HAPPY ARE ALWAYS GOOD

VOL. X. No. 20

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1923

WEEKLY

"DREADNOUGHT" HOLIDAY RE-UNION.

Workers' Dreadnought " rs and friends to meet at the Red Cot-Woodford High Road, on the border of ing Forest, on Saturday, Sunday and k Holiday for tea and re-union on the sunder the trees. 'Buses 10a, 34 and 40 the door. Take your ticket to the "Old se and Well."

BANK HOLIDAY.

The "Workers' Dreadnought" office will shut on Bank Holiday because the staff is be engaged elsewhere in work for the Dreadnought."

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' ORGANISATION.

In Sunday evening, July 8th we held one a series of meetings in Victoria Park to lain the manifesto and general principles he organisation, which was well supported ow Branch is holding Sunday morning tings in Victoria Park.

H. ISAACS

Ve have discarded for all time that vener wail of work or maintenance.

Tas it for this that we tramped the high

ered all things in order that in the dim distant future we might be allowed to and help to perpetuate the very order of the we once claimed we were out to oy? byways in mid-winter?

there one among you, fellow-workers s there one among you, fellow-workers, o believes it is possible to Poor Law the bitalist system out of existence? No, low-workers; there is but one way to obtain freedom we all desire, and there can be half-way measures. We must not allow selves to rest content with palliatives, ich is just patching up the present system tour slogan be the abolition of the capits system. We have entered the fight, low-workers, and we must continue fightantial eventually we shall have conquered.

J. JOHNS.

39 Tretton Street Bow, E. 3.

any social upheaval

GEORGE'S AND WAPPING STRIKE COMMITTEE DISTRESS FUND.

owing to the present dock strike that is ecting the whole of that area, we find our-ves surrounded on all sides by a great deal distress, mainly amongst the women and ldren, who are always the innocent victims

any social upheaval
We have therefore, during the past few
beks, tried to alleviate the distress to the
st of our ability—namely, by dealing with
a most needful cases, and also feeding
veral hundreds of children daily.
Funds are urgently needed to carry on this
od work, so we appeal to you to judge imtially and act humanely by assisting us
lighten their heavy burden.
Thanking you in anticipation.

Thanking you in anticipation.

We remain, yours sincerely.

P.P. St. George's and Wapping Strike
Committee Distress Fund.

J. McCORTHY, Sec.

105 Old Gravel Lane, E.1.

Glorious Goodwood.

By L. A. Motler.

By the time these lines are being set up by the low linotype fellow, you and me, Henry, will be trying not to look bored at Goodwood Life for us is such a round of afternoon calls, night clubs, receptions and At Homes, even a bally race isn't so demnition bad after all. Still, it is such a fag picking out the winners for Lady Clarenda and her cousin, it is pleasing to know that, after all, there will be a jolly good bar and a bite to eat.

Already I see they have sent down 100,000 bottles of beer, 80,000 bottles of minerals (ugh!) and 20,000 bottles of spirits, wines and

(Hear, hear.)



So you see, Henry, we need not be so bally thirsty with such a really topping amount of decent stuff. Who would be in America? After a hard day's work, escorting my cousin round the shopping area, dining at the Ratz and dropping her at her bridge club, it is really good to sit in the lounge at Ciro's and think of all the fizz at Goodwood. I believe there are people who actually want a limit of eight hours' work a day; but what about us chaps? We simply can't call our souls our own. I have hardly finished my fourth brandy-and-soda, when cousin rings me up to send the ear for her at 11.30 sharp, and I know it means a bally night club cabaret, which is sure to bore me pallid.

Was ever a fellow worked to death like me?

I look down the columns of my evening paper with relish when I see that they have really begun to lay in something decent in the way of progger. Cast your monocle on these tiems, Henry, and say if they are not

way of progger. Cast your monocle on se items, Henry, and say if they are not these items.

something like decent:

1,000 lb. of Scotch salmon and lobsters.

5 tons of meat and ham.

10,000 rolls. 3,000 sandwich loaves.

1 ton of cake.

Quite a little lot, eh? Of course we shall take our luncheon hamper with us; but these butler fellows are so unreliable, really, it is quite possible the chicken may be a trifle gamey, to say the least; it will be doocid fine, getting your teeth into a decent bit of lobster mayonnaise, eh, what?

And my cousin Evelyn has such an appetite, really, one would think the old Dowager actually starves the poor kid. Such a topping girl, really, you know, and such a dash about

One derives all the more satisfaction from knowing that the bally Huns are so much worse off. Fancy those horrid fat fellows actually starving: it must be so jolly comic, you know. They have absoballylutely no butter, sugar, fat or potatoes. No fat, eh? Do you know that fellow Marmaduke thought it such a virging idea wheat I would be the supplies that the supplies of the supplies it such a ripping joke when I menshed it to him? No fat, eh? Ha, ha, ha.

It is so annoying when one hears such a fine joke appreciated to have that bounder Smythe starving, it is their own bally fault. If they starving, it is their own bally fault. If they would pay up the reparations and what-you-call-its, then, of course, that would be something. But it is too beastly bad form to talk about alarming rumours and threats of revolution. Why, hang it all, these newspaper Johnnies do try to make one's flesh creep now and again. It is all such bally rot.

Look at this, now, Henry, old chap:

"The food shortage in Germany has in-creased the fears of a Communist outbreak and a civil war. The Berlin Government has and a civil war. The Berlin Government has prohibited the demonstrations which had been ged. The people are quite desperate in of the menacing lack of essential

Just fancy all this. And yet when I had that little joy ride to Berlin the Englischer Hof Hotel had everything a man could ask for. Maybe it was a bit different, but then you cannot expect these Continental hoteliers to be up to expect these Confinental hotelers to be up to expectations when they don't know we have good old ham and eggs for breakfast regularly. And a poor brute of a waiter nearly had a fit, I believe, when I asked for a whole fifty box of fags.

Believe me, somebody is rotting, and it is simply all fresh and green from grandma's. simply all fresh and green from grandma's. Revolution? How beastly ridiculous; as if a chan wanted to revolt simply because he could get no butter. Why, I once actually had to have some of that thing they call margarine; and, really, it is not so jolly bad for such low fellows as Huns, and that sort of bounder.

Yes, a little camembert, Matilda, and serve with Kimberley sherry. What, no South frican wines here? That's too jolly had Make it Campbell Solera 1834, old sport

In the window of a toy-shop in Paris, contributor to "Progres Civique" saw recently a marvellous invention: "Machine gun for children: kills twenty boches minute!"

ADVENTURES.

How goes it, old chap? I'm in Luck's

How's that, Reg?

