

FROM DAWN TO DAWN. By Morris Rosenfeld.

bend o'er the wheel at my sewing; 'm spent; and I'm hungry for rest; No curse on the master bestowing,— No hell-fires within me are glowing,— No pain flares its fires in my breast. mar the new cloth with my weeping, nd struggle to hold back the tears; fever comes over me, sweeping y veins; and all through me goes creeping host of black terrors and fears. he wounds of the old years ache newly; The gloom of the shop hems me in; But six o'clock signals come duly; I, freedom scems mine again, truly nhindered I haste from the din.

ow home again, ailing and shaking, Vith tears that are blinding my eyes, Vith bones that are creaking and breaking mjoyful of rest merely taking seat; hoping never 'o rise.

gaze round me: none for a greeting! Dife for the moment unpressed, poor wife lies sleeping—and beating ip-tune in dream false and fleeting, child mumbles close to her breast. I look on them, weeping in sorrow, And think: "When the Reaper has come---When finds me no longer the morrow----What aid then?---from whom will they

The crust of dry bread and the nome? What harbours that morrow," 1 wonder For them when the breadwinner's gone?— When sudden and swift as the thunder The bread-bond is broken asunder, And friend in the world there is none.' numbness my brain is o'ertaking

lo sleep for a moment I drop Then start! . . . In the east light is breaking!— drag myself, ailing and aching, lgain to the gloom of the shop.

EXISTING.

In Glasgow. 13,195 houses occupied by 58,000 people are officially declared unfit for human habitation. Sixty-six per cent. of Glasgow houses contain only one or two rooms. In Edinburgh

A young man guilty of incest declared he as driven to it by overcrowding.

was driven to In Cowdenkeath, Fifeshire. A family of four adults and four children

occupy one room.

Three separate families occupy a two-roomed apartment.

Two separate families live in one room. Five people live in a scullery. Nine adults and three children live in two

Eleven adults and five children live in two rooms

In Lanarkshire. 69.3 per cent. of the houses consist of one two rooms.

In Hamburg.

Every family of five persons is allowed six oms. Whoever retains more than this lowance of rooms is taxed in proportion to find rooms for the homeless.

The Labour Party Unemployment

As one re-reads this Bill, already introduced in several sessions, one wonders how it can be that the Labour Party rank and file who may be themselves unemployed at any time, have tolerated this iniquitous measure being foieted upon themselves.

have tolerated this iniquitous measure being foisted upon them as their own proposal. Indeed, there is nothing in the Bill for which a Tory or Liberal Government need hesitate to make itself responsible. Should the Bill be handed down to future generations, historians will surely say that the Labour leaders of our time were unable to read and write, spoke only a rude dialect, and were quite unable to understand legal phraseology or Parliamentary technicalities. Therefore, they induced a clerk in one of the Government offices to draft this Bill. The clerk, being bribed thereto by some Machia-vellian politician, played a trick on the Labour leaders, and drafted a Bill in their name, with provisions which were quite opposite to their provisions which were quite opposite to their wishes. If any records remain showing that such a person existed as Mr. Walton Newbold, the Right-Wing Communist M.P. for Motherwell, and M.A. of Victoria University; and if any copies of "Hansard" remain to and if any copies of Hansard remain to prove his support to the bogus measure, the historians will have difficulty in accounting for his action. Eventually they will probably decide that the strain of attempting to follow the gyrations of Third International policy destroyed his evesight, so that he was unable to read the Bill.

Government by Order in Council.

An incontrovertible proof that the betrayal of the illiterate Labour leaders of the twentieth century was by a Whitehall clerk, historians will cite specially the following passages

8. There shall be transferred to the Minister of Labour:

(a) Such of the powers and duties of a Secretary of State with regard to aliens as His Majesty in Council may by order prescribe, other than the power of making an expulsion order.

6. There shall be transferred to the 0. There shall be transferred to the Minister of Labour all the powers and duties of the Board of Trade and of a Secretary of State relating to the regula-tion of the hours and conditions of labour as His Majesty in Council may from time to time the Order account to time by Order prescribe.

The historians will point out that it had long been an axiom, not merely amongst Radicals, but amongst all who professed any respect for democratic and Parliamentary in-stitutions, that Government by Order in Council, instead of by the sanction of popu-larly elected representatives, was indefensible.

Having observed this most obvious fault. the historians will point out that the most vital things in the Bill are left to the Minister of Labour to decide, Parliament again being ignored; for instance:

9.-(1) The Minister of Labour shall establish and maintain, in such districts as

he thinks fit, such institutons, including receiving nouses for temporary accommoda-tion and residential colonies, as he shall deem requisite, . . . (3) When any person who is admitted to

any such institution has a wife or a child or children, or any other person legally dependent on him, the Minister of Labour may, if he thinks fit, grant to such person may, if he thinks nt, grant to such person so admitted, and to such wife, or the per-son in charge of such child or children, or other dependent person, such amount of financial assistance, and under such condi-tions as the Minister of Labour may direct."

The Labour experts in bureaucracy lay much stress upon the fact that the Bill would unite under the Ministry of Labour many functions now scattered amongst various departments.

The historians of the future will realise, like the unemployed of to-day, that such adminis-trative arrangements will not put food in the

stomachs of the workless. Several clauses are devoted to declaring that the Minister of Labour shall advise the Treasury and other Government Departments how public and private work may be organ-ised so as to maintain a constant level of em-

how public and private constant level of em-ised so as to maintain a constant level of em-ployment throughout the year. Certain trades may be declared by any order of the Minister of Labour to be "casual labour of an undesirable character." In that case the Minister may make it obligatory to engage workers through the Employment Exchange, if taken on for not less than one month. It is expressly provided that no employer shall be required to employ or en-gage any particular person, or be limited in gage any particular person, or be limited in his choice of which persons he shall employ Nevertheless, the unemployed worker under this Labour Party Bill may be refused maintenance for refusal to work for a particular employer.

Poor Farms.

The most important and dangerous clause in the Bill is clause 9 (already quoted), which directs that the "Minister of Labour shall directs that the "Minister of Labour shall establish receiving houses and day and resi-dential colonies for the unemployed, grant-ing, if he thinks fit, maintenance to their dependants."

This is no new provision; it is the old iniquitous plan of treating the unemployed worker as a convict, and breaking up the family

The Bill says that admission to such institutions shall be voluntary, and that the in-mates may leave at any time. So it is with

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THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT.

the workhouse and other institutions already organised under the Poor Law and under th Unemployed Workmen Act established by Mr. Walter Long in Mr. Balfour's Conservative administration in 1905.

The element of compulsion comes in under the existing institutions when the stipulation is made that if the applicant refuses the institution, no other assistance will be granted.

Would this be the case under the Labour Party Unemployment Bill? There is no proision to the contrary. Moreover, is it intended that unemploy-

ment insurance, towards which the worker has contributed, shall be made dependent upon acceptance of the institution? Is it intended that unemployment insur-

nce should be affected by this scheme? Or is unemployment insurance to remain, as at present, inadequate to support the unemthis scheme being merely variation of the present Poor Law expedient which partially stops the insurance gaps?

Local Committees.

The compulsion of the Local Committees is proposed to establish is by no means happy. Half the members are to belong to the Council (borough, urban, district, or county), the other half are to be nominated and are to include the managers of employ ment exchanges and representatives of wage earners and of employers of labour.

Physical Efficiency.

