

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

For International Socialism.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1918

Price Twopence.

SOME PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

The Parliamentary candidate whose fight should arouse greatest enthusiasm is John Maclean who today lies in Peterhead gaol under sentence of five years' imprisonment for his advocacy of Socialism. Maclean is fighting the Right Hon. George N. Barnes who has parted company with Labour in order to retain his seat in Parliament. Meanwhile grave fears for Maclean's health are entertained as his wife reports that he is dangerously ill and has become an old man during the period of forcible feeding which has lasted since May.

Two other important candidatures are those of two of the Clyde deportees, Arthur McManus and David Kirkwood.

McManus runs as an S.L.P. candidate, and his election watchword is: "McManus for Revolution."

Kirkwood who stands for the Dumfries and Galloway Bank Labour Party declares in his address to the electors that the issue of the election is capitalism versus public control (we suppose he means Socialism as he announces himself as a Socialist), and rightly says that a permanent peace can only be secured by the transfer of political and industrial power from the hands of the

few "to public ownership and democratic control." He further demands the immediate abolition of landlordism and the giving of the land to the people; the nationalisation under democratic management of the industries, warehouses, banks, and food. He urges that all widows shall receive by way of pension, the continuation of the family income from the community, that the Old Age Pension shall be £1 a week at 60 or earlier if permanently disabled, and that the unemployed shall receive the Trade Union rate of wages whilst out of work. He also demands the right of self-determination for Ireland and Scotland. Payment of the war debt he wishes to be arranged by "a graduated levy on all wealth over £1,000 per individual." He concludes: "The war has revealed in all its nakedness, that the capitalist's control of politics makes the nation's extremity his golden opportunity. While sorrow and bereavement are brooding over every other fireside in Great Britain, while the cry of agony in Europe is rising from the throats of millions of little orphans and bereaved mothers, capitalism stands forth rich beyond the wildest dreams of avarice! Will the idol of Mammon be overthrown? Will you suffer yourselves to be led back into the old Liberal and Conservative paths, to worship at the old shrines?"

THE MACLEAN ELECTION.

At one of the meetings in the Gorbals constituency where John Maclean who lies in Peterhead Gaol is standing for Parliament, according to eyewitnesses, police note-takers were put out, but on Monday, Nov. 18th, note takers appeared again. The audience prepared to put them out, but a force of about thirty police marched in and stood between the people and the note takers. Still the audience was eager for the fray as they feared the danger which the reporters might bring down upon the speakers, but William Gallagher appealed to the audience to desist, saying if they did so the authorities would send so many police and reporters that the electors would not be able to get in.

What now becomes of the Government's statement that there is no desire to limit free speech during the election?

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The sale of work organised by Glasgow comrades in support of the John Maclean Election fund is expected to raise about £200.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

GLASGOW HAILS GERMAN REVOLUTION.

All the Socialist, Trade Union, Industrial and public file organisations of Glasgow put off their sectional activities and joined in a procession and demonstration on Glasgow Green on Sunday, November 17th, to hail the German Revolution. There was a huge turn out in spite of the fog.

RUSSIAN COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES IN LONDON.

A counter-Revolutionary fortnightly magazine is being published in London under the title *Russian Commonwealth*, edited by S. Poliakov-Gorotzeff. It pleads for the continued intervention of the Allies in order to overthrow Bolshevism, Lenin and Trotsky, and the Soviet system. It states: "No Russian government can now, without foreign help, overthrow the Bolsheviks." [Surely that is a proof that the mass of the Russian people supports the Bolsheviks and the Soviets.] It is further stated that some people in the Allied countries may say: "Let us save [should it not be "take"] the oil of Baku and the corn of the Ukraine and let alone Central Russia, where there is nothing to find but famine and pestilence." But this counter-revolutionary magazine argues against this policy, declaring that the "possibilities of Russia are boundless," and that the "less selfish the intervention will be the better it will pay!" The Ufa anti-Bolshevik government, which this magazine supports is described as "a very moderate ministry" in which the three most important offices are given to the right wing. In this magazine Paul Axelrod begins a series of articles intended to show that the Bolsheviks are not acting on sound Marxian Social Democratic principles, but are attempting to give practical expression to the dreams of a Utopian Socialism of an earlier period. It seems to us that theories and predictions must always give place to the accomplished fact, but we must remind our readers that as reported last week from the *Avanti* Axelrod no longer speaks for his party, the Menshevik Social Democrats but for himself alone, since the Mensheviks have now made common cause with the Bolsheviks.

DEPORTED RUSSIANS.

The Political Emigrant group whose office is 107, Charlotte Street, London, W., has complained to the Home Secretary that several of its members have been deported under peculiarly harsh circumstances. Mr. T. Goldervitch, 3, Cannon Place, E., was arrested at his house at 7.30 A.M. on October 23rd, and taken to Leman Street police station. At 2 P.M. he must leave at once for Russia and his wife, who had come to see him was told that she must decide by 4 P.M. whether she would accompany him. As she was about to undergo an operation this was impossible. At 4 P.M. Goldervitch was taken home in charge of two police officers, and later was removed to King's Cross. The husband and wife had no opportunity to make final arrangements as to correspondence or a future meeting.

THOSE CZECHO-SLOVAKS AGAIN.

It is reported that Mackensen and his troops on their way to Odenberg in Austrian Silesia came into conflict with Czecho-Slovak forces and were obliged to change their course. Shall we hear presently that the Allies are intervening in the Central Empires, as they have done in Russia to protect those precious Czecho-Slovaks?

TAKE CARE OF YOUR CHILDREN

The Scottish Farmers' Association are asking Parliamentary candidates to support an amendment of the Scottish Education Act, 1918, to allow local education authorities full power to exempt from continuation classes any boys engaged in agriculture.

KING OF ITALY AND THE WAR

Salandra, the Italian Prime Minister, announces that King Victor Emmanuel brought strong personal pressure to bear on the side of Italy's entry into the War.

OLD AGE PENSIONERS.