Well, there's oil in Corda, by Jove, and I've got it!

That's the place where they've been fight-

It is, my boy; and the old flag is flying over it to-day, thanks to yours truly; not that I care a brass button for that, between you and me, old sport. The thing is, I'm there—or, rather, the oil is—and it's mine. I'm on to a good thing, by Jove! Put your money on me, old chap, every time!

How did you manage to get hold of the oil? Went to my cousin Dickie, the Under Sec Wonderful luck for old Dick, slipping into that, 'pon my word! He's not what you call brilliant, you know-even his fond parent would admit that. From my standpoint he's a complete dud; but there you are; he's climbing the ladder, old chap, slow and sure, with the influence of the old dad backing him up; nothing like coin, you know, for getting a fellow on in the world! Poor old Dickie. He's a sport, though—he recognises blood to demur a bit at first, but he'll always help you out in the end, whatever it is. Well, I went to Dickie, and I said: "Look here, old chap, there's oil in Corda, and I want it." Old boy Swiney gave me the tip. He found it out six months before that, but Swiney would have a specific way of enviting one never make a sensible use of anything-one of those blasted dreamers; but a clever chap, all the same. So I says to old Dickie: "You must get me a concession for it, old chap; your mission in life is to assist your deserving relations to improve the shining hour and become a credit to the Empire. Play up, and I'll give you a share in the deal later on

Delighted to go in with you, old chap, but it can't be done." says Dickie.

"Why, what's to prevent it?" says I.

"Why, the damned natives, of course," he "the place is supposed to belong

"By Jove!" I said, "You're not going to let a little thing like that stand in the way? The old flag has fallen pretty low if it can't be used to deal with a few natives. on, Dickie," I says, "you're joking; the old firm can easily fix up that."

I can't do anything irregular." he says looking a bit scared.

"Oh, I don't suggest anything like that," said. "There's always a tactful manner of I said. "There's always a tactful manner of working these little matters, and I know you ant. Dickie, with the help of the old dad, got are a past master at the business, of course.'

Dickie rose to the bait-nothing like a bit of the blarney stone with Dickie! He tried to look pompous; poor old Dickie. Such a dud; people did you kill in your little adventure? you can do anything you like with him.

all times," he says.

public don't know that Corda is on the map Nobody ever heard of it. Besides, who cares

'I assure you, Reg, you're mistaken," he says. "The public is very much alive to these things. It's been particularly sensitive since the war; and the Quakers and all the rabble begin to shout at the merest nothing. Indeed, the more remote and the obscure a thing is, the more they make a fuss about it."

"Get away, Dickie," I says, "you know how to arrange it with the old B.P.—a successful politician like you always knows how to handle the mob. Besides, can't you keep to handle the mob. Besides, ca

"With care we might manage it," says "With care we might manage it," says Dickie; "but you see there's our gentleman's agreement with the Allies. It is understood that we don't take over any territory without assenting to their taking a quid pro quo elsewhere. It is also mutually agreed, as You had the impudence to come here! By Jove! I'll punish you. I'll send for the police at once. Don't imagine I'll shield you! You fool; I was pulling your leg. I haven't killed anyone; you are the only murderer here; you licensed villain.

you know, that we don't dash in without reeiving some sort of decent provocation Such an arrangement is necessary, both on account of the feelings of our own public, and to put something of a brake on international affairs, in order to avoid the danger of anything like a scramble; otherwise everyon would go rushing in at once, and we might ostle and fall out amongst ourselves. is necessary, you know, Reg," he says, look solemn. It will be a big business when comes, and it must be carefully prepared. We must not be too precipitate about it. Beside," he says, "I have my own position to think of. No, no, Reg, I can't do anything that might bring me a rap over the knuckles; a thing like that might put me back for years. We mustn't go too far. Of course," he says, 'Corda is in our sphere, I admit that. She's arked out for eventual annexation by us due time; but we can't do it until some unity-you understand that Reg?"

'Of course, I do, old thing," I says; "but don't think there need be any difficulty bout that. We can arrange it all with per-

Dickie looked a bit uncomfortable, but he was eager about the oil. I could see he was turning it over in his mind.

"Well, what would you do?" he asks.

"Why, get up a bit of a crisis; nothing could be simpler. Only you must give me some mission or other out in that direction. o provide the exes, for I'm absolutely

Dickie fixed me up with a Departmental mission, and I soon got out to Corda—beastly place! Of course I could have arranged the affair without consideration; but I was fool enough to fancy 'd poke round a bit, to see if I could confirm Swiney's story about the oil—beastly fag journeying out there to that infernal dustheap! However, I went, and I soon fixed up that bit of provocation.

What did you do? Got some chaps to shoot a few Cordans, re their houses, drive their cattle over the border into Conda, and leave some old Con-dan daggers lying about. Of course the Cor-dans went over the border to see what was Condan belongs to us, so a raid of that kind is clear provocation. A punitive ex-pedition was the least that could happen. Dickie saw to it that it ended in annexat which, of course, would have happened sooner me my concession. Here endeth the first lesson. What do you think of it, old chap?

Me? I never killed a soul: what do you Public opinion has to be considered at take me for? If you want to know how many lost their lives in that little conquest, it was Nonsense, Dickie," I said. "Why, the a couple of hundred British, five hundred condans, and a thousand Cordans, all for the glory of the old flag-the aircraft did most

Good Lord! You think nothing of it, whereas I am as sick as a dog because I'm responsible for killing one man.

What do you mean? Oh, it was a mad freak of mine. down and out. What is a rellow to do? people have chucked me over, and I haven't

they'll probably track me down somehow

You had the impudence to come here!

THE UTOPIA OF CABET.

Etienne Cabet, the son of a copper, we born at Dijon, France, in 1788. He becam a lawyer. He took a leading part in the revolution of 1830.

