THE WORKERS'

DREADNOUGHT

International Socialism.

VOL. VI.-No. 24.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1919.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

WHY SWITZERLAND JOINED THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

By Our Special Correspondent, HIRAM K. MODERWELL.

BERNE, AUGUST 20th.

The Swiss Socialist Party, in its conference is last Saturday at Basle; decided by a vote of 318 to 147 to become an integral pert of the Third International of Moscow. The eneral referendum which is to follow will not hange the result. The Swiss Socialists have ade up their minds.

Lest anyone should think that this was a asty, impulsive decision, it is well to describe ow it was arrived at. It is the result of owit was arrived at. It is the result of our years of hard thinking and six months active discussion.

The Swiss workers suffered from the war actly as the workers of all other neutral vactly as the workers of all other neutral countries suffered. They suffered from prices hat rose relentlessly, while their efforts to ave their wages raised in proportion were net with increasing brutality on the part of e employers and the government. They saw, hat an the other workers have seen, - the w speculators becoming inordinately rich, thile the workers became steadily poorer.

But they saw something else also-the foolshess and criminality of war for imperial-stic loot. Switzerland is partly French, partly ferman, and partly Italian. All the propa-andists of the world gathered in Switzerland, here the people could check one lie by an-They could see the process by which de German papers manufactured atrocities make their working-class hate the French, d the French papers manufactured similar trocities to make their working-class hate Germans. They saw what the French ad German and English workers, blinded by ate and fear, could not see that whoever day win a war, the workers lose.

For a time they looked to the Socialist arties of the Second International to issue the for the international solidarity of the orking-class, which would make future wars apossible. But no such call came. Instead, uspicion, recrimination, hatred, and feeble stempts at "parliamentary pressure" which were merely laughed at by the governments. they saw that, as a result of Socialist indesion, future wars were not only possible, but

When the preparatory conference for the constitution of the Second International et last February in Berne, the Swiss Socialists stermined to have no part in it. And imlediately they began to discuss whether they lound join the Third International, organized arly in March at Moscow.

They discussed with workmanlike thorough-Each section, each local group, underook to make up its mind, preparatory to the eneral party conference of August First le group would invite two speakers to adress it, one for and one against adherence to discow. Then would follow a general dis-cussion. Then the question was divided into a component parts: The Soviet System; s component parts: The Soviet System; the Dietatorship of the Proletariat; The Class

Struggle: Immediate Tactics and so on succeeding evenings each of these sub-divisions would be discussed separately and voted on. At last, the whole subject would be re-assembled, the final vote taken, and the delegates to the Basle convention instructed accordingly.

And now that the convention has decided, by a vote of more than two to one, a referen-dum is to be taken, to make things doubly sure. There can be no question here of the party being "stampeded," no question of "persuasive demagogues." The Swiss Socialists decided by a democratic vote to join the Bolshecided by a democratic vote to join vik International, because, after long deliberation they were convinced that there was ation, they were convinced that there was nothing else that Socialists could honorably

The question at the Basle conference was never "Second International OR Third Interna-A motion to join the Second, the International of Vandervelde and Scheidemann, of Branting and Noske, of Ebert and Arthur Henderson, received only two votes. Indeed it was not a question of joining, or not joining the Third International; it was only question of joining with Moscow, now, or

A motion to consider the question after having revised the party constitution was defeated by 267 to 204 votes. A motion to make a last attempt to unite the working-class of western Europe before joining with Moscow, was defeated by a similar vote. A motion to join, but to reserve complete liberty of tactics, was defeated by 261 to 193 votes. So the Swiss Socialist Party decided to join

Of all the people in the world, probably, these Swiss are the least likely to take a hasty, passionate decision. They sat at their tables in Basle like grave judges in Court They did not, as their German comrades would have done, drink beer during their deliberations. They went at their duties as at the hardest kind of hard work. They listened liberations. to careful arguments repeated again and again. They never tired of these repetitions, so long as the speaker was in earnest about what he had to say. They scarcely showed a sign of approval or disapproval, except for a little applause at the end of a speech. They simply sat and deliberated. Yet these men and women were deciding no less serious a question than this:

REFORM OR REVOLUTION.

Only now and then was any passion displayed, as when one speaker imparted the in-tormation that the Hungarian Soviet Republic had fallen, not through outside military pressure, but through its own inner weakness. Then these studious, phlegmatic Swiss showed angry emotion. But they seemed a little ashamed of themselves when the chairman reminded them that they should listen patiently to both sides.

The arguments for and against joining



"Our" Delegates to the Peace Conference.

were those which every Socialist group in the world will have to the next few months. So it is well that they should be summarized here:

Arguments against joining the Moscow International.

To join the Third International would separate us from our French and British comrades and deprive us of their support.

Would lead us into new tactics, concerning which we are not clear, and the end of which

Would cost us our middle class votes (sic!) and the votes of the more timid members of

the working class.

Would embitter the opposition of the employers and the owning class,

Would commit us to policies which, though they may suit Russia, do not correspond to Swiss conditions.

Would be no more than a platonic expression of sympathy with the Russian Revolution. Capitalism is not crumbling as the Moscow

manifesto says; on the contrary it is stronger and more united than ever before.

The Third International does not in reality

exist; it is only a paper organization. Arguments in favour of joining the Moscow International

The Socialists of Western Europe, especially France, are moving in the direction of

of France, are moving in the direction of the Third International, just as we are; our action will only encourage theirs.

There is no lack of clearness in the programme, immediate or ultimate, of the Third International: for the present, full use of parliamentarism* as a means of agitation, and at the same time the building and strengthening of workers' and soldiers' ceun-Continued on page 1454.

*Is this correct? Editor of the "Workers Dreadnought."

THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

Continued from front page.

cils in preparation for the day of the Revod the period of transition to a Soviet state. The character of the transitional dictatorship does not depend upon us, but upon the character and degree of the bourgeois

The Moscow programme allows us full provisional freedom to adapt our tactics to Swiss

If we adapt our policies to the gaining of middle-class votes we are not a Socialist party.

Capitalism, though by no means shattered, is so desperate that it is uniting all its forces the League of Nations, to suppress the working-class everywhere; the only possible answer is the uniting of the proletariat under the banner of Communism.

The Third International is far more an existing reality than the Second: witness its challenge which Socialists the world over

are obliged to face.

We have no choice but to decide between social reform and social revolution. Reform means the regulation of capitalist exploitation, and hence the maintenance of the capitalist system and the capitalist state. The Third International is the only international organization which has committed itself clearly and definitely to the object of Socialists-the conquest of political and economic power by the

It was only after weighing these arguments in detail for six months that the Swiss So-cialists made their decision. They have followed the majority Socialist parties of Italy, Norway and most of the Balkan States, and important minority groups in most of the other European countries. They must be followed in a few months by the Majority ocialists of France and the Independents of

ITALY'S SOLIDARITY WITH HUN-GARIAN SOVIETS.

RESOLUTION OF THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST

"The committee of the Italian Socialist Party "The committee of the Italian Socialist Fairly expresses its deepoest indignation at the strangling of the Hungarian Communist Republic by the Entente nations—Italy included—whose victory was to have given the right of free self-determination to all peoples, but which now puts a Hapsburg back on the throne of Hungary.

on the throne of Hungary.

"The fall of the Hungarian Communist Government is due, not only to their accomplices, the Rumanian armies, but to the inhuman blockade carried on by the Entente nations, who condemn to the pangs of hunger every nation which strives to free itself from capitalist exploitation. The Entente nations did not scruple to make use of the most brutal and repulsive methods of carrying on the struggles, as for example when they refused to send medicines to the civil population of Hungary. The fall of the Hungarian Soviet was also rendered possible by lack of effective action on the part of possible by lack of effective action on the part of the international proletariat, which, in certain countries, owing to the lukewarm policy and lack f faith of the leaders, could not and would not aake its voice heard, so as to force the bourgeois overnment to respect the first actual realisations of Socialism.

