

Workers' Dreadnought

ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

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ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF TWO SOCIALIST MARTYRS.

By CLARA ZETKIN.

ROSA LUXEMBURG.

Rosa Luxemburg was a woman of indomitable will. Severe self-control put a curb on the mettlesome ardour of her temperament, veiling it beneath an outwardly reserved and calm demeanour. Mistress of herself, she was able to lead others. Her delicate sensitiveness had to be shielded from external influences. Her apparent coldness and strict reserve were the screen behind which was hidden a life of tender and deep feeling; a wealth of sympathy which did not stop short at man, but embraced all living beings, and encircled the world as a united whole. Once in a while Fed Rosa, weary and worn with work, would turn out of her way to pick up a stray caterpillar and replace it upon its appropriate leaf. Her compassionate heart warmed to human suffering and grew more tender as the years went by. Always did she find time to lend a willing ear to those who needed advice and help; often did she joyfully give up her own pleasure in order to succour those who came to her in their need. A severe taskmistress to herself, she treated her friends with an instinctive indulgence; their woes and their troubles were more poignant to her than her own. As a friend she was a model of both loyalty and love, of self-effacement and gentle solicitude. With what rare qualities was she endowed, this "resolute fanatic"! How pregnant with thought and vivacity was her intercourse with intimates! Her natural reserve and dignity had taught her to suffer in silence. Nothing unworthy had any existence for her. Small and delicate in body, Rosa was nevertheless consumed with an energy which was unrivalled. She made the most remorseless demands upon her own powers of work, and she achieved positively astounding results. When it seemed that she must succumb to the exhaustion consequent upon her labours, she would embark upon another task demanding yet greater expenditure of vitality. Such endeavours were undertaken "in order to give myself a rest." Rarely was heard on her lips the phrase "I cannot"; more frequently were heard the words, "I must." Her frail health and the unfavourable circumstances of her life did not lessen her vigour. Sorely tried by bodily infirmities, encompassed with difficulties, she remained true to herself.

Comrade Mehring was right in affirming that Rosa Luxemburg was one of Marx's most perceptive and intelligent followers. Gifted with shrewdness and with complete independence of thought, she refused to accept any traditional formula on trust; she probed every idea, every fact, which thus acquired a special and personal value for her. She combined to a rare degree the power of logical deduction with an acute understanding of everyday life and its development. Her dauntless mind was not content merely to know Marx's teaching and to elucidate the master's doctrines. She undertook independent researches, and continued the work of creation which is the very essence of Marx's spirit. She possessed a very remarkable capacity of lucid exposition, and could always find the aptest words wherewith to express her thoughts in all their plenitude. Rosa Luxemburg was never satisfied with the insipid and dry theoretical disquisitions so dear to the heart of our erudite Socialists. Her speech was brilliantly simple; it sparkled with wit and was full of mordant humour; it seemed



Rosa Luxemburg

The Russian Soviet Government has declared 16th January a day of Mourning, with general stoppage of work, in remembrance of the murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht

to be the incarnation of enthusiasm, and revealed the breadth of her culture and the superabundant wealth of her inner life. She was a splendid theoretician of scientific Socialism, but had nothing in common with the paltry pedants who cull their wisdom from a few scientific works. Her thirst for knowledge was insatiable. Her receptive mind, her intuitive understanding, turned to nature and to art as to a wellspring of happiness and moral perfection.

Socialism was for Rosa Luxemburg a dominating passion which absorbed her whole life, a passion at once intellectual and ethical. The passion consumed her and was transformed into creative work. This rare woman had but one ambition, one task in life—to prepare for the revolution which was to open the way to Socialism. Her greatest joy, her dream, was to live to see the revolution, to take her share in its struggles. Rosa Luxemburg gave to Socialism all she had to give; no words can ever express the strength of will, the disinterestedness, and the devotion, with which she served the cause. She offered up her life on the altar of Socialism, not alone in death, but in the long days of her labour, in the hours, the weeks and the years consecrated to the fight. Thus had she acquired the right to demand of others that they, too, shall sacrifice their all for Socialism—everything, life not excepted. She was the sword, she was the fire, of the revolution. Rosa Luxemburg will remain one of the greatest figures in the history of international Socialism,

KARL LIEBKNECHT.

We should never forget that in Germany Karl Liebknecht was the first Social Democrat, and that for long he was the only Social Democrat who dared to throw off the disastrous yoke of party discipline—that party discipline which had ceased to be a mere secondary means for the furtherance of practical activities, and had become an end in itself, a great Huitzilopochtli, an idol to which everything was sacrificed. We should never forget that he was the first, and for a long time the only Social Democrat to speak and act in the German Reichstag as an International Socialist, thus in very truth defending "German honour," the honour of German Socialism. The majority of the Social Democratic Parliamentary group voted war credits for the murder of their brothers; they darkened and poisoned the judgment of the masses through their reputation of Socialist ideals and their adoption of bourgeois watchwords. The dissentient minority discreetly submitted and held its peace. Karl Liebknecht alone, every inch a man, had the courage to hurl his invincible "No!" in the face of Parliament and the world.

Scorched by the indignation of the bourgeois parties, reviled and calumniated by the Social Democratic majority, forsaken by the Social Democratic minority, he none the less made of the Reichstag a battlefield against Imperialism and Capitalism, missing no chance of unmasking these deadly enemies of the proletariat, and seizing every opportunity of arousing the exploited masses against them. Thus did he continue at work until the day when the Reichstag, to its everlasting disgrace, surrendering its own privileges, suspended Liebknecht's Parliamentary immunity, delivering over to the venomous bourgeois class-justice this man alleged to be guilty of high treason. New life sprang from the brave and unceasing struggle. Through Liebknecht's example, popular confidence in Socialism flamed up vigorously once more, and the proletarians, their courage revived, made ready for battle. Karl Liebknecht transferred the venue of the fight to the place where it has to be decided. By word and deed he wrestled with Imperialism for the soul of the masses. This continued down to the day when bourgeois society wreaked vengeance on the dreaded and detested foe—until the prison swallowed him. Why was he immured? Because he, soldier of the revolution, had in the open street urged the workers to make the first of May festival a formidable demonstration, to repudiate the "truce of parties" in the name of International Socialism, to put an end to the slaughter of the peoples, to sweep away the Government of malefactors. The masses made no move to follow their far-sighted and trusty leader. But this disappointment availed just as little as danger and persecution availed to shake Karl Liebknecht's convictions or to daunt his fighting spirit. This is evidenced by the brilliant and defiant speech he made at the court-martial, a speech that was a classical example of self-defence on the part of a political champion. Our conviction that his courage was unabated was reinforced by all his subsequent activities.

The Provisional (Red) International Council of Russia has sent an invitation to British Industrial Unions to send delegates to the World Congress of Trade and Industrial Union Organisations, convened for May 1st in Moscow.

THE TRIAL OF THE MURDERERS OF ROSA LUXEMBURG AND KARL LIEBKNECHT.

We advise all those who wax indignant over Bolshevik "atrocities," all those who speak with admiration of the splendid civilisation of the democracies of Western Europe, to read the report of the trial of Karl Liebknecht's and Rosa Luxemburg's murderers. These official records, colourless as they are, arouse deep emotion, burning indignation. They appeal to the heart and to the mind far more strongly than do the most inflammatory speeches, or the laborious writings of lawyers and politicians who aim at proving the beneficence and the justice of the bourgeois regime of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

The military judges displayed the most considerate attitude towards the accused, towards those charged with the murder of proletarian leaders. These judges did their utmost to make it impossible for light to be thrown on the crime. The indefatigable energy of the president of the court kept at a distance all those who might have been able to elucidate the preparations for the murder and the motives of the murderers. As for these last, during the trial they lied shamelessly in order to exculpate themselves, and in order to distort the significance of the crime by imputing it to an outburst of popular indignation. With the aid of the suburban witnesses, they made it appear that as soon as Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, then under arrest, were seen in the street, a crowd of soldiers fell upon them and knocked them about. Subsequently, when they were being taken to prison, a mysterious "civilian" sprang upon the foot-board of the motor and killed Karl Liebknecht with a revolver shot. But all these monstrous fables vanished into smoke the instant the judges touched them—despite the extreme tenderness of the touch. Indisputable evidence showed that the murders took place in the following circumstances:—

For a time after their arrest, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were kept at the Eden Hotel. Thence, on the morning of the crime, they were to be transferred to the Moabit lock-up. Rosa Luxemburg was to be accompanied by First-Lieutenant Vogel, by another officer whose name was not divulged, and by three common soldiers. Directly Rosa Luxemburg emerged from the Hotel, the soldier Runge rushed at her and struck her twice with the butt end of his rifle. She fell insensible, bathed in blood. The soldiers threw her body brutally into the car, and as this began to move forward, the unidentified officer struck her violently on the head while she still lay unconscious; finally, First-Lieutenant Vogel pistolled her point-blank. The soldier seated beside her felt her last convulsive movement. The murderers then took the body into the Tiergarten and hurled it into the pond. Some of the details as to the murder of Karl Liebknecht still remain obscure. This much is certain, that Captain von Pflug-Hartung, First-Lieutenants Stiege and Von Rütgen, together with the non-commissioned officers Lippman and Schultz, took him to an out of the way part of the Tiergarten, where he was killed by three shots, one in the head and two in the back. It seems probable that on the way thither he had been rendered insensible by blows from a rifle butt.

This succinct account of the crime makes us shudder at the thought of the wretches who basely perpetrated it. But let us consider the criminals more closely. With the exception of Private Runge, they were all members of the upper class. They belonged to the typical riff-raff of the drawing-rooms. Enough to witness their non-chalant air before the judges. Von Rütgen, still little more than a boy, smiled all the while as he answered the president's questions; during the proceedings, another of the accused read a newspaper with an unaffectedness of intense boredom, so that the president had to call him to order; the third accused went on quietly eating sandwiches while one of the witnesses testified how he had thrown the victim's body into the water. I have already referred to these gentlemen's lies; I have previously explained that they had suborned some of the witnesses. When the soldiers who had been in charge of Liebknecht came back to the hotel, the officers among the murderers gave them wine and cigarettes. Von

Pflug handed Peschel, the chauffeur, five hundred marks, and promised him as much more if he "behaved well." A comrade of the accused, Sander, a non-commissioned officer, suggested to Judge Grützner, at that time a commissioned officer—and the suggestion seemed to come well-nigh with the force of a command—that he should bring pressure to bear upon the soldiers who had been on sentry duty at the Eden Hotel to induce them to bear false witness.

If, further, we take into account the coarse brutality of these "civilised Europeans" (one of them, in private conversation, related that the insensible Rosa Luxemburg was "thrown into the motor as if she had been a sack"; another, who was at the door of the hotel, cried out to the soldiers as he pointed at Liebknecht, "Strike down that swine!"), their mentality and the part they played in the crime become fully comprehensible. No longer does there exist, as regards them, any psychological enigma. But how do we find Runge, the private, among these druggs of high society? The other privates appear to have obeyed orders passively, from fear of the consequences if they did otherwise. An unknown soldier on sentry duty near the hotel picked up one of Rosa Luxemburg's shoes which had fallen off, and hid it, saying he would keep it as a relic (evidence of Anna Vandenger, washerwoman). Private Runge, a carpenter by trade, is the most disheartening individual we encounter in the trial. In the report he is described as follows: large ears, heavy jaw, excessively large teeth, the general appearance of the face and the shape of the skull suggest a quite abnormal type. According to the medical evidence he was only partially responsible. Returning home after the crime, he quietly went to bed. He detested the Communists because, so he said, "they want to take away my little house in the suburbs of Berlin." One of his brothers is a Communist, and this brother was among the audience in court. Recognising him in the crowd, Runge leapt from the dock, seized a hand grenade from a soldier, and was about to attack his brother as a "gaol-bird" and a "sans patrie."

Worthy accomplice of Ebert and Scheidemann!

SUPPORT THE FAMILIES of those who are in Prison.

The appeals of Comrades Harvey and Steele against their sentences of four months hard labour were heard on Friday, 7th January, in Birmingham. We are glad that now they are in the second division, and that Comrade Steele has had his sentence reduced to three months, though we had hoped that the sentences would have been remitted altogether. Our comrades are now serving these harsh sentences imposed for propaganda speeches. Their imprisonment means that seven dependants are left without means of subsistence. We therefore appeal to all friends and fellow-workers to send along their donations, however small, to enable us to support these dependants. Contributions should be sent to Tom Watkins, National Treasurer, 5, Pentre Hill, Clifton, North, South Wales.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party (B.S.T.I.),
TOM WATKINS, Treasurer,
EDGAR T. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(These short notices do not preclude a more exhaustive review in our next issues, by competent writers, according to the timely importance of the volumes here mentioned.)

WHAT IS WRONG WITH IRELAND?

By John Hampden Bright.
A sober and well-informed pamphlet of thirty pages dealing with the present position of Ireland. The author concludes: "Save us from our enemies; save us from our friends."

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

By Conrad Gill, M.A.
(With the collaboration of C. W. Valentine, M.A., D.Phil. Methuen and Co., Ltd., London. 7s. 6d. net.)

The author believes "That in future every man and woman will be called upon to take some part in the government of the country"; also "that our Government is in form truly democratic." A well-indexed volume of 300 pages, quite safe and orthodox. The authors think that as a system "Bolshevism is not likely to endure long in any country." Of the Soviets: "... as a means of choosing a body which should represent public opinion, systems under which men voted according to their age, height or weight, or the initial letters of

their name, any of them, would be better than the Soviet system."

REVOLUTIONS FROM 1789 TO 1906.

(Documents selected and edited, with notes and introductions, by R. W. Postgate. Grant Richards, Ltd., London. 18s. net.)

Credit must be given to the comps. of the Pelican Press for the excellent get-up of the book. The author has worked hard and has given us in less than 400 pages many important documents—the Communist Manifesto in full—that are as landmarks in the history of the political thought of Western peoples. To each period an extensive bibliography is appended, with useful explanatory notes. There are lacunae, due, we assume, to limitation of space—and also to the fact that the author deals with events from a point of view that is chiefly political and does not give enough importance to the purely economic tendencies. The work of Malatesta in the First International, of the French Syndicalists, of the early Russian Revolutionists is either ignored or not adequately represented. Yet it is a book that should be in the library of every Socialist Club or organisation, and on the shelf, in a handy position and ready for reference, of every social student.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

(By H. J. Hetherington, M.A., Professor of Philosophy at the University College, Cardiff. Methuen and Co., London.)