The following account of Cabet's ideas taken from the History of Utopian Thought by Joyce Oramel Hertzler, Ph.D.

principle of absolute equality v the fundamental law of the social structure. The community had to take all possible m sures to stifle at birth every sort of inequal All trades and professions were on a par shoemaker was considered just as highly the physician. No special privileges w given to genius or talent, for genius was gift of nature, and those who had not receive this gift should be penalised. Each citi-received from the State all articles he c sumed; to all alike homes and furniture w assigned; clothing of the same design quality, made in large quantities, was livered to all; they were fed in social box ing-houses. Theirs was a community equality of goods and work, of duties rights, of burdens and benefits and en ments. All was to represent a national so organisation with its equality, effected means of the conscious will of man; all to be reasonable and contribute to

But to maintain this absolute reason equality the State was demanded, and its course trol was all-inclusive. This is best illustration their control of the Press, in the educ was sole printer, and, of course, 'the prints none but good books ; so infallible wits censorship that it even burned all ancient books which were considered gerous or useless, differing, however, fro Omar's hurning of the library of Alexand in that it was acting in humanity's interesting in the instead of against it: 'We light our firest burn wicked books, while the brigands a fanatics lit theirs to burn innocent heretic Each comune, each province, and the Sta as a whole, were permitted to publish but the people, were not to be guided by pe events, for as Cabet has one of his character say: 'In order to root out this evil we cided that the paper shall bear the characteristics. of simple records, noting facts without a critical review on the part of the journalist

Education was also a very important fur tion of the State, and Cabet regarded it his fundamental utopianistic measure. was to be a far-reaching training—physi-intellectual, ethical, industrial, and ci The parents were responsible for the traini of the children up to the age of five, aft which they attended the national school where they were taught by teachers select teachers train the nation." By the time young people had attained maturity they we supposed to be fit producers, citizens, an husbands and wives. Efforts were mad throughout to teach each sex the highest r gard for the other; hence they were taugh

Cabet felt that society could not be he together, reinvigorated and re-organised mere reasoning and science, but required a the force and life which faith and religi alone can impart. It was, in fact, attempt to approximate the Communism early Christianity, which emphasised the principles of brother love, equality, freedom association and communal ownership.

Of these, the greatest from the point view of efficient equality, was the spirit brotherhood, with which he desired to ha the entire people permeated. This was t very basis of the whole system. Here he i

(Continued on page 8.)

ORTHODOX.

August 4, 1923.

extracts from a letter by Bishop William nontgomery Brown, D.D., to the Members the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopai Church.

In the latest edition of my booklet, miumsm and Christianism, an enort is te to promote the realisation of two facts:

1. That the vanguard of humanity has sed out of the theological wilderness of nop Manning is still wandering with and Aaron, over the metaphysical dan of supernaturalistic mode ough which Dr. Grant is wading with John uralistic scientism, where I am learning i nghting with Darwin and Marx.

That the more enlightened parts of trials for heresy; because, to a large and ble men and women, the supernaturalisrepresentations of the Old and New Testa nts, Catholic Creeds and Protestant Conpossibilities, so that a trial on account of ying them would be an honour to the tical defendant and a disgrace to the odox prosecutors, and because the issue of h trials would be a loss in membership and ue. The truth of Marx's doctrine ning the economic determination of history strated by the churches, by none more n the Anglican.

Anglican standards of orthodoxy require acceptance of the supernatural represen ions of the Bible, Creed, Articles and ayer Book according to the literal meaning the language in which they are made. s is the law. Several Bishops who fell short of measuring up to this requirement been permitted to live, work, and die law by interpreting some, as I do every Bishops who regard the Fall as allegory history, are numerous. Whoever shall up the whole law and yet offend in one

oint, he is guilty of all.

"Jesus was as much of an here." I teacher the Jewish Church as I am it the Chrisan. He did not go out voluntarily.

"Jesus was a revolutionary in religion and blitics; and, as such, he worked from the side of his Church and State; therefore, no ristian can consistently olame me for my olutionary efforts, or for making them as Anglican and American, especially not ce Anglicanism and Americanism were born

Jesus is represented as saying: "Ye shall ow the truth, and the truth shall make u free," which is to say that the salvation the world depends upon learning, living d teaching truth.

What is saving truth?

According to your theological orthodoxism is the revelation of a Father-Son-Spirit God. "According to my atheistic heterodoxism is the revelation of a matter-force-motion

On the orthodox theory that the world 's hat it is owing to the will of the Christian , we must assume that the truest reprentative of Christianism is the truest son daughter of the new age of scientism which s, by the will of this God, supplanted the age of traditionalism.

The mission of science is to discover ach and interpret facts into truths or laws the end that the world may have life and ave it more abundantly. .

'The mission of traditionalism is the same. the difference between them is a question as what a fact is, whetehr it is the willing

ROM THE HERETIC TO THE of a Father-Son-Spirit God, or the doing of

You say the former, I the latter, hence our preconcilable difference; yet, on your theory, we serve the same God; if, indeed, contrary to my theory, there are conscious, personal divinities who will things, and it me is dependent upon the willings of the

For me the Christian year is a staging of the drama of nature in general and numanity in particular—a drama common to all the supernaturalistic interpretations of redempreligion. . . .

naturalistic traditionalism, a spiritual entity, a spark of the immaterial life of a divine spirit, the Christian God, but, according to naturalistic scientism, it is a conscious and subconscious content of my own materialistic nte-a nte innerited from numan and animal rig it or its vestigial organs, so I would rum progenitors. As I would rum my body if I my soul if I emptied it of its animalism in order to make it entirely human. By reading the traditionalism of the old age out of the Bible representations and Prayer-Book services, and by reading the scientist new age into them, I can preserve the conunuity of my soul by retaining its barbarism, home produce (including eggs and poultry) savagism, and even animalism, as so much at wholesale prices to comrades who would poetry and drama.'

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' ORGANISATION.

This organisation is rapidly growing. During the last week another Branch of the N.U.W.C.M. nas broken away from that organisation and affiliated to the U.W.O. the branch referred to is Edmonton, with a membership of 600. Steps are now being taken to form a North London Area Council anniated to the U.W.O.

Opinion is at present divided between the the churches of our communion, and no ing Bishop fully does it. All have broken reorganisation, and Edmonton is getting down to this immediately. There is every in dication that before long we shall have a strong Area Council in North London.

East London is holding its own. Poplar, Bow and Bromley, and Millwall are going scrong.

Discontent with the N.U.W.C.M. is growing in South London, where Lambeth has disaffiliated. Camberwell Branch of the N.U.W.C.M. consists of four members, of the N.U.W.C.M. to handle the situation. Many Branches on this side of the river have died a natural death during the last three or four weeks, but there is every indication that now, when the N.W.O. is ready for the "Big Drink," we shall soon see a South

London Area Council in being. Woolwich and Eltham Branches of the old organisation with some "live wires" there for the purpose of lining these boroughs up with the U.W.O.

As can be seen by the above, Londoners are awaking and are at last realising the failure of the old system. Branch after branch is dropping away from the old Movement and joining the new. As fast as the members are dropping out of the N.U.W. C.M. they are coming into the U.W.O. have no doubt that next week we shall be able to report a few more additions to our organisation.

The N.A.C. have evidently got the "wind up" properly. A meeting of the N.A.C. has been called to consider the position, and they have cause. The L.D.C. have been com-pelled to close their offices at 36 Lambs Conduit Street, and have moved to Queen Square again. So there is cause for calling the N.U.O. together.