As to the rate of maintenance, the Bill lays down no scale whatsoever. It merely says that when an unemployed person has applied at the Labour Exchange for work, " and no work has been found for him, and he has not meanwhile been admitted to any institution, at the next meeting of the Council it shall provide either suitable employment, or within three days

Make such conditions as may be prescribed by the Council as will ensure such applicant, and those legally dependent upon him, shall not be without such maintenance as the medical officer of health of the Council may certify to be necessary to maintain such unemployed person and his dependants in a state of physical efficiency

Observe that neither the unemployed person's accustomed standard of life, the Trade Union rate of wages, nor the happiness and comfort that we might all of us consider necessary, are to be the standards on which maintenance shall be based. The unem-ployed person and those who are legally—note the cruel word " legally "—dependent upon him are merely to be maintained in what an official declares to be a state of physical efficiency. The fodder basis once more-and this is the demand of a Labour Party!

Punitive Provisions. Note further:

15-(2) The duty of the Council either to provide employment or to secure the provision of maintenance for every such person shall not extend to be provision of ent or maintenance to any such person who-

(a) has refused employment offered under conditions which, in the opinion of the Council, upon a report of the manager or advisory committee of the em-ployment exchange, are not lower as regards wages or hours of labour than those commonly obtaining for such employment within their area; or

(b) has been offered and has refused reasonable employment in connection with the execution of work provided under this Act, and who, in the opinion of the employment committee, upon a report of the medical officer of health of the Council, is physically able to undertake such work . or

(c) has been offered and has refused without reasonable cause maintenance under training provided in accordance with this Act.

See how Labour is proving itself " fit to govern '' from the royal old wage charity-organisation standpoint. ' from the royal old wage-slavery-cum-

FRANK PENMAN IN LONDON.

had been on point duty. Some crazy fellow drove his car into im," a tall man who could see over the rest f the crowd informed those who were crushin at the back. " It's all over now A chorus of reproof and execration of the unknown motorist rose from the dispersing It's a very unusual incident," observed

Well, I should say it ought to be! Not very nice for a chap to be stuck there all day looking after the traffic, and for someone run him down!" Jackson blustered.

The risk to the policeman on point duty emarkably slight. I can't remember ever caring of such an accident before." Collet Do you know, Penman, whether atistical records of such accidents are pub lished, and what the percentage of accident-per man amounts to? It must be exceedingly all. I shall get someone to ask a question out it. I wonder if Webb would think t orth his while. It is quite a new point to etc. Do you know if any statistical records re published? "

It seems to me that the minute risk of being run down is much less important than the intolerable boredom of having to spend one's life on point duty, or any other loafing about sort of police duty, for that matter! Frank Penman answered. " Just faney ving to stand there like a post for hours! t's monstrous!

What a dreamer you are! " said Jackson. "You happen to be a painting parasite out some people must do a bit of useful work ou ought to be made to grow spuds

"Perhaps you're right about that. At y rate, perhaps I ought to produce some At thing utilitarian part of the time, since other people have to; but I don't see why anyone hould be condemned to stand on point duty II day. That isn't work! Collett would or employed less usefully in finding how many weeks a man stands on point duty, and whether he gives all his time to it or does other things part of the time, than in collecting statistics as to the percentage of acci-ents. After all, an occasional fatality isn't so important as a thing that goes on all the

Collett: "You'll admit that the policeman on point duty is necessary. It is essential that the traffic should be directed by him in π arge town, above all the centre of London Penman : 'I think he could be replaced mechanical signals.

Collett: "What sort of signals?

Penman: "Well, it's not in my line, but don't see why something couldn't be

Jackson: "What sort of thing?

Penman: " Well, I never thought about before, but there might be a sort of post in the centre of each of the cross-roads, with ollapsible arms, worked automatically and pinting in the direction the traffic is to uppose the main road is going east and west. nd the road crossing it goes north and south The arms pointing east and west might be for three minutes, then they would fall and the arms going north and south would be up for a minute. By watching the traffic for a day, one would know the average of traffic in both directions at various times of the day, and the machinery adjusting the ovements of the arms could be arranged accordingly. It seems to me something of that kind would be quite feasible.

'But suppose the drivers should Collett: disregard the finger-posts: what accidents you would have; what chaos! Who would identify the miscreants and secure their hishment

Penman: " I don't think the drivers would disregard the signposts, but there might be some other device: you might have a metal arrier embedded in the road, that at certain intervals would be raised up to prevent anything crossing the roadway in one direction or the other."

1'm afraid you wouldn't s Jackson: any votes for your proposition whilst They were carrying away the policeman many are unemployed." ho had been on point duty. Penman: "Oh, I know, under this dam able system!

It seems to me under any s in a country with a congested populat

the ours should not lightly sacrifice an leans of finding employment for the people. Peuman: I don't see why you shou ant to make work: all you have got or everybody, and leave us all as much fr to do as we please, after the essen is of the community have been met. ollett: " I don't think you could do w

the directing and coercive force of ceman amongst the traffic, in any case enman: "Wel., I do; but if people th ch tedious occupations are necessary eryone ought to take a turn at them

Jackson: ¹¹ You re riding your hobby aga You ought to see R. U. R. at St. Martin The Rabots are a good deal better than yo omatic pointsmen You're as mad as Cape

Frank Penman took his leave and turned Vittorio's. He seated himself on the te of spaghetti

There he found Bistre discussing th . R. with Vittorio. The English Press has not discover

that Rabot simply means worker," Bist

shrewd-faced old man in a red knitt istcoat joined in the conversation, spe Italian with an accent half Lancashir f Spanisn. He was a versatile talke id seeing that Penman had a copy of Tolle Machine Wreckers," he was soon discou g on prisons and prisoners. Penman observed that Toller's plays wo

not have been written had his five years' tence been served in this country. The man asked Penman if he had seen the debt risons which have been housed in the Lond fuseum; and in describing their situation ferred to the effigy of Queen Elizabeth ie Museum, and how she used to r ough the streets of London talking to tolk by the way. The streets were narro and the butcher killed his ox outside his sh blood and the offal lay in the street e was no drainage. Disgusting! T iegs of the Queen's horse, and perhaps ! n, were splashed by it. The old man's talk strolled leisure

through the countries and the centuries. H father lived at Monk's Hall, Meggles; a incient place that had been a monaster one day, when some alterations were be nade, a well-made tunnel was discovered. nd ended under the site of what had be nunnery! "When fat Henry disendow the monasteries," said the wiseacre, " doubt he found those old monks ve

corrupt." "When you have seen the machinery religion!" - he chuckled. "The resurr-tion! And with our bunions? The resurr tion at what age? Are we to be old or ; e we to have our false teeth? What abo miner who has been crushed under of earth? Common sense! " he tapped head " I was brought up a Unita for my sins I was converted to the Chur of England at eighteen. Now I am ruled ommon sense!

The company laughed.

Frank Penman went off towards Kings way, where he met a procession Roman Catholics, many women and men, celebrating the Tyburn Marty heir faith. There was a drizzli their and the marchers looked dispirited icy held their rosaries and murmured, rath than sang, in indistinguishable words. passers-by observed them without intere even without curiosity. The herded them good-humouredly. without curiosity. The police she

"They are living in the past," Penman; "they seem but half alive." past," though THE

May 5, 1923.

SEVEN THAT WERE HANGED. (By Leonid Andreyev, a Famous Russian Author.)

XI.

ON THE WAY TO THE GALLOWS.