A short account of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in November, 1919, where Government, employers' and workers' delegates sat together. The full list of the delegation is given. For England, next to the Right Hon. G. N. Barnes and Sir Malcolm Delevigne (Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Government), sat directors of Armstrong and Whitworth, Ltd., of Kynoch, Ltd., of Brimsdown Lead Co., of the North and North London Railway, for the employers and G. H. Stuart-Bunning, of the Parliamentary Committee Trades Union Congress, with the assistance of Miss Mary MacArthur, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Messrs. Onions, M.P., Shaw, M.P., Sexton, M.P., Bowerman, M.P., of the Labour Party.

This book should be borrowed and read by all Communists in order to realise once more the utility of this kind of Labour legislation, and also the lack of glass-consciousness in our Labour Party.

IT'S THE WORKER'S PAPER.

Push along the Dreadnought,
Push with all your might;
It's the Worker's paper,
Out for truth and right;

Out for Revolution—
Cure for every ill—
Not for Boorjoy Plaster
Or Reformist Pill!

Push along the Dreadnought,
Sell it at the works—
He's not true Communist
Who just dreams—and shirks.

Show your rebel mettle,
Start revolt at home—
Any ad can deal in
Gas, and froth and foam.

Push along the Dreadnought,
Push it on your mates;
You'll find Revolution
Round the corner waits;
It won't come from Moscow
At your whispering call;
Revolution comes with
WORK—hard work—for ALL!

Push along the Dreadnought,
Push it on the car,
Push it at the barbers',
Push it at the bar;

Leave it under doorways,
Leave it in the trains;
Sell it when it freezes,
Hails or snows or rains.

Push along the Dreadnought,
Let the workers know
There's a paper for 'em
Full of push and go.
Then they'll do the pushing
And with pleasant grin
Kick old Fatman out and
Show Revolution in.

L.A.M.

Comrade Malone's appeal is to be heard at the Surey Sessions, on Friday, January 14th.

The following donations have been received for Comrade Pankhurst's costs of appeal, which may amount to £80. Further donations should be sent as soon as possible to Nora Smyth, *Workers' Dreadnought*, 152, Fleet Street, E.C.4:—
Mr. Mitchell, 5/-; Mr. and Mrs. Hart, 5/-; Mrs. Bouvier, 2/6; Misses Dorothea and Madeleine Rock, 10/-; Anon., with apologies, 8d.; Anon., with all good wishes, 2/6; Mr. Thomas Wilson, 2/-; A Sympathiser (Liverpool), 2/-; A Sympathiser in Holloway, 5/-; B. Howell, 1/- (Total, £3 12s. 8d.).

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Hammersmith Comrades, 18/4; Barking Comrades, 10/-; Exeter Comrades, 6/-; Altrincham Comrades, 14/4.

THE GREAT TASK.

BY T. ISLWYN NICHOLAS.

Last week I promised my comrade readers of the "Dreadnought" to give them some idea of the best method for the conducting of a Proletarian School. Times without number I have been asked: "Do you supply teachers for the schools?" This is a most important question, and which I will answer at the outset. No, we do not supply teachers; the Communist branch or the comrades who take upon themselves the great task of starting a school select a teacher or teachers from amongst themselves. An important point which must be kept in mind when selecting a teacher is that he must be a Scientific Socialist. If a comrade is not a Revolutionary Socialist, how can one expect him to teach the children of the working-class Revolution. The children are taught such subjects as writing, reading, spelling, grammar, geography, drawing, painting, mathematics, music, etc., at the public schools, therefore we are not concerned with the foregoing subjects. In regard to books, Tom Anderson says this: "Books! There is no end to the books that can be used by the Revolutionary Socialist; in fact, every book of any importance can be used." From Grant Allen's book, "The Evolution of the Idea of God," Tom gave a series of lessons extending over many months. A most strange thing done in the delivering of these lessons was that the lecture used as a companion book, to prove his subject, the Holy Bible. These lessons were brought down to the intelligence of boys and girls about seven to ten years of age. They were delivered as a story in most simple language. Other good handbooks for teachers are "Das Kapital," "Ancient Society," or the Sue Novels; the children specially enjoy the lessons from Sue. We have published many little booklets by our worthy comrade, Tom Anderson. One of them, the story of "John Davidson," is a most interesting story illustrating the Class Struggle. Then we have published poems by him and other revolutionaries, along with a Proletarian Song-book. The following makes a splendid agenda for a complete session (that is from September till April):
First Sunday: "The State," by William Paul.

Second Sunday: "The Origin of the World," by McMillan.
Third Sunday: "The Workshop."
Fourth Sunday: Musical Sunday.

Tom Anderson gives the following advice: "The State" gives a groundwork to the school, and educates your grown-ups as well as the children. A comrade should be selected at the beginning of the session to give a series of lessons on "The State."
"The Origin of the World" is a splendidly written little book for children; the chapters are very short, taking about eight to ten minutes to read. Select two boys and two girls, aged from 10 to 14 years, and mark off an equal passage in the chapter for them to read.

It is generally known as the Children's Day. The children take great interest in it, and they listen far more attentively to the young people reading, and they remember more about it than the best grown-up speaker you may have. Different books should be selected every session, both for the first and second Sunday lessons. On the third Sunday the subject is "The Workshop." This lesson should be given by a comrade of the kind of work at which he is engaged; our women comrades should also be invited to give these lessons; it should be a different speaker every time. These lessons have been proved to be of great educational value, and give the children the entire gamut of working-class occupations. The comrades should always bear in mind when speaking that it is a Children's School. The lesson should never occupy more than fifteen minutes. On the fourth Sunday, a musical Sunday should be held; this is a great attraction for the children. The children should

be trained to sing songs that breathe spirit of Revolution; to learn and recite the Ten Proletarian Maxims and poems that inspire us to greater efforts and enthusiasm in the great proletarian cause. A boy and girl should be taught a real live, burning red-hot revolutionary speech, to take from five to ten minutes in delivering. How this shames the grown-ups! Adult comrades should take advantage and develop the varied and wide talent of the youngsters for one purpose—for and on behalf of the revolutionary movement. In the "Young Worker's Book of Rebels," by J. S. Clarke, and published by us, will be found a splendid series of stories for any teacher to select from. When there is an extra Sunday in the month, the lesson should be on some historical story which may be found in the above series. Tom Anderson tells us "that in speaking to children you must be brave, bold, and resolute, that is if you wish to hold their attention. You must not speak too long; the ideal time is ten minutes." The following is a model agenda for carrying out the service of the school (by Tom Anderson):—

1. Opening song by school. A girl reads the first verse.
2. Minute of last school service. By a junior secretary.
3. Text. Children all repeat it together.
4. President's remarks.
5. Song by school. A boy reads the first verse.
6. Lesson. Speaker allowed 15 minutes.
7. Questions. The children are invited to ask questions.
8. Roll call, junior and senior. Optional.
9. Song by school. A senior girl reads the first verse.
10. Reading. Solo or musical selection by any member of the school.
11. Collection. Intimations.
12. Number of children and grown-ups present.
13. Closing song. One verse only. Grown-ups read. No books used.
14. President: "Good afternoon, children." Children respond: "Good afternoon Comrade."

This service occupies about one hour, and is conducted like a big meeting, the children and grown-ups forming one class. If there is a very large school it is sometimes advisable to divide children into separate classes according to the different ages. In next week's issue I hope to deal further on the important question of the organisation of the International Proletarian School Movement. Later on I shall also deal with the work of the Young People's Communist International in other lands. Comrades! We of the young movement demand the complete surrender of the capitalist class; we are working for the complete destruction of the Capitalist Class State, along with its E.C.—Parliament. We work towards the establishment of the Communist Industrial Republic, through the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Comrades of the Communist movement, you must support us, because our movement is your movement. Revolutionary Youth has sounded the clarion call to the young workers of the world—*Ours is the world, despite all.* It is within your power to echo that militant call so that it may reach the youngsters who have not yet heard it by forming schools and by helping us financially. It remains with you to show the boss class what you can do if you try.

An Appeal to the Young.

By JAMES STEWART. Post free 2jd.
Should be read by all interested in the Proletarian School Movement. Twenty-five per cent. reduction on quantities from the Communist Party, 400, Old Ford Road, E. 3.

The Coming Revolution in Britain.

By H. M. EMERY. Post free 1d.
To be obtained from the *Workers' Dreadnought* Office, 152, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Schooling of the Future.

By E. SYLVIA PAVKHURST. Price 1d.

NEWS FROM SOVIET RUSSIA.

Teitcherin, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, asked the Italian Government for a passport for Zinoviev and Bukharin, in order that they could attend the Congress of the Italian Socialist Party, shortly to be held at Livorno.

Private Theatres Closed Down in Russia.

All the private theatres which existed in Russia have been closed down as from January 1st. This measure is in connection with the abolition of an entrance fee for the performance. All theatres of artistic value will be nationalised. Every visit will be registered on personal cards.

The Russian Peasants Agree with the Soviet Republic.

On December 24th, a meeting took place in the Kremlin, of the non-party delegates to the Eighth Soviet Congress. Kikindin, Chairman of the Central Executive, was present. After a debate which lasted over four hours, and in which the peasants' delegates took a prominent part, the policy of the Soviet power towards the peasantry has been agreed to, and a draft of a Bill about the reconstruction of the agricultural production has been unanimously accepted.

Trotsky and the Russian Transport Crisis.

At a meeting session of the Eighth All-Russian Soviet Congress, Trotsky gave a thorough report of the Soviet transport system and of the valiant struggle of the Russian railwaymen for reconstruction. "Last winter," he said, "the situation of our traffic was so hopeless that we could not look forward to any improvement in our general situation. The running of ruined engines and trucks gave small results. The People's Commissary for Traffic had even to give an order for the use of the engines which had been marked down for repair. That time our slogan was: 'All for the Red Front!' Now the position is changed; we have not the peril of death before us now, as we had last winter, and we may look forward to great improvements."

Trotsky communicated the following figures: The number of locomotives repaired in 1920 were as follows: January, 259; February, 296; March, 524; April, 603; May, 769; June, 947; July, 1,075; August, 1,042; September, 1,074; October, 1,096.

Possible Deadlock in the Russian-American Negotiations.

Teitcherin instructed Martians, the Bolshevik representative in New York, to leave the United States, with his whole staff, and to declare void all the contracts entered into with American firms.

Russia to Dictate Peace on the Rhine.

Bukharin writes in the *Pravda*, that the annihilation of Wrangel, Bakhovich, and Petlura, does not mean peace. The Bolsheviks must break the Polish will, shake hands with the German comrades, and dictate a Proletarian Peace on the Rhine.

Trotsky has recently visited the Red troops at the Minsk-Smolensk front. He appealed to the troops to be ready to act for the liberation of the West-European proletariat.

The Fear of Communism.

The number of Communists interned at Prague prison amounts, at present, to 730 persons.

Free Fuel in Russia.

By a decree of the Council of Commissaries, beginning from January 1st, all workers' Soviet officials, soldiers' families, and invalids will receive free fuel rations. The same groups have also the free use of the post, the telephone, and the telegraph.

A New University in Soviet Russia.

A University for workers and peasants has been opened in Karsk.

At the meeting of the Congress on December 29th, Mrs. Kollentay, the Commissary for Social Welfare in a splendid speech, explained the position of women in Socialist development. She said:—

"We must free the woman from that load of unproductive work in the household which has suppressed her for centuries. In this way we will liberate new creative energy. Unfortunately, many of you still possess the old prejudices, but in our three years' work we have already passed the difficult part, and we are also approaching victory in the realm of the emancipation of women."

The Study of Electricity.

After a speech by Sosnouski, over the importance of electrification, the Eighth Congress unanimously decided that it should be the duty of all Soviet administrations to introduce the study of electrical subjects as widely as possible, and for this purpose, to make use of the co-operation of the Trade Unions.

The Anglo-Russian Negotiations.

Teitcherin, Commissary for Foreign Affairs, makes the following statement in the Moscow press. On the 30th June, 1920, the English Government proposed to the Soviet Government the following four principles for negotiations:—

1. England and Soviet Russia refrain from all hostile acts.
2. Exchange of prisoners of war shall take place at once.
3. Both States to compensate the members of the other States for personal and commercial loss.
4. Both States propose a treaty for the mutual resumption of trade.

As is known, these conditions were accepted by the Soviet Government, and on July 10th, the English Government was informed of this. However, the English Government, which until recently had recognised the July agreement, has now completely changed its attitude. England wishes to back out from the undertakings which she herself proposed. On account of this open breach of the treaty, the Soviet Government has decided to recall Krassin, the Russian representative in London, for the purpose of a conference in Moscow.

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UNITY AND THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT.

DEAR COMRADES—

On January 29th and 30th, a Conference of the Communist Party (B.S.T.I.), the Communist Party of Great Britain, Scottish Communist Labour Party and others, will be held with the object of merging into a united Party.

If I were free to attend this Conference, I should advocate the formation of a United Party under the following conditions:—

1. That the Left Wing elements keep together and form a strong, compact Left block within the Party. Lenin advised this when I discussed the question with him in Moscow, and I think the advice is sound. The Left block should have its own conveners, and its own special sittings, prior to Party conferences, to decide its policy. In the Italian Socialist Party, the Right, Left, and Centre sections hold their special sittings each evening during the Party's conference week, in order to formulate their policy for the next day's session. The policy is thus classified and hammered out. The same procedure should be followed here by our Left block. The activities of the block will not be confined to Party conferences. Every district will have its Left block, working to mould the policy of the Party, to act as the "ginger" group and give the lead.

2. The Left elements should insist that the constitution of the Party shall leave them free to propagate their policy in the Party and in the Third International as a whole.

3. The entire Executive of the Party, and all the officials, should be elected at the inaugural conference, and thereafter at Party Conferences. This is a question of vital importance. All officials and members of the Executive should be subject to recall by a special Party Conference, called on the initiative of one-third of the branches.