WHY SWITZERLAND JOINED THE KOLTCHAK SHOT ONE IN EVERY TEN Koltchak assumed control there was constant some pression and bloodshed. PRISONERS.

eph Eisenberger, a German Social Democrat g in Russia, was arrested by counter-tionaries and imprisoned at Om-k, was sed through the intervention of American and ish Consular officers. He made the following ment to a representative of the New York

"On the night of September 30th—October 1st, 1918, a party of 150 Bolsheviks, imprisened in Koltchak's prison camp near Omsk, tried to escape. They were captured. The next morn g I saw Koltchak's officers select without any nd of discrimination, every tenth man, force the men to dig their own graves, throw them down into the gaping earth and shoot them. The firing squad, which consisted of 100 men, was in command of Lieutenant Kretsche."

was in command of Lieutenant Kretsche."

Eisenberger is a native of Bavaria and was a member of the Social Democratic Party there. At the opening of war he was in Moscow, where he was arrested as an enemy alien and sent to the Government of Winatka, 3,900 miles away. In 1916 he was set free to work in Siberia. He was employed as a clerk by the Siberian Co-operative Society. In 1918, when the second Soviet Government was proclaimed in that region, he started for Germany, but remained in Moscow, helping the German prisoners who were being repatriated. In the course of this work for the Soviet Government he returned to Tobolsk in Siberia, which was evacuated by the Soviet forces on June 11th, 1918. He might have left with them, but remained to assist in caring for the 5,000 sick people who were left behind; spotted typhus was rampant at the time.

me. When the Czecho Slovak forces arrived on June th, the soldiers searched his house; they did not rest him as he was a member of the Red Cross, it insisted that he should not leave Tobolsk with-

SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT THE SERVANT OF ALLIES.

As a result of further parleys, however, Lieutenant Plachinsky, the military representative of the Alhed Jovernment, asked him to proceed to Omsk to be interviewed by the Government's foreign department there. Arriving on July 18th, he found the officials evasive, and was told that they must consult the Alhed representatives.

ARRESTED BY CZECHO SLOVAKS.

Eisenberger was then arrested by Czecho Slovaks.

While waiting, I was suddenly arrested by a Czecho Slevak espionage detachment. I pointed out that I was waiting for a final decision from the Siberian Government, that I had been authorised to come to Omsk and granted safe conduct from Tobolsk to Omsk and back again. Put they told me they did not

masters of the country.

They told me I should be sentenced to death. They found my membership card of the Social Democratic Party and believed me to be in touch with the Bolsheviki.

I was taken to the office of the Cadet Corps at Omsk, where I remained a week. I appealed to the Siberian authorities to interfere. I was told that they could do nothing and that it was the province of the military authorities to make the final decision in my case.'

ARRESTED SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT SHOT FROM BEHIND.

For two months Eisenberger was imprisoned under special guard in the concentration camp. Then for a further seven months he was 'kept prisoner but allowed to go about the town under special guard and to read the newspapers.

From the newspapers he learnt that after the Siberian Soviet had been overthrown it was replaced by the Duma which appointed five social revolutionaries, the chief of whom was Novosoileff to assume control. They were arrested and Novosoileff was shot by order of an anti-democratic counter-revolutionary government which started up under Vologodsky. Afterwards Koltchak came into power, also by force. From the first day that

All Democratic institutions came under

suspicious eye of the Government and w suppressed. Trade Unions, Co - operat eties and professional unions were no

important part in abolishing the control Bolsheviki in Siberia, were also persecu vorksliops and shot without even the

HOW LUDENDORFF FEARED THE RUSSI REVOLUTION.

At the time of the Brest Litovsk pance ha yone was found to raise a hand in delence issian working classes, and to condemn the title to the Allied capitalist Governments.

a Afficial Cooperation of the Social Replice of the Soviets' proposals for a get, in spite of the invitation to the Social Revolution which had placed the usual Revolution which had placed the ril. This was the very reverse of that was revolutionary Russia which was abuncters and by the Allies.

No one seemed to recognise how mortal a latusian Revolution had dealt the Compires. There were even many Sociatists wied that the Bolsheviki were nothing but (fer

ts.

'o day Ludendorff himself recognises that han failure really began at the outbreak of him Revolution.' It gave the Georeties great cause for anxiety, neellor and Count Czernin,' he says in

I did not doubt,' writes Ludendorff, 'the negration of the Russian army and i ant a very grave risk for Germany and Au

From an article by M. Krasn La Vie Ouvriè. e, August 27

VENEZELOS, THE PEMOCRAT.

The Avanti!, August 25th, reports:

The Avanti!, August 25th, roports:—

"For more than a month a strike of imployees had been going on for increases in sine injustice and greed of the big potential to be an available of the banks was only too evident, but the Conent did not intervene, even to try and bring temporary reconciliation by means of a promise between the two parties.

"At the beginning of the week before it rikers decided to form themselves into a mion and to join the Greek General Confeder I Labour, which they took over the negrate of the superior of the super

The workers elected a new Executive, an

"Every possible department is being military post office, telegraph office, railways, transervice, etc.
"Timo must be very pleased at the home polichis adversary. Venezelos is following well in fontatens!"

A NEGRO POET.

e take from the *New York Liberator* these is by Claude McKay, a negro of Jamaica, when he wrote them, was a waiter in an an dining car:-

THE BARRIER our eyes are dawning day; ust not watch you as you go ur sun-illumined way:

ir but I must never heed fascinating note, fluting like a river-read, mes from your trembling throat.

ust not see upon your face cve's softly glowing spark; there's the barrier of race, 're fair and I am dark.

AFTER THE WINTERS day, when trees have shid their leaves gainst the morning's white ering birds beneath the caves sheltered for the night rn our faces southward, love, rd the summer isle mboos spire the shafted grove wide-mouthed orchids smile

will seek the quiet hill ns the laughing crustal rill will build a lonely nest an open glade. e forever will we rest.

O nut-brown maid!

THE LITTLE PECPIES. peoples of the trouble I earth. the alory of another birth, the lifting of the veil of night, nen of the world in concert met, forth in their power wnew decree: old harsh wrongs the sun must set, rth the little people must be free

the blacks, less than the trampled dust alk the new ways with the old din

ill be offered up as sacrifice: who deign to live but will not dare, to world's burden must forever bear!

A ROMAN HOLIDAY. modern Roman holid ty; ate invokes its soul of basest passion es with each to find the ugliest way re Negroes in the fiercest fashion.

outhern men, like hogs await your dcom?

oretches hunt and haul you from your

squeeze the babies out your women's your members off, rip out your guts!

accusing years' eternal curse, of vengeance, in fulfilment here. emocracy! Hail greatest Power ved sick Europe in her darkest hour!

IF WE MUST DIE. ust die—let it not he like hogs and penned in an inglorious spot, and us bark the mad and hungry dogs, their mock at our accursed lot. ust die-oh, let us nobly die r precious blood may not be shed then even the monsters we defu constrained to honour us though dead!

smen! We must meet the common foe; r outnumbered, let us still be brave, their thousand blows deal one

DUBB DIALOGUES. By L. A. MOTLER

Part IV.

Scene: A workshop. Characters: Henry Dubb and the Author's Ghost

Henry Dubb-I have heard many a chan spouting about Socialism, but I have never heard 'em explain properly just how they mean to get it. What do you say to that?

Author's Ghost-Your question shows you take a wrong view of the case.

Henry-How do you mean by that?

Ghost-Well, you are asking how they mean. to get Socialism. It isn't a question of the Socialists getting Socialism.

Henry—But it ought to be If there's anyme more interested in it than these here Socialists. I don't see who is.

Ghost-You are, for instance. Supposing a man fell in the water, you would not just stand on the bank and ask how he means to get out. It is the same with Socialism. It concerns you as much as the Socialist. Socialism is a theory of society where the people will be better off than they are now. It is therefore plain that it is to the interest of the workers to get

Henry-Perhaps so. But as you Socialists want us to have Socialism, we naturally asks you how it will come about.

