THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT.— Saturday, June 23, 1923. ONE PENNY.

Two Pages of Music: One Big Union.

Workers' Dreadnought

PLENTY FOR ALL, POVERTY FOR NONE.

VOL. X. No. 14. SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1923. WEEKLY.

STAMBULISKY

Stambulisky is reported as killed "in attempting to escape." The murder of important prisoners is now commonly described in that manner. The murders of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and hundreds of others, were announced under cover of those words. The facts leaked out later in many cases.

The editor of the "New Leader" joined Mr. Ewer, who treated of this matter for the "Daily Herald," in minimising the importance of the Bulgarian militarist coup and in deprecating Stambulisky and his Government. Mr. Brailsford, in his "New Leader" editorial, write:

"M. Stambulisky was an able, determined, unscrupulous man, leader of the strong Peasant Party. As with so many other Balkan statesmen, he treated internal politics as a kind of perpetual vendetta, and the right place for political opponents was, in his opinion, not the opposition bench but exile or gaol. Hitherto he was extremely successful, for nearly all his opponents were imprisoned or had fled the country, and he had just obtained, by the usual Balkan methods, a large majority at the elections. His rule, which leaned towards the Left, was no more constitutional than is that of Signor Mussolini."

Mr. Ewer, whom we quoted in last week's issue, declared that the fall of Stambulisky was due to his dictatorial methods.

Does Mr. Ewer really believe that had Stambulisky been more democratic in his dealings with the militarist reaction he would not have been overthrown and murdered?

The Power of the Rich.

Our reading of the situation is that Stambulisky attempted to introduce larger reforms for the benefit of the small property holders and the propertyless, without destroying the private-property system, than the large holders were prepared to tolerate.

The large holders of private property having considerable wealth still at their disposal, money, land, and the means of production, distribution and transport, as well as holding positions of command in the Army, were able to organise an effective counter-revolutionary coup.

Stambulisky, on the other hand, had the Government machinery and the votes and support of the peasants. Even in the Government offices it is probable that the reactionaries held many important official positions.

Had the management of the Army and Police Force, and of production, distribution and transport been democratised, the reaction could not have triumphed as it did.

How Could the Coup have been Prevented?

How could such democratisation have been obtained? In the case of the industry, firstly by dispossessing the capitalist, secondly by placing the management in the hands of workshop committees or soviets. To democratise the army and police, rank-and-file committees on soviet lines should have been set up. In passing, it must be said that Army and Police Forces are inevitably a negation of democracy, and even of what some people call ergatocracy. At the same time, military force may be used by the democracy against the aggression of the reaction.

Had Stambulisky been supported by the railwaymen, the movement of the monarchist troops might have been delayed until the peasants (who, in the main, supported Stambulisky, we believe) had time to muster forces to oppose the reaction.

Had there been a strong popular movement in the Army, the reactionary officers could not have accomplished this coup.

Were the Elections Falsified?

Mr. Brailsford and Mr. Ewer have assumed that because the Peasant Party secured 215 out of 246 seats in the recent election, the Stambulisky Government must have used force or fraud in the elections. The British Labour Party is not so successful as that, you know. Mr. Brailsford and Mr. Ewer may have special information. If so, let them publish it.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Socialist and Peasant Parties were remarkably successful in Bulgaria so long ago as December 1913; the Bulgarian Socialists secured 37 seats in the Parliamentary elections, and the Peasant Party 47 seats, out of a Parliament of 211 members. Together with other opposition parties they had a Parliamentary majority. The opposition parties put forward a programme of 15 points, and threatened, if these were not granted, to pass a law abolishing the monarchy and establishing a republic.

The summoning of the new Parliament depended on the King. The King did not summon Parliament. On March 8th, 1914, the old Government held new elections, and by police violence succeeded in so far altering the result as to give the old Government a majority of nine seats. The Socialists had 20 seats instead of 37, but the peasants had 50 instead of 47.

Thus the reaction, even by the use of violence, was not able altogether to transform the voting. Is it likely, with the military command in the hands of his opponents, that Stambulisky did more in 1923 than the conservative party in 1914 to falsify the elections? We think not.

A Defeat for Parliamentary Government.

The overthrow of the Stambulisky Government should be received with mourning by the Parliamentary, Labour, and Socialist Parties of the world. It is a serious blow to the cause of Parliamentarism. It reveals the weakness of Parliamentary government in face of serious attack: its inability to carry through economic reforms.

Stambulisky and Town Proletariat.

The Stambulisky Government has persecuted the Bulgarian Communists, whose main strength lies among the town proletariat, which forms but a small proportion of the Bulgarian population. Such persecution by the Stambulisky Government was doubtless in part forced upon it by the reaction. Certainly the Government orders were exceeded by the reactionary Army officers who carried them out.

THE MEANING OF THE BULGARIAN COUP.

Its International Significance.

The fundamental economic difference between the Stambulisky Government and the town proletariat was that the Stambulisky Government represented the party of small peasant proprietors. The cutting up of the big estates, in Bulgaria, as in Russia and the whole of Eastern and intermediate Europe except Old Servia, has meant that the town population has experienced a greater difficulty in obtaining food.

Why?

The reason is that agricultural produce has largely ceased to be a commodity. The agricultural labourer produces that his master might sell the product of his labour. The peasant produces mainly for his own use. The agricultural labourer produces more and consumes less than the peasant.

DONE WHILE YOU WAIT.

Hand's Yard is the name of a narrow right-of-way passage leading from a main street in Grantham, and lined on one side by tiny cottages of single entrance.

On being conducted through this thoroughfare as a short cut to the railway station, a spick and span hospital nurse surveyed the dwellings with disgust, and indignantly exclaimed within hearing: "Fancy bringing me through this dirty hole!"

Although the landlord was in no way perturbed by the dirty appearance of the houses, the inhabitants determined at once to wipe away the slur from their otherwise cleanly homes.

On Thursday last, in their spare time, they commenced operations in transformation. One by one the cottages were lime-washed to perfection.

On Friday a fine picture presented itself. Each family purchased a shilling pot of dark green paint, and soon busy decorators were at work on doors, windows, and flower-boxes.

What would I not have given for a camera, as first one girl and then another leaned through a bedroom window, and with paint-pot in one hand, and brush in the other, lightly touched the framework here and there in view of admiring lookers-on.

To-day is Saturday. Curtains have been taken down, washed, and put up again, and a new twopenny brass numeral, showing brightly against the dark green door of every house, completes the picture, at the total cost of 1/6 for each family. As I watched these busy young men and women enjoying their self-imposed task, I could not help thinking of the well-known words:

"What might be done if men were wise!
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite in love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another."

A. H.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

The high cost of production of the paper necessitates prompt payment.

A blue mark in this space indicates that your subscription is now due.

PRESS GANGDOM.

I see by the papers—to be exact, by Labour's own daily—that the Platen Minders' Trade Union is going to propose that the Trade Unions find a job as Censor. The give-us-our-daily-lie Press is well known to have a strong affection for details of the worker's life, especially so in a strike. You then discover, Henry, that your wine list is as long as your ears, and that trip of yours to old Tutandcomeagain's tomb was really in bad taste. There will be some talk about abolishing whippet-racing, and, maybe, allowing each miner more than two yachts apiece.

But that is extra specials, as it were. The dutiful journalist, who is probably a Trade Unionist himself, thinks it goes all the better for the boss and the circulation if he can tell a taller one than the red-headed fellow who does the Labour correspondent column for the paper two doors up. Day by day, then, you hear of innocent workmen led up the garden by serpents in the shape and form of trade union organisers, work-shirking unemployed agitators, and disguised members of the Moscow Soviet.