I believe that a united party ought to be formed. I have not changed my view that there are elements in the Communist Party of Great Britain (B.S.P.), which are not revolutionary, not Communist, and which belong in spirit to the Second International. In the Communist Party (B.S.T.I.), there are also, in my opinion, non-Communist elements.

I believe that the interests of Communism can be best served at this juncture, by forming a united Party and fighting to make it a genuine Communist Party, and to expel from office all those who are not Communist revolutionaries.

When the Communist Party (B.S.T.I.) merges in the new united Communist Party, as I believe it will, or if the Communist Party B.S.T.I. should split into separate factions, the conditions under which I placed the *Workers' Dreadnought* at the disposal of the Party as its organ, will have ceased to operate.

The *Workers' Dreadnought* will then become an independent organ, giving an independent support to the Communist Party from the Left Wing standpoint. The paper will be run by the comrades who are now responsible for it, until my release from prison.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THE EDITORSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTY PAPERS.

There has been some discussion in the Communist Party (B.S.T.I.) about the democratic control of the Party organ.

When the W.S.F. merged in the Communist Party (B.S.T.I.), the editorship of the organ, the *Workers' Dreadnought*, was an honorary office. The paper had only known one editor, to whose energy it owed its existence and maintenance. When libel actions and prosecutions threatened in the early days of the paper, the Treasurer insisted, and the Executive Committee agreed, that Sylvia Pankhurst, who was the editor, should be also the legal proprietor of the paper, in order that no one else should run any financial or other risks as a result of the *Dreadnought's* activities.

When the Communist Party was formed, this fact was disclosed to the new Party. No suggestion was made that the situation should be changed. The W.S.F. representatives present, and Sylvia Pankhurst herself, were asked whether the *Dreadnought* might be used as its organ. They replied in the affirmative, and suggested that the editor should be elected by the new Party. Sylvia Pankhurst was elected editor unopposed at the Manchester Conference in September. Sylvia Pankhurst then suggested that a financial committee should be appointed to assist in covering the deficit on the paper, but the suggestion was not taken up and she remained personally responsible for the liabilities. Later, when she was arrested in October, Sylvia Pankhurst asked for the appointment of a *Dreadnought* Finance Committee, but though the members of the Executive were appointed to form a *Dreadnought* Committee, they took no steps towards raising funds or assisting the paper in any way. Nevertheless, the Editor repeatedly informed the Executive Committee of the Party that she was prepared to submit herself to its control in matters of policy, and though the Committee only expressed desires on insignificant minor questions, these desires were complied with in every respect.

The *Dreadnought* has in fact, been an independent organ, lent to the Communist Party (B.S.T.I.). The Party has never made itself responsible for any part of the burden of maintaining it.

Therefore, in discussing theoretically, the conditions under which Communist Party papers should be edited, I will not take the *Dreadnought* as a typical case in point.

Several propositions regarding editorship are at present under discussion in the British Communist movement, and these have importance just now, since a new united Communist Party will shortly be formed.

Firstly, there is the question: Should the Editor be elected by the Party or by the Executive?

To this, I reply emphatically that the Editor should be elected by the Party.

The editorial policy is of paramount importance to the Party; in fact the Party organ will largely make or mar the Party itself. It is the Party's chief mouthpiece. The Editor should be known and held responsible for the editorial conduct and policy of the paper. At the same time, the Editor should not be left to bear the financial burden, for which the Party should hold itself responsible.

The Editor should be elected by the Party, and subjected to recall by a special conference of the Party, summoned on the requisition of one-third of its branches.

The Editor should be responsible to the Executive Committee of the Party and the Party conferences should see to it that the paper shall give a spirited and effective expression to that policy. This means that the general lines of policy should be under the constant supervision of the Executive and the Party as a whole, and that the Editor is bound to keep in line with the trend of thought in the Party.

But the Editor must also display initiative and assist in the development of the policy. The Editor should indeed be chosen for the capacity to serve the Party in this manner.

The Editor should be chosen also for literary and editorial competence.

Should an editorial committee or board decide everything that is to appear in the paper?

No! Such a proposition is absurd! To engage a competent, full-time Editor, and then to hold up the copy he has prepared and passed for the paper till three or four comrades, without journalistic experience, come jaded from work, to wade through the manuscripts with the object of discovering whether the Editor has made theoretical or journalistic mistakes, would be a farce, which would delay the publication of the paper and rob it of freshness and topicality.

If there is to be an editorial board, let it be an advisory committee of the editorial staff (providing the paper is large enough to have an editorial staff), and let the Editor have the final decision and responsibility.

Comrades should view with distrust the proposal to let little sub-committees of members of the Party who live in London, the most reactionary centre of the movement, put a brake on the policy of officials elected by the national movement as a whole. To do this is to distort the national policy of the movement and to force it to the Right.

I must add, most decidedly, that all the officials of the new Communist Party should be elected at the Party Conference.

No bargain should be tolerated, by which a certain proportion of the existing Executives or Unity Committee are drafted without election on to the new Committee.

No bargain should be permitted by which existing officials share out the official positions in the new Party. All the officials should be elected.

A. T.

COMMUNIST UNITY.

A further meeting was held at Leeds on Saturday last of the committee appointed to organise the convention to establish a united Communist Party. Those present included A. Macmann and A. Inkpin, representing the Communist Party of Great Britain; J. V. Leckie and J. Maclean, representing the Communist Labour Party; and R. Beesh and T. Watkins, representing the Communist Party (B.S.T.I.). The Unity Convention was definitely fixed to be held at Leeds on Saturday and Sunday, January 29th and 30th. Representation will be of branches of participating organisations, as well as of independent Communist groups willing to join the united party, on the basis of one delegate for the first 25 members and one delegate for additional membership above 25. Voting at the conference will be on the basis of one vote for every 25 members represented. Notices convening the conference will be issued this week and all inquiries and applications for delegates' credentials should be addressed to Albert Inkpin, 16, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

"HOPE IN THE HEARTS OF THOUSANDS"

January 2, 1921.

Dear Comrade Sylvia Pankhurst—I hesitate to call you Comrade, for the term holds an assurance of equality, yet when you came to live at Bow you made yourself at one with the least, in which I too, was included. I want to say, as facing that which faces you, "Be of good courage," for your name has become a symbol of courage and you have inscribed "Dreadnought" on the banner of your sacrifice. I would wish you success, but success is yours whatever fate has in store for you. It cannot be otherwise. Your lines are set in heroism. And whether you will or no—consciously or unconsciously—the process of your experience holds hope or judgment into the hearts of thousands. I know yours is nothing to you, that you want yourself nothing, and that the Cause alone is great; yet because you symbolise the Cause our earnest will is to strengthen yours and buttress your purpose with our own. I am old, and my thought, language and labour differ from many you know more immediately, yet your brave witness has been a joy to me from the beginning. I know that it is only so that social salvation may come. I was with you when you testified for liberty outside the closed gates at Westminster; I shall be with you if once again you testify from within the prison walls. You have overcome again and again. I believe that you are strengthened for mighty work. My faith is to this issue. Do not trouble to make any reply to this. I know in whom and for what I have believed, and in such honours remain, yours faithfully,

J. E. PHILLIPS.

135, Lavender Sweep, Clapham Junction.

Self Education of the Workers.
By LUNACHARSKY. Post free 2d.

THEY ARE MAKING ONE FRONT.

By ROBERT MINOR.

The struggle between the privileged class and organised workmen is changing its form. The old line of struggle is being quickly obscured; and the familiar forms no longer exist, or, if they exist, are nothing but empty shells. As the battle-lines of the old struggle on the prairie between the Red Indians and the scattered groups of the white-men scouts were lost and forgotten in modern warfare under the great system of steel and concrete trenches—so the scattered group formations of labour, craft unions that resembled social clubs, as well as the little intimate "radical groups" of personal friends that us'd to

The Capitalist International is what it is. It marches into the open, coolly taking its place in battle. We see it everywhere. In America it cynically announces its programme: "All Unionism to be destroyed; workmen, you are commanded not to organise; we lied to you during the war, to keep you quiet; now we will break you on the wheel: the open shop."

The same throughout the world. The White Terror of the Capitalist International. You can see it in Finland, where a rifle-shot sends staggering the ragged form of a workman carrying a despatch to Russia, and you hear at the same moment the shot of the Baldwin-Felts' detective in the West Virginia mountains as the American mountaineer falls to his death for bearing a despatch from the Union into a non-Union territory. The battle-front now between Labour and Capital is a huge girdle around the earth. And it knows no mercy, no relenting, and fast it drops the last of its camouflage.

Workmen, who in the old days used to sit in back-rooms over a glass of beer, to discuss an imagined future and to weigh the question as to whether the struggle would take the form of violence or whether, on the other hand, the change would be voted in with peaceful ballots, are interrupted. "Will it happen by means of peaceful—?" But the voices are drowned under the rattle of rifle-fire, heavy and incessant and fast increasing, from all quarters of the globe. The question is answered.

Everywhere the working-class, too, is stirring, jolted and bruised, and rudely awakened from its day dreams. The cries of mobilising men come also from the depths, from the alleys and kennels where workmen live. Men who have been dreaming of this time, have dreamed of it being in a different way. Some are still dreaming. Here and there we see some brother-workman still in the midst of his dream, running out with a tea-pot full of water to put out the burning house; here and there a workman comes with a wooden lath to take his place in the concrete trench. He had got so used to his dream that he thinks it a dream battle. But the old methods are no good any more. The dangerous weapons of a generation ago are foolish toys to-day. Men find that their "important organisations" of yesterday are dolls' houses to-day.

Dolls' houses no more. It is a concrete dug-out now flung across the hundreds of miles, the thousands of miles; and the faces of intimate friends are lost in a sea of men that we never saw before, and that are familiar only in this, that they carry the marks of labour. Do not be displeased by the strange faces. Do you not understand? It is at last the workers' answer to your own cry: "Workers of the world, unite!" These are the workers of the world. Don't you know them, now that they have come? The millions have answered and are coming into the trenches.



C. L'ESTRANGE MALONE.
Appealing against a sentence of six months.

Labour, too, forms into one vast concrete-bound front, that stretches around the world as a girdle. It stretches out to meet Capital in battle.

An international world. An international fight. Two international organisations—only two—clashing in a combat that will end in the death of one—and after that, only one international organisation—the administration of things by non-state-workers' commune.

The mobilisation of each side has its tragedies, of old sentiments rooted up. No man can come



H. P. BURGESS.
Late Manager of the *Workers' Dreadnought*.
Served six months.

into a new battle without shedding some part of his old equipment. Here they come, watch them, the variegated philosphers, this man with an "ism" and that one with an "ism" and each "ism" having its own beauties of fancy and its own vanities of permanency in this world which is not even itself permanent. There in the corner, right over there, where you see the ashes and tin cans, that is the place for your dogmas. Don't shed any tears about them; just drop them, and pass on.

One front. One international organisation.

What will the international organisation be? I think it already is. It is the "Third International." To many persons this is a bitter thing to hear. There is the smell of warfare in it, and there is the discipline of iron unity. But the soldiers entering the new battle line must sacrifice, every one will have to sacrifice. And with some it hard. It is hard to concede anything to another man's philosophy; but we have to do it. We hear Hillcutt scream as he is forced to drop the saw-dust doll of Parliamentarism or be dropped himself. He is frightened with being told to associate with strange fellows called Anarchists, or else to admit he is not fit for the fight. He screams in horror that the Third International is taking in "the Anarcho-Syndicalist groups and the groups that now and then simply call themselves Anarchists." It doesn't matter. One front. The past few years have settled many questions. One question is Parliamentarism, and it was settled to the extreme dislike of most Socialist lawyers. Another question is the question of a temporary military organisation resembling a State, and that was settled to the distaste of many Anarchists. But history has settled it. It has proven that the working-class, whether we like it or not, is going to win its fight by means of a temporary dictatorship, and we take our choice between being out of the fight or in the fight in the form which it takes, not in an imaginary form. The one front has been drawn by history, and no man can draw it otherwise. Whether we like it or not, there will be one front. And I think that one front is the Third International.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE TO SYLVIA PANKHURST.

A close friend of Comrade Pankhurst has communicated the following personal note that may be read with interest by our comrades abroad and by those comrades who have recently joined the movement.

Comrade E. Sylvia Pankhurst was born in Manchester. Her father was Richard Marsden Pankhurst, barrister-at-law and author.

Since childhood, she worked in the I.L.P., which she joined at the age of 16, the earliest age for joining the Party.

Her father died when she was 15. She obtained a free studentship to the School of Art (Manchester), then the Lady Whitworth Scholarship for the best woman student of the year. Also the Proctor Hand-day Travelling Studentship for the best student of the year. She went to Venice for nine months to study painting.

On her return to England, she decorated Pankhurst Hall, erected by the I.L.P. in Salford, to the memory of her father.

She won the National Scholarship to the Royal College of Art, being first on the list for the Kingdom.

She remained at the Royal College of Art (London) for two years, at the same time earning money to help her family.

During this period, she became hon. Sec. of the Women's Social and Political Union for about a year, and for a while represented Fulham I.L.P. on the Metropolitan District Council of the Party.

In 1906 and 1907, she went to prison in the agitation for Votes for Women.

Sylvia Pankhurst then spent the best part of two years going to factories in various parts of the country, getting permission to paint workers while at work, and writing articles on political and economic questions.

In 1908, during her sister's imprisonment, she took her place as Organising Secretary to the W.S.P., and went to many by-elections.

In 1909, she returned to her artistic avocation, and with eight assistants, executed the decorations for a Bazaar at the Prince's Skating Rink, with figures 13 feet high.

In 1911, she decorated the Bazaar at the Portman Rooms, designed the stall-holders' costumes, an imitation of an Old English market, the merry-go-round, etc. She enjoyed her work thoroughly. She made several thousand friends for the Cause, at the same time earning less than the people she employed.

In the same year she went to America on a three months' tour, returning there a second time in 1912, for a tour of the same length of time.

On her return to England, she wrote her first book: "The Suffragette—History of the Militant Movement."

In 1912, Sylvia Pankhurst went to the East End and organised branches of the W.S.P.U. in Bow, Poplar and Stepney; big demonstrations and deputations to Lloyd George, and formed the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, which soon developed a Socialistic tendency.

