

When will the War Come? page 4.

Workers' Dreadnought

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM.

Founded and Edited by
SYLVIA PANKHURST

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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
Untrammelled by these cares, and by the strife,
Beating like ocean waves upon the shore,
Breaking upon our life, destroying peace,
Turning thought barren with the constant
gnaw
Of harsh anxiety which ceaseth not.
O Money: art thou not our curse and chain
Clogging the impulse of our better selves,
Driving it inward, where suspicion lies
Coiling in wait for fair and fragile trust,
And so doth stifle all the good and true?
Rise up, O heart, and struggle with these
pains;
Let not 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
Their twinkling bars of radiance in the gloom

The jarring 'buses lumber to and fro
Crowded 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
close,
Drawing folk to them in the dismal void,
All magnet-like a constant welcome send,
A doubtful boon. O dens that reek so foul,
And look so frowsily, where poor folk spend
Their hard-earned coppers, while the eye
grows bleak,
And halting comes the speech, and hands do
shake.

II.

Poor crone with haggard face and eyes a-weep,
And jaw that droppeth to a feeble yawn;
A-cold: thou cluthest thee, and huggest thy
sides:
A-quaking cold: thine old bones shuddering
crack,
Thy gums are chattering in thy teeth's
default.
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.
A sneezing company, a coughing crowd,
Wheezily puffing forth their steaming breath
Most fustily attired and wedged in tight,
Strap-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 undertaking 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 requirements of human subsistence are to be supplied unconditionally according to the legitimate need of the community members.

All Share the Work.

On the other hand, each member of the community 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 endowed with special talent can be excused manual labour if it is apparently to the better 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, 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 definitely scheduled. For the sort of work in which nobody takes an interest, volunteers are invited, and in case no volunteers are forthcoming, 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 eight-hour system as soon as possible by increasing the working efficiency through the application of up-to-date machinery. This, however, will require time, and in my opinion five or six years will be required for our village to develop into the "New Village" in the proper sense of the word.

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 conditions, to let the world know the result of our experiment, and then ultimately 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.

In our community the necessities 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 necessary for the maintenance of human subsistence 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 atmosphere 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 create a society in which the members can freely develop their talent and execute their mission on earth with credit to themselves—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 fostering of our mental vitality. Herein lies our effort, as well as our hope.

(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.

After over six months in goal awaiting trial for no other reason than his activity during the Rand strike, Mr. Morris Green was acquitted of High Treason.

ALL-WORKERS' UNION AT GRANTHAM.

The Grantham local branch of the All-Workers' Union of Revolutionary Workshop Committees appeals for suitable books and pictures for its club-room.

cost of production in the iron and steel trades, so hinders the very conditions which the miner demands.

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

The dollar, from 550 marks, rose within two months to more than 1,200 marks. In consequence of that catastrophic fall in the German exchange, prices for everything, especially necessities, were rising day by day.

Table of Average Retail Prices of Necessaries including Bread, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Rice, Sugar, Margarine, Wheat, Flour, Oats, Potatoes, Milk, and Oil.

From this table it will be seen that prices for the articles quoted from June in this year until the middle of August have on the average trebled, and bread—the food of prime importance—has increased five-fold.

As Regards Other Necessaries.

Table of prices for Coal, Suit, Shirt, Hat, and Shoes.

It should also be noted that every worker pays a State tax of 10 per cent. of his earnings.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT ESPERANTO GROUP.

An aggregate meeting took place at the Labour College, 32a Dale Street, Manchester, on September 25th, at 8 p.m., between the Manchester and Salford Communist Esperanto Groups.

President, Comrade F. Elder; secretary, Comrade H. Robinson; minute secretary, Comrade W. McGinley.

Meetings of this Group take place every Friday in the Labour College at 8 p.m., and those desirous of becoming members should write to the secretary.

H. B. ROBINSON (Secretary), 10 Jane Street, Eccles New Road, Salford, Manchester.

ERRATA.

In our last week's issue, in the article entitled "War Preparing—and Why," the words occur: "She had handed to the Turkish section of the Berlin to Bagdad railway."

