Workers



readnoug FOR THE ABOLITION OF WAGEDOM.

Vol. X. No. 37.

December 1, 1923.

WEEKLY.

What Are You Working For?

(Answers appearing under this title commit only the writer, and are not necessarily in agreement with the Editorial policy.)

I have pleasure in replying to your query as the "sort of society for which I am workto the

Ing."

In my speeches I am often saying: I am striving for conditions where we shall produce with the highest efficiency and distribute the products with the truest equity.

This fairly expresses what I am after, and it involves relatively perfect organisation of all forms of work, as I consider we should require

o consume largely and therefore to produce

This necessitates supervision and direction of industry, in order that the required percentage of the population shall be engaged in the various occupations, to admit of a sufficiency of production in all departments, on a basis of similar

conditions for all.

The standard could be, and should be, very high compared to present standards; because it would be a gain individually and collectively it would be a gain individually and collectively to apply the most perfect methods, and to be continually searching for, and applying, still more efficient methods. Individual and sectional ownership of the means of production would yield to communal ownership. With no vested interests to prevent the application of the highest form of production, I conclude the hours of work and the working period per year, and per life, would be subjected to repeated curtailments.

I consider that by the time we had a year or two to organise and thoroughly equip our-selves in scientific production, during the work-ing period of the year not much more than twenty hours a week would be required, and this for only some two-thirds of the year. I think it probable that on reaching fifty or fiftyfive years of age retirement from productive work for upkeep would be general, and no one would have a lower standard of retirement than

that they had experienced when fully participating in the hey-day of full vigour.

The organisation of industry would devolve upon the ordinary citizens working always for the common good to provide general requirements, as would be shewn by the statistical departments.

How far work should be directed from a centre would be decided by experience. Agri-cultural communal areas would, I imagine, work under perfectly free conditions, always providing the respective areas for the various crops were under central control.

Something corresponding to the Legislative Institution would doubtless be necessary, and yet so different to that we are familiar with as to be most unlike. The industrial administrative departments would naturally be of the greatest importance, but as the basis of all activity would

importance, but as the basis of all activity would be genuinely CO-OPERATIVE, there could be no conditions analagous to those we are for ever hampered by where exploitation prevails. Parliament, if it continued to exist, would grow of less and less importance, industrial regulation would be systematised to the full, and education would soon come to occupy its rightful position; included in one's education before and after reaching the adult stage, would be TRAVEL FOR ALL, under leisurely conditions of easy affluence. tions of easy affluence.

Such a condition of Society would in my opinion be communistic, and therefore I am Communist.

The dominating idea would be to enable mind to increasingly triumph over matter, to develop man's powers increasingly, and finding and receiving the greatest honour by being of the greatest real service to the community.

We Shall be Free

By ERNEST JONES.

Base oppressors, leave your slumbers, Listen to a nation's cry; Hark, united, countless numbers Swell the peal of agony. Lo. from Britain's sons and daughters. In the depths of misery, Like the sound of many waters, Comes the voice, "We shall be free!"

Winds and waves the tidings carry; Spirits, in your stormy car, Winged with lightning, do not tarry, Spread the news to lands afar. Tell them, sound the thrilling story Louder than the thunder, go, That a people, ripe for glory, Are determined to be free.

By our own, our children's charter, By the fire within our viens, By each truth-uttering martyr, By their sighs, their groans, their pains, By our right by nature given, By our love of liberty, We proclaim before high heaven That we must, we shall, be free.

Tyrants quail, the dawn is breaking, Dawn of Freedom's glorious day Despots on their thrones are quaking, Tyrants' bands are giving way. Kingcraft, priesteraft, black oppression Cannot bear our scrutiny; We have learnt the startling lesson, That we must, we shall, be free!

Soviets or Parliament?

Soviet is a Russian word: it means Council. In practice Soviet has come to mean Workshop

The Parliamentary Government of this country includes :

The King.

The King's Privy Council.

The Prime Minister.

The Cabinet-chosen by the Prime Minis-

The Government Departments-War Office, Admiralty, Foreign Office, Post Office, etc. The House of Commons

The House of Lords, as a Legislative Assembly and as a Court of Law.

The various Courts of Law, Police Courts,

The Local Governing Bodies, including County, Town, Borough and Parish Coun-ci's, Boards of Guardians, etc.

It is a complicated system. It is only par-

the second control of the second control of

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other officials of Courts of Law, Police Courts,

The people have some share in electing the House of Commons and the Local Bodies, County Town, Borough and Parish Councils, Boards of Guardians, etc. The Local Bodies are merely administrative and work under the regulations Government departments.

Although there are so many branches and de-partments of Parliamentary Government the main business of the community-the production, distribution and transport of the necessities of life—is not done by the Government, but by private persons. The Government is merely a costly, cumbrous and inefficient expedient for protecting private property and for regulating and inspecting the work of the private firms which supply the needs of the community. munity.

The most important Government appoint-ments are made either by the King or in conjunction with the King, behind closed doors.

The elected persons in the Parliamentary governing system possess only an indirect power which cannot be constantly exercised.

The electors have only an indirect and very remote power over the elected persons, which can be exercised, if at all, only at election times. It is impossible for the electors to give instructions to the elected persons or to enforce the

carrying out of instructions.

If Parliament were to take over the tries the House of Commons could neither administer them, nor represent them.

A Member of Parliament elected to represent a constituency of say 20,000 people, cannot have a knowledge of all the industries practiced by his constituents. In attempting to represent the needs of are industry the most he could do would be to read a paper provided by the workers in the industry to the other Members of Parliamerst, most of whom at least would know

business as himself.

The Soviet or Workshop Council system is built on industrial lines. It is built for the administration of production, distribution and the administration of production, distribution and the convention of convergers for a nity of co-workers.

The rank and file workers in the workshops are the basis of the Workers' Council system. The councils are linked together on the lines of community need, industrial efficiency and

A workshop delegate sent to another work-

shop or to meet a group of delegates from many workers, could be instructed in detail by his co-workers and could report to them what he had done. He could represent them both by the completeness of his instructions and by his knowledge of their conditions, as no member of Parliament could represent his constituents.

The Workers' Councils could administer with industry and efficiency born of intimate knowledge, and with a freedom from officialdom and coercion which no Parliament could achieve.

Because we believe that the machinery of Parliamentary Government is unsuited to Communism and that the Workers' Councils must replace Parliament.

Because we believe that the Workers' Councils must be built from the outside in-

Because we believe that participation in Parliamentary elections turns the attention of the people to Parliament which will never emancipate them, away from the workshops where they should build the

It is said by some who advocate participation in the elections that whilst the workers cannot be emancipated through Parliament we must nevertheless capture a Parliamentary majority in order to control the Army and Navy. That is in effect to say that the workers can be emancipated through Parliament and only through

We look at history, and especially at the history of our own time, and observe that in the majority of the great constitutional upheavals that have taken place the Army and Navy have not obeyed the constitutionally elected Government which happened to be in power at the

Unemployed Workers Organisation.

Realising the futility of Parliament and Iccil-governing boards, the U.W.O., upon its inception, definitely stated that it was an anti-Parliamentary

The time has quickly arrived for us to put our principles and convictions to the test.

So far, the U.W.O. has been true to its word,

and has refused to take any active part in the Election, notwithstanding the fact that our help has been solicited by the various so-called revo-

lutionary parties.

