

## When will the War Come? page 4.

# Workers' Dreadnought

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM.

Founded and Edited by  
SYLVIA PANKHURST

1d.

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Weekly—PRICE ONE PENNY.

## BEYOND.

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

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

Untrammelled by these cares, and by the strife,  
Beating like ocean waves upon the shore,  
Breaking upon our life, destroying peace,  
Turning thought barren with the constant  
gnaw

Of harsh anxiety which ceaseth not.

O Money: art thou not our curse and chain  
Clogging the impulse of our better selves,  
Driving it inward, where suspicion lies  
Coiling in wait for fair and fragile trust,  
And so doth stifle all the good and true?  
Rise up, O heart, and struggle with these  
pains;

Let not deferred hope thy patience tire,  
Nor warm desire be chilled, for this alone  
Will bear ye onward, through these adverse  
days.

Unto the dawning of the great beyond.

E.S.P.

## HOMEWARD.

## I.

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

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

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

## II.

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

A-quaking cold: thine old bones shuddering  
crack,  
Thy gums are chattering in thy teeth's  
default.

Pratest thou of cold: of cold thou pratest  
again,

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

And still wilt shiver till thy days be spent.  
A sneezing company, a coughing crowd,  
Wheezily puffing forth their steaming breath  
Most fustily attired and wedged in tight,  
Strap-banging homeward to the poor East  
End.

E. S. P.

## A NEW VILLAGE IN JAPAN.

## Material Anxiety Removed.

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

## All Share the Work.

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

## A Monthly Gathering to Allocate Work.

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

## To Live in Conformity With the Ideal.

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

In our community the necessities of life  
are produced by obligatory labour. After  
these are obtained the members are free to  
use their spare time for the production of  
whatever it pleases them most to produce.  
In this way, we think, the atmosphere of  
complete freedom is ensured to everybody.

Our scheme rests on the idea that a given  
amount of obligatory labour is essential for  
ensuring the community a due amount of  
food, raiment, and other requirements of life.  
We aim at producing not more than is neces-  
sary for the maintenance of human sub-  
sistence on this earth, creating in this way as  
much spare time as possible which could be  
made available for the free use of the com-  
munity members.

Attempt to Keep the General Standard of  
Living High.

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

We will do what we must do, and then what  
spare time we can create we will devote to  
the enjoyment of freedom and to the foster-  
ing of our mental vitality. Herein lies our  
effort, as well as our hope.

(Continued on p. 2.)

## WHAT YOU CAN DO.

The war is postponed for a time—not for long

Let us resolve that when it breaks out, the workers of this country shall no longer be  
unprepared, as they were during the crisis of the past days.

Help to make the facts known.... An illuminating penny pamphlet, "The Truth  
About the Oil War," is now on sale at the "Dreadnought Office. It does the immediate  
propaganda needed.

Buy it!

Sell it!

We can supply you with twelve copies for ninepence.

## HAVE YOU DOUBLED YOUR ORDER?

Several districts have doubled their orders for the "Workers' Dreadnought." Have  
you doubled yours?

Sheffield has trebled its order.



## THE RAND TREASON COURTS.

### The Crippling Cost of Defence.

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

The indictment charged Mr. Green, who is a Labour member of the Johannesburg Town Council and of the Transvaal Provincial Council, with High Treason—viz., assisting the King's enemies in levying war, by supplying bombs, explosives, and other munitions to the rebel forces, and taking up arms.

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

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

The Judges entered, arrayed in their Jesuitic black gowns, marching like soldiers. They reminded me of the Society of Jesus.

The counsel for the Crown closed, having failed to establish his case. Counsel for the defence submitted that he had no case to answer.

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

No sooner had the Judge-President finished his last word than tremendous applause arose, this was immediately suppressed by the Court orderlies.

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

"The prisoners at the Fort," said he, "asked me to request that your Lordship would take into consideration the fact that their wives and families were suffering severely whilst their menfolk are in custody, and on that account they appeal that something might be done towards speeding up their trials, or have the Attorney-General reduce the heavy bails which have been granted, but which they are unable to secure."

The Judge-President, in reply, said: "I have nothing to do with the question of bail. Nobody is more anxious than we are that the trials should be expedited, and for that reason another Court has now been set up."

"The prisoners appreciated that," was the reply. "They have actually said so. But they are only thinking women and children. Thank you, my Lord. I will convey that message to them."

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

The application was refused  
ISAAC VERMONT.

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

## ALL-WORKERS' UNION AT GRANTHAM.

The Grantham local branch of the All-Workers' Union of Revolutionary Workshop Committees appeals for suitable books and pictures for its club-room. Comrades in London and the provinces who have already had educational advantages are requested to take down from their bookshelves the volumes they have read, and send them along to these proletarians who are eager to educate themselves in Communist thought. More copies of Kropotkin's "Mutual Aid," "Fields, Factories, and Workshops," and "The Conquest of Bread," and Morris's "News From Nowhere," are specially in request.—T. Holdsworth, 47 Bridge End Road, Grantham.