"BLANKET-STIFF."

COMMUNIST LIFE.

Secretary, Miss A. Hodson, 36 St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.

COMMUNIST GUEST HOUSE AND DISCUSSION CLUB.

That a suitable building be acquired as Guest House and Discussion Centre for the Movement was the practical suggestion made a contributor to a circle letter

Another member of the circle emphasised the idea by proposing that the project oe entered upon at once and a Guest House Fund be estblasihed.

A further suggestion was made that some friend might give or lend a piece of land suitable for building a cottage or hut.

When the letter reached me I was agreeably surprised to find a ready response from the contributor next on the list to these suggestions.

A smallholder in Fordingbridge, Hamp-shire, he enclosed a photograph of his large neld, and offered to lend sufficient land for an erection.

Moreover, he said he was willing to supply undertake co-operative effort.

The circle letter has now passed on to others, but time is fast slipping away, and I feel that such practical proposals and offers are too valuable to confine to small bounds.

am therefore sending them along to the Dreadnought" for publication, hoping that sympathisers with further practical ideas may found within its larger circle.

I shall be glad to correspond with, and put into touch with each other, any comrades who are willing to take up this cue so aptly given by a comrade in Scotland.

Hampshire is a long distance from the North, we know; but if workers in the Movement from all parts will make the collective effort to establish a fund for purchasing building material, and others more conveniently tuated will undertake the actual manual work, this will be a beginning which will have ar-reaching effects.

Let us accept our friend's kindly offer and uild upon his land this house, and the near tuture may see a number of such homes springing up inland and by the sea, where mrades may go for recuperation, mutual

ANNIE HODSON.

THE SYSTEM.

In a motor-cycle accident which proved fatal at Tunbridge Wells, a doctor sefused to attend the injured man till his fee was guaranteed.

Medical service is a commodity to be bought, sold, and withheld from the destitute under this iniquitous system.

Why should not the proletarians in Ireland, suffering far more than middle-class nation-alism has ever suered under British rule, also use physical force to upset a social order which has never brought them physical plenty or intellectual life?—'' A. E.''

(Continued from p. 2.)

troduced an element unexpressed by other Utopian Socialists. When the Icarians were asked: 'What is your science?' they replied: 'Brotherhood.' 'What is your teaching?' Brotherhood.' 'What is your theory?' 'Brotherhood.' It was an ideal which was going to work out so perfectly that there would be no crime, no police, no gaols, no poor-houses in Icaria. Every man would be

Workers' Dreadnought Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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OUR VIEW

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORRE-spondence issued by the Third united States International, has some inter-Anglo-American rivalry, and

its bearing upon the affairs of Turkey. The correspondence declares that United States Capitalism is anxious to dominate Western Asia, and is aiming first at Anatolia and Persia. It has therefore done its best to prevent English and French Capitalism from winning a privileged position in Turkey The French had demanded, says the "corre spondence," that the former Ottoman del should be paid in gold francs. This would have swallowed up one-third of the Turkish revenue. It would have rendered Turkey bankrupt and utterly dependent upon ner are ditors. Under United States pressure Bri tain suddenly ceased to support France in the demand for payment in gold francs, which would have been highly advantageous, both Britain. France was obliged either to give

IT IS FURTHER ASSERTED by the care Europe and spondence that at the time of the Versailles peace negotiations it was agreed that France receives the hege the World. mony of Europe, she may do as she likes in Central Europe; on the other hand, England reserves for herself the rest of the world, especially the Near East, the

America, however, also put in a claim. The United States is too powerful for Britain to flout with impunity. Therefore, British statesmanship again turns its attention to Europe, and whilst retreating in the Orient it begins to intervene in the Ruhr.

In 1919 Lloyd George said to Clemenceau: "I leave Europe to you; leave me the world. Today Baldwin says to the rulers in Well.

To-day Baldwin says to the rulers in Wall Street: "I leave you the world, but you must

help me to suppress France in Europe."
The position, however, does not seem to us so simple as that: British Imperialism has not abandoned the world. Nevertheless, there is a good deal of truth in the picture drawn by the Third International.

THE " NEW YORK FREEMAN " observes Ylew of Us. "The English, even some of the Labourites, are already An American blaming the French for the and proper, and easily predicable in every such case. . . . But has anyone noticed a tendency on the part of the British to re-

linquish any of the Colonies that form the bulk of their winnings from Germany, as the prospective indemnity forms the major . Dear friends, let us not take these frank and honest Englishmen too seriously!'

THE RESOLUTION for an international Labour Party moved by the Labour Party in on Parliament, was poor stuff, removed the basic ideologic differences by

Disarmament Surely the futility of such tween the Second and Third International. conferences amongst the Gov-ernments has been shown at Versailles, at

Genoa, Cannes, Washington, and Lausanne.

After the Washington de-navalisation conference have followed the naval base at Singapore, and the great rush to build battleships

arrying aeroplanes.

The crux of the situation lies in the policy and the system behind the armies and navies. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald gave away the whole pacinst case when he suggested that the British Empire might lead the world to

THE NEWS that the Hull dockers, who started the strike, have gone the C.P.G.B., is merely tactics.

The pioneers are few, but they only started the strike, have gone , back means out one thing: the cause the realisation of their ideals. men and their families have been starved into submission

The "Daily Herald" supports the reduction of wages in the cause of an agreement, and the Union officials in their rerusal of strike pay. The "Daily Herald" published, theretore, no appeal for a strike fund: its great power to raise money was not put at the disposal of the dockers. Yet it published a terrible photograph from Hull—a photograph or dockers confaren being fed at an impromptu soup kitchen. We know what that We know the misery that exists when such crude, rough charity is all that the workers have to depend on.

That photograph supplies the key to the defeat of the Hull dockers.

The Port of London strike still holds. The

Authority to the permanent men was intended to terrify those relatively fortunate dock workers into returning to work, lest they be dismissed and condemned to the haphazard existence of the casuals:

The Port of London hereby gives notice terms of the National Agreement, not later than Monday, 30th, will be reinstated.

The employers express their determina tion to adhere strictly to the terms of the National Agreement of September last, and repeat that under no circumstances will they enter into any discussion with the unofficial strike committee."

This would-oe intimidating document has

thus far failed to effect the result desired by s authors, though it was shamefully reinorced by an appeal from the Union executi-

As we have pointed out, week by week the ions under which this strike has taken place clearly exemplify the need for rank-and-file workers' committees.