But the Left-Wing Communists are naturally the worst of the lot. They are Anarchists, of whom you never hear for weeks, and who all at once come out of the underground dens where they have been hiding, and scatter seditious literature which has, perhaps, been hidden in their Bolshevik beards.

I have often wished to meet a real live Communist, with a Moscow whisker, who lives in a lair. But so far I have not succeeded. I once met one whom you might call a crafty agitator, and the conversation went like this:

"Now, look here, I've just been hearing you talk Communism and all about the workers being robbed, and all that. Where's your lair?"

"My which?" he asked, showing his ignorance just as I expected.

"Lair," I repeated it, spelling it out. L-a-i-r."

"Are you Shakespeare or Robert Louis Stevenson, or have you merely been reading Diamond Dick?" he queried.

"I am afraid I don't understand," I said, in a tone of lofty rebuke. "What do you mean—Shakespeare, Stevenson, Diamond Dick?"

"I thought so," he murmured, rubbing his beard, only two days' growth, to be exact. "You are one of those people who live in the Middle Ages—which accounts for your language. By my halidom, sirrah, why can't you say where do I hang out? Apart from the impertinence of your question, do you think I'm Captain Kidd or a member of the Ancient Order of Jolly Rogers?"

And with a sniff he walked away.

Well, Henry, as a matter of fact, most of these agitators and other pushful persons who are always stirring up the country actually live in houses just like you and me. Mine's a bed-sitting, if you want to know, and if anyone likes to write and tell me of a flat that has been seen lying about without a dog-collar on, this address will find me. I prefer one with plenty of furniture, a bath, no rent to pay, and a bottle with three stars on it, not necessarily Soviet stars.

Anyway, it does seem that the Press, which each and every one gave a different but sure Derby winner, does go in for the Ananias correspondence course. No wonder the trade unions are about to be upped and dinged by the platen minders.

How far the platen minders will be able to kick the unions remains to be seen. But when you come to think of it, the minders seem to be minding the wrong end of the question.

Whilst it is true that the "Daily Haste" and the "Morning Wheeze" both get up an unofficial competition in red ruin and revolution, still nobody is bound to buy them. If you want to spring a penny on a paper, you might as well blue it on the "Dreadnought" once a week, and so save fivepence, not counting the "Sunday Sensation," twopence saved, and, maybe, five bob by not backing the sure winners you don't read of. Total saving, five and sevenpence, which, placed end to end in one year, would make the "Dreadnought" a daily.

It would be hard cheese on the poor editors, bravely struggling on a paltry thousand a year, or twenty-four quid a week; and, maybe, the "Dreadnought" people would give me a free copy. At present I have to cough up twopence—one for me, and one for the blind man round the corner—in order to be able to see if the editor has really printed this or used it to wrap dinner in.

Maybe also there would be a few thousand journalists cast in a heartless world where good lies were too cheap to make a living out of. But with the "Dreadnought" a daily, it is hard to suppose that things would just go on in the same old swindle. Nope. Believe me, my dear friends, there would be some hum, and old London would not recognise herself in her new scarlet cloak and red bonnet.

Howsumdever, Henry me boy, if the platen minders will take a tip from an ordinary comp., they will let their resolution drop and get busy at the other end getting Trade Unionists to buy a paper that looks a bit beyond a rise of a measly twopence an hour.

Sticking plaster is cheap to-day. But if you want a good corn cure, pull it out by the roots.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' WAGES.

Conciliation Committees are in force in the following areas, with the following results:

	Weekly wage £	s.	d.	Hours per week.
Cheshire	1	12	0	54
Cumberland and Westmoreland	1	10	0	63
Devonshire	1	10	0	54
South Lancashire	1	12	6	—
North Lancashire	1	15	0	60
East Lancashire (for special workers only	2	0	0	60
Leicestershire	1	11	0	54
Loughborough	1	10	0	52
South Middlesex	0	0	7½ per hr.	48
N. Northumberland	1	12	0	50
Shropshire	1	10	0	53
Staffordshire	1	10	0	54
Suffolk	1	5	0	50
Sussex	1	7	0	54
Brecon and Radnor	1	10	0	53
Cardiganshire	1	10	0	54
Carnarvonshire	1	12	6	61
Denbigh and Flint	1	7	1	50
Merioneth and Montgomery	1	8	0	60

THE WORKERS' OPPOSITION IN RUSSIA,

By Alexandra Kollontay.

First Soviet Commissary for Social Welfare.

Describing the conflict between the Communist workers and the Soviet Government for the Workers control of industry.

An important book.

SPICE.

A "KEEKER."

The new lady member took her seat on Thursday. . . . There was nothing remarkable about her entry: she took her cue and "walked on" dressed like the girls in the tea-room. It is remarkable that it should have been left to a lady to appear in the House, early in the afternoon, with that sable discolouration of the epidermis which, occurring in the proximity of an organ of vision, is termed in the vernacular of Cowcaddens, a "keeker," but so it was.—E. MacNeill Weir in the "Forward."

* * *

MRS. SNOWDEN'S INTERNATIONALISM.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, in the "New Leader," points out that the Anglo-Scottish Finance Corporation is exploiting a new invention by Dr. Hermann Wolf, of Germany, by which the yield of benzine and motor petrol from raw oils can be doubled. Dr. Wolf's apparatus was only rescued from the French in the Ruhr by the pretence that it was a boot-blacking manufacturer's appliance, Mrs. Snowden says:

"If the French had not been deceived in this matter, this invention would have been lost, and the enormous potential benefits to industry with it. Is not the conclusion significant?"

The French would certainly have annexed the invention and made use of it; "the potential benefits to industry" would not, as Mrs. Snowden says, have been "lost" to "industry," though they would have been exploited by a French instead of by a British company.

Mrs. Snowden's internationalism seems to be nationalism after all.

* * *

WESTERN CIVILISATION.

Mr. Percival Landon, "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in Lausanne, says:

"The prevailing reflection is regret that Bulgaria has once again adopted methods that are in direct antagonism to all that Western civilisation stands for."

What about the Fascisti?

* * *

"NOW FOR SOCIALISM."

But Robert Smillie's election address omits to mention it.

NEVER AGAIN!

Replying to a toast "The Armed Forces of the Crown," proposed by the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, on Saturday, June 16th, Mr. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, said "disarmament was a dream . . . a figment of the imagination."

War the nightmare's pledged in wine
Drunk by "Maudlin" men, in fine
Hear them scream:
"Disarmament's a dream"—Hic!

Love, feed your babies bonny
On snow-white breast and honey,
Hear them scream:
"Blow the Hun and feed the gun,
Disarmament's a dream"—Hic!

Bonny babes make bonny sons,
Healthy sons feed greedy guns,
Hear them scream:
"Blow the Hun and feed the gun,
Disarmament's a dream"—Hic!

CLARA GILBERT COLE.

When you have read this paper, send it to a friend with your comments on anything in our columns that specially interests you.

Send us a list of persons likely to become regular readers of the "Dreadnought," in order that we may send each one a specimen copy.

Place free copies of the "Dreadnought" in the letter-boxes of as many houses as you can afford, and call a week later with a view to persuading the householder to buy the paper each week.

Take the "Dreadnought" to the workshop and show it to your mates.

Send for 13 "Dreadnoughts" on sale or return for 9d., to take to the meetings you attend. You will certainly sell them.

Send to the "Dreadnought" Office for a leaflet explaining Communism. Read that to every meeting you address.