In the spring of 1913, she was arrested in East London, and was forcibly fed for five weeks. In July, she was arrested again, for advising a Hyde Park audience to go to Downing Street to hoot the Prime Minister, and received a sentence of three months. During her sentence, she did ten hunger and thirst strikes, and when let out for a week under the "Cat and Mouse" Act, she used to speak two or three times during that period, being sometimes carried to a meeting on a stretcher.

When her licence expired, she used to go disguised to meetings and leave amongst the crowd, who many times fought the police who had come in dozens to re-arrest her. Sometimes she managed to get away, at other times she was arrested. The period of "Cat and Mouse" life, including the ten hunger and thirst strikes, lasted about a year.

In 1913, she left the country, under disguise, and went to Denmark and Norway, where she addressed several meetings on the Votes for Women question.

In March, 1914, the *Workers' Dreadnought* was started.

At Easter of that year, she again left England in disguise and spoke in Budapest, Vienna, Dresden, and Brussels, being forbidden by the German police to speak in Berlin.

In July, she demanded that the Premier, Mr. Asquith, should see a deputation of the East End women who wanted Adult Suffrage. Asquith refused five times, and finally Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested (when she was being carried on a stretcher), with a deputation to the House of Commons. She announced that she would hunger and thirst strike till the deputation was received. She was released after nine days of hunger and thirst strike in Holloway and brought home in a cab by a wardress. She immediately went to the House of Commons, and being refused admission, she sat down on the doorstep, refusing to move. When the police came to arrest her, Keir Hardie, came out of the House and announced that Asquith would see the deputation two days later. He (Asquith) then made the most sympathetic response yet made and showed the first



E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THE LION AND THE HAIRPINS.

By G. BERNARD SHAW.

MY DEAR SYLVIA PANKHURST—

I am very sorry your appeal has not succeeded; though, like all the sensible people in the movement, I am furious with you for getting into prison quite unnecessarily. Why didn't you make up your mind to keep out of prison, instead of persistently breaking into it? The lion will let you put your head into his mouth, because the law says he must; but if you shake your hairpins in his throat, he is only too glad to have an excuse for snapping. However, there is no use scolding you now; so keep up your spirits, and look forward to the day of your deliverance.

G. BERNARD SHAW.



KARL LIEBKNECHT SPEAKING IN BERLIN.

sign of climbing down from his position of hostility towards Woman Suffrage.

Then the war broke out. It was a period of great distress in the East End. With a few enthusiastic friends, Miss Pankhurst opened two restaurants where 2d. meals were given to grown-up people and for a penny to children; free tickets were distributed to the workless and people in distress. She started a workroom for women for the making of garments, and a toy factory; a minimum wage of £1 a week was paid to the female workers, a wage which at that time was equivalent to that of the unskilled labourer in that district. Queen Mary's Workrooms started later under Government auspices, only paid 10s. a week. An agitation was then set afoot to force these Queen Mary's Workrooms to pay £1 also.

At the same time, she started four infant and maternity clinics with free milk in needy cases; also a day-nursery to which a Montessori class was later added. She worked to secure allowances and pensions for soldiers and sailors' wives and families, formed the "League of Rights," and went with many deputations of East End women to Government Departments, the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, the War Office, the Cabinet Committee on Distress, Food Control, etc.

Immediately on the outbreak of the war, she demanded the nationalisation of the food supply, a measure that would have saved much suffering and much profiteering. Whilst assisting distress, Sylvia Pankhurst always worked against the war. In 1915, she saw Conscription coming, and refused to register under the National Registration Act, steadily working against Conscription, agitating during the week-end for soldiers and sailors' wives and families, and in the evening of other days in London.

In 1916, she was arrested in Poplar, and fined for speaking against the war, and the *Dreadnought* offices were raided many times.

In 1917, she took the responsibility of keeping 20 children that no one wanted, and maintained an orphanage for them for two and a half years.

When the first Russian Revolution took place, Comrade Pankhurst supported the Bolsheviks before they came to power, and addressed many meetings on that question.

She then started the People's Russian Information Bureau in July 1918, and in October, was charged at Cresswell and fined £50, under D.O.R.A., for causing disaffection amongst civilians and the troops.

In September 1919, she attended the Italian Socialist Party Congress at Bologna, where that party declared its adherence to the Third International; she then crossed the Alps on foot, without passport, got into Switzerland, and then, still without passport, to Germany.

In January 1920, she attended the Amsterdam Congress, and once more went to Berlin to study the revolutionary movement there.

In August and September, 1920, without passport, she went to Russia, Petrograd and Moscow, attending the Second Congress of the Third International. She has described her journey and her impressions of Soviet Russia in a book which will shortly be published, and which was written during the brief time she was out on a £2,000 bail, whilst awaiting her appeal against the sentence of six months, which she is now serving.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

A special *Dreadnought* Fund was raised and given as a New Year's gift to Comrade Pankhurst, as a mark of appreciation of her work and devotion to the cause. She greatly appreciated the thought of those who started it, and those who contributed to it. Before entering Holloway, she charged Norah Smyth to convey to them her gratitude, expressing the hope that whilst she is incapacitated from active propaganda, all who are outside, will keep the flag flying by assiduous work, each in his own sphere, however humble. The following is a list of the contributions received, and if there are some who have not known of this Fund and would like to be associated with it, contributions may still be sent in to the *Dreadnought* office and a list will be given to Comrade Pankhurst on the first visit she is allowed to receive:—

Mrs. Ellis, £1; Mr. and Mrs. Durant, 8/6; M. O'Brien, 10/-; J. E. Phillips, £3; Anon., £1; H. G. Russell, 3/-; R. Pott, £1; F. Vickers, 10/-; Tom Mann, 10/-; per W. T. Williams, 10/-; Mrs. Simpleton, £1; J. Clarke, 1/-; R. Nathan, 10/-; S. Gardner, 1/-; A. St. John, 10/-; C. V. L., £25; A. Holdsworth, £1; M. E. Marsh, 2/-; E. Palmer, £2 2s.; Mr. and Mrs. Hart, 5/-; Mrs. Hubbard Ellis, £3; Mrs. Gilbert, 5/-; per Mrs. Drake, 10/-; A. Nudley, £1 1s.; J. Eich, 2/3; R. C. 2/6; A. J. Page, 10/-; Mrs. Westrope, 2/6; H. Morris, 10/-; G. J. Sear, 5/-; T. Pye, £1 10s.; E. M. Brett, £1; J. Staples, 2/6; J. Tierney, 5/-; V. Lemmon, 5/-; W. W. and A. H. H., 5/-; W. Carter, £1; Mrs. Moschewitz, 10/-; Annie Langton and John Thomas, 5/-; A. Friend, £1; Mrs. Cahill, 5/2; Dr. Bramley Moore, 8/4; W. McIntosh, 10/- (Total, £54 4s. 8d.).

MEETING OUTSIDE HOLLOWAY PRISON.

An enthusiastic and well-attended meeting was held outside Holloway Prison on Sunday last, at 4 o'clock. Comrade Smyth took the Chair, and Comrades Birch and Bishop spoke. Communist songs were sung and cheers given for Comrade Pankhurst, which we are sure, must have penetrated the thick and dismal walls of the prison. Meetings will be held every Sunday at 4 o'clock, and next Sunday we have been promised that a band will be in attendance.

Verbatim Report of Sylvia Pankhurst's Appeal.

Conviction and Sentence Upheld.

On Wednesday of last week the appeal of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst against the conviction and sentence passed upon her under the Defence of the Realm Act, for articles appearing in the *Workers' Dreadnought* on the 16th October last, was heard at the Guildhall in the City of London. The Court consisted of Sir John Bell (chairman), the City Recorder, and the following Aldermen—Sir Vansittart Bowater, Sir Charles Hanson, Messrs. Moore, Pryke and Geo. Briggs, with Sir William Dunn, Sir John Baddley and Sir Louis Newton; the last three being unable to find room on the Bench. Mr. Travers Humphreys (instructed by the Director of Public Prosecutions) appeared on behalf of the Crown, which was Mr. Ronald Pavell. Miss Pankhurst conducted her case in person.

The Registrar having read out the particulars of the conviction and sentence, Mr. Travers Humphreys addressed the Court. He said: May it please the Court, I appear to support the conviction from which the Appellant, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, is appealing. The Court has heard read the terms of conviction which set out, perhaps in rather more detail than is usual, the particulars which, in my submission, justify the conviction. The conviction is under Regulation 42 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and that regulation, so far as it is material to this case, proceeds as follows: "If any person does any act calculated or likely to cause sedition or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces, or among the civilian population, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Regulations." As the Court is aware, it is provided by other regulations, which I need not read in detail, that any person alleged to be guilty of an offence against the regulations is in this position, that it is left to the competent military or naval authority to decide whether the case is one which is properly triable at summary jurisdiction, or whether it should be tried as an indictable offence, and in this case the certificate of the competent authority will be produced to the effect that this was a proper case to be tried summarily. It was that certificate which gave the learned Alderman his jurisdiction to try the Appellant, and that was the charge which was made against her. The conviction states that the act which she did, which is said to be calculated and likely to cause sedition and disaffection amongst His Majesty's Forces, and among the civilian population, was publishing and causing to be published an issue of a newspaper which contained articles which were alleged to be of this description: that they advocated disloyalty and refusal to obey orders in His Majesty's Navy, the destruction of Parliament by force, and the looting of the docks of London; and if the Court comes to the conclusion that these articles are reasonably or rectly described in the conviction, I venture to submit that the Court will not have much doubt as to whether those articles do not come within the law, if indeed they do not go far beyond the language of Regulation 42 as being likely to cause sedition or disaffection amongst either the forces of the Crown or the civilian population. Now the Appellant here is the editor of a publication which is called the *Workers' Dreadnought*, and the issue of the 16th October, which is the issue in question, a copy of which I hold in my hand, shows that the *Workers' Dreadnought* is published by the Communist Party (British Section of the Third International). Editor, Sylvia Pankhurst. All matter for publication to be addressed to the Editor, *Workers' Dreadnought*, 152, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. It was at the printing office of the paper, in a Wine Office Court, that the defendant was in fact found, and she there admitted that she was the editor and was responsible, as, of course she would be as editor, for all the articles which appeared in that copy of the *Workers' Dreadnought*. The conviction sets out and refers to three articles which are to be found in that copy of that paper. I do not propose to read them in detail. I propose to read one or two extracts from them, but the Court will, of course, for itself, if it desires, read the whole of the newspaper; and particularly if there is any part which would seem to lead one to any opposite conclusion to that which I invite the Court to draw. The passages which I read, of course I will read, or the Appellant can read them for herself. So far as I am aware, having glanced through the paper, there is nothing from beginning to end in it which detracts from the nature of the statements which are made in the three articles, parts of which I propose to read. The first is headed, "Discontent on the Lower Deck." My submission is that so far from doing anything to allay any discontent on the lower deck, the whole object of this article is to inflame it. It is said to be by S. O. (Gunner), H. M. S. Hunter. Perhaps I may here inform the Court that reference was made to that article when the Defendant was arrested. The police, going to the place where she was, began to search, and as she quite rightly anticipated, what they were searching for was to see whether they could find the manuscript of these articles, particularly this one, with a view to taking steps against the person who was responsible for the article; the writer, the Defendant, anticipating that, said at once to the officer, "If you are looking for the Hunter letter"

—you see it purports to come from H.M.S. Hunter—you will not find it. I anticipated a visit from the police, and you will not find anything of the sort kept here." Now, if I may just refer to the bottom paragraph on the left, that is the bottom of the first column, "Stand by your class. Men of the Lower Deck: Are you going to realise that the fight of the working class is your fight? Are you going to see your class go under in the fight with the capitalist brutes who made millions out of your sacrifices during the war?"—and then, after a reference to various articles and memorandums by the Admiralty, this is how the article sums up the situation: "The leading is, 'To win the Navy for Communism.' It is on the right column of the paper. "Now then, Comrades, here is fertile ground for propaganda in accordance with Method B. of the Party's Provisional Resolutions, viz. 'To win the allegiance of the Army and Navy to the cause of the workers.'" Comrade Leon especially stresses this point; he says: 'But a refusal to do such work would be equal to treason against the revolutionary cause, and is inconsistent with their belonging to the Third International.' Seeing that the Army and Navy are recruited from the working class, it devolves upon the Communists to urge at Branch meetings and at Trade Union Branch meetings that all workers having relations or friends serving in the forces, should make it their business to write to them from now onwards, urging them to become class-conscious, and not let themselves be used to blackleg the working class, or to oppose them in any way at all. Quite effective work could be done in this manner, especially as it is very difficult for our comrades in the Navy to 'bore from within.' To the rank and file of the Navy I say: You are the sons of the working class, therefore it is your duty to stand by that class and not the class and the Government which is responsible for the starving of your ex-service brothers. Therefore, hail the formation of the Red Navy, which protects the interests of the working class, and repudiates the dirty, financial interests which you are protecting now." My submission to the Court is that to ask men in the Navy to hail the formation of a Red Navy, as it is called—it means a revolution, not the navy—the whole object of it is not to obey the orders of the Government, which means, of course, the orders of their superiors—is calculated to cause disaffection amongst the Navy. That is that article, on the next page, is "How to get a Labour Government." A person calls himself H. Rubinstein, and it is preceded by a note by the Editor. I will just read the first paragraph of the note by the Editor: "The Editor reports to Parliament, Comrade Rubinstein's article, which we print below, leads off with a defence of the Communist use of Parliamentary action, but his article should really have been entitled, 'The Unimportance of Parliament.' Its purpose is to demonstrate that the Revolution will most probably be brought about by action independent of and outside Parliament." That shows that the Editor of this paper has read this article with some care; if she had not read it she could not have summed it up in that way. This is how the article begins: "Sirkes and Parliamentary action. There seems to be much misunderstanding—and perhaps misrepresentation—in our own ranks, of the meaning of Communist Parliamentaryism. Let us try to make it clear popularly, and then see whether and how it is applicable in this country. We shall soon have the scientific Thesis on this question, from the Moscow Conference. Parliament is an institution of the Capitalist State for doing the workers, and it can never become anything else. The Parliamentary majority—whether the Government be Tory, Liberal or Labour—remains a part of the oppressive machinery of the bourgeois State. Consequently, it is our mission, as Communists, to destroy it—and, perhaps as William Morris said, turn its building into a storehouse for manure. How are we going to destroy Parliament? Firstly, by destroying the faith which millions of British workers still have in it." I draw the attention of the Court to this paragraph: "Secondly, when we have secured power enough, by dispersing it by the force of Red Guards in the street, and the force of paralysing strikes in industry. To destroy the faith of workers in Parliament requires an enormous amount of direct propaganda outside it. We must preach the futility and humbug of Parliament, unmask, reveal and denounce parliamentarians. That is obvious. To disperse Parliament by force it is necessary to organise and prepare, also outside Parliament for the armed mass-revolt—"the armed mass-revolt and the general industrial strike. This is equally obvious." I think that fairly summarises the whole of the article. That is the article, "How to get a Labour Government." The third article which is referred to in the conviction is one which will be found upon page 5, called, "The Yellow Peril and the Dockers." The article itself, which is by a gentleman called Leon Lopez, I need not read, because I do not suggest that the substance of the article has anything to do with the matter of this conviction. Just to summarise it, Mr. Leon Lopez takes the view that there is nothing undesirable in the connection of white women with yellow men. That is substantially the substance of the article; he does not see why white women, whom he has seen living perfectly happy with Chinamen down the East End, why they should not. He is certainly entitled to his opinion; it is a