Before getting into the vehicles, all five he condemned were gathered in a large room with an arched ceiling, resembling bandoned office or an unused reception They were permitted to talk with each

Only Tanya Kovalchuk took immediate ad tage of the permission. The others seed in silence hands as cold as ice or as fire; dumb, trying to avoid each other they formed a confused and distracted b. Now that they were re-united, they ed to be ashamed of what they had felt lividually in the solitude. They were raid to look at each other, afraid to show new, special, somewhat embarrassing ing that they felt or suspected in each

evertheless they did look and after or two, all found themselves at ease, no change revealed itself, or, thing had happened, all had taken an al share in it, so that nothing special was iceable in any one of them. All talked l moved in a queer and jerky fashion, im-sively, either too slowly or too quickly. netimes one of them guickly repeated the ne words, or else failed to finish a phrase he had begun or thought he had alread ken. But nothing of all unis did they All blinkingly examined the familiar cts without recognising them, like people have suddenly taken off their glasses. often turned around quickly, as if some were calling them from the rear. But y did not notice this. The checks and ears Musya and Tanya were burning. At first gey was a little pale; he soon recovered appeared as usual.

asily alone attracted attention. Even group he was extraordinary and dread-Werner was moved, and said in a low to Musya, with deep anxiety:

What is the matter with him, Mueya? t possible that he has . . . ? Really, we t speak to him.

Vasily looked at Werner from a distance he had not recognised him; then he

But, Vasily, what is the matter with your ? What is the matter with you? ning, prother, it will soon be over! WA t control ourselves! We really must!

Vasily did not break the silence But when had already concluded that he would absolutely nothing, there came a hollow , terribly distant reply, such as the e might give up after a long appeal

But there is nothing the matter with me am in control of myself!

He repeated :

am in contorl of myself!

Werner was delighted.

Good, good! 10u are a brave fellow! All

But when his eyes met the dark and heavy ze of Vasily, he felt a momentary anguish. sing himself: "But whence does he look? king himself: ce does he speak? " In a tone of deep derness, he said:

Vasily, do you hear? I love you much!" And I, too, I love you much! " reputed ngue that moved painfully.

ddenly Musya seized Werner by the arm expressing her astonishment forcibly, ctress on the stage, she said

Werner, what is the matter with you said: sparkling and your voice so tender? What

and Werner, also in the manner of an

am ashamed of it, but I love my brothers passionately!

Their eyes met and burst into flame everything about them became extinct, just other lights pale in the fugitive flash of the lightning:

Yes. " said Musya. " Yes, Werner! he answered. Yes, Musya, Yes!

They had understood something and ratied it for ever. With sparkling juick steps Werner moved on again in the rection of Sergey.

Sergey! But it was Tanya Kovalchuk that an-

v the sieeve Just nsten, Werner! I weep on mis

'the Muller system? " asked Werner, with a smile

Sergey, somewhat confused, knit his brows ou do wrong to laugh, Werner! 1 have plutely convinced myself. Everybody began to laugh. strength and nrmness from their mutual com munion, they gradually became again what they used to be; they did not notice it, and thought that they were always the same. Suddenly Werner stopped laughing; with perfect gravity he said to Sergey:

You are right, Sergey! You are perfectly right! Understand this, then! " rejoined Sergey.

satisnea. . Ut course we Just then they were asked to get into me vehicles. The officials even had the annability to allow them to place themselves in their own tasmon, in pairs. In general, they were very annable with them, even too much so; were they trying to give evidence of a little humanity, or to show that they were not responsible for what was taking place and that everything was happening of itself? is impossible to say; but all those taking parts

were pale. "Go with him, Musyal" said Werner, inting the young girl to Vasily, who stood

motionless. 1 understand! " she answered, nodding her head. " And you? '

1? Tanya will go with Sergey, you with vasily. As for me, I shall be alone! matters it? I can stand it, you know! When they had reached the courtyard, the damp and slightly warm air fell softly upon their faces and eyes, cut their breathing, and penetrated their shivering bodies, purifying them. It was hard to believe that this stimu.

ant was simply the wind, a spring wind gentle and moist. The astonishing spring night had a flavour of melted snow, of infinite space; it made the stones re-sound. Brisk and busy little drops of water fell rapidly, one after another, making a sonorous song. But, if one of them delayed a little or fell too soon, the song changed into a joyous splash, an animated confusion. Then a big drop fell heavily, and again the spunglike song berga berga again the springlike song began, rhythmical Above the city, higher than and sonorous. the walls of the fortress, was the pale halo

formed by the electric lights. Sergey Golovin heaved a deep sigh, and then held his breath, as if regretting to expefrom his lungs air so pure and fresh.

Have we had this fine weather long? rner inquired. "It is spin." Only since yesterday!" they answered Only since been Werner inquired.

olitely and promptly. many cold days.

said: '1 love you'? You never said to anyone before. And why is your tace What is it?

tor dwelling upon his words, answered, as e pressed the young girl's hand:

(To be continued.)

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT.

May 5, 1923.

Yes, 1 love, now! Do not tell the others

swered. Full of joy, almost weeping with maternal pride, she pulled Sergey violently

1 torment myself and he does

What

One after another the black vehicles came up, took in two persons, and went away in the darkness, toward the spot where a lantern was swinging in the gateway. Around each vehicle were moving the gray outlines of sol-diers; their horses' shoes resounded loudly;

often the beasts slipped on the wet snow

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

By Isaac Vermont.

Whilst a large unemployed demonstration was taking place on the rarade, the Head Constable of the Criminal Investigation De artment informed me that he was going to take legal proceedings against me for selling the "Workers' Dreadnought" on Sunday 1 have been selling Socialist literature for the last twelve years, and always announce it than the platform. It is very remarkable that the same Head Constable, as well as Judges and Magistrates, buy the paper from me Sunday after Sunday.

In the Johannesburg Courts a miner was given the benefit of the doubt when charged with contravening mining regulations under circumstances which it was alleged led to a native losing his life. A deputy inspector of mines, who volunteered to speak in the miner's defence, said since the strike the miners had .

Ever so much more to do than before, and many of the miners do their best to please the bosses because of the enormous amount of unemployment about. They realise that if they do not please the bosses they might get the sack.

Almost all the Kaffir hammer boys have been done away with, as with "Jack hammers" it is considered that one boy can drill over the whole face of an ordinary stope during a shift. Where a gang of twenty or thirty hammer boys were employed drilling by hand, each boy put in what was considered day's work-i.e., 36 inches. One boy with a Jack hammer can accomplish, and has in-deed over tests carried out, 90 feet. Between 30,000 and 35,000 boys (Kaffirs) are employed on hard drilling work. More profit for the Chamber of Mines, and more unem-ployment for the workers!

Conditions in Cape Town at the present time are really terrible, and the street-corners round about the Post Office and Town Hall, as well as near the Docks, testify to the large numbers of idle men. That they do not make more noise is surprising. An explana-tion might be that they are of a really respectable class, many, or most of them, being men with trades. To effect a complete change, to abolish unemployment, it is necessary to abolish private ownership of the eans of production and substitute therefore Communism, so that the surplus value created shall accrue to the community as a whole, instead of to the private owners by way of interest, rent and profit.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

There seems no early likelihood of the denunciation of the trade agreement with Russia. We were never enthusiastic about this agreement. Peace and trade with Capitalism entails the abandonment of Socialism. This has been the case in Russia. We predicted it, and we have witnessed, with sorrow, the truth of our prediction. To millions of people in Russia the relatively small import of goods from this country makes no difference at all; but the general tendency of the Government to fall into line with international Capitalism wil gradually have its effect throughout the whole of Russia

There is talk of renewed war with Russia. We do not anticipate the early outbreak of such a war. Should it come, Capitalism has more to fear from it than Communism. ther great war might well give the deathblow to the bad old system. Nevertheless we must guard against the slothful habit of waiting till the ruling classes obligingly stage a catastrophic ending of the system. We must work unceasingly to undermine and weaken the edifice.

That poster again! One of the very best ways to help increasing the circulation is to see that your newsagent shows our poster.

