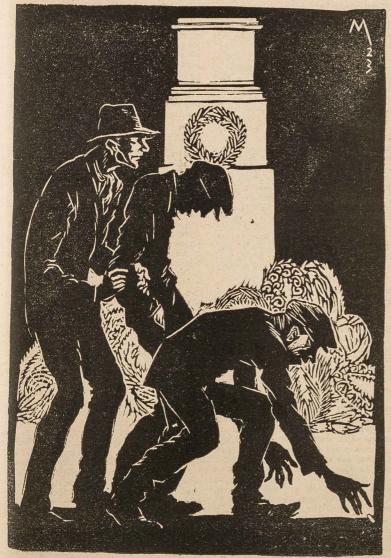
Breadnoug

Vol. X. No. 34

November 10, 1923.

THEY WHO DID NOT DIE!



We ask for bread and you give us a stone

be none left for you. In order to get your stuff cooked, you get hold of apple tins, etc. Then owing to insufficient cooking stoves and ovens, you have got to wait till other cooke have finished, which may mean that you are late with your part on the day's menu. The

taurant. Here is a table nicely laid: silver dishes, cutlery, cruet, anow-white table cloth and all the rest. At the head of the table sits the chef of the kitchen, next to him comes the second or sauce cook, then the pastry cook, and so on, down each side of the table, till you

A Review of the Struggles of the Catering

Trade Employees

By W. McCARTNEY

(Late Vise-President, United Catering Trade
Union.)

III.—THE KITCHEN WORKER (Continued).

Kitchen workers are often obliged to work with insufficient light and bad utensils. I know places where the cook's first thing in the morning is to grab the stew pans and saucepans, and as there are not enough to go round there may

come to the cook's assistant—at the bottom.

Turning from the cook's table, we see the scullery man—not with a table, like the cooks, with 'all the best of fool on it. No! he can eat his "staff fool" (previously described) where and how he can, so if he can eat it at all he eats it all among the dirty washing-up tables, dirty pots laying everywhere about the scullery. Perhaps he sits on an old box, with his "staff meal" on his knees. Sometimes the kitchen porters clean one of the dirty tables, put some newspaper on it, get some old boxes, etc., and try to take their "staff fool" in some sort of comfort and decency, but they must not dare to sit with the cooks, because they are "so inferior" to the cooks. rior" to the cooks.

As to the time of meals: if you start at 8.30

or 9 a.m., generally without breakfast, you go to the cook who has the staff food at 3 p.m., and that, more often than not, is the first you or 9 a.m., generally without breakfast, you go to the cook who has the staff food at 3 p.m., and that, more often than not, is the first you are allowed to eat from 9 in the morning. Anything the kitchen porters may have had in the meantime is what they have either TAKEN or had given to them by a sympathetic cook. They now go out (sometimes) till 5 p.m. without tea, then work till 9, 10, 11 and sometimes 12, and during that time, about 9 or 9,30, they have another splendid feed—a "staff supper." So we find that kitchen porters and assistants, who have worked in dark, dirty, often underground kitchens, with all the vile smells, terrible heat, for 12 to 14 hours a day on two "staff meals"—and these are MEN. The cooks are men, too—but what a difference! Look at their luncheon or dinner table. For the sauce cook some nice special dish, soup and entree, probably chicken, duck, etc. For the roast cook a dish of nicely carved slices of good roast beef or mutton chops or cutlets. The pastry cook brings to the table s special fruit tart or pie; if summer, a special ice, and so on. A kitchen porter makes and takes to the table the coffee for the cooks. Then out come the cigarettes or pipes; and that is how the cooks live.

But even the cooks find cause for complaint. A great many object to this "class distinction" and many are the acts of kindness offered by them to the "common kitchen worker," because the cooks realise that after all they themselves are only workers, working in the same evil conditions, subject to the same brutal and tyrannical treatment, with a sop thrown in, in the shape of better food, to make them think they are better than these "common porters." Besides, the chef and manager know quite well that if the food was not allowed to the cooks, they, being in possession, have plenty of opportunity to help themselves to just what they like, and away would go the profits. Some places even count the potatoes for the staff, and also the slices of bread, the ounces of margarine, and the ounces of tea (so-calle

spite of the management's endeavours to create a "class distinction."

Bad as they are, the conditions of the West End hotel kitchen worker are not, in a good many cases, as bal as in the City of London. Generally speaking, breakfast is unknown. "Lunch," or "dinner," at about 3 p.m. is the only meal of the day. Sometimes, somewhere in the City restaurant kitchen, you MAY get some tea (so-called) and a slice or two of bread and margarine or dripping—and that is seldom! Generally in the City you work from about 8 a.m. till 6 or 7 p.m., with just one meal per day.

day.

That is what they call "Wages and FOOD."

Let us look at the wages of the kitchen worker, and the tricks they play with the worker

"I will give you t5s. or £1 per week and food."
The worker takes the job. If he has not been used to this kind of food, he soon begins to feel ill, and has to buy food outside. He has

already paid the agent, and is anxiously waiting pay day, which he finds out is every Friday.

Even here the "class distinction" again operates: cooks first, porters after. Our newlyengaged worker goes up for his wages, and this is what he finds. We will take the £r as his money wage. He started on Monday. The books are made up to Thursday night, pay-day Friday, wages divided into seven days—that is about 2s. 10d. a day. Never a word was said about 2s. rod. a day. Never a word was said of it on his engagement, but now he is quietly and blandly told that three days' pay is kept back until he leaves. So they present him with one day's pay, and even out of this they stop the Health and Unemployment insurance. The worker goes home at night with not quite 2s. wages in his pocket. This is no isolated case. In some places they keep back the whole of the In some places they keep back the whole of the first week's wage, until one has paid for the job, say 10s. and 2s. 64, booking fee. It costs him, at the least, 6d. per day to buy food. He has worked from Monday till Friday, and gets 2s.

Even worse cases could be mentioned. Many clubs in the West End pay their staff monthly, and it is often a hard struggle to exist during the first month. Many find that on pay-day their month's wages are already claimed by

their month's wages are already claimed landlord, repaying loans, keeping back riding fare for next month, and now he has got the same struggle next month, and every month after. There is no hope of better conditions.