(Continued from p. 1.)

The present condition of our village is, however, too poor. For a few years' time to come we shall not be able to tell you anything about it with perfect pride. This cannot be helped, for we are now passing through the era of construction and study, and yet nothing shall prevent us from hoping that this scheme will attain a big development. We are glad that information concerning it reached your ears without any announcement on our part.

For the present, all I can tell you is that young Japanese men and women are making efforts to put this ideal into practice in face of countless difficulties.

### Points to be Studied.

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

1. What dimension of ground and how many hours of labour are necessary for ensuring the maintenance of human subsistence.
2. What working method best accords with the ideals of human life.
3. What system develops the greatest efficiency.
4. To what extent co-operative life is possible without punishing the infringement of the rules.
5. How many hours' obligatory work are necessary to create spare hours to enjoy freedom.
6. How can these spare hours be turned to the best advantage by the individuals, and so forth and so on.

More time and experience are necessary for the successful solution of the practical problems that will crop up from time to time. We have as yet only forty co-operators. We have no schools, but it is our desire to establish, in the course of time, a school, a hospital, and what other institutions are deemed necessary for catering to the welfare of the community. The establishment of a school to qualify the members to become good self-supporting workers, in the full sense of the word, is what I am most enthusiastic about. But as yet I do not know when it will be permitted us to put all these ideals into practice.

S. MUSHAKIJI.

### COAL OWNERS' PROPAGANDA AGAINST SEVEN HOURS' ACT.

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

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

cost of production in the iron and steel trades, and so hinders the very conditions which the miner desires. But such a grave matter as the return to the eight-hour day must not be left on the level of a dispute between owner and man. The community as a whole must decide, and if it is done it will be done as the acceptance of a burden shared by the whole community."

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

The dollar, from 550 marks, rose within two months to more than 1,200 marks. In consequence of that catastrophic fall in the German exchange, prices for everything, especially necessities, were rising day by day. It would not, perhaps, matter to the workers if wages mounted at the same rate. Unfortunately, that was not the case, and, consequently, the position of the German worker became harder and harder. The table of prices quoted below will give some idea of this. The wages quoted are those which are paid on the average in the metal industry in the south of Westphalia.

Average wages per hour: July, 1914, 0.43m.; June, 1922, 27; August, 1922, 46.

#### Average Retail Prices of Necessaries.

Bread, 1 kilogram	... 0.40	8	40
Beef	... 1.60	80	200
Pork	... 1.80	90	240
Bacon	... 1.60	40	160
Rice	... 0.40	16	70
Sugar	... 0.50	20	134
Margarine	... 1.20	50	340
Wheat	...	...	...
flour	... 0.30	20	90
Oats	... 0.35	22	70
Potatoes, 100 kilos.	... 2.50	—	500
Milk, 1 litre	... 0.20	7	15
Oil, 1 litre	... 0.70	35	300

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

#### As Regards Other Necessaries.

Coal, 100 kilos.	... 0.65	100	180
Suit (good quality)	55-60	5000-7000	10,000-15,000
Shirt	... 2.20	150	15,000
Hat	... 3.4	200-300	700-1500
Shoes	... 8-12	700-800	2500-3000

It should also be noted that every worker pays a State tax of 10 per cent. of his earnings. In other words, he must work more than thirty days a year to earn sufficient to pay the tax.

### MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT ESPERANTO GROUP.

An aggregate meeting took place at the Labour College, 32a Dale Street, Manchester, on September 25th, at 8 p.m., between the Manchester and Salford Communist Esperanto Groups, to consider the possibility of the amalgamation of the two groups, and to consider the affiliation to "The British League of Esperantist Socialists." After some discussion re the objects of the meeting, it was agreed that we form ourselves into an aggregate group and apply for affiliation to the B.L.E.S. During the meeting the following were elected to the various offices:

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

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

H. B. ROBINSON (Secretary),

10 Jane Street,  
Eccles New Road,  
Salford,  
Manchester.

### ERRATA.

In our last week's issue, in the article entitled "War Preparing—and Why," the words occur: "She had handed to the Turks a section of the Berlin to Bagdad railway." This should read "the Bagdad railway." The railway in question runs to the Gulf of Alexandretta on the Syrian Coast.

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



## PROLETARIAN SCHOOLS.

## "A PIECE OF BREAD."

By Tom Anderson.

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

"Could you give me a piece of bread?" she said.

"A piece of bread?"

"Yes," she said.

I was staggered.

"A piece of bread," I muttered. We, I knew, had plenty.

"A piece of bread." It flashed across my brain.

I said "Certainly," just as if she were the finest lady in the land asking me a question.

"A piece of bread."

Then I swore: "A piece of bread." My class does not understand! A piece of bread.