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUCH

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Our Piew.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY

has published a pamphlet glorifying the yoke of foreign Capitalism placed upon Aus-How the League of Nations tria, in return for the guaranteed by the very Powers Saved that upset Austria's economic Austria. equilibrium. When the Aus-

trian proposals came before the House of Commons, not a voice was raised in protest, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald gave them the blessing of the Labour Party, ulogising them as beneficent and declaring the proposed foreign control necessary. The May Day resolution of the Austrian Socialist demonstrations is a timely recognition of what that foreign control means to the workers of Austria:

Despite its alliance with the mediaeval church, the Austrian bourgeois was hither-to unable to trample down the working class. Therefore the counter-revolution assumed the disguise of foreign control, which is constantly being intensified and threatens to become a permanent institution. The truits of Austria's so-called ' construction " are unemployment and the gradual elimination of the proletariat's social and cultural advances. Scipel and Zimmermann'' [the League of Nations representative in Austria] "are attemptto emasculate Parliament, discard the nocratic army, and nullify the right of suffrage

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT of Great Britain has spent several days

Capitalism versus Communism. Versus Communism. Versus Communism.

the housing problem. The Imperial Health Minister has declared that the people are herded together without pri vacy, without comfort, without decency He admits that the steps taken since the wa to overcome the housing shortage have been triffing, and have made no appreciable differ-ence. The Minister and his Government have decided to leave the matter thus, the Imperial Parliament has concurred in this decision.

Primitive man did not thus accept defeat in securing the pasic necessities of existence Primitive society worked ceaselessly to satisfy its conceptions of social and family It is the race that produced Shake decency. speare and Milton which confesses itself un able to house its people in the seat of the Empire, in the Empire city itself. It is the race that led the modern industrial movement; that first acquired the art of mass production; the race of Watt and the other given by the "Daily Herald":

foremost pioneers of the machine age. It is the country which was the greatest produc centre of the victorious Allies in the Great War: the war that was essentially a contest

production. The workers who produced the shells have no houses to live in. The people who are supposed to govern an Empire on which the never sets cannot secure houses for

What is the reason? ne knows the answer: it is

Capitalism. apitalism has brought is to such a pass that the interest on the money borrowed to buy the land and build the house is more than the worker can pay in rent for the even if he pays 40 per cent. of his wage

There is vecant land there are idle materials. Upwards of a million workers are unemployed, yet the houses cannot be built. What is the solution?

It is Communism.

How will Communism solve the problem? By sweeping away the system of rent, iterest, and profit.

Under Communism the problem will grow simple. It will resolve itself into the ques-ion: Have we the land, the materials, and labour to build the houses the people quire, and are the rest of the people prepared to supply the food, clothing, housing and other things required by the builders, that they may be maintained whilst they re building?

The answer to that question will be:

SOLIDARITY among the workers in the shipbuilding and engineering The industries is very far away Boilermakers' The boilermakers were locked Lock-Out. out on April 30th. They are fighting alone their battle on

estions of overtime and night shift which affect all the other workers in the industries concerned. Yet there is so little organising capacity and good feeling amongst the various Inions that even on such an issue as this here is no agreement.

HODGE ROSE UP against oppression in Norfolk and showed that he Victimisation could fight with determina-of Norfolk tion against a reduction of his

Farm Strikers. starvation wage of 25/- a week. Hodge, having been oaded into resistance, demanded 30/- a week, nd was ready to stand firm for it, whatever the struggle might cost him. Hodge was negotiated out of that position by his Union aders and the leader of the Labour Party, sent Hodge back to work at 25/- and old him he had won a glorious victory

Some of the farmers decided to teach lodge a lesson; to break his spirit, lest he ould show fight again. Therefore, some of labourers were victimised: were told there was no work for them to do then they returned with their fellows at the end of the lock-out.

Hodge took up the challenge: "All or he said; and as the news of the vic timisations spread through the villages Hodge was preparing to renew the struggle.

Again the negotiators stepped in: again they went to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's room in the House of Commons. Here is Mr

"I wish to become a subscriber to the 'Workers' Dreadnought.' Its independent criticism is necessary," writes a Northumberland reader. The "Dreadnought" needs many thousand new readers. Our new supporters are frequently triends of our present readers. Those who know the paper pest are its best

If you are one of those who have not contributed to the growth of the "Dreadnought" If you are one of those who have not contributed to the growth of the Dreadnought" this year, will you not turn over a new leaf and send us a list of names and addresses of probable readers, with stamps to cover the cost of sending sample copies to them? If the "Dreadnought" is not on sale at meetings in your district, if it is not stocked by your local newsagent, will you assist us in remedying the omission?

The claim of " all or none International of an of hole is to be a solution of the state of the st and co-operation.'

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT is clearly

the side of Mr. Art O'Bri Art O'Brien's and the other Irish deporte who are British subjects.

says that no British sub who is an inhabitant of England may be prisoner into Scotland or Ireland, or any I yond the seas; and that if he is so soned he shall have treble costs and damage ot less than £500.

Whoever has so imprisoned anyone sh be disabled from bearing any office of tr or profit within the realm, shall be incapa of receiving the King's pardon, and shall feit to the Crown their lands, goods a chattels, and shall be brought to trial for offence.

The law is clearly on the side of the

ported prisoners; but do not imagine that t aw will be allowed to take its course. Eith the law will be declared obsolete, or su ceded by other legislation bearing upon point, or some other loophole will be fou through which to deliver the Home Secrets

and the Government from their dilemma. Even should it be necessary to pass a Act of Parliament, the time-servers at W minster will gladly do it to oblge the Go ernment and to maintain its power to oppre

THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE Nations last March, witho

Prison for disentient vote, decided it should be an offence, j Criticising Versailles ishable by fine or imp ment, for anyone in the

publicly to criticise the Tre The conquerors are as ru of Versailles less in their annexations as was the cas past times; but since they wish to pose saviours, they find it advisable to supp complaint. What have Mr. Clynes and other " democrats " who support the Leag of Nations to say to this latest act of tyrann

THAT THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE 'I'homas and Employers and Employers and Employers and could secure as speakers

Chamberlain. Tory Mr. Chamberlain the railwaymen's official J. H. Thomas, shows how tolerant are great Trade Unions of the Capitalist syst Were Mr. Thomas engaged in a persis effort to abolish the wage system, he wo not speak for such an organisation, nor v Mr. Chamberlain be willing to share the p form with him. Mr. Thomas has stated bath that he is not a Socialist. So be it is entitled to his opinon; but those who from him must strive to counteract diminish his influence over the workers.

OF COURSE WE ALL SYMPATHIE with Miss Mollie Ellis in hardships she suffered w Miss Mollie

Ellis. kidnapped by the We must remember, howe that her father was engaged in coercing tribesmen, and that the bombs dropped villages from British aeroplanes res neither women nor children, however in cent they may be.

THE EX-PREMIER is a spent force : no takes him very seriously no Lloyd George days. Nevertheless, he and Socialism. still secure large publicity

his utterances in the ne papers, even in the "Daily Herald." Th fore, when he directs attention towar Socialism, he performs what little social vice he is capable of. When people take discussing Socialism as something can, and will happen, they do a se actually vice in which, unfortunately, a large numbe of Socialists are apt to fail.

At a cost of £564,000, the Government ored for oil in this country. It found two t wells. One of these, at D'Arcy, it dissed of to a Scottish syndicate; the other, Hardstoft, it disposed of to the Duke of evonshire. The result, according to the cretary for Mines, is that the Duke and

syndicate have the oil, and the State has only loss. INSURANCE.

The cost of management, as compared to emiums, in various forms of insurance, is

LITTLE OIL DEALS.