Out of the miserable wages paid it is the rule in some City restaurants to fine the worker for being a few minutes late. A flunkey with at the clock. When Friday or Saturday comes, you find one shilling has been stopped from your wages for being late during the week. If you break a dish, plate or cup, or any-

thing, your name is taken, and you find your no thought of the rush and excitement of the work—working like mad, shouting like mad, perspiring terribly during the rush. That is what you are PAID for. You must not break

Thoughts on Education under Capitalism

told us he was engaged in carrying out a plan (in America) by which ALL children should be taught these arts and so gain an interest in handicrafts which he thought, and I heartily agree with him, would be a game and I heartily sure. But then does the assert the sure of the su agree with him, would be a great gain to the art and consequently to the happiness of people generally. Mr. Leland said that he had been engaged in this work of educating children's hands for many years, and he expected success to follow his efforts, a success which would mean,

But such success is impossible even supposing that hundreds of persons were following Mr. Charles Leland's laudable example. It would ndeed be possible enough, nay it would be certain, if the capitalists, the "manufacturers." profess to be; but who shall force such a prosuch a minor matter as this would indicate so long as they are the masters of society, which is their real position? For Mr. Leland's scheme means, if it were logically carried out, i.e., if it

or beauty forms a part and which admit of being done by handicraft, in short to take us back to the Middle Ages as far as these wares are continuous. Cated, to have acquired both the information and the taste for reading which Mr. McChoak the Middle Ages as far as these wares are continuous. cerned. But it is clear that the wares so produced will, if the labour on them is decently paid, cost so much more than the manufactured wares which they are intended to supplant, that only rich people with a whim for art will be able to buy them; they will not be produced in any great quantity, and if there should be a passing fashion for them, the "manufactures" would immediately imitate them by machinery and "organised labour," and cheapen them out of existence; or if indeed the whim of rich peoof existence; or it indeed the whim of rich peo-ple for the genuine article still went on, an-other process of cheapening would be resorted to; wholesale dealers in such articles would exploit the unfortunate handicraftsmen (or women, whose cheap work would certainly be largely used for such wares). They would take advantage of the competition for the most miserable livelihood between people in dire necessity to produce "cheap art" for the swelling of their own purses; and if the thing grew it would be a favourite form of exploitation as it would require li't'e capital and little managerial capacity, and would have a dash of philanthropy "practical remedy" about it, which we help to make such sweating an honourable as well as pleasant occupation. Cheap art indeed—and nasty! But in all probability the fashion for such articles would be limited and transitor and all that would happen to the persons edu-cated into a capacity for and a pleasure in refined handicraft would be that they would have to be used up in the mere mechanica drudgery of commercial production.

But it is not the matter of art that I wish to illustrate by the mention of this feeble attempt of Mr. Leland and others (for the kind of utility is common enough). It is rather the relation of our capitalistic system to general education. For just as the capitalist would at once capture this education in craftmanship, suck out what little advantage there is in it, and then throw it away, so they do with all other education. A superstition still remains from the times when "education" was a rarity that it is a means for earning a superior livelihood; but as soon as it has ceased to be a rarity, competition takes care that education shall not raise wages, that general education shall be worth nothing, and that special education shall be worth just no more than a tolerable return on ey and time spent in acquiring it; and, mind you, such special education must be very carefully directed towards the one aim of commercial success in the speciality, or it will miss, and be thrown into the mass of general education which earns nothing

By WILLIAM MORRIS.

The other day I heard Mr. Charles Leland (better known as Hans Breitman) speak on the teaching of the "minor arts" (we won't trouble for the present as to what they are), and he told us he was engaged in carrying arts. tion by hard working men, a bookish man is apt to think that the almighty capitalist can hardly take that away from his slaves if he has really learned to enjoy reading and to un-derstand books, and that whatever happens he man (of any grade) really acquire this capacity by means of the short period of education which he is painfully dragged through? I doubt it. Though even our mechanical school system cannot crush out a natural bent toward; literature (with all the pleasures of thought and if it were worth speaking of that the interest in sound workmanship, combined with beauty, would become general, and that a demand for such work would follow and compel the manufacturers to get such work turned out. mortaum, the dead mass of there information which the worker comes away with when his "education" is over, he will and must soon forget this when he finds out that it is of little use to him and gives him no pleasure.

I must say in passing that on the few occasions that I have been inside a Board School, I have been much depressed by the mechanical drill that was too obviously being applied there to all the varying capacity and moods. My heart-sank before Mr. McChoakum-child and his method, and I thought how much luckier I was to have been born well enough off to be sent to a collect, it will be welcomed. Send it is

and the taste for reading which Mr. McChoak-um-child's dole will allow him under the most favourable circumstances, how will this treasure of knowledge and sympathy accord with his daily life? Will it not make his dull task seem duller? Will it not increase the suffering of the workshop or factory to him? And so, must be not rather strive to forget that strive to remember? Will not nature force him to that? I cannot help thinking that as a rule it must be so, unless he has joined the ranks of the discontented, in which case he will gain something of pleasure from mere bitterness and railing if he is not a Socialist; and how much more than that some of our readers know wel

Now if I am told that this is à priori reason ing, I am prepared to fortify it by my own observation. I have often been told by working read books : are too tired with the day's worl to do so, and the like. Also amongst my middle class acquaintances, who believe that they work hard, I meet with men who clearly do not read hard, I meet with men who clearly do not read books, and therefore, I suppose, cannot; and I move in each case in a circle that has decided literary tendencies. So that other persons ex-periences will, I am sure, lead them to conclusions on this point not more favourable than

paper which is not books or literature. ose a faculty once acquired produces a habi and must be exercised, even when it is the me chanical one of reading prints. The quality of this joint product of paper-maker, compositor and sub-editor, confirms my à priori reasoning re-markably, for no adventure in this kind of wares has any chance of success if it has more than the merest suspicion of a flavour of literature or thoughtfulness, as we have often been told when the prospects of the Commonweal have been under discussion. I will not say that the worse a periodical is, the better chance it has of success, but that if it intends to succeed must appeal to habits that are as much akin to ble aims of education as is the twiddling of a bit of ttring by a fidgetty person.

I believe, indeed, it is thought by some that

this habit of the consumption of newspapers is the first step in education. Good! The second slep, I take it, will be the cessation of that habit.
All this betokens that the end towards which our sham society directs the means, "education," is the one end to which all its "social" dealings are directed to the sustaining and easy working of its usurpation of true society. People are "educated" to become workmen, or employed of workmen, or the hangers-on of employed they are not educated to become men. With this aim in view the conditions under which true education can go on are impossible. For the first and most necessary of them are leisure and deliberation; and leisure is a thing which the modern slave-holder will by no means grant to his slave as long as he grants him rations when the leisure begins the rations end. Con stant toil is the only terms on which they are to be had. Capitalism will not allow us the lesure, either for education or the use of fi Slave labour and true education are irreconcilab oes, for the latter means the continuous an duly balanced development of our faculties whether in the school, the workshop, or the field, and how can that co-exist with the con tinuous, hopeless, mechanical drudgery of the man who, whatever he produces, will have al taken from him that exceeds a bare subsistence

In short, our present education outside uses to our enemies, the masters of society, i tent. I doubt it will serve us in no other way

—("The Commonweal," June 20th, 1888.)

We urgently suggest that comrades should endeavour to secure new subscribers to the 'Workers' Dreadnought" and that they should is their real position? For Mr. Leand's scheme means, if it were logically carried out, i.e., if it were successful, the substitution of handicraft for "manufacturing" in all the wares of which art "And then suppose the worker to be really cutis not self-supporting: the editing and managing is unpaid.