Ghost—The question is better put this time. In order to get Socialism, we have to know exactly what we want. I said last week that what we want is good jobs, good houses, good clothes, good food and the rest for the people of these islands. At present the weekers do not these islands. At present the workers do not get these because most of the things which make money are in the hands of a few. These things are called the means of production. If, for instance, you have a bit of land, you have the means of producing vegetables, fruit, grain, and

Henry-But clothes don't grow on trees, nor

Ghost—I appreciate your sarcasm. I was merely instancing one point of my argument. The fact remains, however, that most things come from the land. Iron and other metals, for machinery. Wood and clay for houses. And coal. Likewise animals live on the land, and from these we get wool, leather, and meat. Consequently the first and foremost thing the

people should do would be to take over the land. Henry-What about the rights of private

property?
Ghost—The land was there before you were born, before the owners were born. Even scientists, who are not Socialists, say that the land existed thousands of years before man began. The land therefore could not belong to

Henry-Perhaps that's true. But you can't take over workshops and the machinery on the same principles.

ost-The present owners have no more right to them than have the owners of the land, as they call themselves. The houses, workshops, palaces, docks, ships, machinery were all made by the workers. It is true that the workers were paid for doing it, but nobody is mad enough to suppose that they got the value of it all.

Henry-But the capitalist invested his money Ghost-Yes, but how did he come by his

money? By making profit out of labour on the land We see, then, that we always go back

Henry-But making a profit isn't agen the

Ghost-No. Especially as the profiteers made the laws themselves. When the land was split t though before us lies the open grave? up among the present "owners," laws had to be men we'll face the murderous, cowardly ck, or the King gave what are known as charters. The people don't come in anywhere. And as capitalist society.

to profits not being against the law-they are against commonsense to begin with There is a story of a man who saw some five logs drifting down stream. Some other men were looking on, so he says: "Get those logs on the bank for me and I'll pay you sixpence a log." Then he sold the logs at ten bob each. That's some profit.

Henry-But all that doesn't explain how we are to get Socialism.

Ghost—Most people imagine that we are going to get it by a revolution That is true. But it depends on what kind of a revolution they mean. The common idea is that it will be done by shooting all the capitalists and hanging all the po

Henry—Well, you don't deny that, do you? Ghost—I do. After all, what do we have? simply dead capitalists and defunct politicians. We are where we were. We want to take over the land and all industry and run it for the good of the people.

Henry—You can get all that more easy by Parliament than what you can by revolution.

Ghost—That is not so. Most of the men in Parliament are owners of some form of property. even if it is only shares in a business. Of course, if industry stops, no profits are made and the shareholders get no dividends, so share-holders are as one with the capitalists and the landlords.

Henry-You have forgotten the Labour Party. Ghost-What have they done? Practically nothing, and what they have got has merely been because the workers outside went on strike. That was how the miners got the Eight Hours'

Henry—But there ain't enough of the Labour Party in now. All the workers have to do is to vote more of them in, and we shall see things

Ghost—If things do move a bit then, they'll move backwards. Even if a proper Socialist Government gets in, they will soon be shut down by those who have the army and navy behind them. They will then find that they have to fight just the same.

Henry—It seems to be bloodshed anyway. Ghost—Yes. And the joke is that the army and navy are drawn principally from the working classes. When they all set about cutting each others' throats, it will amuse the capitalists.

THE CARNEGIB LEGACIES.

Mr. Burt has explained to the Times that Carnegie first went to see him because he had spoken in his defence. This is how Burt tells the story:—At one of our Northumberland miners' picuies Mr. Keir Hardie had made a strong speech against capitalists and mentioned Mr. Carnegie as an example of one who had made millions out of the workers. I followed Mr. Keir Hardie on that occasion, and I said that while I did not desire to enter into any controversial discussion at a picuie gathering, I would just like to mention that I had been to Pittsburg and had met the leading trade unionists there, and that they and the workmen said Mr. Carnegie was a good employer, and that his works always paid the best wages. The only regret the workmen had, they told me, was that they could not get access to Mr. Carnegie as often as they would like.

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

Editor; Sylvia Pankhurst

Published by the Workers' Socialist Federation Annual Subscription, post free-10s. 10d Back Numbers, 41d., post free.

MSS. should be addressed to the Editor at 400, Old Ford Road, London, E.3.

All business communications to the MANAGER 152 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

Vol. VI. No. 24

Sat. Sept. 6th, 1919

TO THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Whilst some of our comrades are discussing whether they are "democrats," "ergocrats," or "ergatocrats," we ask them to turn their attention rather to the meeting of the Trade Union Congress which, though its 5,000,000 members may be largely inactive, is nevertheless a great organisation of the working class.

Is that great organisation destined to wear out its existence in the slough of inactivity into which its officials have betrayed it, so that it jumping-off place for ambitous men who wish to climb the political ladder out of the working class to be Members of Parliament, Government officials, Privy Councillors, Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, and what not? Or will a new spirit animate the old machine; will the old leaders and the old policies be swept away by a new race of labour agitators fired with the new spirit that comes sweeping across Europe from Russia and leady to lead the workers to revolution?

The revolution is coming, of that there is no doubt; the only question is whether the Trade Union Congress will be one of its instruments. The precedent of Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, would lead us to answer "no," for n none of those countries did the official trade mion movement organise the revolution.

the offical trade union movement itself will be an instrument of the coming revolution, or will be left like the old nut shell after the kernel has been removed, the official trade union move-ment has been the shell within which the kernel of the workers' revolutionary movement has been growing, and even to-day great questions some before it for decision.

Revolutionary communists must either strive Revolutionary communists must either strive to influence those decisions or must set out with tremendous vigour to smash up the old machine at once and build another. They cannot ignore the old machine; at present the only national machine for focussing the industrial power of all workers, until they have put some-

thing vital in its place.

The workers' committees are growing; they could do the work more effectively than the old nachine, but a vigorous propaganda to bring before the workers the superior mechanism of the workers' committees is necessary, and in order to be successful that propaganda cannot

At the Trade Union Congress in Glasgow questions of tremendous importance should be raised and the issues keenly fought,not care-lessly left to go by default however the old fashioned politicians may desire.

THE RUSSIAN INTERVENTION AND THE SOUTHPORT

gress. No action has followed, and meanwhile the Hungarian Soviet has been brutally overthrown, and the Allies now prepare to bombard Petrograd. The Labour Party Executive will doubtless shield itself behind the excuse that the Trade Union Parliamentary Committee would not act. The Trade Union Congress should now instruct its Executive to take immediate and decisive action and fix definitely the time and method of such action. If the Congress is wise it will elect another Executive for the present Executive as it is opposed Congress is wise it will elect another Executive, for the present Executive, as it is opposed both to direct action and to the Communists, cannot be trusted to carry out effectively a strong mandate on this question.

THE COAL QUESTION.

The Government has definitely announced its intention not to nationalise coal mines; the miners have again and again declared that if necessary they will strike to obtain their charter, the most important point in which is that only direct action can secure nationalisa-tion, and certainly the labour movement should take direct action. But there is a tendency to hang back, even amongst those who have hitherto voiced very revolutionary sentiments and have proclaimed their utter disbelief in the efficacy of the Parliamentary machine for improving the lot of the workers. There is a tendency to say that the general strike, when once it is started, will mean the revolution, and that the workers are not yet ready for the

But the revolution will not come as easily as that. Is it possible that in a country where there has never been a general strike Capitalism will be overthrown at the first attempt to ganise one? Jaurés, writing in L'Humanité some years ago, said :-

"It is childish to magine that the general strike, by its own mechanish alone and the arrest of social work to revolutionise minds and material objects, nethods of production and property. The workers do not wait to be in a position to force bourgeois society to capitulate in its whole principles in order to try a general strike or propagate such an idea.

the power of the bourgeoisie then the supreme general strike.