Public Health Insurance, 13 per cent. Unemployment Insurance, 8.3 per cent. Workmen's Compensation, 37.04 per

Industrial Assurance Collecting Socie-43 6 per

Industrial Assurance Companies, 41.9

4 and 5 is insurance by private enterprise he amounts are made up as follows:

Workmen's Compensation.

Commission, 11.39 per cent. Other expenses of management, 25.11 per

Industrial Assurance Collecting Societies.

Office salaries, 9.1 per cent. Agents' and collectors' remuneration, 29.5

Commission, 22.7 per cent. Other expenditure, 5 per cent.

May 5, 1923

T. Thompson drew this informa Capitalist insurance companies.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

When asked of what persons the Board of Irade is composed, and when it last met, the sident of the Board of Trade said: nable to say when the Board, in its cor-porate capacity, last met for the transaction of business." He informed the House, howver, that the constitution of the Board is et out in an Order in Council, dated August 23rd, 1786. At that Council, dated August 23rd, 1786. At that Council were present the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Steward, Duke of Montagu, Marquis of Car-marthen, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Claren n, Earl of Courtown, Lord Amhurst, Lord dney, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir George onge, Bart., Mr. Pitt, W. W. Grenville, His Majesty dissolved a Committee of Privy Council which ne had appointed consider all matters relating to trade and eign plantations, to appoint a new Com-ttee of the Privy Council for the business called the Board of Trade, the following embers were thereupon appointed by the ng: The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, y, the First Lord Commissioner of the Treaadmiralty, His Majesty's Principal Secre-aries of State, the Chancellor and Underreasurer of the Exchequer, the Speaker House of Commons, also such Lords of Iis Majesty's Most Honourable Privy C as shall hold any of the following offices Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancas Paymaster, or Paymasters-General of His Aajesty's Forces, the Treasurer of His Aajesty's Navy, the Master of His Majesty's

them to exist under these inhuman condi-bold offices in His Majesty's kingdom of lreland and shall be members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in his kingdom; also Lord Frederick Campbell, Robert Lord Bishop of London, Lord Grant-ley, Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Master of the Rolls, the Hon. Thomas Harley, the Hon. Sir

Joseph Yorke, K.B., Sir John Goodriche, Bart., William Eden, Esq., James Grenville, Esq., and Thomas Orde, Esq. the net annual increase in houses under £29 a year was 80,000. In the five years after 1909 it fell to 46,000. There was, therefore, How much are we still governed behind the nes by the King, Lords and Bishops?

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Board of Trade, said: "So long as the Russian Government refuse to establish a position under which credit can be given, usiness can only be done on the basis of

uarter of 1922.

est and purest.

than before

these evils are borne.'

of Russia? OPIUM.

Our readers will observe that insurance and 2 is State insurance, and under

ther expenditure, 5 per cent.

Industrial Assurance Companies.

n from the President of the Board Trade. It is a pity he failed to ask par-ulars as to the enormous dividends paid by

Mint; also the Speaker of the House of Com-mons of Ireland, and such persons as shall hold offices in His Majesty's kingdom of

Treaty.

Parliament As We See It.

How much more will Capitalism demand

Three per cent. of the Indian revenue was derived from the sale of opium and opium licence fees and excise duties in 1920-21. The area under poppy in 1921 was 116,056 acres, after deducting failures.

SKIMMED CONDENSED MILK.

Skimmed condensed milk is unfit for in-nts. It lacks necessary nutriment. Infants fed upon it suffer from rickets and other forms of malnutrition. The import of this pernicious stuff is on the increase owing to In the quarter endng March 31st, 1923, the import was 330,355 cwt., as com-pared with 278,230 cwt. in the corresponding

The Government has been asked in vain to insist upon the fixing of a label: " Unfit for Infants! "

Mothers know the stuff is unfit for their infants: they know that only the best and purest is fit for them. They desire only the

We could easily produce more milk than the people could consume, and deliver it free of charge to all applicants.

SLANDERING THE WORKERS.

Mr. Ben t'urner (I.L.P.) indignantly pro-tested that Mr. Spencer (Lib.) was slandertested that Mr. Spencer (Lib.) was slander-ing the workpeople of Bradford by saying they give a poor output. Mr. Spencer replied: "Such a thing as slandering my friends the workpeople, from whom, and by whom, I make my living, would be the very last thing I should do. But a man may be a better friend to the workers by telling them the truth them by living an them?" truth than by living on them."

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, admitted that after four years' talk of Government action regarding housing, "We hardly seem to be any better off Great masses of our people are unable to find separate dwellings for themselves, and they have to be herded together without privacy, without comfort, without almost the decencies of

HOUSING.

The effects of this overcrowding are far-reaching. It constitutes a perpetual danger to the physical and moral health of the community. It is, I am sure, responsible for much unrest and social discontent, although I am bound to say that anyone who is familiar with the conditions in the poorer parts of our great cities must, above all, be dominated by the feeling of admiration for the patience and the good humour with which, for the most part,

It is clear enough: the masses are herded together without privacy, -comfort, or de cency; yet they remain patient and good humoured. They are accorded the admiration of those who live on their toil and force them to exist under these inhuman condi-

a reduction in the rate of output of 170,000 houses in the five years before the war, when house building stopped altogether. Building of working-class houses stopped

because the Capitalists found more profitable ways of employing their capital. Neverthe-less, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and the Government are still looking to the private Capitalist to solve the housing problem: still anxious to preserve the housing of the workers as the prerogative of private enterprise. Mr. Chamberlain cheerfully observed

There has been a gradual extension of the operations of the private builder from the better class to the less good class of the better class to the less good class of house. In fact, gradually the enterprise of the private builder is approaching nearer and nearer to the type of house which 's desired to-day by the working class." Anyone might have thought, to listen to the cheerful words of the right hon, gentle-

man, that the workers really desire to live in a poor sort of hovel, and that they absolutely refuse to occupy good nouse

EIGHTY PER CENT. ASK FOR THREE ROOMS.

When protests were raised against the miserable character of the houses the Govern-ment scheme allocates to the workers, Mr. Chamberlain smugly replied that 80 per cent of the very large number of applications for new houses made to the London County Council were for houses with not more than three cell were for houses with not more than three rooms. Only $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. applied for four-roomed houses, and only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, applied for five- and six-roomed houses. The people who applied for three-roomed houses did so only because they could not afford to pay for larger ones. If they take larger houses, says Mr. Chamberlain, "these people will be " these people will be

Mr. Chamberlain, "these people will be forced to take in lodgers." That is final: Toryism has nothing further to offer the workers. They must be over-crowded because their wages are small. Their wages must remain small because Capitalist enterprise demands it. This is one of the rightest wast highly production of the richest, most highly productive countries in the richest, most highly productive age ever known. We can produce abundantly more than we can consume. Yet there is no hope for the workers: they must remain always in want. That is the dictum st Torvis

THE CRUX OF THE BILL. Mr. Chaml

Mr. Chamberlain explained that the main point of his Bill was that the Government will pay subsidies for housing to local authorities for two purposes :

" First, for giving assistance to private enterprise, and second for providing houses by the local authority itself."

Before the money can be given to the local authority to provide houses on its own account, "the authority will have to satisfy the Minister that the needs of a particular locality can best be met in that way.

locality can best be The Bill is therefore a Bill to assist private Capitalism and to **check building by local authorities**. Whilst the Tories are in power Mignuit "to satisfy" the Minister that private enteprise with the aid of a State

THE LABOUR PARTY AMENDMENT. as it has a policy, the Labour Part stands for the progressive expal and State enterprise. Therefore, if the Labour Party were consistent it would have attacked the Bill on the straight issue of its check to municipal housing. On the conits check to municipal housing. On the con-trary, the following vague and composite resolution was moved:

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT.