On Wednesday, November 13th, the Walthamstow League of Rights for soldiers and sailors and their wives and relatives arranged a deputation of the discharged soldiers of industry to the House of Commons. Fifteen men and women, all born before the Crimean War was fought, according to the then Secretary of State for War, "to protect the liberties of all Europe and of the civilised world," now journeyed to the High Court of Parliament to plead for an increase in the pension.

It is an atrocity to leave old people to exist on 7s. 6d. per week, and the deputation thought that hon. members would appreciate the fact that the workers need food even when they are too old to produce profits for other people.

Coming from Walthamstow the deputation asked to see the local member, Sir John Simon, but he was unable to hear their petition as he was at that moment about to go to the High Court of Justice to urge Lady Dudley's claim to a pension of £9,000 a year. However, with his usual courtesy, Sir John expressed his regret and offered his assistance, which the people thought the least he could do for his neighbours existing on £19 10s. a year, to earn his own Parliamentary salary of £400. (Poor simpletons! what is £400 a year to a great lawyer in these piping times of inequality!)

Mr. Byrne told the deputation that he had twice attempted to raise in the House "the deplorable conditions of the Old Age Pensioners." He had been unable to secure a hearing. On the first occasion the members simply walked out; on the second he was ruled out of order.

Mr. Baldwin, Joint Financial Secretary to the Treasury, had stated in the House that he did not think an increase in the Old Age Pension necessary. The deputation made a point of seeing him and they think they have converted him, for when pressed to do his utmost to secure an increase, he replied: "I will."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said it was extremely difficult to induce the House even to consider the pensions question. Of what use then is Parliament?

M. H.

WORKSHOP NOTES. By W. F. Watson.

THE HERALD MEETING AND THE EFFICACY OF INDUSTRIAL ACTION.

Although I sometimes have occasion to disagree with Mr. Lansbury, I emphatically condemn the action of Mr. Hilton Carter in cancelling the engagement for The Herald Meeting of November 23rd. It was clearly a manifestation of prejudice and fear of the growing working-class movement.

And what a splendid example of solidarity and direct action! And what lessons can be learnt from the action of the E.T.U.?

Labour Press was released only the Labour candidates' election addresses and Labour and Socialist papers would be printed!

THE LONDON WORKERS COMMITTEE.

The next monthly meeting will be held next week, at the Chandos Hall, Strand, W.C., at 11 A.M. It is proposed to commence the meeting with revolutionary songs; but business will commence at 11.30 sharp.

Cedar and Eden Paul's pamphlet 'Bolshevism in Industry and Politics' is now ready and can be had from this office.

HATS OFF TO THE WOMEN OF KENT.

According to The Times Whitehall was astonished on Tuesday, November 19th, to see 6,000 women workers marching through that sacred street.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT.

November 18th.—Mr. Macpherson does not contemplate taking steps to prevent the arrest and re-sentencing of C.O.s., or the discharge of those who are now in military guardrooms awaiting court-martial.

IS IT A DREAM?

Sir Leo Chiozza Money gave an explanation of his resignation. He believes that the only true future for the people of this country lies in the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth!

THE PROTECTOR OF THE WEAK

Members appealed to Lord Robert Cecil on the subject of Armenia. Mr. A. Williams reminded the House that it was the British Government which prevented Armenia from being released by Russia from "Turkish tyranny."

IRELAND.

The same people who cant about justice to Armenians, Kurds, and the rest, sit calmly by whilst Mr. Short hesitates as to granting an amnesty to Irish political prisoners.

take place within a mile of the House whilst Parliament was sitting, they proposed to carry out their plan of interviewing the Ministry of Munitions.

We are not particularly concerned about the nature of the demands; we would rather they demanded in an equally determined fashion complete control of Industry; but nevertheless we heartily congratulate the women for their action.

MY NATIONAL FLAG, SIR.

We have just heard of a remarkably fine incident in connection with the celebrations on the signing of the armistice.

A Russian Comrade celebrated the event by displaying a huge red flag from his window and by sending his two children to school with red flags.

FOR THE RESUMPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

In L'Humanité, M. Cachin asks whether the workers, peasants and wage-earners in general, are going to allow diplomats and the bourgeois ruling classes to be the sole masters in deciding the future of the world.

S.S.: Oh, yes. You are a Russian. O.R.C.: That is so, and my national flag is red, just as the Union Jack is the British national flag.

WAGES BILL.

November 19th.—A Bill purporting to ensure the same level of wages to workers for the next six months as have been paid up to the present was passed.

November 20th.—Mrs. Gonne McBride, second wife of Mr. King, has been advised to return to Dublin to be treated by Dr. Crofton.

MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. Bonar Law: "The Military Service Act lapses from the date when the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace are deposited."

END OF THE WAR.

November 21st.—A Bill was passed authorising the King in Council to proclaim the "termination of the War."

BETWEEN OURSELVES. By L. A. Motler.

Last week I desanted (good word!) on certain elements of our new nobility; and now there bursts into our vision the newer, viz. and titled, Viscount Cave. He has an appropriate surname and only lacks the fuller spelling, Caveman.

But the Big Boss of up-to-date journalism is ready to assure us (October 22nd, 1918): "That there is a real danger of social upheaval—"

Bolshevism or revolution, or whatever you like to call it—in this country or any other Allied countries if an unsatisfactory peace is made."

The gift of humour is not confined to the Carmelites, however, for we find the democratic Mr. Hulton of The Evening Standard giving out in a neat heading (November 12th, 1918): "Return of Joffre. Reported arrival in Berlin To-day."

It's long way to Tipperary, But we've got back home at last; Chero, Piccadilly, Good old Leicester Square.

We were not aware that the above places were part of our war aims, but doubtless "A Londoner" knows better.

As I mount the marble steps of THE DREADNOUGHT offices on pay day and draw my five pieces of German gold (Viscount Cave) or Bolshevik bundle (Express, November 18th, 1918), as the case may be, I think of the high cost of Viscounts and sigh.

L. A. MOTLER.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

FOR THE RESUMPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

In L'Humanité, M. Cachin asks whether the workers, peasants and wage-earners in general, are going to allow diplomats and the bourgeois ruling classes to be the sole masters in deciding the future of the world.

S.S.: Oh, yes. You are a Russian. O.R.C.: That is so, and my national flag is red, just as the Union Jack is the British national flag.

