

Workers' Dreadnought

ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

DISCONTENT ON THE LOWER DECK.

By S. 000 (Gunner), H.M.S. HUNTER.

Drastic changes have taken place in the Navy since the Armistice. As the outcome of the Jerram Commission, an increase of wages was granted to the men of the lower deck. The chief demand was for a 4/- per day flat increase for all ratings. But what was given, was the 4/- granted to the petty officers and the A.B. Equivalent ratings got a paltry increase of from 2/- to 2/3 a day. This naturally caused resentment, but owing to the lack of any efficient organisation on the Lower Deck, the rank and file were unable to enforce their just demands.

Profiteering out of the Sailors.

Some months later, the price of seamen's clothing was substantially increased, some articles to 300 per cent. There was also a small increase in the Kit Up-keep Allowance. We pay for every stitch of clothing after the first issue. The increases were made known to the men by an Admiralty Monthly Order and none of the mess representatives were consulted in any way as to whether the increases were justified or not. The next "spasm" was the notification that after July 1st, 1920, free railway passes were to be abolished. This, combined with the announcement, later on, of the 50 per cent. increase in railway fares, caused much unrest on the Lower Deck.

Supplementary Allowances Stopped.

This unrest has now been accentuated by the sensational announcement that after September, 1920, all Supplementary Allowances are to cease altogether!

Our Fathers are Unemployed.

All this comes at a time when the cost of living is still rising, when rents are being increased, when the fathers of Naval men are under notice of discharge from their jobs, or are already unemployed. The prospect of a dreadful winter is before us.

Is it possible that men in the rank and file in the Service, men who come from working-class homes, will volunteer for strike-breaking duties, that they will oppose the workers in their righteous struggle against this tyrannical system?

Stand by Your Class.

Men of the Lower Deck: Are you going to realise that the fight of the working class is *your* fight? Are you going to see your class go under in the fight with the capitalist brutes who made millions out of your sacrifices during the war?

No Marriage Allowance for Men Under 25 Years.

According to Article 6, of the Memorandum issued by the Admiralty, single men under the age of 25 years, who marry, will not receive the Marriage Allowance. Why this distinction? Because the capitalist Government is determined to economise at the expense of your wives, mothers, and dependents, and will continue to do so as long as you allow them to rob you like this.

Red Tape and Rigid Discipline.

These facts together with the old pre-war discipline and red tape which are being re-imposed,

Take a case in point: a stoker, single, after three years' service, is paid 5/- a day, i.e., 85/- a week. Supposing that he allows 10/- a week to parents, he will receive £1 5s. weekly. Out of this he will have to supplement his Navy rations by buying extra food at the ship's canteen. Assuming that he goes ashore twice a week and has to pay for all his food whilst he is ashore, there will not be much left, with the present high prices, for putting aside to pay the railway fare when leave comes round.

To Win the Navy For Communism.

Now then, Comrades, here is fertile ground for propaganda in accordance with Method B. of the Party's Provisional Resolutions, viz. "To win the allegiance of the Army and Navy to the cause of the Workers."

Comrade Lenin especially stresses this point; he says: "But a refusal to do such work would be equal to treason against the revolutionary cause, and is inconsistent with their belonging to the Third International." Seeing that the Army and Navy are recruited from the working class, it devolves upon the Communists to urge at Branch meetings and at Trade Union Branch meetings that all workers having relations or friends serving in the forces, should make it their business to write to them from now onwards, urging them to become class-conscious, and not let themselves be used to blackleg the working class, or to oppose them in any way at all. Quite effective work could be done in this manner, especially as it is very difficult for our comrades in the Navy to "bore from within."

Hail the Red Navy.

To the rank and file of the Navy I say: You are the Sons of the Working

Class, therefore it is your duty to stand by that class and not the

class and Government which is responsible for the starving of your ex-service brothers. Therefore, hail the formation of the Red Navy, which protects the interests of the working class, and repudiate the dirty financial interests which you are protecting now.

Karl Marx

This Portrait was found in the Czar's Archives. Probably it was intended for the first Russian edition of "Capital," but forbidden by the Censor.

and a general tightening up of all branches in the Service have tended to create an undercurrent of unrest.

Welfare Committees Useless.

The men place no faith in the Welfare Committee, as they are of opinion that the Admiralty does as it likes with it.

Feeling the Pinch.

Hitherto, the men have been paid monthly, with a quarterly settlement, but weekly payments are now being introduced. This will have the effect of demonstrating more clearly the inadequacy of the wages now paid to the men, and the ridiculously small purchasing value of the £.

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HOW TO GET A LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

By H. RUBINSTEIN.

The Unimportance of Parliament.

Comrade Rubinstein's article, which we print below, leads off with a defence of the Communist use of Parliamentary action, but his article should really have been entitled "The Unimportance of Parliament," since its purpose is to demonstrate that the Revolution will most probably be brought about by action independent of and outside Parliament.

Communists who regard Parliamentary action as useless, assert that they consider it a tactical mistake to draw the attention of the workers from Revolutionary action, by urging them to send candidates to Parliament, and thus stimulating their interest in the Parliamentary struggle. Such Communists, and indeed all Communists, should be using their energies to turn the present situation to revolutionary account. All Communists should be working to bring about a miners' strike, in order to secure a serious clash between the capitalist Government and the working class, which, as Comrade Rubinstein shows, might easily lead to the overthrow of the Government, the establishment of a Labour Government, and perhaps to much bigger events.

The Communists in the mining areas, the Communists who are actually at work in the mines, have the best opportunities for working for the strike, but, as JOHN BULL, with its poster, "Vote for the Datum line" reminds us that the influence of the rest of the Community is not without its effect upon the miners. Communists who are railway and transport workers, have the urgent duty of trying to bring their fellow workers into the miners' struggle; but indeed, this duty applies to all classes of workers. If there is to be a serious trial of strength with the Government, all classes of workers must be urged to join the struggle.

And then there are the unemployed—whose numbers are daily growing. Communists must organise this potential force of opponents to Capitalism.

Something has been done in this direction in Scotland, something in Coventry. More should be done in every part of the country.

Some one is talking of starting a campaign to get the workers not to use their votes. Comrades, let us be practical, we must not behave like a company of silly cranks. Our campaign must be to induce the workers to smash the capitalist system.

EDITOR.

Strikes and Parliamentary Action.

There seems to be much misunderstanding—and perhaps misrepresentation—in our own ranks, of the meaning of Communist Parliamentarism. Let us try to make it clear popularly, and then see whether and how it is applicable in this country. We shall soon have the scientific thesis on this question, from the Moscow Conference.

Parliament is an institution of the capitalist State, for doping the workers, and it can never become anything else. The Parliamentary majority—whether the Government be Tory, Liberal or Labour—remains a part of the oppressive machinery of the bourgeois state. Consequently, it is our mission, as Communists, to destroy it—and, perhaps as William Morris said, turn its building into a storehouse for manure.

How are We Going to Destroy Parliament?

Firstly, by destroying the faith which millions of British workers still have in it.

Secondly, when we have secured power enough, by dispersing it by the force of Red Guards in the street, and the force of paralysing strikes in industry.

To destroy the faith of the workers in Parliament, requires an enormous amount of direct propaganda outside it. We must preach the futility and humbug of Parliament, unmask, reveal and denounce parliamentarians. That is obvious.

To disperse Parliament by force it is necessary to organise and prepare, also outside Parliament, for the armed mass-revolt and the general industrial strike. This is equally obvious.

The Parliamentary Tactics of Communists.

But what now are Communists supposed to be able to do to destroy Parliament from inside?

They are supposed to use the Parliamentary tribune for propaganda, by making speeches of violent criticism against the Labour and bourgeois politicians; by putting forward extreme demands and amendments as counter proposals to Bills—all in order to expose the impossibility of getting anything done by a bourgeois Parliament and by Labour traitors. Or they may behave themselves rudely and be suspended—this would be the better propaganda.

These are some of the duties of Communists in Parliament. Here, in Britain, these things are very difficult to perform effectively, partly because of the reactionary and old-fashioned constitution and "standing orders" of the House of Commons. Even the effectual custom of questioning is limited. On the other hand, as the bourgeois Press is absolutely dominant, even successfully accomplished propaganda and obstructive work in Parliament does not get a wide hearing in the country. The Press, cleverly enough, simply remains silent about it. So there is very little to be done in this way in Britain, for the time being at any rate. But other things might be done.

The Communist Mass-actionists outside Parliament are like an army which besieges a fortress. And the essential thing for capturing is, of course, the bombardment by the very heavy artillery of mass-action. But just as an ordinary army needs sappers, who lay mines underneath first, and spies who direct the fire from the inside, to the most effective spots, so Communists can make use of sappers and "spies" inside Parliament. They must try to get at the bottom of the intrigues and sinister machinations of the capitalists, and direct the actions of the revolutionary masses right to the vulnerable spots in the political plans of the enemy, which Members of Parliament have better opportunities of knowing than outsiders.* To that end, they must make the fullest and most callous use of the privileges of Members of Parliament.

It is understood, and it must be pointed out in election addresses, that the Communist Member of Parliament is nothing more than the tool of the Communist Party Executive. His electors give their confidence, not to him, but to the Party, and he is responsible, not to his constituency, but to the Party, the orders of which he must carry out at all times.

How to Use the Labour Government.

One of the strongest and most frequent arguments for the participation of Communists in Parliamentary action, is that the Communists ought to help the Labour Party to conquer the Coalition Government, and make a Henderson-Thomas-Clynes Government instead: when the masses, clearer than before, could then see through the futility and treason of these fakirs. Well, it is true that the only way of overcoming these "scabs," is to put them in power first, but I do not think Parliament will be of much use in that respect. It does not seem to me likely that the Labour Party will be able to return a Parliamentary majority for a long time to come. The Capitalist means of propaganda at election times are too overwhelmingly strong. But there is another way to get a Government of that "peaceful Parliamentary Labour Party"—and that very soon.