May 5, 1928

May 5, 1928

throws an excessive financial burden upon local authorities, and interferes unneces-sarily with their administrative powers, fails to reduce the burden of interest im-posed upon dwelling-houses by the present financial system, and provides only for an mreasonably small type of house.

Several Labour Members protested that their zeal for housing was in no way depend-ent on the method by which it may be pro-vided. Even Mr. Walton Newbold (C.P.) deelared his intention of voting for the overnment Bill, despite its inadequacy.

WHAT THE BUILDING RINGS HAVE DONE.

Mr. Wheatley (Lab.) said that when the building rings came into operation they soon put up the price. A member of the Light Castings Association told him that eighteen months after its formation it was able to put up the price of its commodities 60 per cent. That was about 1910. Between 1910 and operation of various com-1913, through the bines, prices in the city of Glasgow went up

A house like that proposed for the wor-ers in the present Bill cost £200 perfore the war. When, under Dr. Addison, the Lloyd George Government began to subsidise housing, the building profiteers put up the prices and the pre-war £200 house then cost £1,100 to Moreover, the rate of interest on the blin capital invested rose from 3 per cent. pre-war to 6 per cent. Thus £66 a year interest had to be paid on the little house not really fit to house a family! If at the present time the houses could be got for £500, and the capital at 5 per cent., there would be £25 a year to pay to the moneylenders of the country for the smallest type of working-class house! The State subsidy was only to be granted for twenty years. Even with a £12 subsidy, it would be necessary to charge a rent which, combined with rates, would remember amount to £40 a year. This is 40 per cent of a 40/- weekly wage—the wage of a large proportion of workers to-day!

LLANO CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

THIS IS HOW LLANO COLONISTS

Six plays, a minstrel and numerous other etc., is really be selections, are preparing for the Sunday call it **dek** (10). aight programmes, most posed of junior colonists most of which are com-

The weekly programmes at the Dixie Pride Theatre of New Llano are made up largely of home talent. Music, comprising vocal and dolce instrumental solos, vocal and instrumental of duets, quartettes, music by the orchestra, giuj recitations, plays, folk dances, and lectures far compose most of the numbers. As in every fio other community, players and actors are not as plentiful as spectators, and as the pre-paratory work for the social life is done outide of work hours, it means a good deal of extra work on the part of those who partici-pate in the programmes. But those who are interested in such things, and who wish to make a better social life for all, spend many hours in preparation

The theatre is seldom idle in the evening The schedule for practice this week is: Mon-day, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday even-ings at 6.0, practice on the play "Stage Struck." It is a small sketch in three scenes, with four characters, all of whom are high school pupils. Monday at eight o'clock is the minstrel which is preparing for the last Sunday in this month. It is being prepared by Albert Jaques, and is composed of twentyfive members, ten of whom are juniors.

Tuesday evening at six o'clock is a practice "An Old-fashioned Mother, ' a two-hour play in three acts, with twelve characters. They are all school children. It will be some time before it will be ready to put on, as it just being started, and will require considerable work.

-" The Llano Colonist "

ESPERANTO.

Lesson 16. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

In the last lesson we saw that adjectives re compared by the use of **pli** (more) and of things equal plej (most), and in the case quality by tiel . . . kiel, as . . . as. applies also to adverbs—e.g., bone, well; pli bone, better (" more well "); plej bone, best (" most well "); tiel bele kiel, as

Li skribas pli bele ol vi, he writes more Li skribas plej bele el ĉiuj, he writes most

boautifully of all. Li skribas tiel bele kiel vi, he writes as beautifully as you.

Numbers.

1 unu (pronounce as " oo-noo ").

2 du (''doo ''). 3 tri (''tree,'' pronounced short).

4 kvar (to pronounce ky, first form the motuh as for k, then pronounce ky without any intervening vowel—not "ker-var," but kyar)

kvin.

6 ses (" sess '

sep (" sepp ok (as in octagon)

9 $\mathbf{na}_{\mathbf{k}}$ (almost like **ow** in now, but the first part of the sound should be \mathbf{ah}).

10 dek (as in decade).

100 cent (" tsent ") 1000 mil (the Cockney would probably pro-nounce this as mee-ul. This is, to say the least, inelegant. There is one vowel only in mil, and that is not long, and the l should be made clear by pressing the tip of the tongue above the upper teeth).

The remaining numbers are very easily ormed. Take 20, 30, 40 . . . up to 90. Ne begin with du, tri, kvar . . . etc., and we read the numbers: dudek (20), tridek (30), kvardek (40) \ldots naŭdek (90); that is the evils that caused so many people to do unusual things in suffragette days are still with us; but most of those to whom they to say, we simply read them with the

thus: dek (10), dek unu (11), dek du (12), dek tri (13), dek kvar (14), dek kvin (15),

 THIS IS HOW LLAND
 COLONISIS

 AMUSE
 THEMSELVES

 WHEN
 THE

 dek ses
 (16), dek sep (17), dek ok (18), dek

 DAY'S WORK IS
 DONE.

 dek ses
 (19).

 Bear in mind that the 1 in 11, and (19).

 really 10 in arithmetical value, and

101 is cent unu; 421, kvar cent dudek unu; 1943, mil naŭ cent kvardek tri.

Yocabulary. sweetly than all everything do(es) make(s) would work affable afable

Translate.

Li kantis pli dolĉe ol ŝi. Vi kantas tiel dolĉe kiel li. Si kantas plej dolĉe el ĉiuj Li faras ĉion pli pone ol ni. La homoj laborus pli bone sub Komunismo. Unu kaj du faras tri. Du kaj du faras kvar. Kvar kaj ses faras dek. Ses kaj ok faras dek kvar. Dek kaj dek faras dudek. Kvardek kaj dudek faras susdek. Li estis tiel afabla. Estas tricent sesdek kvm tagoj en la jaro.

KOMUNISTA MANIFESTO.

Proporcie kiel la kapitalistaro, t.e., la kapitalo, disvolviĝas, laŭ tiu sama proporcio Volkszeitung,' halled the emancipatio disvolviĝas la proletariaro, la moderna German workers from the "obsolete disvolviĝas la proletariaro, la moderna laborklaso, klaso de laboristoj, kuij vivas nur tiel longe kiel ili trovas laboron kaj klui trovas laboron nur tiel longe kiel ilia laboro kreskigas kapitalon Tiuj laboristoj, kluj devegas ain vendi pace, estas komer-caĵo kiel ĉiuj alia komercaĵo, kaj sekve estas almetataj al ĉiuj milfacilaĵoj de la konkurado, al ĉiuj ŝanĝoj de la vendejaj prezoj

From Harrow School to Herrison

FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

House Asylum. By Harald Hewitt. C. W. Daniel, 3/6.)

(c. w. Daniel, 5/6.) This is the story, told by himself, of the man who stopped the leading horse in the Gold Cup race at Ascot in 1913, carrying a Suffragette nag. He had been carried away by the example of Emily Wilding Davison, who died through storping the King's horse the died through stopping the King's horse in the Derby as a Suffragette protest. Hewitt was a wealthy University graduate who had been an unhappy boy at school, and had beer thwarted in his desire for girl companionship He attributed his unhappiness to the social onventions in which he had been brought up and he was distressed by what he had learn of white slavery and prostitution. Modern society seemed very ugly to him. He gave one-third of his income to rescue a girl from the streets.

He was severely injured by his act, and was afterwards tried and certified insane, and de-tained in a lunatic asylum. Eventually he escaped and went to Canada, where he had property. On arrival, he could not obtain control of his affairs until after protracted proceedings in 1916. In 1919 he decided to return to England and notified the Chief Constable of Berkshire, whereat the polic wrote to the steamship company asking fo information, in order to effect his arrest or arrival.

