THE WORKERS'

DREADNOUGHT

For International Socialism. Solution

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE WINNIPEG SOVIET.

STARTLING NEWS OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR WAR.

The mail has brought us a bundle of issues of the Western Labour News, which grew from a celdy to a daily newspaper during the timing general strike, and served as the wind the bulleting the served as the wind the served as the wind the served as the wind the served as the serve ficial strike bulletin.

dicial strike bulletin.

Our first sensation in reading them is one of sharp disappointment. The Winnipeg Strike Committee was called in this country the Winnipeg Soviet, and we had thought the name was chosen deliberately by the strikers themselves. Extracts ostensibly from the Western Morning News and the speeches of strike leaders which appeared in the London Times distinctly stated that the strikers were out to earthrow the canitalist system, and to estab. that the strikers were out to throw the capitalist system, and to estable a Soviet Government. But now that the kers own paper is actually in our hands we l, in almost every issue, a disclaimer of these endid objects. Here is one of the passages which the Western Labour News explains its education.

WOULD NOT SUPPORT REVOLUTION

"Wotld Not Support Revolution."
"For the benefit of those who fear the present the has some ulterior purpose such as the overowing of the present system and the establishing a Soviet form of Government, and the calling of a
olution; let us say calmly and with conviction the workers of Winnipeg would respond to no
heall. Even supposing a few hot heads do make
han appeal the mass of the workers would detit by their votes as overwhelmingly as they have
ported the strike. No, the workers are dissled, but they are not revolutionists. And there
the no revolution. The workers want the control
industry in their own hands as soon as possible so
they can get the full product of their toil and
amate production for profit. But they will wait
it his is accomplished by constitutional processes,
very leaders who are most maligned and susted at this juncture are members of the Labour
ty whose platform is that of gradual change from
present system to that of a more equitable justWere they revolutionists they would form some

revolutionary society of their own or link up with some already in existence wherever they were found."

Again and again the Western Labour News

repudiates Bolshevism, and even makes such ioolish observations as: "The real Bolsheviks are those who have profiteered while others have fought and suffered." It boasts that its promoters supported the war, which it still refers to as "the war for freedom."

The demands of the strikers are set forth again and again and quite unmistakably:

"A Living Waye"; in other words an in-

crease in wages.
(2) The Right of Collective Bargaining, which

(2) The Right of Collective Bargaining, which the Strike Committee explained as follows:—

"The right of any individual to belong to a labour union if he so desires; and the right of all such unions in a given industry to form themselves into a council, to conduct negotiations through their council; when same is agreed to, they shall be signed covering all trades within the industry mentioned."

THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000.
The militant capitalism of Winnipeg, in its determination to crush industrial unionis conducted a fight against the workers of bitter and uncompromising a character, that, in spite of the pettifogging views of the labour officials, it brought Canada very near to the verge of an industrial revolution, and rallied

verge of an industrial revolution, and rallied twenty-five cities to join Winnipeg in the general strike.

To organise the campaign of militant capitalism, there sprang into being a so-called "Citizens' Committee," which was named "The Committee of 1,000," and had a daily newspaper of its own called the Winnipeg Citizen. The Winnipeg Citizen was given away in the streets without charge, but the strikers were not allowed a free distribution of the

Western Labour News on the ground that this would infringe the City Health Bye-law. The Committee of 1,000 manipulated the City Council and the Provincial and Dominion Legislatures against the strikers, got it made illegal for the employees in the public services to affiliate to the labour unions, enrolled volunteer scabs, drilled volunteer troops, secured the dismissal of the police force, the suppression of the Western Labour News, and the arrest of strikers and strike leaders, and the arrest of strikers and strike leaders, and organised riots and outrages.

The strike was precipitated by the truculent attitude of three great iron firms, the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, The Dominion Bridge Company, and the Vulcan Iron Works.

THE METAL TRADES COUNCIL

The workers in the metal industry had organised a Metal Trades Council to cover the organised a Metal Trades Council to cover the members of all the various trade unions employed in the metal shops! This Metal Trades Council put forward a demand that the wages and hours (9 per day) which the McAdoo award had given to the workers in the railway shops in both Canada and U.S.A., should be extended throughout the metal trades of Winnipeg. The Metal Trades Council and its demands were ignored by the amployers. Metal Trades Council and its demands were ignored by the employers. The Council therefore decided to declare a strike, but the Winnipeg Trades Council approached the employers in the hope of effecting settlement. Some of the smaller firms then agreed to the terms of the Metal Trades Council, but the three great firms we have mentioned refused to perguiste. firms we have mentioned refused to negotiate, saying that there was 'little doing' in the metal industry and that they could close down their workshops indefinitely. Most of the smaller firms were in part dependent upon the three big iron masters and followed their lead.

Continued on Page 1419.

THIRD INTERNATIONALS. THE SECOND AND

THE SECUNIAL THE SECUNIAL THE PROCESSION OF THE

on goes on:—
Berne Conference in February, 1919, was an attempt to galvanise the Second Inter-

the composition of the Berne Conference proved ly that the revolutionary proletariat has nog in common with it."

ie victorious proletariat of Russia, the heroic man proletariat, the Italian proletariat, the munist groups of the working classes of Austria Hungary, the working classes of Austria Hungary, the working classes of Bulgaria, mania and Serbia, the left Socialist parties of dea, Norway and Finland, the Ukrainian, Letand Polish proletariats, the pick of the organworkers of England, and the Young People's Women's Internationals, all refused to take in Conference of the Social-Patriots at Berne. tin Conference of the Social-Patriots at Berne. Hose taking part in the Berne Conference who be still kept up a certain contact with the real king class movement of our times, formed an osition group, against the policy of the Social-riots, in so far, at least, as concerns the all-ortant question of the Russian Revolution. he declaration of the French comrade, Loriot, declaration of the beare delegates lackeys of the bourgeoisie, expresses the real unn of the class-conscious workers the world real.

tivers, and that they look upon the enslavement French and British colonies in the interests of

capitalism as a matter of course. In this way the On the so-called question of responsibilities the Berne Conference turned constantly in the orbit of bourgeois ideology. The French and German Social-Patriots hurled in each other's faces exactly the same accusations as the French and German hourgeoisies.

The Berne Conference minutely discussed one action or another of bourgeois ministers before the war, without being willing to recognise that those mainly responsible were the capitalists of the opposing coalitions, and their lackeys, the Social-Patriots. The majority at Berne wanted to find out who was chiefly responsible for the war. They could easily have done so by gazing into a looking-glass. On territorial control

looking-glass.

On territorial questions the declarations of the Berne Conference were capable of a double interpretation. This was simply playing into the hands of the bourgeoisie. Clemenceau, the most reactionary representative of the international bourgeoisie, showed that he recognised the services rendered by the social-patriotic conference of Berne to imperialist reaction, when he received their delegation and proposed that it should take part in the work of the different commissions at the imperialist Peace Conference.

On the question of colonies the Berne Conference.

Conterence.

On the question of colonies the Berne Conference followed the lines laid down by liberal bourgeois colonial policy, which justifies the exploitation and enslaving of Colonies by bourgeois imperalism, and merely strives to cover them with a philanthropic, humanitarian phraseology.

The German Social-Patriots claimed that the German colonies should remain the property of the German State, which meant, of course, that the exploitation of those colonies by German capital was to continue.

These differences of opinion on such a matter prove that the Social-Patriots of the Entente are merely taking up the point of view of the slave-Berne Conference proved that it had entirely forgotten the motto, "Restore the colonies."

In the course of the discussion on the "League of

Nations," the Berne Conference showed that here, too, it was following in the footsteps of those bourgeois elements, who, with this lie of the "League of Nations," are going to try to banish the proletarian revolution from the world. Instead of unmasking the machinations—worthy of a band of filibusters of the Inter-allied Conference at Paris, the Berne Conference supported them, and lowered itself to becoming a mere instrument in their hands.

The attitude of humble decility taken up by this Congress in leaving to the Conference of the bourgeois States the care of deciding what the protective legislation for labour should be, shows that the Social-Patriots are conscientiously in favour of conserving capitalist slavery and of throwing to the proletariat the orumbs of a few insignificant reforms.