POLISH PERSECUTIONS.

(The following report was transmitted in Esperanto by M. Sosna, and has been translated by Mark Starr.)

The Polish capitalists, supported by French capital, have declared war upon the workers. The Polish Government has taken as its first task the complete destruction of revolutionary working-class organisations, and first of all the proletarian Union of Towns and Villages and the Labour Unions. Simultaneously with the offensive of the industrialists against the "high" wages, the eight-hour day and workers holidays, develops systematically the suppression of the working-class movement by the Government. Any union which does not please the Government and the Capitalists is declared to be Bolshevik, and persecuted. The most active unions have been shut by the police or the Law Courts. The unions of tobacco, chemical, sugar, building, leather, and wood workers have been destroyed. The Council of the Unions in Warsaw has also been dissolved, as well as independent unions in the country. The political workers' organisation, the Proletarian Union, was treated as illegal, although in September 1922 it was formally registered; all its offices have been shut and its publications confiscated. Almost the same has occurred with the Party of Independent Socialists. The workers' Press is severely persecuted: "Walka Robotnicza" in Warsaw, "Trybuna Robotnicza" in Lwow, "Glos Niezaleznych Socjalistow" are regularly confiscated. Two hundred persons suspected by the secret police of being Communists were arrested at the end of April.

Here are a few individual cases of the Government attack upon the workers:

At the end of March a strike of workers in Grodno took place. Because the strike continued obstinately, the police decided forcibly to suppress it. On March 23rd the police attacked a peaceful group of strikers in the streets and severely wounded a seventeen-year-old working girl. On the 27th a similar attack took place, and the strikers were clubbed and arrested; one of the arrested, Ruksza, was beaten unconscious.

In the same month a priest informed the district police in Pruzany that in some of the villages existed a revolutionary organisation possessing a stock of weapons. Therefore, on March 25th, in the night, policemen and soldiers, with one cannon and many machine-guns, surrounded these villages (Smolniki, Bojary, Horobszczyzna, and Mielniki), to search every house. Many of the villagers were beaten until they bled, among them being two 62-year-old men. Despite their search, only one old hunting rifle was found. Twenty-one persons were arrested and transported to Pruzany.

On April 25th the police in Boryslaw (South Poland) arrested four workers, although they found upon them only legal documents. Two of them were soon liberated, but the others, Wiesenfeld and Wekselberg, were sent to the prison Lwow. There, having failed to force a confession, the police tortured them for three hours. After three days of such examination they sent them into another town.

When the usual Labour demonstrations on May 1st were held in Warsaw and Lodz, the demonstrations organised by the Proletarian Union were attacked by the police and Fascisti groups, and about 200 in Lodz were wounded. The protest of the Lodz Socialists against the police violence was suppressed. The situation of the political prisoners becomes more and more unbearable. On May 1st, in the prison of Radow, the guards bound with chains those comrades who wore red rosettes. On May 18th the workers' deputies, Krolikowski and Lancucki, in a question to the Government, gave proof that the political prisoners were treated as criminals, and worse.

HOW THE SACCO VANZETTI CASE STANDS.

Since the verdict of guilty was rendered on July 14th, 1921, the following developments have taken place:

1. Motion for new trial on the ground of the complete insufficiency of the evidence to warrant a verdict of guilty, has been filed and argued. This motion was rejected by the Court.

2. Motion for new trial on the ground that the juror Ripley carried into the jury-room certain .38 calibre Harrington and Richardson loaded revolver shells which he had in his pocket at the time he was sworn as a juror, but which were not part of the evidence in the case, and used same for purposes of comparison with certain shells which were exhibits in the case. This motion has been argued, no decision has been made; the Court has asked for a further argument; this argument has been delayed, first by reason of the illness of the judge, and now by reason of the illness of the district attorney.

3. Motion for new trial has been filed, on the ground that the witness Louis Pelser committed perjury in making an identification of Sacco, and on the further ground that a newly discovered witness since the trial—namely, Roy E. Gould—states that he was within ten feet of the bandit, was shot through the coat, and that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti were the bandit. This motion has not been argued.

4. Motion for new trial has been filed, on the ground that the Commonwealth's identification witness, Carlos E. Goodridge, is not Carlos E. Goodridge, but is Erastus C. Whitney, alias C. E. Willis and many other aliases, twice convicted of grand larceny in the State of New York, and at the time that he testified he was a fugitive from justice from the State of New York on a third indictment for grand larceny. A man of ill-repute in the various communities where he has lived for truth, integrity, veracity and law-abiding citizenship; this motion is supported by some 160 pages of typewritten matter embracing Court records, copies of various letters that he has written to his various wives, boasting of his criminal exploits, and affidavits of a great number of persons who have known him. This motion has not been argued.

5. Motion for new trial, on the ground that the Commonwealth's identification witness, Lola R. Andrews, committed perjury in making her identification of Sacco. This motion is supported by the lady's own affidavit, in which she admits her perjury. This motion has not been argued.

6. Motion for new trial, on the ground that microscopic examination of the so-called mortal bullet which the Commonwealth claimed on the trial came from the gun of the defendant Sacco did not, in truth, come from said gun. This motion is supported by the affidavit of Albert H. Hamilton, nationally known microscopist and gun expert, and is accompanied by a great number of photo-micrographs. This motion has not been argued.

7. Bill of exceptions has been filed, but same has not been settled. The bill of exceptions constitutes the basis under our practice for carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the State. The Commonwealth has filed no objections up to this time to the defendants' bill of exceptions.

FROM BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI, ONE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE MASSACHUSETS MURDER FRAME-UP.

Comrades, Friends, and All Workers,—

Now I see with the eyes of my soul. O, comrades and friends, called to this meeting by the voice of solidarity, by the common rights that unite us all in the brotherhood of a fraternal cause. I know your hearts, your intentions, and your will. Your splendid and fearless spirit of solidarity comforts me for three years of continuous struggle.

Oh, I would like to be among you, friends and comrades, to tell you all that is boiling in my heart and speeding through my brain. But it is not possible; wherefore, please accept this humble message that knows, but cannot tell, all the feelings that are in my soul. I wish to raise my voice, not to you alone, but through you to the world at large; the voice of protest, the voice of alarm. That is my desire to-day. This is the sincere expression of a prisoner of war which goes on between liberty and tyranny, between right and privilege, between justice and oppression.

I will not mention my dear Nick and myself exclusively: it would be unjust, it would be a shame. There are many others, prisoners in the bastiles of the international bourgeoisie, guilty of nothing but refusal to commit homicide when homicide was approved by the master class, or the crime of telling the truth and showing the masses the road to redemption.

Comrades and friends, for more than a century Capitalism has been eliminating our comrades by prison and death. Many of our brothers have fallen into ambush in this class war. You have given every cent you could spare, you have worked among your comrades and workmates for these victims of oppression to overturn the false charges and accusations against them. You have defended them up to the steps of the gallows and seen their crushed bodies hurled down to your feet mid pitiless laughter. The four martyrs of Chicago you defended, Joe Hill, Ricardo Magon, and many others. In answer to your appeals they still hold, locked up behind the grey walls of their prisons, Mooney, Billings, Venturato, and many more innocent workers.

If you do not know, ask Eugene V. Debs what it means to be in prison for an ideal. Ask him what it means to present the truth to blindfolded Justice who has no eyes to see it and ears only for the enemies of truth.

Must we keep silent? Must we not rather cry out, raise our voices in protest, with the hope that they will be heard and answered by the workers of the world? Shall we lie here and accept life imprisonment? Let us raise the cry: "Liberty or Death!"

