

Workers' Breadnought

FOR GOING TO THE ROOT.

Vol. X. No. 49.

February 23rd, 1924.

WEEKLY.

TO ALL IN PRISON.

By H. SMITH.

A small green cage high on a passage wall
And a nightingale singing. . . . Singing
Till passers-by in the street pause
And peer, as through a triumphal arch
Erected to mark man's creation of hell upon
earth
Through the mean rooms into the ash-strewn
yard.
(Behind how many of our triumphal arches
Are there anything but ashes?)
And day long through the stench and squalor
The bird's song swells to heaven.

Why is the sky grown dark?
Why is there no more wind?
Why is everything like the hush before a
storm?

If a storm were to come I should understand,
But all is so still.
Why do you live beneath a wooden sky?
Because I am in a cage must you be in a cage?
Do you enjoy being caged?
And if not, why do you cage me?
Can you not see that if I am bond you are still
more in bondage?
Can you love freedom while I languish thus?
And if you do not love her how can you be
free?

I have my revenge, not that I desire vengeance.
(All that I desire is a little space to fly in and
my mate.)

As you oppress me so are you oppressed,
As you mock me so the machine mocks you.
I do not know, the woods and fields are my
place,
But it seems to me that while any creature is
enslaved

There is not much hope for the rest.
While tyranny lives, it matters not who is
tyrant.

There is no hope because you are hopeless,
And if you were fearless there would be nothing
to fear.

Not that I am fearless.
But all I fear is that I shall not soon die.
I can hear the night wind in the beeches,
Like my mate singing,
Like a boy's pure voice in the twilight,
And the bars are up against my breast.
Do you hear? The bars are up against my
breast,
And I am free with a freedom you will never
understand.

And the bird sings on,
And the masters of the bird live on.
They hear the bird's song, but they do not
understand it.
The day on which they understand it will be
the end of a world.

DREADNOUGHT £1,000 FUND.

Brought forward, £185 6s. 11½d. Office
collecting box, 1s. 1d.; L. Grant, 1s.; C. Hart,
3s. (monthly); E. M. Brett, 5s.; collection,
New Morris Hall, 4s. 9½d.; D. Jewson, 5s.;
S. Palmer, 1s. (monthly); I. A. Cahill, £1;
Lewisham Labour Party, 10s.; donation,
9s. 5d.; total for fortnight, £3 0s. 3½d. Total,
£188 7s. 3d.

Brought forward, £188 18s. 3d.; E. Wright,
£2 10s.; J. Cook, 1s.; E. L. Johnson, 2s.;
A.K.H., 10s.; H. White, 2s. 6d.; E. Hulley
Rawlins, 30s.; E. Tollemache, £1; J. Clarke,
2s.; total for week, £5 17s. 6d. Total,
£194 15s. 9d.

THE DOCK STRIKE.

By Sylvia Pankhurst.

Government Action: Which Side Will It Assist?

The Labour Government has officially
announced that it will secure the transport of
necessary food supplies during the dock strike;
Mr. MacDonald's statement in reply to a
Parliamentary question was as follows:—

"The Government will not fail to take
what steps are necessary to secure the
transport of necessary food supplies, and
has already set up the nucleus of the
organisation."

"May I express the hope, however,
that nothing will be said, or asked, in this
House to make difficult the only thing
that really matters—a settlement of the
dispute."

We do not think any docker will agree with
Mr. MacDonald that the only thing which
really matters is a settlement of the dispute.
The dockers will naturally say the only settle-
ment which matters is one that will improve
their miserable position. The dockers are right
to hold that view.

This brings us to another point: what sort of
steps will the Government take to secure the
food supplies and who will benefit by those
steps?

Government Intervention to Benefit the Workers.

When the railway strike took place we
pointed out that capitalist governments have
been the friends of the employers and their
intervention has always resulted in benefiting
the employers. We urged that the Labour
Government should show itself to be the friend
of the workers, by taking over the railways
and running them in the interests of the com-
munity until the employers were prepared to
abandon the proposed wage reduction.

We observe that a mass meeting of
Gloucester transport workers has now passed
a resolution calling the Labour Government
to use emergency powers to take over the ports
and shipping and administer them, paying the
wages increase demanded by the dockers.