Letters from Germany

Monday October 22nd, the harbour was closed all traffic. Skirmishes with the Noskes* started ight away; the sacking of food shops was requent. Regular street battles started on Tues-, when a number of revolutionists entrenched nselves in a densely populated suburb, Barm-By felling trees, digging trenches and barricades, they were able to withstand the attacking forces for two days. The Governnent forces were unable to use their armoured ars, and had to send for reinforcements. With the help of a large number of marines the en-trenchments were stormed. The Communists as the revolutionists were called—retired to Bergedorf, on the Hamburg-Berlin line, where renewed fighting took place. From there, the re-tiring forces were able to get to the woods, disose of their weapons, return to the city, or ook for other fields of activity.

The losses of the people in the above described battles were small, as they fought behind regur entrenchments and were well armed. They ere veteran soldiers of the late war and must ve learned much from their war lords.

In another suburb-Eimsbuttel-a number of orkers took possession of the police station. When the reactionary forces tried to retake the place, they were received by a number of sharpooters from the adjoining roofs. Even women ad old men took part in the shooting. The every passer-by

The losses of soldiers and police in these battles were large. In one police precinct alone there were 22 funerals.

Suspected people are now being arrested. The imber of prisoners is above 500. The Extradinary Court is already in session.

The reactionaries will not hesitate to kill or imprison every worker who took part in the late revolt. The defeat of the so-called legal forces was so severe that many innocent people will be made to suffer, in order to defer others from made to suner, in order to deter others from taking part in future uprisings. Already the death sentence has been passed in one case. The prisoner in question had been found in possesof a gun and disarming an officer of the The condemned man was so much illtreated by the police in prison, that he lost an

It does not matter how many death sentences re passed, so long as misery and starvation are rampant in the country the workers will rise and fight for better conditions, until they sweep away everything which hinders the natural development of a free society.

Noske, a member of the Social-Democratic Party, is the founder of the semi-military Security Police, called Noskes, from the word

According to the "Fremdenblatt," a proapitalist paper, of October 27th, 1923.

Unemployed Workers Organisation.

Glasgow sends an alarming report describing sturbances at a Labour Party meeting held in the City Hall. The disturbance, which finally terminated the meeting, was the result of reference being made to the U.W.O. and attempts on the part of the speakers to whitewash the Poplar Board of Guardians. George Lansbury was booked to speak, and a number of "Reds" (as they were called) were there. Their object was to ask for an explanation of the incident of September 26th (when the organised unemployed were batoned at the request of the Poplar Board of Guardians)

Hannington Howled Down.

He then made an attempt to whitewash the action of the Poplar Labour Guardians, but did Later it was found

Comrade Hannington, as National Organiser of unemployed men, should remember that unemployed men, whether in the U.W.O. or N.U. W.C.M. or unorganised, are members of the working class, and an injury to one is an in-

It is a most disgraceful thing that he should try to apologise for the culprits of the baton raid, while members of his class, unemployed men, are still lying ill in St. Andrew's Hospital, suffering as the result of injuries received on the night of September 26th.

D.C.M.'s Greet John Scurr.

The U.W.O. has not forgotten September 26. On November 2nd, Mr. John Scurr, Mayor of Poplar (the note writer), addressed, or tried to address a meeting of ex-servicemen regarding pensions, in the Poplar Town Hall. late, he walked ceremonic the platform, expecting the usual applause. Sud-denly from the floor of the hall a voice rang 'Unemployed ex-servicemen, attention! ediately a hundred or so members of the U.W.O. stood smartly up, each displaying a row of war medals.

I confess I was as much surprised as John Noskes" revenged themselves by shooting at Scurr on seeing the three D.C.M.'s and the number of military medals which were being worn some of the "cowardly, idle unem

This little scene seemed to have made it clear that the unemployed, after all, were only just members of the working-class, and men who had fought for an ungrateful country. The unemployed were not strange animals, but just

human beings.
Comrade J. Pearson (Area Secretary, who displayed two rows of medals) pointed out to John Scurr that, besides being "lazy, indolent, menacing individuals," we were ex-servicemen also, and as men and human beings, we demand the right to live (without the baton)

After a series of interjections and interruptions, which nearly caused the meeting to be closed, John Scurr faithfully promised he would come to the U.W.O. and explain his action of

This little piece of strategy succeeded in quietening the meeting somewhat, but nevertheless we have sent him an invitation, and we sincerely hope he will keep his word and accept. Mass Meeting in Edmonton.

The U.W.O. has arranged a monster mass meeting at Edmonton Town Hall for November 11th (Armistice Day). It is not a meeting in honour of our "Glorious Dead," but for our

Remembrance Day

Nevertheless the working class have some glorious deads to pay homage to on November rith. The Chicago Martyrs, the advocates of the eight-hour day, were murdered by the capitalist class of America on November 11th, 1887.

Just recently, November 11th, 1919, the Cen-

tralia crime was committed

The I.W.W. hall was raided by the American Legion. Comrades were taken out, shot and lynched, and finally the hall was burned to the ground. One, Wesley Everet, was brutally ill-treated, tortured, taken from his cell, hung from a bridge, and finally riddled with bullets. atrocious crime was committed by landlords and business men themselves, on the day of November

November 11th is Remembrance Day.

November 11th is Remembrance Day.

The working classes should remember that we are still at war, the class war. Our comrades are still being murdered and imprisoned in every country throughout the world.

Tom Anderson's songs: can they see the irony, or do they take them seriously?'

A little girl seems to answer the question. She mounts the platform and recites with much vigour the tale of how the workers of Glasgow

U.W.O. Committee Called Before the Board.

U.W.O. and condemn them for going to the number of questions. After some discussion the men were told to go,

Later it was found that two of our members not succeed, as disturbances and interjections had been asked to go to Laindon Farm slave terminated his speech and also the meeting. ject to go to Laindon and become slaves. If the Poplar Guardians stood by their principles and paid the much talked of £4 minimum wage, we of the U.W.O. would only be too pleased to go there and do some useful work; but alas! the wage for a long week's work is one ounce of tobacco. The committee of Laindon (who are members of the Poplar Board of Guardians) are endeavouring to make £2,000 profits on the sale of the goods produced during the next six months, as compared with £1,700 profits the preceding six months.

Guardians Dock Soldiers' Pensions

A comrade who was sent to Laindon was in receipt of 7s. 6d. a week war pension. After working hard for a week in the cookhouse, instead of receiving wages or tobacco, he had to forfeit 5s. of his pension, as the Farm Committe had only allowed him 2s. 6d.

This treatment of working-class comrade not going to be tolerated by the U.W.O. strongly object to any of our members being sent

Try the Boot on the Other Leg

Would George Lansbury or John Scurr like their sons to be sent there, or would they like to live there themselves? No, they would rebel against it the same as we are doing, if they had any fight in them.