Finally his arrival in England was post poned till 1920, when he was sentenced to two days' imprisonment.

The book is an echo of a bygone agitation The emotionalism which rose to flood-tide in the suffrage movement is always latent outwardly matter-of-fact society, and may a any time rise again, to sweep away som abuse, to achieve some reform. The evils that caused so many people t

Similarly 11, 12, 13, . . . up to 19. We begin with dek (10), and form the numbers thus: dek (10), dek nnn (11) the numbers thus: dek (10), dek nnn (11) the numbers the set of the set of

tional reform. Does he work for the whol people, or only for " the classes '

The German Revolution and After. Heinrich Strobel (leader writer o Vorwaerts " and Landtag Deputy)

Translated by J. H. Stenning.

The book presents a striking indictment he German Social Democrats of t Second International. It records the outrageous jingoism during the war, showin Noske Beims, Leinert, and other prominen eaders, to have declared in favour of annexa tions by a victorious Germany. Cunov as editor of "Vorwaerts," in the first day Cunoy of August published a protest against the voting of war credits; then turned a politics somersault, and declared that the theorie hitherto held by the Social Democrats ha been false. He argued that though they had thought it right to oppose the struggle of the nations for Imperial power, history had prove them wrong. History, he insisted, is alway right, as against ideology (a specious sayin often used by opportunists). Though forme the Social Democrats had striven to prever the advent of Imperialism, they must hence forth recognise it as an inevitable phase Capitalism. The German working class mus regard the Imperialist policy of its rulers a its own opportunity. Paul Lench, formerly editor of the Left Socialist "Leipzige Volkszeitung," hailed the emancipation ' pri class, there approaches " a new epoch and new social idea, the socialised community Ebert warmly recommended the circulation nrad Hanisch, who declared that, having n "living Germany triumph over the dead internationalism," he could join

On January 9th, 1916, a Berlin conference the German and Austrian social Demo-tic Parties and the Trade Union leaders the Parties and the Trade Union leaders shared in favour of an Austro-German stoms and Economic Union linking up with Balkans and Turkey. The German cial Democratic deputy, Cohen, observed h satisfaction that by this means:

The overland route from Berlin to Bagdad would be established, and therewith e imperialistic yearnings for world power German politicians would be appeased. Edward Barth pleaded that Holland, vitzerland, and Scandinavia should be ught into the Central European orbit. Such are the men with whom British

ifists are now joining in the Second and terdam Internationals.

The German movement was more theo-tically informed, and therefore less widely led than the British. In the party meet-, fourteen out of the 111 Social Democratic ties voted that they should vote against war credits. In December the number risen to 17; but only Karl Liebknecht actually voted against the credits in the ichstag itself. On March 20th, 1915, iebknecht was joined in his vote by Ruble id thirty other members left the Chamber hen the vote came to be taken. Liebknecht d Ruhle were reprimanded by the Party ajority, which manned its executive and s as fiercely opposed to them as the Kaiser nself. In June 1915 an anti-war maniinterval in a first an anti-war mani-sto, signed by nearly a thousand well-known urty members, was circulated, and on ecember 21st, 1915, twenty deputies voted gainst the war credits in the Reichstag, after ading a counter-declaration. The Party ecutive denounced both these "infractors discipline," and the Party organ, erts," which had supported them. Vor-

On March 24th, 1916, the anti-war minority the Parliamentary group was excluded by e majority. In January 1917 a "working was formed by the minority member he Party, but the Party executive issued pronouncement excluding all members of working Union from membership of the ocial Democratic Party. The following aster, at a conference held in Gotha, the following rking Union constituted itself the Inde-ndent Social Democratic Party. In April To Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg med the Spartacus League, which later ited for a short period with the Independ. Party, then broke away again.

The Social Democratic deputy, Fischer, ent to Switzerland to make propaganda on outral territory in defence of German war ins and methods. Adolf Muller also orked in Switzerland as a German Govern-ent agent. The "Socialist "deputy, Suden, went, on behalf of the German Govern-ent, to Italy and Roumania, to make Geran war propaganda. Parvus, another Social. emocrat, went to Denmark to carry on erman Government war propaganda. All lese were treated by the Party executive th warm cordiality, whilst it ejected Karl

bknecht Presently the executive, in its effort to smissal of all editors of the Party news, apers who failed to fall into line. The itorial staff of the Stuttgart Party organ vas the first to go, though the great majority f the Stuttgart Party members supported the volicy of the editors. When the military mmand suppressed the "Vorwaerts," the rlin Party organ, the Party executive disissed the educorial staff and deprived the erlin Party of all control over its organ.

such writings of Lensch and Cunow, and of his support of the Capitalist war. Already in the Spartacists. Yet, in spite of the fact November 1914 the General Commission had lodged a protest against the Vorwaerts of the Spartacist movement, his narrative is editors, on the ground that the paper had in many respects so valuable that we shall

> Dealing with the fall of the old regime. Mr. Scrobel strongly repudiates the Ludendorff story that Germany was defented by a "stab ESPERANTO AND THE POLICE. " La Policisto " is an International Review in Esperanto, and is the organ of the Interin the back "-the outbreak of revolution Mr. Strobel declares that the revolution aro national Police, the International League of Post Office Esperantists, and the Inter-national Association of Railway Esperantists. because militarism had fallen to pieces, and that until militarism collapsed the proletariat was powerless. Ludendorff went, he points was poweriess. Endendorn went, he points out, on October 26th, 1918, a week before the revolutionary uprising at Kiel. The defeat of Germany in the battles of July, August and September, 1918, were, says Strobel, the The Review is published in Budapest, and is n its second year. The Police International League, " La Polica Liga," is holding the first international police conference at Nuremburg from July 30th to August 1st. The circular of invitation says that the cause of the revolution. Nevertheless, he shows that the seeds of revolution were ger-League minating long before then. Ledebour, when later tried for sedition, declared that when a Aims at direct action between all sections of the world's police forces, and seeks to evolve scientific police methods, to interstrike took place in the metal industry in 1916, in the minds of the Berlin workers the change information, and to utilise the thought took root: "We must prepare selves for the revolution." A prelim Since we are engaged in the effort to abolish the social order which is maintained by the police force, we cannot feel any enthusiasm for "scientific police methods." If, how-ever, such conferences tend to such en-lightenment or the policeman as will induce him to lotthe his profession there are to be A preliminary revolutionary committee had been formed already then. The great strike of January 1918 was, moreover, a serious warning of the coming revolution. Keen resentment amongst the soldiers had begun soon after the first rush of the German armies was him to loathe his profession, they may fulfil some useful function as well as that of teachhalted and trench warfare set in In addition to the permanent danger of ng him Esperanto. The Police League is death, the soldier at the front had to endure apparently not a proletarian organisation, as the higher officials take part in it. the discomforts of slime, lice, and tunnels For the staff at the rear there was increased ************************************

security, casinos, women and wine.

As the war dragged on, munitions grew scarce, the soldiers' ration of fats grev smaller, their bread was bad and scarce dysentery and influenza spread amongst them Their numbers dwindled, companies waited in vain for adequate reinforcements. The Entente had the superiority in munitions, aeroplanes. transport, food, clothing, and

The more sparsely the front was held, the more populous became the staff officers . . . Whoever desired to show the im-portance of his work for the Fatherland. proved his indispensability by organising .