The Labour Government might do this with
some show of impartiality, because the dockers
were granted 16s. a day by the Shaw award up
to the end of 1924, but by agreement between
the employers and the trade union the wage was
reduced in accordance with the fall in the cost
of living. Now that the cost of living has been
rising for six months, it should be regarded
as but fair, even by the capitalist mentality,
that the dockers should get back something of
what they surrendered from the award given
to them by the Shaw Court of Inquiry.

We must declare plainly, however, that
impartiality should not be expected of a Labour
Government, nor, indeed, tolerated from it.
One does not expect impartiality as between
protection and free trade, from a Liberal
Government, nor should anyone expect im-
partiality as between employers and employed
from a Labour Government. The duty of a
Labour Government is to act as the friend of
the worker in all cases.

In the matter of legislation this Government
cannot proceed without Liberal votes, but as
long as it does not grossly defy the letter of
the law it can take what administrative action
it chooses. Of course, it could, and probably
would, be brought to book by a vote of censure
supported by both the other political parties.
In that case it could call for a general election
and go to the country on as fine an issue as it
could get.

Government Intervention Which Helps Employers.

If the Government does not intervene
definitely on the side of the workers, interven-
tion by it to secure necessary food supplies
will inevitably prove disadvantageous to the
strikers.

The object of the strikers must necessarily
be to paralyse transport. They are obliged, by
the nature of the case, to aim at more than
embarrassing their immediate employers. Be-
cause their employers are far stronger than
they in staying power the strikers are bound to
try to embarrass the whole community, in order
that the strike situation may become intoler-
able before the strikers' power of resistance is
ended. A strike is a war of attrition, in which
the workers cannot long continue after their
union funds, their private savings and any
help that may come from friendly donations
have been exhausted. When dealing with an
employer whose capital is limited and who
fears the encroachments of his business com-
petitors, a strike covering a restricted field
may be a formidable weapon. When dealing
with powerful concerns, like the Port authori-
ties, larger methods are required.

Should the Government intervene to secure
food supplies, the question arises as to what
labour it will employ and on what terms.

Should the Government employ other
workers than those who are on strike, or
should it employ labour on terms lower than
those demanded by the strikers, it will be
playing the part of strike breaker.

Should the Government make any attempt to
show impartiality, as between employers and
employed, it will actually injure the position
of the strikers.

That the Government may use bluejackets
to the detriment of the strikers is an assertion
made by Mr. Ben Tillett and reported in the
Daily Herald. For the Government to take
such a step, or any step, which would weight
the scales in favour of the employers in the
struggle, would be a treacherous crime against
the workers who have placed it where it is.
Such a step would greatly hasten the day of
its downfall. The Labour Cabinet may be
fearing assaults from the Right, but its real
danger lies to the Left. The statements of
Mr. Ben Tillett should, however, be received
with considerable reserve.

The Court of Inquiry.

The composition of the Court of Inquiry
appointed by Mr. Shaw, the Minister of
Labour, will not, we think, be regarded as at
all satisfactory by the rank-and-file of the
Labour Party supporters.

It actually gives a majority of two to one
against the Trade Union representative. Mr.
Holman Gregory, K.C., the chairman, is a
Liberal Member of Parliament. There are
only two other members of the Court. One
of these is Sir Andrew Duncan, Vice-President
of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation,
and Coal Controller in 1919 and 1920. Like
the chairman, he is also a barrister.

The Trade Union representative is Mr.
Henry Boothman, General Secretary of the
Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners,
Clitheroe; member of the Trade Union Con-
gress General Council, and member of the
Oldham Town Council.

Trade Union Blacklegs.

The lack of solidarity which is the most
noticeable feature of Trade Union practice, is,
as usual, strikingly demonstrated in this con-
test. The so-called "Blue" Union, the
National Amalgamated Stevedores, Lighter-
men and Dockers' Union, has blacklegged on

the members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, just as the N.U.R. Blacklegged on the A.S.E.F., in the recent railway strike.

The history of the "Blue" Union must not be forgotten. When the rank-and-file dockers refused to accept a reduction in wages eight months ago, and came out on strike to resist it, the officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union ordered its members to accept the reduction and refused strike pay. The "Blue" Union was therefore formed by the strikers.

The refusal of the "Blue" Union to support the present strike may therefore be regarded as retaliation for the bad treatment meted out to the dockers by the Transport and General Workers' Union officials eight months ago.