There is, however, a great hope of being able to proclaim the resumption of the International. Mr. Cachin, with Longuet and Paul Faure at head, the Journal du Peuple and hundreds of other provincial papers, Socialist and Labour publications, are aiming at that.

While the workers of Europe are taking their own destiny into their own hands, and smashing crowns and destroying the sword, the ultimate hope of Capitalism, some conscious papers, Le Populaire and others, are gathering together all the fighting and organised labour forces of France for the great and ultimate battle.

papers that are not in their hands, the right to declare the workers' claims. But will the British, French and American workers allow Capitalism to come to the surface?

Socialism in France Hails the German Revolution. The Socialist Party organised a great meeting in Paris to celebrate the German Revolution.

AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS. Two meetings were held in Paris recently asking for the release of all political offenders now in goal.

W. RUNAN.

LEANEY'S LTD. WHOLESALERS AND NEW AGENTS. City Agent for the Workers' Dreadnought. 9 and 10, ST. B. THE V.O.'S AVENUE, E.C.4.

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

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SOCIALISM OUR GOAL. WILSON'S REPORTED THREAT TO RE-START THE WAR.

London, Tuesday, November 19th.—According to telegrams from Berlin, President Wilson has informed the German Government, through a neutral intermediary (wires the Stockholm correspondent of The Morning Post), that the maintenance of order in the interior of Germany is one of the conditions of the armistice, and that if Joffe is allowed to return to Berlin or any other representative of the Bolshevik Government in Russia is received there, notice will immediately be given of the resumption of hostilities.

This reported threat of President Wilson that the Allies will terminate the armistice and resume hostilities, if a representative of the Bolshevik Government is received in Germany, accompanied as it is by a reference to "the maintenance of order" in Germany, is a warning against any attempt to overthrow Capitalism and to establish Socialism in Germany, and against all fraternisation with the Russian Socialists, or (let us be punctiliously accurate) with those Russian Socialists who wish to establish Socialism now.

That the threat is reported to have been made, not by Lloyd George, Clemenceau, or Salanders, but by President Wilson, should surely undeceive those Socialists who, ignoring the great efforts of such heroic workers for International Socialism as Lenin and Liebknecht, have concentrated their faith for the realisation of a Peoples' Peace upon President Wilson. The President is a capitalist politician and would certainly not have been chosen as leader of the American Democratic Party, of Tammany fame, if he had been a Socialist. Wilson, to do him justice, has often said that he avoids a pioneer course and acts in conformity with the general body of opinion in his party. The American Democratic Party is a party of capitalists. Lenin, quite naturally, in view of that fact, will never take a step in the direction of Socialism except under strong popular pressure. To praise the President for his very frequent indulgence in the usual oratorical platitudes (in which, by the way, most hide-bound reactionaries frequently excel) can do nothing whatsoever to advance the cause of Socialism.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT RENOUNCES RUSSIA.

Copenhagen, Monday (Exchange Telegram).—Owing to the attitude of the Allies, the German Government has informed the Russian Government that it does not wish to receive any Russian Minister.

This weak acceptance of the reported ultimatum means more than a mere refusal to enter into relations with the Russian Soviet Republic, though that betrayal of the International is both sad and serious. It means that the German Social Democratic Party's Government acquiesces in the ban against Socialism. Some of its members perhaps accept this position willingly; perhaps they are convinced that Socialism cannot as yet be established, and that it is not wise to attempt to do more than introduce palliative reforms within the capitalist system. Others probably obeyed the ultimatum with reluctance, simply in order to avoid the renewal of hostilities. When Kerensky was Prime Minister of Russia, a representative of his Government who visited this country, told us that he and two-thirds of the Russian Socialists desired to make an advance towards Socialism, but feared to do so, lest the result should be the invasion of Russia by the Allies, and especially

by Japan. The Bolsheviks at that time only numbered one-third of the Russian Socialists. Since then we have seen the growth of Russian Bolshevism, till, according to Mr. Louis Edgar Browne, the Russian correspondent of The Chicago Daily News, Bolshevism commanded the support in April, 1918, of 95 per cent of the soldiers and 80 per cent of the workers and peasants. We have also seen the Bolsheviks establish great measures of Socialism—and we have seen the invasion of Russia by the Allies, including Japan. Every prediction has been verified, yet the Bolsheviks still maintain their ground.

When the news first came through that the Allies were warning the German people off from any approach towards Bolshevism, it was stated that the Allies would only send food to the starving people of Germany on that condition, but it has since been announced that Mr. Hoover, the American Food Controller, is of opinion that Germany can feed herself when the Allied blockade is lifted; and whilst the stern threat of renewed war is made to Germany, the threat of withholding food supplies, in the event of Socialist revolution, is made to neutral Holland. The Times' Hague correspondent, on November 18th, wrote:— "The fear of revolution seems to have passed away in Holland. The Government's firm attitude, together, perhaps, with the very natural disinclination of the population to be without food supplies from the Entente, which would have been one of the immediate penalties of revolution, has had a sobering effect."

Indeed, there is no shadow of doubt in our minds that the Allied Governments are definitely setting themselves to fight the growth of the Socialist Revolution wherever it appears. On November 20th Hindenburg telegraphed to the Berlin Government that the Allied members of the Armistice Committee, especially the French, were growing less courteous, demanding impossibilities, and that the French were probably anxious to find a pretext for resuming hostilities. (This reads like an echo of Brest-Litovsk.) The enemy Governments, he said, "are only prepared to conclude peace with a German Government which is supported by the majority of the people." That is what was said about Russia when the demand for intervention first arose; now the stipulation is for a government which recognises the right of property. Hindenburg probably sympathised with the Allied dislike to Bolshevik Socialism.

THE GERMAN SOVIET IN CONTROL. WILL THE WAR BE RESTARTED?