I felt sad as I handed a couple of coppers along with the piece of bread. I had no power to say anything.

She was a woman of the working class, neatly dressed, and very clean in person. If I could tell her why she does not get bread! But then I halted; she would not understand. She would be a sinner—one of the poor sinners that Jesus died for—and I was mentally tormented.

She looked at me, and thanked me in God's name for my small gift.

I wanted to speak, but I was unable. I did not want to hurt her feelings by saying something which she would not be able to understand, and so I braced myself up and said: "Good-day, my child; may you fare better before long."

I noticed the big teardrop slide down her cheek as I spoke, and she moved away and I closed the door.

"A piece of bread," fellow-worker. A woman of your class has to beg in the city of Glasgow. She was a good woman, an honest woman, and I could believe a pure woman, but she has to beg. She does not know why, and neither do you. That is why I am sad. That is why I am despondent, because you do not know. I have been telling you for forty years in this, our city, and still you do not know.

You do not know that by your labour you could supply a hundred fold all the wants of the people, and that in a very short working day of four hours. And a woman of your class begs for "a piece of bread."

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

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

Yesterday was Sunday, October 8th, 1922, and in this, our city, nearly 500 preachers tried to tell the story of the wonderful love of God towards men, and the great love that He had for us that He sent His Son to save us from our sins, and a woman of my class came to my door on the Monday and begged "a piece of bread." All the preachers went home to a good dinner in the suburbs of our city, and they laughed and talked with their families and their friends. The world was beautiful, and God was good, and their day's work was done. To me, fellow-worker, it is sad, and I could not tell the woman at the door why she had to beg a piece of bread.

I can tell you. She had to beg because she was a slave. She was the child of a child, with a slave's mentality. She could not understand. She believes the story the preachers told her parents, and told her also, that she was a sinner; and she thinks, in an

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

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

I am no saint. I do not believe in the Christian God, except it be that He is quite an historical character in the same category with all other gods. But you see I do not require to beg for bread, I have plenty and to spare. I often say, in speaking to the working class, that God has been very good to me. I have a good house, good clothes, good food, and a good time. I can take a holiday whenever I like, and I am not a sinner. I am like the preacher, one of the few favoured by the Almighty. But the slave woman who begged "a piece of bread" at my door believes she is a sinner, and not a slave, and I could not tell her. She will not read this. Our paper is too strong meat for her; it is too strong for the Labour Party and the Church. It is too strong for all the political parties, because it tells the truth. The truth is, fellow-worker, that you are poor, because you are a slave. Think that over.

## A LABOUR (?) PEER.

The "Star" says:

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

"His latest action is a practical demonstration of his Labour sympathies—he has declared that he is paying his agricultural labourers 30/- a week minimum."

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

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

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

## THE EARL OF WHITECHOKERLEA.

Yon sober carriage of drab you see,  
Whose lamps so biliously glimmer,  
Belongs to the Earl of Whitechokerlea,  
The late Lord Felix Trimmer.

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

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

By returning—as much as he can—per cent.  
His servants, livery wear, 'tis true,  
But of sober cut and demurest hue;  
No narrower strip of lace could be,  
Than round each footman's "brimmer,"  
In the house of the Earl of Whitechokerlea,  
The late Lord Felix Trimmer.

He goes to Court; but, to make it right,  
He'll howl with Stiggins in barns at night.  
He votes in the House on the Tory side;  
True to his order, he "stems the tide";  
But churches he founds, and the men who  
preach  
Sackcloth and ashes, he orders to teach;  
To live in his castle with conscience squared,  
His labourers' hovels he keeps repaired.  
That his sons at College may tutor'd be,  
His serfs, with horn and primer  
Are supplied by the Earl of Whitechokerlea,  
The late Lord Felix Trimmer.

His carriage he'll stop, to a famishing group  
To give a ticket for flannel and soup;  
A poacher he'll punish according to act,  
But send him prison a meal and a tract;  
He'll fast and pray o'er the labourer's case,  
To make him contented, and—stop in his  
place.  
When press'd too hard with the claims of  
home,  
Over the sea will his sympathies roam:  
In the Friendly Isles or the Caribbee,  
Where the Christian light burns dimmer,  
Is a field for the Earl of Whitechokerlea,  
The late Lord Felix Trimmer.

Much good he does, but he might do more;  
A life so spent we must all deplore.  
Vainly he strives, for conscience's sake,  
The best of this world and the next to make.  
Would he could make his salvation sure,  
By giving up some of his goods to the poor—  
Say twenty per cent.—on the Judgment Day!  
The chapter of Demas, who "turn'd away,"  
When he reads his Bible, must surely be  
Than ghost or goblin grimmer,  
To the pious Earl of Whitechokerlea,  
The late Lord Felix Trimmer.