There is also another aspect of the case. It is stated, and the statement has undoubtedly gained acceptance in some quarters, that the Transport and General Workers' Union hopes by the present strike to destroy the new union, and bring its members back into its own fold. The eight months' old "Blue" Union naturally could not provide benefits for its members during a long strike. The older union would offer strike benefits to all the "Blue" Union members who would rejoin it. The "Blue" Union has justified its refusal to strike on the ground that it was taking separate action to secure recognition from the port authorities, and to finally place the strike. Nevertheless, the refusal of the "Blue" Union members to join the strike is a suicidal one from the point of view of the dockers, whatever union they may happen to belong to.

The Failure of the Unions.

The failure of the Unions is shown, not only in the fact that they are unable to secure united action in one industry, but also because they cannot secure simultaneous action in many industries. The miners are preparing to strike in the early future, but the dockers' struggle will be over before the miners' take action.

The call of Mr. Broome to the engine drivers and firemen to "hold the ring," and the decision of the N.U.R. that those of its members who come under the Shaw award shall strike are merely futile. Concerted action at least of all transport workers is essential.

The workshop councils in all industries, able to take immediate, simultaneous action undirected by bureaucracy, unhampered by agreements, for they will make none, must be the industrial fighting forces of the future.

Strike Profiteering.

It was amazing to find a capitalist paper, *the Daily Mail*, denouncing that dealers should be prevented from using the strike as a means of profiteering at the public expense. We should like the Government to take such vigorous steps as would cause the *Daily Mail* to regret its outburst. We fear that our wish will not, however, be gratified.

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' REVOLUTION.

By HERMAN GORTER.

III.

We shall sum up the first period by saying that even in their so-called Communist revolutionary stage the Bolsheviks proved their capitalist character by the distribution of the loot, their slogan of the self-determination of all nations, the peace of Brezhnev-Lenin, admitting peasants to the Soviet and private political power, and finally by their party dictatorship.

We shall now examine the second period, which began after February, 1921. Hilbert, both the peasant and the proletarian, under the guidance of the Bolsheviks, had fulfilled their historic mission in striking the proletarian to establish Communism, that peasants to establish the democratic-capitalist Republic.

In February, 1921, the rising in the forests

of Kronstadt, on the battleships and in Petrograd, broke out. Then—as by a breath—Communism collapsed.

The rising was very small, and might have been the last of its kind. It may be argued that the size of the country, however, and the huge size of the country. Moreover, the peasants were not, and are not, organized in a class, but the mass of the peasantry of peasants was sufficient—it is said that the Bolsheviks were mostly middle-class peasants.

Bolshevik party represented principally the vast millions who wanted land, and as soon as quite a small section of those millions showed that they wanted something other than land, the party at once gave way, and the whole of the land belongs to the people. In fact, under the mantle of the peasantry, the law gave the peasants the land. The law declared that a peasant can only lose the right to use the soil, in three conditions:

(1) If he himself ceases to use it;

(2) For criminal reasons;

(3) If the State claims the soil for its own purposes.

There are a few other restrictions, but in the main these are rules for the personal acquisition of property. The Soviet Republic has returned to the policies of Stolypin, the last minister of the Czar.

The law makes two important stipulations. It gives the peasants the right to sublet their land for one year, in exceptional cases, for two years. It also makes a more important stipulation, the cancelling of the order which forbade the hiring of workmen. This is a new principle in the history of the peasantry.

The carrying out of the law regarding the hiring of workers is left to the Regional Committees; that is to say, the Soviet State gives the peasant absolute freedom on this important point. Agriculture thus becomes the basis of a capitalist State. In the present condition of Russia this would not be a rapid process, but if the harvests are good it will be rapid.

Proprietors and landlords are created, not by their labour, which may be employed by capitalist industry and commerce. This is the way Russia has chosen. The European revolution does not come to her aid. It is the way all capitalist States have come from a peasant population. In this case the capitalist State is being developed by the government, the elected Communist Party, and a small bureaucratic party which was once Communist.

(To be continued.)

Under the Stars and Stripes.

Patrick Carey, I.W.W., who left England four or five years ago, and was in the U.S.A. here in St. Quentin Prison, California, under sentence of 14 years. He was convicted under the Immigration Criminal Syndical law merely for taking part in the Los Angeles harbor strike.

William Barthelet, who left England in September, 1913, and was a member of the I.L.F. and S.L.P. in this country, was in St. Quentin serving 14 years. His offence is that he came forward to give evidence for a comrade, but when he did give his testimony he was arrested for membership of the Criminal Syndical Party, and was charged with conspiracy to defraud the I.W.W. in giving his evidence.

