brought from Birmingham to attend him. He died on January 16th. At the inquest a fellow C.O. prisoner, J. H. Hudson, M.A., a schoolmaster, and Labour candidate for Eccles, was called to give evidence. The "Manchester Guardian" gives the following report of Mr. Hudson's evidence:—

"Horton regarded him as his special friend, and consulted him many times about his troubles. When Horton was first taken ill there was a spell of cold weather, and there was no heat in the prison. His own cell was exceedingly cold, and he had to tramp round for hours, but Horton told him he could not tramp round the cell because it made him giddy. Horton said he took his mattress down and covered himself with his rugs. Two days later Horton told him that the chief warder had told him that was not allowed, and he complained very bitterly. He developed a severe cough which echoed through the prison.

"The Coroner: Did you tell any of the warders he was coughing badly.

"The Witness: No. I told him to consult a doctor, and from what he told me he consulted the doctor on two occasions, but said the doctor never examined him at all, but prescribed cough medicine. The witness added that the prison was full of complaints of improper treatment by the doctor.

"Mr. Mitchell asked permission to call another prisoner named Walter Mann, but the Coroner said he would not call any more witnesses."

The treatment described by Mr. Hudson is fairly typical of the attitude of prison officials and medical officers towards cases of illness.

MILITARY AGE TO BE LOWERED?

The Bill to bring within the scope of national registration boys of from 15 to 18 years and discharged soldiers must be regarded with grave suspicion. Mr. Hayes Fisher said that the lads were estimated to number 750,000.—It is always just 750,000 more victims who are needed to win the War, and these boys are almost certain to be demanded soon. With Mr. Smallwood, M.P., who was cruelly turned away from the death-bed of his dying son, we say: "Damn the War Office!"

ANOTHER RATIONING SCHEME

J. H. Dickinson, in the "Manchester Guardian," suggests that expenditure on food per adult be limited to £1 a week, and that special food money be sold at the post office each week on presentation of the registration card. Restaurant keepers should charge only for the actual cost of the food, which would be paid for in food money, an additional "table charge" to be paid for in ordinary money should be made, to cover rent, service, etc. This, says J. H. Dickinson, might vary from 2d. at the poor man's restaurant to 2s. 6d., 10s. or more at the Carlton or Savoy.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

WHATS' ON?

W.S.F. FIXTURES

INDOOR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30th.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Speakers' Class. Instructor: Mr. L. Hogben.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st.
29b Lincoln's Inn Fields, 7.30 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, 'The Russian Revolution and its Lessons for us." Chair: Miss A. E. Thomlinson.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.
St. Stephen's Shop, 85 Hoxton Street, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, "The Choice before the Democracies of the World." Chair: Miss Beamish.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Kingsley Hall, Bromley-by-Bow, at 8.15 p.m., Sunday, January 27th, Reginald Sorensen.

OUTDOOR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th.
Great Push for Peace, Socialism and Votes for all in Bow and Poplar, meet 11.30 a.m., at 400 Old Ford Road. Speakers: Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Cole, Miss Price, Mrs. Walker.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 27th.
Osborn Street, Whitechapel, 11.45 a.m., Mrs. Walker.
Sidney Street, Commercial Road 12 (noon), Mrs. Bouvier.
Finsbury Park, 3 p.m., Miss Price.
Hyde Park, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier and others.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29th.
Piggott Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Price.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.
Hoxton, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow, 7.30 p.m., W.S.F. Branch Meeting, 400 Old Ford Road.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd.
Great Push in Poplar and Canning Town.

FEDERATION NOTES

Big Push.

On Saturday very successful meetings on Food and Peace were held at St. Stephen's Road, Bow, and Grundy Street, Poplar, by Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Walker, and Miss Price. Next Saturday there will be meetings again in Bow and Poplar. Members are asked to support these meetings. Those who can are asked to call at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, in the morning, and at 20 Railway Street, Poplar, in the afternoon.

Trafalgar Square Meeting.

As a result of the indignation over the Food question and the enthusiasm for Peace it has been decided to hold a demonstration in Trafalgar Square on February 10th, and a meeting at Fabian Hall on February 11th, at 2.30 p.m., to arrange a deputation to Parliament. Members asked to send in their names for chalking, bill distributing, etc., to 400 Old Ford Road.

St. Pancras.

St. Pancras Branch is specially congratulated on the fine contingent of 700 women who marched in the Food and Peace demonstration on January 21st.

Bow.

The first of the Bow members' weekly meetings will be held at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, on Tuesday next, January 29th, at 7.30 p.m.

Please note the Sunday meeting at 400 Old Ford Road on Sunday, February 10th. We must make it a success.

Bargoed.

Mrs. Richards, 5 Upperwood Street, Bargoed, has kindly consented to act as hon. sec. pro tem. in forming a W.S.F. branch.

BULWELL.

On Saturday, January 19th, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was expected to give a short address to the members of the W.S.F. and friends who had arranged a social. Owing to illness her place was taken by Miss May O'Callaghan, the sub-editor of the Workers' Dreadnought. The public meeting on Sunday was very well attended. Miss O'Callaghan spoke on "Peace," and the chair was taken by Mr. Baldwin, W.S.F. Many questions were asked, and new members made.