Workers, friends, and comrades, for our liberty and the liberty of all the prisoners of war held in the bastiles of the masters, for your freedom and the freedom of your children, stand up for the freedom of all who are held in gaols because of their beliefs, because they have been loyal to the workers in the struggle for life.

To the united front of persecution we must put a united front also without compromise, without renunciation of freedom of thought, every one with his own means and methods. This way, and this way only, can the great variety of revolutionary elements be harmonised in one universal front against reaction.

Comrades, in the name of myself and Nicola Sacco, I send greetings to the memory of all our martyrs and heroes, to all class-war prisoners, and to all the workers of the world.

(Signed) BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

THEY DIDN'T BOTHER.

"Our baker's wife came in to do business with my sister yesterday, and told her of the following bit of spice.

"She and her husband went to the pictures on King George's birthday. During the performance the National Anthem was played. The house arose, but our two friends sat on unconcerned.

"Next day a doctor's wife, who trades with them, came to close her account because of their 'disrespect to His Majesty.'

She accused them of being Socialists, but they denied this. They had no spite against the King; they were tired, and simply didn't bother about him, that was all."

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Our View.

France Organising Armies of Rumania and Yugo-Slavia.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT is steadily preparing its Allies and their armies for the next war. The French General, Lerond, has been visiting Rumania and Yugo-Slavia. He has studied the plans for reconstructing the Rumanian Army and given his advice thereon. The regiments in each Rumanian brigade are to be increased from two to three, new artillery regiments are to be created, all supplied with heavy guns. The number of tanks and aeroplanes is to be considerably increased. French officers will educate the Rumanian cadets, and prospective aviation officers will study in France. The location of the regiments will no longer be published, and only the total Army expenditure is in future to be published, the details remaining secret. Thus will be created the element of mystery necessary to actual warfare. General Lerond agreed upon these points, so the "Manchester Guardian" reports, with the leaders of the Rumanian General Staff and of the chief old Rumanian political parties.

General Lerond gave an equally careful study to the Jugo-Slav military situation. He was asked to use his influence to enable Jugo-Slavia to order submarines, and especially Diesel engines, in Germany, on reparations account. The Versailles Treaty forbids this; but the Jugo-Slav Government asks that this inexpensive method of procuring war equipment may be opened to it nevertheless. The Jugo-Slav Government declares the creation of a considerable fleet of destroyers to be essential to it. The French Government will doubtless assist in procuring these for its Ally.

* * *

Labour Party Political Levy.

AN ATTEMPT to clip the wings of the Labour Party by making it more difficult for it to raise election funds will undoubtedly be made in this Parliament. Lord Birkenhead has challenged the Government as to its policy, both in regard to Trade Union political levies, and in regard to renewed power for the House of Lords to checkmate a possible Labour Government. Lord Birkenhead, in this as in other directions, is playing the part of propagandist for reaction, preparing the way for reactionary action by the Government in this matter, as in others. Lord Salisbury has replied with studied diplomacy that he believes in Trade Unions, but that the Trade Unions have now reached maturity and no longer need the swaddling clothes of artificial laws to protect them. Therefore he appealed to Trade Union leaders to agree to an alteration in the law to prevent people being forced to subscribe to things they do not approve"—or, in other words, to Labour Party candidates. Lord Salisbury also promised that before this Parliament comes to an end a measure will be passed to reform the House of Lords. The moderate men in the House of Lords who are supposed to have Labour sympathies advised the Government to be careful not to take drastic action which would arouse indignation and so give added support to Socialism.

The Capitalist parties would greatly welcome a sham fight over technicalities regarding Labour candidatures, which would distract attention from the fundamental question of changing the system. They will keep such harmless fights going as long as they can.

* * *

Mussolini's Private Army.

MR. MUSSOLINI has explained that his Black Shirt Army has not taken the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy because it is a party militia. This party militia he declared to be liable to serve anywhere, even outside Italy, to repress any attempt against the Fascist Government.

It is important to remember that the State (or, in other words, the whole people of Italy) provides the money to keep up Mr. Mussolini's Party Army.

Mr. Lloyd George led the way by using Government money to pay for his propaganda. Mr. Mussolini follows, and uses Government money for the forcible maintenance of his party in power.

* * *

These Careerists.

MR. ANDREW ROTHSTEIN has written to the Press to complain that suggestions have been made that his father, Mr. Theodore Rothstein, has been engaged in "propaganda." Mr. Andrew Rothstein protests that his father has done nothing but the ordinary business of his Government. We are not surprised by the disclaimer. The father passed from the service of the British War Office to the service of the Russian Soviet Government. The son saw service in Ireland as an officer of the British Army. We need expect no political Don Quixotism from such persons.

* * *

Lord Curzon Closes the Correspondence.

WITH supreme high-handed insolence, Lord Curzon informed the Soviet Government that "this correspondence may now be brought to a conclusion." He ignores the Soviet demand for a mutual inquiry into his charges, accepts the transfer of Mr. Raskolnikof, "against whom the main charges have been made," and declares that "if there is any future infringement" by Mr. Shumiatsky, the Soviet Government will be expected to take "severe disciplinary measures."

So the Anglo-Russian incident closes. We expected such a result from the first.

* * *

The Gipsy Prison Breaker.

THE GIPSY WHO BROKE OUT of prison in the effort to be with his wife at the birth of her first child recalls the inhumanity of prison regulations. People serving a short sentence for some trivial offence, even for failure to pay fines, are refused permission to visit their nearest and dearest in case of illness and death.

In a novel the Gipsy prison-breaker would be regarded as a hero. In real life his sentence, which would have expired in September, will be greatly increased. People who are poor, and refuse to bow down to the limitations imposed upon them as Have-Nots in a land of wealth and plenty, meet with cruel usage and suffer great hardship.

ONE BIG UNION

Words by Clara Gilbert Cole — Music by Anon

Alla Marcia (Well Marked)

(1) Join in one big Un-ion strong, Meet in one un-it-ed throng
(2) Join our Un-ion one and all, With the work-ers Stand or fall

Aims and ob-jects stat-ed clear, All a-greed the wealth that's here
Come world work-ers, use the key, Turn the lock set all men free

Must be shared and owned by all, be owned and shared by all
Clothed and fed a-bund-ant-ly. Now, to-day, not pres-ent-ly

That's our bat-tle cry and call, our bat-tle cry and call
Clothed and fed a-bund-ant-ly, To-day not pres-ent-ly

For-ward On-ward don't look back, We shall ver-y lit-tle lack
Nev-er heed your crafts or creeds, All men feel the self-same needs

If our work-shops we con-trol We shall need no poor man's dole
All for each and each for all Ev-er be our bu-gle call

1st time D.S. — Last time only

Fascist Myths.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, in the "Socialist Review" has given hospitality to an article by Mr. Pelizzi, which suggests that Fascism stands for some mild kind of Socialism and industrial guilds, and that he has given the workers the eight-hour day. Now Mr. Fisher Unwin has published a book by Dr. Pietro Georgolini, which declares the Fascisti to be the special friends of the small peasantry.

The fact is that the eight-hour day was won by the Italian workers long before Mussolini came to power. The eight-hour day is the only thing of which Mussolini's Government has not yet robbed the workers. He stands for aggressive and oppressive industrial Capitalism.

As to the peasants, they complain that the Mussolini Government taxes everything they possess—even their cow.

* * *

Two Families in a Stable.