A strong and successful direct action on a large scale, a coal strike, for instance, even though it may be ever so dreaded and opposed by the same Labour Party Politicians, might upset the State and terrify the capitalists so much that they, the capitalists, would compel the Labour Party to take office as the Government, as the last saviour of "Bourgeois-dom." This is a revolutionary way of securing a Labour Government, but it is actually, as things are, the more likely way, and by far the quicker. Parliament would be dissolved, and the Labour hypocrites would, of course, announce that a new General Election would be held as soon as possible, to satisfy their assumption of office.

When that time comes, we Communists will have to hinder them from having that election, by what means cannot here be discussed; but one of them

* We do not think M.P.'s get much information.

would be to play on their fears of losing their sweet office. We must compel them to be sufficiently long in office to make themselves impossible in the eyes of the masses—and then, then we can start the final battle for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

From these few pros. and cons.—in the margin of the discussion—it is not necessary to draw any other conclusion than that we should not close any door for action. We must consider the possibilities in every individual case. At any rate, it should be made clear to the revolutionary rank and file, that there is a heaven-wide difference between, e.g., the constructive Parliamentarism of the I.L.P. and destructive Communist Parliamentarism.

A LITTLE PARABLE.

There exists a great building called "The Social System." It has a splendid roof, and the top rooms are spacious, airy, and sunlit; full too, of every comfort and luxury that money can buy. These rooms have large windows from which to look upon the Universe, so that those who wish may acquire all Knowledge. As one descends, the windows become smaller, the rooms less spacious and darker; drudgery commences to occupy time in order to obtain some comfort, for money is getting scarcer. Then finally behold no windows worth calling such; a dim twilight where rats lurk; a crowding of overdrudged humanity, underpaid and kept in fear by the use of paid assassins employed by the owners of the upper rooms.

Can such a building stand upon a foundation of sweat and blood, cemented by lies and greed?

No! Even now it sways and is ready to crash to the ground. If one has spiritual eyes to see, there is a new and beautiful construction arising out of the ruin based upon the brotherhood of man, world-wide, cemented by Love and Truth.

STARR.

BREAK THE SHACKLES!

"From each according to his ability;
To each according to his needs."

MARX.

The first part of the above sentence says: "From each according to his ability." What do we find at the present time? The one gentleman at large sits on a cushion of velvet, and thinks not of how to get his own bread and butter, but of finding the best way to empty his purse in sensual enjoyment. He has too much both of silver and gold, and does not know how best to spend them. In England there are dukes and lords, and in India Rajahs and Maharajahs, but all are members of the same old "gang of robbers."

These are the respectable persons to whom the honest worker, who rises early in the morning and works hard the whole day, lifts his hat. He regards himself as an inferior too, because he works until he exhausts himself. He considers far above him, the gentleman at large, who has inherited paternal riches, even though the "gentleman" may be entirely lacking in enterprise or talent and the worker endowed with high mental and physical capacity.

Under the capitalist system, we see side by side, one man thriving and living a sumptuous life without benefitting anyone and without being obliged to do any work, and the other who exhausts his abilities by overwork, and falls a victim to diseases owing to bad nourishment and filthy surroundings.

The second part of the sentence says: "To each according to his needs." At the present time the worker is supposed to need almost nothing, whilst the capitalist needs everything. The capitalist's greed and needs are insatiable, whilst the worker is supposed to be "need-proof," because he gives his honest share of labour to society, according to his ability.

Workers of the world, stop this pitilessness of a Shylock, and bring happiness to the whole Society and not to one part of it. Break the narrow horizon of bourgeois law, and unite in a bond of brotherhood, giving in work each "according to his ability," and receiving each "according to his needs."

A. READER.

A WORLD MOVEMENT.

The Third International and International Communism.

E. T. Whitehead writes:—

Can British Communists be directed from Moscow? Comrade John S. Clarke, who has recently returned from the Mecca of Communism, throws a flood of light upon this question in the recent issue of 'The Worker.' He emphasises the extraordinary ignorance of the Moscow leaders concerning British conditions, and their extraordinary lack of grasp of the psychology of the British working class.

"Those of us who have spent some years on the Continent were well aware how absolutely different the Britisher was from all other Continentals—so marked in fact, is this, that the Polish language contains one word for 'foreigner' to embrace Danes, Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards, Greeks, and so forth, and then quite another word for Britishers, which corresponds to 'Man from across the sea,' showing how clearly they recognise our temperamental and psychological differences.

"There is not the slightest doubt whatever that British Communists have got to hammer out their tactics from facts as they find them at home. We can all read whatever Moscow has to say on any question, and give such advice and such theory the fullest consideration; but when we have done that we have got to ourselves find the path to the solution of our Communist problem—how to win out our fight in the class-war for Britain."

The Class-War is International.

Comrade Whitehead writes of "Our Communist Problem" and "the class war for Britain." He fails to realise that Capitalism is international, that the class-war is international, that Communism must either be international, or it cannot succeed.

Soviet Russia is not yet Communist, because Soviet Russia exists in the midst of a capitalist world. Soviet Russia is, therefore, part Socialist, part Capitalist still.

Moreover, Soviet Russia could not be even so much Socialist as it is were Russia not enormously vast in extent and rich in the products alike of arctic and tropical climates. Soviet Russia contains within her own borders at least a minimum supply of all those things which are absolutely essential to the maintenance of civilised life. Were Russia entirely lacking in anything without which the Russian people could not exist, Russia could not stand alone. We in the British Isles are less able to stand alone than are the Russians.

Capitalism is International.

If the population of Soviet Russia were not enormous, the Capitalist Governments of the rest of the world would easily have vanquished the military resistance of Soviet Russia; but, even as it is, International Capitalism has forced Soviet Russia to remain always at war, constantly sending the most devoted, the ablest, and strongest of her sons to fight in the trenches, instead of attending to the productive and administrative work of Communism.

The class-war is international; the capitalists are banded together internationally; they act internationally, and devise their tactics and strategy internationally.

The capitalists, of course, desire that the workers shall not band themselves together to fight internationally. Capitalism would, of course, prefer that the workers should not band themselves together at all; it would, of course, prefer to fight them as weak and isolated units. The workers are terribly slow to realise this, and to understand that they cannot defeat capitalism unless they act together. Hence we find them clinging to the old craft unions for minor personal reasons, instead of banding themselves together industrially. Thus we find that when the railwaymen were on strike, the workers in other industries took no sympathetic action, and during the present crisis, whilst the miners have been on the verge of striking, even those unions which are in the Triple Alliance with them have announced their refusal to give them active support. Thus, too, in Germany, when the workers of Berlin were fighting capitalism in the guise of a bourgeois republican government, the workers in other parts of Germany were unready to act, and the workers of Berlin were vanquished. The same thing happened when the workers of Munich set up a Soviet and when the workers in the Ruhr and other parts of Germany rose to attack the capitalist system. In the international field also, Russia, Hungary, and Finland have fought the life-and-death struggle with capitalism, whilst in the countries adjoining them the workers made no move to assist the workers' revolution, and even allowed themselves to be used by the capitalists against it.

Narrow Sectionalism of the Nationalist.

We need not be surprised that those who have not enlisted in the class-war should fail to realise that this, the class-war, is international, but every Communist, who is a Communist in anything more than name, must clearly realise that fact, and must act always in conformity with that realisation. No far-sighted Communist revolutionary can possibly adopt the attitude that the Communist movement in each country is sufficient unto itself, and that the rest of the world is unimportant.

Comrade Whitehead asks: "Can British Communism be directed from Moscow?" The question is misleading. It ought to be: "Can British Communism

be directed by the Third International?" That question necessarily involves another: it is: "Can the Third International direct the International Revolution; can it influence the national movements in the various countries so that they may act together with international effect?"

I think that the answer is: "Yes. The Third International can and must combine all the various national movements into an international force against capitalism." Our Party was emphatically of this opinion at the time of its formation, for it not only made adhesion to the Third International one of its principles, but even attached the words "British Section of the Third International" to its name as a sub-title.

The Principle of "Give and Take."

International action, like national action, entails a certain amount of give and take. Extremists who believe their extreme stand to be justified may sometimes have to wait and be content to find themselves in a minority for a time. More moderate elements may have to swallow policies that are a little alarming to them. If this sort of compromise is carried far, the Party, whether it be national or international, will lose coherence and definiteness and become deprived of driving force. On the other hand, unless without some reasonable give and take we should each of us find ourselves in a Party consisting of one member.

We of the Communist Party do not find ourselves in agreement with the Third International on every point. [Therefore we must ask ourselves:—

- (1) Whether the points on which we disagree are fundamental.
- (2) Whether these points are minor questions of tactics, or major questions of principle.
- (3) Whether these points of disagreement will be so rigidly enforced as to hinder us in revolutionary action.
- (4) Whether these points are likely to remain a permanent part of the policy of the Third International, or whether, owing to the fact that there is a growing tendency in the Third International to reverse the policy with which we disagree these points of difference may shortly disappear.

I will answer the last question first. The most definite point of difference between ourselves and the Third International (and, remember, it is with the International, and not with "Moscow," as Comrade Whitehead puts it, that we are dealing), is in regard to parliamentary action. The Third International, at its Second Congress, was approved parliamentary action.

Will the Third International Adhere to Parliamentary Action?