"The general strike will be so much less necessary in reality as the working class becomes more resolute in declaring it, and more capable of sustaining it.

The more you believe in the necessity of the general strike, the more you must work to make it effective.

Jaurés had not had the advantage of witnessing the Russian Revolution and the other great upheavals which had taken place in Europe; but the Russian Revolution itself was not achieved without a number of pre-

THE POLICE STRIKE.

Then there is the question of the strike of the police in defence of their right to organise themselves into a trade union. The Trade Union Congress is deeply involved in this; the Police and Prison Officers' Union is affiliated to the Trade Union to the Covernment of the Covernmen Trade Union Congress, and now the Government has declared the union illegal. The policemen struck; they had received large promises of support from the Labour movement, but the support was not forthcoming in the hour of crisis. The police were betrayed by official labour. What has the Trade Union Congress to say about it?

A study of the Winnipeg strike should teach the labour movement that it cannot afford to ignore the police question, for when the Winnipeg police were dismissed by the City The Southport Labour Party Conference decided by a two-thirds majority that direct action should be taken for political purposes, and that it should be taken to stop the intervention against the Soviet Republics. The Executive of the Labour Party was instructed to arrange for this direct action with the Party of the control of the con immentary Committee of the Trade Union Con- throw in their lot with the people.

OUTPUT, HOURS, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. Herbert Stead, Warden of Browniettlement, said the other day that

those "old labour leaders," with one imp difference; we should apply the strictu themselves, to the men who have climbed of the workshop not to those who remain and on whose shoulders they have climbed the employing classes have started the the old saw, that for the workers to keep noses closely fixed to the grindstone is the way for the country to be "healthy, we and wise." Of course the "stunt," and wise." Of course the "stunt," is succeeds, will prove an excellent one from employers' standpoint; it will add to his prand rid him of labour troubles. But whethe workers? When the war stopped, and employment, as a natural consequence demobilisation, and the stoppage of war began to show itself, the workers in all in tries began demanding shorter hours wi reduction of pay in order not only to lighte individual worker's burden of toil, to give to absorb the unemployed into industry. this object arose the general strikes in Gla and Belfast and the sectional strikes elsew and as a result of the sacrifice and determ tions of the workers, a general moveme wards shorter hours set in, and many redu were actually secured. Also, even before the pped, in anticipation of its end, there a demand for the raising of the school as the abolition of half-time, and the deman strong enough to be partially met by the Ed

But now the employers of labour have re the cry of increased production, and under cover the Education Authorities have postp school under 14 years. The Board of I tion has issued a circular stating that the r tion will not become operative before Ja 1920, and not even giving a pledge will become operative then.

to the beating of the capitalist drum j they did in war time; "increased produ they have adopted as their own battle Brownlie, of the engineers, one of those helped to crush the 40 hours, has writte Bowerman, the Secretary of the Trade I Congress, to call the attention of the I mentary Committee to the output que Recently sent for by the King, Brownling friends now amongst the great ones, and illetter to Bowerman he quotes, not Mrs. To Akkins, who cannot buy milk, not To Akkins, who cannot buy milk, not To Akkins, who cannot buy milk, not To Akkins, who cannot buy milk Atkins, who cannot get work not Bill, munition maker, but Mr. Hoover, an A Capitalist food controller. Brownlie call the organised workers of Britain to produce their paylineapters. more and urges their Parliamentary "to take immediate action" that "whether we like it or not-this qu

And the labour leaders are "facing it" And the labour leaders are "facing it ; ware bowing down to the demands of employers. The joint committee of employ and representatives of the Federation Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and A.S.E. has adjourned discussion on workers' demand for a reduction in the wing week from 47 to 44 hours. The working the state of the st ing week from 47 to 44 hours. The worhad balloted on the hours question and decided by a big majority for the 44 h demand, but the employers said the rewould be "disastrous," and the labour le were so much "impressed" by the employee arguments, that they agreed to suspend demand altogether, till a joint committee, sisting of six labour leaders and six employ

ensidered the economic effect of a 44-hour with regard to "methods of production foreign competition." e Trade Union Congress gives the rank and

opportunity to discuss such methods of ation and to expess its candid opinion of ncreased output "stunts" for curing

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

no subject has the official Labour move-expressed itself so emphatically as on that oper treatment for the demobilised soldiers. didiers' case cannot be properly dealt with Capitalism! No rich man's Government er bring itself to place the worker, whose the bind itself to pract the worker, whose his broken, in a position of complete comand security. No Capitalist Government ever solve the unemployment evil to which
numbers of demobilised soldiers inevitably
ictims. Therefore tragedy is playing more ore frequent part in the history of the de-

more frequent part in the history of the de-lised men.

In Blake, a Lambeth soldier, who could not his pension, drowned himself in the Thames of "worry." His widow said £5 of the pension received the day before the inquest, but the v and children could not have it.

The Nedham, a Leicester soldier, cut his t and that of his wife. He was suffering from sistemia and shell shock.

Iter Walker, a Nottingham soldier, took rat n and appealed to be allowed to die.

Les anyone wonder? Will the Trade Union ress have anything to say, or will it con-increased production more important?

increased production more important?

ESIDENT WILSON AT GRIPS WITH

LABOUR.
esident Wilson, lately applauded over here e friend of Labour and saviour of humanity, king his stand on the side of the employers fiercely-waged struggle betwen Capital abour in his own country. The railway-f the United States are demanding in-d wages to meet the increased cost of liv-ling the railway shopmen had declared for a take place on September 2nd. Then ere persuaded to negotiate: President taking a leaf out of the book of his Lloyd George, was going to settle the President Wilson has now refused any Fresident Wilson has now refused any se, telling the workers to wait till the cost ng goes down. A brutal verdict, for, as one knows, the cost of living is rising fast.

New Majority, the official organ of the go Federation of Labour and the Labour s of Illinois and Cook County, reports a covernor Loydon of Illinois in view of the covernor Loydon of Illinois in view of the overnor Lowden, of Illinois, in view of the pending there, requested President "to send with all speed tanks and bombresident Wilson cut red tape so as to

is an International movement to make illegal and to crush the rise of the movement. The League of Nations the International Executive of the Union Conference got to say of it?

PETROGRAD IN DANGER.

eported from Berlin that an Allied at-tow to be made on Petrograd, and that ritish General, Gough, has warned the in-ints of Petrograd that the British Navy. successfully attacked Kronstadt, will combard Petrograd. The Germans are g with the British. The menace is great:

or the menace to Petrograd, we should e-heartedly rejoice at the great successes wed by our Russian comrades during the few days. Denikin, whose progress was so licting, is now retiring steadily. The Red has taken Kamyshin, an important town e Volga and Borisogliebsk, on the north mikin's central front; they are threatenenikin is preparing to evacuate it—in to they are driving him westward and south-l, and his advance is stopped. Neverthe-after a British bombardment by 30 ships two days, the Communists were obliged to

The Reds are still driving Koltchak before them, and he has evacuated Omsk and retired eastward.

General Yudenitch, who was to have taken Petrograd, is also doing badly. There are quartels amongst the troops under his command, and the Reds have taken Pskoff.

Even should Petrograd fall the Communists will still hold out. Petrograd, but for its sentimental associations, is unimportant.
General Maurice, in the Daily News, August

27th, wrote:—
The only chance of reaching such a solution this year was that Denikin's offensive from the South should make sufficient progress to threaten the communication of the Bolsheviks' army advancing eastwards against Koltchak. This Denikin has failed

As to the situation in the North. I am frankly sceptical of the much-advertised offensive against Petrograd. General Yudenitch has not yet managed to obtain that measure of agreement amongst the various elements on the Esthonian front which is the essential preliminary to any effective military action, and the task of doing this speedily demands greater qualities of statesmanship and greater powers of organisation than any of the Russian generals in command of the Anti-Bolshevist forces have yet shown.