Attempts, inspired by bourgeois politicians, to oblige the Berne Conference to accept a resolution by which the Second International would have connived at the armed intervention in Russia, only failed, thanks to the efforts of the opposition. In this victory of the opposition at Berne over purely Jingo elements, we recognise an indirect proof of the fact that the proletariat of Western Europe sympathises with the Russian proletarian revolution and is ready to light the imperialist bourgeoisie.

The fear that these lackeys of the capitalists feel when faced with the incevitable spread of the Soviets, is clearly shown by their timid ruclination to avoid the examination of facts of such world - wide, historical importance.

The Soviet or Council of Workers' Delegates is the most important innovation since the Paris Commune. By ignoring it, the Berne Conference has but given proof of its poorness of spirit and bankruptcy of ideas.

The Congress of the Communist International regards the "International, a mere arm in the hands of the bourgeois class.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA.

By M. PHILIPS PRICE.

ANARCHY.

Gradually the iron ring round Central Russia began to break. Revolutionary Russia had alies in all the territories hitherto occupied by the counter-revolution. These allie found among the working classes of the towns and the poorer peasantry. No greater services has in reality been done to revolutionary Russia than the behaviour of the Allied Governments and their agents in the territories they have On the Don, in Siberia and Archshevik Government has been reversed soon as the feudal landlords who had taken re-fuge in England and France heard that the Anied troops had seized the territory where their land was situated, they returned, and, with the aid of foreign bayonets, reduced the poorer population to the condition of poverty they were in under the Tzar's tyranny. Free sale and speculation in land was again allowed. Labour organisations were either broken up, or else reduced to committees which had purely nominal power. Everywhere the Union Jack olour flew along with the old flag of slavement for the Russian people. But this only aroused the Russian workers and peasants to a hatred of the Allies hitherto unknown. A deputation of peasants recently coming from the Volga provinces said: "The Allies have lesson, and we shall never again cose the Soviet Republic." Gradually, all the outlying parts of Russia, in the Baltiz Provinces, the Ukraine, the Don and the Cossack territories, the oppressed workers began to come together to decide upon a common action against foreign tyranny. In Courland, Lithuania and White Russia the native workers and peasants formed their own Soviet Governwhich took power as soon as the old n army left. The landlords and rich German army left. people fled with the Germans, and in Berlin, Allied military support to reinvade these territories. The touching sympathy between the propertied classes of England, France and their stwhile foes, the propertied classes of Germany, was never so clearly seen as now. It is a fact that during February and March of this year the German General Staff in East ia was in touch with the British naval Junkers' volunteer corps have received the pro-tection of the British Fleet to carry on operations against the Bolsheviks.

Further south in the Ukraine, the local Bolsheviks had been organising during the autumn of last year a Ukrainian Red Army. As long as the Germans were there, the soldiers of this army hid in the forest, dug in their rifles and artillery, and contented themselves with propagate. But by Christmas 1918, large numerical states of the contents of But by Christmas, 1918, large num of the German troops came over to the mobilised and went home. Then the Red flood was indeed let loose. The 10,000 army of Ukrainian Bolsheviks came out of their hiding and marched south, with the cry, "War on the mansions, peace to the cottages." It was met everywhere with the wildest enthusiasm. Young men fled to join the Red Army, old men brought their blessings. The landlords' domains became once more the property of the peasants; the sugar factories came again under the workers' control. Everywhere along the west and south borders of Muscovite Russia there a chain of Socialist Republics has come into being. They sprang up everywhere like mushrooms, as soon as the artificial force of the foreign bayonets had been dispelled, like au unhealthy missma before the pure wind of heaven. There has been no invasion of these by becoming political hedies could they becoming

provinces by the Red Army, no Bolshevik Imperialism spreading West and South in imita-tion of Tsarist traditions. The advance of the Red Army has been brought about by the triumphant, social revolution within these territories, which took place as soon as the German tyranny had been removed. The Red Armies that have been formed in these border regions of Russia are all from the local popula ion. It is not true that Chinese merc are used by the Bolsheviks. Lies of this type are spread by counter-revolutionaries, in orde to stir up race-feeling, and thereby hinder the creation of a united proletarian front. More ver the local Socialist Governments in the Baltic Provinces, in the Ukraine and the Don are, in practice, quite independent of Moscow and have only gone into federation with the Bolshevik Government there because of the common interests and social ideals which inspire them. The Soviet Government of Central which exist in all lands among the working class, and is ready at all times to work with

THE SOVIET SYSTEM IN PRACTICE.

Now, what is the Soviet as it exists in Russia to-day? We have seen that in the first days of the Revolution it was formed out of the thousands of informal gatherings of workers and peasants throughout the land, which came together to decide what next to do. The original Soviets were economic bodies, for it vas natural to expect that people connected with one another by common work and common material interests should meet in times of catactysmic social change. A factory worker's immediate interests are more closely bound up with the interests of his comrades in the same factory than they are with the workers in another industry.

For instance, the metal workers depend for their daily bread upon the welfare of the metal industry, the railwaymen on the railways, and the peasants on the agricultural industry. Ever since man first began to divide the work of vilization among his fellowmen, he has shown a tendency to congregate on the basis of guilds All the more natural is i now, in a highly developed society in a state of temporary nux, that metal workers, railwaymen and peasants should get together in the various districts and discuss the subjects that nost affect their lives. The informal economic unions, which sprang up in the first days of the Russian Revolution, became as we have seen, the basis of the Soviet system. The most impertant point to observe about them is that they were industrial and had no relation to territorial divisions of society, except in so far as geographical and climatic conditions imposed a certain limit to the industrial organization. posed a certain limit to the industrial organisa-tion. The Revolution therefore brought Soviets to life on an economic basis, and for an economic purpose, and in their first inception they were anarchic and without any comm plan of action. During the first few weeks of the Russian Revolution one Soviet knew n thing of what the other was doing; only after the first month was it possible to talk of an organisation which was gradually uniting and co-ordinating the actions of all the Soviets scattered about the country. This co-ordina-tion became most imperative for the safety of the Revolution, because the forces of the old social order which had been overthrown soon began to gather strength again. Only organised Soviets could raise the necessary barrier to reaction. Only if they expanded their activities

guarantee the new social order. Thus in ever own in Russia the factory committees and i formal workers' unions united into a central soviet, which at once took upon itself the tas soviet, which at once took upon them the tass of highting the counter-revolution and con-trolling whatever authority the middle classe-had set up. Soon the question was raise whether this central soviet, which was alread exercising a sort of control over the bourge government, should not take all politic authority into its hands. The controversy the raged about this question marked the secon stage of the Revolution, which ended in Octobe 1911, in the victory of the proletariat and the expansion of the power of the Soviets from that of indirect political control into that direct political responsibility. Thus, after the October Revolution, in every town in Russia the trict became responsible for public order, the militia, for public works and convenience and for the local finances. The same thing to piace in the villages, where the union of pe orer peasantry, which came from the former placed the local democratically - elect body. The latter for the most part trolled by people who had got into power in trolled by people who had got into power in The latter for the most part were co first days of the Revolution and had stuck that power ever since. Finally these cent urban soviets and the unions of province soviets and the dimbos of provinces soviets sent their representatives to a gree State congress of the whole country. The congress now meets every six months and elec a Central Soviet Executive, which is empower to act with authority in the period between it congresses. This body has now become the supreme political authority in the Soviet R public. It controls the Red Army and Nav. the foreign policy and the economic exchang with other States. Thus beginning with in formal gatherings of workers bound by economi interest, the Russian Soviet has developed int a great political power, which is to be reckone ith in international politics.