WE ARE ASKED whether the "Workers" Dreadnought Unemployed munist Workers' Movement Workers' was instrumental in forming Organisation. the Unemployed Workers' Organisation. No. The organ-isation sent a deputation to the "Workers' Dreadnought' announcing its formation and asking whether we would give it some hospiclaration of principles, and believing these were tending towards our own direction, and an improvement on those of the older allow the new organisation to ventilate its Council" for Dock Labour are working of space and policy may permit.

WE HAVE LONG PREDICTED that the Third International would eventually dissolve itself into Muss of the Third the Second, or, as it is now International. called, the Labour and Socialinevitable from the moment the Third International decided for Parliamentalism affilia-tion to Labour parties and support of Trade Unions rather than workshop committees of the rank and file. The introduction of the policy of "Peace and Trade with Capitalism, and the so-called "New Economic Policy

The command of Moscow to British Communists to seek affiliation to the British Labour Party was the first pronounced eviond Internationalis

The first clear harbinger of the dissolu f the approaching Third International from Australia, where, according to a "D. Herald" correspondent, the Commun Party has merged itself in the Labour Pa breaking any official link with Moscow fact, ceasing to exist as a Communist P

This, we shall be told by our friend

DISCUSSION on federating the various

tile workers' unions is a l One Big Union annual at the annual co in the Cotton ences of the United T Trade. Factory Workers' Assoc

recorded for the federation proposal, by 101 out of more than 200 delegates The discussion centred upon whether dividual societies composing the Fede might take separate action on behalf of own members. It was argued by many there would be no unity if this

Unity is, indeed, a misused word: un to be real, must imply not domination to central authority, but mutuality of aim free co-operation

the only one that can be of use to the wo in destroying Capitalism and building munism, is a union of the rank and supporting, for local purposes, co-ope treely for joint action when required.

AN EXAMPLE in sensible dealing has set by Walthamstov

Tram Rides. sengers on the Walthan tramways between 10 and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays and days and August Bank Holiday, may them, without payment, not over twelve years of age. So far, so but what a pity there are so many tions; and how much nicer it will be transit and all other facilities are free to

WE ARE NOT SURPRISED that the M. When the try of Labour should hav Ministry of the National Union
Labour Railwaymen in relation to
employers. The question
issue is one of detail, and Unions are large and law abiding; they

pillars of the existing State.

We are also not surprised that the Mi try of Labour should have declared its re entertain any suggestion for its inte tion coming either from the dockers' und strike committee or "any other uno body. The Ministry dismissed as official " a communication from the bined Trade Unions." The Ministry employers, and the so-called "National

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD rece opened the columns of I.L.P. Socialist Review I.L.P. Socialist recording rascist vindication. Mussolini's r'ranchise Bill "Daily Herald's" Was Passed. correspondent now pro further information about Fascist methods. He asserts that when

Franchise Bill came to be voted on, Italian Parliament was surrounded by an Fascists in uniform and a mob of the mufti waiting to rush the Chamber if upon. Two Fascists in black shirts, with volvers, stood at the door. Mr. Musso speech, according to the "Herald" c spondent, amounted to this: give your vote in favour of my franchise I or I turn you out of the Chamber on

Parliament As We See It.

LABOUR PARTY DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION.

Whilst yielding nothing. Those words revealed the foundation which vitiates the pacifism of Mr. Macdonald and the Labour Party. Mr. Macdonald said:

'Our one chance is to begin at once a policy which, whilst yielding nothing, nevertheless brings together the nations of the world, who are just as much aware as we are of the folly of these armaments, mobilising a public opinion against them, and coming to international agreements that will be properly guaranteed and backed up by the necessary Government force

THE FORCE BEHIND.

Mr. Macdonald was challenged as to what that force would be. He replied: "Not, surely, by new armies and new navies and new air forces."

He insisted that:

August 4, 1923.

The force behind is purely nominal in every civilised society," and declared that if he took a man to Court for injuring him, the sentence would not be enforced by the

How absurd! Why otherwise does policeman carry a baton? Let us reverse the question: Suppose Mr. Macdonald is taken o Court for injuring someone, and a sentence be passed upon him; and suppose Mr. Macdonald refuse to obey the sentence, does he not think the handcuffs and, if need be, the baton, as well as the bolts and bars of the Has he forgotten Sydney Street and the sol there to exterminate certain men who were Courts and the other incidents of the Irish paton charges of the police against the dockers the present strike?

ON YIELDING NOTHING.

Though Mr. Macdonald's assertion that there is only a nominal force behind the Gov-ernment is grossly erroneous we wish rather which the British Empire shall yield nothing and yet bring the other nations to agreement. Such a policy is impractical. If the British Government refuses to vield anything hould not expect other Governments to yield Certainly they will not—unless, of course

£1,290,000,000 ALREADY SPENT ON NEXT WAR.

Mr. Macdonald is still intrigued by the idea that this country should stand apart from other countries and should lead them. He said:

"We have a tradition. This country has got the possession of a reputation which ought to be used to-day in leading the world towards peace. I have met many peoples and the rulers of many people, but I never met anyone yet who would resent Great Britain taking the lead in a move for the disarmament of the nations of the world.

Our patriots fail to realise that the reputation they are so proud of is by no means generally accepted except at home.

Mr. Macdonald's observation that this country must view with suspicion any military dictatorship in Europe, and that 'our wars for the last 400 years have been mainly caused by that" is a reminder of the approval which he is giving to the anti-French policies of the Government. Mr. Macdonald complains that £1,290,000,000 has been spent on the Army, Navy, and Air Force since 1919-20; yet the Labour Party supports the Government foreign policy, on which that expenditure is based. Mr. Macdonald's main criticism of the Government was that in regard to defen-

sive armaments "you should never build them until the danger appears." The leader of the Labour Party made

characteristic plea for the politicians:

relate all that human skill and that human power to the minds of nations, the man whose business it is to guide his State, not by power, but by the capacity of handling all the problems that call in ultimately the use of force, is the man that should dominate policy, and not merely the expert who is consulted by his Department."

Does Mr. Churchill mean "purely nominal"

JONES AND SHAW PREPARE FOR

WAR.

Mr. O'Neill (C.), who moved an amendment to the Labour Party resolution calling for an International Conference on arm nents, said France does not want to attack France's armaments are due solely to her feeling of insecurity. . . . It would be an intolerable position if we were to enter into a competition of armaments with France. If I am right in that survey of the posi.... Jack Jones interjected: "You are

Mr. O'Neill added that he thought this country could again "offer to France the free and unconditional support of the British Em-

Mr. Tom Shaw, another Labour Party jingo, interjected: "In return for what?" The old Socialist policy of opposition to all capitalist wars has not yet gained acceptance n the Labour Party.