I think it unlikely that the Third International will continue to approve of parliamentary action. I believe that the next conference of the International will either reverse the decision, or so modify it that parliamentary action will only be tolerated in a few countries and under certain special conditions. In Italy, the Communist Abstentionists, though still a minority, are a growing power, their policy is the most Communist of the Communist factions of Italy in other questions as well as on this. In Germany the strong anti-parliamentarian elements are those which fought in the Ruhr, those which are readiest for the revolution. These are outstanding examples; but the Communist abstentionists are to be found in every country, and their number grows. I believe they will presently win the day in the Third International.

Does the Approval of Parliamentary Action by the Third International Constitute a Fundamental Difference Between Us and the Third International?

I do not think so, because I believe that the Third International will abandon the use of parliamentary action, and because the International has already declared itself for the destruction of Parliamentary action, and so hedged it round with conditions that it seems like a poor shrivelled chrysalis from which the butterfly has flown away, a chrysalis that is just left as a memorial to a past epoch, in order not to seem disrespectful to the honoured Socialist dead who believed in it in the days that are gone.

To prove that the Third International has itself lost faith in the parliamentary weapon, I quote the following passages from the thesis on Parliamentarism adopted by the recent Second Congress in Moscow.

"At the moment when the class struggle turns into civil war, the proletariat must inevitably form its organisation as a fighting organisation, which cannot contain any of the representatives of the former ruling classes; all fictions of a 'national will' are harmful to the proletariat at the time, and a parliamentary division of authority is needless and injurious to it; the only hope of proletarian dictatorship is a Republic of Soviets.

"The bourgeois parliaments, which constitute one of the most important apparatus of the State machinery of the bourgeoisie, cannot be won over by the proletariat any more than can the bourgeois order in general. The task of the proletariat consists in blowing up the whole machinery of the

bourgeoisie, in destroying it, and all the parliamentary institutions with it, whether they be republican or constitutional-monarchical.

"Consequently, Communism repudiates parliamentarism as the form of the future; it renounces the same as a form of the class dictatorship of the proletariat; it repudiates the possibility of winning over the parliaments; its aim is to destroy parliamentarism. Therefore it is only possible to speak of utilising the bourgeois State organisations with the object of destroying them. The question can only and exclusively be discussed on such a plane.

"Every class struggle is a political struggle, because it is finally a struggle for power. Any strike, when it spreads through the whole country, is a threat to the bourgeois State, and thus acquires a political character. To strive to overthrow the bourgeoisie and to destroy its State by any means whatever, means to carry on political warfare. To create one's own class apparatus—for the management and suppression of the resisting bourgeoisie—whatever such an apparatus may be—means to gain political power.

"This work within the parliaments, which consists chiefly in making revolutionary propaganda from the parliamentary tribune, the denunciation of enemies, the ideological uniting of the masses, etc., must be fully subordinated to the objects and tasks of the mass struggle outside the parliaments.

"The following conditions are indispensable: (1) The absence of all autonomy for the parliamentary Communist groups, and their unconditional subordination to the Central Committee of the Party; (2) constant control and direction by the Party Executive Committee; (3) the adaptation of parliamentary demonstrations to those going on outside the parliament; (4) Revolutionary attitude in the parliament, i.e. the absence of all "principled" fear of overstepping the limits of parliamentary regulations; (5) the execution of part of the work outside the parliament, especially in connection with the mass demonstrations, by the Communist members of the parliament; (6) to be in constant touch with the illegal work and to profit by parliamentary immunity, as far as it exists, for these purposes; (7) an immediate remand or exclusion from the party of any member of the parliamentary group who violates in his parliamentary work any of the orders of the Party.

"In complying with all these conditions, the parliamentary work must present a contrast to the dirty 'politics' which is practised by the Social-Democratic parties of all countries, who enter parliament with the object of supporting that "democratic" institution or, at best, to win it over.

"At the same time we must constantly bear in mind the relative unimportance of this question. If the centre of gravity lies in a struggle for the power outside of parliament, then naturally the question of a proletarian dictatorship and a fight in masses for it is immeasurably greater than the secondary one of using the parliament."

Will the Approval of Parliamentary Action by the Third International Interfere with Revolutionary Action in this Country?

I do not think so. In the first place there will probably not be a parliamentary election in this country until after the next congress of the Third International, when this year's decision may probably be reversed.

In the second place, the thesis on Parliamentarism itself provides many reasons for abstaining from the elections:—

"On the other hand, an acknowledgement of the value of parliamentary work does in no wise lead to an absolute, in-all-and-in-any-case acknowledgement of the necessity of concrete elections and a concrete participation in parliamentary work. The matter depends upon a series of specific conditions. In certain circumstances it may become necessary to leave the parliament. . . . In other circumstances a boycotting of the elections may be necessary, and a direct violent storming of the parliamentary bourgeois clique, or a participation in the elections with a boycott of the parliament itself, etc.

"In this way, while recognising as a general rule the necessity of participating in the elections to the central parliament, and to the institutions of local self-government, as well as in the work in such institutions, the Communist Party must decide the question concretely, according to the specific conditions of the moment. Boycotting the elections or the parliament, or leaving the parliament, is allowable, chiefly when there is a chance of an immediate transformation into an armed fight for the power."

It is important that British Communists should remember that the founders of the Third International were those who had made the Russian Revolution and are eagerly looking to the World Revolution to relieve them from the task of fighting the entire world of capitalism.

The object of the Third International is to accelerate the International Communist Revolution. In pursuing that object, the Third International is far

(Continued on page six.)

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**THE CAPITALIST CHECKMATE
PROVES REVOLUTION NECES-
SARY AND REFORM IMPOSSIBLE.**

The refusal of capitalists to lend money to Queensland's Labour Government and the barriers which they have raised against the opening of trade with Soviet Russia, reveal in a striking manner the fact that gradual and peaceful transition from Capitalism to Communism is impossible, because the Capitalists will fight against the change with all their power and with every weapon at their disposal.

The experience of the Queensland Government will be the experience of the coming Labour Government in this country, should it make any inroads on capitalist interests. If it fail to attack the privileges of Capitalism, the coming Labour Government will be overthrown by the workers on whom it will depend for support. Should it attempt reforms which interfere with capitalist privileges it will have to engage in a life and death struggle with capitalism, in which either the workers revolution will destroy the capitalist system, as in Russia; or victorious Capitalism will overwhelm the entire working class movement, even its most moderate sections, in a blood bath of White Terror, as happened in Hungary and Poland.

When the Queensland Labour Government desired to pass an Act which, as Capitalism complains, violated the contracts under which the Crown pastoral leases were held, it found the capitalists in the Upper House of the legislature lined up against it. It created additional members of the Upper House, only to find that the capitalists were holding a metaphorical pistol at the Government's head, by declaring that unless the provisions of the new Act were set at nought, Capitalism would prevent the Government from raising money. Mr. Theodore, the Prime Minister, himself came to London, attempting to raise £2,000,000, which where Governments are concerned, is a very little loan, but he found the door of every financial house closed against him. He now declares that the money will be raised in Queensland and indicates that if necessary, the dividends which London capitalists draw from firms operating in Queensland will be tapped.

The *Times*, in its financial columns, replies in threatening style; it declares that this is a policy of "vengeance" and says:—

"We can assure the people of Queensland that such a policy will completely fail in its purpose."

The naked truth is that this is a clash between the capitalists of the City of London and the people of Queensland, and that this is only the beginning of the struggle. To-day, the capitalists only hold up a metaphorical pistol, a very substantial weapon nevertheless, in the shape of a financial boycott. To-morrow, if the capitalists consider it necessary to do so, they will use even more formidable and powerful weapons. Those who doubt that statement, should remember Carson's Ulster Volunteers, the "reprisals" that Lloyd George is so proud of in Ireland; the attack on the Socialist Movement in Finland.

In the negotiations for trade with Soviet Russia, the City of London financiers have again shown their determination to fight for the interests of Capitalism, and their great power to fight effectively.

**City Financiers Oppose Trade with
Soviet Russia.**

A draft of the agreement for trade between this country and Soviet Russia has been prepared for consideration of the Governments concerned by the British Inter-Departmental Committee and the Russian Trade delegation.

This agreement, though it may be the best obtainable under present circumstances, is not satisfactory from the Communist standpoint. It makes Soviet Russia responsible for the loans and financial obligations contracted by the Czarist Government and the Russian capitalists of Czarist days, which the Communist Revolution began by repudiating completely. Here is the clause governing this matter:—

(8) *The Russian Soviet Government hereby declares that it recognises its liability to pay compensation to British subjects in respect of goods supplied or services rendered to it or to the former Government of Russia, or to Russian citizens, for which payment has not been made owing to the Russian Revolution. The detailed mode of discharging this liability, together with all other questions, with regard to the liability of each of the Parties towards the other Party or its Nationals, shall be regulated by the treaty referred to in the preamble.*

The proposal not to decide at present how the payment shall be made, but to refer the question to a Treaty to be made in the future is an expedient of the British Government to await the best opportunity of squeezing as much as possible out of Russia, whenever Russia's position may least fit her to withstand such pressure.

The draft agreement is unsatisfactory from the Communist standpoint, because, as we have said, it makes Communist Russia responsible for the debts of the late capitalist regime. Nevertheless British capitalists are offering an unrelenting opposition to it. The *Times* confidently asserts that the City of London financiers are unanimous in the opinion that: "Trade with Russia will not be resumed on the suggested terms, Treaty or no Treaty."

This is of course an ultimatum from the Imperial capitalists; the draft agreement does not satisfy them and they issue their embargo in lordly style. Certainly, the Lloyd George Government that is composed of the capitalists and their tools, will make no resistance.