But that is only half the story. We have seen that the original anarchically-formed co mittees were the seed from which the grahoot of the centralised political soviet grahoot graho But this shoot soon began to put forth and —the organised economic syndicate, vecame about in this way: The workers' fa soviet for managing the militia, etc., began to send their delegates to a confe representing all the workers in that particular district according to their occupations. movement was in complete antagonism old trade union movement, which sou under Tsarism, to divide the workers in umber of craft unions within the industrial The essential feature of this new soviet or syndicate is that it is organised or basis of industry and not on the basis of g Only in this way is it possible to prevent economic power of the workers, the unity which is so essential in the struggle age nions all working at cross purposes. the new system the wood-worker and keeper in the metal industry must choose nterests along with the actual metal-worker

industrially has taken place among the peasantry. After the October Revolution atter sent their delegates to a political so the duty of which was to organise the rura Guard and keep revolutionary order in the ages. Somewhat later they began to form pi economic unions, as the villages began to 8

(Continued on next page)

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA (Continued from page 1414.)

nto factions of rich and poor peasants, and onflict between these two classes began velop. West Europeans imagine that dussian peasant is a peculiar creation with a and customs of his own, living apart the rest of the world in dirt and ignorance experience in the Russian villages has it me that just the same social divisions ht me that just the same social divisions to be found there, in perhaps slightly rent form, as exist in the more indus-ised rural districts of Western Europe. idea that it is possible to separate the ants from the urban population of Russia, thereby mobilise an anti-Bolshevik force in the country, is a fontagy. The some in the country, is a fantasy. The same letariat and land labourer and middle class is. And the Russian urban worker who ports the Bolshevik has an ally in the res in the shape of the landless peasant as the urban middle-class has his counter in the village corn speculator. It was ian village into two social camps should accompanied by the growth of professional ons on the basis of the new social division. ons on the basis of the new social division, e by side with the rural political soviets, re thus grew up the union of labouring sants, which took upon itself the duty of king the landlords' land on a communal

Thus we see how the proletariat in town and entry built up its professional alliances on industrial basis. Once formed, they began dediately to gravitate towards a centre. For as the political soviets formed State conses for the control of foreign policy, so these comic soviets or syndicates of metal workers, ton operatives, accountants and labouring sants, sent delegates to State congresses of particular branches of industry to protect interests of each. At the present moment re is the All-Russian union of Professional ances which is the top of the pyramid vards which all the workers' syndicates cone. This is the real labour parliament, re the internal affairs of the different indus are attended to, and reconciled with the interest. Here in numerous comees and sub-committees are worked out the tariffs, the hours of labour and the capacity strut of each of the amalgamated

hus two great social institutions have sprung in revolutionary Russia—the political t and the economic soviet. The duty of former is to protect the Republic from mal and external counter-revolution. The on of the former the new social order.
the danger of foreign intervention is moved, it is possible that in Russia the oblitical soviet will reduce its functions, and not the power in the land will pass to huge conomic syndicates working under the control of the Central Council of Public Economy. The ssia Professional Alliance, except that it cons itself only with production, distribution exchange on a public basis and has nothing o with the internal affairs of the different stries, which belong to the syndicates n the new social order is really guaranteed foreign counter-revolution, the political officts which have been raging in Russia since Revolution will gradually die down. The aggles between the Bolshevik theory of mmediate World Revolution" and the nshevik theory of "Labour Coalition with the ingeoisie" will give way to others. Then arise the delicate problem of how to adjust interests of the whole community to the ms of the different workers' industrial valicates, so that private capitalists, con-uered in the October Revolution, shall not reppear again in a more insidious form. All however, belongs to the future.

on her by the war and the foreign intervention. Young and energetic, untrammelled with the century-old conventions and traditions of an older, more archaic civilisation, she has a clear field in which to begin the work of re-construc-The private exploiter no longer exists in dussia to-day. If he was unwise, he fled to caris and London to plot counter-revolution. of the Russian plain the struggle is still going on between those peasants whose ideals cannot on between those peasants whose ideals cannot go beyond cornering corn and holding it up for famine prices while the towns are starving, and the proletarianised labouring peasants, who have learnt in the school of adversity that only y collective labour, by communistic production and distribution, can a new and juster society

SOVIET SYSTEM VERSUS DEMOCRACY. Everywhere in Russia now the organs of the new form of society are found in the two types

of soviet. Upon these political and industrial unions only those who labour by muscle and brain can elect and be elected. In order to ndustrial syndicate, and in order to be thus rganised one must do some form of productive This is the first essential of the soviet a. The second essential is that the soviet should be elected, not territorially, but industrially. This is the real difference between soviet state and a democratic state. A democratic state recognises no economic divisions in the electorate. Everyone is regarded as a part of what is vaguely called "the people." How impracticable a democratic parliament is for the modern industrially specialised form of society, the following example may A metal worker, let us say, lives next to a railwayman, on one side, and an accountant on the other. All three have special economic professional knowledge is required. Each of of his demands at a given moment, would have different claims to make for the protection of his particular economic interest. state each would have these interests put for ward through the economic syndicate, of he would have to be a member, and the central relation to the whole economic production of the country. In times like the present, when the fight with the counter-revolution is still with the political soviet and obtain its sanction But the point is, also, that the whole soviet organisation is so arranged that the the workers' special interests and can reconthem with the interests of the whole community is at hand. In a democratic state exactly the reverse is the case, for here the workers' industrial organisations have no political power, and can only advise a body which is brought into being by a scattered electorate. Thus the three types of workers I take above are in a tives for one district in which their economi interests are swamped in thousands of others Candidates are put up by party caucuses which work on a territorial basis, and these candidates annot possibly represent all these interests at the same time. The democratic election to parliament, in fact, is nothing more than device to deceive the workers by dividing them into artificial constituencies on the basis of which they cannot possibly unite and draw up a common social and economic policy. This can only be done through the development of the industrial unions as described above.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of the soviet, however, is that it is capable of being continually re-elected. The workers can withdraw their delegates and elect again at will. Thus Russia has advanced by giant steps along the soviets are always a reflection of the opinion of the workers at the given moment. This

was most clearly seen in the case of the All Russian Congress of Soviets in January, 1918, and the Russian Constituent Assembly, which met in that same month. The former, elected only a short time after the election for the Constituent Assembly, gave a large Bolshevik and left socialist-revolutionary majority. The Constituent Assembly, however was elected on a candidate list made up party had not yet taken place. The result of the Constituent Assembly election was a majority for the right socialist revolutionaries. in which the left wing was hardly represented at all. For in the few weeks that elapsed between the drawing up of the list of candi dates for the Constituent Assembly and the elections for it, an entirely new political situation had arisen. The Soviet Congress reflected this change, and the Constituent Assembly did not. Therefore, when the Allied Governments say that there must be in Russia a body which represents all the Russian people in a Constituent Assembly, before they can recognise the Russian Government, they are really saying that they want a government which will be put in power by scattering all the economic forces of the Russian workers, and which will become an empty shell within a

I would add one final word of appeal to the working class of England and France. Do no listen to the tales of horrors which the bourgeoi Press of Western Europe tells about Russian Revolution. I say, because I know, that the starvation and misery from which the Russian people are suffering is due, not to those who are building up the new socialist form of society, but to those who for three years drove Russia in an exhausting war, and then sent armed forces to invade her territory, and cut off her food supplies, and the raw materials of her industries. The Russian people appeal to all the world for peace. They long to establish the permed accompany exchange between to all the world for peace. They long to estab-lish the normal economic exchange between East and West Europe which alone can make good the destruction of the four years' war. Raise the blockade, they say; send us the technical advisers without which we cannot restore our industries, shattered by the war. Soviet Russia is ready to pay handsomely for the services rendered. If the workers of Eng-lead and Evance varietil content to leave neighbor land and France are still content to leave private financiers to control the relations between their and satisfy their wants in so far as they do not involve the reduction of the Russian workers and peasants to the slavery that they lived in under Tsarism. If on the other hand English and French workers take these matters into their own hands they will find in Bolshevik Russia a friend and an ally. They will at all times be welcome in the territories of the Rehonest labour as in any state of Western Europe or America. An immense-field will be open to them to assist their Russian comrades with the technical advice which only they can give On the other hand, they can learn many things which will be new to them in that wonder land that lies between Europe and Asia. Let us tear out the pages of the past! Let us write a new page in the history of the future!