matter of opinion; his name is Leon Lopez. But what he says at the end of the article is this: having said that he does not see why the dockers should concern themselves with their sisters living with yellow men—for that has nothing to do with them—he says that what they should concern themselves with is this: "I am now reading the last paragraph of the article: 'The dockers instead of being unduly concerned about the presence of their coloured fellow men, who, like themselves are the victims of Capitalism and Civilisation, should turn their attention to the huge stores of wealth along the water front. The country's riches are not in the West End, in the palatial houses of the suburbs; they are stored in the East End, and the jobless should lead the attack on the bastilles, the bonded warehouses along the docks to solve the question of unemployment.' That is, as I understand it, and submit to the Court, a perfectly plain and simple invitation to the dockers to loot the docks. One must not lose sight of the fact of the suggestion being made in the days in which we are living. While it might be, in times gone by, that one might have afforded to perhaps treat with contempt that sort of thing—because the dockers of London were not in the least likely to do anything of the sort at the invitation of some unknown person called Leon Lopez—one cannot lose sight of the times through which we are passing. The danger of a firebrand must always depend to some extent on the amount and the combustibility of the material into which it is thrown, and my submission is, that in these days, to suggest in an article, that the best thing the dockers could do is to loot the docks of London is about as serious a thing as anyone could possibly put in a newspaper. Now, sir, the appeal of the Appellant is on two grounds. She says "I am not guilty of the offence," and in the alternative, "The sentence passed upon me was too severe, having regard to the nature of the charge"; and I shall be glad of a ruling of the Court upon this matter. I rather propose, myself, to deal only with the question of a conviction in the first place, because if the Court is of opinion that the conviction in this case should be upheld, then there is something else I should have to say upon the question of whether the sentence against which she is also appealing is or is not a right sentence under the circumstances. I propose, subject to the ruling of the Court, to say nothing about that matter at present; but to ask the Court in the first instance to decide whether the conviction is a proper one, and then, if necessary, to allow me to call a witness on the question of whether the sentence was a proper one. But on that matter I should be glad of a ruling of the Court. Of course I am entirely in the hands of the Court. The Appellant: Is it in order for me to make an observation on this question? It is a case which concerns me.

Mr. Humphreys: Of course, my Lord, if the Appellant were represented by counsel I should have had an opportunity of speaking to him, and found out whether this was really an appeal against conviction, or against sentence, or both.

The Appellant: These questions can hardly be decided until I have had something to say; you have not heard my point of view yet.

The Chairman: Certainly.

The Appellant: I want to know, seeing that the counsel is asking you to decide something, if I am not to have an opportunity to reply to you?

The Chairman: Mr. Humphreys is endeavouring to ascertain the opinion of my brother magistrates on a question of procedure. We think we should deal with the whole question now.

Mr. Humphreys: If your Lordship please. Then the Court should know that quite apart from the seriousness of the articles themselves, the Alderman who sentenced the defendant to six months imprisonment in the second division, had before him the fact that she had had a very serious warning administered to her as to the danger of contravening the provisions of Regulation 42. That took the form of a conviction on the 28th October, 1918, when she was convicted of an offence against the same Regulation 42, and was fined £50 and costs. Therefore it is not a case of a person who had not known quite well the seriousness of infringing this Regulation. This is all I want to say upon the question now.

Counsel then proceeded to call witnesses. Lionel Kirchner was called and sworn, and then examined by Mr. Humphreys.

You are an Inspector of the Special Branch of New Scotland Yard?—Yes, sir.

Do you produce a certificate of the competent Naval authority dated the 18th October?—I do, sir.

Directing that proceedings should be taken against the Appellant if the case is of such a character that it can be adequately dealt with by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction?—Yes, sir.

On the 18th October did you visit the offices of the Communist Party, 152, Fleet Street?—I did, sir.

And did you there seize a quantity of papers and documents?—I did, sir.

Amongst others, was there a copy of the *Workers' Dreadnought*, which is produced here, of the issue of the 16th October, 1920?—Yes, sir.

Have you been in Court this morning?—No, sir.
You have not?—Only just now.
I will just get the fact from you that the first article is headed "Discontent on the Lower Deck," and is said to be by S. 000 (Gunner), H.M.S. Hunter?—Yes, sir.
The Chairman: You put in the whole paper, of course?
Mr. Humphreys: Certainly. The paper will speak for itself. (To witness): Did you then go to Wine Office Court?—Yes, sir, I did.
It is stated on the imprint to be the printing office of the paper?—Yes, sir.
And did you then see the Appellant writing in the composing-room?—Yes, sir.
Did you show her a copy of the *Workers' Dreadnought*?—I showed her the copy of this *Dreadnought* and asked her whether she held herself responsible for the publication. She said, "Yes, certainly I do."
Did she tell you what position she held in regard to the paper?—She said she was the Editor.
And did you then take possession of some other copies of that paper?—I took possession of a number of other copies.
And also some printer's proofs?—Printer's proofs.
Were you then making a search for either printer's proofs or manuscripts?—Yes, sir, I was.
Well, continue; did the Appellant say something to you?—She said, "If you are looking for Hunter's letter you won't find it, because I anticipated a visit from the police, and it is not likely that anything of that sort would be left on the premises."
Did she tell you what was done with the copies of the paper printed at Wine Office Court?—She said that all the copies of the paper printed there were sent to 152, Fleet Street, for distribution.
Cross-examined by the Appellant:
I put it to you that I did not say the "Hunter" letter; I said the "sailor's" letter. The reason I put that to you is that I think you said it was the Hunter letter, because it is the Hunter letter; I said the "sailor's" letter. I said, "I don't want to suggest there is any man called Hunter. You won't find the letter."
The Chairman: What is the question?
The Appellant: I put it to the witness that I did not say the "Hunter" letter; I said the "sailor's" letter.
The Chairman (to witness): What did she say?
The Witness: I say that she said the "Hunter" letter.
Inspector Smith, called and sworn, was then examined by Mr. Humphreys.
Hugo Smith, Detective Inspector, City Police, on the 19th October did you go to 10, Wine Office Court with a warrant for the arrest of the Appellant?—Yes, sir.
The Recorder: On what date?
Mr. Humphreys: The 19th October, my Lord; the day after the visit of the last witness. (To witness): What did you say to her?—I told her that I had a warrant for her arrest. I read this warrant to her and she said, "Are there any more more to come into this?"
The Recorder: Yes?
The Witness: That is all, sir.
The Recorder (to Appellant): Do you want to ask this witness any question?
The Appellant: No, thank you.
Sergeant Albert Foster, called and sworn, was then put under examination by Mr. Humphreys.
Albert Foster, are you a Sergeant of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard?—Yes, sir.
Do you produce the certificate of a conviction, dated the 28th October, 1918, of the Appellant at Ekeington, in the County of Derby, for an offence against Regulation 42, when she was fined £50 and costs?—Yes, sir.
The Recorder: What is the date?—28th September, 1918.
Mr. Humphreys: That is the date of the offence; the date of the conviction is 28th October?—28th October, 1918, at Ekeington Petty Sessions in Derby, the Appellant was fined £50 and £8 5s. special costs.
Mr. Humphreys: Will you hand that in. (Witness handed the document into Court).
Cross-examined by the Appellant:
I want to ask a question. I was fined, I believe, as the result of a public meeting. Was that so?—I could not say.
You did not know it was a meeting of the local Labour Party?—I could not say.
You did not know that the Treasurer and Secretary of the local Miners' Federation were there giving evidence against the charge?—I could not say; I heard you were found guilty.
You did not know that the Miners' Federation subscribed the money for my fine?—I think it extremely probable, but I do not know.
The Appellant: That is so.
Mr. Humphreys: That will be the case.
The Appellant: I am appealing against the sentence, both because I say that the articles have been misconstrued, and it was not until the end and summing up that I realised the construction put on certain words which had been taken from their context; and I am also appealing on the ground

that even should I be guilty the sentence is too severe. I want to deal with the second part first, because I have a witness I wish to call, and do not wish to detain unnecessarily, and I will put the witness in the box at once.
Doctor Ettie Sayer called.
The Recorder: What is the witness to prove?
The Appellant: It is with regard to the sentence.
The Recorder: As to whether it is excessive or not?
The Appellant: Yes.
The Recorder: That is not admissible. That is for the Court to determine.
The Appellant: May I question her? I think the facts I shall bring forth will find material.
The Recorder: You see you are appealing. You must be guided by us.
The Appellant: May I explain. I wish to say that the sentence is particularly hard in my case owing to my state of health.
The Recorder: Oh, that is a different matter. The witness was sworn, and questioned by the Court.
The Recorder: What is the lady's name?—Dr. Ettie Sayer.
Are you a doctor of medicine?—Yes.
M.D. I suppose?—No, M.B., B.S.

Examined by the Appellant.
You have been treating me for some time, have you not, Dr. Sayer?—Five weeks.
And you know that I was under the treatment of Dr. Vaughan some time ago for the same complaint?—Yes.
What is it I am suffering from?—Endometritis, an internal inflammation.
Mr. Ronald Pavell: What is that?
The Appellant: Perhaps you could explain to the Court what it is, as the Solicitor does not seem to understand it.
Mr. Ronald Pavell: It does not matter whether the Solicitor understands it.
The Witness: It is an inflammation of internal organs, that I think in your case is secondary to inflammation of the intestines—which appears to have been chronic for many years—probably set up by repeated hanger striking.

The Recorder: Will you repeat that?—It is secondary to intestinal inflammation.
Caused by hanger striking?—You can get chronic inflammation after hanger striking, especially repeated hanger strikes like those of Miss Pankhurst. I think she did nine or ten.
Then I am right; in your opinion that is one of the causes of this complaint?—Yes. You get it through the thirst strike, the withholding of all fluids. The membranes become inflamed. I have been treating Miss Pankhurst for five weeks. It seemed to me that she required several months' treatment, during which she could follow her ordinary avocation; but the point is that she tells me, this morning, that as a first division prisoner she would be able to continue her treatment and, as a second division prisoner, she would be subject to hardships in diet, and in want of water and want of exercise. That is why I am here.

Mr. Humphreys: Dr. Sayer, may I ask you a question. Are you aware of the fact that there are very skilled doctors in prison who look after their patient?—There are not specialists for this kind of thing.
You think not?—I think not.
The Appellant: Is there any special danger?—If you stopped your treatment in the middle you might very likely be landed in an operation, which would be serious.
Do you think that a diet of this kind?—The Recorder: We know nothing about the diet yet. We have no evidence of the diet. If your condition is such as to require special diet, it is dealt with by the prison doctor in the usual way.
The Appellant: I must beg to state, after long experience of Holloway, that is incorrect. (To witness): Doctor, you are of opinion that it would be very unsatisfactory to stop this cure on which you are a specialist?—Yes.
And that it might lead to an operation?—Yes.
Is it at all infectious?—Not exactly, no. No, it is not infectious—not infectious to other people.
Is it likely to be caused by a chill or anything of that kind?—Chill and fermentation.
Do you think that, owing to the fact that I am suffering from this complaint, the prison treatment would be more injurious to me than to other people, and cause greater hardship?—Yes.
Therefore you think the six months' sentence—Not the length, but the conditions under which you are.