PROLETARIAN SCHOOLS. "A PIECE OF BREAD."

By Tom Anderson.

A knock came to our door to-day; and, being the only person at home, I answered. It was a young woman between the age of twenty-five years and thirty.

"A piece of bread," fellow-worker. A woman of your class has to beg in the city of Glasgow. She was a good woman, an honest woman, and I could believe a pure woman.

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

Yesterday was Sunday, October 8th, 1922, and in this, our city, nearly 500 preachers tried to tell the story of the wonderful love of God towards men, and the great love that He had for us that He sent His Son to save us from our sins.

THE EARL OF WHITECHOKERLEA.

Yon sober carriage of drab you see, Whose lamps so biliously glimmer, Belongs to the Earl of Whitechokerlea.

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

A LABOUR (?) PEER.

"The Star" says: "The Labour Party in Norwich has no keener supporter than Lord Kimberley, once known as the Radical Earl."

"I don't hold with a 25/- minimum," Lord Kimberley has said. "Let the farmers make their minimum and I will make my own."

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.

THE EARL OF WHITECHOKERLEA.

Yon sober carriage of drab you see, Whose lamps so biliously glimmer, Belongs to the Earl of Whitechokerlea.

'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.

Bright gules and golden shimmer— The arms of the Earls of Whitechokerlea, Whose family name is Trimmer.

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

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";

His carriage he'll stop, to a famishing group To give a ticket for flannel and soup; A poacher he'll punish according to act, But send him prison a meal and a tract;

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.

HEART MASSAGE.

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.

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.

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.

PROLET CULT, 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.

Councillor Green was acquitted because there was only one witness against him. That witness, George Daniels, categorically admitted he was in the pay of the police, replying: "In a way, I was," when the question was directly put to him in the witness-box.

COAL OWNERS' PROPAGANDA AGAINST SEVEN HOURS' ACT.

The "Manchester Guardian" "Commercial" "Reconstruction in Europe" series contains a number of advertisement pages, nicely arranged to look very much like news.

Under the picture in our last week's issue of the four Rand strikers shot by order of Captain Kirby, of the Transvaal Scottish, Captain Kirby was incorrectly described as of the London Scottish.



RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

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

A World History.

A World History for the Workers, by Alfred Barton. (Labour Publishing Co., 2/6.) We are disappointed that the author did not content himself with making this volume a history, and that he did not conclude it with the birth of the International Association for Working Men in 1864. Had he done so, he would have been able to devote more space to the earlier aspects of history with which he deals and would have avoided giving his views on contemporary politics. He would have escaped presenting his readers with such a controversial and, as we consider, unsound conclusion as the following:

"The most crucial problem is that of international peace. . . . A world federal State with reasonable autonomy for its constituent regions and peoples, and enforcing its arbitration upon them, is the effective solution. . . . It may come through a League of Nations, asserting for itself, through the assistance of the peoples, a wider range of power and control. . . ."

We had looked forward to this history, believing and hoping it would be a brief condensed historical survey which might be put into the hands of the unlearned to stimulate further study. In some measure it fulfils that purpose, but it is seriously marred by its latter chapters, and even in the earlier parts it is too apt to digress, as in the introduction of Kipling's "M'Andrew's Hymn." In embarking upon the great enterprise of giving a world history in 128 pages, such extravagances should certainly have been avoided. Nevertheless, with all its many faults, the work is a praiseworthy effort, and we advise our readers to buy it, confident that even though their own knowledge may far outstrip what it contains, they will find occasion to place it in the hands of others less fortunate.

We advise Mr. Barton to try again, to prune this volume of extraneous matter, and to substitute facts which will tell their own educational tale.

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 knowledge 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 which 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, which is the text of two lectures delivered to the Student Unions of Birkbeck College and the London School of Economics.

Here are some of the more illuminating passages from these lectures, which show that Professor Soddy has begun to realise the gigantic fraud Capitalism is, though he has not glimpsed the only possible solution for the evils he describes:

Ruskin and Wealth.

