

BEYOND.

Oh may the spirit soar above these jars And may the heart beat on: we would not die In this sad vale of deep despondency. Oh struggle on; yea, doubting heart, strive through

Unto the dawn that yet will break-beyond; Beyond where folk grow kindlier; where they meet

Intramelled by these cares, and by the strife, rating like ocean waves upon the shore, reaking upon our life, destroying peace, uning thought barren with the constant urning naw

)f harsh anxiety which ceaseth not. Money: art thou not our curse and chain Mogging the impulse of our better selves, it inward, where suspicion lies in wait for fair and fragile trust, doth stifle all the good and true? p, O heart, and struggle with these

hat of deferred hope thy patience tire, Nor warm desire be chilled, for this alone Will bear ye onward, through these adverse

days, Unto the dawning of the great beyond. E.S.P.

HOMEWARD.

I.

In murky streets the glaring lights now fall All painfully athwart my flinching eyes; The misty air divideth the white rays into prismatic colours, reaching wide twinkling bars of radiance in the gloom

The jarring 'buses lumber to and fro Growded with tired souls, by labour spent, and hurrying home to their tardy rest. Glare forth the drinking-houses in the drear, The sad dull night, whose aching cold clings

awing folk to them in the dismal void, Ill magnet-like a constant welcome send, doubtful boon. O dens that reek so foul, and look so frowsily, where poor folk spend their hard-earned coppers, while the eye grows blear,

and halting comes the speech, and hands do shake.

II.

or crone with haggard face and eyes a-weep, and jaw that droppeth to a feeble yawn; A-cold: thou clutchest thee, and huggest thy

sides : quaking cold: thine old bones shuddering crack,

ums are chattering in thy teeth's default. gums

Pratest thou of cold: of cold thou pratest

again, For cold is all thy being, cold thy blood, And thou wilt prattle of it till thy grave. Hug thyself close, but thou no warmth will

find.

and still wilt shiver till thy days be spent. seezing company, a coughing crowd, heezily puffing forth their steaming breath ost fustily attired and wedged in tight, hap hanging homeward to the poor East End

E. S. P.

A NEW VILLAGE IN JAPAN.

Material Anxiety Removed.

Our work is still quite young. In under-taking this enterprise we have been actuated by the desire to create a community in which no one need worry about a living—that is to say, food, raiment, dwelling, and other re-quirements of human subsistence are to be supplied unconditionally according to the legitimate need of the community members.

All Share the Work.

All Share the work. On the other hand, each member of the com-munity has to do a definite amount of work, which we may for our present purpose name the "Obligatory Labour." It goes without saying that those incapable of work, such as the sick, the infants, the aged, and so forth, are under no obligation to work. Those en-dowed with special talent can be excused manual labour if it is apparently to the better interest of the community to have them work interest of the community to have them work along the line of their aptitude. All the members, except those specially gifted for a particular kind of work, have to work for the community on an absolutely equal basis and in an even capacity. They are permitted to ask others to work for them or themselves work for others to work for them or themselves ask others to work for them or themselves work for others, so long as they do not thereby harm the common interest of the community; but under no conditions whatever can they force others to work for them or to have others in their paid service

A Monthly Gathering to Allocate Work.

On the first day of each month all the members of the community gather together to discuss the work of the month, and in that way have their respective responsibility de-finitely scheduled For the sort of work in which nobody takes an interest, volunteers are which nobody takes an interest, volunteers are invited, and in case no volunteers are forth-coming, those considered adapted for the given work are appointed, and work in turns. At present our village is quite small. The works pursued are necessarily very limited in kind, agriculture and gardening being the main features of it. Our method is also very primitive on account of the limited means at our command, but it is our intention to reduce our present eighthour system as soon as our command, but it is our intention to reduce our present eight-hour system as soon as possible by increasing the working efficiency through the application of up-to-date mach-inery. This, however, will require time, and in my opinion five or six years will be re-quired for our village to develop into the "New Village " in the proper sense of the word. To Live in Conformity With the Ideal.

To Live in Conformity With the Ideal. We want to live just as we think we should live. We want to live in strict conformity with our ideals. Our purpose is to study and find out what should be the ideal living con-ditions, to let the world know the result of our experiment, and then ultimately to extend our scientific achievement. We want people our experiment, and then ultimatery to extend our scientific achievement. We want people to come and see for themselves what we are doing, so that we may enlist their sympathy and get their help in developing our scheme. All men's equality on a co-operative basis— this is what we contemplate realising.

this is what we contemplate realising. In our community the necessaries of life are produced by obligatory labour. After these are obtained the members are free to use their spare time for the production of whatever it pleases them most to produce. In this way, we think, the atmosphere of complete freedom is ensured to everybody. Our scheme rests on the idea that a given amount of obligatory labour is essential for ensuring the community a due amount of food, raiment, and other requirements of life.

We aim at producing not more than is neces-sary for the maintenance of human sub-sistence on this earth, creating in this way as much spare time as possible which could be made available for the free use of the community members.

Attempt to Keep the General Standard of Living High.

There is nothing extraordinarily romantic in our proposition. We want only to place the life in our new village on an equalitarian basis along the line of a co-operative scheme. We believe this is the only way to enjoy the atmo-sphere of perfect freedom. Our effort lies in an attempt to keep the general level of living on the highest possible standard, but we do not wish on that account to cut down the allowance of free hours. Our ultimate object is to cure to excite in which the allowance of free hours. Our ultimate object is to create a society in which the members can freely develop their talent and execute their mission on earth with credit to them-selves—in other words, a society where there is the chance of legitimate ambition being realised to the greatest possible extent. We will do what we must do, and then what spare time we can create we will devote to the enjoyment of freedom and to the foster-ing of our mental vitality. Herein lies our effort, as well as our hope. (Continued on p. 2.)

(Continued on p. 2.)

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

The war is postponed for a time—not for long Let us resolve that when it breaks out, the workers of this country shall no longer be unprepared, as they were during the crisis of the past days. Help to make the facts known... An illuminating penny pamphlet, "The Truth About the Oil War," is now on sale at the "Dreadnought Office. It does the immediate propaganda needed.

Buy it! Sell it!

We can supply you with twelve copies for ninepence.

HAVE YOU DOUBLED YOUR ORDER?

Several districts have doubled their orders for the "Workers' Dreadnought." Have you doubled yours? Sheffield has trebled its order.

THE RAND TREASON COURTS. The Crippling Cost of Defence.

cil, with High Treason—viz., assisting the King's enemies in levying war, by supplying bombs, explosives, and other munitions to the

Tebel forces, and taking up arms." Wagon-loads of books were brought into the Court to discover what "High Treason" is. It would take a man a great number of years to read all those books to find out.

The large number of people who crowded the Special Criminal Court was indicative of the extraordinary interest taken in the triai. Agents provocateurs " and police spies

iterally packed the Court. The Judges entered, arrayed in their Jesuitic

black gowns, marching like soldiers. They re-minded me of the Society of Jesus. The counsel for the Crown closed, having failed to establish his case. Counsel for the defence submitted that he had no case to answer.

The Judge-President said: "There was only one overt act before the Court to estab-lish the connection of the accused with the crime of Treason, and it was necessary that there should be two witnesses. Upon that ground the Court must hold that the case tor the Crown had not been made out, and that the accused was, therefore, entitled to be Upon that acquitted.

sooner had the Judge-President finished his last word than tremendous applause arose, this was immediately suppressed by the Court orderlies.

After the verdict, Mr. Green remained standing in the dock, having been granted permission to address their Lordships on behalf of the strike prisoners at the Fort. "The prisoners at the Fort," said he,

"asked me to request that your Lordship would take into consideration the fact that their wifes and families were suffering severely whilst their menfolk are in custody, and on that account they appeal that some-thing might be done towards speeding up their or have the Attorney-General reduce the heavy bails which have been granted, but

the heavy bails which have been granted, but which they are unable to secure." The Judge-President, in reply, said: "I have nothing to do with the question of bail. Nobody is more anxious than we are that the trials should be expedited, and for that reason another Court has now been set up." "The prisoners appreciated that," was the reply. "They have actually said so. But they are only thinking women and children. Thank you, my Lord. I will convey that message to them."

Dr. Krause (counsel for defence) made an Dr. Krause (counsel for defence) made an application for expenses on behalf of the de-fence witnesses, in view of the fact that Mr. Green had been acquitted. Mr. Krause pointed out that Mr. Green had been in prison six months, and had no money. Twenty-five witnesses had been summoned for the defence

The application was refused ISAAC VERMONT.

*

Councillor Green was acquitted because there was only one witness against him. That witness, George Daniels, categorically dmitted he was in the pay of the police, replying: "In a way, I was," when the ques-tion was directly put to him in the witnessplving: box. He gave information to the police, though he fought with a revolver amongst the strikers, and went into the trenches. The police arrested him and put him amongst the other strikers. Discovering him to be a spy, they threatened him, and he was put in a separate tent. He had betrayed himself by telling other prisoners that be value ould procure their release if they would give evidence against other men Shortly afterwards he non rolongo

ALL-WORKERS' UNION AT GRANTHAM.

The Cripping Cost of Defence. CKANTHAM. After over six months in gool awaiting trial for no other reason than his activity during the Rand strike, Mr. Morris Green was acquited of High Treason. The indictment charged Mr. Green, who is a Labour member of the Johannesburg Town Council and of the Transvaal Provincial Coun-cil, with High Treason—viz., assisting the quested to take down from their bookshelves the volumes they have read, and send them along to these proletarians who are eager to educate themselves in Communist thought. More copies of Kropotkin's "Mutual Aid, "Fields, Factories, and Workshops," and "The Conquest of Bread," and Morns's "News From Nowhere," are specially in re-quest.—T. Holdsworth, 47 Bridge End Road, Crawthem

(Continued from p. 1.)

The present condition of our village is, now-ever, too poor. For a few years' time to come e shall not be able to tell you anything bout it with perfect pride. This can elped, for we are now passing through the ra of construction and study, and yet nothing hall prevent us from hoping that this scheme will attain a big development. We are glad that information concerning it reached your ars without any announcement on our part. For the present, all I can tell you is that young Japanese men and women are making efforts to put this ideal into practice in tace of countless difficulties.

Points to be Studied.

We are intending to make a study of various points, such as:

1. What dimension of ground and how many hours of labour are necessary for en-suring the maintenance of human subsistence. 2. What working method best accords with

ideals of human life. . What system develops the greatest

offici

4. To what extent co-operative life is pos-sible without punishing the infringement of the rule

5. How many hours' obligatory work are necessary to create spare hours to enjoy freedom

6. How can these spare hours be turned to the best advantage by the individuals, and so forth and so on

More time and experience are necessary for More time and experience are necessary for the successful solution of the practical pro-blems that will crop up from time to time. We have as yet only forty co-operators. We have no schools, but it is our desire to establish, in the course of time, a school, a hospital, and what other institutions are

deemed necessary for catering to the welfare of the community. The establishment of a school to qualify the members to become good elf-supporting workers, in the full sense of the word, is what I am most enthusiastic about. But as yet I do not know when it will be permitted us to put all these ideals into practice.

S. MUSHAKIJI.

COAL OWNERS' PROPAGANDA AGAINST SEVEN HOURS' ACT.

SEVEN HOURS' ACT. The "Manchester Guardian" "Commercial" "Re-construction in Europe" series contains a number of advertisement pages, nicely arranged to look very much like news. One of these is headed "British Coal Production." The advertiser's name is not given, but we conclude it is the Coal Association. The fol-lowing subtle bit of propaganda against the Seven Hours' Act concludes a two-page homily which is all directed towards this end:

all directed towards this end: "The brutal fact of the war is that it will be a long time before coal can be sold at a price which will guarantee a satisfactory reward either to the capitalist or the worker. Yet if we admit that the standard of I'fe of a valuable community of men must be stunted in consequence, then indeed we have convicted human will and intelligence of slavery. There is one way out which will alleviate at least such hardship, and that is by reorganisation, the application of scientific principles, and by increased production. There can be no doubt that the Seven Hours' Act has lowered the production per person employed and seriously increased the cost of produc-tion at a given rate of wage. This all adds to the

cost of production in the iron and steel trades, so hinders the very conditions which the miner de But such a grave matter as the return to the e hour day must not be left on the level of a di between owner and man. The community as a v must decide, and if it is done it will be done as cide, and if it is done it will be ce of a burden shared by the

COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS Increase of Prices as Compared With Increa

in Wages.

October 21, 1922.

The dollar, from 550 marks, rose within nonths to more than 1,200 marks. In equence of that catastrophic fall in the Ger exchange, prices for everything, especially necessa vere rising day by day. It would not, perhaps, m o the workers if wages mounted at the same Unfortunately, that was not the case, and, co e workers if wages mounted at the same rtunately, that was not the case, and, a dy, the position of the German worker bur and harder. The table of prices quoted give some idea of this. The wages quote which are paid on the average in the try in the south of Westphalia. age wages per hour : July, 1914, 0.45m . 1

1922, 27; August, 19	22, 46				
Average Retai	d Pri	ces of	Necessarie	es.	
Bread, 1 kilogram		0.40	8	40	
Beef "		1.60	80	200	
Pork "		1.80	90	240	1
Bacon "		1.60	40	160	5
Rice "		0.40	16	70	
Sugar "		0.50	20	134	
Margarine "		1.20	50	340	
Wheaten				18	
flour ,,		0.30	20	90	
Oats "		0.35	22	70	
Potatoes, 100 kilos.		2.50		500	
Milk, 1 litre		0.20	7	15	
Oil, 1 litre		0.70	85	300	

As Regards Other Necessaries.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT ESPERANTO GROUP.

An aggregate meeting took place a Labour College, 32a Dale Street, Mar ter, on September 25th, at 8 p.m., be Manchester and Salford Com Esperanto Groups, to consider the poss of the amalgamation of the two group to consider the affiliation to "The i League of Esperantist Socialists. ne discussion re the objects of the m it was agreed that we form ourselves aggregate group and apply for affiliat the B.L.E.S. During the meeting th lowing were elected to the various offic Persident, Comrade F. Elder; see Comrade H. Robinson; minute sec

Comrade W. McGinley. Meetings of this Group take place Friday in the Labour College at 8 p.m. those desirous of becoming members s write to the secretary. We strongly urg

to join. H. B. ROBINSON (Secretary), 10 Jane Street, Eccles New Road,

Salford, Manches

ERRATA.

In our last week's issue, in the artic "War Preparing-and She had handed to the words occur: e section of the Berlin to Bagdad ra This should read "the Bagdad ra The railway in question runs to the C Alexandretta on the Syrian Coast.

Under the picture in our last week's of the four Rand strikers shot by orde Captain Kirby, of the Transvaal Captain Kirby was incorrectly descri the London Scottish. The fact was, how given correctly in the text.

her 21, 1922.

PROLETARIAN SCHOOLS. "A PIECE OF BREAD."