A Day in the Country. OUTING to Federation House, George Lane, Woodford, on BANK HOLIDAY, 4th AUGUST 1919 TICKETS, 2s., including admission and Tea. Dancing in the evening.
Tickets may be obtained from Miss Bush,
400, Old Ford Road, London, E.

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

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

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THE MASK OFF.

Winston Churchill, in his speech at the Centre Party's dinner, has spoken plainly; he Centre Party's dinner, has spoken plainly; he says that the political truce between the Liberal and Tory parties that sprang up during the war should be maintained to fight Bolshevism. Bolshevism, as everyone knows, though only some dare acknowledge it, is simply the seizure of power by the working class, which means the death knell to Capitalism. death knell to Capitalism.

Churchill has come out as the defender of Capitalism. He says: "I am astonished to see how people are afraid to defend the capitalist system. The politicians are afraid, the newspapers are afraid; they prefer to give the thing the go-by." Churchill is right; clever capitalist politicians are afraid to defend the capitalist system openly; they are afraid to defend the capitalist system openly; they are afraid to tell the workers that the only great political struggle is between Capital and Labour, because, if the poor, gulled workers understand that; they will at last wake up and fight for their own class, instead of against it. Politicians who are cleverer and more farseeing than Churchill want put off the direct fight between Labour and Capital as long as they can, because they know that if the workers exert their full strength they are bound to win. But Churchill, reckless and hot-headed, is eager for the fight; he hopes to enjoy the big struggle and fancies himself cut ut to play an historic part in it. The smug. out to play an historic part in it. The smuo-old-fashioned Liberals, who patronise well-behaved Labour leaders, must be feeling decidedly annoyed with Churchill for so graphically showing that the Liberal and Tory graphically showing that the Liberal and Tory parties are just the same. The little indiscretion which revealed that Mr. W. H. Smith. "the most staid, unimpeachable, blameless Tory," had privately proposed to call the Conservative Party the Liberal Party, and Lord Democracy is Democracy that supports the Tory Party," fairly sum up the sham Parlia-mentary politics that have been the comfortable and remunerative hobby of the leisured classes, and have gulled the workers for so long. Our sympathies are with the woman in the 'bus who said: "Vote? No. I don't believe in it: the Government'd take the very blood from y'r 'eart!'

LLOYD GEORGE EXPOSES THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FRAUD AND THE HOLLOW VICTORY.

Lloyd George's statement that the alliance necessary to protect France until it is certain that the League of Nations is strong enough to do it, demonstrates that the League of Nations will not preserve the peace of Europe, and that France's share in the "glorious victory" the ents have been celebrating is less than
France has been weakened and imoverished by the war: no indemnities can re-ay her: the only thing that can recompense the French workers for their losses and sufferings is the Communist Revolution, the coming of

safe for democracy, by setting up the League of Nations, which would make war and international aggression impossible! the workers are constantly ordered to find against the workers of their own race. Gentronside was of opinion that what may be done

Churchill told the Centre Party that Lloyd George is a "necessary man," but the report Churchill publishes omits to state why he described Lloyd George as "necessary." Obviously it is that Lloyd George has a way of telling the people that he has found a new discovery when really the old thing he brings forward, or something just like it, has been with us all the time. So with this Franco-British-American Alliance. Europe was a network of just such alliances before the war, and these lliances are always described as "purely efensive," but they never are. This present alliance, of course, has its commercial clauses, its tariff bargains and concessions, its arrange ments for the exploitation of native races, so on, and undoubtedly, like Mr. Churchill, ecret clauses have something to say about "Bolshevism." Clemenceau, who fears the Red Wave with a more immediate terror than his allies, since no salt sea divides him from it, and the French workers are notoriously revolutionary, has no doubt pledged his confederates to lend him their aid in case of danger. Doubt-less, too, the confederates have secured some very substantial advantages in return. But Lloyd George, Wilson and Clemenceau will soon be mere forgotten memories; more vital forces will presently replace them upon the inter-

THE MINERS.

At the opening of the year the spirit of revolt was stirring amongst the workers in the ship-building industry, and the workers in other engineering sections were affected to a lesser degree. The miners and railway men were appealed to then to join the revolt, but failed to respond. Now the miners are turbulent, and respond. Now the miners are throthent, and the railway men in certain sections are unrestful. There is a smouldering fire that might carry us further, but those who rose in the new year are now quiescent; the elements are disunited. The strikes are for small sectional things that can make no real difference; they break out sporadically, and as one group comes

The miners' demand for the nationalisation and workers' control of industry might be the rallying point for the whole country and might prepare the workers for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the soviets. which they must accomplish before the socialisation of industry can be achieved. But socialisation of industry can be achieved. But at present only a minority of the miners has yet adopted the rank and file scheme for socialising the industry; the others have swallowed the Sankev proposals which in practice will prove almost worthless, whilst in the other industries the socialisation demand has not yet been seriously put forward.

Even the miners have not vet proved that threatened, but there has been so much bluff in regard to political strikes that no one now believes that they will take place according to time table. Certainly the trade union and Parliamentary Labour officials are working their hardest to stave off conflict, and the miners' charter will be postponed indefinitely unless the revolutionary sections of the rank and file are

THE RUSSIAN MUTINIES.

Of all the hypocrisies of the unscrupulous men who are running the Government and Press of this country, none is more despicable than the outery that the Russian prisoners whom General Ironside had forced to fight in his army have defied the rules of honour and "fair play." Lloyd George says that the triple alliance between France. Britain and America is to protect France if the League of Nations cannot:

Wilson has said it is to fight for France until the League of Nations has passed through the company to the company the company to the company that the company the company that t wilson has said it is to fight for France until the League of Nations has passed through the formalities which will enable it to do it. These are curious stories to come from those who told us that the war would for ever make the world

Honside was of opinion that what may be done Featherstone, Glasgow, Dublin or Tonypar may be done also in Russia.

We suppose that the death of the five Briti officers will be used to arouse, as far as possi the spirit of the vendetta in the British An but the great slaughter of the European will render the effort unfruitful. We regred death of these officers, especially if, as we pose, they were mere tools in the wicke , but if a man chooses war for his trade must not be surprised when he comes to

Altogether the Counter Revolutions Armies are doing badly in Russia. The Tin Archangel Correspondent says that what capitalists call the "loyal" Russian Army go over to the Bolsheviki the moment British Army withdraws.

All sorts of elaborate excuses are being vented to explain "Why these peasants we are seeking to save from Bolshevist at should betray us to the enemy." "Really not difficult to understand, says the T_i correspondent; "from the very beginning Russians have not wholly believed in sincerity." Quite so, we would observe the Times does not mean what those would obviously imply. He goes on to say the Russians did not think we really mestav till Bolshevism should be crushed.

The Times correspondent indicates that new and virile British troops in Ru not proved very good fighters. His ex-tion is that the men were told they were sent out to help the original force to get Russia; "that they were out for a holida; Government's expense. arrive in the morning and return in the evas it were." This is encouraging no means that the British soldiers in Rus not want to fight.

Winston Churchill is doing all he popularise the Russian adventure, and is ar for Major-General Briggs, who has th General Denikin, to address the Me the House of Commons. To sho penikin is not a reactionary, his objection ghting against the soviets have been ublished. Amongst other things Amongst other things he

'Immediate labour legislation, securi working classes from exploitation by Government or Capital."

The workers who have abolished the capi and themselves governing their indust hardly thank General Denikin for this

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA

The report that the Roumanians are neg ing peace terms with the Soviet Gover indicates that presently the Big Allied I may find themselves deserted by all the nations they have been counting on to for cordon of warfare round the Soviet Ren The Soviets desire nothing but peace from bbours: they are not out for territor trade advantages, and the little States presently find it safer and pleasanter to with them than with the big capitalist Po

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

The W.S.F. held a series of meetings July 21st in Hyde Park from 3 p.m. to 8.30 p. Large crowds attended, and the speakers sailors rushed the platform after speeches to thank the speakers for helping to make demonstration such a success.