## HEART MASSAGE.

## The Vivisection of Human Beings.

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

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

## TO LIVERPOOL COMRADES AND FRIENDS.

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

## PROLET CULT,

A Magazine for Boys and Girls.

One Penny.

Edited by Tom Anderson.

Organ of the Proletarian Schools.

A Song Number.

From the "Dreadnought" Office, 152 Fleet Street; and 94 George Street, Glasgow.



# Workers' Dreadnought

FOUNDED 1914.

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## THE OUTLOOK.

### When Will the War Come?

#### What Happened in Paris?

As might have been expected, Lloyd George's speech on the Near Eastern crisis has told us nothing.

The official text of the Mudania Convention, which gives Eastern Thrace to Turkey, but compels the Turks to evacuate the Asiatic side of the Straits without imposing the same condition on the British, has been published. The deeper question is: What happened in Paris? It was in Paris, in discussions between French and British Ministers, that the immediate war crisis was averted. Those who would know how long peace will stand must imagine how far the Franco-British quarrel has been appeased, how far either country is prepared for war. The French reception of Lloyd George's speech, and the speech itself, indicate that relations are still strained. Lloyd George declared, in his Manchester speech, that the French recently sent a message to the British that the Straits must be held against either a Greek or Turkish advance. The Paris "Temps" replies that France demanded that the neutral zone should be held against the Greeks if they attempted to enter the Turkish capital; but that when the Turks entered into possession of their own country, and marched towards Constantinople and the Straits, France had no reason to send troops against them. "England," says the "Temps," "had other designs."

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

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

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

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

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

## THE GENERAL ELECTION COMING.

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

## THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE WORKERS.

J. H. Clynes, the chairman of the Labour Members of Parliament, has frankly expressed his views on the responsibility of the Labour Party towards the Trade Union members who provide the Party funds. He said:

**"The decision of a trade union in a crisis has nothing whatever to do with the policy of the Parliamentary Labour Party."**

**"A trade union may fail to follow the advice of its leaders and be guided by mass-meeting decisions. This I have often pointed out."**

**"But the Labour Party is as free as any other political party."**

**"It is far less tied than men of the Coalition, who on such a petty matter as titles had to vote in the House of Commons, not as they felt, but as they were commanded by the Cabinet."**

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

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

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

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

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

This statement of Mr. Clynes, which expresses the actual position, will doubtless help to convince many hitherto undecided workers that their future lies outside the Labour Party and the organisations affiliated to it, and that they should devote their energies to a non-Parliamentary Communist Party which has no affiliations or compromises with reformism, and to the All-Workers' Union of Revolutionary Workshop Committees.

## INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS.

### The Rhine-Danube Canal.

The Rhine-Danube Canal, which is now being built, will prove another source of international rivalry, and thus present new probabilities of war. Says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial":

**"One may freely prophesy that in due course, with the building of the canal in progress, strong competition between the interested nations and financial groups will be set up for the control of the new waterway."**

Yet with Capitalism abolished, this wonderful work would be of great benefit to many peoples. It will enable ships of a capacity of 1,500 tons to pass right across Europe, from the Black Sea to the North Sea. Moreover, its 42 locks will provide 400,000 horse-power for industrial purposes.

Since the Treaty of Versailles took away from Germany the coal mines which formerly supplied her in the south, electric works have been built in South Germany wherever a brook, a river, or a mountain lake could be used as power. The 42 locks of the great canal connecting the Rhine and Danube will therefore be greatly welcomed.

The promoters of the canal will make more profit out of it than they would have done before the War. Wages form 90 per cent. of the cost of construction, and wages now being paid in paper marks, are very much less in real value than before the War. At the same time, the price of coal being raised, the price which can be obtained for electrical energy has also risen. The workers will build the canal, existing on the verge of starvation while they toil; the capitalists, who do not work, will reap handsome profits.

"Now for Socialism!" Indeed, it is overdue. Meanwhile, there is a British scheme for deepening the Danube so that ships of 3,000 tons may travel from the Black Sea to Budapest. Seventy per cent. of the Danube shipping lines east of Bavaria are worked by British capital, but on February 1st this year the Hungarian Government signed an Agreement giving special rights to a French firm, Schneider-Cruzot. French and British Capitalism is everywhere coming into competition in these days.

### The Rhone and Saone Waterways.

Two other great water projects are also materialising. One of these is that of the Swiss to link up the Rhone with the Rhine on Swiss territory and the Rhine with the Danube through Lake Constance. The other is that of the French, which includes harnessing the Rhone between the Swiss frontier and the sea for providing electric power, irrigation for agriculture and navigation, raising the Swiss Lake Léman 70 metres to enable vessels to travel between Marseilles and Geneva, a canal encircling Lyons to facilitate Rhone-Saone navigation, the establishment of Port Rambaud on the Saone, and the Port of St. Tous and other ports on the Rhone and on the canal around Lyons. It is intended to link up by waterways Paris and the French ports on the English Channel, with Lyons, Marseilles, and the Mediterranean. Through Switzerland the same waterways can be connected with the Rhine-Danube system which will link the North Sea and the Black Sea. Before many years have passed great ships will sail through France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Balkans. We may look to see the Russian



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

Either Capitalism must end or these new waterways will bring new occasions for war.