By Tom Anderson.

knock came to our door to-day; and, the only person at home, I answered. a young woman between the age of e years and thirty.

ild you give me a piece of bread? piece of bread? "

she said.

vas staggered. A piece of bread,'' I muttered. We, 1 had plenty.

piece of bread." It flashed across my

d "Certainly," just as if she were the lady in the land asking me a question. e of bread.'

dressed, and very clean in person. If I tell her why she does not get bread! en I halted; she would not understand. would be a sinner—one of the poor sinners Jesus died for—and I was mentally

want to hurt her feelings by saying ing which she would not be able to nd, and so I braced myself up and Good-day, my child; may you fare fore long.

ed the big teardrop slide down her I spoke, and she moved away and the door. piece of bread," fellow-worker.

your class has to beg in the city of She was a good woman, an honest and I could believe a pure woman, has to beg. She does not know why her do you. That is why I am sad. why I am despondent, because you know. I have been telling you for ears in this, our city, and still you do

lo not know that by your labour you apply a hundred fold all the wants of , and that in a very short working r hours. And a woman of your class " a piece of bread."

not alone in that: I know there are y thousands of men and women They are going down, and down, a, never to rise again! Never again the open free smile of one to whom something. If it could not be helped, might endure the burden with greater e. If we could but believe that it good God's will, then we might accept and make the best of it.

some of us know, and there is the of knowing, and so I could not tell the of my class who asked me for "a bread."

day was Sunday, October 8th, 1922. this, our city, nearly 500 preachers tell the story of the wonderful love towards men, and the great love that for us that He sent His Son to save our sins, and a woman of my class my door on the Monday and begged a good dinner in the suburbs of our ad they laughed and talked with their and their friends. The world was and God was good, and their day's done. To me, fellow-worker, it is I could not tell the woman at the

she had to beg a piece of bread. tell you. She had to beg because she She was the child of a child, slave's mentality. She could not She believes the story the s told her parents, and told her also, THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

But that is not so, fellow-worker. She has No narrower strip of lace could be, Than round each footman's "brimmer," In the house of the Earl of Whitechokerlea, The late Lord Felix Trimmer. He goes to Court; but, to make it right, He'll howl with Stiggins in barns at night. He votes in the House on the Tory side; True to his order, he "stems the tide"; But churches he founds, and the men who preach Sackcloth and ashes, he orders to teach : To live in his castle with conscience squared, His labourers' hovels he keeps repaired. That his sons at College may tutor'd be, His serfs, with horn and primer Are supplied by the Earl of Whitechokerlea,

to suffer because she is a slave. I did not like to tell her that. She was a good-looking young woman with a sad, plaintive face, and the love of life was still in her eyes. I could not tell her. It is very hard to tell people that their poverty is because they are slaves, when seemingly they are free. It is this seeming freedom which makes it so hard for the slaves to understand. They can see reason in it being their sin which is the cause of their poverty. They can believe they are sinners, and they believe that also because they are slaves. But they cannot see they are slaves; they will resent it if you call them that: they would even club you. So I could not tell the woman who begged for a piece of bread why she had to beg. The late Lord Felix Trimmer.

I am no saint. I do not believe in the I am no saint. I do not believe in the Christian God, except it be that He is quite an historical character in the same category with the piece of bread. I had no to say anything. Was a woman of the working class, drassed and yave glach in process if A poacher he'll punish according to act, But send him prison a meal and a tract; to me. I have a good house, good clothes, good food, and a good time. I can take a holiday whenever I like, and I am not a sinner. place. When I am like the preacher, one of the few favoured by the Almighty. But the slave woman who begged "a piece of bread" at home, e looked at me, and thanked me in God's my door believes she is a sinner, and not a slave, and I could not tell her. She will not wanted to speak, but I was unable. I read this. Our paper is too strong meat for The late Lord Felix Trimmer. read this. Our paper is too strong meat for her; it is too strong for the Labour Party and the Church. It is too strong for all the poli-tical parties, because it tells the truth. The truth is,, fellow-worker, that you are poor, because you are a slave. Think that over.

His carriage he'll stop, to a famishing group To give a ticket for flannel and soup; He'll fast and pray o'er the labourer's case, To make him contented, and—stop in his press'd too hard with the claims of home, Over the sea will his sympathies roam: In the Friendly Isles or the Caribbee, Where the Christian light burns dimmer, Is a field for the Earl of Whitechokerlea, Much good he does, but he might do more; A life so spent we must all deplore. Vainly he strives, for conscience's sake, The best of this world and the next to make. Would he could make his salvation sure. By giving up some of his goods to the poor— Say twenty per cent.—on the Judgment Day! A LABOUR (?) PEER. The "Star" says: The chapter of Demas, who "turn'd away, When he reads his Bible, must surely be ' The Labour Party in Norwich has no To the

keener supporter than Lord Kimberley, once known as the Radical Earl. His latest action is a practical demonstration of his Labour sympathies—he has declared that he is paying his agricultural labourers 30/- a week minimum.

'I don't hold with a 25/- minimum, Lord Kimberley has said. 'Let the farmers make their minimum and I will make my own. My men are going to get at last a living wage.

Lord Kimberley will perhaps represent the Labour Party in the House of Lords when the King calls one of its leaders to "kiss hands

Robert Brough's poems, "The Earl of Whitechokerlea" and "Sir Menenius Agrippa, the Friend of the People," published in his "Poems of the Governing Classes" in 1855, are both appropriate to this situation. Here is the former

THE EARL OF WHITECHOKERLEA.

Yon sober carriage of drab you see,

Whose lamps so biliously glimmer, Belongs to the Earl of Whitechokerlea The late Lord Felix Trimmer.

'Tis a man to pity, and not to hate; He would be good if he durst be great; A difficult task he has planned to do— God he would serve and Mammon too. He feeds the hind, and instructs the churl, The feeds the hind, and institutts the charl, That Heaven may pardon his being an earl; And hopes, by pray'rs both early and late, The crest on his Bible to expiate, And the 'scutcheon, in church, o'er his pew we see.

Bright gules and golden shimmer-The arms of the Earls of Whitechokeriea, Whose family name is Trimmer. To feed six days on the very best, He'll touch no food on the Sabbath dress'd. That his name may long in the land remain, On his lawns he'll have no sports profane. was a sinner; and she thinks, in an Penance he does, for receiving rent,

uncommon way, that it is because of her sin she has to suffer.

By returning—as much as he can—per cent. His servants, livery wear, 'tis true, But of sober cut and demurest hue;

8

Than ghost or goblin grimmer, o the pious Earl of Whitechokerlea, The late Lord Felix Trimmer.

HEART MASSAGE. The Vivisection of Human Beings.

The hospitals where the poor are treated are the medical experimenting grounds, and the poor have to suffer the experiments. There is an outcry against the vivisection of animals, but no protest against the vivisection of human beings. "Heart massage" is the surgeons' latest fad, and the patient-who has to be cut open for the purpose-always dies. A man suffering from bronchitis went to hospital. He was put under an anaes-thetic. Why? He ceased to breathe. The surgeon cut him open and massaged his heart. The man died.

A little boy in Birmingham swallowed a shilling. We was taken to hospital and put under an anaesthetic. His pulse failed. He was cut open, his heart was massaged. "Shallow breathing was restored for fifteen breaths." Then he died. The coin was found in his gullet.

TO LIVERPOOL COMRADES AND FRIENDS.

The Editor of the "Workers' Dreadnought' will be in Liverpool on October 28th and 29th for meetings, and would be glad to get in touch with comrades and friends interested in the work of the paper.

PROLETCULT, A Magazine for Boys and Girls. One Penny. Edited by Tom Anderson. Organ of the Proletarian Schools. A Song Number. From the "Dreadnought" Office, 152 Fleet Street; and 94 George Street, Glasgow.

Workers 20 Preadnought Editor : SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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THE OUTLOOK.

When Will the War Come?

What Happened in Paris?

As might have been expected, Lloyd George's speech on the Near Eastern crisis

has told us nothing. The official text of the Mudania Conven-tion, which gives Eastern Thrace to Turkey, but compels the Turks to evacuate the Asiatic side of the Straits without imposing the same condition on the British, has been published. The deeper question is: What happened in Paris? It was in Paris, in disions between French and British Ministhat the immediate war crisis was averted. Those who would know how long peace will stand must imagine how far the Franco-British quarrel has been appeased, how far either country is prepared for war. The French reception of Lloyd George's speech, and the speech itself, indicate that relations are still strained. Lloyd George declared, in his Manchester speech, that the French recently sent a message to the British that the Straits must be held against either a reek or Turkish advance. Temps " replies that France The Paris that the neutral zone should be held against the Greeks if they attempted to enter the Turkish capital; but that when the Turks entered into possession of their own country and marched towards Constantinople and the Straits, France had no reason to send troops against them. "England," says the "Temps," had other design

We all know that neither the French nor the British Government is concerned in prin ciple for the liberties and welfare of either Greeks or Turks. Big Business is behind the actions of both Governments. France has secured the Angora Treaty, by which the Turks are pledged to give first place to French Capitalists in the field of concessions. The Angora Treaty (which we publish on p. 7) still stands, in spite of the recent Paris negotiations and French Capitalism is proving the value of it-in the substantial con essions in railways and electric lighting and other monopolies, as well as in the exploitation of Ana-tolia's natural resources. The Irak Treaty concluded by the British the other day with the puppet King Feisul is another move in the British effort to checkmate the French advance in the Near East. A move in the French game has been the recent conclusion of an agreement that France and Italy shall work together in the League of Nations with any other complacent States, in order that they may frustrate any British policy which is unwelcome to them. Italy is endeavouring, it is said, to secure promises from France that Italian capitalists shall have a share with French capitalists in the Turkish concessions including those which the British hold in Irak -if Britain can be dislodged. The old pre-war plotting goes on apace. It is said also that France will insist that Italy shall adopt an anti-German attitude and assist France in the matter of reparations.

An important cause of the great and grownism between France and Britain is that French capitalist policy is undergoing a tremendous change

In the past, French capitalists were content to be bankers, to hold money in the com-panies which exploit the earth's resources, de-

oil, coal, and cotton fields, building railways and ports, electrifying towns, and so on. So long as French capitalists had shares in the enterprise and drew interest on those shares, they cared not who directed the con-ern and was in proceeding of the enterprise cern and was in possession of the workings. The war has taught French Capitalism the weakness of that position. Now, like the British, they desire to be in control.

The war between France and Britain may come at any time. It will not be long delayed

THE GENERAL ELECTION COMING. Lloyd George has evidently decided up arly General Election; and, realising Wales will fall largely to the Labour Party, he is making a big bid for Lancashire support. The Welsh Bard has therefore become a Lancashire man, who trusts to his Lancashire countrymen to see fair play, and who is going to take a house m Blackpool, and thereby increase the popularity of that popular watering-place.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE WORKERS.

J. H. Clynes, the chairman of the Labou Members of Parliament, has frankly ex-pressed his views on the responsibility of the Labour Party towards the Trade Union members who provide the Party funds. He

The decision of a trade union in a crisis has nothing whatever to do with the policy of the Parliamentary Labour Party. "A trade union may fail to follow the advice of its leaders and be guided by mass-

meeting decisions. This I have often pointed out.

'But the Labour Party is as free as any other political party. "It is far less tied than men of the Coali-

tion, who on such a petty matter as titles had to vote in the House of Commons, not as they felt, but as they were commanded by the Cabinet."

The Labour Party rank and file should consider that statement of Mr. Clynes. It is of considerable interest to them: it tears away pretence of democratic control in the Labour Party; it plainly expresses the determination of those who have emancipated themselves from the workshop, not to be bound by the desires and the opinions, born out of hardship, of the masses who have been left behind to toil at the bench.

More than that, Mr. Clynes' statement ex plains clearly the actual facts of the case The Labour Party, with its 100se, unwieldy structure, with its over-worked, unconsci mass membership, is unable to control its Parliamentary representatives. The Liberal and Tory Parties, on the other hand, are both closely responsive to the sway powerful interests, manipulated by alert, well ed, rich men with a retinue of secretaries at their disposal, who make it a main business of their lives to control Governments and direct political affairs.

The Labour Party is, indeed, freer from the control of its members than are the Parlia-mentary spokesmen of the rich men's parties; but is the Labour Party better because Mr. Clynes and his colleagues can afford-to snap their fingers at the workers who pay for Labour representation? Is it satisfactory to the Trade Union members that their repre-sentatives should repudiate responsibility towards them?

Is it good for the masses of Trade Unionists; is it satisfactory to them that the decisions they come to in a crisis should have " nothing whatever to do with the policy of the Parliamentary Labour Party

Are you satisfied, fellow-workers, that it your mass meetings decide to reject the advice of the Trade Union officials, the Paramentary Labour Party should consider itself free to ignore the decisions of your mass meetings and to follow the policy you have rejected?

This statement of Mr. Clynes, which presses the actual position, will do t, convince many hitherto undecided that their future lies outside the Labor and the organisations affiliated to it, and they should devote their energies to a Parliamentary Communist Party which i affiliations or compromises with refor and to the All-Workers' Union of Rev tionary Workshop Committees.

October 21, 1922

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS. The Rhine-Danube Canal.

The Rhine-Danube Canal, which is being built, will prove another source of national rivalry, and thus present new p abilities of war. Says the ' Mane Guardian Commercial

" One may freely prophesy that in di course, with the building of the canal progress, strong competition between the terested nations and financial groups w be set up for the control of the new wate way.

Yet with Capitalism abolished, this wo ful work would be of great benefit to r peoples. It will enable ships of a capaci 500 tons to pass right across Europe ne Black Sea to the North Sea. Mo its 42 locks will provide 400,000 horsefor industrial purposes.

Since the Treaty of Versailles took a from Germany the coal mines which for supplied her in the south, electric works en built in South Germany where ok, a river, or a mountain lake of used as power The 42 locks of th canal connecting the Rhine and Danube therefore be greatly welcomed.

The promoters of the canal will make ofit out of it than they would have fore the War. Wages form 90 per co cost of construction, and wages nov in paper marks, are very much real value than before the War. ame time, the price of coal being rai price which can be obtained for energy has also risen. The workers the canal, existing on the verge of star while they toil; the capitalists, who d work, will reap handsome profits.

Now for Socialism! " Indeed, it is Meanwhile, there is a British for deepening the Danube so that sl 000 tons may travel from the Black Budapest. Seventy per cent. of the D hipping lines east of Bavaria are work tish capital, but on February 1st t the Hungarian Government signed an ment giving special rights to a French Schneider-Cruzot. French and British talism is everywhere coming into com in these days.

The Rhone and Saone Waterways.

Two other great water projects are One of these is that materialising. Swiss to link up the Rhône with the on Swiss territory and the Rhine wi Danube through Lake Constance. The is that of the French, which is harnessing the Rhône between the Swin tier and the sea for providing electri irrigation for agriculture and navigation ing the Swiss Lake Léman 70 me enable vessels to travel between Ma and Geneva, a canal encircling Ly facilitate Rhône-Saone navigation, th ment of Port Rambaud on the Sa the Port of St. Tous and other ports Rhône and on the canal around Lyons. intended to link up by waterways Patthe French ports on the English Channe Lyons, Marseilles, and the Mediterr Through Switzerland the same waterwa be connected with the Rhine-Danube which will link the North Sea ar Black Sea. Before many years have I great ships will sail through France, Sv land, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Balkans. We may look to see the Ru

October 21, 1922.

also linked by canals with the great Danube waterway. No longer will an nation with a vast navy be able to be so of the seas, for the merchant ships early future will largely travel by over which not navies, but armies, ep control.

her Capitalism must end or these new ays will bring new occasions for war.

THE WHITEHAVEN DISASTER.

do not agree with the Coroner's Jury e was no criminal negligence at the Pit, Whitehaven, where an explosion on aber 5th resulted in the loss of 39 lives. is not the first Whitehaven disaster: emory of the last great catastrophe is our memories. It is too late in for the colliery company to be learnom the coroner and his jury how to safe-their employees. The jury recom-ed that in future no explosives should be in the Haig Pit. Dr. Wheeler, Professor l in Sheffield University, and Director Government Explosives Experimental at Exmead, declared himself satisfied e explosion had occurred through a

is only a mine that is swimming with on the floor, sides of the roof and e which would prevent the carrying on explosion of coal dust." said the

idently the Haig Pit did not answer to description. Evidently it was not iently well ventilated. Moreover, the ers were not supplied with the best and there was a shortage of deputies. the mines were run for the benefit of hole community and managed by counof those who do the work, such accidents would not occur.