All citizens have the right to represent in industrial and commercial occupations. (1) The right to hold property in houses, including the right to sell them, and to sell or let the ground on which such houses are situated.

(2) The right to make contracts with local authorities to build on urban and

rural land, with the right of ownership to years.

(3) The right to own houses, factories, workshops, industrial and commercial property, and means of production, agricultural and industrial property, financial capital.

(4) The right to mortgage these properties to secure loans on land.

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(7) The right to own houses, factories, workshops, industrial and commercial property, and means of production, agricultural and industrial property, financial capital.

(8) The right to mortgage these properties to secure loans on land.

THE AWAKENING OF A MOTHER.

By Maxim Gorky.

They spoke of the village about the socialists who distributed breadleafs in blue ink. In these leaflets the conditions prevailing in the factories were accurately and pointedly stated, as well as the strikes in St. Petersburg. The leaflets were called upon to unite and fight for their interests.

The old people who carried good pay waked with as they read the literature, and said: "Bread of rebellion!" For such leaflets they ought to get their eyes poked. And they carried the pamphlets to the young people read the pamphlets with interest. "It's all impossible!"

The majority, broken down with their work, ad indifferent to everything, said lazily: "Nothing will come of it. It is impossible!" But the leaflets made a stir among the old people, and when a week passed without their getting any, they said to one another:

"Knew again tonight! It seems the printing must have stopped."

Then on Monday the leaflets appeared again! It was a dull buzz of talk among the working men.

In the taverns and the factory strangers were noticed, men whom no one knew. They asked questions, scrutinized everybody; looked at one another at once attracted by general attention, some by their watchfulness, others by their excessive obtuseness.

The mother of Rybin, who was sick as due to the work of her son Pavel. She was sitting on the bench, and looked at the old people, and when a week passed without their getting any, they said to one another:

"Knew again tonight! It seems the printing must have stopped."

Then she disappeared.

The searchers appeared at the very time they were not expected, nearly a month after this. The mother, when she saw the old people, she was talking with him and Andrey told her newspaper. It was late, about midnight. The mother was already in bed, but she woke, half asleep, she listened to the old people, and when they were gone, she went to bed.

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"No one you expect, eh?" The words came from a tall, lank officer, with a thin, black beard, and a stern expression. Fedak, appeared at the bedside of the mother, and raising one hand to his cap, pointed the other at her face, and making terrible eyes, said:

"Your honour, your honour!" Then, waving his hand toward Pavel: "And this is the man who has killed your son!"

"Pavel Vlasov?" inquired the officer, looking at the mother. The mother nodded his head, he answered, turning his eyes to the mother.

"What have you to say to your house? Get up, old woman!"

"What is he saying? He asked, turning suddenly and making a dash for the door."

"Your name?" his voice was heard from the other room.

"Two other men came in from the porch: the old soldier, Evseyev, and his lodger, the stoker Rybin, a stout, dark-coloured peasant. He said in a thick, loud voice:

"Good evening, Nilovna."

"Shes dressed herself, all the while speaking to herself in a low voice, so as to give herself courage."

"What sort of a thing is this? They come at night, and at once address the officer. The room was close, and for some reason seemed strangely cold and bleak. Two men, one of them a soldier, one a stoker, Rybin, their heavy tread resounding on the floor, came into the room, and put them on the table before the officer. They were sitting on the floor, and looked at the officer, and when a week passed without their getting any, they said to one another:

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strangely. He dropped his eyes, and slowly stretched one hand with the other.

"Take this dog with you," said the officer.

Two gentlemen seized Nilovna under the arms and gently pulled him into the kitchen. There he planted his feet firmly on the floor and shouted:

"Stop! I am going to put my coat on!"

The police commissioner came in from the yard and said:

"There is nothing out there. We searched everywhere."

"Well, of course!" exclaimed the officer, laughing. "I knew it! There's an experienced man here, it goes without saying."

The mother listened to this, dry voice, and she felt a terrible fear in the yellow face of the people. Formerly she had but rarely seen such persons, and now she had almost forgotten they existed.

"Then this is the man whom Pavel and his friends have provoked," she thought.

"I place you, Mr. Andrey onimov Nakhod, under arrest!"

"What for?" asked the Little Russian comrade.

"I will tell you later!" answered the officer with spiteful civility.

"Wait a moment, Pasha!" cried the mother, raising her voice and addressing the officer. "Why do you snatch people away from their homes?"