### THE WHITEHAVEN DISASTER.

We do not agree with the Coroner's Jury that there was no criminal negligence at the Haig Pit, Whitehaven, where an explosion on September 5th resulted in the loss of 39 lives.

This is not the first Whitehaven disaster: the memory of the last great catastrophe is yet vivid in our memories. It is too late in the day for the colliery company to be learning from the coroner and his jury how to safeguard their employees. The jury recommended that in future no explosives should be used in the Haig Pit. Dr. Wheeler, Professor of Fuel in Sheffield University, and Director of the Government Explosives Experimental Station at Exmead, declared himself satisfied that the explosion had occurred through a shot that was fired igniting an explosive mixture of air and gas. Thereafter the explosion was carried on by coal dust throughout the district.

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

Evidently the Haig Pit did not answer to this description. Evidently it was not sufficiently well ventilated. Moreover, the workers were not supplied with the best lamps, and there was a shortage of deputies.

If the mines were run for the benefit of the whole community and **managed by councils of those who do the work**, such accidents would not occur.

### BREAD TO COST MORE.

The cessation of grain exports from Russia, the Russian border countries, and the great reduction of grain exports from the whole of central and intermediate Europe, gives the United States and the British Dominions great opportunities for making money out of European breadstuffs. The yield of cereals in France and Germany this year is also greatly reduced, France producing 27.2 per cent. less wheat, 15.3 per cent. less rye, 3.2 per cent. more barley, and 17.9 per cent. more oats than last year; whilst Germany produces 35.4 per cent. less wheat, 21.3 per cent. less rye, 18.4 per cent. less barley, and 25.5 per cent. less oats than in 1921.

It is said that during the period before Christmas before the wheat from Australia and the Argentine comes in the Chicago and Winnipeg combines will force up the price of wheat to exorbitant heights. This will mean misery in millions of homes in this country and Europe. Nevertheless, since the yield of America is higher this year, the world grain production is about the same as last year.

The high prices and consequent hardship to the people will be due entirely to the price manipulations of the American wheat kings. Yet the man and woman in the street fear that Communism might interfere with their liberty!

### EX-SOLDIERS REVOLT AGAINST TURKISH WAR.

#### An Epsom Protest.

The ex-soldiers who are being trained in various trades under Government auspices at Epsom have revolted. They expelled the officials from the institution. The police were brought up and surrounded the premises, which are in a state of siege.

The revolt was a protest against the Turkish war.

### ROSA LUXEMBURG'S LETTERS FROM PRISON.

Translated by M. Campbell.

(Continued.)

Wronke, November 21, 1916.

My Darling Little Sonitschka,—\*

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

Your  
ROSA.

Remember me to the children!

Wronke, January 15, 1917.

. . . Ah, there was one moment to-day that had a particularly bitter flavour. The whistle of the locomotive at 3.19 told me that Mathilde \*\* was going away, and I ran just like a caged animal up and down under the wall where I usually take my "walk," and my heart was convulsed by the agony of not being able to get away from here too. Oh, if only just to get out of it! But it doesn't matter. Directly afterwards a sense of numbness clutched at my heart, and it had to behave itself; it is already quite used to acting like a well-trained dog. Let us not speak about me.

Sonitschka, do you remember what we promised ourselves when the war is over? Off together to the Mediterranean. And we are going to do it! I know you dream of going with me to Italy, the land of your heart's desire. On the other hand, I am planning to tow you into Corsica. That goes one better than Italy. There one loses touch with Europe, at least with modern Europe. Imagine a wide stretch of heroic landscape with stern contours of mountain and valley; up above nothing but barren masses of rock of a noble grey, down below luxuriant olives, sweet bays, and very old chestnut trees. And enveloping all, the peacefulness of other times—no human voice, no bird-call, only a little stream gurgling somewhere among stones, or away up between the high rocky cliffs the rumour of the wind—the same that filled the sails of Ulysses. And the human types you come across are altogether in harmony with the landscape. Suddenly, for instance, from beyond a bend of the mountain path, appears a caravan—the Corsicans always go one after the other in an extended caravan, not group-wise like our peasants. Usually a dog runs on in front, then comes a dawdling goat, or a small donkey laden with sacks full of chestnuts. Then there follows a big mule, on which, in profile to the animal, there sits a woman with legs hanging straight down and an infant child in her arms. She is sitting in an upright posture, slim as a cypress and motionless; by her side, a man with beard walks with a calm and determined step; neither speaks a word. You could swear it is the holy family. And scenes like these you can encounter at every turn. I was so greatly touched by it each time, that in spite of myself I wanted to fall down upon my knees, as I always feel I must when confronted with beauty in its final expression. The Bible and antiquity are still living realities in those places. We must go there and

do as I did: go on foot right across the island, sleeping every night at a different place, and away in time to give a wayfarer's salute to every sunrise. Does that tempt you? It would make me happy to bring this world before your eyes. . . .