Perhaps this refusal on the part of the U.W.O. will be another excuse for the "Labour Reds" to have the organised unemployed batoned again. This victimisation may develop into something very startling in the very near future. The U.W.O. have learned lessons from their past defeats. lessons which may prove years the startling in the very near future. defeats, lessons which may prove very useful when being attacked by the Labour Party again.

Edmonton reports progress, and, taken on the whole, the U.W.O. has prospered wonderfully in spite of adverse conditions and cir-

day, and never so menacing. We have succeeded in arousing a large number of unemployed from their slums and slumber, and by the united efforts and the solidarity of the working class, we, the slaves and sons of slaves, will yet win

> J T BELLAMY Area Organiser, U.W.O. A PROLETARIAN SCHOOL PARTY.

St. Mungo Hall, Glasgow, thronged with children, a few of whom are children of an older growth. They dance round the room in concentric rings, holding hands and singing. In the centre of all is a little man in grey, who now and then blows a little whistle, to which no-one pays immediate attention, for everyone is happy and free to care very much about order or time.

Songs in unison, foursome reels and other old dances and games follow in succession; some-times the little elderly man in grey plays his fiddle, sometimes he moves about amongst the joyous throng. At every pause the boys and girls set up impromptu games of their own, the younger ones crawling over the floor on all

fours and practising splits and somersaults.

Presently the little man in grey starts a solo in a tuneful, moving voice; but the youngsters break in upon him: they will not let him sing more than a phrase or two alone.

Someone asks: "Do the children understand

were batoned down when they went to struggle for bread and freedom in George's Squar

George Lansbury failed to arrive, but was duly deputised by Comrade Hannington, National Organiser, N.U.W.C.M.

Instead of Comrade Hannington getting on with his business, i.e., trying to organise the unemployed, he at once started to attack the



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Our Diew.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, on returning from the East, was entertained by his Party at the Belgravia Hotel in order that he might there give forth to the world the policy of the Labour Party. Mr. MacDonald is an adept at the art of saying nothing, and on this occasion he said even less than usual. It was clear that he is for Free Trade against He also declared that he stands for "a moral British policy" in foreign affairs. But what does Mr. MacDonald mean by "a moral British policy "

THIS is what he said: "Labour policy included positive proposals for the settlement of the European situation by the dethe European situation by the defection of a firm, courageous and moral British policy that would make Europe and the evil influences in Europe ashamed of themselves. As the result of his conversations with the representatives of 5 or 6 European nations he have the activated a greatlying foliage of shape.

thought be detected a speaking feeling of shame on the part of those responsible for the evils in

This sort of hypocritical nonsense is exceeding-This sort of hypocritical nonsense is exceedingly nauseating to those who have any knowledge of world politics. It is difficult to understand how Mr. MacDonald can bring himself to make such utterances. He it was who wrote the preface to Mr. E. D. Morel's "Ten Years of Secret Diplomacy," which showed conclusively that no illuences were or could be more evil than those of the men responsible for the british secret diplomacy in ten fateful years which laid the toils which were to draw the world into the late great war. In his preface Mr. MacDonald declared his belief that the evidence submitted by Mr. Morel was trustworthy and his conclusions Later on Mr. MacDonald was one of the group of persons responsible for the publica-tion of Mr. Morel's "Truth and the War," which showed that the policies explained in his earlier work had been continued unchanged up to and during the war though the outward political complexion of British Governments had been

The same intentions still animate British foreign policy as before and during the war. Mr. Mac Donald has abundant reason to be aware that no country in the world need feel shame in respect of its own foreign policy in comparison with the foreign policy of Great Britain.

When Mr. MacDonald demands " a firm courageous and moral foreign policy," his words must be examined in connection with his declaration that he desires to see in British foreign policy more of the spirit of the Tory Lord Palmerston than has been shown by recent British Governments. Mr. MacDonald made it clear that this meant a more aggressive protection of the interests of British capitalist trade abroad-on the part of the British Government.

of his Party (which we believe by no means for salvation to reconstruction in Europe; parasites,

lerstands him), is whether he desires the British Government to deliver to the French Govunless the Ruhr be evacuated and the demands war loans, and other matters be complied with. An ultimatum on those lines is the apparent meaning of Mr. MacDonald's words. If that is his policy it is important that his pacifist followers should understand him before they have helped him into office and find themselves being stampeded by him into another war.

For our part we believe that his words are simply a cloak for the fact that he cannot make up his mind what to propose-in short, that he has no policy at all.

AS TO UNEMPLOYMENT, Mr. MacDonald declared that "Unemployment was caused because we had no export trade."

Foreign That statement should be compared with the actual Board of
Trade Returns regarding export,
It will be seen that Mr. MacDonald's satemost is incorrect, and that the British export

ment is incorrect and that the British export trade has not yet disappeared.

Mr. MacDonald protested against the Protectionist argument that the standard of living of British workers can be protected by preventing the import of low-priced goods. Though,

he said, he was in favour of raising the stand-ard of life for the worker, he failed to see how British manufacturers were to get into European markets if the cost of production were

It is amazing to find how utterly non-pro letarian is the argumentation of Mr. MacDonald: his attitude is precisely that of the Liberal manufacturer and merchant with whom he allies himself by his constant use of the word in speaking of British trade. Mr. MacDonald is still wading about in the slough of capitalist financial expedients, refusing to recognise that Communism, pure and complete, provides the only way out. Meanwhile, in order to keep British Capitalism going he virtually bids the worker understand that he must be prepared to exist at whatever standard will enable his master to compete in the world market, in spite of the falling currencies of competing countries.

WE ARE GOING TO WORK OUR LAND for all it is worth," said Mr. MacDonald. We The replies Mr. Baldwin. Both are Coming of thinking of ways and means withmen the capitalist system. Mr. MacDonald clings to Free Trade; Mr. Baldwin has announced his intention to introduce protection. Mr. Baldwin has chosen to announce his prangals in the Mandact of the control of the con

announce his proposals in the Manchester Free Trade Hall. To make Free Trade Lancashire Trade Hall. To make Free Trade Lancasine the starting point of his protectionist campaign is a shrewd move, especially as he has coupled it with the promise of Empire development and especially the development of Empire cotton.