But the possibility of which Wilson and Hindenburg are reported to have spoken, has become a reality. The German Workers' and Soldiers' Council (Socialism on the Bolshevik model) is reported to be in control of Germany. Is the War then to be restarted? What have the workers and soldiers of the Allied countries to say? The matter lies in their hands. What is their decision? The history of the Russian Revolution has been repeated in Germany, but the events which took place during months in Russia, in Germany have been crammed into days. A Reuters message of November 15th, published in The Daily Telegraph, reported that the differences were disappearing which had severed the old Majority Social Democrats, who supported the War, and the Independent Social Democrats, who joined them in forming a Coalition Government. The Spartacus Party, the Party of Liebknecht, was said to be growing more unpopular ("unpopular" with whom?). The message said:— "Herr Liebknecht has been removed by Government troops from the Palace, where he had taken up his residence. Rosa Luxemburg's removal from the Lokalanzeiger office took place "in no gentle manner." The correspondent adds that non-Bolshevik elements are becoming more and more dominant, and that the soldiers are opposed to the formation of a Red Guard. When a member of the Executive Council of Workers and Soldiers, addressing the soldiers, asked: "Are you Socialists and Workers?" the answer given him was: "We belong to no party. We want only safety and unity."... A hopeful feeling about Germany's future is beginning to prevail in bourgeois circles. Field-Marshal Hindenburg's

THE WAR IN RUSSIA.

A grim struggle against the Soviets still continues in Russia and into the Far East, for the Soviet ideal is spreading thither. The War Office announces that American, British, and Canadian soldiers are attacking the Bolshevik forces on the Dvina. The Times' Tokyo correspondent reports that 60,000 American soldiers are to be stationed on the Chinese Eastern Railway. That railway was originally built through Chinese territory by the Czarism, and policed by Russian soldiers, was a means of Czarist domination over the Chinese. The Soviet gave the railway back to China. It is now the Allied line of communication with Russia. The United States is said to be about to erect a barracks at Kharbin to accommodate two regiments. But the Bolsheviks maintain their ground, and even The Times admits they control the whole of Central Russia, and possess "many arsenals and great quantities of material." In our faith in their ultimate victory, however, we do not rely on their arsenals and munitions; but on the widespread conscious determination to retain the Socialist Soviets of what, in our opinion, all definite information from Russia proves to be the immense majority of the people. The forces opposing the Bolsheviks are by no means united.

THE "DEFUNCT SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT."

The Times' Omsk correspondent refers to "the defunct Siberian Government," and asserts that "troops and ammunition are being kept back to serve political ends"; that certain reactionary generals appear "quite independent of the Government." Further a knowledge of the Class

attitude in the present circumstances is much appreciated."

The Russian Bolshevik leaders also occupied a palace; they too were dislodged; they even became fugitives.

On November 23rd all telegraphic communication between Germany and Switzerland was stopped. One of the last messages that came through beforehand was a quotation from The Red Flag, the Spartacus Party's organ, stating that "the commandant of Berlin 'Wells' [an English name!], had ordered a strong body of troops to Berlin to suppress the Spartacus movement, and, at the first favourable opportunity, to crush it with machine-guns."

The Red Flag called for immediate action against the counter-revolution.

In Russia the Korniloff-Kerensky plot, and the plans forcibly to dissolve the Soviet and disorganise the Bolsheviks, preceded the successful Bolshevik revolution of a year ago.

In Germany the call of The Red Flag was responded to. A struggle took place. Now comes the message:—

"The whole control of the country is now in the hands of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council. A Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils is to be summoned as soon as possible. At present there is no talk of a National Assembly." That means that another Socialist Council is being established; another Parliament is dead. The struggle is not over. Ebert and Schradin are demanding a Parliament of the old kind and are said to have the support of a part of the army. We gather from the telegram that an attempt is being made to create antagonism to the Workers' and Soldiers' Council because it is situated in Prussia. Such an attempt must assuredly fail, because the special virtue of the Soviet is that it is a delegation body, built up from below, deriving its authority from the co-operation of every worker in every industry in all parts of the country. It is not a centralised, inflexible autocracy imposed from above.

The struggle is not over, but there is no shadow of doubt in our minds as to the result; for this is an evolutionary world movement, which was from the first inevitable but the birth of which has been hastened by the War. The Daily News' correspondent, on reaching Munich, was surprised, not by gloom and lamentations for the lost empire, but by gaiety and hope. Of course this is so, for the German workers have lost nothing; they have won all.

GENERAL RULES ON THE PRESS.

The following organs of the Press shall be subject to suppression: (a) those inciting to open contempt or disobedience to the Workers' and Soldiers' Government; (b) those sowing confusion and of obvious perversion of facts; (c) those which are of a criminal character punishable by the penal law.

The temporary or permanent closing of any of the Press shall be carried out only by a decision of the Council of People's Commissaries. The present decree is of temporary nature and will be revoked by special ukaz (decree) when the normal condition of public life shall be established.

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BOLSHEVIKI AND THE PRESS.

DECREE ON THE PRESS.

In the serious and decisive hour of the Revolution, and in the days immediately following, the Provisional Revolutionary Committee was compelled to adopt a whole series of measures against the Counter-Revolutionary Press of all classes.

All at once, from many sides, the cry went up that the new Socialist Authority was violating its essential principles of its programme.

The Workers' and Soldiers' Government draws attention of the population to the fact that behind the power of the ruling-class to seize and hold in its hands the lion's share of the whole. The bourgeoisie is thus able to poison the mind and to bring confusion into the growing consciousness of the masses.

Everyone knows that the bourgeois Press is one of the most powerful weapons of the ruling-class. Therefore, at the critical moment, when the new authority of the workers and of the peasants was in process of consolidation, it was impossible to leave this weapon in the hands of the enemy; a weapon no less dangerous than bombs and machine-guns.

That is the reason why temporary and extraordinary measures have been adopted, for the purpose of stopping the stream of mire and slanders under which the "yellow" and "green" press would gladly drown the young authority of the people.

As soon as the new order shall be consolidated, administrative measures against the Press shall be withdrawn: full liberty will be given, within the limits of responsibility before the law, and in accordance with the broadest and most progressive regulations issued on this matter.

Being in mind, however, that any restriction on the freedom of the Press, even in the most critical moments, is only admissible within the limits of strict necessity, the Council of People's Commissaries decrees as follows:—

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AN APPEAL TO THE YOUNG. By James Stewart.

III. THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Our ideal, the abolition of Wage-slavery! The antagonism of interests between the ruling class and the master class, is called class struggle. It is expressed at present in the desire on the part of the workers to have a larger share of the wealth they have produced.

On the part of the employers to get the workers to produce more and more wealth for them and to get a larger share of the wealth they produce. It will be evident to you that the employers and the workers cannot get a larger share of the wealth. As one of our poets put it: "If the worker produces 24 sh of wealth, and the capitalist takes 20 sh, there are only 4 sh left for the worker; if the worker takes 23 sh there is only 1 sh left for the capitalist. On the other hand, the worker takes his portion, it lessens the portion of the capitalist, the employer, will get."

Workers cannot divide an apple between two people and give each the larger portion; you cannot divide the wealth between the workers and the employers and give each the larger portion.

Just as the workers learn to understand class struggle, and all it means; so will surely make the demand not merely for a larger share of the wealth, but for the ownership of the wealth. Further a knowledge of the Class

DECREE ON THE WORKERS' MILITIA.

All the Soviets of Workers and Soldiers' Delegates shall form a Workers' Militia.

The Workers' Militia shall be fully, and exclusively, under the orders of the Soviet of Workers and Soldiers' Delegates.

The military and civil authorities are bound to render assistance in arming the workers' militia, and to supply it with all technical information and the munitions belonging to the War Department of the Government.

This law is to be promulgated by telegraph. People's Commissary for the Interior, A. I. RYKOV. Petrograd, October 28th, 1917.

DECREE ON ADVERTISEMENTS.

The printing of advertisements in periodical journals and newspapers, in handbills, &c.; likewise the display of advertisements in kiosks, on walls, advertising offices, &c., shall be, from now, a monopoly of the State.

Advertisements may be printed freely only in the publications of the Provincial Workers' and Peasants' Government, and in those of the local Soviets of Workers and Soldiers' Delegates. All other publications, in which advertisements should be inserted, without permission from the above mentioned bodies, shall be suspended.

The owners and editors of newspapers, of advertising agencies, &c., and also all their employees shall remain at their post until such concerns have been taken over by the Soviets. They shall be responsible for the good management and the continuation of the work, and for the handing over to the publications of the Soviets, of all money paid for private advertisements, of the text of the advertisements themselves, together with all documents and accounts relating thereto.

Managers of publications and advertising agencies dealing with any kind of paid advertisements, together with all their employees, shall form Unions in each town, and later on an All-Russian Union, for the efficient organisation of the business of receiving and placing private advertisements in the publications of the Soviet; and for the elaboration of rules as to the best methods of receiving and printing such advertisements that would prove more convenient to the population.

Persons guilty of holding back any document or sum of money; or of refusing to comply with regulations 3 and 4, shall be punished with the confiscation of their property, being further liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years.

In private publications, the insertion of advertisements for a consideration, either in the form of reports, or of puffing paragraphs, &c., entails the same penalty.

LABOUR PARTY PRESS BUREAU AND BOLSHEVIKI.

The Labour Party Press Bureau says of the coming Election: "The Labour Party enters into the contest which has been forced upon it with the resolve to win support for its programme of social reconstruction as a safeguard against both reactionary and revolutionary violence... Nothing is better calculated to drive the masses of the workers in the direction of Bolshevism than the triumph of reaction during the Election."

If this statement were well-founded we should fervently hope for the triumph of reaction at the polls, since Bolshevism would shortly sweep forward to further progress. We ask nothing better than that the masses of the workers shall become triumphant Bolsheviks. We emphatically protest against the slanderous treatment of the heroic Russian Socialists by the Labour Party's Press Bureau, as well as against its sinister juxtaposition of violence and Bolshevism. This communiqué closes with the following ambiguous sentence: "For months past the Party has been re-organising its machinery on a broader basis in order to attempt the conquest of political power on behalf of the whole people, and to complete its work in the economic sphere, the social revolution which has already brought such wonderful constitutional and political changes throughout the world."

SWISS SOCIALISTS.

Swiss Socialists have decided to meet on Dec. 1st to consider a general strike. A message from Amalée Riegg in Zürich runs: "One and a half million workers struck for seven days ending November 4th. But nothing is gained but some promises for the future and an 8-hour day for the Canton Zürich."

THE LONDON WORKERS' COMMITTEE, 7, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, W.C.1.

A CAPITALISTS' PEACE!

Have the WORKERS NO VOICE IN THE PEACE COUNCIL? There have been three big meetings addressed by Trade Union officials, Members of Parliament and middle-class Labour Politicians, and we are no wiser as to what should be the IMMEDIATE POLICY OF THE WORKERS regarding: 1-D.O.R.A. 2-CONSCRIPTION. 3-RUSSIA. 4-THE WAGES QUESTION. 5-THE HOURS QUESTION. and all other questions vitally affecting the workers.

A Mass Meeting of Workers

To be addressed by WORKERS at the Holborn Empire, Holborn, W.C., Sunday, Dec. 1st, 1918. Doors open at 6 p.m. Chair taken at 7 p.m. by S. C. BRADLEY (District Sec. A.S.E.)

Speakers: PERCY W. DAVIES, N.U.R. MATT HORSBROUGH, Arsenal Shop Stewards. J. E. MILLS, Sec. Arsenal Shop Stewards. HARRY POLLITT, Ship Repairers Workers Committee. WILIAM PRICE, I.W. F. DAVID RAMSEY, Dartford Shop Stewards. W. F. WATSON, London Workers' Committee. A Workers' Band will render Music between 6 and 7 p.m. All Seats Free.

Stewart said that if the Pensions Ministry use of the machinery already there might be reason in the Bill, the meantime out to right it had to claim more annexations. In the Bill was read a demerits. right of the peoples MS.

us that Mr. Bonar going to have our national prisoners released? All sections of the community should protest against

JOHN MACLEAN. We now learn on good authority that since last July John Maclean has been on hunger strike and undergoing forcible feeding. Is this country to be the last in granting reprieves. Germany has shown the way by freeing Karl Liebknecht, whose popularity has been increased enormously by the unjust treatment meted out to him. When we are going to have our national prisoners released?