WORKERS OF DERBY! You can get your DREADNOUGHT

THE WORKERS' NEWSAGENCY. Clarion Club. Wardwick. Derby

BETWEEN OURSELVES. By L. A. MOTLER

PEACE SOUP.

The other day was Peace Day, and there was od business done in the rag and bone line.
could see all the rags, newly dyed, hanging ad like cobwebs. The bones—well, you have heard them rattle, Henry my boy.

And let now the poet speak— ands played and flags were flying

and crowds of yellow pressmen filled the

cheer the soldiers who'd refrained from And hear the music of returning feet

And the profiteer bobbed up his head again and let out spy-holes at fifteen quid the hole. It is not grudged it out of your high unitioneer wages. Henry, he replied in that phrase: "If you knows of a better 'ole

and now we are all sober again. It is Monat the week after, and we are back at the Eternal Grind. You know that lay morning feeling, Henry, and I know the least hint of politics sets your teeth dge. And maybe you will go back to the sagent and demand your tuppence back.

t I have got hold of you by the left eveand I am about to whisper words of m into your shell-like ear. What I want now is why. And having asked that, I to know wherefore, and without waiting answer, I go on to ask what for

w you must have often wondered like this.
's a paper what calls itself the "Workers" " and it stands for International lism, and vou will agree, maybe, that there be something in it, and that the idea of 's vour's is mine, and what's mine is too!" is all very well for a joke, but it

ad in order to find out the answer it is only ssarv to start asking why. Or, as I have it before, the whencity of this thusness.

fere we are, as I remarked a few lines further on Monday morning at the bench, and a ing as if I could let the foreman in for a dead that was more dead than cert, or chuck a mer at somebody if they would only rub me

amet's back.

t to proceed! Being back here on Monmorning, the question arises. "Why am I
here?" Why am I not at home, or outsomewhere where it smells a bit of all right
not so limewashy? Why? Simply and
ally 'cos there's money to be found for the nd and the grocer and the shoemaker and ub man and the little shop round the which let's one have things "on tick" who never seems to be paid right up but there is a little bit owing.

aturally and consequently we are back at orse luck, and old Creeps in a pretty temper on ask me. What he had for breakfast Well, a beginning is already being made with

Monday. And so on, and so on. And I've THE PRESS AND THE "EXTREMISTS." had ten years of it no less.

You will agree to all that, but you will say that you don't see a way out of it. It's all very well to talk Socialism, but it won't come true, and anyway how are you going to do it? Have a revolution and shoot the boss? And what then? All you have is a dead boss and

But that is hardly the way to talk. It must not be supposed that there will come a body of brave and noble men and women who will just say "Sho!" and it's all done. It merely amounts to having a job to do and doing it in the most workmanlike way possible. The Socialists won't bring about Socialism for you, all on a silver plate, but it will have to be worked out by the workers.

for Socialism, pish! the Socialist could not run a fried-fish shop.

Well, we have had Mr. Fat running our business for us for Mike knows how long, and if hacan't do better than this year with two millions out of work and the rest of us paying fancy trices for imitations of substitutes, then it's about time the worker tried his hand.

Come to think of it, most businesse managed by overseers and managing directors who merely do all the brainy work and the ordering about for the capitalist, who glues his

have been burnt or else dropped in the workers' Committees, which will give the workers a chance to see how a business can be what I want to know is this here. After run for the benefit of the fifty millions g slaved all the week for pay-envelope, it tioned just now. And they are worth more gets empty and so back again the next attention than old Fat's Peace Soup tickets.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT.

r 21st.—The Foreign Office seems to doubt the hat Pogroms took place in Poland! Mr. worth said a representative had been sent to w to ascertain whether the "reports of these wish excesses prove to be true." This is a audable procedure; though not followed in instance. Why should the Polish Government on the benefit of the doubt when the Russian ungarian Governments are condemned with-

MURMANSK SECRET.

reply to Mr. Higham (C. U.) Mr. Churchill add that the Murmansk Force that had served the winter would be released in August.

uld not be in the public interest," however,

urchill said, to disclose the number of troops ing when these are released. But that is

PEACE TREATY. Mild opinions of discontent with the Peace Treaty vanish when one realises that the Leader of the Liberal Party, Sir Donald Maclean, and Mr. Clynes, on behalf of the Labour Party, united in expressing their praise of the efforts of those who laboured to complete the Peace Treaty. It is no wonder that Mr. Lloyd George was "gratified" at the discussion of the Peace Treaty Bill. Of what avail are the rumblings of discontent with the Treaty which one hears from constitutional quarters, when the House of Commons allows the Bill ratifying this Treaty to be passed in one sitting with only seven dissensions!

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY

At ten minutes to three in the morning the House was asked to discuss and pass the Anglo-French

SOUTH WALES NOTES.

THE PRESS AND THE "EXTREMISTS."

The South Wales Press, which fights in the interests of the coalowners, is now making a special attempt to turn the rank and file of the miners against the so-called "extremists" by inciting them to attend their Trade Union meeting, and thus retard the progress towards Revolution. The time has gone when this kind of precept will be effective, for generally speaking, the rank and file have great confidence in the ability and enthusiasm of their accredited representatives to carry out their local wishes. Far from appeasing the efforts of the Press in imploring all Trade Unionists to attend their branch meetings, we rejoice in the new departure, and hope the rank and file will follow the advice. It is a commonplace that a mass meeting of miners is generally more revolutionary than a meeting attended by only a few. Numbers lend weight to resolutions adopted. The coalowners' Press is not conscious of its own interests in this matter, for if the policy is adopted of every miner taking active interest in his Trade Union, then the advantages can only accrue to the forces making for revolution.

socialists won't bring about Socialism for you, all on a silver plate, but it will have to be worked out by the workers.

You will agree with me that if there is anybody who knows what a worker wants, it's the workers themselves. The Boorjoys, the Profiteers and the other Messrs. Fat may merely think you want, a tuppenny cigar and a look at a Peace procession and some free beer. Now what does the job amount to? It amounts to something like this. As I have said in my leaflet, "Communism in Plain English":—

"The programme is this: good-jobs, good food, good clothes, good bouses, good everything for about fifty millions of British people."

What is to be done is to arrange things so that clothes will be made for everybody to wear, not merely to shove in plate glass windows with ano plaster or chalk in the bread, no cart grease for butter, no nump wine in the milk, no cart grease for butter, no nump wine in the milk, no cart grease for butter, no nump wine in the milk, no cart grease for butter, no nump wine in the milk, no cart grease for butter, no nump wine in the milk, no cart grease for butter, no nump wine in the milk, no cart grease. Whereas any sensible community would say that if the people want boots, and if there is more money to be made out of cart-grease, give labelian but the brains needed to run the business of the Empire, and the worker should not run a fried-fish shop.

Well, we have had Mr. Fat running our business for us for Wike knows how long, and if he can't do better than this year with two millions out of one of the reasons. We welcome the appeal of the miners to attend their Trade Union diges and because we believe the miners in their trade Union will look under the proper will be the inthe disadvantages of such a policy will be the intall their Trade Union, then the disadvantages of such a policy will be the indisadvantages of such a policy will be the indi

Treaty Bill. The reason Mr. Lloyd George gave for rushing it through was the French might think the British Parliament was hesitating! The Treaty is an undertaking that Great Britain will come to the aid of France if she is attacked. In short, although the five years war was alleged to be a "war to end war," we find the "Peace-makers" hastening to prepare for the next war before the ink of the Peace-Treaty is even dry. The Bill was read a third time and passed in all probability in an empty House But still the maintenance of the House of Commons keeps up the sham, that this is a Democratic country!

MINERS' STRIKE.

JULY 22ND.—Mr. Bonar Law, when questioned as to the causes of the miners' strikes admitted that there was no evidence of any "particular individual" being behind them. In short, he at last credits the rank and file with power to arrange their own affairs.

The Land Settlement Bill was read a third time and passed.
"Bolshevik Militarism."

JULY 23RD.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Long, stated that British ships were kept in the Baltic, amongst other things, so as "to prevent the spreading of Bolshevik militarism." German militarism used to be the war-cry; naturally all such expeditions must be provided with an excuse. Koltchak's Representative.