"That does not concern you. Silence!" shouted the officer, raising his hand.

The mother of Rybin, who was sick as due to the work of her son Pavel. She was sitting on the bench, and looked at the old people, and when a week passed without their getting any, they said to one another:

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She was sitting on the bench, and looked at the old people, and when a week passed without their getting any, they said to one another:

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

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

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

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Founded 1914.

◆ ◆ ◆

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Three months (13 weeks) is. 7½d.

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the munitions explosion

authority in the Palatinate, unless a guarantee were given that Bavaria would return to com-

Officers would not be kept, as said, stationed

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with some creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is dark, suggesting the binding or the next page. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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" Should Great Britain succeed in establishing her point that the *Bank für Orientalischen Eisen fahnew* is a neutral

Swiss rather than enemy German corporation, and therefore exempt from seizure under the reparations provisions of the Treaty of Versailles; and should the Chester concessions be recognised as superseding the rights of the Black Sea railways, French interests in the Levant will face a powerful Anglo-American which it will be very difficult for them to combat with any degree of success. And the power of French government is so heavily invested in the Ruhr occupation that it is doubtful if it can do anything at all to coerce the Turks into full recognition of French claims."

Here, indeed, is a first-class subject of rivalry between French and British capitalism, with the United States coming into line with Britain against France, and in the last analysis against Britain also. What solution has the Labour Government to offer? Is the MacDonald Government prepared to abandon the advantage secured by its predecessor for the sake of peace?

In summing up the situation, Mr. Earle says:

"Italy, which sought to transform the Adriatic and the Aegean into Italian lakes, has finally been compelled to recognise that she assumed imperial liabilities out of all proportion to her economic resources. France, after achieving a temporary victory in the new Turkey, has had to surrender her position to more powerful competitors. But Great Britain has emerged from the conflict in all her glory. She has obtained possession of another highway to the East. Alongside the Suez Canal, in the collection of British imperial jewels, will be placed Jerusalem and Basra and Bagdad."

This is exceedingly interesting and important. It is thus that Lord Curzon, and the Prime Ministers under whom he has served, have busied themselves during these years, in which Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Clynes have complained that the British Empire has hardly counted in the world. One remembers the "Three Nations" cartoons of Max Beerbohm, in which, most of the time, the French and Germans were fighting each other, whilst John Bull was piling up his wealth.

American Imperialism in the Near East.

Before the war the United States was practically self-sufficing in raw material; its exports consisted mainly of food stuffs and raw material, and America was a debtor, not a creditor nation.

The war, and with it the great acceleration of American industrial development, have changed all this. The United States now import raw material and export manufactured articles on a large scale, and America has become one of the great creditor nations. American business men are concerned about the foreign control of rubber, nitrates, chrome and petroleum. They are stretching out all over the world for raw materials for markets, and for opportunities for the profitable investment of capital. All these are to be found in the Near East.

In the spring of 1920 the Government of the United States was engaged in a controversy with the British Government regarding the right of American capital to participate in the oil resources of Mesopotamia.

SPICE.

"I would like to tender my humble sympathy to the Chancellor of the Duchy. It is almost pathetic to find the labourer of the first hour grudging the penny which is so lavishly bestowed upon the Noble Lords who hardly arrived in the field in time to take part in the distribution."—Mr. Austin Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

NON-CO-OPERATION PROGRESS.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay is issuing tender forms asking contractors to note that no articles manufactured in the British Empire outside India will be used in the municipal departments.

TO IRISH COMRADES.

To the Editor, "Workers' Dreadnought."

Dear Comrade,

When James Larkin returned to Ireland from the U.S.A., a rally of the social revolutionary elements in that country commenced, partly because of his advent, more particularly for other reasons explained by the recent developments of public affairs. Larkin and others began The Irish Workers' League, a body whose manifesto is content with deciding in favour of a Workers' Republic based on the common ownership of the land and agents of production and its application to supply the needs of the whole community. The League as well as its principles, are embryonic. It marks, however, a re-forming of the working class revolutionary ranks and rise of the corresponding idea to the domination of Irish politics. It may lead to the final revolutionary Communist movement when it is really formed. Fortunately, it is quite free from the Labour Party and has not approached any International.

I desire to receive the co-operation of all real Communists with Irish connections in order to open a branch in London.