BREAD TO COST MORE.

e cessation of grain exports from Russia, Russian border countries, and the great tion of grain exports from the whole of al and intermediate Europe, gives the ed States and the British Dominions opportunities for making money out of ean breadstuffs. The yield of cereals nce and Germany this year is also ly reduced, France producing 27.2 per less wheat, 15.3 per cent. less rye, 3.2 ent. more barley, and 17.9 per cent. more than last year; whilst Germany produces per cent. less wheat, 21.3 per cent. less 18.4 per cent. less barley, and 25.5 per less oats than in 1921.

is said that during the period before stmas before the wheat from Australia the Argentine comes in the Chicago and mipeg combines will force up the price of eat to exorbitant heights. This will mean erry in millions of homes in this country Europe. Nevertheless, since the yield of rica is higher this year, the world grain Europe. duction is about the same as last year. The high prices and consequent hardship to

people will be due entirely to the price ipulations of the American wheat kings. the man and woman in the street fear Communism might interfere with their

EX-SOLDIERS REVOLT AGAINST TURKISH WAR. An Epsom Protest.

The ex-soldiers who are being trained in arious trades under Government auspices at m have revolted. They expelled the als from the institution. The police were the up and surrounded the premises, h are in a state of seige. The revolt was a protest against the Turkish

Translated by M. Campbell.

(Continued.)

Wronke, November 21, 1916. My Darling Little Sonitschka,—*

I learnt from Mathilde that your brother has been killed, and this further shock you have suffered has affected me very deepl have suffered has affected me very deepi?. What a lot you have had to put up with of late! And I cannot even be with you to warm you up a bit and enliven you!... I am also uneasy about how your mother will stand this new sorrow. These are terrible times, and we have all our own long casualty lists to draw up. Really, each month counts as a year, like at Sebastopol. I do hope I shall be seehke at Sebastopol. I do hope I shall be see-ing you very soon. I am just longing for it with all my heart. How did you get the news of your brother—from your mother, or direct? And what are the tidings from your other brother? I did so much want to send you something through Mathilde; but, un-happily, I've got absolutely nothing here except a small piece of cretonne. Don't laugh at it; it is only intended to tell you that was fired igniting an explosive mix-of air and gas. Thereafter the explosion soon, so that I can see the kind of mood you rried on by coal dust throughout the are in. A thousand best wishes to Karl. fond and hearty embrace.

Remember me to the children!

Wronke, January 15, 1917. Wronke, January 15, 1917. . . . Ah, there was one moment to-day that had a particularly bitter flavour. The whistle of the locomotive at 3.19 told me that Mathilde ** was going away, and I ran just like a caged animal up and down under the wall where I usually take my "walk," and my heart was convulsed by the agony of not being able to get away from here too. Oh, if only just to get out of it! But it doesn t matter. Directly afterwards a sense of numb-

Give Pfemfert my heartiest thanks for the Galsworthy. I finished it yesterday, and enjoyed it very much. I have to confess, how-ever, that I did not like this novel nearly as ness clutched at my heart, and it had to behave itself; it is already quite used to acting like a well-trained dog. Let us not speak much as "The Man of Property," not in spite of, but because of, the fact that in this one the social tendency is thrust into the fore-ground. I do not judge novels by their ten-dency, but by their artistic value. And in Sonitschka, do you remember what we promised ourselves when the war is over? Off promised ourselves when the war is over: On the land of your heart's will surprise you. But Galsworthy belongs to the land of your heart's will surprise you. But Galsworthy belongs to the land of your heart's will surprise you. the same type as Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde—a type that must surely be now quite than Italy. There one loses touch with Europe, at least with modern Europe. Imagine a wide stretch of heroic landscape serves everything that happens with a mock-The fine ironical remarks ing scepticism. Galsworthy passes with the most serious of faces upon his own dramatis personae often makes me laugh right out loud. But just as really well-bred and superior people never, or rarely, mock at what is going on around them, even when they observe the ridiculous side of everything, so in the same way we find that a real artist never ridicules his own creations. And believe me, Sonitschka, the great classi cal satires are no exception to this rule. For instance, Gerhart Hauptmann's "Emanuel Quint " is the most ruthless satire upon modern society that has been written in the last hundred years. But Hauptmann himself isn't sneering; at the end we picture him standing with trembling lips, and we fancy we see tears lurking in his wide-opened eyes. Galsworthy, on the other hand, with his clever interpolations, has the same effect upon me as a person would have who, seated next to me at a soiré, went on whispering to me some-thing in malice about each new guest that entered the room.... Sunday has come round again, the deadest of days for prisoners valks with a calm and determined step; and lonely souls. I'm sad, but fervently hope you are not, nor Karl either. Write soon and s the holy family. And scenes like these is the holy family. And scenes like these you can encounter at every turn. I was so greatly touched by it each time, that in spite of myself I wanted to fall down upon my knees, as I always feel I must when con-fronted with beauty in its final expression. The Bible and antiquity are still living reali-ties in those places. We must go there and tell when and where you are going for your With fondest embraces and kind regards to the children, Your ROSA. * Karl Liebknecht's wife. ** Mathilde Jacob, a close friend and helper of Rosa Luxemburg. (To be continued.)

tow you into Corsica. That goes one better with stern contours of mountain and valley; up above nothing but barren masses of rock of a noble grey, down below luxuriant olives, sweet bays, and very old chestnut trees. And enveloping all, the peacefulness of other times —no human voice, no bird-call, only a little stream gurgling somewhere among stones, or away up between the high rocky cliffs the rumour of the wind—the same that filled the sails of Ulysses. And the human types you come across are altogether in harmony with the landscape. Suddenly, for instance, from beyond a bend of the mountain path, appears a caravan—the Corsicans always go one after the other in an extended caravan, not group-wise like our peasants. Usually a dog runs on in front, then comes a dawling of the according to the full goat, or a small donkey laden with sacks full of chestnuts. Then there follows a big mule, on which, in profile to the animal, there sits a woman with legs hanging straight down and an infant child in her arms. She is sitting in an upright posture, slim as a cypress and motionless; by her side, a man with beard neither speaks a word. You could swear it

THE WORKERS' DERADNOUGHT

ROSA LUXEMBURG'S LETTERS FROM PRISON.

Your ROSA.

do as I did: go on foot right across the island, away in time to give a wayfarer's salue to every sunrise. Does that tempt you? It would make me happy to bring this world before your eyes. . . . Are you doing much reading? You will

have to attend to your intellectual develop-ment, and you have it in you—you are young and pliable. And now 1 must close. Keep smiling this day, and take things calmiy.

Your ROSA. Wronke, February 18, 1917.

Wronke, February 18, 1917. . . . Not for a long time has anything affected me so deeply as did the short account Martha gave to me of your visit to Karl, how you found him behind prison bars, and the effect it has had upon him. Why did you keep it from me I have a claim to a share of everything that causes you pain, and don't curtail my property rights. The whole affair has awakened in me a vivid recollection of the moment when I saw my relatives again in the moment when I saw my relatives again in the Citadel at Warsaw ten years ago. There we were actually brought out in a double cage made of wire netting—that is, the smaller cage was standing unfixed within the bigger, and all conversation had to be carried on through the two flickering rows of netting Moreover, as it was just after a six-day hunger-strike, I was so weak that the Rett-meister (the Commandant of our fortress) had almost to carry me into the reception-room, and I was obliged to hang on to the netting of the cage with both hands, which doubtless strengthened the impression of a wild animal in the Zoo. The cage stood in rather a dark corner of the room, and my brother pressed his face soemwhat close against the netting. "Where are you?" he kept on asking, and where are you? The kept on asking, and wiping his eyes, because his tears kept preventing him from seeing. How readily and joyfully I would now sit there in a cage at Luckan if it were to ligerate Karl!

October 21, 1922.

War Preparing and Why?

THE ANGORA TREATY.

Signed October 21st, 1921, by M. Franklin-Bouillon, ex-Minister, on behalf of France; and Youssouf Kemal Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Great National Accountly to Account of the Great National Assembly at Angora.

Article I.

The High Contracting Parties declare that with the signing of the present agreement the state of war that has existed between them will come to an end; the armies, the civil authorities, and the population will be at once informed of this.

II.

Prisoners of war, as well as all Turkish or French persons detained or imprisoned, shall be liberated at once after the signature of this greement, and conducted, at the expense of the party by whom they are detained, to the nearest place that will be designated to that end. The benefit of this article will be extended to all the prisoners or detained persons belonging to the two parties, whatever the date and place of detention, imprisonment, or

III. Within a period not exceeding two months from the signature of this agreement the Turkish troops shall withdraw to the north and the French troops to the south of the line fixed by article 8.

IV.

The evacuation and transference of posses sions that are to take place within the period prescribed in article 3 shall be effected in a manner to be arranged by a mixed Commis-sion appointed by the military commanders of the two parties

¥.

The two parties will proclaim a complete amnesty in the evacuated regions as soon as they take possession of them.

VI. The Government of the Great National Assembly at Angora declares that it will con-firm the rights of minorities that were solemnly recognised in the National Pact, on the same basis that was established by the Conventions concluded between the Powers of the Entente, their enemies, and certain of their Allies.

VII.

A special administrative regime will be established for the district of Alexandretta. Inhabitants belonging to the Turkish race in this district will enjoy every facility for their cultural development. The official language will be Turkish

VIII.

The line mentioned in article III. is fixed as follows:

The frontier line will extend from a point to be chosen on the Gulf of Alexandretta immediately to the south of the locality of Payas, towards Meidan-Ekbes (the railway station and the locality remaining in Syria) thence south-east, so as to leave Syria the district of Marsova and to Turkey that of Karnaba, as well as the town of Killis, and rejoin the railway at Tchoban-bey. Thence the line will follow the Bagdad Railway, which will remain on Turkish territory to Nesibin; thence it will follow the route between Nesibin and Jezireh-Ibn Omar, where it will rejoin the Tigris. The ocalities of Nesibin and Jezireh-Ibn Omar. as well as the route, will remain in Turkey; but the two countries will have equal

but the two countries will have equal rights to the use of this route. The stations between Tchoban-bey and Nesibin will belong to Turkey, as forming part of the foundation of the railway.

Within one month from the signing of this agreement a Commission representing the two parties will be set up to fix the line mentioned above. The Commission will begin its work within a similar period of time.

The tomb of Suleiman Chah, the grand-father of Sultan Osman, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty (a tomb known under the name of Turk Melzari), situated at Djaber-Kalessi, will remain, with its dependencies, Turkish property. Turkey may keep there a guard and fly the Turkish flag.

Х.

The Government of the Turkish National Assembly agrees to the transfer of the con-cession of the section of the Bagdad Railway between Bozante and Nesibin, as well as various branches constructed in the vilayet of Adana to a French group designated by the French Government with all the rights, privi-leges, and advantages attaching to the conssions, in particular those connected with he exploitation of the traffic

Turkey will have the right of transporting roops by the railway from Meidan-Ekbes to Tchoban-bey in the Syrian region, and Syria will have the right to transport troops by the railway from Tchoban-bey to Nesibin in Turkish territory.

On that section and its branches no differential tariff shall be permitted in principle. But the two Governments reserve to themselves the right to consider eventually, of common accord, any departure from this rule that may

become necessary. If agreement should prove impossible, each party shall regain complete freedom of action. XI.

After the ratification of this agreement a mixed Commission will be set up for the pur-pose of concluding a Customs Convention be-tween Turkey and Syria. The conditions and duration of such convention shall be deter-mined by the Commission. Until the conclu-sion of such a convention the two countries will retain freedom of action.

XII.

The waters of Kuveik will be distributed between the town of Aleppo and the region that has remained Turkish to the north, so as territory.

XIII.

The settled or half-nomad inhabitants en-joying the rights of pasture or having property on one or the other side of the line fixed by article 8 shall continue in their rights as in the past. They shall be allowed to trans-port freely, according to the needs of their Justices, and without having to pay any Customs duties or pasture fees or any other axes, their cattle from one side to the other f that line, as well as their instruments and implements, their seeds and produce, it being understood that they will have to pay the respective duties and taxes in the country m which they are domiciled.

ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE. Text of the letter addressed by Youssouf Kemal Bey to M. Franklin-Bouillon.

Angora, October 20, 1921.

I entertain the hope that the agreement concluded by the Government of the Great National Assembly at Angora and the Government of the French Repub lic with a view realising a definite and lasting peace will result in the consolidation of the close relations that have existed between the two nations in the past, the Government of the French Republic endeavouring to settle in a spirit of cordial entente all the questions conerning the independence and the sovereignty

The Government of the Great Assembly, on the other hand, desiring to encourage the de-velopment of economic interests between the two countries, has instructed me to inform

you that it is willing to grant the concession of the iron, chrome, and silver mines in t Harchit Valley to a French group for a peri of 99 years. Within a period of five ye from the signing of this agreement that gro rom the signing of this agreement that group legin the exploitation of that concession hrough a company established in accordance with Turkish laws in which Turkish capita shall participate up to 50 per cent. The Turkish Government, moreover,

ready to consider with the greatest goodw other demands that may be made by Fren-groups for concessions relating to mines, ra rays, harbours and rivers, provided that si mands shall be consistent with the recip cal interests of Turkey and France. On the other hand, Turkey is desirous

having the co-operation of French specialist in her technical schools. She will commun cate at a later date to the French Govern ment her needs in that respect

Finally, Turkey hopes that the French Gov ernment will at once, after the conclusion the agreement, authorise French capitalist enter into economic and financial relation with the Government of the Great Nation Assembly of Turkey.

A TREATY WITH IRAK.

On October 10th a Treaty was signed Bagdad between Great Britain and Irak. which time it is to be reviewed, and may terminated if the parties to it are of opmi that it is no longer required, under Treaty

Article VII. of this Treaty says:

"His Britannic Majesty undertakes provide such support and assistance to the armed forces of His Majesty the King Irak as may from time to time be agr by the high contracting parties. A sep rate agreement regulating the extent an conditions of such support and ass ance shall be communicated to the Leadu of Nations.'

This provision adds to the British burd of armaments, a burden born in the intere of the big capitalists. It also keeps I under the domination of British troops, a maintains British troops in Irak ready to fi Turkey, France, Russia, or the Governm or the revolting workers of any country.

Article VIII. provides: "No territory in Irak shall be ceded leased or in any way placed under the c trol of any foreign Power; this shall not p vent his Majesty the King of Irak mak such arrangements as may be necessary the accommodation of foreign represen-tives and for the fulfilment of the provisi of the preceding article.'

That provides an excuse for saying no all foreigners, but also opens a loophole which the British capitalist may always em and take up any territory he requires. ollowing article has been inserted in respon to United States pressure:

Article XI .- There shall be no d crimination in Irak against the nationals any State, member of the League Nations, or of any State to which Britannic Majesty has agreed by treaty the same rights should be ensured vould enjoy if it were a member of the League (including companies incorpor under the laws of such State), as comp with British nationals or those of oreign State in matters concerning tion, commerce, or navigation, the exe of industries or professions, or in the tre ment of merchant vessels or civil airc Nor shall there be any discrimination Irak against goods originating in or destin for any of the said States. There shall freedom of transit under equitable con tions across Irak territory.

How far it will be adhered to depends up e strength of such pressure.