Mr. Harmsworth admitted that Admiral Koltchak is represented in London by Monsieur Nabokoff. Readers may remember that he was also a representative of the Czar!

The Finance Bill was read a third time and passed without any vital amendment.

PRE-WAR PRACTICES.

JULY 25TH.—The Bill to restore pre-war practices was read a third time and passed without protest. M. O'C.

DRINK .--- A FABLE.

FROM THE RUSSIAN OF COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

TRANSLATED BY SIDNEY ARNOLD

Without having had any breakfast the poor for an opportunity to tempt the peasant. peasant drove out to till his fields, taking with him a slice of black bread.

Arrived at the field he took off his Kaftaan (coat) and, placing it near a tree, carefully con-cealed his slice of bread beneath it.

A few hours later, feeling hungry, he walked to the tree where his coat was lying, but to his dismay the bread had disappeared. He searched and searched, swinging his Kaftaan on all sides. but without success. His bread was stolen.

The peasant was surprised. No one had seen him putting it away, nor had he seen anyone near the tree. Where had it gone?

But in reality, it was the devil who stole the poor peasant's bread. He did so in order to make the innocent man curse and swear and make mention of his (the devil's) name.

The good-hearted peasant was disappointed, but not angry. Shrugging his shoulders, he thought, "I'm not starving, whereas he who stole my bread may be. He is in need of it, so I do not grudge it to him.

He went to the well, took a long drink and treating them all freely to beer and brandy. then resumed his ploughing

The devil was furious that he had tailed to make the peasant commit a sin. He returned to hell and sorrowfully related to his chief Satanhow he had stolen the poor man's bread, but "You fool!" he shouted. "Why did you drop that glass? Brandy is such a good thing!" drop that glass? Brandy is such a good thing!"

The chief raged: "When the peasant is wiser than you, you are at fault! What will become of us when all men and women follow the example of that peasant? If you cannot induce the devit, he is not as the learning that the devit, he is not as the learning that the section of the section of the peasant is wiser than you, you are at fault! What will become of us when all men and women follow the example of that peasant? If you cannot induce quarrelled and fought openly with each other.

him to commit a sin within three years, I will scald you with the Holy Water."

The devil feared the Holy Water. Coming back to earth again, he looked around

He disguised himself as a farm-hand and ught work from the peasant.

In course of time they became friendly.

Following the advice of the devil, he sowed his corn in a damp, swampy place! The great heat which burned up his neighbour's crop only caused his to grow close and high; their corn was poor, while his gave him an enormous

The next year the farm-hand taught him to plough the hills. It rained all summer, thus while the crops of the other peasants rotted, his

Finally the disguised devil taught him to brew beer and all sorts of alcohol. The peasant learned readily; he drank himself and treated all his neighbours to it as well.

Proudly the devil returned to his chief with the good news of his success. But the chief, wishing to be convinced, went himself to the peasant's house. There he saw the peasant, who had invited the rich people of the district,

hen resumed his ploughing.

While his wife was busy filling goblets for their guests, she accidentally broke one which

'Ha," laughed the devil, "he is not as

The chief was delighted with his pun

masterpiece.
"Wait a while," said the devil, "and walt a while, said the devil, and will see something nicer. Let them get heated, and they will speak nothing but Now they are like foxes wagging their tail each other, soon they will become as

They drank more and more, the excitem got stronger and stronger, and challenges fight were freely exchanged.

The heart of Satan rejoiced over those see 'Good, very good,' he murmured.
'Have patience,' said his subordin

"Have patience, said in subordinal" there's even better to come yet. Let the drink still more, now they are as wild wolv soon they will be like dirty swine." They drank until they could no longer state speak to each other. They reeled over

or speak to each other. They recled over a lay bleeding like swine in the street.

The chief's delight knew no boun "Bravo," he said to the devil, "you have s passed yourself. Now you are my favour But tell me how you made this wonder

I simply took the blood of a fox, to n

I simply took the blood of a lox, to in the peasant cute as the fox. I added a drops of wolves' blood to make him wolfish, lastly I mixed in the blood of a swine so he becomes like a swine." The devil paused, smiling grimly. "I did through that ceremony at all, it was go through that ceremony at all, it was necessary. I simply gave him too much g wheat and corn, and too much money. long as he was poor, hardworking and dustrious he had no temptations, he did

lay 1st the workers in the metal and trades struck work. The Winnipeg Council then took a vote of the unions udge his scanty breakfast to one poore to it on the question of a general hetic strike to support the metal and g workers. The result was an overthe scenes you have just witnessed. I thim to make brandy, and as soon as he le

layor initiated various negotiations with rpose of averting the strike, and in hing to the Canadian Government at

mediate, but in vain.

Continued from page 1413

THE BUILDING TRADES DISPUTE

building trades also a Council had been

all the various workers employed in construction, including carpenters,

and others: some fourteen unions

xchange, a demand for a wages in-

The Building Trades Council presented employers' organisation, called the

32 per cent: The cost of living, ac

6 Government figures, had risen by 80 since 1914, and the wages had risen

8 per cent. If the 32 per cent. rise eded, the workers would only have a

rease of 50 per cent. in wages to meet 80 per cent. in the cost of living.

employers agreed that the workers'

was reasonable, but stated that they

the financial interests refused to lend

tee of 1,000 was already at work! when refused to accept the half loaf that was

the employers replied that they would recognise the Building Trades Council,

d, like the metal employers, that, as vas "little doing" in the building in-

they could shut down for an indefinite

building purposes if the cost of build-further increased. Evidently the

tiations conducted by m, seit for three days, last Thursday night [May /th], led to enagreeing to meet strikers. Delegates of and metal trades respectively met, with my-Premier Norris, Monday, Tuesday and

Premier Norris, Monday, Tuesday and yof this week.
Ing trades, workers and employers virtually acceptability of proposed settlement, but vill not execute until metal trade workers and by their employers. Employers absouse to concede principle demanded by metal rikers. Workers absolutely refuse to sacripanties atther. General strike accordinglies atther.

police, who were organised in a union of n, affiliated to the Trades Council, voted he general strike should their comrades in desire it, but they were instructed by the ommittee to remain at work, in order that

ould be no excuse for calling out the milit-fheatres and places of amusement were to remain running, in order that the people of congregate in the streets. Absolute order ntained: there was not a single case of disconduct or damage to property by strikers, number of persons charged before the courts offences was below the normal.

work enrolling volunteer policemen and other scabs. Some of its members boasted that they were learning to drill and shoot at Minto barracks."

THE WINNIPEG SOVIET.

The Committee of 1,000 got out its own "Peace Terms ' to the workers :-

Call off the sympathetic strike. Workers on public utilities shall hove no affiliation with other unions.

cther employees on public utuities to be declare i

The Committee also passed this resolution, sent it to the Strike Committee, and published it broadcast :-

the principle of sympathetic strikes by employees in Public Utilities, Departments of Public Service, and those which affect the distribution of milk and

100d.

"2. That no employees who are members. Unions having athitation with any outside organistions which purport to exercise authority over temployees in relation to their actions towards the employers should be employed or retained in tity rouse Department, Fire Department, was works Department, City Light and Power Department, Government Telephones or Postal Service.

"3. That this committee, however, recognises the right of any of such emproyees, as so desire to form unions or Associations among themselves and to bargain with their employers as to wages and working conditions through their committee without any interference whatever by any outside body winding affect their allegiance to their employers and the position of trust that they occupy toward the public, and also the right in the case of disagreement to appeal to a only constituted board or authority."

At a meeting of the City Council on May 22nd the Mayor announced that Messis. Barrett, Lyan and Warren, represented by the workers. The result was an overmetal trades employers, had met him the previous day. He had shown them a letter from the Strike Committee; whereupon they had replied that the Committee of 1,000 had requested them not to open negotiations and they were acceding to the request.