The only hope that I see of overcoming Bolshevism by force of arms is through the long, slow process of exhaustion. That process is at work, and it will continue to work as long as we continue to will continue to work as long as we continue to will continue to work as long as we continue to the state of the process of exhaustion. That process is at work, and it will continue to work as long as we continue to the state of the process of exhaustion. That process is the state of the process of exhaustion. That process is at work, and it will continue to work as long as we continue to the process of exhaustion. The process is at work, and it will be costly.

Is the Trade Union Congress prepared to countenance a long and costly war of exhaustion or will it take direct action to stop it?

or will it take direct action to stop it?

HUNGARY.

The hideous, sordid process of exterminating the Communists and annexing the spoils of conquest continues in Hungary. The Allies have accused the Roumanian Government of a lack of "solidarity" in seizing as much pelf as it could for itself, instead of waiting to see what the Allied Council would give it. Mr. Friedrich seems to have retired, and the Allies have permitted another Government much like his to be formed in Hungary. If it is disobedient to the Allies, it will not last long.

Late on Tuesday night, with mind oppressed by anxiety for the danger menacing Soviet

Late on Tuesday night, with mind oppressed by anxiety for the danger menacing Soviet Russia, we journey home in the 'bus to the East End. Suddenly a man beside us said loudly: "What are they all reading? What are they all reading the papers for?" Under each lamppost was a 'group of people eagerly clustering about one who held a newspaper. Foreboding brought before our eyes the words: "Petrograd has fallen."

The 'bus went on and we with it, but reaching the bous went on and we with it, but reaching the house, our anxious spirit drove us to walk back to the place where we had seen the people reading. They were gone, the street was deserted, but on the wet pavement we found an evening paper, a single page, the late night edition. Our eyes rushed to the "Stop Press," and there is right blue lattered. and there, in faint blue letters, we found 'Becket beat McGoorty.''

So we went back relieved momentarily, but heavy hearted. The war of Labour and Capital wages fiercely. The citadel of the Workers Cause is endangered, yet in the dark East End the victims of oppression only know that there has been a prize fight. In the Daily Herald next morning we found on the front page: "Becket Beats McGoorty." General Gough's proclamation we could not find

KOLTCHAK OUTLAWED BY SOVIETS.
Le Populaire, 26/8/19, publishes a report from

Le Populaire, 26/8/19, publishes a report from Holingfors, August 23rd:—

The Council of People's Commissaries has published the following decisions to be applied in the districts abandoned by Koltchak:—

1. Koltchak, the ex - Admiral of the Imperial Government, who proclaims himself "Supreme Ruler," and has under him a "council of ministers,"

is proclaimed an enemy of the people and is hereby outlawed.

2. All proclamations or laws, all decrees or "prikazes" (orders) emanating from Koltchak or from his delegated officials are annulled.

3. All deeds of sale or purchase, contracts, treaties or concessions granted by Koltchak, his ministers, or his delegated officials, are annulled.

4. Similarly are declared null and void all treaties, agreements, concessions or contracts concluded between Koltchak and the Governments of foreign Powers, desirous of enriching themselves at the expense of the Russian people.

5. The rights of the various peoples are unaffected; land and property pass into the hands of the community.

ceted; land and property pass into the hands of community.

Notes issued by the Soviet Government resume ir currency at the same rate as prevails in ropean Russia.

The various peoples of Siberia may exercise the right of self-determination and may conduct ir internal and external affairs as freely as the rainians, the Letts, the Lithuanians, the initiants of White Russia, the Tartars, the khkiss, the Kalmucks, and other peoples of saia have done.

Kalinin (Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee). ULIANOV-LENIN (President of the Council of People's Commissaries).

THE TRIUMPH OF THE RICH.

The Paris Temps (August 20th) reports the following statement made by Count John Andrassy, ormerly Minister for Foreign Affairs in Hungary, fount Andrassy has just left Switzerland to return

my opinion, our foreign policy ought to consist in not having one at all; in this way we shall be able to avoid becoming involved, without any advantage accruing to us, in the complications of ententes and alliances. We have no right to bind the coming generation to a policy of intrigue and adventure. We must live in complete isolation. Alas if only we were living on an island. The question as to whether we shall have a monarchy or a republic is, after all, of little importance. We are broken and starving. In face of that, what do constitutional subtleties matter? Does a man who is dying of thirst look at the shape of the glass out of which he is drinking? After this violent attack of Bolshevism we have been reduced to the state of ann sick unto death. Are we going to worry about the kind of bed we must rest on if we want to recover health? King or President, what does in matter? Peace, restoration of order, and work—these are the things we need. I warmly desire that our national conscience may become alive to the necessity of this truth, that it is only work which is important, only work which counts."

Just so! "Work, work, we must produce more!" cries he who produces nothing and eats—the product! For it is not men like this Magyar noble who will starve next winter in Buda Pest, even though with lordly magnamimity he says that "we are broken and starving": neither need he even worry very much about the kind of bed he will have to lie on. Only the Buda Pest proletariat need worry about such things, now that, with the fall of the Soviet, they have been once more herded back into the slums. The following figures given by the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian (August 26th) enables us to form some idea of the kind of beds which vast numbers in Buda Pest mustow lie on. Even before the war out of a total population of 900,000 there were "15,000 persons inhabiting the same room with at least 10 others, "290,000 persons inhabiting the same room with at least 5 others.

"190,000 persons inhabiting the same room

at least 5 others.

"In addition there was a floating homeless population, i.e., sleeping where it could—of 125,000."

"This, says the Manchester Guardian correspondent, "was in peace time. The situation in March, 1918, with the huge additional population (amounting to 500,000) of munition workers, and particularly after the demobilisation of the army, is beyond description."

But "work" is the remedy, work which some speak of as the "dignity of labour" but others as the "drudgery of toil." When will the workers finally demand the right not to work, but, as

the "drudgery of toll." When will the workers finally demand the right not to work, but, as Kropotkin says in his Conquest of Bread, to well-being, to leisure, fresh air, books, culture, nature? Not the right to work, said Paul Lafarque in his satirical pamphlet, but "the right to be lazy!".

A LETTER FROM PETROGRAD.

written in Petrograd on May 29th, 1919. COMRADES.

Whilst joining in the first of May celebrations here I remembered the old first of May in Paris, the inept violence of the police, our rerless protests-it was a picture at once ad and impassioned, of the path where perhaps

Petrograd, at once half starved, threatened on all sides, was yet marvellously sunny that day and rich in enthusiasm and hope. You cannot even imagine what it is to see at last the masses who have freed themselves, who feel themselves at last victorious. For them the first of May was rather a fête-day than a fighting demonstration. The town was decorated in red, the red flag flew on the Fortress of Peter and Paul, where so many of our comrades had been imprisoned; and no army or police in the old sense of the word, but simply arms in the

Can there be any question at this time of differences of ideas or formulæ, which used to divide us into syndicalists, individualists communists, and others? Life has gone its way, carrying away the words and theories without orce, raising up in return realities which to-day surpass our most daring hopes. Nevertheless, all the individual interpretations of revolutionary thought possess their value and their power, surely we should all of us remain between ourselves fraternally independent living movement, will know how to develop in every direction. But a truth is forced upon you to-day, which takes precedence of all the secondary differences: it is that two conceptions of life irreconcilably opposed are contoning each other, and between them the local process of the capitalists of the sake of evil. They are both criminal and example that neither bayonets nor epidemics can at present kill the communist idea, even under present conditions. In prolonging the fight against us by ineffective methods the capitalists' Governments do evil for the sake of evil. They are both criminal and idictic.

Cry it out aloud for the communist idea, even under present kill the communist idea, even under present conditions. In prolonging the fight against us by ineffective methods the capitalists' Governments do evil for the sake of evil. They are both criminal and example that neither bayonets nor epidemics can at present kill the communist idea, even under present conditions. In prolonging the fight against us by ineffective methods the capitalists' Governments do evil for the sake of evil. They are both criminal and example that neither bayonets nor epidemics can at present kill the communist idea, even under present conditions. In prolonging the fight against us by ineffective methods the capitalists' Governments do evil for the sake of evil.