The following articles preserve the princi British domination which the presence British troops will actually enforce:

Article I.—At the request of his esty the King of Irak, his Britannie esty undertakes, subject to the pro-nas of this Treaty, to provide the State rak with such advice and assistance as be required during the period of the treat without provide to have ent Treaty, without prejudice to her onal sovereignty. His Britannic Majesty be represented in Irak by a High nissioner and Consul-General, assisted

necessary staff. Article II.-His Majesty the King of undertakes that for the period of the at Treaty no gazetted official of other Irak nationality shall be appointed in without the concurrence of his Britan-Majesty. A separate agreement shall late the numbers and conditions of loyment of British officials so appointed he Irak Government. Article III.—His Majesty the King of

agrees to frame an Organic Law for entation to the Constituent Assembly of , and to give effect to the said law, h shall contain nothing contrary to the

ch shall contain nothing contrary to the visions of the present Treaty. . . . Article IX.—His Majesty the King or a undertakes that he will accept and effect to such reasonable provisions as Britannic Majesty may consider neces-y in judicial matters to safeguard the inapplication of the immunities and ges enjoyed by them under capitula These provisions shall be or usage. died in a separate agreement, which be communicated to the Council of League of Nations '

ESPERANTO.

LOSILO DE L'EKZERCO No. 16.

lid (to the doctor): In spite of my hes, I do not fare badly: I eat like a work like a horse, in the evening I am d as a dog, and at night I sleep like a

or: If so, I would recommend you to veterinary, and to leave off drinking Otherwise it will kill you. If you get well you must positively drink

Water, water? Oh, yes, I rememw! Is it not that fluid stuff one sees the bridges? EKZERCO No. 17.

(De "Esperanto triumfonta.") impertinenteco! Insultas la sturno la ke vi metas viajn ovojn en frem-

ertinentecol vi nomas tion, ke mi kon-miajn infanojn al aliaj? Rediris la o, ĉu kontraŭe, tio ne atestas ekster-

VORTA	ARETON.	
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MANIFESTO DE LA KOMUNISTA PARTIO.

kapitalistaro ludis, rilate al la historio, olucian rolon.

kapitalistaro, kie ajn ĝi antingis la recon, finigis ĉiujn feŭdajn, patriarkajn, jn rilatojn. Ĝi senkompate disrompis la ekarakterajn feŭdajn ligilojn kiuj ligis la al liaj al liaj '' naturaj superuloj '' kaj lasis ta nenian alian ligilon inter homo kaj ol nuda mem-intereso, ol kala " kon-pago." Gi dronigis la plej ĉielajn ekstareligia fervoro, de kavalira entuziasmo tra sentimentalismo, en la glacia akvo goista kalkulado. Personan indon ĝi s en komercan valoran, kaj anstataŭ la mbraj neforpreneblaj alra igitaj libere-

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

as follows:

expected to do.

vriting materials.

October 21, 1922.

liberaĵon—Liberan Interkomercadon. En unu vorto, por ekspluatado, vualita per religiaj kaj politikaj iluzioj, ĝi anstataŭis senho: nudan, rektan, brutan ekspluatadon.

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The Defence News Service reports that Ralph Chaplin, some of whose poems have appeared in the "Workers' Dreadnought," and who is serving a sentence of twenty years n Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has be used letters and visitors because he sent a egram to Mr. Finch, the U.S. Government awyer at Washington, who deals with the question of pardons. Mr. Finch had told the Prisoners' Defence Committee that statements of fact from prisoners might facilitate the work of reviewing their sentences. Chap-lin wired, on behalf of his 51 fellow-prisoners,

"Your letter to General Defence Corr Your letter to General Defence con-mittee misunderstood here. In what manner can prisoners help to settle points of controversy that full justice may be done? What do you mean by statement of fact which should properly come from pri-soners? Kindly tell us just what we are

The Governor then sent for Chaplin, told him the telegram was impertinent, degraded him to the second class, sent him to work in the laundry, and threatened to put him in the AN EXHIBITIO third class. He scolded Chaplin for the poems he has written in prison, which have been published under the title "Bars and Shadows," and may be obtained at the Dreadnought " Bookshop.

It should be observed that American politi-cal prisoners have more freedom than British political prisoners, who are deprived ot

Bogus Confessions by Torture.

Confessions have been secured by the police rom three men—John Petrouski, Charles Jselis, and Joseph Popouvitch. The men vere terribly beaten, as was proved by their ondition when undressed in Court. They eclare that they confessed under torture, and that they are innocent. Confessions were secured from twenty-one men by the same methods, but only these four are being de-tained for trial.

Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Sacco and Valizetti. The Sacco and Vanzetti Defence Committee sends the news that Lola B. Andrews, on whose testimony Sacco and Vanzetti were condemned to death, has confessed that her evidence of identification was false, and that she made it under the intimidation of police officers and the District Attorney's Office. The confession of perjury was made in the presence of her son, counsel for the defence, and two promin-ent Labour leaders, John Van Vacremwyck, Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labour, and Fred G. Biedenkapp, of New York.

Il be remembered that another witness for fence, Louis Pelser, has also confessed that lence was perjured; whilst a third, Goodridge, nd to have a long criminal record.

neral Strike for the Class-War Prisoners.

The Defense News Service, Chicago, reports that the I.W.W. is discussing a general strike to secure the liberation of the U.S. political prisoners, most of whom are I.W.W. Many I.W.W. branches have

gi starigis tiun solan, senrezonecan WHAT HAPPENED AT ALDERSHOT? what happened at Aldershot when the 2nd Surreys were asked to fall in for Asia Minor?

A " little bird " told us a very interesting story. Evidently the 2nd Surreys have opinions of their own.

LAW AND AUTHORITY.

LAW AND AUTHORITY. Philemon Dixon, a West Indian labourer, was at Kimberley, South Africa, fined 5/-, or five days, for assaulting a native girl, and ± 5 , or six months, for locking the door behind ϵ policeman who came into his house to available. arrest him.

J. V. Saunders, a well-known member of d. v. Saunders, a wenchown memoer of the police force at Roodepoort, South Africa, forged two cheques—one for £9 9s. and one for £24. If it had been you or I, fellow-worker? He was a policeman, however; and he was sent to an inebriate home for six months

WHY?

A man and woman and four children at Luton lived in poverty in a room 9 ft. square. The authorities have sent the woman and her usband to prison for three months. This is Capitalist civilisation! Why should

the children suffer so in a land of plenty? Because the wealth produced by industry

is not free to all, but is concentrated in the

AN EXHIBITION OF PRURIENCY.

Men and women who do not know each other must not exchange a word of conversation in Hyde Park; no, not even so much as inquire the time of day or comment upon the weather-Mr. Mead, of Marlborough Street Police Court, has said it. William Morris s stranger in "News From Nowhere" would fare badly if he came under Mr. Mead's juris-" News From Nowhere " would diction, for his was a garrulous temperament; but in "News From Nowhere" there were neither policemen nor magistrates; and since the trade called prostitution had died out with the trade called prostitution had died out with the Capitalist system, no woman to whom a man might happen to speak could possibly imagine, in Morris's Utopia, that she had been mistaken for a prostitute. Mr. Mead has indeed a passion for punish-ment; and Hyde Park is the happy hunting meant; of the ambifuous young police officer

ground of the ambitious young police officer anxious to secure the convictions which bring promition stripes. At one time the Hyde Park furies were concentrated mainly on public speakers; having driven the likely speakers from the park by stiff sentences, the police, with the assistance of Mr. Mead, now direct their attention to the general public

It is amazing that an old man of 70 should be arrested for addressing a few simple words to a woman. It is also amazing that Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, counsel for the de-fence, should suggest that no respectable woman goes alone to Hyde Park after nine 'clock. The glories of the evening in London's principal refuge from the streets he would apparently deny, if he could, to the unattended woman.

The Police Court atmosphere is both nauseating and ridiculous in its pruriency.

SAFEGUARDING MINORITIES.

the liberation of the U.S. political prisoners, most over whether are u.W.W. Many I.W.W. branches have voted by overwhelming majorities for the strake. **Rand News.** This is workers will be surprised to learn that though it has not yet been a criminal offence for iaw has declared that a railwayman who strikes can get six months' imprisonment and a £50 fine. If the black population should refuse to work, and return to its kraals instead, most of the industries would come to a standstill. Capitalism in South Africa largely depends upon a plentiful supply of black labour. The only hope for the white miners is world-wike solidarity under the Banner of the Communist Repub-lie of the World. ISAAC VERMONT.

Irish News.

The following manifesto has been issued by the Economic Section of Ireland:

" REBELS OF THE WORLD!

"The struggle in Ireland is a ruthless attempt of the Boss Class Provisional Governto crush and exterminate the Irish Republican Army and every symptom of re-volt once and for all, in order that a politicians' peace may assure the fullest exploitation of Capital and a great enslavement of

the workers of Ireland. "Rebels of the world! Whether you are Republicans, Communists, Andrahists, Syndicalists or Socialists, you all know that the Irish struggle has a three-fold aspect: it is political, economic, and social. You know the history of the Land Leaguer when our grandfathers shot down landlords who attempted to evict the tenantry or steal their small holdings; you know what the big strike in 1913 was for; and you know Jim Larkin is pming in a 'Democratic' prison in the United

A few weeks ago, in County Cork, negotiations were entered into between Major-General Dalton and Commandant-General Ennis, of the Free State Army, on one side, and the Republican Army chiefs on the other, in an endeavour to secure peace. Both Dalton and Ennis promised faithfully that they would be true to the agreements arrived at, which they took to Free State Head-

quarters in Dublin for approval. "In a few days' time they came back and said they regretted that the Provisional Government's reply was:

' There must be no compromise; the fight must go on until there is an unconditional surrender.'

From those words you can see that the Irish revolutionaries are dealing with a merci-less Boss Class Government.

"We have been attacked and goaded into revolt by the Free State Headquarters, act-ing on Churchill's orders, just as the workers on the Rand were goaded into insurrection by General Smuts

" Unity is strength. Rebels, unite with us and an International Rebel Combination will be the means of sweeping this world or

' The Free State Army was used to try and break the recent Irish postal strike; it was also used to try to break the recent land strike; and now the Free Stage Government is making war on women who dare to publish the truth about the tortures and cruelties inflicted on our comrades in the Wellington Barracks, in Portobello, and in Beggar's Bush

' In Kilmainham Gaol a new wing has been created to incarcerate the captured members of the Cumman Na Mban.

' Oh to think of our comrades who are found brutally murdered week after week such lonely spots as Killester and Clondalkin! Mere youths fall victims to the assassing of the Free State murder gang. It is just as it was when we heard of the deaths of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg a few years



RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Proletcult Special Song Number, one penny. editor, with marked versatility, has con tributed no fewer than thirteen songs to this with original words and music. Nairne Richardson contributes a natural history lesson on the camel. Donald Simpson asks: "Can work be found?" Nan McLachlan: "Do we teach Sedition?" Mary Scott: "Is there a Happy Land?" Dan McGuire: "What Causes War?" Here is one of Tom Anderson's songs, the music of which is in Proleteult

HENRY'S GONE AND 'LISTED.

Henry's gone and 'listed Just to get a job In the great White Army, He and little Bob. They'll be sent to shoot us When we go on strike, or our good, kind masters Must be in the right.

Chorus.

Then sing this song of Henry, Of Henry, of Henry, Then sing this song of Henry, Going out to fight. He is a noble soldier, A soldier, a soldier, He is a noble soldier Going out to fight.

Henry was a worker, Bold and bad and brave. He joined our "Fat's " army, You and me to save. When the battle's raging And the lights are low Henry he is saying Things that you don't know. The Modern School Magazine, Vol. I., No. 3, witten by the children of the Modern School, of Tieldgate Street, Whitechapel. This is a delight full issue. Nathan Wexler, aged 14, contributes two of descriptive essays, "May Day" and "A Sun set." Hilda Wenger, aged 8, shows us that she really enjoyed the school visit to the Zoo, especially the "jolly little monkeys" who ext monkey unts, and the other monkeys who regarded themselves in booking glasses. Rose Ornstin also writes about the Xoo. L. Applebaum, aged 9, tells about the man bin due to be the school visit to the Zoo, especially the "jolly little monkeys" who ext monkey unts, and the other monkeys who regarded themselves in booking glasses. Rose Ornstin also writes about the Xoo. L. Applebaum, aged 9, tells about the man bin and also about Primitive Life in Australia, the Red Indians of America, and the vast changes that have taken place here in London. L. Apple-baum has a sense of history, but he or she is not a socialist story called "The Spider and the Fly." Three items of news are given that John McLeam waking speeches; that October is the first anniversary of Lord Mayor McSwiney's death on hunger strikes the American Government is sending war stores to leice the Russian famine. The children are to be congratulated on their magazine.

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ESPERANTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL.

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COMMUNIST WORKERS' MOVEMEN MEETING,

To form a Central London Group, Will be held on Sunday next. For time and place, see Saturday's "Da Herald."

lished by E. Sylvia Pankhurst at 152 Fleet St. London, E.C. 4., and printed by S. Corie (T.U. 10 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.



the Near East.

SIR MENENIUS AGRIPPA, The Friend of the People.

Menenius Agrippa's a Radical stout, i rental of sixty-five thousand about, nions the lowest though lofty in grade Walter Fitz-Tyler, a Lord John de Cade. av call him a Leveller-Do, 'tis his

stark staring Democrat-True! of the

a wave; you may stem him, my Lord,

penius Agrippa's a popular man! ! Vote by ballot! Short Parliaments—

down, with each bishop, church, pulpit, and steeple! perage? Um! Ha! Well, we'll see by

and bye? enenius Agrippa's the friend of the

for the borough remote from his home,

e reigns like a slave-girt Patrician f Rome)

a change at the club) when soliciting

peard he neglects, and his nails he

kes on clean collars are killing at times) wine? give him beer from the

newter or can

enenius Agrippa's a popular man! tes all routine—lift the cart from the he drivers are failing-new blood, sir!

the Lords have such pow'r-mind in

principle quite tutional-oh, most undoubtedly right! men! an exclusive and arrogant

hind in ideas-not a throb with the

could to their ranks-Well, we'll do what we can-

enenius Agrippa's a popular man! aid Sir Menenius will soon be a peer,

moyed the Queen's Government sadly last vear):

ve a service of plate for him-tarrying ake sure if plain " Sir " or " His Lord-

ship " to cut.

constituents hiccup, " Oh! just wait a bit we're raised to the peperage—then see how things fit-

press us much longer the Oligarch can! Menenius Agrippa's a popular man. —Robert Brough, 1855.

WHAT TO FIGHT FOR: unism.

Abundance for all. Clothes for all. Food for all. Houses for all.

Leisure, Pleasure, and Education for all. The common ownership of the land, indus-

y and transport. Workers' administration of production and tribution through the workers' own

The abolition of Capitalism.

The abolition of poverty. The abolition of buying and selling, and

The abolition of Parliament.

That none may live on the exploitation of

Bound up with all this is, of course, the Angora Treaty, and the understandings con-nected with it, by which the French made a separate peace with the Kemalist Turks and received in return a favoured position in the economic exploitation of Anatolia and important political and military influence there. The Angora Agreement, which has been war sooner or later. They are both Im-followed up by numerous concessions to perialist. There is no difference of principle French capitalists, has aroused great hos-(Continued on p. 8.) tility in British Capitalism. The position has now been aggravated by the fact that the Kemalist Government has

not be recognised.

WHAT IS THE ELECTION ABOUT?

are not told what it is about.

The people are asked to believe the Coalitest was being fought.

Bonar Law's Letter.

Remember that Bonar Law's letter on the Near Eastern struggle preceded the crisis in the Coalition. Observe that it was Bonar Law who was chosen as leader of the Con-computing impediately of the bit bits of the

the Near East? Lloyd George had spent up-wards of £30,000,000 in sending British troops and battleships to Chanak; he had summoned the Dominions to be ready for war, and had announced to the world, and particularly to Turkey, France, and Italy, that the British Empire would fight to maintain the British Empire would right to maintain the freedom of the Straits. He clearly indi-cated his meaning to be that, in case of war, Britain should control the Straits; though, it is true, he said he was anxious for the League of Nations to control them. France and Italy had meanwhile withdrawn their troops, and had made it plain that they would not fight with Britain against the Turks. On the contrary, it was clear that France at least would support the Turks against Britain.