Thank you very much, indeed; I am sorry to have brought you from your work. (To the Court): I now think it is necessary to revert to the paper itself; which is, of course, the charge against me. I want to point out that the articles in question are not written by me. They are written by other people. It is rather interesting to notice that though the articles signed by me in the paper, none of these have been brought up. It is only the things written by other people; and what I have written myself has not been brought into question. Now, of course, it was the business of the prosecution to

make the matter as black against me as possible, and so the prosecuting counsel has only read certain sections; and has taken the matter from its contexts. I want to deal, first of all, with the "Yellow Peril and the Dockers," by Leon Lopez, and I am going to say to you that the concluding sentence of this article does not mean to me what is alleged by the prosecution; and I was not aware that it bore that construction to other people until I heard the Lord Mayor say so in summing up the case finally—when I had not the opportunity to reply. If the article had borne the construction to me that it bears to some other people, the prosecution, I should not have put it in; because it is contrary to my policy, and to how I think things should be done. It is said that it means that the docks should be looted as a cure for unemployment. Well, now, I am a Communist, and my views are not confined to myself—it is a scientific doctrine—and therefore I say it is opposed to my views to say that unemployment could be cured by looting. What the article means to me is that the workers should have control of the means of production, of these great productive and distributive concerns—that they should have control, and that things should not be organised under Capitalism but under Communism, in which these things would belong to the nation; and the workers who took part in the production of them would be the administrators of them. Just as we have in Soviet Russia, where I have been. It is not fully Communist yet, they have not had long enough for the change; but they are on the way to Communism. At the same time it is a change of system that I am out for, and I am going to prove to you by things I have written in the paper which, after all, express my views—and I am the person being tried here to-day—that that is my opinion. I do not think breaking into a few shops would cure unemployment. The article by Lopez was interesting to me because I know a good deal about the conditions in the East End. I have lived there since 1912, and had a great deal to do with coping with poverty and unemployment, and various evils down there. This article is a plea that the workers should not turn their backs on the Soviet Republic, where I have been, and that they should be employed by the Capitalist class in this country and found by them to be profitable—that they should look to deepen causes for the cure of unemployment. This is referred to in the article: "A few evenings after, a Harnsworth-Portcliffe news-sheet blazoned the remedy from its north-east side over London:—Olinatown scandal. While girls and yellow men. Poplar Council appeal to Home Office. There was some excitement in the West India Dock Road. Mr. Cairns and the *Evening News* had turned the trick. For the first time in many hopeless weeks, the jobless dockers and seamen would forget their hunger to vent their wrath on the Chinamen and the other coloured elements in Poplar." We know that is precisely what happened. I was returning home one evening down East India Dock Road, and I found the place deserted. I asked, "What is the matter?" and I was told, "They are stabbing coloured men." Some were killed that night, and for three nights the thing went on in Poplar. Out-of-work soldiers and other unemployed were stabbing the coloured men. This is some time ago now, though it was since the war; we have had it in other towns and docks as well as in East London. The fact was that the Trade Union was obstructive. They were left here in this country, and the men out of work, seeing, they thought, they were going to get their jobs, took to stabbing them. A very sad affair it all was. Leon Lopez, being himself a coloured man—who is not a British subject, perhaps—felt this keenly, and he put his letter in this paper; and I, as editor, felt he had a right to put it there, and point out to the workers that unemployment is caused by deeper things than this. As a Socialist and Communist I believe there are deeper causes. I believe that Communism is coming all over the world. It is beginning in Russia; it is spreading westward; we shall have it here. I believe that is the solution of these evils. When this man made this plea in this paper, I felt that it was not only my right but my duty to put it in; and when he said they must look to the docks and bonded warehouses, he meant they must look to the administration of the country—which I contend is built up by labour working on raw materials and so on. That is the purpose of the article. I want to say that other things in the paper are not things which I have invented. They are current ideas, which were current before I was born. My father brought me up from my early childhood as a Communist and Socialist. These ideas are current, legal, and circulated in this country. I am giving utterance to these ideas. We have standard works here that refer to them. We have *News from Nowhere*, a book anyone can buy and read, given to me by my father when I was a little girl. It is referred to here. Here we have this question of Parliament being used as a storehouse, and he says here, on page 34—this is at the time, you know, when a man woke up and found Communism was in this country—it tells exactly what happened, and what is what is referred to in the article. It says: "We went on a little further, and I looked to the right again, and said, in rather a doubtful tone of voice, 'Why, there are the Houses of Parliament! Do you still use them?' He burst out laughing, and it was some time before he could control himself; then he clapped me on the back and said: 'I take you, neighbour, you may well wonder at our keeping them standing, and I know

something about that, and my old kinsman has given me books to read about the strange game that they played there. Use them! Well, yes, they are used as a sort of subsidiary market, and a storage place for manure, and they are handy for that, being on the waterside." Here, again, it says: "Now, said I, 'I have come to the point of asking questions which I suppose would be dry for you to answer and difficult for you to explain; but I have foreseen for some time past that I must ask them will I nil? I. What kind of government have you? Has Republicanism finally triumphed? Or have you come to a mere dictatorship, which some people in the nineteenth century used to prophesy as the ultimate outcome of democracy? Indeed, this last question does not seem so very unreasonable, since you have turned your Parliament House into a dung market. Or where do you house your present Parliament? The old man answered my smile with a hearty laugh and said: 'Well, well, dung is not the worst kind of corruption; fertility may come of that, whereas mere dirtiness came from the other kind, of which those walls once held the great supporters. Now, dear guest, let me tell you that our present parliament would be hard to house in one place, because the whole people is our parliament.' 'I didn't understand,' said I. 'No, I suppose not,' said he. 'I must now shock you by telling you that we have no longer anything which you, a native of another planet, would call a government.' 'I am not so shocked as you might think,' said I, 'as I know something about governments. But tell me how do you manage, and how have you come to this state of things?' Said he: 'It is true that we have to make some arrangements about our affairs, concerning which you can ask presently; and it is also true that everybody does not always agree with the details of these arrangements; but, further, it is true that a man no more needs an elaborate system of government, with its army, navy, and police, to force him to give way to the will of the majority of his equals than he wants a similar machinery to make him understand that his head and a stone wall cannot occupy the same space at the same moment. Do you want further explanation?' 'Well, yes, I do,' quoth I. Old Hammond settled himself in his chair with a look of enjoyment, which rather alarmed me, and made me dread a scientific disquisition; so I sighed and abided and he said: 'I suppose you know pretty well what the process of government was in the bad old times?'" That means our times—"was not the Parliament on the one side a kind of watch committee sitting to see that the interests of the upper classes took no hurt; and on the other side a sort of blind to delude the people into supposing that they had some share in the management of their own affairs?" History seems to show us this.—"To what extent did the people manage their own affairs?—I judge from what I have heard that sometimes they forced Parliament to make a law to legalise some alteration which had already taken place."—"Anything else?"

I think not. As I am informed, if the people made any attempt to deal with the cause of their grievances, the law stopped in and said, this is a rebellion, revolt or what not, and slew or tortured the ringleaders of such attempts.—"If Parliament was not the government then, nor the people either, what was the government?—"Can you tell me?"—"I think we shall not be far wrong if we say the government was the Law Courts, backed up by the executive, which handled the brute force that the deluded people allowed them to use for their own purposes; I mean the army, navy, and police."

The Chairman: Do I understand these statements are from your father that you are reading?
The Appellant: I am reading a book, *News from Nowhere*, a standard work quoted in this article. It is not a seditious book; neither is this paper. "It is a commonplace that even rich men looked upon a law suit as a dire misfortune, even if they gained the case; and, as for a poor one—why, it was considered a miracle of justice and beneficence if a poor man who had once got into the clutches of the law escaped prison or utter ruin."

The Chairman: Miss Pankhurst, the Court have ruled that it is wholly irrelevant. Therefore we cannot allow you to go on reading the whole of that book.
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and these ideas are current in common use and practice. We have the same right to express those views, we think as any one else—those who have written in this paper. Here is another work, the "Manifesto of the Communist Party"—not the Communist Party of to-day, but published long ago, in 1872. We have here a much more violent statement than anything I have in my paper, and the Government is not proceeding against this document, published in 1872 by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, baron and serf, guild-master and journeyman"—and so on. He says it is a history of class struggle and he says: "The bourgeoisie, since the establishment of modern industry and the world-market, has at last conquered exclusive political power in the modern representative State." He says further: "The weapons with which the bourgeoisie conquered feudalism are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself. But the bourgeoisie has not only forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also produced the men who will wield these weapons—the modern workers, the proletariat. . . they are not only the slaves of the bourgeois class, the bourgeois State, they are daily and hourly enslaved by the individual bourgeois manufacturer himself. . . ."

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The Chairman: Miss Pankhurst, the Bench are of opinion that you are wasting the time of the Court; it has no bearing on the case.
The Appellant: I respectfully submit that it has every bearing. I wish to put to you that I am not the person, and my paper is not a paper advocating indiscriminate looting. We advocate an entire change of system. I want to put it to you, as gentlemen referred to in this article, city financiers and so on, that if you are so persistent in interrupting me when I am trying to explain my views, and to defend myself in this case, people will say that you were interested parties and that you did not wish to have the fact of how you had set the Government at naught by your financial power, to be brought out in Court.
The Chairman: We are sitting here as magistrates.
The Appellant: You don't allow me to develop my case. It is most unfair to a person with no legal training.
The Recorder: We are not sitting here as city financiers.
The Appellant: We know you are the Bench of Aldermen, and they are city financiers. "The British Government—"

The Chairman: We have already said that we cannot hear any more of this article.
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The Recorder: I think you will do better to take the whole of it as read.
The Appellant: The next thing is for me to develop the fact that I am working on scientific Communist principles, and not on indiscriminate looting; which could not displace the system but only put some men into goal. It could not displace the capitalist system in the least respect. Here is another article, not written by myself; but it will do very well.
The Recorder: The Bench want to know what this is to prove.
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The Recorder: The only question we have to determine is whether you have infringed the Regulation.
The Appellant: I am proving to you what the Regulations means to me. You are surely not going to convict me of what it means to you if it does not mean that to me.
The Recorder: We have already heard you at a length we should not have thought of allowing if you had been represented by Counsel.
The Appellant: Am I not right to give evidence?
The Recorder: In this class of cases, people appear personally because they think they will be allowed a greater latitude than if represented by Counsel.
The Appellant: That is not my experience; I always find Counsel get much more latitude.
The Recorder: That is not my experience, I am sorry to say, and I have fifty years' experience nearly.
The Appellant: I again come back to the point that these views are current, and, if you wish to stop them, you cannot confine yourself to me and the "Workers' Dreadnought"; you will have to prosecute other people, because the ideas are current. Now we have a pamphlet here with articles from a book, "Capital," by Karl Marx. In that you have "Violence is the midwife of every old society about to give birth to a new. Violence is an economic factor. . . material violence can only be abolished by material violence. Theoretical teaching itself becomes material violence as soon as it permeates the majority." And even if this is not yet sufficiently explicit, what shall we say of that quotation from Marx in the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung", "There is only one means of lessening, of simplifying, of concentrating the fatally criminal sufferings of this old society, and its heart-rending pangs in bringing to birth the new, and

something about that, and my old kinsman has given me books to read about the strange game that they played there. Use them! Well, yes, they are used as a sort of subsidiary market, and a storage place for manure, and they are handy for that, being on the waterside." Here, again, it says: "Now, said I, 'I have come to the point of asking questions which I suppose would be dry for you to answer and difficult for you to explain; but I have foreseen for some time past that I must ask them will I nil? I. What kind of government have you? Has Republicanism finally triumphed? Or have you come to a mere dictatorship, which some people in the nineteenth century used to prophesy as the ultimate outcome of democracy? Indeed, this last question does not seem so very unreasonable, since you have turned your Parliament House into a dung market. Or where do you house your present Parliament? The old man answered my smile with a hearty laugh and said: 'Well, well, dung is not the worst kind of corruption; fertility may come of that, whereas mere dirtiness came from the other kind, of which those walls once held the great supporters. Now, dear guest, let me tell you that our present parliament would be hard to house in one place, because the whole people is our parliament.' 'I didn't understand,' said I. 'No, I suppose not,' said he. 'I must now shock you by telling you that we have no longer anything which you, a native of another planet, would call a government.' 'I am not so shocked as you might think,' said I, 'as I know something about governments. But tell me how do you manage, and how have you come to this state of things?' Said he: 'It is true that we have to make some arrangements about our affairs, concerning which you can ask presently; and it is also true that everybody does not always agree with the details of these arrangements; but, further, it is true that a man no more needs an elaborate system of government, with its army, navy, and police, to force him to give way to the will of the majority of his equals than he wants a similar machinery to make him understand that his head and a stone wall cannot occupy the same space at the same moment. Do you want further explanation?' 'Well, yes, I do,' quoth I. Old Hammond settled himself in his chair with a look of enjoyment, which rather alarmed me, and made me dread a scientific disquisition; so I sighed and abided and he said: 'I suppose you know pretty well what the process of government was in the bad old times?'" That means our times—"was not the Parliament on the one side a kind of watch committee sitting to see that the interests of the upper classes took no hurt; and on the other side a sort of blind to delude the people into supposing that they had some share in the management of their own affairs?" History seems to show us this.—"To what extent did the people manage their own affairs?—I judge from what I have heard that sometimes they forced Parliament to make a law to legalise some alteration which had already taken place."—"Anything else?"

I think not. As I am informed, if the people made any attempt to deal with the cause of their grievances, the law stopped in and said, this is a rebellion, revolt or what not, and slew or tortured the ringleaders of such attempts.—"If Parliament was not the government then, nor the people either, what was the government?—"Can you tell me?"—"I think we shall not be far wrong if we say the government was the Law Courts, backed up by the executive, which handled the brute force that the deluded people allowed them to use for their own purposes; I mean the army, navy, and police."

The Chairman: Do I understand these statements are from your father that you are reading?
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NATIONAL SECRETARY'S NOTES.

The Red Industrial International.

We are glad to see that the British section of the Red Industrial International... is setting down to real work, and that Solidarity, the organ of the British syndicalists has practically doubled its size...

The New Year.

Several Branches do not appear to have got over Christmas, for judge by the lower attendances and scarcity of reports... Others appear to be resting on their oars, waiting for unity. This will not do. It may be the atmosphere in sleepy, comfortable old England, to take things liesurely like this, but we must take wider views...

The Manifesto of the "Second."

The letter signed by Henderson, Thomas, Gosling and Macdonald, published in the past week, will cut little ice except amongst the lice that batten on the Industrial Graft Pyramid in this country. Of the four signatories to this document, we do not think any really comes within the class of "proletarian" judging by their incomes and the manner of getting it.

The Scottish Communists.

That old and tried fighter, John McLean, M.A., and we believe, the S.L.P., as well, are in favour of a separate Communist Party for Scotland. It appears to us that this is a question that could best be decided by the Scottish Communists themselves.

The London Builders' Guild.

I am disgusted to learn that the London Guild of Builders are paying their Secretary, Mr. Malcolm Sparkes, no less a salary than EIGHT HUNDRED A YEAR. I always wondered what there was in this Guild idea that proved so specially attractive to University Socialists. Now I know. The Guild idea is supposed to be very fine. Well, this part of it, that the Secretary wants three dinners and three suits, three houses and possibly three wives; in a word, three times the subsistence wage of the organised manual worker, is damnable rotten. Laugh, boys! laugh! his another rotten wangle. Swapping old Bleeders for new. We hope all Communists will let us either smash this sort of Guild or purge it of

its rottenness. Any organisation that starts off with the unbrotherly basis that the economic needs of one man is three times those of his fellows is doomed to ultimate rottenness and disintegration, as surely as the capitalist system itself is doomed from the same cause. Mr. Lenin! If your eye catches this, please note that these wonderful Guilds Pa Lansbury spoke so enthusiastically about, pay their Secretaries THREE TIMES THE WORKERS' WAGE. It's all you'll want to know about Guild Socialism. Of course, the Guild will say they are getting a good bargain out of Comrade (pardon!) "Mr.?" Sparkes, and that his value in the open market is higher still. That's just the argument the fat, illiterate old Labour leaders try to use, it is just the argument clothing manufacturers use when they pay their repair hands thirty bob on Fridays and drive them to prostitution. Its just the argument of any rotten old capitalist trying to grab a bigger portion than his fellow men. It's not the argument anybody working for the Co-operative Commonwealth ever thinks of. I am confident that if the London Guild of Builders will advertise in the Herald that they want a Secretary with sufficient technical building knowledge and sufficient secretarial ability, to work at the manual worker's subsistence wage (£5 weekly), they will be overwhelmed with applications.