Certainly the Tories have proved themselves the additional than either the Liberals or

shrewder politicians than either the Liberals or the Labour Party. The Labour Party has for some time had the advantage: the wind of popular opinion has been turning in its favour for both Liberals and Jories are taxed with the discredit of having brought about the present great depression. The workers especially—and after all the workers are the majority of the people—have seen the war and its aftermath, unemployment, reduced wages, neglect of the ex-servicemen and women. Both the Liberal and Tory parties are steeped in responsibility for these things. The Labour Party, though it has subserviently acquiesced in the doings of the Governments, has in the public mind escaped a share of responsibility for the misdeeds of the Governments, for the hardships of the war and its sequel. Therefore has public opinion been turning towards the Labour Party. Yet the Labour Party is so singularly confused in its policies, so halting in its proposals that the Tories, coming forward with their promises of Tories, coming forward with their promets of protection and Empire development, may get the public ear. Mr. MacDonald or his colleagues confilence in the Labour to lower the bar if others will do the same.

meanwhile presenting no clear proposals bringing about that reconstruction, offering only vague deprecation of the existing Governmen olicy without suggesting an alternative.

The effective cue of the Labour Party is

concentrate attention on home affairs, and the argue that salvation for the masses may be and by redressing economic wrongs and caus ing the wealthy to disgorge.

To attempt to turn the hopes of the people

to the morass of foreign politics and incidentall to a life-and-death struggle to overthrow Frenc supremacy, which inevitably means another wa at the present time to court political dis-With such a policy, the only thing tending favour of the Labour Party is the, often scarce conscious, desire of the gradually awakening workers to see a party which they imagine to be their own, replacing the parties of the employers which have brought them to their present un happy plight.

A serious disservice is done to the Communication

cause by attempts to merge it with the fortune and propaganda of the Labour Party. Clear-cu ommunist propaganda is the greatest need.

Whilst the Labour Party tells the people

rebuilding of foreign countries, the Baldwin promise to bring salvation through Protection and Empire development is apt to seem attrac-tively near—something that the Government may take an immediate hand in doing, instead of ously wishing for it—something practical an acceful. Yet the Liberals and Tories and the Labour Party are all really moving in the sam direction. Mr. MacDonald is demanding a Br tish policy, a dissociation of British policy from that of France, a more aggressive protection of British capitalist interests abroad on Palmerstor lines. Labour Party Mr. Clynes and Liberal Mr. Asquith both deputised the Government urging the growing of Empire cotton to promote British independence of United States supplies. Tory Mr. Baldwin has indicated that Empire development means incidentally inde pendence of raw material coming from British Capitalism's greatest trade rival—the United States. The mists are clearing from the inter-national stage and revealing the British Empire preparing to wrestle for supremacy with Francon the one hand and America on the other Tories, Liberals and the Labour Party ready t in hands in the fight. Mr. Baldwin voiced the valry with the United States without reserve

Manchester speech, saying:

'It was plain that the rivalry particularly of Germany and the United States was a rivalry of which we must beware, and when that rivalry was attaining its zenith ther came the great war. The war is over an we have peace; but the peace is all a camou flaged peace."

THE CONTEST with the United States was again indicated by the complaint. "The Fordner
Tariff of America is only too wel known to all of you. It a tariff that makes it especial hard for us to pay that debt which we so willingly acknowledge and so rightly consented to pay.

I shall not be satisfied if I have any respon sibility for the Government of this country until we have so developed our Empire that we shall be absolutely independent of America."

He added that the Empire must grow a it needs not only of cotton but also of those other American products, tobacco and sugar. The growing bitterness of the tariff war was

Before the war moderate protection ex isted and a system of commercial treaties you have now, not only in the older countries Empires, economic systems which are almost and another. . . . I am certain that whatever means we may adopt to make other nations lower their tariffs, we shall never make them

The plain question which should be put to destroy all confilence in the Labour to lower the bar if others will do the same.

Mr. MacDonald, above all by the rank and file Party, every time they bid the people look More chaffering, more chicanery, more official

THE BALDWIN PROPOSALS are as follow: To put a tax on manufactured goods, with special regard to those imports that cause the greatest amount of un-employment among our people; "To give a substantial preference

wheat or meat, and, as I said at Plymouth, am having investigated most carefully now the st way in which we can offer help to agricul-re to maintain the tillage of the nation.

To examine and co-ordinate and improve the visting schemes of insurance; adjust those evils that affect the life and health of the people, such told age and health and unemployment, and develop our own estates, our Empire."

Mr. Baldwin says his Government will not tax wheat but the "help to agriculture to maintain the tillage of the nation" will probably amount to something of the same kind, in order the LLP, assertion that a large number of raise wheat prices in this country in the far-ers' interest. Otherwise the assistance must ake the form of a State subsidy to farmers. which would tend to inflate the currency and consequently to raise prices. Protection itself would of course raise prices, and thus cause fall in real wages, as well as in doles.

Mr. Baldwin's promise to inquire into the uestion of insurance is unlikely to have much

Protection, though it seems, to some believers in the present system, to possess an attrac-tive glamour, has hitherto failed in all the countries where it has existed; as fail it must everywhere, under all circumstances, to make ife under Capitalism satisfactory to the toiling

Our attitude towards it is not, however, a fear that it may prove less efficacious as a means of promoting commerce than is Free Trade. Our fear is rather lest it might prove more efficacious it this juncture, lest it might promote a flow of business that would put new appearances of life into the existing order and prolong its life be-yond what might be its span under present con-

As to the question of principle: a State which owns Dependencies, and Spheres of Influence in the territory of weaker peoples, which recognises the principle of giving monopoly concessions to certain capitalists, and which takes cessions to certain capitaists, and which takes an active part in securing such concessions for its nationals, can hardly claim that it stands by Free Trade on the question of principle. After all, let it be frankly recognised; when it is a question of buying and selling, the only principle which operates with practical force is the principle of getting the best bargain obtainable. It would be folly to prophesy that ruin would fol-low the introduction of protective tariffs into this country, with the example before us of the Protectionist United States, now British Capital-ism's greatest rival. It would also be folly to imagine that the introduction of Protection to this country would wipe out the advantage which the United States undoubtedly possesses

at the present time.

We do not believe the Baldwin proposals, if adopted in their entirety, would do more than change some minor details of the general situa-

THE REPRESENTATIVES of the old order of kingship held another costly publicity festi-val on the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Sweden. Britain is now the principal refuge of the old order so swiftly passing away. One of those present was the Grand Duke Michael of Russia One of those When the secret history of our time comes to be written the public of the future will learn with amazement the true purpose of some of those delightful family gatherings to which the capitalist press devotes so, much space.

THE BUSY PUBLICITY OFFICE of the I.L.P. has issued a reply to Lord Pembroke, explaining that its Capital Levy proposal is quite a safe measure. having been approved by bourgeois economists like Messrs. Maynard, Keynes and Pigou, and business

men like Mr. Cammel Laird and "two thirds of the rank and file bankers of the Bankers Institute," whilst "The Times" has described the proposal as feasible. The I.L.P. further profests.