ASQUITH FOR AIRCRAFT.

Mr. Asquith (Lib.), who did not vote in the division, signified his desire for a big Air Force, and declared that the best form

ROSE FOR STATE ARMAMENTS.

Mr. Rose (Labour), a jingo apostle of effi-ciency and economy in armaments under State Ministry has spent £64,000,000 in four years. and produced only a perilous situation. He complained that aeroplanes left over from the war had been smashed with a pickaxe or a hammer, for it was stated, in answer to his Parliamentary question: "An aeroplane is no good." He further protested that the State aircraft factory at Farnborough, which has ten acres of roofed floor space, could turn out all the aircraft the Empire needs; out when he went over the factory, only six men permitted to duplicate anything made at Farnborough. All the inventions turned out there are handed over for private firms to without payment.

Mr. Rose asserted that France has dud aeroplanes; he thought they might have been obtained from the Aircraft Disposal Company. through which the British Government sold off the aircraft left over from the war.

Colonel Moore-Brabazon was not very far wrong when he said the Labour Party resolution and the Tory amendment practically meant the same thing. Neither of them meant much

SHAW FOR IMPERIAL DIGNITY! Mr. Shaw (Labour) said:

"There is no greater guarantee for the peace of the world than the British Empire could be if it would take part in the affairs of the world."

He failed to see that the Empire is taking a very active part in the world competition for territory, raw material, and markets. Mr. Shaw, now working himself up to approval of the next war, said:

"The time has come to tell France that the Government of this country expects from 48 males and 60 females per million from her courteous treatment and answers 1911 to 68 males and 84 females in 1922.

to Notes plainly stated, and being treated

Mr. Baldwin observed that since the advent of the aeroplane England has ceased to be an After all, despised as we are, the politician, the man whose business it is to thing, he said, and no international conferisland. The dreams of peace are no new ence on armaments would succeed till reparations were settled and frontiers secured. France must have reparatons and security Poland must feel secure against Russia before they would enter such a conference.

The reference to Poland is suggestive: does it mean that Russia is to be dismembered to make Poland safe?

The League of Nations, he said, is drawing up treaties of security and armament limitation, to be presented in September.

Altogether, a futile debate; but that was o be expected.

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Labour Office of the Bombay Governclass families live in a single room, and that the mortality of infants in these families is 828.5 per 1,000. For families occupying four rooms it is 133.3 per 1,000. The average consumption of cereals is less than that prescribed in the Bombay Prison Manual, but is just equal to that allowed by the Famine

The Bombay Government is erecting what are called one and a-half roomed tenements. which are not to be larger than 12 ft. by

1914-1923.

Quartermasters employed at the War Office in 1914, 14; in 1923, 30.

BOLSHEVIST AGENTS?

Thirteen people, said to be Bolshevist agents, have been convicted in India of conspiring to overthrow the British Government

Earl Winterton says these persons were trained in the training places for Bolshevist agents maintained at Tashkent and Moscow. Evidently the training does not include the art of eluding the British authorities.

BUILDING PRICES AND WAGES.

The average tender-prices for houses built under the Housing Act, 1919, and the proportion labour costs bear to that of materials.

	25 1	*	**
eptember 1920	- A	881	84
	В	949	82
ctober 1920	A	888	84
	В	958	82
ecember 1921	A	514	73
	В	566	71
arch 1923	A	363	58
	В	402	57

J. Agg-Gardner said it was neither economical

* Type of house

THE SMALLPOX SCARE.

The Minister of Health declares there is an increase in smallpox because people won't have their children vaccinated.

The Ministry of Health gave these figures, which certainly fail to bear out his conten-

Deaths per Million Living.

rear.	Age.		
	0-5	5-10	10-18
1861-70	638	145	56
1871-80	518	285	138
1881-90	80	33	26
1891-1900	29	10	Arra 8
1901-10	22	7	(
1911-20	0.57	0.32	0.13
	X DY X TORET	The second second	

The deaths from anaemia, largely a disease of want, have, on the contrary, risen steadily

Mr. Lansbury thinks the London County Councillors are better fed than the M.P.s. He sent an L.C.C. menu to the chairman of the Commons Kitchen Committee, but Sir J. Age-Gardner said it was neither economical

The best club in London has now a rival at the County Hall. Perhaps Mr. Lansbury or one of his colleagues will recommend the Buckingham Palace menu next time.

We feel sure, fellow-worker, that though your dinner may be fish and chips, you desire your M.P. to be well fed.

3. Who
355,J. 32df. np/-. hm rfrf dwdw lyl yupun (all the g

GERMAN TRADE.

Members complained that Germans hold British credits, and therefore are able to buy British goods with British money, thus outoidding French and Belgians, who are sore about the matter. Members asked whether these credits held by Germans ought not to be used for reparations. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said he did not desire to see that done.

Mr. Pringle said the Treaty of Versailles had given the British Government a lien on such credits. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said the question must be shown to the Foreign Office. Such incidents show that the British Imperialist policy is blowing towards They swarm. Wel triendship with Germany and hostility Stopes will prevail. towards France.

CONTENTMENT.

If there is anything that " gets my goat ' it is when I hear so much talk about the cost of living. It seems to be thought that all the workers are entitled to, and all they want, in fact, is just to live when they are in a job, and starve when they are out of work.

When will they wake up to the fact that
they are human beings and not below the
donkey's standard? After years of improveby the working class in machinery; 'winning' all the wars; after years of trade unionism, all that they ask is that they may receive wages no higher than the bare cost of living. They build the mansions and the hotels, and live in the slums. Some of hem don't even realise that they live in the slums, and are very indignant when reminded of the fact. Many of them oppose Socialism, and yet do not know the A B C of it. They are contented because their fathers were contented, and their fathers before them, when in their ignorance they allowed the land to hey make, manufacture and produce the best of everything for people who never work. I know that to some it is becoming an old story, but how much do they interest themselves in improving the future, not only for themselves out for their children. Are they contented when they think that their children may have to work their lives away in a world of plenty for no more than a bare cost-of-living wag
DISCONTENTED

THE BEEVES AND THE BUTCHERS

The Beeves, once upon a time, determined to make an end of the Butchers, whose whole art, they said, was conceived for their de-struction. So they assembled together, and had already whetted their horns for th est when a very old ox who had worked at the plough, thus addressed them: "Have a care, my friends, what you do. These men at least, kill us with decency and skill, but if we fall into the hands of botchers instead of butchers we shall suffer a double death; for, be well assured, men will not go without beef, even though they were without

Better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.—From Aesop's

eems that Aesop—or was it his interpreter?—must have been a Trade Unionist.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The article on Socialism in your issue of July 28th is very interesting and helpful as pointing to the ideal society.