The bankers began by lodging a protest against the draft agreement, the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce passed this resolution:

That as the maintenance of good faith and the sanctity of contract are the bases of all human intercourse, whether commercial political, or social, the Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce respectfully inform his Majesty's Government that no agreement between the British Government and the Russian authorities can be supported by the representatives of British commerce and industry unless it provides for the recognition by Russia of all pre-war Russian debts, national, municipal, and private.

So here are the capitalists crying checkmate to fists will echo this dictum. But we know better.

What does the Government say?

Lloyd George, having probably advised as to the drafting of this resolution, is now armed by it, with an excuse for refusing to assent to trading with Soviet Russia. The *Daily Herald* will tell us that Lloyd George is strong for peace, in spite of the dragon Churchill, and all the Liberal pacifists will echo this dictum.

The British Government has never seriously meant to establish peaceful trading relations with Soviet Russia; it has merely dallied with the question as a side issue, in its steady attempt to destroy the Workers' Revolution, and now that its Polish hirelings are prospering in their attack on the Workers' Republic, it abandons interest in the negotiations with the Russian trade delegation.

The Allied Capitalist Governments have issued a solemn protest to the German Government, because the German Government has perforce submitted to the refusal of the workers to transmit aeroplanes and munitions to Poland, through the Kiel Canal. The Allied Governments declare

that under the "Peace" Treaty of Versailles, the Canal must be left free for such murderous purposes. That hypocrite President Wilson makes no protest!

Meanwhile, Soviet Russia has been forced by the Polish attack to accept the aggressive terms of Poland, and obliged to abandon the immediate hope of aiding the Polish Communists to set up a Soviet Government in Warsaw.

An armistice was signed on October 5th, and all hostilities were to cease on October 8th, but the treacherous Polish hirelings of Capitalism continued their attack and have even gone so far as to occupy the city of Vilna, which the Allies allocated to the Lithuanians.

The Allies do nothing. They make no protest against the Polish treachery to Soviet Russia. Of course not, since they incite it.

The Capitalist Press is filled with stories of the ruin falling on Soviet Russia.

But we believe that the Soviet Republic yet stands firm and will weather this storm as it has done all the others.

Long live the Workers' Communist Revolution!

THE DATUM LINE.

Smillie has advised the miners to accept the coal-owners' terms and the datum line principle.

He says that acceptance of the terms would "provide a space of a few months, during which the whole question of wages and miners' conditions could be gone into, with a view to a National agreement."

Smillie wants to patch up the trouble between Capital and Labour and to avoid any open breach.

To accept that policy, means to abandon the hope of Communism. We cannot agree to do that. We are in for the fight against Capitalism, and we urge the workers to prepare for it.

As we write, returns in the Datum Line ballot have only come in from parts of South Wales and Lancashire.

These show a heavy majority against the employers' terms.

It seems that there may be a strike, though the Trade Union leaders will make frantic efforts to prevent it.

We trust that the miners will stand firm for the strike.

Now is the moment when solidarity amongst all other sections of workers is most urgently needed.

Communists, now is the time to prove your revolutionary fervour.

Work to bring about the strike.

Work to extend the strike to all industries.

Work to enlarge the objects of the strike to the overthrow of Capitalism, and the establishment of Soviets.

**IRELAND, ASQUITH, HENDERSON,
AND LLOYD GEORGE.****Asquith Fishing for Irish Votes.**

Asquith has forestalled Henderson and the Labour Party, in making a verbal declaration in favour of Irish Independence, in all but foreign affairs. Asquith is willing at last, after a generation of reluctance, to allow the Irish to possess their own army and raise their own taxes.

Nine months ago, Asquith had not got so far as this, but now he is at last come to this point—in words only, of course, for he is remembered always, that promises made by politicians out of office are seldom fulfilled when those who make them come into power. At present, Asquith is out to catch the Irish vote for his faction of Liberals, and to secure also the votes of the pacifists and kind-hearted people who abhor the bloody warfare now going on in Ireland.

Henderson Follows Asquith.

Now that Asquith has spoken, Arthur Henderson summons the courage to follow suit. He too, considered that some sort of Dominion Home Rule hotch-potch on Asquithian lines would meet the case nine months ago. As the Labour Party took its cue from the Liberals then, Henderson takes his cue from Asquith now. Therefore he writes to the *Times*:—

"In my judgment the only step that can be taken with any hope of success, is to leave the res-

possibility of determining the form of Government in Ireland to the Irish people themselves. This obviously involves the summoning of a Constituent Assembly, on the basis of proportional representation, to draft a Constitution for the country which must provide adequate protection for minorities, but which in all other respects must express the general will of the Irish people in regard to the form of Government they desire to have established."

Henderson's Criticism of Asquith.

Whilst Henderson follows Asquith, he must make some little pretence of going further than his leader, therefore he says:—

"It is difficult to understand why Mr. Asquith, having conceded the substance of the Irish demand, should be intimidated by the shadow; he concedes the right of Ireland to raise and maintain for the purposes of local defence 'an adequate military force' and fiscal independence as a necessary incident of Dominion status; but in regard to external relations, he takes the view that Ireland should have, not the right to a separate foreign policy of its own, but the status of any other Dominion in the making and revision of treaties. This seems to me to deny what Ireland is determined to affirm—that her relations with the British Empire must be a matter for her own free choice and not of external compulsion."

So far Henderson writes boldly, but his old, habitual timidity is not to be dispelled: he throws, as usual, a sop to bourgeois prejudice:—

"I think that the legitimate claim of the British people that Ireland should not fall under the influence of a possibly hostile foreign Power and thus become a menace to the safety of this island can be met without requiring Ireland to become subservient to the British Government in matters of foreign policy. Ireland would no doubt enter into an undertaking not to be a party to any alliance or understanding injurious to the fundamental interests of Great Britain."

In the hands of a strong Power like Britain, dealing with a small, weak country like Ireland, Henderson's expedient would not differ much from that of Asquith.

Protecting Minorities.

Henderson demands protection for the Irish minorities, merely echoing, like a parrot, the words of bourgeois politicians who are anxious to safeguard the interests of Ulster employers and of the larger landowners throughout Ireland.

Constituent versus Soviets.

But we Communists differ from Henderson on a greater question than these. We do not share his approval of the "Constituent Assembly," which is merely a Parliament under a new name. We want to see the Soviets in Ireland, as in every country, and we urge the Irish workers to be ready to set up Soviets at the earliest opportunity.

Henderson's change of front is as obviously a politician's stunt for vote catching, as is that of Asquith. The Labour News Service issued by the press department of the Labour Party weekly, gives expression to the psychology of the Labour leaders. It refers to what it terms the "weighty pronouncements" of the "elder Liberal statesmen," before mentioning Henderson's Irish declaration. Now that the Labour Party has resolved to purchase the *Daily Herald*, it is specially interesting to observe the Labour News Service, because this service shows to us what the *Herald* will become.

Lloyd George's speech on the Irish question, is one of his typical scare-cries. He has declared against any concession to Ireland beyond those extended by the Government Bill. He declared with as much emphasis against Dominion Home Rule, as against an Irish Republic. His indignant sneer at the idea that this "Greatest Empire in the world" should receive peace plenipotentiaries from little Ireland, reveals the hypocrisy of his speeches about small nations during the war. He tried to play on the selfish instincts of the British, by complaining that Independence for Ireland would mean the release of Ireland from the war debts and by the threat that Independence for Ireland would mean conscription in Britain.

Whilst Lloyd George acts his habitual scare-mongering rôle, the *Times* has attacked his speech and his Government's Irish policy with so much energy that one wonders whether a determined effort is now about to be made to put him out of office.

The declarations of Asquith, Grey, Morley and Henderson also seem to point to a concerted attack on the Government.

Henderson's pronouncement on this question at least, does not, however, indicate that he expects the early advent of a Labour Government; his tone savours rather of opposition, or even of coalition.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

The Yellow Peril and the Dockers.

By LEON LOPEZ.

A fortnight ago, three friends and I went down to the West India docks to visit a ship that had just arrived from the Argentine. It was not an unpleasant morning, the air was crisp, there was a slight wind, and the 'bus ride was quite pleasant. But when we reached the docks, there was no feeling of happiness prevailing there. There were hundreds of dockers loitering along the wharves, waiting for a chance to work. There were scores upon scores of seamen, white, brown, and black, waiting wistfully for an undermanned ship. Despair was written in great, large letters all over their faces; still they waited, hoping against hope. We almost forgot our own pressing troubles as we made our way through the pitiful body of strong men, willing, eager to sell themselves to the merciless and entrenched employers for bread; yet refused a chance to toil on the docks that are stored with fine cloth and good food, while their wives and children are in rags and starving.

We were met at the gate by an old pal who took us down to the hold of his ship, where we had breakfast *à la creole*, rice and corn meal and flour dumplings swimming in coconut oil, and thick, coarse, unadulterated cocoa made in native style with the fat floating on the top. It was a great meal, for years I had not tasted one like it; but it turned bitter in my mouth when I thought of the despairing crowd of men outside. Even the wretched life of my swarthy friends in the ships' bottoms was better than gnawing starvation ashore.

My friend, Pedro, did not hear any news of his people in Brazil and he too was in a state of despair as he could not secure a berth to work his way back home. I came back west wondering what steps would be taken to relieve the awful distress in dockland. I did not wonder for long. A few evenings after, a Harmsworth-Northcliffe news-sheet blazoned the remedy from its posters all over London:—

CHINATOWN SCANDAL. WHITE GIRLS AND YELLOW MEN. POPLAR COUNCIL APPEAL TO HOME OFFICE.