We of the U.W.O. realise that Parliament is a capitalistic institution made for the preservation of Capitalism, and that it is folly to think it possible to administer Socialism with an instrument or a machine primarily made for the use

We refrain from taking any action in the

The first conference of the U.W.O. was held The rules were revised and amended, and an

rganising committee was set up.

It was reported that from a few determined

men an organisation numbering over a thousand had come into being in a few months, and still the U.W.O. is growing.

This alone speaks volumes for the U.W.O. Some very interesting meetings have been held throughout Poplar by the U.W.O., and in spite of the Election fever we still manage to get

The U.W.O., to say the least, is going on very

as little about the rights and wrongs of the An Adventurous and Event- riages, obscene songs and ceremonial extrava-

The following account of the life of Mr. B. S. Pathik, the well-known Indian agitator, now held for trial by the British Government, will interest our readers.)

(See glossary at foot of article.)

B. S. Pathik received what education he has at home at the hands of a pandit and a Moulvie. He left home for good at the age of fourteen and wandered to distant places, now reading Vedant with a Sanyasi, and then learning athletics with some Pahalwan.

He lived with a Rajput landlord of Ajmer Merwara for several years in the first half of the last decade. During that period he contributed to Rajput papers and composed poems in Hindi. He also completed his training in arms there. He was later on disgusted with the plans there. He was later on disgusted with the plans of Rajput supremacy, then being hatched, and proceeded to Mewar in 1914. Here he tried to bring about reforms among the Jagirdars by means of persuasion, and devoted two years to the task. He founded the Vidya Pracharini Sakha at Chitteragh, and later on at Rijolia. Sabha at Chittorgarh, and later on at Bijolia

Having seen with his own eyes the deep misery of the Mewar Kisans and the remnants of ancient bravery in them, he took up their cause in 1917. He is perhaps the first man in India to apply Non-co-operation on a popular scale. Thus he soon made the Bijolia officials his ene-

mies. They fixed a price for his arrest.

Pathik's effort was to rouse the peasants to build up a self-reliant movement of their own.

The hesitation of the peasants to believe in their own efforts was deep beyond measure. But Mr. Pathik, who is nothing if not tenacious, clung to his purpose and in a few months carned the unquestioning filelity of the Kisans. The secret of his success lay in his freely and cordially sharing their wild merri-ments and exploits, their coarse clothing and frugal fare in his intimate knowledge of their language and customs, and in the uncommon hardships and privations which he disinterestedly suffered for the furtherance of their cause. He lived a life of self-imposed conc alment for about two years. During the greater part of this period he passed his days, shut up in friendly houses, and his nights in dark caves or lonely rocks on the neighbouring hills. In the day lie would write articles for the press, compose song-for his followers, draft petitions on their bethem. At night he would emerge with his gun from his retreat with a few well-chosen youths, retire into the jungle and play rustic games t midnight, when the companions retraced their steps to their homes and Pathik to his roccor cave. One summer night while he was fast asleep in his mountainous abode he was visited by a tiger who gripped his ankle, and it was not before the visitant had dragged him a couple of steps that Pathik awoke and taught the intruder a fatal lesson with his unerring revolver. On nother co:asion, when the police were clos upon his refuge in a farmer's hut, he slipped into a sugar-cane field and lived there for two overhead and a coped cot without any beading underneath. The simple village women would rather allow their benefactor to starve for a ple of days than be detected by the officials

Equally extraordinary was his skill in dis-guises. He would pass now for a Rajput Sepoy armed to the teeth, and then for an ascetic with shes besmeared all over the body. Once, disguising himself as a Dhaker, he actually entered the prison, and returned after cheering the fiftyseven leading Kisans of Bijolia who were waver-

ing under inhuman tortures.

Pathik believes that, if judiciously employed, the force of social boycott is the only effective weapon in the hands of a subject people. The destructive side of Pathik's programme included ch items as boycott of foreign cloth, courts titles and abstention from liquor, opium and other intoxicants, and abolition of child mar-

gance and finally suspension of taxes. The con-structive portion consisted of the spread of local Khadder, village and district arbitration courts both on communal and representative lines, national schools, village protection societies, fe-male Sabhas and young men's associations, and

for Khadder, the whole of the above program divided into stages, was conceived and put into operation by Pathik at least two years before

The success of the programme can be estimated by the fact that in the two districts of Begoon and Bijolia, inhabited by about 35,000 people, scarcely a village, prior to the recent people, scarcely a village, prior to the recent forcible disbandment operation by the state, was without a Mahila Mandal, village protection socie-ty and Punchayat court. Important villages or groups of villages had their independent day and night schools for boys and girls, and each district had a co-operative shop to supply pure Khadder and other necessaries to the people. The spread of Khadder was a unique one, and not a few marriages were held up until the bridegroom from a neighbouring State would part with his mill-made clothes.

No less than ninety per cent, of the rural population took to pure Khadi, while liquor totally disappeared among them.

Patels resigned their official titles in a body, and during the four years of struggle no morthan ten civil suits were filed in the Jaghir courts. Criminal complaints were even less. Obscene songs became a matter of the past, and there was considerable decrease in extravagance

Mr. Pathik has been active in organising the Jhiri Thakurs and the peasants of Mewar, Gawalliar, Athana, Indore, Bundi and Jaipur against the oppressions of landlords and Govern-ment. He held inquiries into the massacres of the Bhils, organised relief for the sufferers,

Pundit-literally, a learned man; hence a title

of learning.

Moulvie—a learned Mohammedan scholar and

Vedant—the monistic philosophy of the Hindus. Sangasi—"one who has given up"—the world, God, and everything.
Pahalwan—an athlete (literally, the first; hence

Rajput-literally, son of a king; hence one of the communities forming part of the Ksha-

Sepoy—an Indian soldier.
Khadder—a coarse cotton cloth woven on a hand-

loom. Swadeshi-literally, of one's own country; hence

Indian, and Indian-made.

Mahita Mandal—a gathering or society of ladies.

Punchayat—"a gathering of five "—a body, say, of the village elders, who decide matters

brought before them by the villagers. Patels-village officials of a certain rank.

We urgently suggest that comrades should endeavour to secure new subscribers to the "Workers' Dreadnought" and that they should collect at meetings and from their friends what ever is possible. However small the sum you can collect, it will be welcomed. Send it is stamps or postal orders. The "Dreadnought is not self-supporting: the editing and managing is unpaid.

THE WORKERS' FRIEND."

I am sorry that I only see you monthly.

ope you will wake me up and then I shale with you weekly. I was not tired, but you made me tired. Your sufferings which I could not bear to see woke me and I shall go hand it hand with you till we shall be free from sla very and starvation.

A Review of the Struggles of the Catering Trade Employees

By W. McCARTNEY

(Late Vice-President, United Catering Trade

The waitress has gone through an evolution the week.

Of cour aitress of years ago.

She was only employed in coffee shops, small

To-day after years of patient suffering, tyranpersecution, etc., she is really worse off than ass" hotels, clubs, restaurants, etc.

The waitress is, generally speaking, easier to undle, more docile, less able to defend herself gainst unscrupulous employers than the waiter.
She is more "attractive" to certain customers and therefore more valuable to the employer

Above all she is cheaper than the waiter-and

enables bigger profits to be made. The waitress is on her feet racing up and The waitress is on her feet racing up and down all day long, sometimes seven days per week, with just one half-day's rest in seven. Her conditions of work are in many cases worse than those of the waiter. The food is the same old staff muck. She is fleeced by agents just like other catering workers. She pays out of her waiters have were the control of the control iserable wages for her own cap and apron and fis, also the washing bill, and finds her own black dress, etc., making good any "shorts" on

her day's takings at night or at the end of

Of course I know they call the porter "the porter," the charwoman "the cleaner"; but the waitress is "Miss Smith," "Miss Jones," not "the waitress," the reason for that being easy to see. The employer wants the waitress to believe that she is so superior to the porter or r sister of past years, although she has great-displaced the waiter by getting into "high week wages, with hardly any decent food from

week to week.