"The transaction is, in fact, similar to that performed by a company when it writes off capital unrepresented by material assets. Pay-ment of the levy would be made, for the most part, in the form of pieces of paper, such as War Loan Script without any injury to busi-

We have repeatedly pointed out that the Capital Levy would fail to make any serious difference to the economic situation and would cer-

It is not realised by those who mouth the phrase "reconstruction in Europe" that it means merely the reconstruction and stabilising of Capitalism in Europe. This is clearly what the P. proposals amount to. A Socialist Govment, says the I.L.P., would:

"Renounce all claims to reparations, and, subject to a general settlement, would agree to the cancellation of Allied debts.
"It would recognise the Russian Govern-

ment and give extensive credits for the re-

It would take the initiative in making positive proposals for immediate universal di rmament by mutual consent.
"It would summon an international con-

ference, not merely on reparations and not subject to the Treaty, but for the express and definite object of restoring and pacifying Europe, regarded as an economic unit.



The Chicago Martyrs were executed on November 11th, 1887, as a result of their activities in Eight-Hour Day agitation. George Engel, Adol phe Fischer, Albert R. Parsons and August Spies were executed. Louis Ludwig killed him self in prison the previous day. Samuel Fielding and Michael Schwab were imprisoned for life and Oscar Neebe was imprisoned for 15 years.

bankers support the capital levy: we have already explained why we believe the financier ould benefit from the capital levy rather than the industrial capitalist.

The I.L.P. further sets forth four big steps which it declares would be taken by a British Socialist Government, "to pave the way for reconstruction in Europe," because, says the I.L.P., "unless Europe is restored we shall all perish

'The task of the international conference would be partly negative and partly positive. It would clear away economic barriers like customs and embargoes, and seek the simultaneous abolition of armaments; and it would stabilise currency, establish international con-trol of raw materials, float a loan to Germany, and replace the Versailles Treaty by a new compact covering all outstanding European problems. The conference would take into counsel representatives of industry, and par ticularly of the Trade Union and Co-operative

"One of the objects of this conference would be to consult with the League of Nations, and advocate its reconstruction, so that it might cease to be a cloak for the decisions of the victorious Powers and become a real Association of all Nations, with a revised and democratic constitution. The League ould become an international body charged with the duty of world economic organisa tion, by co-ordinating the supplies, manufac-turing facilities, transport, and purchasing powers of the different nations.

In the first place it is not at all clear that the Labour Party would unanimously agree to the first proposition, the renunciation of all claims to reparations; but let that pass.

The proposals are pure and simple capitalist proposals: there is nothing Socialist about them. proposals: there is nothing Socialist about mem-proposals: there is nothing Socialist about mem-Note especially that to "give extensive credits for the re-opening of foreign trade." This was initiated by the Lloyd George Government, though doubtless on a lesser scale than that desired by the I.L.P. The proposal is to subsidise certain capitalist groups at the expense of the entire community. "International control of raw materials" is a dangerous proposal: it would simply mean control by the Big Powers, and would increase the difficulties of the smalle against any country which might go Red.

In any event such proposed palliatives must fail to establish peace and plenty. In Communism lies our only hope. Communism, remem-ber, entails the abolition of money, banking, and the entire capitalist system of finance and Communism means the abolition of the private property system and production for use, not profit. It means the production of abundance to supply the needs of all without payment or rationing.

BRITISH POLITICIANS long had the international reputation of bearing the palm for hypocrisy. The Yankee variety has, if anything, out-distanced them in this respect. "The law represents the voice of the people. Behind it and supporting it is a divine sanction," says President Coolidge, and meanwhile a pretty litthe piece of jobbery has been carried on by the U.S. Government in relation to a loan of six million dollars by American bankers to the Government of unfortunate little San Salvador. When questioned on the subject, the U.S. Government spokesman said: "The United States Government has entered into no commitments whatever concerning the loan, and gave no guarantee of any kind to stand behind it."

Yet the American "Nation," a good Liberal paper, has been able to publish a confidential circular disclosing the fact that the U.S. Government acted as an intermediary in the business and that with the concurrence of the U.S. Secretary of State the revenues of San Salvador are to be administered by a Collector-General nominated by the bankers." Says the circular:
"The Government [of San Salvador] at no time receives any of the money pledged for the benefit of the bondholders, but the bondholders collect this money themselves."

The U.S. Government agreed that any disputes concerning the loan should be adjudicated by the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court or some other Federal judge. The bankers' circular adds:

"It is simply unthinkable that, after a Federal judge has decided any dispute between the bondholders and the Salvador Government, the U.S. Government should not take the salvador. Government should not take the necessary steps to sustain such decision. There is a precedent in a dispute between Costa Rica and Panama a warship was sent to carry out the verdict of the arbitrators."

This is how they do things in the land of Uncle Sam, whose influence some of our I.L.P. brethren believe would be such a tremendous aid cle for which they have longed, they regard the

"Labour and the Prince"

So runs a "Daily Herald" headline, but can you imagine Keir Hardie acting as pall bearer to a Tory premier, side by side with the Prince of Wales, fellow worker?

Keir Hardie was the bogey man in that prince's nursery, years ago, fellow worker, but to-day it is you, fellow worker, who are the real bogey to the grown-up Prince and his parents necessary as you are to the comfort of the great.

Can you imagine the Poplar Unemployed taking dinner at Buckingham Palace or at Downing Street? We think not, fellow worker, unless it were in the servants' hall

A general election is expected presently, fellow worker. Then you will be told that your chance has come. All the Parliamentary parties will come out promising to save you. "Tariff reform means work for all " the Tories will say. "Free Trade means cheap food and a big loaf" the Liberals will tell you; whilst the Labour Party will promise work, wages, and houses. The poor little C.P.G.B. will say: "Vote for the Labour Party to prove it is no good." Some others will be heard pleading for your votes, but telling you that they will not be able to do anything for you when they get inside.

You will vote for whom you please, we know. Some of you will grow excited about the election and spend all your leisure hours giving out election literature, which you know very well, fellow worker, contains many promises which will never be kept.

After the stir of the election you will return to your daily round; the wages and doles vill still be falling, though coal must be bought in winter, the rent and the gas bill will be harder to meet than before, the winter clothes pawned in the summer will be unredeemed.

The Prince will still be going his tours through the country, the Members of Parliament on have elected will be making their speeches in Westminster.

On your shoulders will rest the burden of labour and poverty.

Will you leave it still to the black-coated gentlemen to manage your affairs? Or will you form your workers' councils?