The choice henceforth must be made in actions, not words. It lies between remaining with the old world, founded upon private property, the principle of authority and conquest, or with the new world, founded from penceforth on Communal Property, the Federalist Principle, Internationalism.

The Communist programme is summed up in these three words. It is not a mere printed programme. It is a programme which is realised, or in process of being realised, in a country of 100 million people by revolutionaries who are outlawed, besieged, blockaded, starved, but who know that no power can henceforth remake what they have made. The impreprise of these remake what they have destroyed, nor destroy what they have made. The immensity of these realities and of the ideas on which they live is such that there is room, plenty of it, in this "communism," for all consciences and for all The immensity of these

the most independent of revolutionary wills.

In the presence of the common enemy, with whom there is no longer any question of parleyof the work we are carrying out, such an under-

The following letter to French comrades was standing is necessary amongst all the revoluonaries. That at least, dear comrades, is the int of view of one amongst you who for a long e belonged to the most critical fault-finding the most doctrinaire critical and intransigeant section of the French anarchists—to that of Libertaire and of L'Anarchie. If these ideas could prevail amongst you, they would

Our two principal enemies are hunger and ignorance. If they no longer existed the revolutionary glory would be complete, the decisive step would have been taken towards the city of the future. But with us hunger is organised, desired by the Entente. Countless victims are made by the blockade on the one victims are made by the blockade on the one hand and on the other raids by reactionary bands supported by the Allied military missions. General Janin is still operating [for the French Government] with the swashbuckler, Koltchak. These things, reacting upon ignorance, cause abuses and excesses to be committed, many suffer without understanding which capitalism wages against us contrary to all published declarations, and which at present includes an open attack on Petrograd is thus a cause of countless evils

Moreover, the attack is absolutely useless We should cry to our enemies that they are stupid, for what has been done in Russia will remain such an example that neither bayonets

Cry it out aloud, comrades. Let the truth of what we are doing be known. Hide nothing that we do; hide nothing of our suffering. Do that we do; hide nothing of our suffering. Do not be afraid to recognise our mistakes. We no longer fear either discouragement or defeat. The Russian life has entered the epoch of a standard; we must now continue to improve and perfect the work solidly begun. Immense progress has been made, especially in pedagogical methods, and higher educational collisions the reaction of the standard progress. in pedagogical methods, and higher educa-tional facilities for the people, in the fine arts, ethics, and the creation of a new morality founded upon the spirit of mutual help. Russia is covered with a network of communist groups devoting themselves wholeheartedly to these tasks. You can help us in many ways, and we

Russians will, on our side, even attempt the impossible to help you.

French comrades coming to Russia will find a warm welcome: working amongst us they will learn much that will enable them to be infinitely useful on their return to France.

Good wishes from VICTOR SERGE LE RITIF.

Smolny, Ch. 32, Petrograd.

of the bourgeoisie. The bourgeois régime of exploitation, which, for the sake of its profits and interests, never shrinks from shedding the blood of the workers, is bound remorselessly and resolutely to work against the growing power of the proletariat. If the proletariat will but free itself from its instead of ever putting off till to-morrow what large scale cannot be avoided. Clearly under stood, mass-action, conscious of strengthens the proletarians' power of will and

action, and weakens the capitalist order.

armed power to the military and police rule

In personal intercourse Lenin is an extraordinarily lovable man. He writes a great deal and speaks several languages. His special province is the literature of the International which few know so well as he. The Swiss Party of that period, whose doings he followed very closely, made a painful impression on Lenin, because the Congress did not seem consciously to have moved far towards the measures. They hinder, delay, and obscure the concerted and conscious rise of the Proletariat. We must form radical left wings in our organisations and associations, in order to counteract their bureaucratie character. One should read, for example, Lenin's recently published pamphlet "Opportunism and the Collapse of the Second International, in order to form an idea of how strongly he holds to his opinion that we should go

straight ahead without compromise.

Lenin used to spend four hours every day in the Central Office, two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. He zealously studied internationalist literature, and also took a great interest in Swiss Socialist works He always studied with the idea of taking up a definite position on scientific and poli

tical questions. Lenin lived at Zurich under the name of Vladimir Ulianov. He lodged in the second storey of No. 14, Spiegelgasse, an ancient oldfashioned house. Once when he had to de liver a lecture, he gave me the manuscrip German and dealt with the historical de velopment of the Russian Revolution of 1908 I had the impression at that time that

his extreme left point of view was shared by scarcely anyone, at least so far as other exiles at Zurich were concerned. Ryassanoff Bronski, for example, in comparison with Lenin, appeared but very conservative Marxists. Lenin laughed all "illusionists" out of court. According to him it was ridicu lous to suppose that the emancipation the working class could come about without The bourgeoisie would not sur render of its own accord. He said it was contrary to all historical experience to be-lieve that an old-established class would renounce its privileges unless compelled to do so. To communicate this knowledge to the proletariat was one of the chief tasks of the in the Revolution.

With few exceptions the Swiss Socialist leaders did not concern themselves much with Lenin: he did not stand near enough them, was not well enough known. Nearly all the leaders of the Swiss movement failed to recognise the high standing f the man who was living amidst them at Zurich, concerned as they were with the trials

and troubles of their own country. Generally speaking most working class He was one of the most distinguished and nost cultured of the exiles. His manner of fe was reserved. He forced himself on no "left"; it must also oppose its organised his point of view on all questions.

KEEPING THE TRUTH from the WORKERS.

PERSECUTION IN PEMBROKE DOCK "Baiting the Bolshies."
"Dockyard Man and His Pamphlets.
"Advice to Soldiers."

"Advice to Soldiers."

is is how the Pembroke County Guardian heads eport of the case of William Griffiths, who on ust 25th was imprisoned for 6 months and fined sums of £12 10s. for "spreading disaffection," for "attempting an act calculated to cause disting amongst His Majesty's Forces" under in 27 of D.O.R.A. Griffiths, a dock worker 32, was alleged to have given a leaflet advising workers to "get ready for the revolution" to dier in the train between Pembroke Dock and in the control of the co

ier in the train between Pembroke Dock and on August 4th.

Isaflet given to the soldier was eventually dependent of the adjutant, and the military authorities seded to play the part of sleuth hounds in order ack down and punish the workers who had, by that leaflet, to advocate the overthrow is capitalist system. On August 16th the r was ordered to go to Tenby to look for the who gave him the leaflet. At 8 p.m. he found this on the South Parade and pointed him out a police, who arrested him.

Should like to know more of this business; he soldier give the leaflet voluntarily to the ant? was he a willing tool in the hands of the prities? We do not think it likely. It seems probable that the leaflet was found upon him had he was told he must either produce the who gave it to him, or suffer some extreme himent. Will someone inform us of the facts? ank Garsiel, lance-corporal, 2nd King's Own shire Light Infantry, the soldier in question, red that Griffiths had advised the soldiers to bilise themselves, and had asid:—

ook at the married men in the Army, and wives and children at home can't get food is the price of the control of the price of the control of the price of the control of the control of the price of th

beral Meyrick, the chairman of the bench of strates, was highly shocked at that; what, are demobilise themselves! It was altogether uch for his military dignity to bear! Probably at that point that the general made up his the defendant should not only go to prison, hould also be made to pay!

d the defendant should not only go to prison, should also be made to pay! arold Socifield, private, K.O.Y.L.I., also gave lence. He said that Griffiths had asked him ther he would fight against his fellow workers, that he had replied: "I am in the Army and a Army orders." iffifths admitted giving out the leaflets and said was a Socialist. He denied having incited the iers to demobilise. He denied having incited the runment money, we believe, is giving out antialist, anti-Russian Bolshevik leaflets in far ter numbers than the Socialists and supporters he Russian Bolsheviki can even compete with, yet savage sentences of this kind are meted to those who endeavour to spread the few ets telling the actual truth which the Comists are able to publish with the small funds can collect.