PRIMITIVE MAN could at least build a house for himself. Modern man, under the Capitalist system, is dependent on the good offices of the landlord, who will only provide houses if it pay him better to invest his money in house property than in anything else. Thus more and more people who desire to rent a house find that the landlord is only willing to sell. This applies to a great proportion of the vacant houses of London.

At Tatworth, in Somerset, two families were evicted, and could find no accommodation. The vicar took them into his stable, housing one family in the coach-room, the other in the harness-room. Christ and his mother are supposed to have lain in a manger. The Tatworth vicar—a follower of Christ, it is presumed—is not of the poor and lowly; he has not merely a house, but also a stable in which he can house a couple of families. Many a vicar, however, would have refused even that accommodation to the homeless.

The vicar reported the matter to the Chard Rural District Council, and pointed out that there were empty houses in the village requiring repair in order that people could live in them.

The owner may lack the money to repair the houses; or the owner may prefer to leave the houses empty and wait for a purchaser.

Yet men who could build and repair houses are unemployed.

The defenders of the Capitalist system can provide no answer to such facts.

DEBATE.

Is Industrial Organisation necessary before the Social Revolution?

Affirmative, Sylvia Pankhurst.
Negative, Guy Aldred.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS' HALL,
Blackfriars Road,

Saturday, June 30th, 7.30 p.m.

Admission 6d.

LETTERS OF KARL LIEBKNECHT.

TWO LETTERS TO HIS WIFE.

August 5th, 1915.

Dear Sophie,—

So far I have not obtained leave, so I cannot be in Berlin in time for the opening of the Reichstag. I wonder if I shall be there in time for my birthday? Everything is still uncertain. If I could only see you, at least! Who knows what may happen later. Could you manage to get to B. in a few days if I should be able to go there? Certainly I cannot go where I like, apart from the fact that I am obliged to be present at the sittings of the Reichstag.

Everything here is going on as usual. We have changed our quarters. It would be idyllic if we were here in different circumstances—a stork sitting on her nest; beehives, bushes loaded with berries, and growing underneath these the red currants that you are so fond of, and a peach orchard. This evening I was lying stretched out on the grass in a field. Cream-coloured flowers were waving above my head against a deep blue sky full of sunshine. You would have been in ecstasy, as you were that day at the farm by the field of lupins.

The weather has been bad, and the roads impassable. Continual meteorological surprises came to us from the sea just near; but now nature is shining again in all her splendour. And the evenings! Oh, if only you were here! What a quantity of things, too, for the children to learn and enjoy! It is just in living over again the surroundings of our childhood that we realise what the children of to-day miss by having to spend their youth in a large town. I can always see Borsdorf in my mind's eye, and ourselves growing up in the midst of nature, which we never considered as a place for picnics, far off, impersonal, almost a stranger to us, as those may do who only go to the country for a holiday. . . . As soon as I know when I am coming I will let you know. Be sure there is always someone in the house to receive the news if you should be absent. In any case, I will write to Alice as well. I have received long letters from the children which pleased and interested me very much. I have just received, too, the cigars you sent me, thank you. A thousand kisses to you, my darling, and to the children.

Your KARL.

* * *

September 15th, 1915.

Dearest Sophie,—

Your letter of August 30th—that is to say, the day I left Berlin—arrived here this evening. I have joined my division at last, after nearly twelve days of adventurous travelling. We are stationed by the Duna, near Friedrichstadt, like a wedge between the Russian positions which extend on our right and left. The troops have already suffered a heavy fire from the artillery and also from the infantry, and have been employed in the trenches too. Some wounded and missing, but up till now none killed. Last night our division was forced by the artillery fire to leave its quarters. During the march, too, we had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the aeroplane bombs. We live in a state of continual alarm—we must not even take our clothes off. During my absence the troops have suffered terrible fatigue. To-morrow I hope to be able to undress. It is night now—a quarter to ten. There is no moon, only the light from the bit of candle I am holding illuminates the barn, which, of course, is windowless. The walls are literally covered with flies, and the buzzing and stinging of them is horrible. The men are sleeping all round me. The nights are getting longer and longer, and there are no lights, which is particularly hard to bear. But the worst is not receiving either tobacco or cigars. Yesterday in a store of pillaged goods we found a little tobacco—a drop of water in a burning desert. Candles and something to smoke are what we miss most. The post is very slow and irre-

(Continued on page 8.)

ESPERANTO.

Lesson 22.

WORDS AND THEIR MEANING (Cont.).

Atenti means to attend to, pay attention to; **atento,** attention; **atenta,** attentive; **atenci** (pronounce as "atent-see") is a rare word, meaning "to assault (criminally)," "to make an attempt" (against the life of somebody)—e.g., La atenco kontraŭ la vivo de Vorosky estis bedaŭrinde sukcesa, the attempt against the life of Vorosky was, unfortunately, successful.

Provi means "to make a trial or test of," "to make an attempt"—e.g., Lia provo naĝi al Francujo ne sukcesis, his attempt to swim to France did not succeed.

Peni means "to endeavour, to try, to make an effort." Kiom ajn li penos, li ne fariĝos pentristo, However much he tries, he will not become a painter (artist).

Suffixes.—Ad- denotes **continuation** or **repetition** (of an act)—e.g., **pafi,** to shoot, **pafo,** a shot; **pafado,** repeated firing; **parolado,** continued speaking, a speech; **vizitadi,** to visit habitually, to frequent. This suffix often corresponds to the English **used to** (do something)—e.g., Li **vizitadis** nin ĉiutage, he **used to** visit us daily (every day).

Prefixes.—Bo means **related by marriage, in-law, bopatro,** father-in-law; **bopatrino,** mother-in-law.

Ge- means **of both sexes**—e.g., **frato,** brother; **gefratoj,** brothers and sisters; **sinjoro,** gentleman, Mr.; **gesinjoroj,** Mr. and Mrs., ladies and gentlemen.

Ek- denotes the **commencement** of an action or its suddenness of occurrence—e.g., li iris, he went; li **ekiris,** he started; li vidis, he saw; li **ekvidis,** he espied, caught sight of.

Impersonal Verbs.

The learner is often puzzled in endeavouring to translate such expressions as "**there is** (are)," as in "There are many members in our union who buy capitalist papers," Estas multaj membroj en nia unuiĝo kiuj aĉetas kapitalistajn ĵurnalojn. Contrast the foregoing sentence with the following: **There** (in that place) I saw many members, **Tie** mi vidis multajn membrojn. Clearly, in the first case **there** has not the same meaning as **tie** (in that place, there). The word **there** should therefore be omitted in translating a sentence into Esperanto, unless it definitely means "in that place."

Similarly, the word **it** is used to form impersonal expressions, as in: it is raining, pluvas; it is snowing, neĝas; it is thundering, tondras; here again we omit the word **it** in translating.

In phrases like "it is good (desirable, necessary, advisable) to (do so and so)," the word **it** is impersonal and is not translated—e.g., Estas necese manĝi por vivi, it is necessary to eat (in order) to live; estas dezirinde lerni paroli Esperanton se oni estas internaciisto, it is desirable to learn to speak Esperanto if one is an internationalist. (Esperanto uses the adverb dezirinde, "desirably," rather than the adjective, where there is no noun in the sentence to which it could relate.)

Vocabulary.

per	by means of
atentado	attention
memoras	remember
vorto	word
necese	necessary
signifo	meaning
eĉ	even
kelkaj	few
ofte	often
sed	but
spite	in spite of
ja	denotes emphasis
laŭdi	to praise
strange	odd, strangely
tiam	then

Translate.