LEANEY'S LTD., WHOLESALE NEWSAGENTS

City Agent for the Workers' Dreadnought 9 and 10, ST. BENTON'S AVENUE

Don't forget to subscribe to the Workers' Dreadnought. Late City Edition not published. Prices per annum: 10s. 10d. Post free. Single Copies 6d. All orders to be sent to the Editor, 1136, The Workers' Dreadnought, East 1787, Telephone.

SOCIALISM OUR GOAL (continued from page 1136)

of any authority"; that "not a single Allied soldier has been sent to help the Czechs, and that there are tens of thousands of Russian officers in Siberia, mostly engaged in seeking staff jobs, whilst the regiments at the front are largely officered by non-commissioned officers." This is the old story in Russia, as a host of witnesses have testified, and as John Reed, in his account of the Soldiers' Committees at the front (a part of which we reproduced in THE DREADNOUGHT), so graphically showed. It is important to note that the Siberian Government, which THE TIMES calls "defunct," is the Government in the interests of which Kerensky asked for Allied support to overthrow the Bolsheviks, and on behalf of which a fortnightly magazine called THE RUSSIAN COMMONWEALTH is carrying on a similar propaganda in this country. The magazine is being sent out to British Trades Councils, Trades Union and Socialist organisations, and to persons known to be interested in Russia. This propaganda, carried on in the name of the "Provisional All-Russian Government" at Omsk, Siberia, which THE TIMES now reports as defunct, is supposed to speak not only in the name of Russian capitalists but also in that of the Non-Bolshevik Socialist Party, the Menshevik (or Minority) Social Democrats. The Mensheviks, as reported in a recent issue of THE DREADNOUGHT, have, however, now joined the Bolsheviks. Therefore it is clear that though the name of the Moderate Socialists of Russia is used in connection with this propaganda, they have no connection with it now, whatever may have been the case in the past. The magazine further reveals the fact that the Union of the Russian Commonwealth, which publishes this magazine, is working in conjunction with the Central Russian Committee in London, of which the Chairman is—

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN!

Sir George Buchanan was British Ambassador in Petrograd when the Czar was deposed. The Bolsheviks accused him of intriguing to re-establish the Czarism, but Sir George's Committee is evidently more anxious about capitalism than about the Czar. On October 8th it adopted a resolution suggesting that—

"His Majesty's Government should recognise at the earliest possible moment, any Russian Government that may show promise of exercising real authority, and organising the country on a basis of true national discipline, and recognise the right of property and Russia's obligation to the Allies."

Shall we plainly say, Russia's obligation to Allied capital?

Let there be no doubt about the fact that a government which can only be maintained by the might of foreign armies, is a government which is not acceptable to the mass of its own people. We who object to being made to join in oppressing another people and in crushing out a Socialist Government in favour of one which shall "recognise the right of property," must strive to dismiss the British Government.

Having reported that the Siberian Government is defunct, THE TIMES correspondent refers to a newly-formed Directorate, which, according to his account of it, possesses but shadowy authority and needs the Allied help with which, he says, the late Government was not fully supplied. Like Kerensky, THE TIMES correspondent insinuates that the sympathies of the Allies in Russia are with the Czarist reaction, rather than with the Liberal "Business Ministry" of the Siberian Government. But whilst believers in capitalism may interest themselves in such minor differences, we realise that it matters very little to the workers whether they are oppressed and fleeced by a Government of Tory landlords or of Liberal Imperialist manufacturers.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Anger against the Germans is still being fomented by stories of their alleged cruelty to British prisoners. We refer to this because it

seems to us that the object in some quarters is to retain an atmosphere which will make the renewal of hostilities not impossible.

In a Durham mining village we overheard the following statement by a simple countryman—

"—'s son has come home from Germany after two years out there. He speaks well of them; he's as fat as a bull; as fat as a bull, he is!"

THE TIMES correspondent in Paris, who had interviewed the British prisoners just returned from Germany, appears in the following sentence to sum up the position very fairly:—

"For the last two years such food as the prisoners received was identical with that eaten by the Germans themselves, showing the state of starvation in the country."

Exactly! Where the people were short of food, as a result of the War and the Allied blockade, the prisoners also went short. What else could be expected? But, by the way, is the food eaten by persons interned and imprisoned in this country identical with that eaten by the average Britisher? In any case, whatever may have been the treatment of prisoners of war under the Kaiser, we know that the German Socialists will show them every possible consideration. Complaints are made that prisoners in an enfeebled state are left to tramp as best they may to the frontiers. But, again, a TIMES correspondent, in this case writing from Rotterdam, supplies the answer to the charge, in recording what he calls "a typical story," told him by "a jolly Scotsman"—

"We were put on fatigue duty dragging German wagons back towards Germany. ... a rumour reached us that the war was over... the prisoners had increased in numbers, but one by one they deserted... the Germans only laughed when they saw that some more had got away... Obviously there was no more holding the prisoners... The Germans did not care any more; indeed, their whole attitude became one of indifference as soon as they heard that the Kaiser had abdicated. We saw them reading this news in the German papers and laughing as they showed it to each other... we were told that we could go where we liked. They gave us a small quantity of biscuits, but as it was quite insufficient we raided the ration wagon and made off with our booty, which was not very large."

It is a graphic picture. The revolution comes, the prisoners are eager to be gone; there is "no holding them." Their guards agree to their wish to go, even give them food for the journey. They set off, some, as the Scotsman tells, to meet the advancing British armies; others to walk to the Dutch frontier, which is reached after a two days' tramp. We have no doubt that the German outcasts, in their enthusiasm for the Revolution, gladly gave food and shelter to many of the British and French who asked them for a night's lodging on their way to Holland. And if some individuals suffered hardship, in the excitement and confusion of these disbanding armies and prisoners breaking loose at the close of a great war and at the beginning of a revolution, must we be surprised? A Reuter message from Brussels, published in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, gives an inspiring account of how the German soldiers there received the news of the Kaiser's abdication, which reached them on November 10th—