Go look at the great glittering, brilliant windows, entrance halls, dining-rooms and halls of your London hotels, restaurants and clubs. Then look at the careless and happy crowd pouring in these restaurants, absolutely unconcerned about

anything but their own enjoyment.

At many places the employer, in order to obtain profits and keep expenses down, pays the waitress as small a wage as possible (sometimes six or seven shillings a week), and induces her to work hard, and promises to give her so much in the pound extra on her takings.

A number of catering trade employers said, after inspecting the L.C.C. training school for

"We are highly delighted, and appreciate the good work of the L.C.C., and in future we shall obtain our waitresses from this train-

Under the Stars and Stripes

22, promised to review the cases of U.S. polical prisoners within sixty days and to release not convicted for advocating the overthrow

the Government by force.

After reviewing both the Chicago and the ichita cases of I.W.W. prisoners, he offered release the entire Chicago group, and all but he, Frank Gallager, of the Wichita group. The press reported Attorney General Daugherty

saying that the reason Frank Gallager was not offered release from prison last June, when commutation of sentence was tendered all others of the Chicago and Wichita groups, was that Gallager had been active in the organisation of several strikes in Oklahoma during the war. Frank Gallager is officially supposed to be serving time in prison for alleged violation of the Esionage Act. If he is being held in prison for ny other alleged offence, his case is of peculiar portance. To send a man to prison for one ing and to keep him there for something else ing and to weep this content of the sinconsistent with every modern conception of aw and justice. As a matter of fact not a single strike occurred in Oklahoma during 1917 Frank Gallager was active in organisa work there. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Oil Workers' Industrial Union, No. 450, during the ear of 1917, and up until September 28th, I that year, was Forrest Edwards, who was sentenced to serve twenty years in Leavenworth. Edwards was released on a commutation of sentence on June 25th, 1923. He directed Galla-ger's activities up till the time of his own arrest. C. W. Anderson, Edward's successor in office, and who was convicted and sentenced to serve nine years in Leavenworth, also directed Galla Anderson, also, was released from prison on f strike agitation and organisation work wa ngaged in by Frank Gallager, and that was sufficient reason for keeping him in prion, then why were Edwards and Anderson released.

CHICAGO.

The general convention of the Marine Transport Workers' Union, No. 510, of the I.W.W., which has just concluded its sessions here, pledged the support of the seamen, harbour and dock workers to the I.W.W. in resisting the

The late President Harding, on July 19th, California Criminal Syndicalist law, and de-p22, promised to review the cases of U.S. poli-manded the release of those workers who have been convicted and imprisoned under its provi-

> Upon the case of the prisoners convicted in Centralia, whose sentences run from 25 to 40 years, the convention emphatically resolved : We pledge ourselves to use our economic and all other power and resources to secure the release of the victims of the Centralia conspiracy, and further pledge ourselves to get the facts of their case before the world, so that the hideous injustice can be righted and the real criminals

The Agricultural Workers' Union Bulletin, of November 7th, commenting upon the permanent injunction issued by Judge Busick, of the California Superior Court, says:

"The I.W.W. is only the starting point from which the judiciary in California will move forward to the suppression of all Labour organisations, A.F. of L. and independent, craft and industrial unions. Indeed, combinations of working people that might engage in demanding outright social changes, as, for instance, the regulation of the employment of women and children, a question which does not pertain particularly to any individual employer or employment, but, realising the industrial modification in the interest of exploited labour as a class, would come under Judge Busick's injunction ban-something that ought to be extremely interesting to the Socialist Party, Women's Trade Union Label League, and

"The real issue in this fight is whether labour unions shall be run by judges or by the organised workers. This fight is of interest to workers in every union fold, not the I.W.W. alone. . . . California labour should select a day upon which every wheel in industry and every function in commerce would stop at a certain hour. If the judges will issue injunctions labour should meet them with such a suspension of production as will impress them with its power. Action of this kind upon a State-wide scale would begin

the end of injunctions and start labour to recognising that solidarity is a power which never

AMNESTY DAY.

The I.W.W. is holding Sunday, Dec. 23rd. as Amnesty Day to work for the release of political prisoners. It calls upon all proletarian organisations to join in the effort. It asks not merely for meetings but for a house to house canvass and distribution of literature. Now comrades, such educational work will bring more fruit than the vote-catching superficialities

FROM THE PUBLISHERS

AN OUTLINE OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY. Plebs Text Books. No. 4. 2s. 6d.

This book, written by J. F. Horrabin and revised by the Plebs Committee, contains some really excellent maps. It also comes to generally sound conclusions, though the author has ally sound conclusions, though the author has been a little previous; events may prove him a little too previous in putting Germany and Austria into the French group, although it is true France has at present a hold on German coal and iron. The struggle for permanent possession of those forces has still to be waged, and the conclusion belongs as yet rather to the realing of prophery than of prography. to the realm of prophecy than of geography. ome other conclusions may also seem a little strained, and the book, as a whole, may appear somewhat scrappy and superficial, but the latter fault is largely due to the small compass into which the work has been compressed.

The following passages are decidedly contradictory. They lead off with that hard-faced coldness which the Plebs describe as Marxian and end up with a run in the camp of the U.D.C.:

"Nationalism and national ideals are irreconcilable with such an aim. National liberty like individual Placety will be a such as a suc

liberty, like individual liberty, will have to be subordinated to international needs; and the resources of any one area will have to be used, not as the inhabitants of that area decide, but as the needs of the world's peoples dictate But this does not mean that the workers

are to support Imperialism when, as often happens, Imperialists appear to be actually accordance with this view. American imperialists may, and do, plead that the needs of the modern world, justify them in gaming control of the mineral resources of the control of the mineral resources of the car. bean area, inhabited by backward people French Imperialists may plead—as we have ourselves pleaded in this book—that the tence of a frontier line separating loan confrom Lorraine iron is an anachronism in the world of to-day. British and Japanese in perialists may point to the world's need to the unexploited resources of China in Justification of their interference in Chinese arthese activities, not because it is wrong to ignore the national feelings of Mexicans, Germans or Chinamen, but because every such ac tivity is a manifestation of aggressive Capitalism, and its success would still further strengthen the oppressors of Americans, French, British and Japanese workers, and prolong the existence of Imperialism and its destructive effects."

(Continued from page 2, first column.) satisfactory, and our members are wanting the co-operation of other committees who have broken away from the N.U.W.C.M.

We want, and are determined to have, a strong rank-and-file unemployed workers' organisation during this winter.

It is only by the united effort of the class-conscious unemployed that this can be possible.

It is up to you to do your duty to yourself, your class and mankind. Get into the organisation. Further information may be had upon application to the Secretary, U.W.O., Town Hall,

J. J. BELLAMY,

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Our View.