The men in the railway workshops had joined the strike, but the members of the mining trades, though anxious to show their solidarity, were induced to remain at work by their officials, who promised to secure a victory for the workers by acting as mediators. A representative of the mining trades appeared before THE WISTFUL WAGE-SLAVE'S WOEFUL the City Council to plead for a settlement, whereupon a representative of the Committee of 1,000 was also introduced. The Committee of 1,000 threatened the strikers that it would line up against them, the City Council, and the Provincial and Dominion Governments. That threat was put into effect; indeed the task was not difficult, since all these podies were manned by capitalist politicians The mining trades representatives, in their self-appointed work of negotiation, appeared before the Cabinet of the Provincial Government on

Norris, the Prime Minister of Manitoba whose attitude towards the strikers was from first to last exceedingly hostile, complained that in the previous session an "Industrial Conditions Act" nad been passed, which was intended to prevent such situations as this, but Labour had opposed its passage, and refused to recognise it

On May 24th the secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Labour and two other persons brought what they represented to be an offer from the Provincial Government that, if the Trades and Labour Council would appoint two representatives to the Board constituted by the Industrial Conditions Act, the Provincial Government would guarantee the right of col-The soldiers returned from the war, a large maker of whom were unemployed, enthusiastically apported the strike through their organisation—be Great War Yeterans' Association—which had been agreed to by the Board. This having been disposed of, the question of reinstating been disposed of, the question of reinstating the strike now began to spread from the general strike now began to spread from the general strike now began to spread from the post of all the Dominion began to be affected. The Minister of all the Dominion began to be affected. The Minister of Labour, the Hon. Arthur Neighen, arrived a Winnipeg to see what could be done.

The Committee of 1,000, which was, in reality, a committee of the Winnipeg Board of Trade' and Manufacturers' Association, was getting actively to lective bargaining and would introduce legisla-tion by Order in Council as soon as its form

the proposal was agreed to, and the representa-tives were appointed. The decision was con-veyed to the Government, but a few hours later the Government replied that it had made no such offer, and was not prepared to make any only course was to call on the workers of all Canada to come to its support.

The organised workers of Calgary, having ther unions.

Unions of policemen, firemen, postal and there employees on public utilities to be declare:

unions.

Unions of policemen, firemen, postal and the Caigary City Council passed a resolution urging the Mayor of Winnipeg and the Dominion Government to settle the Winnipeg. strike, on the basis of the recognition by the employers of the workers' unions, particularly of the Building and Metal Trades Councils, and the reinstatement of all the strikers

On May 26th the Winnipeg City Council passed resolutions that no bremen's union nould exist which was in any way connecte with any other labour organisation, that the fire brigade should at all times obey the orders sign an undertaking not to join, favour of support a sympathetic strike, and not to strike at all without 50 days notice and until the dis pute had been arbitrated. further decided that all its employees who had joined the strike should be dismissed, and that those engaged to fill their places must sign a pledge "to be loyal to the city" and under no circumstances to participate in a sympathetic strike.

These resolutions were passed in response to a letter from the Committee of 1,000 as Council to take such action.

It was reported to the Council that the Committee of 1,000 had put a squad of its own police on the streets to regulate the traffic; no action was taken. But thinking, perhaps, that it had gone a little far in its resolutions, the Council decided to ask the Provincial Govern ment for legislation establishing the right of

collective bargaining The Provincial Government absolutely ignored this request, which doubtless was only agreed to in the conviction that it would be

(To be Continued.)

WAIL.

I'd like to be out in the fields Watching the ploughman plough, Or the milkmaid coaxing milk From a pensive, sad-eyed cow.

I'd like to lie out in the sun Beneath the summer sky, Listening to the insects' hum And the lark's song soaring high.

But all the kind of hum I hear Is that of the machine, As in the close workshop I sweat From early morn to e'en.

Instead of watching the ploughman plough, The boss is watching me, And I'm the cow the same boss milks At last I've come to see

Some day I'll realise my wish And quit my woeful wail; That won't be till I've kicked clean o'er The milker and his pail.

And then I'll beat it to the fields And leave this smoky hell For other mugs to fill milk jugs If here they wish to dwell.

P. E. TANNER.

BELA KUN AND THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES.

Avanti of July 2nd states: "Capt. Haggard, commanding the Allied fleet on the Danube, sent a telegram to Bela Kun, expressing his conviction that the families of the sailors and officers who took part in the counter - revolutionary movement at Budapest on June 26th would be treated according to civilised and humanitarian principles.

La Feuille of Geneva, June 11th, 1919, quoting the French paper Le Progrès, gives the number of desertions in the French Army during the five

of war as				
1914 (f	rom 1st	Augus	t)	509
1915				2,433
1916				8,924
1917				21,174
1918				13,032
	Total		1	46,072

The figures of men condemned to death and shot

1914	1	 	 206
1915		500	 442
1916		7	 315
1917		 	 528
1918		 	 136

La Vie Ouvrière, July 9th, gives "a few lines taken from a letter written by a Russian soldier from Saint Ouen on June 25th: On June 20th, an event recalling that of January 9th at Petrograd. We asked for something to eat. They gave us bullets. Result: Six killed and 19 wounded. All that I saw in my youth is nothing in comparison with what I am enduring here, under the protection of the Allies. But it will never make me yield. As long as I live I will keep firm and trust in the right. Tell me, though, why they look upon us all here, not as men, but as beasts having no further right to existence?

short lines tell only too well of the physical tal sufferings of the Russian solutes still

What is the League for the Rights of Manng? Where is the human conscience?"

ERNST TOLLER.

ERNST TOLLER.

Ernst Toller, President of the late Bavarian Soviet, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the German Coalition Government.

At Oswestry German officer prisoners threw food parcels to German prisenrs from the ranks. The authorities ordered the German soldiers not to pick up the food parcels. Some German soldiers disobeyed the order and one of them was shot!

obeyed the order and one of them was shot!

GERMANS ABOLISH THE ILLIGITIMATE CHILD.

Russia led the way in enacting that children born out of wedlock shall have the same claim on both parents as other children and that no legal or other disabilities shall attach to them. Germany has now followed suit. The German National Assembly at Weimar passed a Bill giving "the same opportunities of physical, spiritual and social welfare" to illigitimate, as to legal, children.

DO NOT BELIEVE HELINGFORS NEWS.

We wish to warn our readers that no reliance can be placed on Press telegrams purporting to come from Helsingfors

FIGHTING SOCIALSIM.

FIGHTING SOCIALSIM.

Churchill says there are:

41,000 men in the Black Sea Army.
105,000 men in the Middle East Army.
17,000 men in the Russian Detachments.
CAPITALIST "HONOUR."

President Wilson's excuse for the bad Peace Treaty is that the Allies had already entered into secret treaties in the days "When might and right were confused," and " without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by." "These could not be honourably brushed aside."
We ask, can they be honourably kept? What of Wilson's own pledges: is it honourable to break them?

THE AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S UNON.

THE AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S CONSTRUCTION THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT has proceeded against the Seamen's Union and Tom Walsh, its Secretary, on account of the seamen's strike. Walsh has been fined £100: he refuses to pay. A general strike may take place in Australia and an appeal may be issued for an Empire strike of Seamen.

DIRECT ACTION WINS.
Is men on the North Eastern Railways quickly shed the company's eyesight proposal by direct

ction.

LORD NEWTON AND THE "DAILY MAIL."

In our view, it is a case of six of one and half-alozen of the other.

EXPLOITING AFRICA.

'Africanus' in the "Times" points out the German East Africa there were over 100 Schools for the natives. He says that now of Britain is the Mandatory there "they can be be abandoned" and it will be difficult to re them in the British Protectorates. The ex for seizing the German Colonies was that ill-used the natives! 'Africanus' wants to tropical cotton mills, steam saw mills, tanne basket factories, smithies and cement works work to be done by Africans under white su vision. So tropical Africa is to become a alist hell, where, in the great heat, ill-paid kers will sweat their lives away, competing and menacing the wage standards of Euro workers. For this we fought the war for dom. Communism is the only hope.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CURIOUS STATEMENT.