Do you not think that a moral and spiritual

of heart and view is needed first? 1. How are we to decide who is to go to Brighton for a holiday, and who to the

Riviera hotels? Who is to live in Canning Town (where I have stayed and visited folks), or who in

Who is to have the lovely silk frocks (all the girls will want such!) and who the plain cloth dress?

4. If childnen are produced carelessly, as too often now, we shall be overrun. There seem to many of us now. In English history we read of the Speenhamland decision in 1795. An allowance was given to each family, and though labour was demanded, t family, and though labour was demanded, twas done perfunctorily. The result was lads and girls rushed to get married and bore offspring. We should become like the Chinese, where girls marry at fifteen or so, and have as many children as possible. There are 400,000,000 there. I was born there, and know of their crowded towns. So in India. They swarm. Well, I hope, rather, Marie

G. T. SADLER.

27 Fellows Road, N.W. 3. [We shall reply next week.—Ed., W. D.]

DR. FLORA MURRAY

We remember her as the doctor who stood y us in through the Cat and Mouse Act: yal, tender and gentle, deeply sympathetic those who suffered.

Her ideas on many things were not ours; yet spiritually she was a better Communist han most. She was of the elite who, escaping the influences of their environment, serve gladly without any thought of reward.

THE DWELLERS ON VESUVIUS.

"But after each eruption they come back and live again in daily and hourly peril of another disaster.

What makes them do it?

"Habit makes them do it; sluggish imagination; muddy minds; lack of sufficient Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily Herald."

The real answer to Mr. Fyfe's question is:

"Economic necessity." Victims of the

Economic necessity." Victims of the earthquake disasters of Reggio and Messina are still suffering—their houses are not yet re-built. They live in miserable sheds, under conditions of hideous poverty.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP BY WHOM?

The Social Democratic Federation, the last ditch of reaction, is advocating the abolition military dictatorship " in the reintroduction of conscription in Britain.

A PROPHECY.

Altvater, the Russian General, replied: The influence of Bolshevist propaganda on the masses is portentous. I have often told you of it and lamented over the way in which, at the defence of Oesel, the troops literally slipped through my fingers. it has been throughout the army, and I prophesy to you that so exactly it will be in vour own army."

I treated this prophecy of the unfortunate admiral—he was murdered later—as a huge joke—Memoirs of the German General Hoffmann at Brest Litovsk

FROM THE PUBLISHER.

Sword and Blades or Ploughshares, F. H. Rose, M.P. (Labour Party, 6d.) A very poor production; contains very little informa A very Mr. Frank Rose was a jingo in the war, and he has not recovered yet from war fever. He cannot refrain from some gibes at Prussian officials and "Herr Professors." Mr. Rose says: "Labour has no intention of ignoring its responsibility " for defence of the Empire. He sets forth as the official policy of the Labour Party: (1) The assimilation of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, into a Ministry of Defence. (2) A competent and economical basis for the Government dockyard and armament factories. (') Restriction and ultimate elimination of private enterprise in armaments. (4) The prohibition of expor

The pamphlet is full of blatant nationalism. such as

Our fighting seamen are incomparably the best in the world.

That we need a navy even when the longed-for era of peace with humanity is frankly admitted.

This pamphlet shows that certain Labour leaders have learnt nothing by the war. The Big Business Budget, by Phillip Snow.

The figures are

den. (Labour Party, 1d.) The fuseful, the conclusions ineffective. Special Committee of Inquiry on Production Interim Report on Hours. (Labour Party, 3d.) Contains little information

Threepence is too much for it.

The Historical Rhine Policy of the French. By Hermann Oncken, with an introduction by Ferdinand Schevill. (Huebsch, New Cork The matter contained booklet was written nine months before the Ruhr occupation. The writer postulates that the occupation is but a feature of a unified ne of French expansion which is cen turies old. As early as the thirteenth century that is to say, as soon as France became definitely a national State—the effort to reach

the Rhine began. Louis XIV. (1643-1715) having secured Alsace and with it a footing on the Upper Rhine, attempted to occupy also the middle and lower river. The other European States led by England, however, defeated that pur pose in the war of the Spanish succession (1703-14). After the French Revolution Napoleon Bonaparte gained the Rhine frontier for the whole length of the river, and the French armies crossed the Rhine, penetrated to the Elbe, then to the Vistula, and began seeking the "natural frontier" of France in the vicinity of Moscow. A European combination again checked these ambitions. France was deprived of the Napo-leonic conquests, but not of her older spoils, including Alsace. Germany had been weak from the thirteenth to the second half of the nineteenth century. A strong German State was now created. In the war of 1870-71 the tables appeared to be turning, France become ing weaker than Germany, was deprived of Alsace and a part of Lorraine. The war of 1914-1918 again reversed the position France recovered Alsace Lorraine and is now established on the Rhine and in the Ruhr. Ger many and Austria are economically ruined France is now on the road to establish Continental domination. Will another European combination be formed to fight that. and in doing so create the greatest war humanity has seen?

PENURY.

A fountain playing in the rain always But then shocks me (so extravagant!). I was ever one to suck squeezed grape-skins and pour boiling water over used te " Boston in John Brooks Wheelwright, Summer with a Confession.

ESPERANTO.

Lesson 25

PREPOSITIONS .- (Continued.)

The preposition kun, meaning with (in mpany with), might have been included the previous list, which contained the repositions relating to place. Kun (with)
hay be represented by two straight lines, e of which is with the other kompanas la homon; ĝi estas kun li accompanies the man; it is with him. homo kaj la hundo estas kune, the man and the dog are together. Kune, together, is an adverb derived from the prep. kun.

The remaining prepositions can scarcely e represented by a diagram, as they express relationship which is not concerned with

Sen, without; infano sen botoj, a child without boots.

Dum, during; dum la nokto, during the hight. (Dume, meanwhile, in the mime, is an adverb derived from dum.)

Krom, "not reckoning," except, besides. Krom li, ĉiuj forestis, except him, all were absent. Krom li, Jones kaj Smith ĉeestis, Besides him, Jones and Smith were present

Malgraŭ, notwithstanding, in spite of lalgraŭ tio li gajnis, notwithstanding that won. (Spite, in spite of, has practically meaning; it is, however, adverbial form. Spite ĉio, ni venos, we shall come spite of everything.)