There was some excitement in the West India Dock Road. Mr. Cairns and the *Evening News* had turned the trick. For the first time in many hopeless weeks, the jobless dockers and seamen would forget their hunger to vent their wrath on the Chinamen and the other coloured elements in Poplar. The next evening I visited the West India Dock Road to see what was happening. And business was going on as usual. In one of the large Chinese restaurants, there was the usual number of white girl waitresses—quite pretty some of them. In light banter, I put the question to them that I have often asked before: "Why do you work here?" The answer is: "The pay is better than what we can get in the West End, the tips are large, and our petty Chinese masters are kinder than our big, ghoulish bosses." In some restaurants, the white mothers sit with their quaint, half-caste babies. The kept Press, with an air of mock innocence, asks: "What fascination do our English girls find in these coloured foreigners? The kept Press ought to know, when its position is the same as the girls', with the sole difference that its wages is higher, and the prostitutes are men. The great food firm of Lyons', with its long chain of restaurants scattered all through London, is determined to drive hundreds of its striking girls to a worse life than that of Chinatown, because they tried to organise themselves into a Union. And Lyons' pay the Press well to help them do their dirty work.

I tried my luck on a Chinese lottery and lost 2/—, but it was harmless; I felt much safer than I could in a West End gambling den. If one is partial to the pipe and can present credentials, one may rest at ease on a mat and smoke in peace and at leisure in some little back room in Chinatown. There is an exotic flavour in Dockland, and existence would not be intolerable there were it not for the hideous spectre of unemployment which haunts the wharves and which must be laid at the door of English Capitalism.

A few months ago, the dockers got a rise in wages, and English ships soon vanished from English ports. In Liverpool, Hull, Bristol and Cardiff, conditions are just as bad. The British ships are being diverted to Continental ports where labour is cheaper. This affects skilled labour of all trades as well as the great mass of unskilled workers.

The whole plot is so obvious and yet the nicely fed and clothed labour officials play the capitalist game to perfection, by stirring up the passions of the workers against aliens (need I add Jews?). At Portsmouth, last month, the Ships' Stewards and Cooks Union put through a resolution "protesting against the employment of all Chinese and cheap Asiatic labour, requesting the Government to repatriate all Chinese not of British nationality, and asking that in future, no Chinese be engaged on board British ships west of the Suez Canal." Since the beginning of the year, the Government has gone far towards meeting these demands and standardising the rate of pay; but the seamen officials do not believe in a standard wage for all ship workers. One of them informed me recently, that black men had been organised, and the Indians were being brought into line, but the Chinese were hopeless! They will not live and work up to the general standard of British seamen and if the standard of wages were ever so high, the ship-owners would use the Chinese as their tools and potential scabs against the white. Therefore only one course is open; Chinese must not be employed on British ships, nor allowed to reside in English ports. As I have seen Chinese working and living just like other people in different parts of the world, I know that the premise is false.

The dockers, instead of being unduly concerned about the presence of their coloured fellow men, who, like themselves, are the victims of Capitalism and Civilisation, should turn their attention to the huge stores of wealth along the water front. The country's riches are not in the West End, in the palatial houses of the suburbs; they are stored in the East End, and the jobless should lead the attack on the bastilles, the bonded warehouses along the docks to solve the question of unemployment.

TO AUTOCRACY—EVERYWHERE.

The days of your rule are numbered,
The power of your wealth has gone;
For the eyes of your slaves that slumbered,
Have seen the light of the sun.
The wealth you have won from their toiling,
The ease you have bought with their blood,
Shall avail you not in the reckoning,
Nor keep up your heads in the flood.
The slaves have arisen from slumber,
Revolt pours hot through their veins;
Gone are the days of your plunder,
Yet the sting of your lash remains.
Tears of lives you have blighted,
Curses for those you have slain;
Call to the slaves now revolted,
Call, and call not in vain.

H. M. EMERY.

FROM A SAILOR.

A sailor writes:—"A comrade in the Navy saw the announcement that the 'Dreadnought' was in danger of going under, and immediately gave me another 10s. to send on to you. He says he will try to write something on the way young boys of 14 and 15 are inveigled into joining the Army and Navy from charity schools, industrial schools, and reformatories. I understand he joined the Navy himself from an institution. He is an orphan and had a pretty rotten time of it when he was a youngster. Will you acknowledge the donation as 'from a naval Communist' or 'A Communist to the Navy,' as I think it might stimulate other subs. from Lower Deck sources."

EDUCATED RUSSIAN, thorough knowledge of Russian, French, German and English, seeks FULL or PART TIME EMPLOYMENT; experienced organiser and translator; gives lessons. — For terms, apply to Box 75.

Open Letter to British Workers.

The New Zealand Workers' Industrial Propaganda League (O.B.U.) desires through the columns of the "Workers' Dreadnought" to warn intending emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australia and New Zealand that there is at the present time in Australia a perilous situation of unemployment. Thousands are out of work, including returned soldiers, necessities of life are at prohibitive prices and profiteering is rampant, and the housing problem is acute.

In New Zealand, at this season, large numbers are out of work, as in every winter, New Zealand being mainly an agricultural and pastoral country. There is never sufficient work to go round, and the conditions of country work are abominable and arduous. The squatocracy and farming sections in New Zealand condemn their workers mostly to living in bag tents and shacks, of the most primitive kind, without any elementary conveniences whatever, and transport in the country districts is crude and costly. Accommodation at the provincial hotels en route throughout the whole of the country is very very costly, averaging 2s. 6d. per meal and 2s. 6d. for a bed.

Long hours of work and overtime are the rule, especially in the felling and reclamation work, called here bush work.

In the last four years, organisation amongst the country workers, including forestry and railway and road construction work, has been started by the New Zealand Workers' Union, and good success has been achieved. Too much credit cannot be given to the founders and officials of this Union.

The New Zealand Workers' Union intends to function on the lines of industrial unionism (One Big Union), showing that its officials and membership are in line with up-to-date thought and methods in organisation.

Organisation amongst the New Zealand country workers has been severely left alone by former Union officialdom here, and was given no support by the New Zealand Labour Party or Labour politicians, who think more of capturing seats in Parliament than assisting the toilers to organise for better conditions of life and labour and pay. We are cursed here, as apparently in all countries, by a set of self-seeking political opportunists, who will use the toilers' shillings and support to crawl into Parliament, and then conveniently forget the wage-slaves' miserable lot in the class struggle.

In conclusion, let the workers of Great Britain refuse to be driven out from the land of their birth and to be forced by rotten conditions of unemployment and industry, to emigrate to foreign shores, including Australia and New Zealand. Emigration is no solution of the problem of poverty and unemployment, it is only shifting the scene, not removing the cause nor eradicating the disease. There is not sufficient work in Australia and New Zealand for those already here, and fresh arrivals only accentuate the problem. Many of the late arrivals from the United Kingdom are now walking the streets, jobless and homeless, and in some instances have had to be made the recipients of municipal and private charity. Was it for this they emigrated?

Let the workers of the Old Dart stay where they are, and agitate, educate and organise for the betterment of their conditions and the overthrow and abolishment of the wage-system and capitalism, which is the cause of all the wrongs and miseries afflicting the workers, including the apparent necessity of emigration.

On these lines lie sound sense and economic justice.

Hail the Revolution! Up with the Soviets!!
Fraternal greetings to all industrialists and rebels of the Old Dart.

JOHN McDONALD
(Secretary New Zealand Workers' Industrial Propaganda League (O.B.U.).)

(Continued from page three.)

more likely to prove harrassing to the Right Wing Communists than to the Left. Thus the Third International has refused to admit the affiliation of the great Italian Socialist Party unless it changes its name to Communist Party and unless the Reformist leaders, Turati, Treves, and Mordigliani be expelled from the Party. The orders of the Third International are now about to be obeyed by the majority of the Italian Party. Stringent conditions have been sent to the French and German Parties, as well as the British I.L.P. The Italian Socialist Party has, moreover, been rapped over the knuckles by the Third International for its failure to throw itself into the struggle for the factories carried on by the Italian metal workers. The Third International has congratulated the Italian metal workers on their fight, but has pointed out that in order to achieve success they must not merely seize the factories, but also the banks and the centres and forces of government, in order that the capitalists may not be able to use money and militarism to put down the workers' revolt.

SYLVIA PANKHURST.

A CENTRAL LONDON BRANCH HAS BEEN FORMED.

MEETINGS WILL TAKE PLACE AT 152, FLEET STREET, E.C., EVERY MONDAY, at 8.30 p.m. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL COMRADES wishing to join this NEW BRANCH should communicate with the Provisional Secretary at above address.

Coventry Unemployed Revolt.

We print below an account from Comrade Emery, of the unemployed movement towards workers' control of industry, which is going forward in Coventry. The strength of the movement may be judged from the fact that the Mayor immediately responded to the request for a Town's Meeting and that the Employers' Association sent a representative to the meeting, who announced that he had been deputed to see whether his association could assist in solving the unemployment problem. He added that his Association had discussed the question on the request of the Joint Engineering Committee, and had issued a request to the employers in the Association to do all possible to avoid causing further unemployment. He expressed apprehension at the growth of unemployment likely to take place before Christmas. Evidently the Coventry employers are growing a little nervous.

An unemployment crisis is undoubtedly before us. Communists in all districts should put their shoulders to the wheel and endeavour to turn the situation to Communist account.

In every district one of our members should be prepared, like Comrade Emery, to assume the active leadership of the situation.

What is Happening in Coventry.

Your readers want to know what is happening in Coventry?

Mass Meeting Marches to Town Hall.

September 28th, a Mass Meeting elected a Committee of ten, subject to recall. Then marched to the Council House whilst the Council was sitting.

The Demand for a Town's Meeting.