According to the "Times" President W has made a curious statement to the effect the military Treaty America has just concl with France was needed, because the Leag Nations would never propose war until a con cial boycott had been tried, and the Treaty is needed until the League is really for action. Does that mean that, though League of Nations is supposed to prevent ne making war-at least until arbitration t the League has been tried-some nation make arrangements to take military me without waiting for the League?

The Australian Federal Government is I cuting the American Seamen's Union and Walsh its secretary because the men are on st Walsh was recently elected secretary.

LIEBKNECHT. KARL

TO THE WORKERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ENTENTE

Friends, Comrades, Brothers!

In the midst of the earthquake of the world war, of the chaotic collapse of the Czarist im-perialist society, the Russian proletariat, in spite of misunderstanding, hatred and slander, has established its rule—the Socialist Republic Workers, Soldiers and Peasants. titanic beginning of the Socialist construction of the world, the work which constitutes now the historic task of the international prolet The Russian Revolution has tremendously stimulated the revolutionising process of the world's proletariat. Bulgaria and Aus-Hungary are already drawn into the gle. The German Revolution, too, is struggle. awakening, though tremendous difficulties are arising on the way to the victory of the German proletariat. The bulk of the people of Germany is with us. The power of the most bitter enemies of the working class is breaking down. Still they are striving by means of lies and deception to chain the masses to their chariot and to put off the hour of the emancipation of

the German people.

And just as the imperialism of the Entente powers was strengthened by the robberies and murders perpetrated by German imperialism in Russia, so have the German rulers made use of the assault of the Fintente powers upon Social-Russia for the maintenance of their power

in Germany.

Have you not seen how a few weeks ago Kaiser Wilheim II, who after the overthrow of Czarism is the representative of the most in-

famous reaction, made use of the intervention of the Entente powers against proletarian Russia to arouse anew the war spirit of the masses of workers?

We cannot allow that such welcome opportunities for demagogy be placed into the hands of our contemptible enemies—the most abominable enemy of the world proletariat. It cannot be that the proletariat of the Entente powers should allow such a thing to happen.
Of course we know that you have already raised your voice against the machinations of your governments; but the danger is constantly growing. The united front of the world imperialism against the proletariat is becoming a reality in the case of the campaign against the Russian Soviet Republic.

It is to fight to prevent this that I am appealing to you!

The world proletariat cannot allow the fire of the Socialist Revolution to be put out if it does not want to see its own hopes and power vanish. The dowfall of the Russian Soviet Republic would mean the defeat of the world proletariat.

Friends, Comrades, Brothers! Rise against vour masters

Long live Russia of the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Long live the revolution of the French British, Italian and American proletariat!

Long live the emancipation of workingmen countries from the hell of war, ex ploitation and slavery!

Berlin, October 31st, 1918.

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LONDON MEETINGS-OUTDOOR.

These are meetings to protest against Interin Russia.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2nd

Great Push against Conscription and Intervention in Russia and for a People's Peace Meet at 2.45 p.m. at in Canning Town. "Whitehouse," Rathbone Street, and at 7.30 p.m. at Beckton Road.

Speakers: Clara Cole, Ph. Edmunds, S. Hanson, R. M. Fox and others.
SUNDAY, AUG. 3rd.

Osborn St., Whitechapel—11.45 a.m. J. H. Moore, Sidney Warr.

Dock Gates, Poplar—7.30 p.m., S. Hanson. Chair: V. E. Grimes. SATURDAY, AUG. 9th.

Great Push in Poplar and Bow. INDOOR.

FRIDAY, AUG. 1st. and 8th. 400, Old Ford Rd—7-10 p.m. Dancing.

MONDAY, AUG 4th.

20, Railway Street—7.30 p.m. W.S.F. business meeting. 8.30 p.m. Reading Circle.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5th.

Walthamstow League of Rights, William Morris Hall—3 p.m. Miss Stephenson.
THURSDAY. AUG. 7th.
400, Old Ford Rd.—7.30 p.m. East London

Workers' Committee.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

General Fund.--Irene, per Mrs. Drake (20s. eekly) £7, "A Communist Friend" 4s., Ed. weekly) £7, "A Communist Friend" 4s., Ed. Healy 2s 6d, Mrs. Hardy 1s., Mr. J. Leakey £2, Miss Limouzine 10s 6d., per Miss Burgis 2s., M1 Ed. Healy 1s 3d.

Collections. - Mrs. Walker £6 8s 6d., Publi Hall Canning Town £2 14s 10¹/₄d, Chandos Hall Meeting £2 5s 6d, Osborn Street 10s 2¹/₂d.

Social Work-Mrs. Alice Singer £2 5s, Miss Elsie J. Whyte £2, Miss M. D. Fox £1 16s 11½d, Misses Gulland (monthly) £1 15s, 'In memory of Elsie Grant-Michaelson' per Mr.A.Michaelson £1, per Miss J.E. Weir £1, Mrs. Richmond well £1, per Miss J.E. Well £1, Mrs. Richmond (monthly) £1, Miss Burgis (Sale of clothes)£1. Nurse Hebbes (weekly) 10s, Mollie Newman 3s 6d, Mrs. Bodley 2s 6d., Miss M. Gliksten £2 2s., Misses Gulland (monthly) £1 15s., Mr. Norman Gliksten £1 1s, Mrs. M. B.H. Ellis £1, Miss Burgis (sale of clothes) 15s 6d, Mrs. Henderson 10s, Mrs. Despard 10s, Nurse Hebbes (weekly) 10s, Mrs. Ellis 5s, Miss C. Symonds 2s 6d, Miss Limouzine 11d.

Collections—Misses E.Lagsding and J.Watts (Green's Yard) 19s 3d., and 16s 11d.

Children's Party.—Mrs. Green, £1, Mrs. Hubbard Ellis £1, Mrs. Despard 10s., Mrs. Wood 10s., Mrs. Henderson 10s., Mrs. White 5s., Mrs. Ellis 5s., Miss Limouzine 3s., Dr. Johnson 2s 6d, Miss Durrant 2s 6d.

Flowers, etc.—Mrs. Beesley, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Crosland Taylor, Mrs. Clark,

W.S.F. NOTES

About 300 children attended a party organised by Miss Burgis at 400 Old Ford Road on Saturday, 26th July, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. They had tea, chocolates (kindly provided by Messrs. Nestlés,) and an entertainment consisting of a Punch and Judy show, a gramaphone (kindly lent by a friend,) songs and dances. We wish to convey our best thanks to the many friends who worked so hard to make it a success.

HOW THE CAPITALISTS ARE WORKING IT.

Sir Arthur Steele-Maitland, who has recently resigned his position as head of the Government of overseas trade, has a keen eye to capitalist interests. He urged at a meeting of Chambers of British trade should be develope Commerce that British thate should be developed in South East Russia. Major-General Briggs lately British Representative at Denikin's Head quarters, said that Denikin's last words to him were: "Tell everyone in England that if I have tanks to go first, and corn following behind, and behind that boots and shoes, I can conquer the whole of Russia." But Denikin's progress has come to an end; the Red Army has checked; But Denikin's progress h

The Frankfurter Zeitung (June 15th) publishes letter from a Stockholm correspondent, who enhasises the fact that great sensation was arous some months ago by a note issued by the Foreig Minister of the Russian Soviet Republic, in which was stated that Russia was prepared to recognisher State debts in foreign countries and to confere the state of the foreign countries and to confere a day analysis of foreign countries and to confere a property of the state of the foreign concessions. At first this was regarded as a meanneuvre on the part of the Bolsheviks, etc., et and the foreign countries and to confere a property of the support of the first this connection the personality of Lenin is supported by many who knew Lenin, the most important leader in Russia of to-day is a commanding and highly-gift personality. Puntervold, a Socialist of the Right personality. Puntervold, a Socialist of the Right personality. Puntervold, a Socialist of the Right personality in a commanding and highly-gift personality. Puntervold, a Socialist of the Right personality. And the most important leader in the personality of the personality of the support of the Russian leaders of the Russian people. And the purest motives, who is deeply affected by the bitter distress of the Russian people. He is, heart, no destroyer, but a builder, who, now the old régime has been completely abolished, striving with all his might to lead the fortunes Russia into happier paths.

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