Are you doing much reading? You will have to attend to your intellectual development, and you have it in you—you are young and pliable. And now I must close. Keep smiling this day, and take things calmly.

Your ROSA.

Wronke, February 18, 1917.

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

"Where are you?" he kept on asking, and wiping his eyes, because his tears kept preventing him from seeing. How readily and joyfully I would now sit there in a cage at Luckau if it were to liberate Karl!

Give Pfemfert my heartiest thanks for the Galsworthy. I finished it yesterday, and enjoyed it very much. I have to confess, however, that I did not like this novel nearly as much as "The Man of Property," not in spite of, but because of, the fact that in this one the social tendency is thrust into the foreground. I do not judge novels by their tendency, but by their artistic value. And in this respect Galsworthy's cleverness marred my appreciation of his "Fraternity." That will surprise you. But Galsworthy belongs to the same type as Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde—a type that must surely be now quite common in the English intellectual world—a very clever, polished but blasé being who observes everything that happens with a mocking scepticism. The fine ironical remarks Galsworthy passes with the most serious of faces upon his own dramatis personae often makes me laugh right out loud. But just as really well-bred and superior people never, or rarely, mock at what is going on around them, even when they observe the ridiculous side of everything, so in the same way we find that a real artist never ridicules his own creations. And believe me, Sonitschka, the great classical satires are no exception to this rule. For instance, Gerhart Hauptmann's "Emanuel Quint" is the most ruthless satire upon modern society that has been written in the last hundred years. But Hauptmann himself isn't sneering; at the end we picture him standing with trembling lips, and we fancy we see tears lurking in his wide-opened eyes. Galsworthy, on the other hand, with his clever interpolations, has the same effect upon me as a person would have who, seated next to me at a soirée, went on whispering to me something in malice about each new guest that entered the room. . . . Sunday has come round again, the dearest of days for prisoners and lonely souls. I'm sad, but fervently hope you are not, nor Karl either. Write soon and tell when and where you are going for your holidays.

With fondest embraces and kind regards to the children,

Your ROSA.

\* Karl Liebknecht's wife.

\*\* Mathilde Jacob, a close friend and helper of Rosa Luxemburg. (To be continued.)



# War Preparing and Why?

## THE ANGORA TREATY.

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

### Article I.

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

### II.

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

### III.

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

### IV.

The evacuation and transference of possessions that are to take place within the period prescribed in article 8 shall be effected in a manner to be arranged by a mixed Commission appointed by the military commanders of the two parties.

### V.

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

### VI.

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

### VII.

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

### VIII.

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

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

The stations between Tchoban-bey and Nesibin will belong to Turkey, as forming part of the foundation of the railway.

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

### IX.

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

### X.

The Government of the Turkish National Assembly agrees to the transfer of the concession of the section of the Bagdad Railway between Bozante and Nesibin, as well as various branches constructed in the vilayet of Adana to a French group designated by the French Government with all the rights, privileges, and advantages attaching to the concessions, in particular those connected with the exploitation of the traffic.

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

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

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

### XI.

After the ratification of this agreement a mixed Commission will be set up for the purpose of concluding a Customs Convention between Turkey and Syria. The conditions and duration of such convention shall be determined by the Commission. Until the conclusion of such a convention the two countries will retain freedom of action.

### XII.

The waters of Kuveik will be distributed between the town of Aleppo and the region that has remained Turkish to the north, so as to give fair satisfaction to both parties.

The town of Aleppo, to satisfy the needs of the region, may also tap, at its own expense, the water of the Euphrates in Turkish territory.

### XIII.

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

## ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE.

Text of the letter addressed by Youssouf Kemal Bey to M. Franklin-Bouillon.

Angora, October 20, 1921.

Excellency,

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

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

you that it is willing to grant the concession of the iron, chrome, and silver mines in the Harchit Valley to a French group for a period of 99 years. Within a period of five years from the signing of this agreement that group begin the exploitation of that concession through a company established in accordance with Turkish laws in which Turkish capital shall participate up to 50 per cent.

The Turkish Government, moreover, is ready to consider with the greatest goodwill other demands that may be made by French groups for concessions relating to mines, railways, harbours and rivers, provided that such demands shall be consistent with the reciprocal interests of Turkey and France.

On the other hand, Turkey is desirous of having the co-operation of French specialists in her technical schools. She will communicate at a later date to the French Government her needs in that respect.

Finally, Turkey hopes that the French Government will at once, after the conclusion of the agreement, authorise French capitalists to enter into economic and financial relations with the Government of the Great National Assembly of Turkey.