The Anglo-French Contest.

The Tory newspapers were accusing Lloyd George of Jingoism, and declaring their opposition to war; but they expressed themselves vaguely. Bonar Law, now chosen as Tory Leader, made at that juncture a con-cise statement: he said that if France would not co-operate with Britain in preventing the Turks gaining possession of the Straits, Britain ought not to fight alone; she should allow the Turks to take the Straits, at the same time notifying the French that, since they had not agreed to o-operate with Britain in regard Straits, Britain would act independently of France in regard to German reparations.

The Angora Agreement Again.

decided that all Treaties and Conventions en tered into and concessions made, now or previously, by the Constantinople Governmen are null and void, and loans and payments made to the Constantinople Government will

This will doubtless affect British financiers and concessionaires to a certain extent.

The election is being fought; but the people Moreover, the Turko-Russian and the Russo-French situations are arousing anxiety amongst British Imperialists. The Russians tion was shattered because some of the are supporting Turkish nationalism in every prominent Tories were afraid their Party claim. They declare that Turkey is to have organisation would drop to pieces if the Coali-tion continued any longer. That, however, was only a screen behind which the real con-tion continued any longer. That, however, was only a screen behind which the real conzones, or League of Nations control of lands or seas. In these contentions, the Russians are right, so far as they go, for such expedi ents as League of Nations control and neutral cones policed by the Great Powers only mean domination by the stronger Capitalisms. In return, the Russians, of course, claim Turkish support for their own aims, including insist-Press criticising the Government's policy in coming Near East Conference.

e Near East. What was at that moment the position m Turkey has also an agreement with Soviet Georgia, which is important because Batoum is the great port for oil export

Russia and France.

As to Russo-French relations, it is now rumoured that Mr. Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, though ostentatiously not a Government emissary, has really been paving the way for important agreements between France and Russia, and even a definite Franco-Russian alliance. The Temps," by the way, has declared that Russia made her diplomatic reentry into Europe at the beginning of this

Meanwhile, France has also been forming agreements with Italy, Belgium, and the Little Entente.

Lloyd George v. Bonar Law.

Lloyd George v. Bonar Law. What is the precise difference between the foreign policy of Lloyd George and Bonar Law? That question can only be fully an-swered by those who are aware of all the secret negotiations and agreements which are passing between the Governments of Europe and the unconfessed aims which are animating them. It would appear, however, that Bonar Law is for coming to a definite issue with France; for forming a compact defensive and offensive alliance, including various economic bargains, which would mean an agreed sharing of all economic opportunities between the two countries; or, failing such an agreement, a definite breach with France and the formation of another alliance or group ot alliances, with the object of building up a greater agglomeration of power than that of France. Lloyd George's policy, on the other hand, seems to have been to preserve an appearance of friendship with France, whilst at the same time, trying to get the better of France in every bargain. The policies of Lloyd George and of Bonar Law both lead to

(Continued on p. 8.)

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PROLETARIAN SCHOOLS. "LOAVES AND PIG IRON."

2

By Tom Anderson.

the current session of the West of Scot-nd Steel Institute, in the Royal Technical asgow, on Friday, October 13th, 1922, Mr. . H. Lewis, the president, emphasised the difference etween nominal wages in money and real wages as expressed in purchasing power. In the case of a blast-furnace labourer, he said, the

shift wage in 1914 was equal to 14 2-3 2-1b. loaves. Now it was equal to 16 of these loaves, and that on a much shorter shift.

In 1914 it meant a 2-lb, loaf for every 49 minutes' ork. Now it meant a similar loaf for 30 minutes

1914-1922.

The total wages cost of converting ore into pig iron n 1914 was equal to $19\frac{1}{2}$ loaves per ton. To-day it was equal to 27 loaves per ton. Where, he asked, were the $7\frac{1}{4}$ loaves to come from? The producer would not give them, because he had the same idea about fewer working hours, and would wish to send 13 loaves instead of the $19\frac{1}{4}$ which he met hoffmer the way. drum was solved, there would be

revival in trade Mr. Lewis, like Mr. Frank Hodges, wants

to find some other one on whom he can levy the charges. The labourer is a beast; why should his rate of subsistence go up? Why does he require 27 loaves to-day to make a ton of pig iron, when in 1914 he only required 191 loaves? Possibly the labourer's stomacn has grown larger. He can now consume 27 loaves where formerly he only consumed $19\frac{1}{2}$ loaves. Might I ask Mr. Lewis a simple question? Does the labourer now eat 27 oaves per ton produced, or are these only nominal figures? I have asked the labourer, and he says he is getting less and is living on less. Mr. Lewis says he is getting 27 loaves per ton. The labourer says he is not. Pos-sibly if we would take Mr. Frank Hodges advice and ask the public to judge, we might find a solution—I don't think!

In Lancashire I know a gentleman who makes pig iron. He lives in a large house, about 50 miles away from where the pig iron is made. He comes into Glasgow to his office in a Rolls-Royce, stays a time, and then goes away to where he came from. I said this gentleman makes pig iron—that was a slip I employs slaves to make the pig iron, and these slaves live in a "butt and and they are now eating 27 loaves for every ton of pig iron they produce.

This, then, is what Mr. Lewis calls real wages-27 loaves. The gentleman who lives in the big house has only got nominal wages, and he does not make the pig iron. I know for a fact that the household expenses of his house are £20,000 a year, or nominal wages; the labourer, he is eating less now than he did in 1914, because he is not so able fact, I suppose, of the labourer onsuming 27 loaves

I think our scientists should tackle this question of loaves, and find some substitute which would be cheaper, then we might possibly be able to compete in the market. Bring down the labourer's subsistence to what it was, say, in 1814, or even to what it was in 1714, then we would have a chance. Then we could oust every competitor in the world. Then we would all be working. Why could not the labourer live on the same fare as the cattle in the fields? He would be healthier. Why should he drink whisky at 1/4 per glass which was only 3¹/₂d. in 1914, or why should he drink beer at 7d. per pint which was only 3d. in 1914, or why should he wear a suit of clothes at 50/- which was only 10/6 in 1914? And as for butter, he never gets it now. In 1914 he used to get a Saturday and Sunday. You do not require butter to produce pig iron-margarine is quite good enough. Why should not the labourer live on " buff " instead of " liver "? Why should he even get " liver "? Why not go out into the fields and pull nettles and make nettle soup? By doing so he could make nettle soup? reduce the price of pig iron.

Mr. Lewis calls this question of loaves a conundrum, and he says there will be no revival of trade until someone solves the conun-

the labourers, it may take some time to solve, but for a certainty they will solve it.

Mr. Frank Hodges is pleading for the miners, who are not getting 27 loaves; in fact, some of them are getting none at all. He is also trying to solve the conundrum; he is also wanting to revive trade; but, unlike Mr. Lewis, he has got a solution, and that solution is an appeal to the public, plus a dole from the Government, who are the public. It is a good joke at the expense of the poverty of the miners. The public is the bourgeois, and up till now the bourgeois has never wanted for any of the creature comforts of life. The solution of the conundrum, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hodges, is by telling the workers of the country the truth. You can never revive trade again; there must always be on the market at least 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 unemployed. Even were you to bring the rate of subsistence of the labourers five loaves instead of 27, it would not help vo

The market is now too small; the machine is now too big, and it is getting bigger every day; and in twenty years' time it will make hore unemployed. The question is, what are he slaves to do? The solution of the conundrum is, the slaves must take charge of the machines. Have you ever thought of that, Mr. Lewis? You know quite well we can produce more than we require, but we do not to it because of the market. The slaves will abolish the market and produce for use, and not for the market. Have you ever thought of that, Mr. Lewis? I know Mr. Hodges has never thought of it: he thinks there must always be slaves. But you are of a more scientific mind than Mr. Hodges, and you will easily see that if the slaves were abolish the market and produce for use, why, the matter of loaves would not count, because they would be so many that we would be willing to give some to the people of other lands.

You may never have heard of Communism, Mr. Lewis. Well, in a Communist State there would be no money. We pay—i.e., the labourers pay-£400,000,000 interest on war debt every year. We would wipe that off the slate. We pay for the upkeep of all your slate. We pay for the upkeep of an your middle and upper classes, which equals more than all the labourers get. We would wipe that, also, off the slate. You can see from that we are getting something in hand. We would abolish your Army and Navy, Law Courts, churches, and prisons. We would abolish all page in the that time instead abolish all parasites ; and by that time instead of having 27 loaves, we would have 100. Then, Mr. Lewis, you and every man, woman and child in the land would share all the wealth in our land, and there would be no labourers. Think that over, Mr. Lewis!

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES. Women of the U.S.A. are going to picket the White House for the release of the political prisoners. The I.W.W. Defence Com mittee is also sending speakers to heckle the Government candidates in the ele So the Wobblies are adopting Suffragette

tactics.

The Argonaut Mine Fire.

Forty-seven men lost their lives in the Argonaut Mine, California. Concrete bulkheads 60 ft. thick had been placed where the second exit required by law once existed The daily inspection of electric installation required by law had been neglected. The insulation on the power line was rotten and torn. It is said that the fire was started torn. through contact of a high-voltage wire with the timbers.

Walter Smith, member of the I.W.W. General Executive Board, alleges that the en-tombed men died from gas in five or six hours "because those in charge above had the fan turned on in the adjacent Muldoon

As the solution of the conundrum lies with shaft, thus drawing the air out instead driving fresh air in. Thus they avoided ing the fire above the 2,400-ft. level, in w it would have burned more timbers cost additional money.'

Money seemed more important to the me agement than men's lives! No facilities w provided for dealing with fire. The water in the mine was in the vat taken do for drinking purposes each shift.

October 28, 1922.

INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY SYNDICALIST CONVENTION.

A circular letter has been addressed Revolutionary Syndicalists and Industria tions throughout the whole world by the tions throughout the whole world by the Inter Bureau of Revolutionary Syndicalists, Berli Bureau was set up last June at the Inter Syndicalist Convention which was held in B act as an Information Centre of the Syndica Industrial Unions, also to call an Internationa calist Convention, to be held on Decemb

The reasons for calling this Con-

The reasons for calling this Convention are That the Red International of Labour Uni such, neither from the standpoint of princip from the standpoint of its status, constitu International organisation capable of weldin world's revolutionary workers together in one fighting organism.

The Bureau has resolved to communicate t cisions to the Red International of Labour U in the hope that the organisations affiliated it will take part in the coming International calist Convention, in order to seek a bas which it will be possible to unite in one organisation all the revolutionary syndicalist of the whole world the whole world.

of the whole world. Th's decision expresses in concentrated form tendency which came to the surface in the r of the world's revolutionary syndicalists. Bot December, 1920, and in October, 1921, in Du dorf, the question has come up of forming International, on the basis of the class struggle battle against the State, and for an indepen syndicalist movement.

The first call for an International Syndicalist (vention was in 1913, and was held in London; the coming of the War broke all the Labour mo

ments everywhere. At one time, the call for a Syndicalist Internativity which came from Moscow found a response in hearts of the whole Left Wing of the world's Lal movement. It was believed that upon this gather of the revolutionary elements of the different of the revolutionary elements of the different of the complete liberation of the wing class. The initial congress of this Internativas, however, a miscarriage, and the revolution mountain bore only a mouse. The R.I.L.U. was able to satisfy any of the Syndicalist and Initials to reganisations represented at that congress variable, and ecclared themselves against participation in R.I.L.U. or affiliation under conditions which stitute almost a complete change of the statutes the said International.

In the ranks of the revolutionary Syndicalists In the ranks of the revolutionary syndromset Industrial Unionist organisations there is almost c plete unanimity, which shows the necessity of re-ing an understanding in this question, as well in many other less important questions. The qu tion of affiliation with Moscow may, irrespective this, be left open and undecided. Re presentation has been agreed to on the follow basic hasis

(a) To all central national bodies of or workers who stand on the principles of it tionary Syndicalism and Industrialism.

(b) To all independent unions who are affiliated with Syndicalist or Industrialist cen-organisation, but whose principles are derived f revolutionary Syndicalism or Industrialism. (c) To all Revolutionary Syndicalist or In

It is hoped that this International Syndicalist Industrial Unionist Convention will find a basis u which working men of the world can unite. In past the politicians have always split the workers world over. The work of the International S Convention is to find a basis on which the can have International solidarity, regardless political ideas. L. N. LARKIN

ESPERANTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL. 'A Lecture by P. I. CAMEBON. MINERVA CAFE, HIGH HOLBORN, Sunday, October 29th, 4 p.m. Chair: Norah Smyth.

October 28, 1922. THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

IN THE FUTURE.

bring you no material gifts; for I have none to give you; all that I have are yours. thing you have are but ours for the using; we use them without stint; but we them not; for these fruits of the harvest, these treasures of earth and sea, are t and gathered and grown by the service of comrades, who render their service love that we also bear them; countless unknown comrades; numberless, industrious brains and hands that toil for us.

s the small blades of grass on the wide prairie of grasses, are we, in our own vast family; yet are we never left uprovided; we are assured; our provision is there common storehouse; in its large abundance, abundance resides for us. Ve are served by the common service; our needs are met; our desires carefully

If we stretch out our hands for help, from all sides help comes gladly "Any should I grasp a little gold in my hand to buy some brother's unwilling service?" re in the free, ungrudging service of all mankind. Why should I gather for a store of goods that use will diminish, the worm corrupt, and the rust of time away? The common store-house, ever renewed, ever bulging with plenty, is open

give you my service, for delight, though your needs do not require it, for the general surrounds you. Yet will I measure my service: this alone will I measure; for I come to you with a mind untended, undisciplined and unused, that hath not d and strained to the task of achievement; I will not come as an orchard whose e left ungarnered, or a garden whose flowers are overwhelmed by weeds; nor will as one who has shirked the common service, neglected the common store-house, ed as a parasite upon our kind.

give you my love; I bestow it without reserve or sparing, with zeal and with en-sm. I give you my love, and, in giving, I am endowed; my heart has become a of beauty and refreshment; it is a nest of singing birds; it is a fountain of light; a mirror wherein transcendent visions are succeeding. love in you what is noblest, I discover within you only what is best.

do not covet you to possess you; I do not seek to enchain you, to make you a el; nor do I jealously measure your affection and greedily strive to grasp it all unto lf; for your love is endless; it flows from you as the breath from your nostrils; it es through you as the blood courses through your veins; it grows with your happiness with the love you receive from others; it expands with the development of your , and as you gain in knowledge is enriched. It multiplies in worth and volume as tow it; it is a faculty with practice waxing in strength.

ir love graces and exalts you, and in all aspects enlarges your capacity. Study and adorn and enhance you; your love increases with your aptitude for learning and your work to fructify. You blossom as a garden of flowers; you are radiant as a g of sunshine, welcome as Persephone bearing sweet almond blossoms in the early bounteous as Demeter with her golden sheaves. E. S. P.

ROSA LUXEMBURG'S LETTERS FROM PRISON.

Translated by M. Campbell.