At the Baseford Men's Adult Schools on Sunday morning Miss O'Callaghan again took Miss Pankhurst's place and gave a short address on "Liberty." A resolution of sympathy with Miss Pankhurst was passed. At the request of the representatives of the Women's Adult School who were present, Miss O'Callaghan attended their afternoon meeting to give an account of the W.S.F. and its work. Many expressed the wish to join the Federation and the "Dreadnought" will now always be on sale there so that the members can keep in touch with our activities.

OUR FUNDS

Donations to be sent 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.—Miss E. M. Morgan, £1; Mrs. Casey, £1; Miss L. Isaacs, Peace (weekly), 5s.; Miss L. Cutten (monthly), 5s.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Miss A. M. Buchan, £5; Miss Florence Haughton, £1; Mrs. Almond (card), £1; Miss A. B. Howlett, 15s.; Miss Buckley, 8s.; Miss A. Goodall, 7s. 6d.; Mrs. Whale, 5s.; Mrs. Beavis (card), 5s.; Miss F. Le Pla, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Cawsey, 1s.

"DREADNOUGHT" GUARANTEE FUND.—Previously acknowledged (weekly), £2 15s. 7d.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sadd-Brown (£3 monthly), £6; Sir John Bethell, £1 1s.; Miss J. Morgan, 10s.; M.U.S.K., 3s. 1d. COLLECTIONS: L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 9s. 9½d.; Misses E. and K. Lagsding, J. Watts, and T. Barker (Green's Yard and Cubitt Town), 13s. 3½d.; Misses Vine and Gilbertson, 11s. 9½d.

GIFTS TO THE NURSERY.—½lb. day, January 19th.—Mrs. Howard, ¼lb. tea, 1lb. sugar; Mrs. McStay, 2ozs. tea, soap and a towel; Mrs. Collingson, 1 jar syrup; 1lb. rice, 1lb. tapioca; Mrs. Haines, 6 oranges; Mrs. Pascoe, 6lbs. potatoes; Mrs. Furby, 6lbs. potatoes; Miss Mary Carr, pot herbs; Nurse Clarke, 6lbs. potatoes; Mrs. Dean, oranges; Mrs. Gunning, oranges; Mrs. Bullman, grapes; Mrs. Grey, bananas; Mrs. Dipple, sugar; Mrs. Stubbs, sugar; Mrs. Farrall, 1s.; Mrs. Reeder, cocoa; Mrs. Carter, haricots and rice; Mrs. Connolly, 1lb. sugar; Mrs. Greenwood, rice; Mrs. Wright, fruit; Mrs. Harris, rice; Mrs. Smith, 1lb. apples; Mrs. Algar, rice; Mrs. Hall, 1s.; Mrs. Webb, biscuits and rice; Mrs. Girleston, prunes; Mrs. Mayers, apples; Mrs. Bertram, jam; Mrs. Crispin, apples; Mrs. Marrinan, apples and potatoes; Miss Emmie Hill, rice; Mrs. Mills, sugar; Miss Daisy Anderson, apples; Mrs. Jordan, potatoes; Mrs. Higgs, potatoes and apples; Mrs. Simmonds, rice and tin of milk.

GIFTS FOR THE NURSERY TEA PARTY.—Miss Durrant, Mrs. Sadd-Brown, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Clark, Miss Napier, tea, sugar, flowers and toys.

The "Dreadnought" would welcome voluntary helpers for selling and distributing the paper, and for clerical work. Please write to Miss O'Callaghan, 400 Old Ford Road.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 1½d.—Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS should spend their holidays at "Sea View," Victoria Road, Brighton. Hostess, Miss Turner.

TYPEWRITING REQUIRED at home; MSS. and Plays; Duplicating accurately done. Terms on application.—Apply Miss A. O. Beamish, 85 Hoxton Street.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (live in) REQUIRED by Lady; ten-roomed house near Baker Street Station; no meals required to be prepared beyond breakfast; salary by arrangement; accommodation could be provided for friend; suitable for mother and daughter, two sisters.—Apply Box 400.

PRODUCE FROM A CO-OPERATIVE GARDEN.—To assist in working this you are invited to buy fruit and vegetables now to be supplied in season at market rates.—Apply Box 100.

WANTED, an experienced Shorthand Typist.—Apply Box 20, "Workers' Dreadnought" Office.

WANTED now, Domestic Worker. Good salary; cook and gardener kept.—Apply, Woodthorpe, Stonebridge Park, N.W.10.

INTERNATIONAL YOUNG AGE PENSIONS.