The Committee drew up a requisition for the Town's Meeting in the following terms:—

"We, the undersigned citizens of Coventry, request that a Town's Meeting be called at the earliest possible date to consider the method whereby the growing volume of unemployment in this city may be overcome and a full living assured to all citizens willing to render useful service to the community."

Marches to works have put the workers on right lines—showing them the place where the workers' power lies.

On September 30th, the following advertisement appeared in the public press:—

CITY OF COVENTRY.

JOSEPH INNIS BATES, MAYOR.

IN compliance with a BEQUISITION which has been presented to me signed by 197 Burgesses of the City, requesting me to CONVENE A TOWN'S MEETING "To consider the method whereby the growing volume of unemployment prevalent in this City may be overcome and a full living be assured to all Citizens willing to render services to the Community,

I Hereby Convene a
PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF
COVENTRY

To be held at
ST. MARY'S HALL,

on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th, inst.

At Seven o'clock in the Evening.

Coventry,

30th September, 1920.

At the Town's Meeting held on October 4th, the following resolution was passed:—

"Seeing that everyone who is willing to render useful service to the community has a right to enjoy all the benefits won by Labour from Nature, we demand that all workers shall have maintenance whether working or not. Also, inasmuch as private interests should always give way to the interests of the community, we demand as a practical solution to the unemployed problem that: (1) The civic authorities, with representatives of the Unemployed Workers' Council, invite the Russian Trade Delegates to meet them in order to find what commodities Russia is prepared to purchase from us; (2) that a factory or factories be taken in the interests of the community to produce such commodities, and that the workers in such factory or factories shall elect their own management and foremen; (3) that the civic authority pledges itself to use its power in preventing private interests of persons who may be opposed to this scheme from hindering the Workers' Council in their work." These words were also added: "That the Civic Authority grant the Workers' Committee the use of a committee-room at the Council House."

The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said that he was not going to take any responsibility for any of the resolutions, and that he had called the meeting in response to a requisition from 197 citizens.

All resolutions, all decisions as to interviews with Trade Union or other bodies, are first submitted to the Mass Meetings. Daily propaganda is carried on at works after the Mass Meetings. The chief object being to show the worker that there is no solution to the problem of unemployment but the overthrow of the capitalist system.

H. M. EMERY.

The Strategy of Revolution.

Dear Comrade,—I wonder whether a revolutionist of over a quarter of a century's standing may put in a word. I am impressed with the fact that there is a great deal of argument over the mechanism of revolution. This is largely a matter of tactics; and tactics must be ruled by strategy. Our strategy must surely be looked for in the leading motive of Socialism, of Communism. Why do we want Socialism or Communism? Why do we hate Capitalism, Imperialism, Militarism? Surely because we feel that fellowship demands the former and abhors the latter.

There is only one final dictatorship, the dictatorship of necessity, and the prime necessity of humanity is fellowship. Fellowship is the essence and basis of the Socialism we seek. Therefore, fellowship is the key to the strategy of revolution. What makes for fellowship is so far right. What militates against fellowship is so far wrong. This is the test. This is the criterion of methods. Are we moved by a sense of fellowship? Are we increasing fellowship by our methods, our thoughts, words, or deeds? Fellowship and truth—for fellowship always squares with truth. It is well to remind ourselves of that, or we might lapse into sentimentalism, and think we were promoting fellowship when we were doing something quite different.

Communal Fellowship.

May I suggest one direction in which this works out. Sylvia Pankhurst and I were for years colleagues in the Penal Reform League. I think we learned there that to do any good with criminals you must not scold them or despise them, or get angry with them, but just realise your fellowship with them. Invite them as best you can into the fellowship of the community, such as it is. So with greater criminals, capitalists, scheming politicians, militarists, etc.; we must recognise that they, like the other criminals, like ourselves, are the victims of circumstances. They, like ourselves, belong to the human fellowship. We have all in our various ways, according to our endowments and circumstances, contributed to the unsocial conditions. To waste time in recriminations (whether our attack be on capitalists or other Socialists) is not only waste of time—it is delaying the revolution, or even tending to turn it altogether away.

Communists are not too numerous, and while they argue about methods and criticise other people, they are not very influential. But fancy, if all Communists were aflame with a sense of fellowship with every one they met and with all mankind! What a power they would be in the world then! They would not have to talk about Soviets (I wish people would spell it "Suvviet," and then they would pronounce it more nearly right); they need not talk about "dictatorship of the proletariat" (a phrase which is perhaps the greatest stumbling block there is in this country. After all, it is a fairly close translation of "democracy," the rule of Demos). They would be a natural heaven gathering people into groups, and such groups, fired with fellowship, would soon learn how to manage their own affairs, and would soon make the capitalist system impossible. The revolution would be on its way.

In the meantime there are many interesting things we have to discuss together, such as how in the quickest and easiest way to bring about equality of income, and to abolish wages, and many other things which I have no space for now. This screed is getting too long. Only I hope I have not created the impression that I consider myself an exponent of fellowship. I wish I were. It is something we have all to learn more of. I only urge that we try to put away recriminations and other hindrances and learn fellowship together, for I am persuaded that it is the key to real revolution.

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR ST. JOHN.

Glenyards, Stirlingshire,
September 7th, 1920.

Imports into Soviet Russia.

Goods imported into Soviet Russia come chiefly through Esthonia. In spite of unfavourable material and still more unfavourable political conditions, imports between April 18th and September 8th, 1920, amounted to 1,704,785 poods. Metal goods amounted to 340,542 poods, including agricultural appliances and locomotives. Paper imports amounted to 229,626 poods. The rate of import grew in June and July and fell sharply in August for political reasons.

MALTHUSIANISM BIRTH-CONTROL METHODS

by

PROFESSOR G. HARDY.

Translated from the 45th French Edition.

39 Illustrations.

Price 3s. 6d. post free.

"Professor Hardy spares no pains in pointing out why parental prudence would be productive of so much good in ameliorating the conditions under which the poor live. His arguments are concise, clear and conclusive. He then shows the latest and most hygienic methods known to science which can be practised by even the poorest couples. In fact, the work is a perfect encyclopædia on Neo-Malthusianism and should be found in every household and read by all married people and those about to marry."

THE TRUTHSEEKER.

The book is only supplied to persons over 21 years of age. State age when ordering from

J. W. GOTT, Secretary Liberator League,
61, Dorset Street, Bradford.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

Prague.

The Communist meeting has ended without a vote for affiliation to the Third International being taken. This decision has been transferred either to the local organisations or to the next Party Congress. The accepted programme of action demands the seizure of the factories, banks, coal-mines and assurance businesses, as well as the extension of the council system, compulsory work from the 18th to the 60th year of age, and solidarity with other nations. At the same time the coalition policy has been condemned.

Shlapnikof and Copenhagen Congress.

Christiania, 30th September, 1920.—Moscow reports:—Shlapnikof, who went via Norway to the congress of the metal workers in Copenhagen, made the following statement:—The general attitude was very unsatisfactory. The radicals were the German Independents; the left radicals, as well as the representatives of Italy, Luxemburg, and England were not present. The congress dealt largely, but, of course, very shyly, with Russian questions. The conduct of the French delegates was simply treacherous.

Party Split in Italy.

Milan, 1st October, 1920.—"Avanti," in reporting the meeting of the Executive of the Social-Democratic Party, says that Serrati gave the reasons why he alone was against the great majority at the congress. Graziadei mentioned that a split in the Party throughout the whole of Italy is unavoidable, to give the Communists the necessary unity and power for their action. Serrati too, feels that the Party has to face a split.

An Anti-Bolshevik Block.

Copenhagen, 29th September, 1920.—The "Berlingske Tidende" learns from Czech-Slovak sources that negotiations are taking place between Paris and Prague with a view to building an anti-Bolshevik block, which will include Czech-Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Roumania. At the same time French diplomats are busy trying to bring about an economic rapprochement between Hungary and Austria. Bulgaria will in all probability join this block, and all preparations for a big French Middle-European Alliance are being made.

Workers Help Themselves.

Mainz, 2nd October, 1920.—15,000 workers of Mainz moved to the suburbs of the town to force the delivering of potatoes at reasonable prices.

[Mainz is in the part of Germany occupied by French troops.]

Fine Confederates.

Paris, 2nd October, 1920.—In the official organ of Wrangel was published lately an appeal of his new ally, the chief of a robber-gang, Machno, in the following words:—

"Russians, save Russia and kill the dirty Jews! I am coming to help my brother Wrangel. His army is real Russian and not a Jewish one!"

Munitions Held Up.

Berlin, 4th October, 1920.—Railwaymen of the station in Gera held up three trucks with artillery ammunition, which was sent as old metal by a Berlin private firm from Hamburg via Eger to Czech-Slovakia.

Stopped Polish Train.

Leipzig, 5th October, 1920.—At the station in Planen, nine trucks with munitions for Poland have been stopped. A Berlin private firm was given as consigner.

A French Revolutionary Trade Union's Committee.

Orleans, 4th October, 1920.—After the Trade Union Congress had decided for adherence to the Second International, the delegates of the minority decided, at a special meeting, to build a revolutionary Trade Unions' Committee to join the Third International without abandonment of the autonomy of the French Trade Union movement.

Organisation Conquers Hunger.

Stockholm, 3rd October, 1920.—The People's Commissar for Food handed the following statement to the Central Council: "The wheat to be collected amounts to 450,000,000 lbs.; potatoes, 117,000,000 lbs.; vegetables, 28,000,000 lbs.; and hay 100,000,000 lbs. A hard year is to be faced, but the provisioning work will be victorious over the hunger."

Australia.

The Seamen's Union has taken a plebiscite as to whether it will affiliate with the Transport Workers' Federation.

Undesirable Immigrants.