(Continued.)

s so very glad to receive the card with nessage yesterday, although it sounded ancholy. How I would like to be with , so as to make you laugh again as after Karl had been arrested and were together-do you remember-Funtenhof; we attracted considertion by our boisterous outbursts of What a fine time we had then-in all that had happened! Our daily ning hunt for a taxi in the Potsdamer the ride to the prison through the Tiergarten along the quiet Lehster with its tall elms, then when we were back how we simply had to get out urstenhofs, and how you just couldn't ming over with us to Suedende, where ur of May was at its best. joy of the hours in my kitchen, and Mimi, seated at my little table ice white cloth, were awaiting the f my culinary art (do you rememine haricots verts a la Parisienne? this I must add the vivid recola long period of brilliant hot days. ler such conditions that one erience the real joy of springtime. the evening, how I simply had to look n your dear little room-I like so e you at your household duties, when I see you with your dainty igure standing at the table pouring I think you are wonderful-and about midnight accompanying each ome through the fragrant darkness of eets! Do you still remember the Suedende when the moonlight created scribable charm, and how, when I was you home, the sharp black contours ousetops against a background of delisky seemed to us like old romantic

scha, I should like to be always near keep your mind occupied, to talk with You will see!

you or remain silent together, so that you would not fall a desperate prey to your gloomy thoughts. You ask in your card: "Why is everything like that?" You child; " like that " is just how life always has been; all these things belong to life: sorrow and separation and longing. One must not pick all these things belong to life: sorrow and separation and longing. One must not pick and choose, but see the good side and the beauty of everything that comes along. At least that is what I do. Not because I have delved and become wise, but simply because I'm like that by nature. I feel instinctively that this is the only right way of looking at life, and that is why I feel genuinely happy under no matter what conditions. I wouldn't like to have any part of my life cut out either and wouldn't like to have it other than it was and is. If I could only get you to accept

But there you are, I must indeed be in illthis outlook upon life! health when everything affects me so deeply. Or do you know, I sometimes feel as if I haven't yet thanked you for Karl's photowere not really a human being, but some kind of bird or animal in human form; my innermost feelings tell me that I am more here in my little bit of garden or when sitting among the grasses and the busy hum of the countryside than—at a Party Congress. 1 know I can speak like that to wouldn't straight away see in it a betraval of Socialism. You know well enough that, in spite of myself, 1 shall, it is to be hoped, die at my post: in a street fight or in a convict But my innermost self belongs more o my garden warblers than to the rades." But it is not as though I, like so many politicians whose life is bankrupt, find are only just beginning to open, and vesterday we had sleet. What will it be looking like in my "Mediterranean landscape" at Suedende? Last year found both of us stand-ing there behind the lattice, and you were admiring the profusion of the flora. . . You ought not to worry yourself over the letters. I will write you frequently, but shall be quite satisfied if are not provide the a refuge or a rest in nature. 'On the contrary, at every step and turn I come across in nature so much, too, that is positively cruel that I suffer a good deal in that way. Imagine me, for example, not being able to rid my mind of the following trivial happening: Last spring I was coming home through my quiet and deserted street after a crosscountry walk, when I happened to notice a small dark spot on the ground. I stooped down and saw a soundless tragedy: a large dung-beetle was lying on its back and putting you? Take things quietly, my dear, and keep your spirits up, it will all turn out all right! up a helpless defence with its legs whilst quite a host of tiny ants were swarming all around (Continued on p. 8.)

graph. How pleased I was to get it! It was really the finest birthday present you could have given me. I've put it in a nice irame and it stands on the table in front of me, and its glances pursue me everywhere (you know some portraits seem to be looking you, no matter where you put them). It is an excellent likeness. Won't Karl be pleased to hear the present news from Russia! But there are reasons why you yourself should be in a jolly mood too: there is now surely nothing to prevent your mother coming over to see you! Have you been considering that? For her sake, I do wish we could have some bright and warm weather. Here the buds are only just beginning to open, and yesterday we had sleet. What will it be looking like

be quite satisfied if you remember me with a line or two on a postcard! Go out as much as possible and do a lot of botany. Do you take that little flower catalogue of mine with

With many fond embraces Always yours ROSA.

Wronke, May 2nd, 1917

wronke, May 2nd, 1917. . . . Last April, if you remember, I rang both of you up at 10 a.m., urgently request-ing you to come to the Botanic Gardens and listen together to the nightingale that was giving a regular concert. We quietly hid given among the thick sheukber and sat giving a regular concert. We quietly hid ourselves among the thick shrubbery and sat down upon some stones by a little tricking stream. But when the nightingale stopped stream singing we suddenly heard a most monotonous complaint that sounded like this: "Glegleg-leglegleglick!" I said: "That sounds some thing like a water-fowl or wading bird," and Karl agreed with me; but we couldn't find Karl agreed with me; but we couldn't find out for certain who it was. What do you think? I suddenly heard the same complaint in the vicinity here a few days ago, and it made my heart beat with impatience to find out at last who it could be. I had no peace until I found it out to-day: it is not a waterfowl, but a wry-neck, a grey species of the woodpecker family. It is not much bigger than a sparrow, and gets its name from its habit of trying, when in danger, to frighten habit of trying, when in danger, to trighten its enemies by comical gestures and neck con-tortions. It lives solely on ants, which it gathers up on its sticky tongue like the ant-bear. That is why the Spaniards call him hormiguero—the ant-bird. One other thing, Moerike has written a very excellent comic poem on this bird and here With the poem on this bird, and Hugo Wolf has set it to music. I feel as though I had been made a present of something now that I know who is the bird with the plaintive voice. Perhaps you will let Karl know too, it would

What am I reading? Principally works on natural science: the geographical distribution of plants and animals. Yesterday I happened to be reading about the cause of the disappearance of the singing-birds in Germany; it is because afforestation, horticulture and agriculture are largely being conducted more and more on scientific lines, and thus by degrees all their natural resting-places and eding-grounds-hollow trees, waste land, underwood, decaying foliage on the garden soil—are being destroyed. It pained me so much to read that. I'm not thinking of what their song is to mankind, but the idea of the silent inevitable annihilation of these defence ess little creatures caused me such pain that I had to cry. It brings to my mind a book f Professor Sieber on the disappearance of the Redskins in America that I read when in Zurich: they are likewise being driven step by step out of their native territory by civilisation, and are passing in a silent, cruel way completely out of existence

Workers 2 Dreadnought

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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THE OUTLOOK.

THE ELECTION.

We expect nothing from the General Elec-tion. It belongs to the Capitalist civilisation which is nearing its end. With that civilisation Parliaments and Cabinets as we know

tion Parliaments and Colonest as the left them to-day will disappear. We are looking forward to the advent of Communism and its industrial councils. For us there is no hope, no health or soundness in the present social system. We do not desire to patch it or improve it: we want to come to the end of it, and to erect an en-track new explicitly of the source of the tirely new civilisation in its place.

We must be keen and active in bringing We must be keen and active in childring this point of view before the people. We must be at the elections exposing their futility, the insincerity and the uselessness of the pledges the politicians are making there, and the impossibility of curing social evils, except by sweeping away the system of which they are a natural and inevitable result.

THE MISCONCEPTIONS OF MR.

BRAILSFORD. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, editor of the "New Leader," has an article in that paper headed: "Too many Germans." He quotes Clemen-ceau as saying: "There are twenty million Germans too many," and Hoover: "Fifteen million Germans will have to emigrate." Brailsford argues: In half a century of comparative peace

Europe had built up an intensive industrial system, which enabled more men to live on a square mile than history had ever known before. But the condition of this existence was a relatively close international cooperation, and an immense extension over the outermost parts of the earth. Post-war the outermost parts of the earth. Fost-war nationalism has everywhere smashed this co-operation. Every country lives, or dies, to itself. At the same time, Germany has been driven by the deliberate measures of her rivals from many of her overseas markets. That was the deadly frontierdrawing at Versailles. This ruin is the work of a Capitalist theory of life working in a frenzy of nationalism. No financial remedies will undo it. We must either pass on to internationalism, or face the fact that without fraternity civilisation can no longer feed its millions

There are some truths mixed up in these phrases of Mr. Brailsford; but the position is phrases of Mr. Branshold, but he first place, it is wrong to describe the pre-war condition as one of co-operation internal or external: it was entirely commercial: competitive buying and selling; buying in the cheapest market, selling in the dearest. Before the War, just as much as now, every country lived or died for itself; the only exception being, then as now, that some of the weaker were drawn into the orbit of the stronger and exploited by them. Does Mr. Brailsford think there was any element of co-operation in the supply of Welsh coal to the United States during the recent strine of American miners? Is it a return to co-operation which has enabled British coal-owners to win back some of the markets they lost after the Peace of Versailles and to snatch some new ones from America, by lowering miners' wages below subsistence point, so that they have to be supplemented by the Guardians?

As to the remedy for the present evils, and only.

ally for Germany's unhappy plight, Mr. especially for Germany's unhappy plight, Mr. Brailsford puts forward internationalism; but internationalism, as such, without the over-throw of the Capitalist system, an interna-tionalism merely of free trade, and the "open door," would be but an extension and intensi-fication of the state of affairs which existed in this construction before the Wor. It would this country before the War. It would merely mean that this country and Germany still more than before the War, would contain overcrowded factory districts, pouring out manufactured articles in ever-increasing quantities, more, more, and still a thousandfold more and more, than ever their popula-tions would be allowed by the employing classes, the purchasing power to use for them-selves. Only the tariff barriers would be down and the currencies levelled, so that the stream

and the currencies leveled, so that the stream could go pouring out into other countries. Such a remedy would be a continuation and intensification of the pre-war state. But is it a remedy? Both Mr. Brailsford and Mr. Keynes appear to be obsessed by a fear of the growth of population; but, unlike Malthus, their pre-occupation is not, it seems, as to whether the earth can produce sufficient foodstuffs for the people, but whether the people can produce sufficient profit for the employers to make the em-ployers willing to find work for all the people. Mr. Brailsford and Mr. Keynes evidently do not share the delusion that there is any real lack of food in the world; otherwise they would surely be advocating intensive methods f agriculture and of stock raising.

We recommend both these economists to turn their attention to the need for treeing the workers from the employers, and fo creasing both production for use, and also the leisure hours of the people; by eliminating the idle classes and the classes uselessly em loved in connection with buying and selling and all financial operations.

PROSPECTS FOR SHIPBUILDERS. Sir William Raeburn, M.P., says: "There s more tonnage in the world by far than is required. . . So far as 1 can see, mere as likely to be no shipbuilding boom for a long time to come."

The Clyde-side correspondent of the " Manchester Guardian Commercial " declar however, that there are 3,000,000 tons declares shipping which are approaching the obsolete stage, and that British shipowners are eager to obtain the orders to renew it. Therefore, another 10/- per week is to come off wages. Capitalism offers a pretty prospect indeed the worker: starve on the dole while trade is slack: work at reduced wages as trade improves.

Shipbuilding and marine engineering firms hope for more business through the movement to fit Diesel engines into all large-tonnage ships. This means more unemploy-ment for the miners.

Under Communism such changes would merely mean a holiday for a time whilst the worker chose a new trade, then a new train-ing if necessary. In no case would a shortage of the accustomed necessaries and pleasures. result. The means of life would be assured result. as before.

BESEIGED GUARDIANS.

How mean were the Romford Guardians who refused to give audience to the representatives of 2,000 starving unemployed, waiting outside, because "notice had not been given! " How ignominious was their final consent to receive the deputation, not from a sense of duty, not from a sense of pity; but from fear only, because the police, having already procured reinforcements, de-clared themselves unable to disperse the crowd!

The unemployed rushed the Poor-Law bakery and seized some of the bread : that one small thing to the good they obtained by their demonstration: for the rest the Guardians gave them a promise to reconsider the scale of relief for the men in the industrial districts

October 28, 1922.

COURAGE

If a hungry, penniless man or woman tak food, the magistrate passes sentence of prisonment; the same thing happens if hungry one attempt to commit suicide a fail; if the deed be successfully accomplish then the Coroner deplores the suicide's in of courage

REPARATIONS.

Sir John Bradbury's scheme—which is, ourse, the British scheme—is to be turn down by the French Government. He propo ermany should, for perhaps two, or haps four years, deliver five-year Treasury the Powers claiming reparations. These the Powers receiving them could negot when they had backed them with their guarantee to pay, should Germany defau French financiers protested that this woo amount to France paying her own repar tions. Certainly it seems like it. M. Barthou, for the French, has put fo

ward an alternative scheme which ntails control of German finances by the Reparat Commission. The British have replied t this is illegal. Certainly Mr. Bonar La Government comes in to meet a very ex sive breach between French and Br policy. How far he will heal it or wide remains to be seen. Lord Curzon remains the Foreign Office. No real changes need The more these Capitalist perialist Governments change, the more t are the same.

THAT ACTIVE ADVANCE.

DEAR EDITOR,—I was glad to read that Mr. Aldr not a blind admirer of Luther, and was aware to time of his attitude towards the peasants, a the capitalist character of his wangel.

t I cannot understand how the freeing in mind, granting that it is freed, "act ed the cause of human progress towa for which we stand," seeing that the u ward is desided. Spirardy to way meres is concerned, the a a rogress "of the last four hundred years has b ot towards, but away from, Communism. It is itted that the early Christian Fathers prached, a their monasteries, practised a semi-Commu ut the officials in a modern casual ward do retend to practise anything but the most b humanity upon those unfortunate enough to be seek their charity (save the mark!). Where ld times, the casual wayfarer was treated is orbher, he is now treated as vermin. The pro-ere has been along the wrong road, as "progr o often is. Let us beware of this catchword, " ress." It is a word in the name of which our apitalists (and especially Liberal ones) are al iving us stones for bread. iving us stones for bread

Yours sincerely, S. HUGH SIMCOE The Old School, Thaxted.

THE COMMUNIST WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL.

"Proletarier," organ of the Commu Workers' International (printed in Germ and the "Kommunistische Arbeiter tung," organ of the German Comm Workers' Party (printed in German) ma obtained from the "Dreadnought" B shop, at 152 Fleet Street, London, E.C

COMMUNIST WORKERS' MOVEMEN MEETINGS.

Friday, Oct. 27th .- 8 p.m., Prince's Hea Battersea. Chair, F. Grant. Speaker, (West

Saturday, Oct. 28th.—8 p.m., Garibald Corner, Edgware Road. Chair, F. Gran peaker, C. T. West. Monday, Oct. 30th.—8 p.m., Woodgran

Road, Forest Gate. Chair, F. Speaker,

Tuesday, Oct. 31st.—8 p.m., Wren Ro Camberwell. Chair, F. Grant. Speak

Wednesday, Nov. 1st .-- 8 p.m., Finsbury Speak Park Empire. Chair, F. Grant. West.

October 28, 1922.

IN THE DONETZ COALFIELD.

(From the Moscow " Pravda.")

ess than two years ago, when I visited Donetz Basin, the countryside and mining ages looked bleak and desolate. Little k was going on at the pits. Many of flooded, and all looked neglected. eat factories near them no longer poiatmosphere with their thick black but they also no longer provided the ith work-with bread.

will take years to put the pits and es into working order again," said the ers and experts. "It will take mil-f pounds to restore the factories and said the capitalists who knew the

short time ago I revisited the Donetz and the change since my last visit was Once again the air was thick with and the continuous whirr of machhe clanging of metal, greeted my ears. ow did you manage to set things going ad the manager of one factory. "Ah!