E.T.W.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

BY L. A. MOTLER.

It has often been said, Henry, that you don't do enough thinking. My friend the Sogolashist has often driven you crazy about it, I know. But you mustn't mind him, really. It is only his playful humour. As a matter of fact the whole working class do a sight more thinking than is good for them. And my Uncle Fitzarthur has been up on his high legs to say so. He is sure to know. Uncle Fitzarthur's other name is Mr. F. Cahill. He has been and blown up the gears. You don't know exactly in what line Mr. Fitz Cahill is, but he must be a near-capitalist. And this is what he says:

"The children of the working classes were so well-educated that their hopes were raised far above anything they were likely to realise when they entered a trade, and this resulted in discontent." "Are you hungry, Henry? Are you out of work? Then it is all the fault of this free education. Most likely if you had never been to school, you might have been in a good job with lots of work attached to it and very little pay. Your lack of education would have left you ignorant of such things as butter and cheese, college pudding and tooth-in-the-hole. You might have been hungrier, Henry, but you would have been happier.

And Uncle Fitzarthur, Cahill goes on: "Although he admitted that the educational standard should be higher than it was in the 17th century, there were many subjects that might be dropped with advantage to the student and the saving of a lot of expense to the nation. Practically everything beyond the average standard was unnecessary, as compared with physical training, which was of infinitely more value than mental training from the bread-and-butter standpoint." It is the curse of all this education. It only enables you to read the "Dreadnought" and wonder why the rich should have all the nice things you make. It only causes you to ask why the rich are able to leave their businesses to look after themselves whilst they win a few thousands at Monte Carlo and spend it in winter sports in Switzerland. Ah, if only you had more muscle and less brain, we might all be a nation of Joe Becketts and other weight-lifting animals.

Everyone, Uncle Fitz added, did not possess brains. The capitalists have got them all, 'tis evident. What else they have is a broad back, a healthy body and a habit of obedience." This was really all a working-boy (or man) wanted. And perhaps the abolition of the factory acts, factory inspectors, the limitation of output and high wages. And you perceive, Henry, that your bonny young Harry wants especially is a habit of obedience. The workers are far too apt to imagine they know as much about their trade as their masters. Some of them even go so far as to want a share in the control of the factories. Others, worse still, (and here Uncle Cahill might well shed a tear), actually imagine they can run the whole industry without the brains of their good, kind masters.

Now you know what harm education does, Henry. It even enables you to read all that Uncle Fitz says about you and your brain-box. And I don't doubt that it may make you feel like doing something. Not telling Cahill, Esq., that you have an eye on him and mean to show him what's what, but taking away those Young Communist pamphlets and papers that young Harry reads. You might also with advantage stop the morning papers you take in, and ask your kind-hearted capitalist master to dock your wages sixpence a week, as being the amount you don't need on these papers. And another tuppence off for the "Dreadnought." And then, with a little patience, a little less education, and a little more bravn, you will be an ideal worker. You will then be able to do without that house you need, and if it isn't convenient for Uncle Fitz to chain you to your work-bench, he can put you up in the new stables that will be necessary. And let's hope there will be lots of good hay.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.



ERRICO MALATESTA.

Editor of "Umanita Nova" a daily Anarchist Paper of Milan, imprisoned without trial in Italy.

The Persecution of Communists in Roumania.

The White Terror becomes daily more unbearable. It is now impossible for the Socialists to be leadly active, while the illegal activity of the revolutionary proletariat is very difficult. With one blow, a party with 100,000 members, and a Trade Union organisation of over 200,000 has become powerless. The leaders have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from 5 to 10 years.

Appeal of the Roumanian Communists to the World Proletariat.

The Executive Committee of the Communist group of the Roumanian Socialist Party issues the following manifesto:

TO THE PROLETARIAT OF ALL COUNTRIES. TO THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL!

Comrades! Our proletariat is exploited and terrorised by a bourgeois just as cruel as that of Horthy. The Roumanian bourgeoisie, led by the government of Averesco Argentini applies the cruellest terror to the Socialist workers.

Like Hungary, Roumania is the centre of world reaction. The conceptions of liberty and law exist in this country, only on paper. The agents of the Roumanian Government deceived the public opinion of foreign countries so as to be able to obtain better loans from the foreign capitalists. Loans which the Roumanian State will never pay back, because all that comes into Roumania is stolen by those who hold places in the Government and by the police administration.

Freedom of meeting and the press no more exist than Parliamentary freedom. Members who are not acceptable to the militarist Government, are arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. The first victims were naturally Socialists. Comrade Dr. Avramo de Baou was killed by a masked man 24 hours after he was arrested. This crime was inspired by the City Prefect and the Commandant of the garrison. Throughout the whole of the country, Socialist workers and intellectuals were beaten, tortured, and then sentenced by the court-martials.

Two months have passed, since a big strike against the State policy was defeated. Up to the present, the courts have sentenced the strikers to a total of more than 200 years' imprisonment. Amongst those arrested are six Members of Parliament. The Secretary of a Socialist section in Siebenbirgen was sentenced to death because he ordered a protest strike of one hour.

The terror in Roumania can only be compared with the Tsarist terror before the year 1905. Anybody who has the courage to acknowledge himself as a Communist should make his will. Legal Communist parties such as those in Turkey, England, India, and America are not tolerated in the "Great Democratic Roumania" of today.

On the 17th November, two Senators and a Minister were assassinated by persons unknown. This gave the Government a new excuse to proceed against the workers in the most brutal manner. The Government police were busy day and night. All those who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the police were beaten and terrorised. The following notice which the police published is illuminating: "Some of the persons who were arrested, were liberated because they were not in possession of Communist literature."

The houses of the Socialist Party and the Trade Unions have been burned down or converted into cafes for officers and war profiteers. The prisons, both civil and military, are filled to overflowing. Thousands of people have fled into the provinces or are hiding in the woods to escape the cruel dictatorship of the military.

Comrade! do what you can to help us. In your newspapers and at your meetings, let the appeal of the Roumanian proletariat be heard. Be suspicious of the political agents of the Averesco Government and King Ferdinand. The Roumanian proletariat, believing fully in its mission, will still fight for the victory of the World Revolution. Long live the Communist International! Long live the World Republic of Soviets!

Independent Working-Class Education.

By E. and C. PAUL. Post free 3d.

that is Revolutionary Terrorism." That is Karl Marx, and then we have Friedrich Engels—

Mr. Humphreys: Might I say a word. The Appellant: I did not interrupt you. "The only possible solution is a violent revolution, which cannot be much longer on the way. It is too late now to hope for a peaceful solution. The classes are more antagonistic than ever, the spirit of revolt is penetrating the heart of the workers"

Mr. Humphreys: I formally object. The Appellant: I did not interrupt you, and I ask you to be sufficiently courteous not to interrupt me.

The Chairman: Miss Pankhurst, the Counsel is addressing the Court; you must sit down until he has finished.

The Appellant: Would it not be more polite if he waited until I finished!

Mr. Humphreys: I formally object that an article by Karl Marx and some paper or document, cannot be admissible in this case. I ask the Court to rule.

The Chairman: It clearly cannot be relevant.

The Appellant: Therefore Karl Marx may be as seditious as he pleases—

The Chairman: You cannot read it.

The Appellant: I am now reading from Friedrich Engels.

The Chairman: You must not read it; it is not evidence.

The Appellant: "The spirit of revolt is penetrating the heart of the workers, their bitterness is increasing, skirmishes are engaging themselves into important combats, and soon but a little push will be needed to put everything in motion." This pamphlet, which is an old pamphlet, was, of course, taken from standard works, which you can get in the public libraries of the L.C.C. and various provincial towns. I come back to the "Workers' Dreadnought," and quote from the article on the front page to which objection has been taken. Only the final clause was quoted from. I want to put it to you that this article is dealing in a scientific way with the causes of discontent, and giving facts to which I think no objection can be taken. "Some months later, the price of seamen's clothing was substantially increased, some articles to 300 per cent. . . . This unrest has now been accentuated by the sensational announcement that after September, 1920, all supplementary allowances are to cease altogether. All this comes at a time when the cost of living is still rising, when rents are being increased, when the fathers of naval men are under notice of discharge from their jobs, or are already unemployed. The prospect of a dreadful winter is before us. Is it possible that men in the rank and file in the Service, men who come from working-class homes, will voluntarily for strike-breaking duties, that they will oppose the workers in their righteous struggle against this tyrannical system?" You see, here it is again; it is the system that is attacked. "According to Article 6, of the Memorandum issued by the Admiralty, single men under the age of 25 years, who marry, will not receive the Marriage Allowance. Why this distinction? Because the Capitalist Government is determined to economise at the expense of your wives, mothers, and dependants, and will continue to do so as long as you allow them to rob you like this." I shall not read any further extracts; I shall address the Court on the general charge. The point is with regard to these articles, is the information contained in them true? This article "Discontent on the Lower Deck" is, as I believe—and I put it in good faith as Editor—giving facts, and facts proved to me to be true by the fact that Admiralty documents were sent along with it; which proved to me that the sailor who had written the article had given the facts of the case and sent documents along. He was greatly incensed that the cutting down of the supplementary allowances, marriage allowances and so on, had come about at a time when the fathers of the men were unemployed; and it was extra hard to have the extra burdens cast upon the men, so that they were unable to help their out-of-work fathers. And they were greatly incensed by the fact that the Government of this country—as we saw in the railway strike and on other occasions—had made use of the armed forces of the Crown and Police to take the part of the employers in the various struggles. He, as a member of the working class posted me, wrote me, and I, having great sympathy—because my political views were the same as his—felt it my duty to give ventilation to those views. I put it to you that the armed forces of the Crown are things for which we all pay, and that we are entitled to say that we think it unfair for those forces to be used to fight the employers' battle in trade disputes, and we are quite entitled to say that, on the other hand, we should prefer to have those forces, which are mostly manned by the working class, used in the working class interests and not in the employers' interests. We are entitled to express our views on that. The Government, being under the control of the employers, and being the instrument of the capitalist class in power, has used these forces, which are manned by the working class, and paid for by all of us—it has used them in the interests of the employers, and we feel we should rather have them used on the other side. We are not doing very much in criticising you, and saying we should like to see them used on the other side. I am afraid that if you send me to prison for six months, as soon as I get out I shall return to advocating the abolition of the capitalist system and

its class rule, and the overthrow of all classes except the working class, to which we ought all to belong. I shall return to this doctrine; I have preached it until now and shall preach it until I am dead. To those who suggested that the riots which took place in Whitehall with the breaking of windows, and so on, were caused by articles in this paper, I say that my paper had not a large enough circulation to cause that. I wish it had such a large circulation. I say that the riots were caused by unemployment and the neglect of the Government. The riots were the effect of the capitalist class in power—only the minority of the people are in power. I think that even in the case of libel you cannot convict a person unless a statement has had an effect and has been read; and I say about that, that whilst I am prevented from doing any propaganda from the fact of being on bail, the unrest has increased. You have had serious trouble and riot not due to articles I wrote, but due to the fact that society is developing in that way. The have-nots, who are in the majority, are not satisfied that they have the Capitalist Class—should possess the wealth of the country. The war was, we were told, a war for freedom; and it is as the result of that war that we have this struggle of unemployment; and we shall have more unrest and more trouble until finally the capitalist system is overthrown in this country—as it has been in other countries. I submit that these are my views, the views of a large and growing number of people in this country. They are gaining in currency and will eventually triumph. You may send me to gaol, but you cannot stamp out the views; they are current. They are in current works—I could have brought Marx's "Capital" with me—you can get them in all the libraries. Everybody is learning. They have working-class education classes up and down the country, where they study scientifically the views of the overthrow of capitalism, the overthrow of government, the abolition of Parliament and the substitution of Soviets—as they have in Russia—which I have seen in working, and feel that great improvements have been made. You cannot stamp out views of this kind by sending me to prison. I submit I am perfectly entitled to express these views and give currency to them, and I think it most unfair that the prosecution could not find anything I had written, but took it from the writings of other people. I prefer to suffer to let others suffer—because you have seen in destroying the letter. Why? Because I know that a man in the Government service is under special lack of freedom and iron discipline, which the rest of us are not suffering from so much. Therefore I preferred to bear the penalty. And that is why I do not disclose the names of other writers. I do not approve indiscriminate looting; I do not think it does any good. I do not think the article—the writer of the article meant that. Probably, if I had seen it I might have touched it up a little, and made the meaning come in clearly; but, in point of fact, the article came in very late, and I had not the time to go into it. That I had the article earlier I should have touched it up a little, and made the meaning come out more clearly. But, as I say, what I am out for is the complete overthrow of the system, and it is not illegal to be out for that. You know you people here are not interested in the Communist movement; you do not know anything about it—anything about the propaganda that is going on. You do not know anything about the week there are meetings, and I have had a very big job on if you are going to stop it. Instead of preventing the revolution you will bring it about sooner. I want to say that in spite of going to prison—I have had one week, and I shall ask if you sentence me again that that week shall count as part of the sentence—I am going to say, if you send me to prison, that the fact of being prosecuted by Government has given a currency to these views which my paper was unable to get. I was very pleased with the reports that the capitalist papers gave me, and I shall have them, I trust, again. It is worth while, in spite of the fact of its being very injurious to my health—I have not recovered from my imprisonment before the war. You city men were brave to go into the war and use violence and force in any of their forms; but I have gone into another war, and my will is shorted. I have serious complaints which I shall never recover from. You financial people have good brains and use them in looking after your own interests; but I have better brains than some of you. When I was not so active in the movement I was able to save £200 out of my exertions. My father died young without leaving any money, although he was L.L.D.; because he cared for the working-people—although he did not spring from them. He left us penniless, and I have had to work for my living since I was fifteen. Nevertheless, I left it all for the sake of the movement I care for, and I have lived in the East End and been clothed in clothes given to me by my friends. Then you say I shall have hospital treatment in prison. I have had hospital treatment, and even the matron of the hospital said, "No one should be put in this cold, damp place." That was when the coal strike was on, and I had to sleep in my clothes in order to get any sleep at all. All the treatment I got was milk night and morning, which was sometimes forgotten; all the diet I got was haricot beans, which give me acute pain. This may be a death sentence, I am in a delicate state; and I have to be very careful what I eat. It may be a death sentence, but it will give currency to my views, and I am going to