Nottingham on August 27th a nineteen-year-ooking clerk was fined £5 for giving one copy leaflet to a workman.

Workers' Defence Committee should be formed offect the comrades who now are daily being nised for propaganda work.

otect the comrades who now are daily being mised for propaganda work.

PERSECUTING THE I.W.W.

August 19th I.W.W. leaflets were seized by the offern the I.W.W. rooms in Great Garden.

The Press Association says:—

s to the reason why no proceedings were taken is members of the Industrial Workers of the who were found in possession of seditious inflammatory leaflets when the premises were by the police. It appears that in the existate of the law the possession of literature of ind is not an offence; it is only when a person butes it that he can be prosecuted. This, of y, very much curtails the power of the police. In order of the police in order of the police in order of the police in order of the police. The police is the police of the police in order of the police in order of the police in order of the police. The police is the police of the p

AMERICAN PERSECUTION.

One local firm in the Rossendale Valley, decided to pay its employees during a week's summer holiday. The district boot, shoe and shipper Employers' Association refused to follow this example; but offered to pay half a day's wages on the recent Peace Saturday half-holiday. The Operatives' Union Executive replied that, as far as it was concerned, the employers could keep the half-day's wage, as it objected to Peace celebrations held with a score of wars still raging, with British soldiers being used to crush Democracy and establish Militarism in Bussia and with thousands of demobilised soldiers unemployed or robbed of their pensions. A ballot vote of the Operatives' Union was taken to decide whether the employers' offer, should be rejected. The result was: 3,211 for refusing the proffered half-day's pay and 175 against. Such a vote undoubtedly shows a very determined state of opinion.

resigned and called on the people to set up the Soviets. His reasons for the step have been explained in official proclamations, in speeches, and in interviews. This is how he put the position to the American journalist, Hiram K. Moderwell:—

might be out on bail if their comrades could collect enough money to bail them out, but this it has only been possible to do for about a dozen of them.

In May, 31 members of the I.W.W. were tried under the "criminal anarchy law" for their part in the Seattle strike during the winter. James Bruce, the first of the accused to be tried, was found not guilty by the jury. The others were kept in prison for months, though it was said that the cases would be dropped.

In San Francisco I.W.W. members were arrested and kept for months in gaol, though it was obvious that no law could be stretched to punish them.

At Wichita, Kansas, 52 I.W.W. members were kept in jail for a year awaiting trial. The Federal Court then quashed the indictments against them, whereupon they were immediately re-indicted by a special grand jury on the charge of conspiring against the Government. The case is to come on in September; the defendants have now been in prison without trial for 20 months; one of them has died owing to the prison treatment, and several are ruined for life. They were a group of poor workers in the oil fields of the Standard Oil Company.

During the summer there has been an effort to entangle the I.W.W. in faked bomb plots; in one case 30 bombs were sent through the post; in another case bombs were planted in 8 different cities. The I.W.W. is confident that a searching inquiry into the origin of these plots would show tracks leading to one of the "patriotic" leagues, or the "Knights of Columbus." The One Bry Union Monthity says: "We could not build industrial unions by throwing bombs."

The One Bry Union Monthity says: "We could not build industrial unions by throwing bombs."

The Columbus and the probability of the proposition to the American journalist, Hiram K. Moderwell:—

"Bolsevism was bound to come in Hungary was dead, economic cally and morally. Only a Socialistic type of organisation would assure continued production and avert ruin. The flatent made Bolshevism invertible. Capitalist, production had broken down.

unions by throwing bombs."

ROSSENDALE WORKERS VOTE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

He did, and the story of what the Soviet Government did for Hungary is a wonderful story. Bela Kun should be regarded, not as a criminal, but a phore

STRIKING FIGURES.

One local firm in the Rossendale Valley decided to pay its employees during a week's summer holiday. The district boot, shoe and shipper Employers' Assoniation refused to follow this example; but offered o pay half a day's wages on the recent Peace Saturlay half-holiday. The Operatives' Union Executive replied that as far as 1t was concerned that

STRATFORD BENCH DISGRACES NATION.

day half-holiday. The Operatives' Union Executive replied that, as far as it was concerned, the employers could keep the half-day's wage, as it objected to Peace celebrations held with a score of wars still raging, with British soldiers being used to respect the property of the propert

AMERICAN PERSECUTION.

America the I.W.W. is much stronger than his country, and its strength is constantly grow-live in Vienna, where prices were so high that the poor could only buy food by saving several days' ration inderty in Chicago, the Rebel Worker in New k, and The Industrial Unionist in Seattle; in sian, Golos Truzenka, in Chicago; in Hungarian, eszabadulas, in Chicago; in Spanish, La Uueva adandad, in Chicago; in Spanish, La Uueva dadadd, in Chicago; in Spanish, La Uueva dadaddd, in Chicago; in Spanish, La Uueva dadaddd, in Chicago; in Bulgarian, Providua, in Chicago; in Italian, The Navor data dadadd with each revision, till to comply the meant the lopping away of two-thirds of Hungary, including the best agricultural land, all the iron and other metals, the salt, the greater part of the coal, and almost all the woodlands.

Count Karolyi, the President of the eapitalist régime to keap that the poor could only buy food by saving several days' ration tickets and then selling them to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in Order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in Order to get the mone to the well-to-do, in Order to get the mone to the well-to-do,

REMINISCENCES OF LENIN.

By SIEGFRIED BLOCH.

o 35, Predigerplatz—it was frequently visited opinion.
by men who had played an important part in Lenin

When the Swiss Central Office for Social Literature at Zurich was still in possession of its modest quarters at 31, Seilergraben—since any Socialist problem, he always tried to see April 1st of this year its library has removed all sides of the question before giving his

by men who had played an important part in the International Socialist movement. Amongst Labour he demands the whole and nothing less than the whole. He hates the bourgeois Comrade Lenin, the leader of the left wing as much as he loves his Socialist ideal. He of the Russian Social Democratic Party, a had a special aversion for the so-called "Social-Patriots" who proclaimed the "union sacrée" spent a considerable time in Switzerland, as soon as war broke out. According to organisations were ignorant of Lenin's ex-

KNELL. BABIES' DEATH THE

MILE WILL COST 1/- OR 1/3 A QUART.
A few days ago the Food Controller, Mr.
Mc.Curdy, M.P. (who, by the way, first came into prominence by writing anti-Boishevik pamphlets) announced that the price of milk might

phlets) announced that the price of mink high be raised to 1/- a quart.

It now appears that the farmers and dealers want the price to be made higher still. Mr. Hyndman, a member of the Consumers' Coun-cil, and another strong anti-Bolshevik, says the price will rise to 1/3 a quart. Meanwhile the London price has risen from 8d. to 9d. per quart. This means death to countless babies. It is true that masses of poor people's children never see milk in these glorious days of victory and that menaced by rickets and other forms of and that menaced by rickets and other forms of mulnutrition, they are brought up on condensed milk, usually "skimmed;" but the increase in the price of liquid milk will enable the manu-facturers to put up the price of condensed milk also. The condensed milk manufacturers can not only increase the price of tinned milk, they can also reduce its quality. A "Wiltshire can also reduce its quality. A "Wiltshire Farmer," writing to the *Times*, a little jealous, no doubt, of condensed milk competition, com-plains that this is the only civilised country where there is no definite legal standard for con-He supposes the regulation that densed milk. He supposes the regulation that milk must contain at least three per cent. of fat would apply also to condensed milk, but he points out that since condensed milk is to be diluted the equivalent percentage to the three per cent. for fresh milk, should be at least nine per cent. for milk that is condensed. Mr. Mc.Curdy, whilst admitting that he means to raise the price of milk, sanctimoniously remarks: densed milk.