Per atentado ni memoras vortojn. Estas necese atenti al la signifo de vortoj. Lia parolado estis bona eĉ bonega; sed li ne fariĝos oratoro, spite liaj penoj. Demosthenes. **la fama greka oratoro, malsukceris en siaj** unuaj provoj. Jes, sed li ja ne estas Demosthenes! Antaŭ kelkaj jaroj (a few years ago) li vizitadis nin ofte, sed nun li jam ne vizitas nin. Estas la kutimo laŭdi patrinojn kaj mallaŭdi bopatrinojn. Estas strange! ĉu do (then) bopatrinoj ne estas patrinoj? Kiam la vagonaro (train) por Manchester ekiras? Gi ekiras je la 9.40 (la naŭa kvardek). Mi ekvidis ĝin unu momenton, tiam ĝi malaperis (disappeared).

Correction.

In the paragraph commencing "Aktuala" in Lesson 21, read **aktuala** afero, **not aktuale.**

FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

War: Its Nature, Cause and Cure, by C. Lowes Dickenson. (George Allen and Unwin, 4/6.)

Mr. Dickenson is a cautious Liberal, but also a good fellow, who dislikes to see the holocaust of people that war entails.

He is forced to recognise that war is a question of business. He thinks it can be cured by two expedients "which must be adopted by all States, and especially by the British Empire." Poor fellow, he is still an Imperialist, for all his pacifism. Firstly, that they will not impose any duties to favour any State, even their own State.

Secondly, he says all States, and, of course, especially the British Empire, the greatest of the Empires, must agree:

"That they will not endeavour to secure for themselves or their friends a monopoly or any special preference in raw materials such as oil, or iron, or gold, or cotton, or phosphates, or anything else; but, on the contrary, will agree either to sell all such things openly to those, of any nationality that will pay best for them; or, in the case of necessities, of which the supply is limited, to distribute them, on some equitable principle, among those who have need of them."

It is strange: here is one who is hailed as a great moral leader amongst the Liberal school who thinks he can stop war and remove the evils which affect humanity by agreement to sell raw material to those that will pay best for them! Yet he is groping for something better, vaguely and painfully like a blind man in the dark, for he suggests the alternative possibility of distributing necessities "of which the reply is limited" "on some equitable principle." On what principle he is not adventurous enough to suggest. The principle of distribution of all commodities according to need and desire, though so simple, has not yet occurred to the minds of wandering philosophers of Liberalism.

It is odd that Mr. Dickenson can comprehend, as he explains in the present book, that no rules to modify warfare will be kept if success can be gained by their breach, and yet fails to see that rules to humanise capitalist money-making will also be broken when money can be made thereby.

As to the maintenance of Empire over subject peoples, Mr Dickenson declares that this must be converted into a burden instead of a profit. Then it will be quite satisfactory, he thinks. He might as well suggest making war as pleasant as playing tennis.

The Trade Union Movement, Past and Present. By Mark Starr. (Plebs League, 6d.)

This pamphlet gives a survey of the history of Trade Unionism, but its predictions for the future are vague and confused. It seems to place its faith in the development of such institutions as The Building Guild, for it says:

"Where the Guild has been introduced, it intimates that the Trade Union camel will edge its way into the Capitalist tent to such an extent that there is only room for the Capitalist outside."

At the same time it states on page 9 that the wage-workers' possibility of freedom is through permanent Trade Union organisations; and on pages 30 and 31 most faith appears to be placed in the Trades Councils. It is also recommended that the number of Trade Unions (there were 1,296 unions in 1921) be reduced, and that the machinery be overhauled to prevent bureaucracy. Yet there is also a protest against autonomy and the parrot-like repetition of the demand for a "general staff."

There is a cursory reference to the Workers' Committee Movement:

"At one time it seemed as if the Shop Committee and the Works Movement was going to eclipse entirely the older Unions. But owing to the slump and the persecution of the active leaders, its loose organisation has been broken down."

Mr. Starr forgets, though he has recorded the fact in this pamphlet, that the Trade Unions themselves passed through many vicissitudes before they attained to any degree of stability. As he himself shows, the Unions numbered less than two million members so lately as 1900.

Everyday Life in the New Stone, Bronze, and Early Iron Ages. By Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 5/-.)

These are exceedingly useful books for young people and beginners. They contain many illustrations and useful maps and lists of authorities. It is a pity that certain theories which are by no means universally accepted, such as that given as the origin of ice ages, should be set forth as facts, without indication that they are still in dispute. The history of early man is given in a fascinating way, with a vast amount of information geological and geographical, architectural and industrial. A real effort is made to give a picture of everyday life in the periods chosen.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A retail house in Plein Street, Cape Town, has as shop-walker an ex-sergeant-major in full khaki regimentals, wearing eight medals. Others exhibit in their windows lists of members of their staff who made the great sacrifice during the late war. Capitalism will not sink in the pursuit of profits. Communism would abolish such prostitution.

General Herzog, leader of the Opposition of the House Assembly, says he is going to use the Labour Party so that the Nationalist Party will get into power.

Mr. Boydell, M.L.A., organiser of the South African Labour Party, informed the Benoni Branch of the Labour Party that it was losing its hold on the electors, as disclosed at the municipal elections, and urged that it was suicidal on the part of the Labour Party to be associated with the Communist section of the United Front Movement. The United Front Movement embraced Communists and Nationalists, as well as the Labour Party, but the Communists practically gained control.

Col. Creswell, M.L.A., leader of the South African Labour Party, in the House Assembly, said in the City Hall that the people were told the Labour Party was made up of Communists and Bolshevists, but the Labour Party had no use for the raising of class hatred. Nevertheless, the Labour Party has the Communist objective in its manifesto. Last year Col. Creswell, M.L.A., tried to get the Communist objective removed from the official programme of the South African Labour Party. He failed.

Mr. Barlow, M.L.A., writing to the Press on the Socialist Sunday Schools, says:

"The Labour Party is not connected with this nefarious scheme of inculcating into the heads of the young a want of reverence for the Most High."

He holds that the Communists are the greatest enemies the South African Labour Party has got, and he is out to fight them at all times. There is no more connection between the South African Labour Party and the Communist Party than there is between the South African Party of Smuts and the Communists. I think he is right.

ISAAC VERMONT.

Parliament As We See It.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The Austrian Loan guaranteed by the Governments of Britain, France, and Italy, has been used to enslave Austria to the Allied Commissioners, and especially to worsen the conditions of the workers.

It has also been manipulated so that the Austrians pay more than they otherwise would for the money that has enslaved them, and the financial speculators in the know have been able to make extra profits.

The loan was supposed to be open for subscription on Monday morning; but those in the know got subscription forms on the previous Saturday afternoon, so that two hours after the loan was opened it was closed to cash applications. Ordinary people who wanted to make a bit for themselves out of Austria's distress therefore found that the big professional speculators had grabbed up all the shares. The little people protested, through Captain Berkeley, that it was not fair; but Sir William Joynson Hicks (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) pooh-poohed the suggestion.

The speculators who paid 5 per cent. deposit to secure the shares were able to realise double the amount by selling out next day, as the shares had risen five points owing to the demand for it.

This is not all: the loan was issued at 80 per cent. That means that for every £80 lent to Austria, the Austrians will have to pay interest as though it were £100, and eventually they will have to repay £100 for every £80 borrowed. The Anglo-Dutch loan, floated a few days later, was issued at 93. The Austrians have been "done" in more ways than one. The Deputy-Speaker closured all protests: "We cannot have a debate."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who, when it was introduced, described the Austrian Loan Bill as a beneficent measure, observed that "the poor Austrian Government is paying at least 5 per cent. more than it would otherwise be asked for."