' it was a hard struggle; it was to worry the centre, but we were ed not to let our district perish. On n risk I got pig iron from the peasants, ected the ore from surface workings ised them one pood of manufactured r five poods of pig iron." "And authorities, what did they say? " And the "Oh, they only laughed at me—but now got pig iron enough for two years and the factories are going, and the s are returning. At all costs we are nined to keep industry alive here." sited other factories and pits in opera-

not all, of course, are working yet) where I met the same iron determina keep things going against tremendous Many managers pointed out to me pride the keen interest taken by the s, the number of little improvements ced, of inventions worked out by ary rank and file workers.

the Rudchenkovsk mine I came across

Abakumov, a man of twenty-eight, who en born close to this mine, and who. an elementary schooling, had become a like his father before him. After the ak of the revolution he had served in d Army, had been made prisoner by sin, and managed to escape. During Hetman occupation of the Ukraine he been expelled, and now he is manager During nine, and an excellent manager he makes am told. About a year and a-half ago, the famine was at its height in the z, when men had become too weak to the coal, and when the horses were off like flies from want of fodder, on his his from want of fouder, umov had an idea—to install an electric er. He suggested this idea to the ex-, and they laughed at him. Then he to the mines manager. Luckily the was a worker—a good fellow who had fought against Denikin. And he gave hission to Abakumov to go ahead. bakumov started to work on his idea—

were the jokes made at his expense-e and his friends worked and worked, and day. Then three days before the was finished the mines manager rea communication from the administrathat the unnecessary work of electrifica-should cease. By this time the manager ed the full value of the scheme, and he ealed the order. And in three days' a, at a depth of 2,450 ft. below ground, e electric carrier was working backwards d forwards, taking the place of fifty horses!

Later, I was speaking to a member of the nes Administration. "Abakumov i eptionally clever worker, is he not? 'Abakumov is an arked. "Yes," he replied, "certainly is an exceptional man. And yet," he really he is very typical of the spirit lich scoffs at mere working by rule of umb, and wants to use initiative and re-urce in improving not only the workers

PARTIO. La kapitalistaro estas devestinta je lumkrono ĉiun okupon ĝisnune honoritan kaj alrigarditan kun reverenca respektego. Gi ŝanĝis la fizikiston, la leĝiston, la pastron, la la scienciston, je siaj dungataj porsa-

laraj laborantoj. La kapitalistaro devestis de la familio ĝian vualon sentimentalan, kaj redukciis la familian rilaton ĝis nur mona rilato. Daŭrigota.

(De Esperanto Triumfonta.) Kliento: Bonan tagon, Doktoro. stas freneza. Kuracisto (kun miro): Freneza, kial? nepre sana. povas kredi tion. Kuracisto: Mi deklaras al vi, vi estas tute Adiaŭ. Kuracisto postrigardante kaj kapskuante. Frenezulo! Adiaŭ bona

worker

deklari foriri freneza kapskuante kara kredi kuracisto

nepre prostrigardante sana ŝajni scii

sento sinioro suferi

tago trankvila tute

ye

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

smile, "does it always approve and encour-age their efforts?" "Well, no," he said, smiling guiltily, "not always; especially when they are untutored and primitive as they often are—still, we do recognise the value of such an attitude on the part of the

And I left feeling that it was just this new spirit of the younger workers which was the real hope for the future, not only of the Donetz Basin, but of Russia.

[Yet it is this "centre" and these perts " whom we are asked to follow in be-lieving that the reaction to Capitalism called the "New Economic Policy" is the only way for Soviet Russia. It is these same experts and this "centre" who are supposed to know all that is good for the proletarian movement in every country.-Editor, "Workers' Dread-nought."]

ESPERANTO.

SLOSILO DE L'EKZERCO No. 17 What impertinence! rudely said the starling to the cuckoo, that you put your eggs in strange nests.—Impertinence, you call it, that I trust my children to others? replied the cuckoo; does it not, on the contrary, prove extraordinary unselfishness? EKZERCO No. 18.

Kuracisto: Bonan tagon, ye kio vi suferas? Kliento: Kara Sinjoro, <u>ŝ</u>ajnas al mi ke mi

Kliento: Mi ne scias, sed mi havas tiun

Kuracisto: Estu tute trankvila, vi estas

Kliento: Cu vi estas tute certa? Mi ne

(La kliento foriras.)

VORTARETO. Good-bye good certain to declare to go away mad shaking head dear why what to believe with doctor surprise absolutely normal looking back to be able healthy to appear to know sentiment sir

to suffer dav quiet, easy about, of

MANIFESTO DE LA KOMUNISTA

conditions of life, but also the means and WHAT IS THE ELECTION ABOUT? methods of his daily work." (Continued from Fage 1). "And the administration," I asked with a between them; only a difference of opinion in

8

regard to what is expedient. Lloyd George and the Tory secessionists have secured that the Near East Conference should not take place until after the General Election, because there is this difference of opinion amongst the British Capitalist rulers as to how these matters shall be

Labour Party Without Principles.

The Labour Party cannot fight the Election clearly on the fact that both Capitalist parties are proparing another war, because the Labour Party has no clear alternative foreign policy of its own. Like the Liberals, Tories and Coalitionists, it also is Imperialist. In and Coalitionists, it also is Imperialist. In foreign affairs it identifies the interests of British workers with those of their employers. What is the "Daily Herald's " complaint against Lloyd George? "He has lost us our foreign markets." To the Socialist such a phrase is unthinkable. We are not seeking for markets, or for Imperial greatness: we desire only to supply the needs of the people.

A Last-Minute Propaganda.

A Last-minute Propagana. The Labour Party has, unfortunately, no clear alternative home policy to present to those of the other parties, because it has not decided to fight against the entire Capitalist system. The Executive of the Party and its "Policy Committee" are holding an element hour conference to decide what they eleventh hour conference to decide what they shall declare to be the principal issues of the Election. Is it thus, at the last moment, the principles of Socialism are to be taught? No; for the principal issues will not be questions Socialism.

Mr. Henderson set forth at Newport some of what the Labour Party's "principal issues " will turn out to be: A capital levy on accumulated wealth be-

ginning on fortunes over £5,000. This expedient will make no difference to

any of us. The unemployed and the desti-tute will suffer as before; wages will not be raised by a shilling, nor will rents and prices fall in relation to wages because of the levy: The man whose little business is failing, and who is overwhelmed with debt, will find no improvement in his position. Should the wealthy agree to the capital levy, they will speedily recoup themselves in other ways, and in any case the proposed levy is exceedingly small.

national minimum: we do not know whether this means a minimum wage, or whether it is only a phrase; but such a palliative as a minimum wage will make no real difference to the mass. It may raise wages in a few individual cases ; it will depress them in others.

Nationalisation of mines and railways The post-office workers are aware that if this were accomplished, the workers in the nationalised services would continue to work under Capitalist conditions so long as the Capitalist system obtains. In return for the possibility of a pension (there is no certainty the State would grant pensions to miners and railwaymen, but it might) they would in practice lose the right to strike.

"Scientific organisation of the nation's in-dustries and a measure of control to the workers." Why a measure of control, Mr. Henderson? Why not complete control?

Better houses, better living, better school-ing. It cannot be done under Capitalism. Communism only, Mr. Henderson and com-rades, will accomplish what the people need.

COMMUNIST ESPERANTISTS.

The Manchester and District Communist Esperanto Group, 10 Jane Street, Eccles New Road, Salford, invites new members. -

DREADNOUGHT £500 FUND.

Brought forward, £305 1s. 51d. A. Hod-, £1; J. S., £1. Total for fortnight, £2. Total, £307 1s. 51d.

Donations urgently requested: make it a regular weekly or monthly donation!

AN INDUSTRIAL REPUBLIC.

8

A comrade sends us the following account of a industrial republic of 4,000,000 people, said to hav been set up in Southern Mexico in 1911. This account (corroborated by other writers about the same time) appeared in the San Francisco "Proletariat" in 1919.

Vhether the Industrial Republic still exists we are unable to say. ZAPATALAND

4,000,000 PEOPLE ON AREA EQUAL TO THE STATE OF VICTORIA.

NO PRIVATE PROPERTY, MONEY OR BARTER.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDER MINIMUM CENTRALISATION.

Name.

Name. (Zapataland is the name here given to the isolated Industrial Union in the heart of Southern Mexico. The name comes from General Zapata, commander-in-chief of the Republic's militia. The following narra-tive is from the lips of General Zogg, who is now studying at the University of California. In his own land he is a major-general in the engineering department of the army.)

department of the army.) "Zapataland," you call our republic, for here in "America you still worship heroes. But we have named it what it is, the INDUSTRIAL UNION OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. It is not a country dominated by one man's personality. It is

No Money, No Murders, No Divorces.

To you it is astonishing that THREE MILLION people have lived for SEVEN YEARS in a republic in the heart of Mexico, without money, without co, without money, trife. When you he and yet that no one need a day-that although di that our trains stop wherever we want to get off; that our newspapers are published only when there is news. Yet, is it not all the natural thing?

Local Government, No Exploitation.

To have one great unwritten law—that no man l exploit any other man. That is our whole Con-ttion and Government. When a man and woman our country go to the schoolhouse to register meelves in marriage, they say, for a Marriage

"We agree to live together as man and wife, and hope to bring children into the world and teach

them not to exploit." We can smile, too, as when we hear people argu-ing that a country cannot be run without government and laws, that there must be some ruling power or there will be chaos. We can smile just as people smile at the woman who looked for a long time at the giraffe in the circus, and then said: "There ain't no such animal!" But all the time the people are arguing, there is Zapataland, the Industrial Union. There it is. Health Wealth

Health, Wealth.

An American going into the Union might say to

An American going into the Union might say to "Well, these people look healthy and well-fed and happy, but they are not so very prosperous after all. May of them have no floors in their houses, and wear nothing but a few rough garments." The mission of the source of the same comparestimates and the same by choice. He must compares their standard of living, not only with that of Ameri-can but with that of the peons now under Carrana, or with that of the same Unionists before their a very different standard of living. The thing a stranger must notice in the Union. He will see children over seven pale and puny, and younger children, even those in the same family, plump and mischievous. He could tell from the the mother and father began to have plenty of food and rest. Zapata himself has a weak little son of understries Self-Ruled.

Industries Self-Ruled.

Industries Self-Ruled. Each locality, each industry, rules itself. There is no central power. All the miners in one mine meet and elect a foreman to direct them. On the very same day they can, if they like, meet again and discharge him and elect another foreman to take his place. But some of the foremen elected at the found-ing of the republic have proved so efficient and so popular that they are still foremen. That is natural, too. A director of work (not an owner, but an actual diverty than a workman. He must take his work home with him at night. with him at night.

No "Pay."

Therefore, in a society where the director gets no more for his work, and where the general good de-pends upon his ability, no man who is not fitted to direct an industry will want to do it. The director is the choice of the majority, and if there is a dis-satisfied minority they can go into another mine or another industry.

vorkers in a given valley meet and elect their head workers in a given valley meet and elect their head farmer. A doctor starts a hospital, and, if his work is liked, nurses and patients go to him. A teacher starts a school, another man becomes a marketman. Each stands by virtue of his efficiency, or else fails. No man calls any other man master or works for any other man's profit. He may work under another man, a head worker, not an owner-but he works only under the man he has helped to choose, and he may leave that man or that work at any time. Unouve

Hours.

HOURS. Workers of each industry meet, make the rules to govern that industry, and set the hours of work, assigning the shortest hours to the hardest and most disagreeable work. Thus an engineer works two hours a day, a fireman but one. No man is forced to work if he does not wish to, and no account is kept of the hours any man works.

Ridicule Shirkers.

Ridicule is the only weappon used against the man that shirks, but it is sufficient.

that shirks, but it is sufficient. Two hours a day is the average time for labour. But I have seen farm workers labour fourteen and fifteen hours a day while they were getting in the crops, and then have a vacation afterwards. Nurses usually work twelve hours a day for perhaps two weeks at a stretch, and then rest for as long as they like.

No Barter.

No Barter. We have no system of direct barter—a bushel of potness for a sack of sugar. That would be as bad as having money. In rural districts the people go out to the farms and get the food they want. In for the greater convenience of the people. When a locality wants sugar, it sends to the nearest sugar mill. At one large sugar mill account of the sugar sent out is kept, not as a check on other localities, but just to be sure that no locality is left out. Often word will come from a locality that the people there have sugar enough and hope no more will be sent.

Gold or Imports.

Cold or Inports.<text>

Free Houses.

When a man wants a house in our Union, he goes efore the building department and tells them so. erhaps they tell him they have a nice empty house such a street. He looks at it, but reports that

such a street. He looks at it, but reports that does not like it. 'Well,' they say to him, "then file your plans 're, and we will build you a house when your turn mes on the list." He may here a hir house or a small, as he likes—

ies on the list." le may have a big house or a small, as he likes— of course, the larger house will be harder to care of, and since anyone may have one, there to social advantage in a large house. If he asks a mansion of sixty rooms, he will get it, but will have to share it with perhaps twenty other disc

Minimum Preaching and " Drink."

Minimum Preaching and "Drink." Some of the things that are done in the United States as paid work are not recognised as work in the Union—such as preaching and making liquor. There is no law against either, but as both must be done after regular work is finished, and as there is no money in either, productions of sermons and liquor has been reduced automatically to a minimum. Our priests fled during the revolution. A few preachers have stayed, and are working along with us, but though they may preach all they wish, no church has beer established in our republic.

No Lawyers.

There are no lawyers nor politicians; there is noth-ing for them to exploit. On the other hand, play-ing in the band, running a moving-picture macchine, and taking part in bull fights are recognised as work.

Woman Housework.

Woman Housework. Another form of recognised work is housework, and this is generally the only work women do, for there is a strong feeling that the home is the place for them. If they protested, however, they might be allowed to go into other industries. Many of them raise food products as recreation, having their water melon patches, just as women in the United States have their rose gardens.

Yolunteer Army, Men and Women.

satisfied minority they can go into another minority and more as volunteer soldiers. Other industries are conducted in the same way. Soldiers meet and elect their engineer. Farm and strong military Capitalistic Power. All the

regulars are volunteers. They meet and elect the officers; these officers meet and elect their hea general—and they have elected Zapata. That is wh he is, commander-in-chief of the army. He is no more ruler of the country than General Pershing of the United States.

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Extending Territory.

The soldiers are constantly busy guarding the out-oosts of the land and pushing the boundaries farther and farther outward into Carranza's territory. As hese are pushed outward, more soldiers are needed o guard them, and a call is sent out to the nearest eality for a given number of soldiers—one hundred, x thousand, whatever it may be. Always more than have been called, and some must be sent tek. They serve a day, perhaps a week, two weeks, cording to the need. Sometimes they are called t just as a drill, to see how readily they can find whenever we push our borders father in the server and the server a day.

s and assemble. er we push our borders farther into Ca ountry, and annex perhaps a great powe a fertile valley, we feel that we are ou cannot be entirely free until the whole 95.000 Square Miles.

95,000 Square Miles. Our land now occupies 95,000 square miles. It a strip about 550 miles long and approximately niles wide, running through the middle of the 1 hird of Mexico, where it turns to run east and y and takes in the eastern halves of the former Mex States of Michoacan, Guerrero and Oaxaca, a Morelos, the western portion of Mexico, Puebla, a few others, and nearly all of Chiapas.

Isolated.

Isolated. We are wholly surrounded by Carranza's Mexic and have no port, and do not want one, for it wou then be too easy for some great military Power destroy us. Our republic has both mountain han and lowlands, and a great part of it is under culti-tion. The climate ranges from tropical to warm te perate, and something like Southern California in t

4,000,000 People.

We have no census, but we know that we have mor-than three million people, and I think there as fewer than four million. Of these, only about 2.00 are Europeans, many of these of mixed Mexican an

Foreigners; Suspect.

Searly always a foreigner has meant in our c an exploiter. Also, we have trusted a eigners with gold with which to buy for us with gold with which to and. For and they have not returned. For picion of foreigners still lingers. But a picion of foreigners settlers-if Carranza

Schooling, Disease. Biliteracy as well as disease is disappearing the Socialistic State. Before our revolution we hore than 94 per cent. of illiterates. Now all per cent., and these chiefly the old, can be irr own names at least. They are taught in hools from typewritten text-books made by chers themselves, the children going to sch ing the day, the men and women in the evening men that carry mail write their names on the of each letter they carry, as a matter of prid perhaps also for practice in writing. But they to spare, most people prefer to go to visit friends and say what they have to say. higs, have received an impetus from the s freedom. Back to the Land

One curious result has been the movement back t the land. Our largest city at the beginning of th revolution had a population of about 100,000. Now it is less than a third that size.