The author quotes Karl Vetter: "At the beginning of September we passed through Cambrai. Here we first discovered newspapers. How big the wounds of the front had become. Marne, Rheims, Arras, Albert, Douai. The whole front reeled like a drunken man. We needed to be relieved, but no relief came. Men went into hospital and came out with open wounds. The clerks wrote for material until their fingers were sore. N came, no new shirts, no new socks.

called by the sensual twenty-year-old subal-terns. And when one of these subalterns, in passing the battlefield of Waterloo, made a speech against the traditional enemy

hundreds murmured and then shouted 'Thrash him! Out with the knife!'" Masses of men were deserting from the Colours. According to Lieut.-General V. Altrock, 10 per cent. of the relief transports sent to the field simply went back. Cologne, and other large towns, were flooded with deserters. Mutiny was seizing whole bodies of troops, being transferred from east to west, now that Russia had collapsed. Numerous bands of troops were crossing the Dutch frontier.

The German front was collapsing. The workers were rising in the rear.

Heinrich Strobel takes a moderate position in describing the events which followed erlin Party of all control over its organ. Karl Legien, the President of the General the iniquitous treachery of the Social Demo

The Fall of the Old Regime.

Marne The officers indulged in orgies with the army mattresses, as the women helpers were

ogy of internationalism," he could join e-heartedly in the singing of "Deutsch-Deutschland uber Allies." "England m war represented the reactionary, and Ger-y the revolutionary principle," he Democratic Parliamentary group.

LINES FROM RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Be ready to launch forth, my heart And let those linger who must.

For your name has been called in the morning sky-

Wait for none. The desire of the bud is for the night and dew, but the blown flower cries for the freedom of light

Burst your sheath, my heart, and come forth! * * *

When I lingered among my hoarded treasure felt like a worm that feeds in the lark upon the fruit where it was born. I leave this prison of decay. I care not to haunt the mouldy stillness, for

I go in search of everlasting youth; I throw away all that is not one with my life, not as light as my laughter. I run through time and, O my heart, in your

chariot dances the poet wno sings while he wanders.

To move is to meet you every moment, fellow traveller!

It is to sing to the falling of your feet. He whom your breath touches does not glide by the shelter of the oank.

He spreads a reckless sail to the wind and rides the turbulent water.

He who throws his doors open and steps onward receives your greeting

He does not stay to could his gain or to mourn his loss; his heart beats the drum for his march, for that is to march with you every step, fellowtraveller

"Know thyself" was written over the portal of the antique world. Over the portal of the new world. "Be thyself" shall be written.-Oscar Wilde

FORMATION OF COMMUNIST WORKERS' GROUP.

Inaugural meeting Dockers' Hall, Ply-nouth, next week. Date and time from mmission of Trade Unions, was devoted in crats, yet he does not approve the policy of Mrs. Dennis, 28 Wolsdon Street, Plymouth. THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT.

May 5, 1923.

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THE WORKERS' STORES.

THE WORKERS' STORES.

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THE "ONE BIG UNION BULLETIN" (Canada's Foremost Labour Paper).

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"The Karmi," a monthly journal, advocates the cause of Labour in India. Published by the Em-ployees' Association at No. 72 Canning Street, Cal-cutta, Post Box No. 2352.

MOVEMENT. COMMUNIST WORKERS' MOVEMENT. Central London Group meets Thursdays, 152 Fleet Street, 8 p.m. For Group business, 9 to 10 p.m.

ASPIRATIONS

"The masses are so backward: they don't even think they are entitled to butter instead of margarine. If you can only get them to want butter instead of margarine: that's an aspiration! "

So cried the spokesman of opportunism in a debate the other day. As he spoke, fellow-worker, he threw out an arm, raised his voice to a shout, and struck an effective attitude, waiting for the gallery to applaud the pretence that the masses cannot be taught to desire Socialism.

It is the fashion nowadays to decry the masses. But the masses, fellow-worker, after all, not far removed from us. We belong to them, fellow-worker, however

superior we may have grown. Is it true, fellow-worker, that even the poorest of the masses, to whom we belong, remember, have no aspirations?

remember, have no aspirations? Have you noticed in the market streets where the poorest mothers of the masses go to shop on Saturday, how many of the women anxiously count over their scanty money and spare enough for a bunch of flowers? Did it ever occur to you, fellow-worker, that the poor mother who deprives her house-hold of some more material thing to buy a bunch of flowers, is thereby giving expression to the aspiration we also feel towards beauty and spirituality? Even the pinch of poverty has not crushed it out of her. That aspiration towards beauty is a human attribute. It is rooted in all of us fellow

That aspiration towards beauty is a human attribute. It is rooted in all of us, fellow-worker, though we show it in different ways, and many of us have become too shy and timid to speak of it.

You will have noticed, fellow-worker, that not so many women, perhaps, are carrying flowers home from the market now, and that their bunches are smaller than they were during the war. The desire for the flowers is as strong as ever, though there are fewer

during the war. The desire for the flowers is as strong as ever, though there are fewer coins in the mother's purse to-day. The superior persons may tell you, fellow-worker, that the masses are devoid of aspirations: that they really desire Mr. Chamberlain's model dwellings, and the skimmed milk that is unfit for infants' food. Such things may be said; but you know, fellow-worker, that when, and as, the income of the poorest begins to increase, their consumption and aspirations increase with it

with it.

With it.
You also know, fellow-worker, that the poor are not content with their poverty.
They submit to it only because they know no means of escape from it.
Show them the way out from poverty into plenty. Who is there that will not rush out with enthusiasm and with joy?
Not one, fellow-worker: not one will lag behind.
The workers do not love their poverty, you know it well, fellow-worker; they do not love to be poor and to be wage-slaves; but they do not know the way to escape from their conditions. conditions.

For generations they have been told that there is no way to rise from the mire of poverty, except by climbing upon the backs of one's fellows. They have been taught that the only thing to do is to practice thrift; to save money, in order that they may live on the labour of others; either directly, by becoming employeers of labour, or landlords on the labour of others; either directly, by becoming employers of labour, or landlords drawing rents; or indirectly, by investing their money in shares and drawing dividends made by other people's work. The worker who cannot hope to live on the labour of others by thrift, follows such examples as Bottomley, and tries betting as a more likely means of getting something for

nothing.

nothing. Do not blame your ignorant brothers and sisters, fellow-worker, they do but follow the advice of their pastors and masters. It takes time and effort to eradicate such old and widespread example and precept. Do not crow over your ignorant brothers and sisters: do not play the superior person towards them

Simply tell them what you know. Show them the way out that has been shown to . If you are capable of teaching, fellow-worker, never fear: others will be capable of learning from you.

THE SEARCHLIGHT.

The Workers' Opposition in Russia. ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAY. Crown 8vo., 64 pages.

Alexandra Kollontay was the first People's Commissary for Social Welfare in Soviet Russia. In this book she exposes struggle, which even now is still coo going on in Russia, for workers' management of industry and for Communism. ÅÅÅ Communism. Price 6d. Post free 8d.

COMMUNIST WORKERS' MOVEMENT. OUTDOOR MEETINGS.

Friday, May 11th.—Broad Street and Ber-ick Street (off Oxford Street, W.), 7.30 wick Street (off Oxford Street, W.), 7.30 p.m. W. Pratt, L. Goldstein, J. Humphrey

Navayuga, an independent weekly devoted to national and international problems, edited by G. V. Krishna Rao, Gandhipet, Guntur, Madras, India, 12/- a year.

GRAND CARNIVAL. Saturday, May 5th. CIRCLE GAULOIS,

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DANCES.

Circle Gaulois, 12 Archer Street, Shaftes-bury Avenue. Select Jazz Band. Single tickets, 1/6; double, 2/6. Refreshments at popular prices

Thursday, May 3rd, 7.30-11 p.m. Saturday, May 12th.

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