Dear Friends of Humanity,—Before the storm bursts let us endeavour to place the children and all those who are helpless in comparative safety by securing SEVEN SHILLINGS A WEEK each for them from the State, that we may be free to work for other reforms. At present, whilst they are exposed to cold, poverty and hunger, we can think of nothing else. 7s. a week would ENABLE FAMILIES TO MOVE AT ONCE INTO BETTER HOUSES, and to obtain better milk and food. This would stimulate local trade and reduce expenses of WORKHOUSES, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and LUNATIC ASYLUMS, and do away with all poor rates to such an extent as to be A GREAT SAVING to the taxpayers, and would enable sensible girls to marry where they would otherwise not dare to do so, and to bring up healthy happy children to become stalwart citizens and parents in their turn, besides relieving untold pain and suffering, and being an estimable benefit to the State.

The fact of a married man becoming automatically POORER at the birth of each child constitutes a cruel wrong to all children, and until each child has 7s. a week in its own individual right, as an infant citizen, suffering, war, disease, and poverty can never be abolished. Let us all demand this from our different Governments NOW, before it may be too late.

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ANOTHER SECRET TREATY (continued from front page).

(Dodecanese) now occupied by her, in full possession.

THE PARTITION OF TURKEY.

Article 9.—France, Great Britain, and Russia admit in principle the fact of Italy's interest in the maintenance of political balance of power in the Mediterranean, and her rights, in case of a partition of Turkey, to a share, equal to theirs, in the basin of the Mediterranean—viz., in that part of it which adjoins the province of Adalia, in which Italy has already acquired special rights and interests defined in the Italo-British Convention. The zone which is to be made Italy's property is to be more precisely defined in due course in conformity with the vital interests of France and Great Britain. Italy's interests will likewise be taken into consideration in case the Powers should also maintain the territorial integrity of Asiatic Turkey for some future period of time, and if they should only proceed to establish among themselves spheres of influence. In case France, Great Britain, and Russia should, in the course of the present war, occupy any districts of Asiatic Turkey, the entire territory adjacent to Adalia and defined more precisely below (?) is to be left to Italy, who reserves her right to occupy it.

Article 10.—In Libya Italy is to enjoy all those rights and privileges which now belong to the Sultan in virtue of the Treaty of Lausanne.

Article 11.—Italy is to get a share in the war indemnity corresponding to the magnitude of her sacrifices and efforts.

Article 12.—Italy adheres to the declaration made by France, England, and Russia about leaving Arabia and the holy Moslem places in the hands of an independent Moslem Power.

EXPANSION IN AFRICA.

Article 13.—Should France and Great Britain extend their colonial possessions in Africa at the expense of Germany they will admit in principle Italy's right to demand certain compensation by way of an extension of her possessions in Erythræa, Somaliland, and Libya and the colonial areas adjoining French and British colonies.

Article 14.—Great Britain undertakes to facilitate for Italy the immediate flotation on the London market of a loan on advantageous terms to the amount of not less than £50,000,000.

Article 15.—France, Great Britain and Russia pledge themselves to support Italy in not allowing the representatives of the Holy See to undertake any diplomatic steps having for their object the conclusion of peace or the settlement of questions connected with the present war.

Article 16.—The present treaty is to be kept secret. As regards Italy's adhesion to the Declaration of September 5, 1914, this Declaration alone will be published immediately on the declaration of war by, or against Italy.

THE COMPACT.

France, Great Britain and Russia express their complete agreement with the present memorandum submitted to them by the Italian Government. In respect of Articles 1, 2, and 3, the present memorandum, regarding the co-ordination of the military and naval operations of all the four Powers, Italy declares that she will actively intervene at an earliest possible date, and, at any rate, not later than one month after the signature of the present document by the contracting parties.

The undersigned have confirmed by hand and seal the present instrument in London, in four copies. April 26, 1915.

Signed: GREY, CAMBON, IMPERIALI, BENCKENDORF.

EX-INSPECTOR SYME.

Ex-Inspector Syme, whose arrest we reported last week, was on January 18th charged under the D.O.R.A. at Blackwood in Monmouthshire with making statements likely to interfere with the success of British and American forces. One of the statements complained of was that:—

"A lady told him that one thing she admired about Mr. Brace was his moustache, but wondered how long it took him to do it."

Mr. Syme demanded to be tried on the whole of his speech, not upon a portion of it. Unless this were done he would not defend himself against the present charge, but would hunger strike until released, when he would repeat the allegations which he made in his speeches concerning the blackmailing of interned persons by officials. Mr. Syme's demand o be tried for the whole of his speech was assented to, also his application to be allowed to subpœna the Prime Minister, Home Secretary, and other officials as witnesses to the truth of his statements.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson's resignation seems to indicate that the Irish Convention will not arrive at a settlement, or if it does, the Ulster Unionists, of whom Sir Edward Carson is the leader, will refuse to agree to that settlement.

PRETENDING TO BE A BOY.

Ellen Capon, aged 18, had for two years pretended to be a boy because her mother was ill and she wanted to help her family by earning money. Capitalism crushes the wages of girls and women down to the lowest level on which the majority are willing to subsist. When she was called up for military service, Ellen Capon explained that she was a girl and so she is supposed to have committed a crime. She was brought up at Lambeth Police Court and remanded in £5 bail, the magistrate cruelly telling her that she could not retain her present employment.

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