Post, after (the opposite of antaŭ, before), sually relates to time. Post la komenco de kunveno, ĉiuj ĉesis babili, after the beinning of the meeting, all ceased to chatter translate behind, we usually use malantan, but post is also sometimes used-e.s malantaŭ la pordo or post la pordo, behind the door. (Poste, afterwards, is an adverb erived from the preposition post.)

Laŭ, according to; laŭ lia leteo, according to his letter; laŭ mia opinio, in my opinion. (Note the derived words: laŭlonge de, along, and laŭvole, at will, according to wish; li promenis laŭlonge de la rivero, he walked along the river; ili iris laŭvole, they went as they pleased.

Vocabulary esperas dolĉe sweet(lv) ulness pleneco pen (ad) i their ankoraŭ signifas ociety ailures malsukcesoj shall conque emains restas

Translation.

Dum ni vivas ni esperas, diras latina pro bo; alivorte (in other words) vivante, ni speras; dum restas vivo, ankoraŭ restas spero. Malgraŭ ĉiuj malsukcesoj, ni fine venkos. Post laboro, dolĉe estas ripozi. Laŭ iliaj fruktoj, vi konos ilin. Sen Komunismo ni ja devus malesperi. Kun tiu espero, ni vivas kaj penadas (keep on striving, endeavouring). La Komunismo donas al ni esperon, ĉar ĝi signifas la plenecon de vivo **por** ĉiuj. **Krom** tio, ĝi ankaŭ donas tivon por bona laboro, ĉar la socio produktos por uzo kaj ne por profito.

WANTED-WORKERS

The "Dreadnought" appeals for workers. needs workers—genuine workers, not camers about work; workers willing to do hat is needed outdoors or in, in London or the provinces, wherever you are, to propagate Communism, and to spread Communist literature. Write or call at 152 Fleet Street, and show us what you are made of!

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FLOGGING IN IRELAND.

The Free State Government has disgraced self by the introduction of a Flogging Bill.

The following description of the operation rojected in the Flogging Bill now being conered by the Free State Parliament is from man who was a prison official under ormer regime and who actually witnessed the

peration in an Irish prison: The sentenced man is taken to the flogging chamber, where he sees a triangle with windlass set up. He is stripped naked except for a loin-cloth. Then he is hand-cuffed, and a hook lowered from the windlass is fastened in the handcuffs. He is then raised up until his toes barely touch the ground. Even those preliminaries are so brutal that the sight of them makes strong

men swoon away.
"Two sides of the triangle are covered with zinc, so that the executioner cannot be seen by the victim. The cat has nine lashes, which are nailed to a short handle and then passed through a perforated cap. This cat is steeped in brine before the flogging.

"The doctor, after so many lashes, examines the prisoner who, if faint, is revived, and then the flogging is resumed.

After the prisoner has got his number of strokes he is taken to be dressed, and then he is chained. Chains are rivetted on his ankles and wrists with a heavy hammer. When the chain is removed the limb is quite useless for many days. The man cannot even raise his hand. The chain weighs eight

In applying the lash, the executioner describes the figure 8 with the cat, which comes hissing down on the bare back of the victim.

SUSPENDED M.P.s.

Direct action by the suspended Scottish M.P.s seems to have produced considerable activity amongst the Party wire-pullers. No sooner did they announce that they would present themselves for admission to the House than the Prime Minister made it nown that he would move for the readmission of the banned on the day after their intended appearance. The suspended M.P.s made their little scene outside the House,

That sort of thing is enough, fellowworkers, but what is required is the creation of an organisation which will not depend upon the favour of the House of Pretence.

LETTERS OF KARL LIEBKNECHT.

October 30th, 1915.

Still nothing from you, although yesterday a lucky chance brought me a few letters. My circumstances have somewhat changed. After a night's work and the long march at the end of it, I was twice very unwell and was put under the care of the new battalion tor, a very clever and well-read man. Dr. R., who to-morrow is sending me off to the hospital at Mitau (probably), and from there I shall be sent further on to have a rest and get well. I hope to come back again to my comrades here. I want to drain the cup of war to the dregs, although the doctor will not answer for my being fit to come back My address is always the same. I feel thoroughly worn out, and also have a good deal of local pain, but mentally and spiritually deal of local pain, but mentany and spirituany. I am very well. I have been re-reading a few books—Wasserman's "Forty-Year-Old," Andersen's "Gluckpater," and Will Vesper's "Tristan and Isoult," and "Parsifal." This latter book is full of colour, the colour of the times in which the action takes place, objective ,and full of life, except for a few back slidings into the commonplace. It is in the style of the fantastic legends of the Middle Ages, and displays the close spiritual kinship between these flowers of the imagination and the stories of the "Arabian Nights" and the story of "Shah Namech." In fact, there s a direct influence—Parsifal is a story of the Crusades. As regards yourself, I think

Wasserman would interest you.

Nature here is a beautiful fairyland—the delicacy and grandeur of it are indescribable. The whole great Universe is living and palpitating within me. I stretch out my arms and hold it to my heart. There is a pale moon and the stars are shining; in one point there is a little red glow like a crown of gold above a flower garden; it gets lighter, a golden rose pink, far away on the edge of the forest; where is the first red glow gone? A quiet opaline light is reflected on the furrowed land. on the slopes of the hills, on the distant slanting, snow-covered roofs and chimney-stacks of the cottages; the crisp snow crackles under my feet. The great vault of the sky brightens, an the world sparkles in the light the moon is dying, and a light mist fills the air. The sun has ascended his throne again as he does nearly every day here, and his rays flash out dazzlingly. Oh, why cannot you and the children be enjoying these wonders? wonders? How sorry for you I am with your wet autumn.

Oh, my dear, we have each a lot to tell each other. The day will soon come. A thousand kisses to you all. The post is soon going out, but does not come to us. It is terribly irregular. All good wishes.

The march took us over the positions taken from the Russians-underground labyrinths, constructed with great skill and supplied with every comfort. Of course they are now in disorder. The frozen ground is strewn with corpses, some curled up like worms, and others lying with outstretched arms as though clinging to the earth or appealing to heaven, the faces turned earth wards or skywards, already blackening. God! I saw many of our own men lying like this, and helped to remove some of their small possessions which they still had about them, the last sign of them which wife and children will receive.

The history of this will be very simple to

write, my boy, like the history of many wars which have preceded it, for the moving forces of the war are brutally evident. Think of the Crusades—how we are deceived by the religious, fantastic, educative aspect of them which aspect doubtless hid the almost entirely commercial intent; the Crusades were little more than great commercial wars.

The immensity of the extension, of the means, of the scope of the present war does not hide its intent, but exposes it, reveals it. But we will talk of this later on, and

THE RED COTTAGE.

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