"Near the station in the centre of the town, starting from the Gare du Nord, a procession of soldiers, nearly all unarmed, was formed, and moved, with the red flag at its head, towards the great boulevards, singing revolutionary songs, and raising cheers for Belgium and France, and announcing their determination to fight no more. Very soon there were also several thousands of German motor-cars mounted by sailors and flying the red flag, while the cars were covered with the Belgian colours. They told several establishments to hoist the national colours... as if by magic, the flags appeared everywhere. An immense throng, delirious with joy... paraded the streets... The German soldiers decided to proclaim their adhesion to the German Republic. They resolved to get rid of their officers, and one saw them approach the latter and disarm them, and remove the insignia of their rank without the officers, as a rule, offering much resistance... Towards the end of the afternoon the soldiers constituted a Soldiers' Council, seized the Kom-

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FRITZ ADLER. By W. Runan.

months before the fall of the vile Tsarist regime. These three events mark, in the world-war, both the awakening of Class-consciousness and revolutionary Idealism. Together with the refusal of war credits by the Socialist Seibs, the systematic resistance of the Italian Socialists, with Zimmerwald and Kienthal, this act has, for four years paved the way, by a painful and glorious road, for the International.

Fritz Adler was arrested at once and, on May 18, 1917, sentenced, by a specially chosen tribunal, to be hanged. He explained his action in a long defence, in which he broke away from his friends and lawyers who pleaded mental derangement. The Emperor Charles desiring to temporize with the people, commuted his sentence to penal servitude. But he is not the man who, to-morrow, will make the true Socialist Revolution in Austria, establish a strong Bolshevik Internationale and doom for ever, with Lenin, Trotsky and Liebknecht, the outworn Capitalist system of Europe!

Why did Adler slay Stürzlgch? The Socialist Party was everything to him; in its work was his life. He studied and taught science and at the same time preached Socialism. When war broke out, in Austria as well as everywhere else, the Socialist movement disappeared; or at least the so-called Socialists disappeared from it. Socialist thought faded, and the ideals of the Internationalism declined, but Fritz Adler alone listened to his conscience, though he found himself deserted. The Austrian Government established an inhuman censorship, suppressed trial by jury, and Parliamentary control, and declared the nation in a state of siege. A man at the head of that Government personified this state of affairs: Count Stürzlgch.

Fritz Adler resolved to slay the system in the person of Stürzlgch. Hating the propaganda of the pistol and the sword, he yet thought that in

were framed and imposed without reference to Parliament. The peace terms are now being arranged without Parliament being consulted. Parliament is not even told who are to be the British delegates at the Peace Conference, and when Members ask for information on these matters, they are told: "That question must be left to the Government which represents the nation." The poor excuse that the enemy might get to know what was said disappeared on the day when the first Secret Session was held.

The fact is that neither Parliament nor the Government represents the nation. The nation cannot be really represented by a body that has no power to instruct, and there is at present no constitutional means of forcing the Government or Parliament to receive instructions.

But Parliaments are passing things; they will presently be replaced all over the world by the Soviets—the most democratic form of government yet evolved.

When the Election has passed, and the workers have settled down again to industrial organisation and active propaganda for the Soviets, we shall have a sigh of relief. And some of the would-be members of Parliament, who to-day are a little impatient with us revolutionaries, will no doubt come round to our way of thinking after they have endured that "glorious" but not altogether happy hour of moral victory which is called def. at.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

POVERTY, LICE AND DISEASE

A. W. BACOT, the Entomologist to the Lister Institute issues a warning against body and head lice, which convey typhus, relapsing and trench fever. He says: "bundles of khaki in some cases swarming with living lice have to be treated at London cleaning stations." This throws a light on one aspect of the hideous degradation of war; but surely there is mismanagement in bringing verminous uniforms from overseas to be treated in the most crowded centre of population.

A. W. BACOT continues: "That there is any serious increase in grossly verminous cases is im- probable, owing to the standard of life of our working population. ... I was asked recently by a gentleman how he could definitely assure himself of freedom from either insect parasites or the diseases they convey, and was obliged to own that I knew of no certain method, other than the raising of the general standard of life above the level of the influence of insect vermin. Poverty, whether of mind, body, or estate, is the basic cause of the trouble. I would suggest that, as regards head lice, carefully tested remedies, together with clearly printed instructions, should be provided free to all parents whose children are infested; if these are not used with satisfactory results, then the public cleansing stations should be utilised. At present the cost and trouble of getting the remedy, as well as the time necessary for its application, fall upon the already over-worked and poverty-stricken mother of the family."

Unemployment and low wages mean poverty; poverty means lice and disease.

SPOILED AND PAMPARED WORKERS.

Sir Herbert Dixon, Chairman of the Cotton Control Board, has been telling his fellow employers that during the war the workers have been "spoiled and pampered." It is remarkable that even an employer in the cotton trade should say this seeing that the cotton operatives are really amongst the workers who have suffered very grievous economic hardships as a result of the war. He graciously said he was willing that the workers should have an eight hour day when that became universal, otherwise it would mean "death and destruction to the textile industry!" And they say that the workers are not capable of running the industries! Some employers do not seem to be! It appears that the workers must work cheap to capture many markets, and then must work long hours at high pressure in order to supply them. Ah well! Capitalism is in its final stages.

IMPORTANT.

Sylvia Pankhurst desires to make it plain that she is not standing for Parliament.

D AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.

view of the coming election it is announced that the D.O.R.A. Regulation 40 D is to be withdrawn almost immediately. This, and the fact that women may sit in Parliament, appear to be the two things that the women's vote has secured so far—a poor harvest, truly, for so many years of strenuous effort!

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The parties in the General Election may be summed up briefly as follows:—

1. THE COALITION.—It has been captured by the Tory Party. Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the Tory programme, including:—

(a) Tariff Reform (for all practical purposes);

(b) Carson's position in Ireland (for the present at least, and to-morrow never comes).

2. THE LIBERAL PARTY.—It has no programme of principles, the proof being its complete lack of any candidates who have been included as part of the Coalition, which has had a Tory programme. (Mr. Bonar Law, no doubt, had a controlling voice in the selection, and is seeing to it that the programme shall be, like most Liberal promises, a question of mere window dressing.)