Of such are the doings in the Temple of Mammon on which the "Daily Herald" publishes a daily article "by a worshipper therein."

LEGITIMACY BILL.

The legitimacy Private Members' Bill passed the Third Reading. This Bill aims at legitimising children born out of wedlock, whose parents subsequently marry. It has, however, certain limitations. It does not operate unless the father is domiciled in England or Wales at the time of the marriage, or if either parent were married to a third party at the time of the birth. No child thus legitimised may succeed to or transmit any dignity, title or honour, even though there be no other heir to the title.

Public opinion is moving on to recognise the inhumanity of stigmatising any child as "illegitimate." That opinion is gradually being reflected in the House of Commons.

Presently it will be generally observed that the marriage laws are the outcome of the property relationship. They will disappear under Communism.

BASTARDY BILL.

The object of this Bill, which passed its Third Reading, is to allow the Courts to order up to 20/- instead of only up to 10/- a week to be paid by the father for the maintenance of an illegitimate child. An amendment to give the child a claim on its father's estate should the father die was defeated, mainly in response to the plea of Mr. Jack Jones (Lab.) that in working-class families it would be unfair to the legitimate wife and children.

It proved beyond the wit of Parliament to devise the means of protecting the unfortunate child.

WHAT THE "HERALD" SAID ABOUT CURZON.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs denied the "Daily Herald" statement that Lord Curzon desired the rejection of the Russian Note but was over-ruled by the Prime Minister. He said the statement was "without a shadow of foundation."

WHO PUBLISHED THE RUSSIAN REPLY?

The Government denied having issued the Russian Note to the Press before it was laid before Parliament. Mr. Krassin also repudiated having done so.

INDIA.

Protests were made against the doubling of the Indian salt tax, which has been done by the Governor-General, who has over-ridden the decision of the Legislative Assembly.

Earl Winterton, the Secretary of State for India, said that the Governor-General's power to over-ride the Legislative Assembly is real, and meant to be used if and when necessary. The Indian National Debt, which in 1918 had been £400,000,000, had risen to over £500,000,000 on March 31st last. Indian Budget deficits had occurred each year recently; this must be stopped.

The deficit is £2,500,000. The increased salt tax will yield £4,500,000.

WHEN EXTREMISTS GROW LESS EXTREME.

Earl Winterton said, in regard to those non-co-operators who are seeking election to the Legislative Council:

"I believe that when extremists enter a legislative assembly they tend by the force of events gradually to become less extreme."

Mr. George Lansbury: "Hear, hear!"

That is our opinion too, but we draw other conclusions.

A QUESTION OF £ s. d.

Colonel Wedgwood (Lab.) is apt to forget he is supposed to be speaking for the class that has neither banking accounts nor investments. He said that the British have at least £500,000,000 invested in India, and probably double that amount. The safety of that capital depends, he said, upon amicable relations with India. He added:

"It is for that reason that we on these benches are particularly anxious that during these critical years while India is cutting her wisdom teeth self-government should come about without causing friction between the Indian people and ourselves." He further observed:

"There is Mahatma Gandhi, probably the most saintly person since Jesus Christ, who is revered and worshipped by the people of India. He is in gaol, too. His cause has ceased to be a cause of any danger to English rule in India. His followers are split. He would disapprove of going on to the Council; but C. R. Das, the Pandit Motilal, Nehra, the Pandit Maleviya, and the rest of them, are going on to the Council whether he approves or not. So far as danger to British rule, he is no danger whatever."

Such remarks from a genial imperialist are illuminating. He admires Gandhi, but rejoices in the belief that he has ceased to endanger British rule on account of British investments.

J. H. THOMAS AS USUAL.

Mr. J. H. Thomas (Lab.), as usual, voted with the railway company on the North-Eastern Railway Bill. The company's Bill was opposed on the ground that it has secured an undertaking from the Metropolitan Railways not to build a tube north of Finsbury Park without the consent of the North-Eastern; that the North-Eastern withholds such consent, but will not build such railway on its own account.

WAR BOND POLICIES.

There are 310,000 holders of lapsed 5 per cent. War Bond policies. These policies have lapsed either because the holders did not know there was any more to pay, or because they were unable to pay. An ex-Service man in Hull County Court secured judgment against the Prudential Assurance Company for the refund of all premiums. The Prudential Assurance Company says it will deal specially with cases of hardship arising from the lapse of War Bond policies before they have been in force two years.

The Government refuses to do anything to protect the policyholders who, in a large number of cases, believed they were purchasing War Bonds.

Such cases emphasise a two-fold evil of this class society: firstly, that many people are so much unused to technicalities that they are easily defrauded; secondly, that others are constantly defrauding them.

COMMUNISTS.

Mr. Lansbury said that British Secret Service agents treat foreign Press men as Communist and Socialist agents, that correspondents and editors of foreign papers find it difficult to enter this country, and that foreign Communists and Socialists are treated as undesirable aliens, and are either refused permission to land here or are imprisoned without trial pending deportation. Also, that police officers, when asked the character of prisoners charged, state that they are members of Communist organisations, as though that were in itself a crime.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The Presidents of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, British Bankers' Association, Chamber of Shipping, and Federation of British Industries, have been asked to assist the President of the Board of Trade in framing a detailed agenda for the Imperial Economic Conference. The Minister of Agriculture will also confer with representatives of the agricultural industry.

Mr. A. V. Alexander (Lab.) asked whether the Co-operative Movement had not been heard of; but the Labour Party made no claim for the representation of working-class interests.

The President of the Board of Trade stated that in case of shipwreck, wages to seamen stop on the day of the wreck, and there is no power to claim compensation from the owner for loss of seamen's property.

BEER PROFITS.

Bass pre-war 8 per cent., now 11 per cent.

"Not very big!" protested Col. Gretton (U.), one of the big brewing M.P.s. Bass's share capital, however, had been increased by 50 per cent.; therefore, the 11 per cent. should be considered as 16½ per cent. Moreover, in 1914 the shareholders paid income tax; now their dividend is tax free.

DOLES FOR THE RICH.

The Trade Facilities Act Advisory Committee has guaranteed the principal and interest of a loan, not exceeding £2,300,000, to be raised by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. to construct three ships.

SLAVERY OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Asked whether the territories mandated to Britain will adhere to the convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies said:

"The traffic in women and children does not exist in the Cameroons, Togoland and Tanganyika, so there is no need for adhesion to the convention. . . . As to Palestine . . . the necessary legislation will be passed, but probably not until peace is concluded with Turkey. It will then be possible for Palestine to adhere to the convention."

Civilisation when convenient!

And what about the child slaves of British Hong Kong?

HIGH COURT FEES.

Wages are coming down, but not those of the lawyers. High Court fees were fixed in 1921, and remain exorbitant. The Attorney-General refused any reduction.

For particulars of the Communist Workers' Movement, write S. Cahill, 152 Fleet Street.

Our Bookshop.