Madera 1911 Betrayal.

Radica Area and to have been our revolution began, early in 1911. ary year since Porfirio Diaz opened his as President, and thereby violated the bundled or more revolutionists h en found Every President, and the revolutions. hundred or more revolutions. n killed, crushed by Diaz's strong n killed, crushed by Diaz and hundred and lost and both candidates for President, and Dia ra men arrested as fast as they held meet beople became stirred up. The election through, and Diaz took his seat again as But when Madera and his group issued amation of San Luis Ohispo, declaring that oclamation of San Luis Ohispo, declaring that ould be no re-election to any office and tak-ick all land that had been illegally conceded si e Constitution was adopted in 1857, the per-okked to aid him. The peon is always ready ke up a gun against Capitalism, for he knows is been robbed—and this time he thought that id found a leader that would give him back and. "The Army of No-Re-election" we called i May, 1911, Diaz field, De la Bara was put in mporary President, and everything was quiet ice. Madera and the intellectual group thought volution was over. olution was over.

But when the peons found that Madera was no going to give them the land they thought they has been fighting for—that, in short, Madera had be trayed them—they knew that the revolution had just

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Then the true revolution began. From that march to Versailles to bring the King and the feared the proletariat. More than two hunhave never stopped fighting—Diaz, Madera, Carranza, and whoever else who shall stand o the peons. First we fought Diaz the dic-en Madera, my friend, personally a fine on Madera, my friend, personally a fine nevertheless the enemy of the peons; then former captain of engineering in our army; Carranza, a white-bearded, pleasant-faced awyer, formerly Governor of the State of

Carranza, President.

CAPTANZA, **President.** a is a member of the Socialist Party of et he has sold the people's land to the and is really more of a capitalist than lent the United States has had. He is irs old, a short, thick-set man, wearing man of pleasnt face and manner. He bought with money, but he can be flattered d by Dopular applure

Villa, "Butcher Bandit."

Yilla, "Butcher Bandit." is a tender-hearted Socialist idealist, but not it dealistes in Government ownership of lie utilities, but would not abolish money nor ownership of property. He was innocent of hat brought the United States expedition m, and that is why the Americans did not me-they found out that he was not the man are after. Villa will probably take sides Garanaza in the revolution that is now brew Mexico proper, but afterward the victor will reckon with him.

Zanata Himself

Zapata Himself. is a tall, clean, strong Mexican Indian, of ty years. He was working as a stableman ine could neither read nor write. But he man, and his bigness could not be hidden rewd and keen-minded, a born speaker, a ramiser of people that do not want to be and of inborn grace and refinement. If you in a drawing-room in his dress suit, you in a drawing-room in his dress suit, you in a tax revolution, but not the ruler of he.

Foreign Interference.

roleign interference. Jublic might be crushed from the outside, is enemies would first have to reckon with an and woman in the Union. But at least we shed our last revolution. We have no foe-

APPENINGS OF THE FRENCH **REVOLUTION.**

great anger amongst the clergy, tirred up devout believers against ttack on the dogmas of the Church. elergy were divided into two parties argy were divided into two parties. The carriages were already prepared for the escape of the King and his family, but a picket new laws, and took the oath of of the National Guard discovered them and the to the Constitution; and the un-elergy who refused the oath and worked for the restoration of the old order, in continuous downpour caused the crowd about hey saw their only hope.

ment of taxes, preferred to pay nothing meantime; the rich, who hated the on, refused to pay anything towards peratic State

ced loan from the rich, or the seizure esiastical property, seemed the only

nwhile, the King was plotting to leave lles for Rambouillet, or Orleans, where ld put himself at the head of the and return to capture Versailles and

The plots of the Court evoked counterions. Even the more moderate leaders d "the confederation of the work up the popular ferment. On 30th the Marquis of Saint Huruge, one popular orators of the Palais Royal, a march on Versailles to demand missal of the "ignorant, corrupt, and ted deputies" who defended the susveto of the King. At the same meeteats were made to set fire to the

those deputies, and it was said that tters had been sent into the provinces purpose. The gathering was disthe proposal to march on Verremained current. gust 31st, five deputations went from

ais Royal to the Hotel de Ville, urging the royal veto, and at Versailles the the royal veto, and at Versailles the a tears beseeched Mirabean to abanlefence of the veto.

days of September it began to abroad that all good citizens should

ing bread.

·Give this copy to a friend.

within six weeks.

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

would march on Versailles

The road from Paris to Metz was lined with resigned. Loyalist troops, and it was openly said that the King would escape to Metz to place him-self under the protection of the Marquis de

On October 1st and 3rd the King and Queen gave banquets to the officers of the and Swiss regiments garrisoned at Versailles. The Court ladies presented white cockades to the officers, and the national cockade was trampled under foot. A plot was concocted to move the National Assembly to Tours, far

On October 5th the insurrection broke out in Paris to the cry of "Bread." A young

marchers. They reached Versailles drenched and tired, and, invading the Assembly, crowded the benches of the deputies, demand

The Assembly at once sent to the King to demand his sanction to the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the King granted it, as a small matter, in face of the menace of the roletarian insurrection. The Declaration, however, was of no avail to the starving masses. Thus did the bourgeois revoluti profit by the mass action of the proletariat. Thus did the bourgeois revolution Men, too, were now marching to Versailles,

and about 7 p.m. Lafayette set out also at the head of the National Guards.

sent them back to the stables

The efforts of the National Guard and the the Assembly to diminish by degrees; but discovered a little gate, leading into the Palace, left open. In a few minutes they had discovered the bed-chamber of the Queen had barely time to escape to the King's apart-ments. Lafayette and the National Guard rode up just in time to save the royal bodyguard. He calmed the crowd by making the King and Queen and the Dauphin appear on the balcony, and by kissing the Queen's hand The people, however, insisted on bringing the royal party to Paris; and though the middle classes organised some loyal demonstrations to greet their entry, both the people and the King knew that when Louis XVI. and his family entered the Tuilleries they did so as prisoners of the people.

The people had gained a victory, but reaction was growing, and the middle classes

Dauphin to Paris. Even the newspapers dred deputies refused to go to Paris, and began to mention it, and a fortnight before demanded passports to return to their homes. the event Mirabean spoke of women who They were treated as traitors, and the pass-would march on Versailles. They were refused; but some of them

7

The middle class, determined to uphold the principle of private property, had attacked the property of the Church, in order to avoid ing forced to make larger contributions to e national revenue and to assist in its hour great financial difficulty the Capitalist tate they were building.

At the same time, they were looking forward to the gains they would make out of the spoliation of the clergy. The use of the term expropriation was carefully avoided, ever, and it was euphemistically said that the Church property was " put at the disposal of the nation." Many warning voices were raised in the Assembly that this was leading on to an agrarian law which would raise the whole question of private property in land. Colossal were the speculation, enormous was the corruption which arose from this sale by the State of the vast Church lands. Those whom the revolution was enriching would presently turn against it as its bitterest and most dangerous enemies. The ever thus. The only hope of an equalitarian revolution is the complete abolition of money. The Russian Revolution is even now re-emphasising that irrefutable and basic truth.

Meanwhile the King was striving to amass money wherewith to corrupt the revolution. Mirabean, who had secured influence as a rewildtionary, tried to intrigue his way into the king's Ministry. When the Assemibly voted that none of its members should accept a place in the Ministry, Mirabean intrigued with the King's brother, the Count of Pro-vence who was enderworing to cond Louis ence, who was endeavouring to send Louis XVI. away in order to introduce a more vigorous fight against the revolution. Finally Mirabean was bought up by the King, pledg-ing himself, in return for 50,000 france a month for four months and the promise of an month for four months and the promise of an embassy, "to aid the King, with his know-ledge, his power, and his eloquence, in what-ever Monsieur will judge useful to the State and in the interest of the King." Mirabean's last days were spent in luxury as an upholder of the Monarchy. King's pensioners in the Assembly dispossessed noblemen, clergy, and officials without were the forces on which the reaction could depend. The revolution had as yet done but little for the masses; yet the fete of the Federation on July 14th, 1790, aroused such great popular enthusiasm that Marat wrote :

"Why this unbridled joy? Why these evidences of foolish liveliness? The revolution, as yet, has been merely a sorrow-ful dream for the people."

As we have seen, under the municipal law of December, 1789, the primary assemblies which nominated the electors were intended to disappear once they had fulfilled this funcdistricts," or, as they were later called, sections, " in each of which the people met o administer the affairs of the revolution. The Paris sections were by no means disposed to disband after the elections.

(To be continued.)

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RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Military Preparations for the Great War-Fact cersus Fiction, by E. D. Morel. (Labour Publishing Co., 6d.) It is well to remember these clearly pre-sented facts, but it is the preparations for the coming war that interest us most to-day.

A World History.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Soddian Economics.

Soddian Economics. Cartesian Economics—The Bearing of Physical Science Upon State Stewardship. By Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S. (Hendersons, 6d.) This is not a courageous book, though the author's scientific know-ledge has compelled him to some clear thinking on the present social system. The only definite solutions he ventures to offer are that the purchasing power of money shall be fixed, and that there should be some kind of limitation of the exorbitant lien wh'ch the capitalist has upon the wealth of the community. What a pity someone cannot convert the Professor to Socialism, one says in reading this pamphlet, wh'ch is the text of two lectures delivered to the Student Unions of Birkbeck College and the London School of Economics.

Unions of Birkbeck Conege and the Donkon School of Economics. Here are some of the more illuminating passages from these lectures, which show that Professor Soddy has begun to realise the grantic fraud Capitalism is, though he has not glimpsed the only possible solution for the evils he describes:

Ruskin and Wealth.

Buskin appears to have had a very much clears Ruskin appears to have had a very much clears remember of the real nature of wealth than either remember of the real nature of wealth than either sufficient of the real nature of wealth than either sufficient of the real nature of anyone who has the war, that the art of becoming rich was to get more relatively than other people, so that those with more relatively than other people, so that those with sweath-power over the lives and labour of others-Ruskin disclosed probably the most important and the interest of the State, and the main reason why the mastery of man over Nature has hithertor resulted in so meagre a contribution to the perfec-tion of human life. For this reason the community officered almost entirely by the enemy. Of what was are the discoveries of scientific men into new modes and more ample ways of living, so long as won wealth into increased power of the few over the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty won wealth into increased power of the few over the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty so the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty so and more ample ways of living, so long as the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty the laws of human here turn all the laws of human here turn the laws of human here

The Profit of the Pigs.

The Profit of the Pigs. "A ham merchant working on what he is pleased to call a 10 per cent. basis of profit, may buy ten hams for the same sum as he sells nine. He may be pleased to think he has made a profit of one ham. but he certainly has not made a ham. There were, and remain, ten; whereas, if anyone had made a profit of one ham, there should now be eleven. These hams represent the lifetime profit of a cer-tain number-24 to be precise-of pigs, fed, accord-

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

ing to nursery tradition, on the skins of potatoes, which in turn derived their feeding value from the sunshine. Wealth being some form of embodied userul energy, the law of the conservation of energy applies to wealth, in that for every plus there is a minus. But fortunately in this case the earth is credited with the plus, while the sun is debited with the minus, and that is as good as an actua creation of wealth from the terrestial point of view."

view." "Just as view." "Just as money is a paper indent upon the revenue, capital is the paper receipt for the expendi-ture of weaith. . . With the advance of knowledge the real Adam has turned out to be an animal, and now the original capitalist proves to have been a plant!

lant! The material and scientific greatness of and indicate and sciencing grounds to our day is due to the primitive accumulation of the solar energy of the forests of the carboniferous era, and preserved to this day as coal. The plant accumulation, we spend." The plant

The Real Revenue and Capital.

The Real Revenue and Capital. Professor Soddy had previously observed that wind power and water power are parts of the "year-to-year revenue of sunshine," whilst coal he regards as capital because it is the product of ages of stored-up sunshine. Therefore he says: "Pre-nineteenth century man lived on revenue. Present-day man augments the revenue within cer-tain well-acfined limitations out of capital." The Professor does not point out the fact that man-kind in the future will more and more return to wind power and water power as a means of generating electricity to replace coal. Let us return, however, to the Professor's definition of wealth:

Debt or Wealth.

o the Professor's definition of wealth: Debt or Wealth.
When coal is burnt it is the cellar, and still best from it and keep it in the cellar, and still best can you go on drawing interest from it for the so-called capitalist of the economist and the business world. Here again, the economist and the business world. Here again, the economist is mistaking our old friend debt for wealth. The wealth has been spent, not saved, and exchanged for some form of receipt, giving the holder a purely conunt if the debt is repaid.
. The provide the wealth spent, the ordinary divided holder of a joint stock company, for example, he is, of course, simply that peculiar type of benefactor with used to be termed a usure. We are all in it now, ever since it became possible to buy a £1 for 15/6. The extraordinary changes of legal and social conventions with respect to interest and usury, recorded in history, make it quite clear that political economy, which departs a usure was a person beneath contempt. To-day, even the Vice-Chancellors of the ancient Greek thought and culture, are as enamoured as anyone of the excellence of compound interest.

The properties of the surface of the surface of the secole product of the secole product of the surface of the secole product of the secole product. So the secole product of the secole product. So the secole product o

The Perpetual Lien of the Usurer.

The Perpetual Lien of the USUPEY. Having thus quoted Luther, Professor Soddy replies to the argument that there are tangible efforts to show for Capital against its paper receipts: "Railways continue to pay dividends on all capi-tal expended, though, as in the case of the canal systems, purchased, much of it altogether ceases to bring in revenue.... The normal old-age form of capital is simple debt, a permanent lien upon the future revenue of wealth...."

LUXEMBURG LETTERS-Cont. from p. 3. it and eating into its living body! It gave me the creeps. I took out my handkerchief and started to drive off the brutal little beasts. But they were so impudent and obstinate that I had to have a long set-to with them, and when at last I liberated the pitiable sufferer and had placed it on the grass some distance away, two of its legs had already been eaten off. . . . I ran away, tormented by the feel-ing of having after all done it a very questionable kindness.

The days are now beginning to draw out considerably. How I used to love this even-ing hour! In Suedende I had many black-

October 28, 1922.

birds, now I don't see or hear any. I fed a couple right through the winter, and now they have gone. In Suedende about this time n the evening I used to stroll about in the streets; it is so grand when in the last viole streets; it is so grand when in the last violet shimmer of day, the jolly gas jets on the lamp, posts suddenly dart up and appear so wierd in the lingering dusk, just as if they were a little ashamed of themselves. Then hurriedly through the street there steals the uncertain through the street there steals the uncertain form of some late-arriving female door keepe or other, or a servant-girl in haste to be n time to fetch something from the baker o grocer. The cobbler's children, who wer friends of mine, used to go on playing in the street until it was quite dark, when an energetic voice would come to the corner of t street and call them home. About this ho there was always one remaining blackbin that could find no nest, and like a naught child, suddenly turned or babbled its slee away and flew with much commotion fro away and new with fuller commotion from one tree to another. And then I used t stand in the middle of the street countin the first stars, and not at all wanting to g home and leave the soft air and the dusk n which day and night were so gently nesting up against each other.

4

Sonjuscha, I am writing you again soor Take things calmly and keep up your spirits it will be all right, and so will Karl too. A revoir till next letter. Fond embraces

Your ROSA

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