THE FALLACY that participation in Parliamentary elections renders a party immune from persecution is exploded by the The Supposed present action of the German Government. General Von Seeckt, the dictator appointed by Safeguard the Stresemann Government,

who remains in command now that Stresemann has resigned has decreed illegal the Communist and Nationalist Parties of Germany, although the Communists have eleven members of the Reichstag and the Nationalists are also represented. The Decree is of such a sweeping character that not only are the party funds confister that not only are the party rumos comis-cated, and the party newspaper suppressed, but anyone giving them money, letting them rooms, displaying their badges, or helping them in any way is guilty of an offence. The penalty for breaking any of these regulations is a fine; if life is endangered by any act in breach of the regulations the penalty is penal servitude for life;

if life is lost the penalty is death.

For the moment the actual members of the lagislature are immune, but their immunity vanishes if the Reichstag is dissolved.

A PLOT TO OUST POOR MR. BALDWIN on the part of Messrs. Lloyd George, Winston Chur-chill, Austen Chamberlain and Daily Hera'd Lord Birkenhead is announced Unearths a by the "Daily Herald." The

Political Plot object, according to the "Herald," was to form a coalition against the Labour Party. We do not think the "Herald" version of the situation quite hits the nail on the head; for in spite of the "Herald's" sometime flattery of Mr. Baldwin, we believe him to be quite as much opposed to the Labour Party as any of the others. The personally motived intrigue of the pro-

fessional politician to get himself and his clique into office must not be forgotten. At the same time another important point must be borne in mind. Lord Rothermere is stated by the Labour daily to be one of the prime movers in the plot to secure a Churchill—Lloyd George— Chamberlain—Birkenhead Coalition, and he is quoted as saying that he is a Protectionist but

quoted as saying that he is a Protectionist but wants to give Free Trade another chance.

A striking point to observe, however, is that the most outstanding feature of Lord Rothermere's propaganda is that it is pro-French. Whilst foreign politics are the last to be dealt with openly and frankly in this or any election, foreign politics are nevertheless bulking very largely in it, and are at the root of its being called at this part war moment. called at this particular moment.

THE FRENCH COVERNMENT having obtained the upper hand in Europe and being disposed to let all the world, Briti h including the British Govern-Geograme t's meet, krow i', the British lion, at the Lidding of his capitalist matters, has taken to lashing h's

Ostensibly to impress the Imperial Premiers, which the New Tabernacle Congregational Society

who were used as a convenient stalking horse, for the purpose of doing things gracefully, the British Government held the greatest naval review it has had since a similar display, with a similar object, in 1914. The air arm was also paraded. Thus, in the time-honoured diplomatic fashion, list the light state. did the lion observe:

We are not to be trifled with.'

"We are not to be trifled with.

France, nevertheless, continued unmoved.
Mr. Baldwin then declared a General Election, with Tariff Reform as the issue, picturesquely disguised as Imperial Preference and Empire Development.

against French goods.

A POINT OF GREAT INTEREST must now be observed: the Party of all others which, by its utterances, declares itself anti-The French is the MacDonald faction
Anti- and Pro- of the Labour Party and the Anti- and Pro- of the Labour Party and the French Parties Right Wing of the Labour Party in general. The Baldwin faction of the Tory Party, which is the faction that was led by Bonar Law, who came to power on this issue, is also supposed to be anti-French. This is the Party which threatens to introduce the anti-French tariff. The Labour Party, which accuses Mr. Baldwin of not being aggressive enough in his opposition to French policy, opposes the tariff. Labour Party resolutions might sound more bellicose, but the Labour Party is used to contenting itself with resolutions. The Baldwin Party is moving towards war with France, quite methodically, and neither the As-quithians, nor the Lloyd Georgians, have the

As to the Labour Party, it is only too clear that it lacks the power to withstand the imperialist current making for war.

THE PLEDGE by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that the capital levy would only be imposed once and could only be imposed once Only One may be reassuring to the capital-Capital Levy ist. To the worker who believes that the Labour Party is really for an equalitarian society the pledge must be disappointing. We do not believe in the practicability of dispossessing the capitalist by piecemeal levies. If we did we should suggest a frequent succession of such levies; we certainly should not pledge ourselves only to perform

WE CONGRATULATE the anti-Parliamentary Communists of Paisley on making them-selves heard during the Anti-Parliamentary elections. Their running formunists fire of heckling at Mr. Asquith's meeting and final capture of the platform no doubt had its propaganda effect in bringing be-fore thousands of people the question of Com-munism and the Workers Councils as the al-

ternative to Capitalism and Parliament. The Paisley comrades made it clear that they were not part of the Labour Party. It seems to us that the one point in which their propaganda was apt to be misleading was the unfurling of a banner "Hail Bolshevik Russia!" Bolshevik Russia is not Communist: it has adopted the new economic policy, and the Bolshevist Party advocates Parliamentarism and affiliation to the Labour Party. The banger of our Paisley comadvocates Pariamentarism and admitation to the Labour Party. The banner of our Paisley comrades would have seemed appropriate enough in 1917—18: it is inappropriate now. Nevertheless, we cordially appreciate their demonstration. We hope they will repeat it at the meetings of the Tory and Labour parties also, and that other comrades will follow their example throughout the country. This is an excellent mea s of bringing before the people the fact that there is an alternative policy to that of the reformers.

Keep it up, comrades! The movement is

ON THE LEGAL ASPECT of the case in

attempted to expel and deprive of benefit an unmarried mother

The of benefit an unmarried mother we do not desire to comment. of a Mother The human aspect alone interests us. The case reveals, firstly, the hypocrisy of a religious body which professes to worship Christ for his comforting of a prostitute and yet attempts to deprive a woman who has merely disregarded the marriage law of the heavily for which she has a significant. Secondly it shows the narrow tyranny of a legal system in which such a case can be argued in Court at all. Thirdly it is a reminder nd Empire Development.

The threat of the election is a tariff wall

gainst French goods.

> MR OLIVER BALDWIN, son of the Prime Minister, is boomed as a supporter of the Labour Party; but what is the first of Is this his utterances reported in the Labourism? "Daily Herald" from a speech in support of a Labour candidate

"Abroad the Baldwin Government has given Turkey more than she had before the war, and more than she expected under the Treaty

Is this Labour Party-ism? It is certainly not Socialism, but jingoism.

* * * THE PRISON COMMISSIONERS admit that unemployment is one of the chief contributory factors to the prison popula-

tion to-day.

It is of course obvious that when people have no means of existence save by stealing they are driven to steal. As we have often pointed out, the main purpose of the penal system is to prevent those who have not enough from taking from those who have something to spare. The number of receptions of prisoners under sentence during year was 60,832, as compared with 56,92 the preceding twelve months, an increase of the original of this increase of the fewer than 3,720 than 3,720 the preceding twelve months, an increase of the original were debtors, although many comfortable peo-ple believe that imprisonment for debt has been abolished.

IN BROODING DEPTHS OF NIGHT, when

all the air

Is teeming close with thought, In Brooding a cry arose,
Depths of And we in voiceless agony did move, Echoing in tears what seemed

our own heart's pain.

What is this cry that pierceth with afright; What grief unbearable, no rest allowing The burdened soul that sends it wildly forth: This that bath waked the dark and banished

Eight years of prison life behind her lie, A month of freedom nestles in between,
Ten further captive years stretch out before.
She that had nothing, born of the "Have Nots," Those numerous hordes who toil no wealth to

She from the "Haves" had taken something

THE USELESSNESS of the German Socialnocratic compromises, in entering Coalition Governments with the bourgeois e parties, in supporting capitalist measures, in helping to suppress revolutionary elements, is now fully apparent, for the Social-Democrats out of the Government, which daily grown or completely reactionary whilst Parliance. more completely reactionary, whilst Parliamentary Government is virtually suspended and Germany bears the heavy yoke of a dictatorship.