Contact has already been achieved with U.S.A., and we hope to form auxiliary bodies to the one in Ireland, wherever there are sufficient Irish exiles or their descendants abroad. These would render particular assistance to the home movement, e.g. by raising money for urgent purposes—at the present time for the 50,000 dependents of the prisoners in the anti-imperialist class wars—by providing sympathisers of all nationalities with the truth about Ireland, and on occasion, by acting as the promoters of mass movements to aid the fight in Ireland. In 1921-22 the "Settlement" would never have been rammed down the throats of the Irish people but for the millions of money and the vast quantity of munitions supplied to the renegades by the British Government. The Irish in Britain should have begun a 'Hands off Ireland' movement amongst the workers to prevent what happened. This was not done, and most even of the class conscious, do not know to this day how the two Empire States were ever established in Ireland. If ever the British Government interferes directly with Irish affairs, the League would immediately stimulate the creation of such "Hands off Ireland" Committees.

We hope to organise to convert the mass of Irish workers here to Communism, a task which we could undertake far more successfully than any ordinary Communist body; and an obligation would rest on all our members to take their due part in the international movement, according to their conception of their duty, in whatever country they may inhabit.

We should introduce to the whole working class movement the new art that has arisen in the Irish revolutionary outburst, eliminating undesirable features. There has taken place a revival of the culture that once prevailed in ancient Ireland, the society of which was in fundamentals, communistic and anarchistic, to a degree of which most English workers are unaware. This revival therefore breathes a spirit in harmony with our views on the future. This rebirth has taken place in a revolutionary atmosphere and from the subject class.

To keep this effort on the right lines we require the right people. Will any of your members willing to lend a hand—and this would not require very much of their spare time—please communicate with me?

c/o I.S.L.C.,
Gladstone Hall, New Cross Road,
New Cross, S.E.

Those of Irish blood would be more adaptable, of course. Later on, when events progress in Ireland, there will be work for all and sundry in the "Hands off Ireland" movement to save the Irish Communist Revolution.

I am, Yours fraternally,
W. Robinson,
Temp. Hon. Org. Sec.
I.W.L.

THE TIME FOR SOLIDARITY.

Now is the time to show solidarity, fellow workers, now that comrades are on strike.

Now is the time to show you believe in "one big union."

Mr. Jack Jones, M.P., says you should, and if you were there you certainly cheered that sentiment, fellow worker.

But you and I have had too much sentiment, fellow workers. What we require is action. If we fail to act, we must not complain that others fail also.

The dockers are starving; their leaders are making speeches. The Labour Government has set up a Court of Inquiry.

What sort of a Court is it, fellow workers? It consists of one Trade Unionist, one Liberal K.C., and one representative of an Employers' Federation.

The balance will be two to one against the dockers, fellow workers.

Is that the sort of Court you expected the Labour Government to set up?

Do not be surprised, fellow workers. That is tactics, statesmanship, political wisdom.

The Court of Inquiry is only camouflage. It will not help the dockers. If they have shown that they know how to help themselves, the Court of Inquiry may agree to let them keep some of what they have won by their own efforts.

Where shall the dockers look for help, fellow workers?

Not to the employers, not to the Court of Inquiry.

To you, fellow workers, they can only look to you for support.

How can you help them?

You may subscribe your pennies to the strike funds, but that will not help much.

Solidarity is your only great means to help the dockers.

The sympathetic strike, the general strike, the one Big Union, are the practical means of showing solidarity.

Form the one Big Union.

What sort of one Big Union?

The All-Workers Union of Workshop Committees, the best form of one Big Union yet devised.

THE SEARCHLIGHT.

COMMUNIST WORKERS' MOVEMENT.

Meetings.
Sundays, 3 p.m., Hyde Park. N. Smyth and others.

Sunday, March 2nd. 7.30 p.m. Hamilton Hall, 375, High Road, Willesden Green. Sylvia Pankhurst and others.

A LITERATURE PITCH.

Comrade Mrs. Ironside is organising a literature selling pitch in Oxford Street. Comrades willing to assist are asked to communicate with the "Dreadnought" office in order that we may forward their names to her.

Read EIRE The Irish Nation

Weekly Review of Irish Republican Opinion

PRICE TWOPENCE

On Sale Saturdays

CLERICAL WORK.

Volunteers are needed for Clerical and Organising work. Comrades should write to the "Dreadnought" office.

THE "ONE BIG UNION BULLETIN"

The One Big Union seeks to organise the workers on class lines. Read about it.
10/- per year; 5/- six months.
Plebs Buildings, 54 Adelaide Street, Winnipeg, Canada.

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