When the middle classes desired a share in the management of the country and the aristocracy refused them, the middle classes stopped supplies; they refused to pay their money in

The real supplies are not money, but the things money will buy. When you, fellow workers, decide that you have borne the burden of poverty and labour too long-you will stop sup-

THE TRUE STORY of the police strike riot in Melbourne will not be known here till the mails bring Left Wing news, for the capitalist press telegrams are unemployed of Poplar, and in Glasgow the Labour Councillors fail to understand the poor women with shawls over their heads, and broken boots, who bitterly jeer at their plea for milk the police were on strike to foregree in violant. the police were on strike to engage in violent robbery. It is significant, however, that the tramway and railway men threaten to strike in strying in the transport of the capital-ist system, with its wagery, its charity and its sympathy with the police and that the Govern- doles, we must look with eagerness for the poor ment stopped all trams and trains because of the riot, and that the Government has taken such tremendous steps to preserve its authority as Here and there and with growing coherence riot, and that the Government has taken such tremendous steps to preserve its authority as seem altogether unnecessary for dealing with a mere irresponsible outbreak by thieves. The State Government is said by "The Times" to have practically handed the police control of the Melbourne metropolitan area to a Citizens' Safety Committee, of which Lieut-General Sir Labn Marsh is chairmen and which is constricted. John Monash is chairman, and which is organising a force of special constables. Later news in the "Daily Telegraph" states that "The Military naval authorities are practically in control of Melbourne. Armed guards protect banks, Government offices, post offices, and other public buildings with machine guns, and a large reserve of military and naval forces are being held in

readiness in the barracks." If this is merely a case of looting then Australian poverty must be hideously acute. It seems to us much more like a concerted popular GERHARDT HAUPTMANN: The Sunken Bell.

SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS, ANARCHISTS -all who desire the end of the private property system — have long worked and

Waiting for waited for the masses to rise against the Masses the system which oppresses them.
to Rise When the masses rise, however, the Masses the system which oppresses them.

to Rise When the masses rise, however, they rise not according to programme or time table. Consequently those who have urged the rising often fail to understand it, and instead of halling it when it comes as the harvest for which they have sown, the miration of the largest like the second of the largest like the largest like the second of the largest like the largest to peace and reconstruction if only they would join the League of Nations!

fulfilment of their hopes as the plaguey action from "Dreadnought" Bookshop, 152, Fleet St., of some individuals backed by the crazy thought-

LIST OF LITERATURE

LEON TROTZKI: The Bolsheviki and World

S. WINSTEN: Chains (Poems). 3s. 6d. C. H. BRETHERTON: Rhyme and Reason. 4s.

HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON: The Far East-

JACK LONDON: The Iron Heel, 28. The God of his Fathers (second hand), 9d.

K. STREIT: Where Iron is there is the W. J. TURNER: Landscape of Cytherea. 3s, 6d.

SIDNEY OSBORNE: The Saar Question. 8s. BISHOP BROWN: Communism and Christian

The German Workers

hat is the matter with the German work-All revolutionary workers of the world is question! The German workers are oras question! The German workers are or-ided in the greatest unions and political par-title world of labour. They passed through olution in 1918, and have had several up-s since. They had the first successful d strike in 1920, to force a reactionary to retire from the Government, although ique had the strongest armed force in

outside observer does not know that the an worker was not a thinking factor in all movements; but only a pawn in the of political fakirs, who control all his neats, to ensure their positions in the ment of the country.

the condition of the worker has changed e worse. Instead of the semi-starvation we endured whilst in regular employment the war, great numbers of workers are now ployed, and are compelled to live on the ce doled out to them by the Government. assistance is not enough to buy bread at present high prices! The sudden deprecia-of the mark during the last couple of this is the reason why the buying power of a 's wage is always considerably less at the end 150 per cent. is a usual occurrence, ex-the workers to wild strikes and peaceful onstrations pleading for help from orities. The sacking of food-shops is occurrence, even in small towns. In al and organised looting of fields in the rds the support of the unemployed, is the

restlessness of the workers and their sponas uprisings since August last, compelled Government to ask the Reichstag for the of a new Act of permanent martial law. worse than an ordinary declaration of law; it is a regular authorisation of Central Government to use all means to the starving workers in leash. The leaders ne great Labour Unions are unable to con-the situation in favour of the workers, as themselves are under the domination of pers of spontaneous strikes have broken out parts of the country. Street fights have place in several cities, but nowhere have

FROM THE PUBLISHERS

ENCE AND SANCTITY, a study in the ntific approach to unity by Victor Brand-L. Leplay House and Williams and Nor-

pleasant terra cotta coloured wrapper with oel of attractive design, printed in three rs, raised pleasurable expectations of what be contained in a package from Leplay A book sufficiently well produced by and binder revealed, however, a grievous about we are unable to inform the reader rete thing we are able to discover is Mr. Brandford approves of the boy scouts.

PERANTO AND LABOUR, issued by the Bri-

KER CELIBACY AND SALACITY. Psycologically interpreted by Theodore Schroe, 14 W. 12th Street, New York City.

ALLIC WORSHIP TO A SECULARISED EX. Theodore Schroeder. ENATAL PSYCHISMS AND MYSTICAL

PANTHEISM, by Theodore Schroeder. NIQUE HEATHEN, by Nancy E Sankey-

s, Cos Cob, Conn., U.S.A. pamphlet explains the work of Theodore We take from it the following exsummarising Schroeder's theories in his

"Sexual shame and fear based upon irregularities of conduct or upon condemned desire, and the a companying and resultant meral self-reproaches, create the need for a supermoral compensation. This feeling of inferiority is the essence of the religionist's humility. Over the emotional conflict resulting from sex there ultimately comes a morbid inhibition against even a consciousness of normal croti inferiority increase, the need for denying sex for masks and compensatory feelings of exul-tation, also increases. With the growing erotic morbidity also comes an increased capacity for psycho-sexual costacies, and their accompanying phantasies. As grows the need for a super-moral neutralizer of the morbid fear and shame, the ecstasy and phantasy are more enthusiastically ascribed to something superhuman. By thus identifying themselves with the super-physical, or transcendental, or whatever they may call this higher stuff, these afhealthy minded and sexually more normal-living neighbours. The intensity of their zeal and fanaticism is the exact measure of the and fanaticism is the exact measure of the moral shame and fear which it conceals, and out of which the religious phantasm was cre-ated. So comes the need for religion, out of our emotional conflict over sex. While their sexual lives furnish the occasion for self-re-proach, the fear and the shame. Thus it also upplies a mask and an emotional neutralizer for these depressions, by creating that mystical (psycho-erotic) experience, and by compel-ling its intellectualisation in terms of religion

The author of the pamphlet comments:

"So Theodore Schroeder supplies the medical and psychologic journals with evidence that this 'psychologic erotism' is the true essence of all that properly belongs to the very essence of religion. With such an explanation for the acceptability and valuation of the religion of the religion of personal experience, 'What need is there,' he asks, 'for denying or disproving its metaphysical and theological dogmas?' Will Mr. Schroeder's 'erotogenetic interpretation of religion' be more illuminating and effective toward helping people to outgrow the emo-tional need for religion, than the direct at-tack upon its dogmas? Not until it is popularized. But will it even then? We cannot know until his work is completed and the historian of the future makes up the record."