The compromises, "boring-from-within" and political manœuvring of the Third International ists have proved equally futile. They now find themselves with their backs to the wall, compelled to fight to save themselves from the White Terror. Even abandonment of the struggle for general betterment would no longer save them from persecution.

What will happen?
In so far as the Third Internationalists have

ied on Parliamentarism and boring from hin the Trade Unions, they are utterly powers; and that applies to every other movement.

They can succeed only in so far as they have epared a body of people able to carry on pro-

n, distribution and transport, indepen of, and in opposition to Capitalism in so far as they have prepared a body of as able to repel the force which the n will use to crush them and to main-

the proletarian revolution of Germany is made now; if it should be made and fail delay or the failure will be due to the fact council movement, is not yet strong port, distribution, army, navy, and so on. ere should be failure it will also be due to of Communist teaching, lack of under-

nding and faith in Communism.

If there be failure it will be the failure not of advance guard which has stood firm for e-cut Communism and the Workers' Coun-It will be the failure of the parties of romise, which have failed to do the necespropaganda and organising work and have wn difficulties in the way of the advance

own difficulties in the difficulties in the worth of the various German proletarian ties is now being tested. Have they prepared masses to throw off Capitalism? Have they ared the understanding of the masses for

all the stunts and the intrigues have failed.

d realities rule and only the work that went the root will count in Germany to-day.

CUTTING OFF RELIEF

ORKLESS CONDEMNED TO WORKHOUSE IMPRISONMENT WITH THE OP-TION OF STARVATION

amberwell Guardians have decided to enforce 'Modified Workhouse Test' in the following s, the Guardians acting as prosecutor, judge, jury in all cases:

Men who are not putting forth reasonable

s to obtain employment.

Men who have been receiving relief for

or more with short intervals Men who have been receiving relief for one

Workers whose income is uncertain, but

not admit earnings.

certain number of subscribers have fallen arrears with their payments, and as we need s very urgently we urge them to pay up at Their papers are marked each week with date when their subscription expired. Rates: 12d. three months, 3s. 3d. six months, 6s. 6d.

ome of our is, a week subscribers, too, need eminder that their subscriptions are due.

Election time is the time to push the "Dread-ught" and anti-Parliamentary literature at all ings. Send for a 3s. bundle at once. Do forget "Communism and Christian ies for is, during the election.—Norah Smyth,

"DREADNOUGHT" £1,000 FUND.

Brought forward, £148 7s. 5d. J. A. Kershaw, 5s.; G. Sargent, 5s.; S. N. Ghose, 1s. 9d.; G. Sear, 3s. 1d.; per Miss Hodson, 5s.; M. Powell, 10s.; total for week, £1 9s. 10d. Total, £149 17s. 3d.

PROLETCULT.

A monthly magazine for boys and girls, edited by TOM ANDERSON and published by the Proletarian Bookstall. 39, Shuttle Street,

ONE PENNY.

Lessons for Young Proletarians

GEORGE STEPHENSON -III.

Trevethick had already experimented with the first railway locomotive on the Merthyr Tydvil tramway in 1804. He was discouraged by the breakage of the cast-iron plates of which the road was formed, which were crushed under the load of the excite the load of the engine.

Money stood in the way of further development and experiment. The owners of the line would not re-lay it with better material to give

The inventor depended on the capitalist, and the capitalist being reluctant to come to his aid,

It was mistakenly believed also that a heavy weight behind the engine, the "grip" or "bite" of its smooth wheels on the smooth iron rail, must be so slight that the wheels would whirl round upon it and make no progress. The wheels of Trevethick's engine were therefore made rough by projecting bolts or cross grooves, so that their adhesion to the road might be better secured.

About 1820 Rastrick, of Liverpool, built an engine for Trevethick which was exhibited in London. A circular track was laid down and the engine was run in competition with a horse: whichever made the longest mileage was to win.

Blackett, a colliery owner of Wylam, became

interested in Trevethick's locomotive. Blackett's coal was transported by horses on a wooden wagon-way between the colliery where old Robert Stephenson worked, past the college where George was born to Lemington, where the coal was embarked for Newcastle or London. Five wagon loads only were transported by a horse and man in two days. In 1804 Blackett got a copy of Trevethick's patent and had it made by a Gateshead firm who employed John Steele, a clever mechanic, to superintend the work. The engine was, however, considered too light for drawing coal and was never put to the test: it never left the foundry.

In 1811 Blenkinsop, of the Middleton Colliery, Leeds, aided by Mathew Murray, a Leeds mechanic, made another patent locomotive. It weighed five tons and consumed two-thirds of a hundredweight of coal and 50 gallons of water an hour. It drew 27 wagons weighing 94 tons on level ground at 3½ miles an hour, or 15 tons up an ascent of 2 inches per yard. When lightly no prospect of verification. up an ascent of 2 inches per yard. When lightly

-Undesirables who rarely do any work and loaded it did ten miles an hour. It cost £400.

It was employed for twenty years and was first locomotive engine regularly employed at useful work.

The idea that the smooth wheels could not adhere to the rails and progress was still current. Blenkinsop's engine had a toothed driving wheel which worked into a rack on the side of the railway—a cumbrous expedient. Brunton, of Butterley Works, Derbyshire, patented a "Mechanical Traveller" in 1813; this went upon legs, working alternately like those of a horse The boiler burst on its first journey, killing a number of people. Chapmans, of Newcastle, tried stretching a chain from one end of the locomotive to the other to overcome the same imaginary trouble, but it proved expensive and difficult to repair. Blackett, of Wylam, made another attempt at a locomotive in 1812, but on its first journey it blew up and "flew all to pieces." Blackett directed his engine-wright to make him a third engine. This travelled at little more than a mile an hour and frequently went out of order so that the driver said 'We don't get on: we only get off.' were generally sent after it to drag it along when it gave up, the neighbours laughed, and the workmen called it a "perfect plague."

Blackett decided to make a fourth attempt

and got Foster, his engine-wright, and William Hedley, the viewer at the colliery, to make him

Hedley discovered that a smooth wheel could work on a smooth rail, and by thus exploding the fallacy which had handicapped all previous experiments and baffled the civil engineers, this workman advanced the task of making locomotive to the second of the country experiments and baffled the civil engineers, this workman advanced the task of making locomotives an important stage. The distrust of a Tredegar and district.

smooth wheel on a smooth rail had been so general that men had even been sent to walk before the engine, scattering ashes on the track. How ludicrous that seems in these days of rapid

The new engine was soon on the Wylam road, but the jets of steam from the piston, blowing off when the engine was in motion terrified passing horses. So much complaint was made that the owner of the engine gave orders to stop whenever a horse-drawn vehicle came in sight. To the workmen this was most troublesome. Therefore the clever men who had designed the machine constructed a reservoir behind the chimney, into which the waste steam might pass after performing its office in the cylinder. From this reservoir the steam escaped gradually

This invention was to prove of great importance when adapted by George Stephenson, not to prevent the steam blast as at first intended, but, on the contrary, to increase its power.

George Stephenson went over from Killing-worth to see Blackett's engines working. He also watched one of Blenkinsop's Leeds engines introduced at Coxlodge in 1813.