The Federal Government of Australia has passed an "Undesirable Immigrants' Act." Clause 3 of this law gives a definition of an "Undesirable": "Any person who advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the established Government of the Commonwealth, or of any State, or of any other civilised country, or of all forms of law, or who is opposed to organised government, or who advocates the assassination of public officials, or who advocates or teaches the destruction of property, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organisation which entertains or teaches any of the doctrines and practices mentioned in this paragraph."

New Zealand.

Outcasts in Their Land of Birth.

Under the war-time Military Service Act, a number of young men were disfranchised for ten years and given two years' hard labour in the military prisons. The Massey Government being still determined to take its full revenge on those who evaded the law, many young men are outcasts in the country of their birth.

Wrangel Plungers.

The Russian Communist organ, "Pravda," of October 1st, says:—

"According to the Paris 'Temps,' at a recent conference, representatives of 75 per cent. of financial and industrial concerns of Czarist Russia agreed to back Wrangel. Remembering that the Poles during their short stay at Kiev treated their White Guard accomplices insolently because they were Russians, and that French officers who helped Denikin roused a feeling of bitter hatred among their Russian Allies, we see plainly that our bourgeoisie is willing to endure any sort of national humiliation and indignity from the British and French bourgeoisie provided it regain its profits and crush the power of the working classes. That is why our bourgeoisie fawns on the French Government, which only desires to extract from Russia huge ransoms and old Czarist debts. But, comrades, the bear is not yet dead. When against three-quarters of our bankers and swindlers, three-quarters of all honest workers unite our bourgeois gang will not be able to oppose the people's will."

Russians want to go Home.

Numbers of Russian seamen arrive in British ports. They are then dismissed and pressure is brought to bear on them to go to General Wrangel in South Russia. They refuse to go to aid this enemy of the Soviets.

A Russian who had been a prisoner of war in Germany was being sent, doubtless by Allied orders, to Denikin. His wounds broke out afresh and he was put ashore at Gibraltar. Finally he was

DREADNOUGHT IN DANGER.

Comrades, do not forget our urgent S.O.S. to keep the "Dreadnought" afloat. Some of you have responded. Many have failed to respond. Send your contribution to-day without fail. Give what you can and collect from your comrades.

The circulation is still rising, but too slowly. What are YOU doing to increase our sales?

Send your donation to the "Dreadnought" fund TO-DAY!

Apply for a collecting card!

DREADNOUGHT DEVELOPMENT FUND.

C. D. Roodzant	1	4	6
Miss F. Haughton	0	5	0
Birmingham Branch	1	0	0
L. Rothwell	0	4	0
W. T. Williams	0	7	0
Collection at Aldgate	2	17	0
Miss M. Hood	0	2	6
Mr. Brown	0	2	6
Progressive Bookstall (Paisley)	0	6	6
F. Schlett	1	0	0
J. E. Phillips	2	0	0
Naval Communist	0	10	0
Mrs. C. Cole	1	0	0
J. Clark	0	4	0
R. Thompson	0	2	0
W. Walker	0	10	0
	£11	15	0
Brought forward from last week	11	18	3
	£23	13	3

brought to this country still very ill, and sent to the Czarist Russian representative in Bedford Square, London, who told him the only passage to Russia possible was to Wrangel in the Crimea, and that if he would accept that, he would be paid £2 a week. The man replied that he would rather be shot.

Another Russian, who joined the "Russian Volunteer Fleet" in Constantinople as a seaman, was dismissed in this country on the plea that the Russian State has ceased to exist. The ship was re-manned with English sailors.

Seventy Russian seamen were paid off two other ships. On discharge they were promised wages, food and lodging till their arrival in Russia, but the promises were immediately broken and they were offered merely a free passage to Antwerp, unless they were willing to go to Wrangel.

Revolutionary Movement in Sicily.

The workers of Sicily are seizing the land, and have occupied the asphalt mines of Ragvoa.

The Italian Socialist Party Executive has decided to recommend to the Party the acceptance of the Third International's conditions of affiliation. The question will come before the Party at its Florence Congress in December. Serrati, editor of the *Avanti*, resigned on account of the decision to expel the Reformists Modigliani, Turati and Treves. Serrati agreed to continue as Editor till the Florence Congress.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

By L. A. MOTLER.

I took off my left boot and bashed down the nail in the soap-box I had been sitting on, and wondering what kind of mosquito it was. Then I arranged myself again in a comfortable position and turned to page 340. It read:—

"Managers of five foreign language newspapers to-day decided to publish special editions of their papers explaining to their countrymen that if they are satisfied with present mill-conditions, they should meet and vote on the question of returning to work."

This is what happened in the great steel strike in U.S.A. last year; a good many of the steelworkers there are foreigners and have little knowledge of English, so there are papers in their own languages for them. You can guess, Henry, from the above just what kind of soft-hearted capitalists run those papers.

Whenever the master-class has any trouble with the workers, trust the Press to be the workman's counsellor and guide. And for a good reason. The Press is owned by another section of the master-class. But quite as often the same men who fight the workers on the industrial field, also fight them with newspapers in which they have a controlling interest.

I turn to page 328 of my book and read:—

"The same thing (i.e. vilifying the workers on strike) was done in the Debs railway strike of 1893. Every act of violence that was committed was hailed by the newspapers of the country as part of a terrorist campaign by the Trade Unions. Therefore the public permitted Grover Cleveland to smash this strike. Afterwards Cleveland's Commission of investigation put the Chief of Police of Chicago in the witness-box and heard him testify that the Railway Manager's Association had hired 'thugs, thieves and ex-convicts' as their deputies, and that these men had set fire to goods' wagons, and had cut the hose of the Chicago firemen."

All this is from Upton Sinclair's Brass Check, a smashing book against American Journalism; but quite the same things apply to our own brand of day-lies. This week we have "John Gull's" placard, "Vote for the Datum Line"; and when the Middle Classes Union of Brigadier-Generals and Cook-Generals go in for scab practice, some of the damage these half-baked scavengers do to machinery will be put down to hot-headed strikers and anarchist conspirators.

And now, Henry, you may shake your head and say that things in the "States" are always corrupt, but our good old English Press tells the truth and shames the gentleman who runs that brimstone factory down there. So I will bring forth a witness of respectable antecedents, guaranteed 100 per cent. anti-Bolshevik. So wipe your spectacles and look at this from an issue of the "Morning Post," the middle week of September, 1918 (when a great war was on somewhere):—

"Lord Northcliffe, the first head of the British Mission to America, and now chief of the Department of Propaganda in Enemy Countries, controls the 'Times,' the 'Daily Mail,' the 'Evening News,' and the 'Weekly Dispatch.'"

And if you read none of these rags, he catches you with "Answers," the "London Magazine," the "Penny Pictorial" (which costs you three-halfpence), the "Girl's Friend," the "Gem" and the "Children's Newspaper."

Daddy Northcliffe is some man, believe me. It would not surprise you to know that the Department of Propaganda in Enemy Countries issued forgeries of German food-cards, German money, and German papers, and dropped them over the Hun trenches and elsewhere. Now you can hear Uncle Northy letting out a howl because the Bolsheviks have infringed our copyright. But read on with the list from the "Morning Post":—

"His brother, Lord Rothermere, was the first head of the Air Ministry, and now does honorary work at the Ministry of Information. He is the principal owner of the 'Daily Mirror,' the 'Sunday Pictorial,' the 'Leeds Mercury,' and the Glasgow 'Daily Record.' Major Astor, M.P., the proprietor of the 'Observer,' is Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food; Lord Beaverbrook, who has the principal share in the 'Daily Express,' is Minister of Information. Of the important group of Hulton newspapers, including the 'Evening Standard,' the 'Daily Sketch,' the 'Daily Dispatch,' and the 'Evening Chronicle,' the 'Sunday Herald,' and the 'Sunday Chronicle,' the Earl of Derby was a director."

It may also be added that Sir Henry Daziel is said to be the principal proprietor of the 'Daily Chronicle,' 'Lloyd's News,' the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' the 'Era,' 'Reynold's,' and the 'Sunday Evening Telegram.'

It must be remembered, Henry, that all these papers exist on working-class pennies, and not only do the workers get the most astounding lies in their rags, but they pay for them, too. And what's more the working-class prints, them, distributes them, and sells them.

But what's to be done NOW? Support the papers which tell the truth; support the Communist papers; support the 'Workers' Dreadnought,' whose title shows it is specially written for you, so that you may know the truth. Is it too much to ask you to devote your Saturday afternoons as 'Dreadnought' Saturdays? Just buy two copies of the paper, and get hold of a fellow, Henry, and pass the paper

on to him. Don't push it in his hands and run. Talk to him gently, but with a hearty slap on the back in your speech. The best propaganda is personal propaganda; and this is meant for the Dubious as well as for Dubbs.

Yes, and make a Communist Sunday of your Sundays. The "Dreadnought" has shelves full of pamphlets on almost anything you want to know—and more pamphlets coming on the most up-to-date subjects. And the "Dreadnought" isn't starting a museum with them, either; they're for you to get rid of. Buy some and SELL them; people WILL read what they pay for. Things shoved under doors are given the children to play with.

The "Dreadnought" has to pay in hard cash for these pamphlets, as the printer does not live on air; and the "Dreadnought" does not do it for fun. But it is no use printing pamphlets if they are not sold. They MUST be sold, and you can make a few pence on selling a gross; this will enable you to be virtuous and award yourself an O.B.E. for contributing to the "Dreadnought" fund. The cash is needed, too. There's not much left after paying me the hundred guineas in Bolsh gold I get for this article.

BRANCH NOTES.

Gorton.