Edward Carpenter:
Desirable Mansions ..... 4½d.
Clara Cole:
The Castle in the Air ..... 1½d.
Parliament The People's Enemy ... 1½d.
Dustheap Alley and The Living Tomb ..... 1½d.
Belgium Never Neutral ..... 1d.
The Message ..... 1d.
Discovered: The New Armament Ring ..... 1½d.
H. Gorter:
Ireland: Achilles Heel of England 1½d.
W. F. Hay:
The Logic of the Machine ..... 2½d.
A. W. Humphrey:
Life in Russia To-day ..... 1½d.
The Allies' Crime Against Soviet Russia ..... 1½d.
Alexandra Kollontay:
Workers' Opposition in Russia ..... 6½d.
O. V. Kuusinen:
The Finnish Revolution ..... 2½d.
N. Lenin:
Bourgeois Democracy and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat ..... 1½d.
The Chief Task of Our Times ..... 1½d.
Marx and Engels:
Manifesto of the Communist Party 3½d.
E. Sylvia Pankhurst:
Housing and the Workers' Revolution 1½d.
The Schooling of the Future ..... 1½d.
Soviet Russia as I saw it 1/2
Writ on Cold Slate 1/2
S. Pankhurst, P. Lynch, M. O'Callaghan:
Rebel Ireland ..... 2½d.
Labriola:
Socialism and Philosophy 6/10
Boudin:
The Theoretical System of Karl Marx 6/10
E. Untermann:
Marxian Economics 7/4
Engels:
Socialism, Utopian and Economic 1/7½
Origin of the Family 3/8
Karl Marx:
Eighteenth Brumaire ..... (paper) 1/7½
(cloth) 3/7½
Civil War in France 1/7½
C. K. Streit:
Where Iron is, There is the Fatherland 2/7½
Lafargue:
Origin and Evolution of the Idea of a Soul 3/1½
George Brewer:
The Rights of the Masses ..... 9d.
W. Liebknecht:
No Compromise 1/1
A. Pannekoek:
Marxism and Darwinism ..... 9d.
Mary Marcy:
Shop Talks on Economics ..... 9d.
Wm. Morris:
Monopoly, or How Labour is Robbed 2½d.
Useful Work and Useless Toil ..... 2½d.
A Dream of John Ball ..... 10d.
Philip Kupinsky:
The Intellectual and the Worker ... 9d.
Industrial Unionism and Revolution 9d.
Viteslav Halek:
Our Grandfather 9½d
Poldik the Scavenger ..... 4½d.
M. Bakunin:
God and the State ..... 8½d.
J. W. Draper, M.D., LL.D.:
Christianity and Civilisation ..... 2½d.
Anatole France:
The Human Tragedy ..... 9½d.
Maxim Gorky:
Twenty-six Men and a Girl ..... 9½d.
Thomas Paine:
The Age of Reason ..... 9½d.
The Brothers Capek:
The Insect Play 2/1½
Karl Capek:
R. U. R. 2/7½
L. A. Motler:
The Revolution To-morrow ..... 2½d.
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The Miners' Next Step.

The miners are faced with the need for doing something now, fellow-worker.

They postponed a decision as to whether they would recede from the agreement come to with the mine-owners at the close of the late strike, in the hope that the Labour Party Miners' Minimum Wage Bill would be passed. The Labour Party leaders declared that political action is better than industrial action, and urged the miners to pin their hopes to that Bill.

It is now known that the Minimum Wage Bill will be defeated. The Government has refused to give time for it, and has even refused not to put on Government Whips against it.

The Bill will certainly be lost.

Now the miners will have to decide whether they will take industrial action, or whether they will continue to endure their present unhappy conditions.

If they decide to submit and make no fight for improvement, they will, of course, have worse to suffer, because it will be seen that there is no fight left in them. You quite realise that, do you not, fellow-worker? So do the miners. They say they are treated like "dogs" in the mines now, in comparison with the respect shown to them when they were regarded as the vanguard of the industrial movement of this country.

Mr. Frank Hodges and the other officials, who do not go down the pits any more, will probably tell the miners to bear their position in patience.

The question is, fellow-worker, whether the miners are ready for a fight, which may be the biggest yet known in the mines, and may entail a fight to overthrow the Government and to wrest control of the mines from the mine-owners.

For our part, we advise the miners to put up a fight. We should like to see them making it a fight to end the Capitalist system.

THE SEARCHLIGHT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Student,—

The Esperanto lessons appearing in the "Dreadnought" have given me much pleasure.

It seems to me that Esperanto is really a language of hope. It offers such attainable means of friendship with our brethren of other languages.

A K.C. from Somerset House came to our school recently, and was shown a postcard written in Esperanto. He said: "I can read that."

A secondary school boy wrote: "Esperanto is very easy to me, as I write French."

I desire very much to do my "bit" in this "hope."

The children like foreign correspondence, which also provides excellent geography lessons, the card having really a live message.

I want to be sure of the "e" sound.

Would "sen" Esperanto rhyme with our English "pen"?

And, please, what is the best course to follow to obtain foreign correspondence for our school children?

Yours fraternally,
ANNIE K. HIGDON.
Strike School, Burston.

(Continued from page 5.)

gular. The men come a distance of forty miles sometimes to ask if letters have arrived, for four or five days on end. There is, naturally, a lot of dysentery and typhus—in one company alone one-fifth of the men were down with it, 100 out of 500. Our company, so far, are all well. We are cutting down trees in the woods of the Duna.

Just now the artillery fire is fairly slack. In the hamlet where we are just now a poor old woman had been left behind sick; everyone else had gone. The houses are deserted and desolate; the dogs howl around us and rove about with the cats. Clouds of enormous crows and owls.

Yesterday morning the old woman was found stretched out on the ground dead outside the house. She was buried in the street near her home. What can one say? The misery is so heartrending, the ruin so terrible that one's pencil is paralysed.

I cannot send this letter to Switzerland because of its contents. At the end of September you will be in Berlin, perhaps, though I do not hope it for you. It is useless to talk of frequent and regular correspondence—one waits sometimes three or four weeks for the answer to a letter. But we all can write often, without waiting for an answer, and I implore you to do so.

Your KARL.

COMMUNIST WORKERS' MOVEMENT.

OUTDOOR MEETINGS.

Friday, June 22nd.—The Grove, Hammersmith, 8 p.m.: Sylvia Pankhurst, and others.

Sunday, June 24th.—Beresford Square, Woolwich, 7 p.m.: Sylvia Pankhurst, L. T. Stedman. Brockwell Park, 7 p.m.: W. Hall, N. Smyth. Finsbury Park, 7 p.m.: J. Welsh and others.

DOMESTIC WORK wanted by energetic Lancashire woman.—Apply, P. W., Box 1.

DOMESTIC WORK wanted by experienced worker; fond of children; good needlewoman.—Apply, M. B., Box 10.

SEWING and DRESSMAKING. Assistant dressmaker offers daily work.—Apply, Box 20.

FOR SALE.—Parliamentary Reports (Hansard) from 1914 to 1922.

QUARTER DAY.

Quarter Day brings a period of added strain at the "Dreadnought" Office. In these hard times it is always difficult to keep the propaganda going: and the additional strain every three months comes near to being the proverbial last straw. Therefore, send along your mite, remembering that: "Many a mickle makes a muckle!"

"DREADNOUGHT" SUMMER SALE.

Comrades are urged to get busy collecting and making goods for the Summer Sale and Garden Party in aid of the "Workers' Dreadnought," which is to be held shortly. Books, pictures and drawings, furniture, clothing, farm produce, groceries, cakes, sweets, jams, toys, fancy goods, hats, shoes, tobacco, tools, etc., etc., will all be gratefully received.

"DREADNOUGHT" £1,000 FUND.

Brought forward: £25 1s. 2½d.
Irene Smith (weekly), 1/-; G. K. Russell, 4/6; Collections: Hammersmith, 5/11; Brockwell Park, 10/4½; Finsbury Park, 8/6 Total for week, £3 0s. 7d. Total, £28 1s. 9½d.

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