## A TREATY WITH IRAK.

On October 10th a Treaty was signed at Bagdad between Great Britain and Irak. It is to last for twenty years, at the end of which time it is to be reviewed, and may be terminated if the parties to it are of opinion that it is no longer required, under this Treaty.

Article VII. of this Treaty says:

"His Britannic Majesty undertakes to provide such support and assistance to the armed forces of His Majesty the King of Irak as may from time to time be agreed by the high contracting parties. A separate agreement regulating the extent and conditions of such support and assistance shall be communicated to the League of Nations."

This provision adds to the British burden of armaments, a burden born in the interests of the big capitalists. It also keeps Irak under the domination of British troops, and maintains British troops in Irak ready to fight Turkey, France, Russia, or the Government or the revolting workers of any country.

Article VIII. provides:

"No territory in Irak shall be ceded or leased or in any way placed under the control of any foreign Power; this shall not prevent his Majesty the King of Irak making such arrangements as may be necessary for the accommodation of foreign representatives and for the fulfilment of the provisions of the preceding article."

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

"Article XI.—There shall be no discrimination in Irak against the nationals of any State, member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which his Britannic Majesty has agreed by treaty that the same rights should be ensured as it would enjoy if it were a member of the said League (including companies incorporated under the laws of such State), as compared with British nationals or those of any foreign State in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions, or in the treatment of merchant vessels or civil aircraft. Nor shall there be any discrimination in Irak against goods originating in or destined for any of the said States. There shall be freedom of transit under equitable conditions across Irak territory."

How far it will be adhered to depends upon the strength of such pressure.

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



"Article I.—At the request of his Majesty the King of Irak, his Britannic Majesty undertakes, subject to the provisions of this Treaty, to provide the State of Irak with such advice and assistance as may be required during the period of the present Treaty, without prejudice to her national sovereignty. His Britannic Majesty shall be represented in Irak by a High Commissioner and Consul-General, assisted by the necessary staff.

"Article II.—His Majesty the King of Irak undertakes that for the period of the present Treaty no gazetted official of other than Irak nationality shall be appointed in Irak without the concurrence of his Britannic Majesty. A separate agreement shall regulate the numbers and conditions of employment of British officials so appointed in the Irak Government.

"Article III.—His Majesty the King of Irak agrees to frame an Organic Law for presentation to the Constituent Assembly of Irak, and to give effect to the said law, which shall contain nothing contrary to the provisions of the present Treaty.

"Article IX.—His Majesty the King of Irak undertakes that he will accept and give effect to such reasonable provisions as his Britannic Majesty may consider necessary in judicial matters to safeguard the interests of foreigners in consequence of the non-application of the immunities and privileges enjoyed by them under capitulation or usage. These provisions shall be embodied in a separate agreement, which shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations."

## ESPERANTO.

### SLOSILO DE L'EKZERCO No. 16.

Invalid (to the doctor): In spite of my headaches, I do not fare badly: I eat like a wolf, I work like a horse, in the evening I am as tired as a dog, and at night I sleep like a rat.

Doctor: If so, I would recommend you to go to a veterinary, and to leave off drinking alcohol. Otherwise it will kill you. If you wish to get well you must positively drink only water.

Invalid: Water, water? Oh, yes, I remember now! Is it not that fluid stuff one sees under the bridges?

### EKZERCO No. 17.

(De "Esperanto triumfonta.")

Kia impertinenteco! Insultas la sturno la kukulon, ke vi metas viajn ovojn en fremdajn nestojn!

Impertinenteco! vi nomas tion, ke mi konfidis miajn infanojn al aliaj? Rediris la kukulo, ĉu kontraŭe, tio ne atestas eksterordinaran neprofitemon?

### VORTARETON.

al	to	konfidi	to trust
alia	other	kukulo	cuckoo
atesti	to prove	meti	to put
ĉu	??	nesto	nest
en	in	nomi	to name
fremda	strange	ovo	egg
infano	child	profitema	selfish
insulti	talk rudely	rediri	to retort
kia	what	sturno	starling
kontraŭe	on the contrary	via	your

## MANIFESTO DE LA KOMUNISTA PARTIO.

La kapitalistaro ludis, rilate al la historio, plej revolucian rolon.

La kapitalistaro, kie ajn ĝi atingis la superecon, finigis ĉiujn feŭdajn, patriarkajn, idiliajn rilatojn. Ĝi senkompate disrompis la multekarakterajn feŭdajn ligilojn kiuj ligis la homon al liaj "naturaj superuloj" kaj lasis restanta nenian alian ligilon inter homo kaj homo ol nuda mem-intereso, ol kala "konstanta pago." Ĝi dronigis la plej ĉielajn ekstazojn de religia fervoro, de kavalira entuziasmo, de filistra sentimentalismo, en la glacia akvo de egoista kalkulado. Personan indon ĝi ŝanĝis en komercan valoron, kaj anstataŭ la sennombraj neforpreneblaj alrajtigataj libere-

coj, ĝi starigis tiun solan, senrezonecan liberaĵon—Liberan Interkomercadon. En unu vorto, por ekspluatado, vualita per religiaj kaj politikaj iluzioj, ĝi anstataŭis senhontan, nudan, rektan, brutan ekspluatadon.

## UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

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

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

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

It should be observed that American political prisoners have more freedom than British political prisoners, who are deprived of writing materials.

### Bogus Confessions by Torture.

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

### Sacco and Vanzetti.

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

It will be remembered that another witness for the defence, Louis Pelsner, has also confessed that his evidence was perjured; whilst a third, Goodridge, was found to have a long criminal record.

### A General Strike for the Class-War Prisoners.

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

### Rand News.

British workers will be surprised to learn that, though it has not yet been a criminal offence for railwaymen to strike in Britain, in South Africa the law has declared that a railwayman who strikes can get six months' imprisonment and a £50 fine.

If the black population should refuse to work, and return to its kraals instead, most of the industries would come to a standstill. Capitalism in South Africa largely depends upon a plentiful supply of black labour.

The only hope for the white miners is world-wide solidarity under the Banner of the Communist Republic of the World.

ISAAC VERMONT.

## WHAT HAPPENED AT ALDERSHOT?

What happened at Aldershot when the 2nd Surreys were asked to fall in for Asia Minor?

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

## LAW AND AUTHORITY.

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

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

## WHY?

A man and woman and four children at Luton lived in poverty in a room 9 ft. square. The authorities have sent the woman and her husband to prison for three months.

This is Capitalist civilisation! Why should the children suffer so in a land of plenty?

Because the wealth produced by industry is not free to all, but is concentrated in the hands of the few.

## AN EXHIBITION OF PRURIENCY.

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

Mr. Mead has indeed a passion for punishment; and Hyde Park is the happy hunting ground of the ambitious young police officer anxious to secure the convictions which bring promotion stripes. At one time the Hyde Park furies were concentrated mainly on public speakers; having driven the likely speakers from the park by stiff sentences, the police, with the assistance of Mr. Mead, now direct their attention to the general public.

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

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

## SAFEGUARDING MINORITIES.

We are on the verge of war with Turkey; and, if war comes, the Government will say that the war is one for the protection of Christian minorities in territories where Turks predominate. Safeguarding minorities is a favourite cry of the Capitalist Governments when they are making ready to oppress the people. The Lloyd George Government made the safeguarding of the Ulster minority in Ireland the excuse for all measures of coercion for the majority. No objection was raised by the Lloyd George Government, however, when the Ulster Government repealed the proportional representation clauses in the constitution, which had been put in to give representation to the Nationalist majority in Ulster and the Unionist minority in the rest of Ireland. Moreover, the Lloyd George Government has made no protest against the exclusion from the register of the Catholic refugees who have been driven from their homes in Ulster.



## Irish News.

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

**"REBELS OF THE WORLD!"**

The struggle in Ireland is a ruthless attempt of the Boss Class Provisional Government to crush and exterminate the Irish Republican Army and every symptom of revolt once and for all, in order that a political peace may assure the fullest exploitation of Capital and a great enslavement of the workers of Ireland.

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

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

In a few days' time they came back and said they regretted that the Provisional Government's reply was:

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

'From those words you can see that the Irish revolutionaries are dealing with a merciless Boss Class Government.'

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

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

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

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

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

**RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.**

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

**HENRY'S GONE AND 'LISTED.**

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

**Chorus.**

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

Henry was a worker,  
Bold and bad and brave.  
He joined our "Fat's" army,  
You and me to save.  
When the battle's raging  
And the lights are low  
Henry he is saying  
Things that you don't know.

The Modern School Magazine, Vol. 1., No. 3, written by the children of the Modern School, 62 Fieldgate Street, Whitechapel. This is a delightful issue. Nathan Wexler, aged 14, contributes two good descriptive essays, "May Day" and "A Sunset." Hilda Wenger, aged 8, shows us that she really enjoyed the school visit to the Zoo, especially the "jolly little monkeys" who eat monkey nuts, and the other monkeys who regarded themselves in looking glasses. Rose Ornstein also writes about the Zoo. L. Applebaum, aged 9, tells about the man who found himself dependent on all things around him, and also about Primitive Life in Australia, the Red Indians of America, and the vast changes that have taken place here in London. L. Applebaum has a sense of history, but he or she is not at all polite to the Red Indians. H. Wolkovitch has a Socialist story called "The Spider and the Fly."

Three items of news are given: that John McLean was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for making speeches; that October is the first anniversary of Lord Mayor McSwiney's death on hunger strike; that the American Government is sending war stores to relieve the Russian famine.

The children are to be congratulated on their magazine.

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