"Ruskin appears to have had a very much clearer conception of the real nature of wealth than either earlier or later economists. He pointed out, and his view would now be understood by anyone who has suffered from the dearth of servants on account of the war, that the art of becoming rich was to get more *relatively* than other people, so that those with less may be available as the servants and employees of those with more. In this acute and original analysis of the real nature of the individual's wealth—power over the lives and labour of others—Ruskin disclosed probably the most important difference between the interests of the individual and the interest of the State, and the main reason why the mastery of man over Nature has hitherto resulted in so meagre a contribution to the perfection of human life. For this reason the community in its struggle with Nature resembles an army officered almost entirely by the enemy. Of what use are the discoveries of scientific men into new modes and more ample ways of living, so long as the laws of human nature turn all the difficulty won wealth into increased power of the few over the lives and labour of the many?"

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 certain number—2½ to be precise—of pigs, fed, accord-

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 useful 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 actual creation of wealth from the terrestrial point of view."

"Just as money is a paper indent upon the revenue, capital is the paper receipt for the expenditure of wealth. . . . 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!"

"The material and scientific greatness of 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 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 certain well-defined limitations out of capital."

The Professor does not point out the fact that mankind 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.

"When coal is burnt it is burnt. You cannot both burn it and keep it in the cellar, and still less can you go on drawing interest from it for ever at so much per cent., as is the case with the so-called capitalist of 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 conventional right to so much per cent. per annum until the debt is repaid. . . . The people who merely lend the wealth spent, the ordinary dividend holder of a joint stock company, for example, he is, of course, simply that peculiar type of benefactor which used to be termed a usurer. We are all in it now, ever since it became possible to buy a £1 War Saving Certificate bearing compound interest 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 depends upon such factors as such as upon the laws of energy, can never be a science in the same exact sense as physics or chemistry. To Aristotle a usurer was a person beneath contempt. To-day, even the Vice-Chancellors of the ancient Universities, which purport to hold up to reverence Greek thought and culture, are as enamoured as anyone of the excellence of compound interest."

Usury.

"Of all hard critics of the usurer, Martin Luther is easily first, and in his vigorous denunciation there is a certain perspicuity which we moderns seem to lack. Otherwise, few could tolerate the economics of an ordinary daily newspaper or social club."

"The heathen were able by the light of reason to conclude that a usurer is a double-dyed thief and murderer. We Christians, however, hold them in such honour that we fairly worship them for the sake of their money. . . . Usury is a great huge monster, like a were-wolf, who lays waste all, more than any Cacus. . . . for Cacus means the villain that is a pious usurer and steals and robs and eats every thing, and will not own that he has done it, and thinks no one will find him out, because the ocean drawn backwards into his den, make it seem from their footsteps that they have been let out. So the usurer would deceive the world as though he were of use and gave the world oxen, while he, however, rends and eats all alone."

The Perpetual Lien of the Usurer.

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 capital 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 feeling 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 evening hour! In Suedende I had many black-

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 in the evening I used to stroll about in the 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 weird in the lingering dusk, just as if they were a little ashamed of themselves. Then hurriedly through the street there steals the uncertain form of some late-arriving female door-keeper or other, or a servant-girl in haste to be in time to fetch something from the baker or grocer. The cobbler's children, who were 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 the street and call them home. About this hour there was always one remaining blackbird that could find no nest, and like a naughty child, suddenly turned or babbled its sleep away and flew with much commotion from one tree to another. And then I used to stand in the middle of the street counting the first stars, and not at all wanting to go home and leave the soft air and the dusk in which day and night were so gently nestling up against each other.

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

Fond embraces,

Your ROSA.

BOOKS BY EDWARD CARPENTER.

ANGELS' WINGS: Essays on Art and its Relation to Life. Illustrated. Large Cr. 8vo., 6/6 net. [Sixth Edition.]

ART OF CREATION, THE: Essays on the Self and its Powers. Cr. 8vo., 6/- net. [Fifth Edition.]

CHANTS OF LABOUR: a Songbook for the People, with frontispiece and cover by Walter Crane. Cr. 8vo., 2/6 net. [Sixth Edition.]

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