take the risk. My convictions have been bludgeoned into me hard and deep by experience in the working class. When the war broke out you took the men, and for months in some cases the Government was not able to provide for the women. Because I had been a suffragette and had fought for the cause of woman, the women came to me and asked me to help them. I had dying babies brought to me. I had to start clinics and find accommodation for people whose fathers were fighting for the capitalists' Government of the country. I used to sit up at night writing begging for money for these people. Then the unemployment. We had good families of people coming to my house without a penny, and with six or seven children, and I opened twopenny restaurants where you could get twopenny meals. Those expenses used to pass through my hands; I used to spend £150 a week on that. But I know it is all palliatives, it will not do any good really. I want to change the system; I am going to fight it if it kills me. It is wrong that people like you should be comfortable and well while around you people are starving. I say that you are prosecuting one who acts with more science and intelligence than others; many people will act more violently than I, because they have been brought up without so much education. Perhaps I might be squeezed if it came to killing people, and if you ruin the health of some of us, you may cause the movement to fall into rougher and ruder hands. So be it. Capitalism in its cruelties will have brought it upon itself. It is obvious to any student of social science that we are passing from one form of society to another; we have done so ever since mankind was on the earth. We have passed from feudalism to capitalism; from capitalism to Socialism, if not Communism; that we shall pass to Socialism, if not Communism, in a society where there will be no rich or poor, no unemployment, where money itself will disappear; where we shall be all brothers and sisters; where everyone will have enough. In Soviet Russia I have seen wonderful things, in a country that was barbarous in the days of the Czar. You cannot hold back these ideas; they are the ideas of the coming civilisation, they are the ideas which are going to triumph. We want to hasten it, because we want to see the end of life as it is today. I was brought up as a Socialist, but did not feel it strongly and keenly as I do now, since I have lived in the East End among the exploited people. It is the greatest thing in life for me. You will never crush it out of me, or kill it, and I am only one out of thousands or millions. They had the revolution in Russia; they had a half revolution in Germany; in Hungary it was overthrown by the forces of this country—the might of British capitalism which caused an amount of bloodshed, more terrible than in any other country. In Finland where the Socialists were trying to get into Parliament, we had the capitalists massing against us. I tell you it is coming all over the world, and you know it. The Government is afraid of it coming. They think they can stop it coming by sending people like me to prison, but we are merely voices. We explain what the changes mean. Not by indiscriminate looting, but by changing the system; making it possible to put into practice what we say in church, that we should love our neighbour as ourself. If you loved your neighbour as yourself you would be in the workhouse in the East End I have given plenty of things away, but if I loved my neighbour as myself I should be naked, because plenty are worse off than I. If you work against the propaganda you are standing with reaction against life, standing with the dead past against the coming civilisation; which is going to change all this. We have come from a time when things such as we have now will not be necessary. I have been in prison; most of the people there are there through poverty or drink—their wretched surroundings have made them take to drink. I know that in the East End good people go into the public-house for a little warmth; people who have a little gas stove but no coal fire in winter cannot stop at home. They go to the public-house and get drunk, because they have to drink all the time or they are not one of them. Other people are in prison because they have not paid their rates—old men and women who could not pay. Girls are in prison because they tried to commit suicide, because the world was too hard for them. You may put me in prison, but you cannot stop the cause, it is stronger than I. (Applause from the public in Court.)

A Woman at the back of the Court: You and your wretched system are upheld by force. The Chairman: You must be quiet or leave the Court. The Woman: I have made my protest, I will go. You are upheld by force. (Applause and other protests from the back of the Court.)

The magistrates consulted together and the Chairman gave judgment. The order of the Court was that the appeal be dismissed with costs, and the conviction and sentence be confirmed.

A request of the Appellant that she might serve her sentence in the first division so as to have facilities which are not given in the second, was not acceded to, and the sentence will be served accordingly in the second division.

A telegram from Berlin states that Lieutenant Vogel, who assassinated Rosa Luxembourg and afterwards sought refuge in Holland, has now been arrested by the judicial authorities.

BRANCH NOTES.

Sheffield.

This Branch has decided to take part in the Unity Conference, providing this is not binding. The Branch also agrees unanimously that the whole of the E.C. of the Communist Party (B.S.T.I.), is put up for election in the new E.C. of the United Party. All local enquiries to A. Carford, 183, West Street, Sheffield.

Birmingham.

Branch meets on Wednesdays at 7.30 p.m., at A.S.E. Institute, Spical Street, Bull Ring. Comrades, sympathisers, and would-be members, rally in the time of adversity.

A. C. Webb (Secretary).

Altrincham.

This Branch very much resents the action of the E.C. in only sending Theses to Branches with more than ten members, and say they have a right to the Theses. (Note.—The E.C. have had the greatest difficulty in getting sufficient copies of the Theses to cover the larger Branches.) All local enquiries to Comrade Jack Whinfield, 62, Brunswick Road, Broadheath, Cheshire.

Staines.

This Branch unanimously agrees to the acceptance of the whole of the Theses and Statutes of the Communist International without further referendum. Comrade Morgan has been elected E.C. delegate for the following two meetings. All local enquiries to Comrade J. Silvester, 4, Factory Path, Staines, Middlesex.

Portsmouth.

At a specially summoned meeting of the Portsmouth Branch on January 2nd, a resolution was passed, asking for a referendum on the question of the January Conference, and we understand by a referendum, ballot papers for individual members, not one ballot paper to the Branch, as was done in the referendum for Secretary. We also desire to protest against the action of the Executive in deciding that half the Branches must ask for a referendum, seeing the numerical difference between Branch and Branch. Surely, if we believe in the principle of Soviet rule, we should apply it to our own Party? The membership of our Branch at present is 13 financial members.

All local enquiries to Comrade M. E. Marsh, 12, St. John's Road, Fratton, Portsmouth.

Soho.

A well-attended Branch meeting was held on the 5th inst. We regret that our Secretary, Comrade Cornwallis, had to go to hospital, and hope that he will soon be up and among us again and continue the good work he has done for the Party.

After a long discussion, it was decided to send the following letter to our Manchester comrades:—

DEAR COMRADES—

We thank you for your letter and note your remarks contained therein.

We have given the matter very careful consideration, and have weighed up the pros and cons from every conceivable standpoint.

We would like it to be clearly understood that we agree with all you say regarding "Parliamentary action," but as far as we understand the Theses, we can accept them and yet remain anti-Parliamentarians.

In order to explain our position, we summarise herewith the clauses of the Thesis dealing with Parliamentarism:—

§ 17. Summary.—"The formal acknowledgment that the participation in Parliamentary elections and in the sittings of Parliament is desirable for Communists in certain countries, at certain times, and under certain conditions, does not imply that Communists in all countries, and at all times and under all conditions are to participate in Parliamentary elections and Parliamentary work."

§ 18. Summary.—"The Communist Party must DECIDE the question according to the specific conditions of the given moment. Boycotting the elections or Parliament are permissible."

In our opinion, this leaves it open to any Communist Party which may be formed in Britain to refuse here and now to participate in Parliamentary action.

§ 20. Summary.—"Since the question of Parliamentary action is comparatively unimportant, and since the difference of opinion upon this tactical question are the only differences among revolutionary Communists all revolutionary Communists, whether Parliamentarian or anti-Parliamentarian, are urged to unite on behalf of direct action and the D.O.P."

We believe this is a direct invitation to anti-Parliamentarian Communists to join the Third International, without abandoning their anti-Parliamentarian principle, and it is left to us to decide, if we choose, as a united Communist Party for Britain, to take no part in Parliamentary action. It rests with us in the B.S.T.I., convinced anti-Parliamentarians as far as Britain is concerned, to have our full voting strength, including that of the Manchester Groups, represented at the Leeds Conference.

We should then, in conjunction with the contingents from Scotland and South Wales, and with the anti-Parliamentarian elements in the existing Communist Party of Great Britain, be able to enforce our own interpretation of the Thesis.

It was because we interpreted the Thesis as put before you in this letter, that we of the Soho Branch, after careful study and prolonged discussion, instructed our delegate at the Cardiff Conference, to vote in favour of participation in the Unity Movement. We feel that the Manchester comrades' withdrawal from the Unity Movement at this stage will be a grievous error,

COMMUNIST PARTY

British Section of the Third International.

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

MINIMUM WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION: Three pence. Entry Fee: One Shilling.

Provisional Secretary: EDGAR T. WHITEHEAD, 6, Sinclair Gardens, West Kensington, London, W.14.

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

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

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

and will be of the utmost disservice to anti-Parliamentarian Communism in Britain.

Yours fraternally,

—The Soho Branch.

All local enquiries to the Secretary, Soho Branch Communist Party, c/o 58, Old Compton Street, Soho, W.

OGMORE VALLEY NOTES.

By "SOCRATES."

C.W.S.'s Finance.

A campaign has been launched recently throughout the country by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, for the specific purpose of getting members of Co-operative Societies to invest capital in the C.W.S. Bank, in order to further enhance the building of productive works, which are essential to the advancement of the Co-operative movement in general. On January 19th and 20th, Mr. Burt Williams of the C.W.S., will address meetings on the need of the above at both Halls in the Valley, and we trust that the meetings will be well attended by all professing Co-operators. Co-operation in all spheres is vitally necessary to-day, and it behooves all Trade Unionists in Ogmogre Valley, during the coming week, to make the above campaign a complete success, and let the motto of Co-operation again resound, "Each for All, and All for Each."

Sunday Cinemas.

Controversy on the above subject is still raging in the Valley, and not a few letters have been written in our local weekly, the *Glanogran Gazette*. The religious element seems to be rather annoyed over the matter, inasmuch as the introduction of films to illustrate different scientific lectures will be desecrating the Sabbath, and as such, will tend to make people irreligious. What a terrible catastrophe! Assuming for a moment that practically all our young men and women are such sincere Christians as our deacons will have us believe, are they absolutely afraid of Cinema Houses competing with that deeply-rooted, intense religious feeling, which they maintain, grips so many of our young men and women? The answer is obvious, friends; religious teaching is losing its hold on the masses, especially the young element. That is why our deacons are sore afraid. To the religious element I say, take a vote of all young men and women of the Valley to-day, as to whether lectures shall be held on Sunday evenings or otherwise, and I'll guarantee a tremendous majority for the continuation of the said lectures. Why not try it, my religious friends?

Half-Day Saturday.

The weekly half-holiday, namely, Saturday afternoon, is now being introduced by a good many Co-operative Societies throughout the country. In South Wales, it is practically accomplished, with a few exceptions. We had it in Ogmogre Valley, with very little opposition, and we are hoping to see it become general throughout the Valley, among the private traders who are behind in this matter. It is up to us as fellow employees to agitate during the next few months, in order to make Saturday afternoon the weekly half-holiday, and in so doing, to extend the agitation right throughout the country. Practically all sport in the district is confined to Saturday, so why not agitate on behalf of the shop-assistants in South Wales, in order to make it a reality. Hurry up, friends, and re-commence the agitation. With the amalgamation that has taken place recently among us as shop-workers, and with the help of other unions, it should be easily overcome. The Miners have an "Unofficial Reform Movement," why not the Shop Assistants? Prepare, sooner we make a move, the better. Let us get a move on.

MAKE PROPAGANDA AND ASSIST OUR PAPER.

In response to my appeal to sympathisers to take out subscriptions for four weeks, for friends likely to be interested in the paper, I have received 1/- from Miss Causton, and 2/- from Mrs. Cahill. I hope others will follow their example.

Norah L. Smyth.

WILLEDEN UNEMPLOYED COMMITTEE.

The Willedes Unemployed Committee sent a deputa-tion to the local Council of Action on Wednesday, January 5th.

The Council of Action has agreed to send a circular to every local T.U. Branch, instructing them to call a special general meeting to discuss the unemployment question. Each Branch to appoint a delegate, armed with a majority minority mandate in favour of a general strike for peace with Russia, as a means of ending unemployment and short time. Other Unemployed Committees are asked to follow suit.

The continuation of the "Immediate Problems of Economic Construction" will appear in the next issue.

LONDON MEETINGS: OUTDOOR.

Whitechapel. Osborne Street, Sundays, at 11.45 a.m.

Poplar. Dock Gates, Sundays, at 7 p.m.

Camberwell. Saturdays, at Hanover Park, Rye Lane, at 7.30, Sundays, Peckham Rye, at 11 a.m.

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

Barking. Near Barking Station. Sundays, at 6.30 p.m. Communist speakers.

INDOOR BRANCH MEETINGS.

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

Bow. 400, Old Ford Road. Every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Poplar. 20, Railway Street. Every Thursday at 9 p.m.

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

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

Hammersmith. Branch meetings held Fridays, at 8 p.m., at 154, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush, W.

Barking. Thursdays, at 8 p.m. At "Glenhurst," Ripple Road, Barking, E.

Stepney. Branch meetings held Thursdays, at 8 p.m., at the I.S.C., 28, East Road, City Road, N.1.

Central London. Branch Meeting, Mondays, at 8 p.m., at the International Socialist Club, 28, East Road, City Road, N.1.

HYDE PARK PROPAGANDA GROUP.

Sundays. 4 to 10 p.m. Hyde Park, Marble Arch.

Thursdays. Branch meets at 7.30 p.m. at the Laurie Arms, Crawford Place, Edgware Road, W.

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

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(Organised by the Union of Post Office Workers), R. BROWN, Hon. Sec.

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