Classes on Industrial History, Sundays, at 3 p.m. Classes on Economics, Tuesdays, at 8 p.m. The lecturers for these classes, which are just starting, are supplied by the Manchester and District Labour College. New recruits wanted. All enquirers welcomed. Secretary: E. Redfern, Gore Brook Hall, Gorton, Manchester.

Portsmouth.

Successful meetings have been held on the Miners' question. A collection realised 22s. 8d., and 39 "Dreadnoughts" were sold. The Branch has decided to form a Communist Work Party to make some money to carry on the good work of propaganda. Volunteers are wanted for the Communist Work Party. Secretary: Miss M. E. Marsh, 12, St. John's Road, Fratton, Portsmouth.

Stepney.

Meetings at Osborne Street and Sidney Street are attracting large crowds. Finance to carry on is needed, and any comrade who can help the Branch in this direction, please mail it to Comrade E. Berger, Branch Treasurer, 30, Laleham Buildings, E.2. A platform has now been made, and the Branch is settling down to work. A rent meeting was held on Monday on behalf of the L.C.C. Buildings' Tenants, re the increase of rent. Communists in Stepney and district who have not joined yet should rally to the standard of uncompromising revolutionary Communism. Secretary: Alf. B. Cohen, 30, Laleham Buildings, London, E.2.

Merthyr Tidal.

We held three good meetings on Comrade Bishop's visit. He had some good opposition, but was more than equal to it. Comrade Jenkins is giving a lecture on the life of Karl Marx, and a speaker's class is being started at once. All workers in Merthyr who wish to add to the effectiveness of the Class Fight should take advantage of this opportunity. The Branch means to keep up a ceaseless stream of propaganda work all over the town. Merthyr Class Fighters, rally! Secretary: H. Griffiths, Quarry Row, Merthyr Tidal, South Wales.

New Branch: Swansea.

Swansea has formed, as probably you are already aware, a local branch of the Communist Party. We are twelve in number, and have already resolved to bring our aims to the notice of the unconverted, in the form of outdoor meetings, the first to start on Saturday next. The result, I hope, will be additional members. The members here have instructed me to request you to send along three dozen membership cards as early as possible, and in addition reading matter, such as leaflets, etc., of what you may have to spare, also cost of same. I will write you more fully during the week-end re details. Secretary: Ernest Penny, 60, Alexandra Road, Swansea.

Unemployment here is on the increase, several spelter works having closed down. The docks are practically at a standstill, after allowing for the export of coal and fuel. Local works, which are still operating, find it convenient to occasionally reduce their "hands" in the obvious interests of their shareholders. Up to the time of writing, there has been no expression beyond resolutions to cope with the acute distress prevailing. Still, if the existing conditions are not soon alleviated, something is going to happen. People are weary of their poverty, and only require a strong Communist Party to guide them fearlessly into overcoming it.

Poplar.

A good Branch meeting was held on the 7th, when a finance committee was elected which is going to get a hustle on to put the Branch once again to the forefront. Comrade Whitehead was in attendance, and dealt with the vexed question of the relationship to Industrial Unions, as he saw it. Comrade Sullivan put up the opposing case, and, after discussion, it was found that in reality very little actual difference existed between two opposing views. Comrade Sullivan stated that in his opinion these discussions were used by leading individuals in the

COMMUNIST PARTY

British Section of the Third International.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.—The acceptance of the following points: (1) The complete overthrow of Capitalism and the establishment of Communism. (2) The Class struggle. (3) The Dictatorship of the Proletariat. (4) The Soviet or Revolutionary Workers' Council system. (5) Affiliation to the Third International. (6) Refusal to engage in Parliamentary Action. (7) Non-affiliation to the Labour Party.

MINIMUM WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION: Threepence.

Entry Fee: One Shilling.

Provisional Secretary: EDGAR T. WHITEHEAD, 8, Sinclair Gardens, West Kensington, London, W.14.

Branches' notes and list of meetings, sent in for publication, should reach the Secretary not later than first post Thursday morning.—All articles and news matter (other than Branches' notes) to be sent to: 400, Old Ford Road, Bow, London, E.3, and marked: "The Editor, The Workers' Dreadnought."

The "WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT" may be obtained for sale at 3/- per quire (26 copies). Usual Trade rates for wholesale and retail newsagents.

All Members should make a special effort to see that our paper is on sale and posters displayed at local newsagents, trade union branches, in the workshop and at all public meetings in their districts.

Movement to boost their own ego. He also complained of the ineffectiveness of the literature published, and said words like metempsychosis were no use in telling the workers how they were robbed, why they were robbed, and what to do about it. The Poplar Branch is on the warpath, and means to grow to more than its old size. Recruits for the working-class struggle invited to swell the ranks. Secretary: Comrade M. Walker, 20, Railway Street, Poplar, E.14.

Hammersmith.

Is looking for more recruits to swell the ranks. The Branch proposes to break new ground shortly, and start off at a fresh pitch in opposition to the Economic Study Circle and other fake organisations. All enquirers for Communism are invited to the Labour Rooms, 154, Goldhawk Road, Mondays, at 8 p.m.

Letchworth.

Comrade John H. Tait, 23, Whitehorse Street, Baldock Herts, is still waiting for a few more names to get a group going for Letchworth and Baldock. Letchworth, where petty bourgeois Fabianism is so popular, should provide a small genuine rebel element. Comrades rally.

Fifty Pounds Wanted.

In order to clear the deficit on the first quarter's working and renew necessary stocks, the Communist Party requires a sum of Fifty Pounds.

The Party Membership has more than trebled since the Party's inception in June, and we are getting some real power into the revolutionary machine we are building.

We are called the Communist Party. Our work is vital for the destruction of Capitalism. See to it, Comrades, that the sinews of war are provided.

All donations should be remitted to the Treasurer,

T. J. WATKINS: Hon. Treasurer.
14, Glyn Gwyn, Tre Thomas, Mon.

Edmonton.

Comrade G. H. Crouch, 11, Warwick Road, Edmonton, N.18, also requires two or three more names to have his Branch started, so that a firm stand may be made against the parliamentary adulterators who are creeping in there.

To Individual Comrades.

The Party has trebled its membership in the first three months of its existence. The number of groups have been trebled. This progress has to be maintained if the flag of uncompromising revolutionary Communism is to triumph over the elements who would sidestep the splendid urge of the Movement into wasteful parliamentary channels. Your duty is to enrol to-day and help build a strong powerful Party machine, controlled from below by the membership. Your next step is to attract a few more kindred spirits to form a group. And the next step is to put into practice the precept that action is the best form of propaganda. Our comrades at Harlesden and Coventry have shown the way. Let us follow.

EDGAR T. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

THE LONDON COUNCIL FOR INDEPENDENT
WORKING CLASS EDUCATION.

CAMBERWELL, BERMONDSEY and SOUTHWARK
DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

CLASSES in PUBLIC SPEAKING, ECONOMICS and INDUSTRIAL HISTORY are now forming in Camberwell, Southwark, and Bermondsey. Students desiring to join, write to E. JOPE, 86, Crofton Road, Camberwell, S.E. 5.

LONDON MEETINGS: OUTDOOR.

Whitechapel.

Osborne Street, Sundays, at 11.45 a.m.

Poplar.

Dock Gates, Sundays, at 7 p.m.

Camberwell.

Grove Lane, Fridays, at 7.30.

Hanover Park, Rye Lane, Saturday, at 7.30.
Sunday, 10th, Peckham Rye, 11 a.m. Mrs. C. Cole and J. A. Sullivan.

Soho.

The Broadway, Golden Square. Every Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Comrades Cornwallis and Davidson in charge.

Hammersmith.

The Grove. Every Thursday at 8 p.m.

Willesden.

Manor Park Road, near Willesden Junction Station. Every Friday at 7.30 p.m.

Bow.

St. Stephen's Road. Every Saturday at 6.30 p.m.

Birmingham.

Bull Ring. Every Friday at 7.30. Every Sunday at 7 p.m.

Stepney.

Mile End Waste (opposite Stepney Green). Every Wednesday at 8 p.m. Local Communist speakers. Every Friday at 8.15 p.m. Osborne Street, Whitechapel. The City of London branch has now been affiliated with this branch.

Barking.

October 17th, at 6 p.m., near Barking Station. Speaker: Miss Birch.

INDOOR BRANCH MEETINGS.

Soho International.

58, Old Compton Street, Soho, W. Every Wednesday at 8.30 p.m. prompt.

Bow.

400, Old Ford Road. Every Thursday at 7.30 p.m.

Poplar.

20, Railway Street. Every Thursday at 8 p.m.

Camberwell.

16, Peckham Road, Mondays, at 7.45 p.m.

Hull.

Argyle House, Aulaly Road. Every Wednesday night at 8 p.m.

Hammersmith.

Labour Rooms, 154, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush. Every Monday at 8 p.m. All Party members and inquirers welcome.

Barking.

All indoor meetings are held at Glenhurst, Ripple Road.

HYDE PARK PROPAGANDA GROUP.

Sundays, at 11.30 a.m. Prince of Wales, Harrow Rd., Paddington.

Sundays, from 4 p.m. till 10 p.m. Hyde Park, Marble Arch.

Wednesdays, at 7.30 p.m. Garrould's Corner, Edgware Road.

Thursdays, at 7.30 p.m. Prince of Wales, Harrow Road.

Saturdays, 6 p.m. till 10 p.m. Hyde Park, Marble Arch.

LEYTON TOWN HALL.

MEETING, SUNDAY, OCT. 17th, at 7 p.m.

Speakers:

C. L. MALONE, M.P.
WILLIAM GEE.

Subject:

"THE MEANING OF COMMUNISM TO THE WORKERS."

W. C. ELLIOTT.

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