Our baby crop for the years 1914 to 1919 is

"Our baby crop for the years 1914 to 1919 is in danger. We must save it,"

He adds that up to five years of age every child should have a quart of milk a day. Everyone knows that working-class children never get it. According to the Times, the Ministry of Health considers that the "local authorities have ample powers to cope with any physical hardship which may result to mothers and babies." The local authorities have power, as a matter of fact, to supply milk at or undergost price to children and expectant or nursing cost price to children and expectant or nursing mothers, but only in "necessitous cases." We know what that means! Working-class mothers have had experience of it! "Free Milk: Why have had experience of it! "Free Milk: Why do you want it? Are you destitute?"
"My husband's down with pneumonia, and

my eldest little girl, and I can't go out and leave them, and the baby's only five months' old, and I have two others under school age and three of

them at school.

Have you anyone working?

"Yes, my daughter: she works at the dress-making and earns 15s. a week."
"If you've anyone working you oughn't to be coming here for charity. You'll manage some-

A pre-war case; but the wonderful war to end war has not made the leopard change his spots. Perhaps the daughter is earning 25s. or 30s. a week to-day; but the Prince of Wales's Fund fixed £1 a week as the maximum relief to be given to a family, and that was not so very Prices have risen, and the standard the 'necessitous' has certainly done long ago. Prices have riser of relief to the "necessitous"

no more than keep pace with prices.

The Social Revolution will abolish necessitous cases by paying equal wages to everyone as a step to complete Communism. In Soviet Russmilk is free pall the children!

AN EAST END ATROCITY

AN EAST END ATROCITY.

The precarious state of the workers under Capitalism is cruelly exemplified by the determined attempt of the landlords to evict at a week's notice 135 people, workers and small shopkeepers, in Brick Lane, Old Montague Street, and Finch Street, Bethnal Green, East London, to make way for a picture palace. Throughout East London there is an appalling scarcity of house-room, and it is certain that the evicted people will be forced to leave the neighbourhood altogether. The workers will probably lose their employment in consequence, a serious matter for them in these days of growing unemployment. The shopkeepers who have a serious matter for them in these days of growing unemployment. The shopkeepers who have been building up their businesses for many years would have been heavily compensated had they been rich and influential, and had a public body acquired the premises to use for the common good. At it is, after a week's notice, in which it would be impossible for any one to make arrangements to transfer a business, their roof is torn off, and the demolition of the premises is begun.

mises is begun.

And this is not Bolshevism: this not an unavoidable hardship arising out of swiftly-moving changes in the social organism during the time of Revolution: no, it is one of the everyday happenings of the Capitalist regime. The London County Council and the Government, it necessary, with an Order in Council under D.O.R.A.; could step in if they would. But only proor working people are being turned out, and, poor working people are being turned out, and, therefore, unless they should happen to be very noisy—nothing will be done for them!

Is it not time to abolish Capitalist rule and to put in its place Socialism and the Workers' Soviets?

THE WORKERS' SOCIALIST FEDERATION

For Revolutionary International Socialism, the ending of Capitalism and Parliament, and substitution of a World Federation of Workers' Industrial Republics.

Membership open to all Men and Women. Subscription 4d. per month, 4s. per annum. Write to the Secretary, 400, Old Ford Road, London, E.3. Telephone—East 1787.

LONDON MEETINGS-OUTDOOR.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5th.

Tower Hill (12 noon), Melvina Walker. SATURDAY, SEPT. 6th.

Great Push for Socialism and a People's
Peace in the S.E. District. Meetings:
Lewisham Market Place, 3 p.m.; Grove
Laue, Camberwell, 7p.m. Speakers: Minnie
Birch, Melvina Walker, Ph. Edmunds.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 7th.

Osborn St., Whitechapel—11.45 a.m., David Ramsay

St., Poplar-11.45 a.m., Melvina Walker.

Walker.
Dock Gates, Poplar—7.30 p.m., Jack Tanuer;
Chair: Melvina Walker.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 12th.
Outside Siemen's Works, Woolwich—12
(noon), Melvina Walker and others.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13th.
Great Push in Waterloo Road.

INDOOR.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8th.

20, Railway St., 7.30 p.m.—W.S.F. Business meeting. 8.30 p.m., Reading Circle.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 12th.

400, Old Ford Rd.—7-10 p.m., Dancing.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17th.

400, Old Ford Rd.—8 p.m., General Mem-

Meeting (London Section) bers'

OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

East London Workers' Committee.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 7th.
Victoria Park, 12 (noon), W. Ponder & others.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 9th.

Queen's Road, corner of Dalston Lane, 7.30 p.m., Walter Ponder and others.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 11th.
400, Old Ford Rd.—7.30, Business meeting.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9th.

Walthamstow League of Rights, Wm. Morris Hall, Somers Rd.—3 p.m., Ph. Edmunds: What Socialism Means to the Workers.

YOUR FOOD WILL COST YOU MORE. THERE WILL BE LESS FOOD TO BUY

The only way to prevent hardship is to share what food there is equally and to socialise the food supply. Do not go for the small shopkeeper only; go for the landlords, the growers, the shippers, and the big wholesale dealers. Make land and the industries common property pay everyone who works on the land or pay everyone who works on the land of in the industries an equal wage, and sell the products at cost price: that will prepare the way for Communism. Parliament will never do it. Set up the Workers' Soviets and abolish the land. lords and capitalists.

BREAD WILL COST MORE.

BREAD WILL COST MORE.

Some Lancashire bakers have already been allowed by the Food Controller to raise the 2lb. loan to 5d. and the quartern loaf to 10d.

The National Association of Master Bakers refused to carry out the Government award concerning the men's hours and wages unless the Government raises the price of bread.

The price of bread is accordingly to be raised a halfpenny per 4lb. loaf.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman's remedy is look after the rats; our remedy is communism.

AMERICA SMUGGLES AID TO KOLTCHAK AND DENIKIN

AMERICA SMUGGLES ATD TO KOLTCHAK AND DENER;
The New York Call has learnt from members of the U.S.A. Congress that large stores of ammunition prepared in the United States for the ware now to be sent to Koltchak and Deniki These include a quarter of a million Russis Remington Rifles, tens of millions of rounds ammunition, machine guns and so on. It Russan steamship, Vladimir, controlled by the Allies on Denikin's behalf, was to set off for Bla Sea ports ostensibly carrying only machinery at farm implements, but it was planned to incluse secretly in her cargo 28,000 rifles and 8,000,00 rounds of ammunition.

FREEDOM.

A Journal of Anarchist Communism. Monthly, 2d.; Annual Sub., 2s. 6d.

Agents wanted. 1s. 6d. for 13.
Freedom Press, 127 Ossulston Street,
London, N.W. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified advertisements: One penny per word Displayed advertisements: 7s. 6d. per inch. Pre-pay and send to Manager, "Workers' Dreadnought," 152, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 11d. Malthusian League, 48, Broadway, Westminster

Why not Unemployment Benefit for ALL Children until they are strong enough to wor and old enough to vote? (Advert

Holiday Camp, Newdigate, Surrey, for health holidays. Good food, and beautiful scenery. 30/ per week inclusive. Vacancies from Sept. 8th. Send stamp for particulars.

"The Red Dawn," a Monthly Magazine for Young Workers. Monthly, TWOPENCE.

GOOD ROBE HANDS WANTED Good wages, short hours. Apply, S. Frost, 23, Mortimer Street Oxford Street, W. 1.

Out for Independent Working-Class Education

THE PLEBS A Review for Worker Students

NOW INCREASED TO 24 PAGES. Monthly 3d, from all Labour bookstalls or Liter ature Secretaries. Or (post paid 3½d.) from 127, Hamlet Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, London. W.6.

DO YOUR BIT

Towards making the PETITION to the PRIME MINISTER for the dissolution of Parliament GREAT SUCCESS. FUNDS are urgently needed, expenses are great. You can help to make this Campaign successful. Write: Mr. Frank Andrews or Mrs. Warwick Ball, 22 Maude Road Camberwell, London, S.E. 5

Printed by The Cosmo Printing Co., 14, Little Howland Street, for the responsible Editor, and published by the W.S.F. at 162, Fleet Street, London, B.C., 4.