On seeing the locomotive constructed by others, Stephenson had observed that he thought

others, Stephenson had observed that he thought a better engine could be made. In 1813 he approached his employers at Kil-lingworth colliery with a view to getting from them authority to build a locomotive. He had made such improvements in the engine above and below ground that Lord Ravensworth, the principal partner, readily advanced the money re-

Stephenson's chief difficulty was in finding workmen skilled enough to assist him in the work and obtaining the requisite tools. The tools then in use about the collieries were rude and clumsy, and there were not then the present facilities for turning out machinery of an entirely new character. John Thirlwall, the colliery blacksmith, was Stephenson's principal assistant. The engine took about ten months to build and was tried on July 25th, 1814. Its wheels were all smooth, Stephenson, like Hedley, having satisfield himself by independent experiment that the adhesion between the rail and the wheels of a loaded engine would be sufficient for traction. The engine drew eight loaded wagons of 30 tons weight up an ascending gradient of 1 in 450 at about four miles an hour. The want of springs was seriously felt, and at the end of a year the steam power required for this engine and the horse power which would otherwise have been employed were found to be equal in cost.

Stephenson, however, commenced work on another engine, and on February 28th, 1815, he had already taken out a patent for it. Writing of this engine in 1856 Robert Stephenson said:

'In 1815 my father had succeeded in manufacturing an engine which included the following improvements on all previous attempts in the same direction: simple and direct communication between cylinder and wheels, the wheels rolling upon rails; joint adhesion of all the wheels, attained by the use of horizontal connecting-rods; and, finally, a beau-tiful method of exciting the combustion fuel merly been allowed uselessly to escape. It is as a mechanical contrivance contained the germ of all that has since been effected. It may be regarded, in fact, as a type of the present

(To be continued.)

GOOD BUSINESS WITH GERMANY.

London bankers are negotiating a credit of £750,000 for the Deutsch Vekhr and Credit Bank for the purchase of half a million tons of coal. Nominally the credit will be £3,000,000, but only £750,000 will be available

Terrorism has given a majority to the Govern-

DOWN WITH THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

(From the I.W.M.A.)

The terror carried out under the savage dictatorship of Dato has driven one of the persecuted to take revenge upon the man directly responsible. Dato was killed by the revolutionist Casanellas, who has admitted the deed, and is now in Russia.

of this two revolutionary syndi-In spite of this two revolutionary syndi-calists, Pedro Mateu and Luis Nicolau, are being accused of the act. Their trial was conducted by a drum court martial, and even though many a capitalist paper admitted that the two accused were quite innocent of the deed imputed to them, the Spanish hangmen condemned our two innocent comrades to

An injustice committed against one is a threat against all.

Sacco and Vanzetti

The Sacco-Vanzetti defence news service reports that charges that some one had tampered with the exhibits in the Sacco-Vanzetti case with the exhibits in the Sacco-Vanzetti case marked the third week of argument on motions for a new trial. A photograph of Vanzetti's revolver had been made to show that a certain screw had never been taken out of the gun. The photograph showed the screw fitted in place, and unscratched. The gun, when brought into court this week, showed the screw slightly raised from the level of the revolver handle and seratched with a screw-driver. The photograph was made to show that the gun had never been taken apart to put in a new hammer. The scratch on the screw would prove it had. The District Attorney resented the imputation of ampering. Unfortunately he resented it before it was made, which seemed serious to the court. The court immediately ordered the exhibits to be removed from the custody of the Sheriff and put into the hands of the Clerk. The Clerk was ordered to let no one see or touch them without a court order.

Three days of hammering on the photographic and microscopic evidence has given the defence so much confidence that they believe firmly they will get a new trial. For three days the judge and defence attorney stood on the bench and scratches that proved the mortal bullet and Fraher shell were not fired from Sacco's gun, as the State claimed. The Fraher shell was found

The fact that the judge and jury had been deceived by some of the expert testimony in the original trial is held to be a strong argument for a new trial. The judge himself se to attach great importance to it. He asked several questions which indicated that he thought the action of his District Attorney and his expert knowledge in formulating pre-arranged questions and answers to deceive the jury were near perjury and subornation. The defence claimed that such deception was responsible for the verdict of guilty, and that without it the two Italian workers would have been freed. William G. Thompson, arguing for the defence, said the jury which tried Sacco and Vanzetti had the right to know the true opinion of this expert, Captain Proctor of the State Police, and demanded a new trial on those grounds.

Fred H. Moore took up the argument after the expert evidence had been completed. He argued on the motions based on the perjury of three witnesses at the trial. He said that if it had been but one it would be a small affair, but here we had three of the Government's most important witnesses convicted of perjury by their own statements. He intimated that psychological pressure from the District Attorney's office was responsible for their perjury. He showed what the witnesses had to gain by standing with the State Attorneys, and that they had yielded to this pressure, without any direct coercion being used. His argument was that such witnesses should not be allowed to appear at a murder trial, and demanded a new trial that they might be shown to the jury for what they were.

From the Fourth International

The Russian Communi t Workers' Party (Revolutionary Opposition of the Workers) protests that the following old Worker-Communists, who have been excluded at different times from the Russian Communist Party on account of their opposition, have now been arrested and some have been exited :

> G. Mjashikow N. Kuznezow. Demidow.

The Russian C.W.P. protests and demands, in the name of the world proletariat, the immediate liberation of these comrades.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST WORKERS' PARTY.

The comrades of the Revolutionary Workers' the Communi t Workers' (Fourth) International, have sent to the Fourth International a manifesto of the workers' group of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), typewritten copies of which at the beginning of the year were circu-

The manifesto shows that the opposition of the workers in Russia lives, develops and moves ahead towards the formation of a large Communist Workers' Party. The manifesto is in some respects halting and unclear, but it proves

that the revolutionary spirit is growing.

The manifesto recognises the C.W.P., and Fourth International as real, true revolutionary workers' organisations, and demands that the Moscow leaders cease to build a united front volutionary organisations.

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS' GROUP OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY (BOLSHEVIK).

Every thinking worker, who knows the suf-fering and misery of his class and its titanic struggle, has surely more than once considered the fate of our revolution in all its stages of development.

Everyone knows that its fate is closely con-

nected with the world-proletarian movement. When the anxious question as to the fate of the results of the October revolution is put, the workers' eye traverses other countries, where the objective conditions for a revolution are already xistent, but the revolution still does not come

The proletariat asks what is to be done that

Turning again to his own country, he sees the Russian working-class, which has made the Social Revolution. He sees that the Government here has decided to go over to the "Nep." (new economic policy). The Rusthe "Nep" (new economic policy). The Russian (looking apprehensively at the early stouter-growing heroes of the "Nep," whose situation they compare with their own) says: "Where

Bitter thoughts awake in the Russian worker geois and imperialist wars; he, who is celebrated in all Russian papers as the hero, who sacrificed his blood in this struggle, he lives

iserably on bread and water. On the other hand, they who sowed frightfulness and misery; they who have only just laid down the arms with which they fought against the worker; they are welcomed by the Govern-ment; they live in plenty, comfort and ele-

Where are we going? What will be the final

outcome?

Is it in reality possible, that the "Nep" (new economic policy) is changing into the "N.E.P." (new exploitation of the proletariat)?

What are we to do, to prevent this danger?

When these questions arise before the worker, he looks reluctantly backward, to find the con-

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

A petition had been organised throughout South Africa by the Communist Party, for the reprieve of the nine men who are still in gaol in Pretoria as the result of last year's Rand strike.