3. THE LABOUR PARTY.—Having crumbled at the hands of the capitalist Government throughout the war, it has most reluctantly assumed a more independent position (probably less than more) independent of the bidding of the rank and file. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, now jumps out of it after the Labour cat. He realises that he would be a dead-head if he asked the Government to drop him as it has done with Barnes.

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WORKERS' SOCIALIST FEDERATION.

LONDON MEETINGS.

OUT DOOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29th. Hague Street, Bethnal Green.—11.45 A.M., Miss Price.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th. Great Push for Socialism, Votes for All, and a People's Peace in Leytonstone.—Meet at Harrow Green, Leytonstone, at 3 P.M. sharp. Urgent appeal to local as well as other speakers and literature sellers and distributors to back up the Socialist Labour candidate, W. Carter (N.U.R.) Speakers: Mrs. Cole, Miss Price, Mrs. Walker, Mr. W. Carter, and others.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st. Osborn Street, Whitechapel.—11.45 A.M., Miss Price.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd. Rathbone Street, Canning Town.—11.45 A.M., Miss Price.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7th. Great Push in Waterloo Road, near "Old Vic."—11.45 A.M., Miss Price, Mrs. Walker, and others.

INDOOR.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd. 44, Malden Road.—2.30 P.M., Business meeting.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5th. Holborn Town Hall.—3.10 P.M., Cockney Fair.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6th. Holborn Town Hall.—2.30-10 P.M., Cockney Fair.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7th. Holborn Town Hall.—2.30-10 P.M., Cockney Fair.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd. William Morris Hall.—Walthamstow League of Rights.—2.30 P.M., Mrs. Walker.

ANTIQUES.

Highest Prices given for Old China or Antique Furniture in any condition, MARY CASEY, 29b Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

HERALD LEAGUE (STEPNEY BRANCH), A GRAND DANCE

will be held at St. George's Town Hall, Cable Street, E.1. On Saturday, December 7th, 1918. From 6.30 to 10.30 p.m. Admission One Shilling.

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Sole Manufacturers of Banners and Flags for Demonstrations. Metal and Enamelled Badges for all Societies. Medals. Celluloid and Buttons. Flags for Charity Collection Days. Write for CATALOGUE, DESIGN & QUOTATION

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RELEASE JOHN MACLEAN. The John Maclean demonstration in Finsbury Park on Sunday, November 24th, was enthusiastic and instinct with serious purpose. The resolution demanding the immediate release of John Maclean and all political prisoners was carried unanimously at all platforms. The London Socialist Movement is growing in courage and vigour.

56, subscribed by the foremen of the London Small Arms in memory of an old colleague deceased, J. Day, tool room foreman, given to the Mothers' Arms.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free.—Malthusian League, 48, Broadway, Westminster.

To Dreadnought Readers in the Borough of Croydon Do you know Croydon's own Socialist Weekly Newspaper THE EPISTLE (estab. 1916). The Editor, Contributors, Publishers and Printers are all Socialists. Price 1d. weekly, delivered anywhere in Croydon. Send post card 115, Woodville Road, Thornton Heath.

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Industrial Reconstruction. COMPROMISE or INDEPENDENCE

By J. T. MURPHY. A Plea for the Release of the Whitley Report. Proposals for Joint State Industrial Councils. Price 2d.

THE WORKERS' COMMITTEE. By J. T. MURPHY. A pamphlet explanation of the Shop Stewards' Movement. Adopted by the National Workers' Committee as the alternative to the Whitley Report. Price 2d.

Published by the Sheffield Workers' Committee at 56 Rushdale Road, Meersbrook, Sheffield. Single Copies, 2 1/2d. post free. Quantities, 10s. 4d. per 100 carriage paid.

Vote for The Children's Birthright 7 shillings a week to every child in our midst, as proudly welcomed citizens till the reach the age of 21 years when they will be able to vote for themselves.

WORKERS' SOCIALIST FEDERATION



DEC-MB-R 5 11 6 11 8 7 11

Thursday, December 5th, 3 to 10 p.m. Opener - Mrs. CEDAR PAUL. Chair - Mrs. DRAKE.

Boys from the London College of Choristers will sing. Children's Dances. Pierrots.

Friday, December 6th, 2.30 to 10 p.m. Opener - W. F. WATSON. Chair - Miss PRICE.

Concert in aid of the Mothers' Arms Day Nursery. Children's Dances.

Saturday, December 7th, 2.30 to 10 p.m. Opener - GEORGE LANSBURY. Chair - Mrs. WALKER.

Concert—Madame Levinskaja, Miss Lena Kontorovitch & other Artists. Pierrots.

- STALLS: Antiques, Beads and Bags - Mrs. CASEY. Vegetables and Fruit - Mrs. PASCOE. Flowers - Miss CASEY. Remnants - Mrs. THRING. Books, Literature, etc. - Miss HENRIETTA LESLIE. Children's Garments - Miss BURGIS. Garments & Christmas Tree - WALTHAMSTOW LEAGUE OF RIGHTS. Toys - Mrs. ELLIS. Fancy Goods - Mrs. PEARCE. Christmas Presents - Mrs. JEWSON. Grocery - Mrs. LAURITZ. Tobacco - "BOB" & "TANNER." Refreshments - POPLAR BRANCH. Psychic Delineators. Photographs While You Wait. Pearly King. Cockney in Full Dress. Specially Attractive Side Shows.

Contributions towards the Stalls will be gratefully received by Mrs. JEWSON, 54 St. Charles Square, N. Kensington, W., and should be sent by December 5th, if possible.

ADMISSION—2/6 (3 days), 2/- (2 days), 1/3 (1 day), 8d. after 6 (including Tax).

Apply early for Tickets to Miss BUSH, 400 Old Ford Road, E.3.

Stewart said that if the Pensions Ministry and national use of the machinery already ask ourselves. here might be reason in the Bill, the meantime outle right it had to claim more annexations. admittes. right of the peoples MS. us that Mr. Boriar National Federation of "Nevor Indians"

JOHN MACLEAN. We now learn on good authority that since last July John Maclean has been on hunger strike and to with. Is this country has shown the way by freeing Karl Liebknecht, w the popularity has been increased enormously by unjust treatment meted out to him. When we going to have our political prisoners rest against

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