THE GREAT MADNESS. Scott Nearing. The

IS INDIA A CONQUERED COUNTRY? Sunshine Publishing House, Bombay

Parliamentarism and the "Dreadnought"

As everyone who is a serious reader of the "Dreadnought" knows, this is an uncompro-misingly anti-Parliamentary paper. We advocate the Soviets, not Parliament

The editor of this paper was invited by Mr. John Maclean, of the Scottish Workers' Republican Party, to address two meetings in Glasgow on the subject of the Poplar baton charge on the Unemployed. The invitation was accepted and the speaker was given a perfectly free hand to express her views on all questions, which she did, including her opinion that participation in Parliamentary and local government elections is inconsistent with the Communist position.

The S.W.R.P. is not yet an anti-Parliamentary Party, but it is so far in advance of the Third International Communists as to refuse co-operate with the Labour Party. The S.W. R.P. contains many in its ranks who are moving towards the anti-Parliamentary position, and the editor of this paper made a strong bid to bring them all the way, explaining at length the falacies of Parliamentarism, and urging that the conflict between the Unemployed and the Poplar Labour Guardians was the inevitable result of Labour Party participation in municipal government under Capitalism.

Nevertheless, Mr. Guy Aldred, who twice recently stood as an anti-Parliamentary candidate for Parliament, published a leaflet containing the following words and other matter to the same effect

"How can the person who urges you to boycott the ballot-box also advise you to vote Red Labour? What does she mean by this change of front?

The inference contained in these words is The inference contained in these words is altegether untrue. The promoters of the leaflet who were present at the City Hall meeting on November 2nd and heard Sylvia Pankhurst speak were aware that the leaflet was untrue. Why

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The One Big Union seeks to organise the workers on class lines. Read about it.

Lugene Sue's marvellous story: "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," now running in serial form.

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Plebs Buildings, 54 Adelaide Street, Winnipeg, Canada.

FOR SALE.—Bound Volume of "The Commonweal," No. 4, 1888, Official Journal of the Socialist League, edited by William Morris. Very rare. Good condition. What offers?-Box 76.

HEAD READING, by an expert phrenologist .to "Workers' Dreadnought. Apply, H., Box 20.

GRAND DANCE! GRAND DANCE

of the

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB, POPLAR TOWN HALL,

Newby Place, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15th,

7-10.30 p.m.

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Balloons. Streamers. Confetti. Several Prizes. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Parker.

DREADNOUGHT" £1,000 FUND.

Brought forward, £115 8s. 4d.; W. Knight Trigg. 5s.; Mrs. Emson, £10; Thom De Witte, 2s. 6d.; collection at Glasgow, £2 2s. 6d. Total for week, £12 70s. Total, £125 18s. 4d.

Multiplied by Thirteen

If every reader of the "Workers' Dreadnought" who takes one copy of the paper weekly would take thirteen copies — we supply thirteen copies for ninepence—either to sell or to give away, we should no longer be obliged to appeal for funds. Our financial anxiety would disappear, and our sphere of usefulness would be vastly increased.

To sell thirteen copies of a paper to one's friends, or to strangers, every week, requires very little effort; yet the propaganda value of that effort may be far greater than the seller can imagine. Who knows what spark of initiative may be ignited by the timely word con-

veyed by one of those chance sales?

A comrade with a bundle of "Dreadnoughts" discovered one day that she had lost her purse. Between her and her home was an eightpenny 'bus fare. At first she thought she would have to walk, and thereby miss an important engagement; but suddenly remembering her bundle of "Dreadnoughts," she unwrapped her parcel and offered them for sale to the passers-by. In ten minutes she had sold more than enough copies to pay her fare home. One of those to whom she sold the paper subsequently took out an annual subscription for the "Workers' Dreadnought."

The Comrade who thus became a street paper-seller in an emergency now sells a quire of papers in the street every week.

Will you assist us to make the "Dreadnought" self-supporting by increasing its circulation?

A comrade writes :-

"When you told me in the office last Monday that if every 'Dreadnought' reader would sell ninepennyworth of papers each week the 'Dreadnought' financial basis would be assured, I made up my mind that I, for one, would do my part. I should not feel I were a genuine supporter of the paper if I did not respond to that suggestion. Please send me half a quire a week."

"Workers' Dreadnought" Bazaar & Reunion

Memorial Buildings, Roscoe Street, E.C. Bunhill Row, Old Street.

Saturday, November 17th,

3 р.т.—10 р.т.

PROGRAMM

STALLS

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS FARM PRODUCE GROCERIES FRUIT AND FLOWERS FANCY GOODS

LETS CLOTHING
SECOND-HAND CLOTHES
CROCKERY
RS LUCKY TUB
PICTURES
SWEETS AND CAKES

SIDE SHOWS AND GAMES

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POPPY BELGY. TWO COMEDIANS. AND OTHERS,

MR, RICHARDSON AT THE *PIANO JAZZ BAND,

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A Complete
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Stories
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32 Pages-Sixpence

COMMUNIST WORKERS' MOVEMENT, meetings to explain the policy of this movement, can be arranged on application to the Secretary, 152, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

W. McCARTNEY, 26, Pasley Road, Manor Place, Walworth Road, S.E.17, is starting a group of the Communist Workers Movement. Those desirous of joining should communicate with him.

SYLVIA PANKHURST is hooking provincial lecturing engagements.—Apply for dates to "Dreadnought" office, 152, Fleet Street.

To get the address of a good DENTIST apply to the undersigned, who discovered him through the "Dreadnought," and wants to pass on his discovery to other comrades, Your will all need a dentist SOME DAY, so write a postcard NOW to R. Scott, Wayside, Capel, Surrey.

FOR SALE. — Engineer's Taper Guage, Et; Radius Guage, 7s. 6d. (Starrett's). Proceeds for "Dreadnought" Fund.

WANTED.—Second-hand copies: "How the Wa Came," by Lord Loreburn; "Economics for the General Reader" (Clay); "Brass Check (Upton Sinclair), cheap edition; "Ancien Lowly" (Osborn Ward).

A SALE OF WORK is being arranged in aid of the "WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT," in the Memorial Buildings, Roscoe Street, Bunhill-now, on Saturday, November 17th, from 3 to 10 p.m. Comrades are asked to send contributions in money and kind to 152, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

All useful and ornamental articles acceptable: Clothes, groceries, fruit, vegetables, books, fancy goods, etc., etc. Those who cannot afford to give anything themselves should collect as much as they can from their friends. One comrade has promised to collect £10 worth of goods. Who will do the same?

To the readers of THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT.

All you have to do is to cut this coupon out and write your name and address in ink and send it to the "Workers' Dreadnought" Office, 152, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4., when you get 24 coupons.

Name

Address:

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A blue mark in this space indicates that your subscription is now due.

The high cost of production

of the paper necessitates prompt payment.

Published by E. Sylvia Pankhurst, at 152, Flact Street, London, E.C. 4, and printed by the Agenda Press, Ltd. (T.U.), at 10, Wine Office Court, London, E.C. 4.