"Communism is much more active among us than people think," said Sir Julius Jeppe, in support of the candidature of the Rev. W. Mc-Culloch, South African Party Provincial Council candidate for Syrings. Sr Julius Jeppe added that recently a cotton farmer in the Rustenburdistrict, approached a native chief for labor We are just busy forming a Native Union," wa the chief's reply to the request, "and when i is finished, you can apply to the Secretary, whe will tell you on what terms labour can be ob-

Another speaker said that he had repeatedly referred to the dangerous character of the propaganda of the unpatriotic Communists, who know no nationality, honour, or patriotism "Their operations," he said, "have become particularly sinister in institutions owned by the Government, connected directly or indirectly with the Natives." He hoped that the Government would put a stop to this dangerous organisation

FROM OUR BOOKSHOP.

Peter Kropotkin.-Conquest of Bread, Fields, Factories and Workshops, 2s.; Mutua Aid, 2s.; War, 2d.; Modern Science and Anar Appeal to the Young, 2d.; Expro.; The Wage System, 2d.

De Leon.—As to Politics, 9d.; Two Page from Roman History, 4d.; Socialism v. Anachism, 3d.; Who Pays the Taxes? 2d.; Burning Question of Trade Unionism, 2d.; Marx on Mal lock, 2d.; Preamble of the Industrial Worker of the World, 2d.; What Means This Strike 2d.; Berger's Hit and Misses, 9d.; Fifteen Ques

Wilhelm Liebknecht.—No Compromise, 8d. Memoirs of Marx, 3s. 6d. E. Lipson.—Economic History, Middle Age

Lissagarry.-History of the Commune, 187

translated by Eleanor Marx Aveling), 4s. 6d.

Jack London.—Michael, Brother of Jerry, 2s Mutiny of the Elsinore, 2s.; Revolution, 2s. The Human Drift, 2s.; John Barleycorn, 2s. The Jacket, 2s.; The Red One, 2s.; War of the Classes, 2s.; The Night Born, 1s. 6d.; Whe God Laughs, 1s. 6d.; The Road, 1s. 6d.; The Scarlet Plague, 1s. 6d.; The Strength of the Classes of the Classes of the Strength of the Classes. Scarlet Plague, 1s. 6d.; The Strength of Strong, 1s. 6d.; Before Adam, 1s. 6d.; T House of Pride, 1s. 6d.; Love and Life, 1s. 6d. Children of the Frost, 1s. 6d.; The Valley the Moon, 2s. and 6d.; He Renounced the Fai

18.
Karl Marx.—Capital (Vols. I., H., III.), each 12s. 6d.; The Paris Commune, 2s. 6d.; Value Price and Profit, 6d.; Wage Labour and Capital 3d.; The Gotha Programme, 3d.; Critique of Political Economy, 6s. 6d.; Poverty of Philosophy, 6s. 6d.; Revolution and Counter-Revolution, 2s. 6d.; Civil War in France, 3s.; Civil War, in France, (Karris edition), 1s. 6d.

War in France (Kerr's edition), 1s. 6d.

Marx and Engels.—Communist Manife.to, 3
Olive Schreiner.—Woman and Labour, 4s. 6e. Woman and War, 6d.; Dream Life and Re Life, 1s.; Dreams, 2s.; The Sunlight Lay Acro My Bed, 6d.; Trooper Peter Halkett, 1s.; Sto of an African Farm, 3s. 6d.

From "Dreadnought" Bookshop, 152, Fleet St E.C. 4.

every worker has not learnt to find a wa out through the multi-coloured net of historic events, which have passed before his eyes.

Read EIRE The Irish Nation Weekly Review of Irish Republican Opinio PRICE TWOPENCE

On Sale Saturdays

Unemployment in U.S.A.

AN ANSWER TO MR. FRANK HODGES.

Mr. Frank Hodges, in a recent "Daily erald" article, amazed all students of United ates industrial affairs by declaring that a and unemployment in America had been nted by raising wages. Some of us had d of considerable wage reductions in the d indicated by Mr. Hodges, and now comes dence that the trade slump he thought Ameri-had avoided is on its way. The New York reeman" puts the position pointedly

In an article published in the 'Magazine of Wall Street,' Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Comherce, points out that the productive capacity f the country is so great that even an abnoral demand can hardly remain long unsatis-The makers of pig-iron can turn out the makers of pignor that the minimum consumption recorded since 1916. The boot-and-shoe factories have a capacity of 400,000,000 pairs per annum, but the American people have never yet purchased more than 300,000,000 pairs. The automooile factories are now producing at the rate of 300,000 cars a month, but Dr. Klein doubts any one expects that the country will buy another three million cars in 1924. With such capacity available, Dr. Klein is of the pinion that production in many lines is now unning so far ahead of current consumption that the domestic market will presently be saturated. In this situation, one is naturally oved to ask, what next?

The answer, according to Dr. Klein, is mply this: either the export trade must be veloped, or else we shall have idle factories, inemployment and hard times. If we may lepend upon the judgment of Wall Street, expressed in the general trend of stock-and-ond prices for the last six months, it is the scond alternative rather than the first that March of the present year, the stock-market ose steadily on the crest of increasing prouction : but since March there has been an prices one gets the notion that 'the street s already tolerably well satisfied that we are approaching a condition of surfeit from which we cannot hope to escape by calling in the Old World to redress the balance of the New."

he following statement, published by the ill River Cotton Manufacturers' Association of ssachusetts, shows how far the employers of S.A. are at one with Mr. Frank Hodges the subject of high wages:

"Fifty years ago little or no cotton manufacturing was done in the south. Thirty years ago Fall River had more cotton spindles than all the southern States combined. At the present time Fall River still remains with about 4,000,000 spindles and the south have over 16,000,000 spindles.
"The following table shows why some cor-

porations find it to their advantage to move to

-Ay.	hourly	rate-	Excess	
	\$	\$		
rd Room	0.260	0.414	59 %	
inning room	.219	.390	78 %	
essing room	.237	.410	73 %	
om fixers	.360	.558	55 %	
eavers	.273	.378	36 %	
im'rs & insp'rs	.176	.257	40 %	
ner employees	.176	.357	103 %	
"Southern mills are not 'hampered'				
by the forty-eight	hour	week, w	hich is	
hampered' by the	48-ho	ur week,	which is	
he maximum in Massachusetts. Women and				
children can work longer hours in the southern				

It all looks very lovely-for the mill

Letter from Holland

Some folks are constantly preaching the Some tolks are constantly preaching the gospel of leadership and declaring leaders are necessary. Whenever the man in the stre t seems to lose his belief in the modern saviours they ask him: "Do you imagine everything would go on smoothly without leaders, managers, and authorities? Just fancy what would happen if all the leading personalities were taken awart." were taken away!

They seem absolutely unable to imagine themselves in a society quite different from the present one, and firmly believe in the perpetual continuance of capitalist society, although they are willing to accept some

Here in Holland we are just now deprived of our political leaders, the Cabinet Ministers. Even the Prime Minister has failed. Nevertheless things go on without a single inter-ruption. We are being exploited just as before, we must pay taxes just the same, and those who are unemployed continue to receive their insignificant dole.

Nevertheless, the Queen of Holland is now eagerly looking for the most eminent men in the country, ready and capable to take the empty seats in her High Political Body. A very strong man is specially wanted as a Prime Minister just now, because you know the Marine Act was condemned to disappear from the Government's "programme" for the the Government's "programme"

This was considered a victory for Mr. Troelstra, one of the well-known Second Internationalists. Her Majesty, of course, applied also to him. We do not know what they agreed upon, but Mr. Troelstra proudly proclaims in his paper that "we" are pre-pared to take the empty places, but that he has no bananas. Which means that things are not ripe yet, although the whole machinery is ripe to disappear for ever from the world's surface. For many years Mr. Troelstra and his staff have been urging: 'You send us to Parliament, and we shall

make the sun shine bright so that it will ripen the fruits; and now and then, when we give you a hint, you firmly shake the tree in order to make the nice fruits fall down on you, like the blessings of Socialism."
We have got now all kinds of fruit, such as

the eight hours' day; but one after the other they are disappearing again, on account of "these rotten times." I am very sorry for Mr. Troelstra, but I fear that he will never sit down in one of the empty Cabinet seats for which he is longing so badly. It is a peculiar characteristic of this gentleman that he is often near his goal and then gets nervous, so that he misses just when he is eager

There is another gentleman in the Low Clergy At It's Best." Countries who declares that he has the bananas. This is Mr. Verviers, who has just returned from Italy, where he consulted Mussolini. He wrote to the Queen: " Don't mind those fellows in Parliament. Send them home rather than ask their advice. Seek for the right men to put in the right place; appoint a strong man as their leader and things will

If this is the way to put matters straight than to show its pretty face.

So let us wait a little while, gentlemen; we want a strong man here, but it is not your turn yet.—T.W.

manufacturer. That is, should the southern workers continue to submit. Southern capitalists have been made to feel the results of rebellious labour-there was the negro exo-

If this Civilisation Collapsed

"... If the whole of our Banking and Financial system collapsed and fell in, if world-wide Commerce came to a standstill, if the Capital necessary for huge armaments and general ironworks were not forthcoming, if law and government were paralysed, old-age insurance ceased to be paid, and Landlords were unable ceased to be paid, and Landfords were unable to collect their rents—if all this and much more happened, my friend who ploughs his fields near his cottage would go out next morning with his team to his usual work, and scarcely know the difference. If anything, he would decidedly feel more cheerful and hopeful. Some other friend who forges and tempers tableknives by the score would continue to forge and temper them. The knives would still be wanted.
The power to make them would still be there. And if at any point combined labour were needed, as to build a workshop or carry through a steel-making process, the men who do these things now in forced and servile toil under the Capitalist system would do them ten times better and more heartily in free co-operation. No if all this jerry-built cheapjack commercial civilisation collapsed it would not much matter. The longer I live the more I am convinced of its essential pettiness and unimportance. The great foundational types, the real workers of the world—whether in England, or Germany, or France, or Turkey, or Bulgaria, or Egypt—will remain, and indeed must remain because the primal facts of Nature, the sun and the earth them. They will remain, and once freed (as one idiotic superstructure which they have to support, will rise to a far finer standard of being than they can now realise. The cheap and aim less types belonging to the mercantile and middle classes will disappear with the world to which they belong."-Edward Carpenter, "My Life and

Spice

ASK YOUR LABOUR CANDIDATE

Will he introduce a Bill to abolish the monarchy, the Privy Council, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and to summon the Workers' Councils?

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

"Every one was very much in earnest, but many speakers, and most of the audience were at times uncertain as to what they ought to be in earnest about."—Anglican correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on "The House of

* * * * THE VALUE OF A PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST.

Mr. Dilnot, late editor of the late Labour Party organ, the "Daily Citizen," is writing Liberal election puffs for the "Daily Chronicle," and helping to smash the Labour Party at the

Conservative posters show a workman with hands outstretched in pleading: "Give me work!" Underneath the legend: "Vote Con-

So they would always wish to see you, fellow workers.

Crown Hall Dancing Academy 40, Redmans Road, Mile End, E. 1

SOIREE & DANCE

In aid of the Workers' Friend" Saturday December 8th 1923. Good Band in Attendance DANCING 7 p.m. - to 1 a.m.

Work for Men and Women

Some months ago, fellow worker, the "Dreadnought" office was disturbed by the fact that one of two men, whom it was easy to recognise, had been seen for some days always loitering about at the corner of Bolt Court and Fleet Street, where everyone going to and

Several persons observed that the "Dreadnought" office was being watched by police

Several persons observed that the Dreadnought office was being watched by ponce spies.

At last the editor, irritated by the daily presence of the supposed spies, abruptly asked one of them: "Who are you keeping under observation?"

It happens that next door to the building in which is the "Dreadnought" office, a tailor's shop had been recently opened. When the "Dreadnought" editor spoke thus to the loiterer on the curb, he darted to the door of the tailor's shop, and calling out one of the

assistants from inside, cried:

"Mr. —, tell this lady I am not a spy?"

The assistant answered: "Madam, this is our outside representative."

Of course, fellow worker, the editor of the "Dreadnought" apologised profusely.

When I heard of the incident, I observed: "Under a proper state of society no one would be content to be a spy; no one would consent to be a tailor's tout, standing on the pavenent all day, in the hope of persuading customers into his employer's shop.

At nine o'c'ock the other night, fellow worker, I was entering the "Dreadnought" offices, and I turned to look at that brightly-lit tailor's shop next door. I observed the blaze of electric light displayed there unnecessarily; but something else caused the thought again to surge within me in profest.

within me in protest

within me in protest:

"Under a proper state of society this would never be."

On the polished parquet floor of the shop window two men were kneeling, elaborately arranging folds of clothing material upon it. When they had finished their foldings and flutings, they carefully proceeded to dress a number of tailor's blocks.

Thus until late in the evening they were wasting their lives in useless toil; their precious lives, all they had of value; their lives that speed away so swiftly towards the grave. They were arranging folds of stuff for the curious to gape at, for the indifferent to pass by unnoticed.

Should not the human race be able to clothe itself, fellow worker, without such sense-waste of human effort? The civilisation which finds such follies necessary should be

doomed indeed It is work, this window dressing at night; work by means of which the slaves of the shop gain bread and shelter.

for men and women, fellow worker?

Is it work for men and women, fellow worker?

Is it a fitting manner in which to employ human hands and human brains, night after night, month after month, year after year?

On the polling day, fellow worker, men and women will stand by the polling booths, waiting to take from the voters the mock polling-cards of the rival candidates. They are paid by the rival parties to stand there, as an advertisement, and in the hope of ascertaining in which manner the majority of the votes have been cast before the poll has actually been declared. The men and women who take the mock polling cards are glad to stand there, in order to gain the paltry shillings they are paid for their senseless vigil. They will be glad to do some other equally useless task next day.

When the poll is declared the candidates will come to the window; the mob will cheer them—the victors and the vanquished. The victor has won, the vanquished has scored a "moral victory." Those men of the hour shake hands and tell the crowd, as gentlemen do, how fairly each has fought the other.

has fought the other

has fought the other.

They speak in exalted tones: their words flow on in such a manner as this:

"It is always a source of great pride and great contentment to feel that the Party you are associated with is lifting up the reputation of your nation, not for power and not for wealth, but for those intangible qualities which come from heaven, and which distinguish the men and women of great heart from the men and women of gross soul." Then those who earned their paltry pennies at the polls, with the rest of the disinherited, raise

a cheer.

The motor-cars drive the candidates away.

And the poor go home. So it was: so it will be, fellow worker, but some day the Workers' Councils will be sitting, and the great and eloquent of to-day will be waiting an-

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

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