# he Bhil Tragedy.

# Morkers & Dreaduought International communism. Founded and Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST

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[WEEKLY.]

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Honours.

Rise, Sir Bounderley Moneybag! A Profiteer never without honour in his own country (New Version.)

### DOWNFALL.

He made that paper; weekly from its page Flattered the sordid palate of the vile With solemn foolishness and feeble filth, And yet, betimes, would strike a human note, Probing some scandal, to defend the weak, r feed the nasty craving of his mob For more sensation; 'twas all one to Bull,that it sold. With his own curious art He chose that poster, showing there distinct from all the other flarers in the street, And made his print more vulgar than the rest That folk might know it from the other rags, and buy it, therefore. Now they buy it stil' from foolish habit, though he rots in gaod, And it's grown paler—changed its colour quite laters to Party, 'stead of just to him.

Sprung from the stock, perhaps, of generous

like some strange cuckoo in a songbirds' nest,
He only lived to prey on human kind;
But mostly chose his victims from the crowd,
Greedy and gullible, that jackal-like,
Follows the wake of the exploiting class,
Feeding upon its dupes; set on like hounds,
To rend the noble few who dare to stand
Forth from the path that place and power
dictate.

Twas on the vulgar flunkeydom he preyed,
Those who admired him for his worser parts,
Meaner than he, who shared his every vice,
Something for nothing craved, hoping, through

from industry the fruitage of its toil

lo filch. So lived he on their greed:

I futile swindler of a futile world.

Now he's in prison they of vilest sort,
Who battened on his bounty, caught the crumbs,
Mung from his bold extravagance, and fawned
Ipon his tinselled greatness, for mere coin
Hasten like carrion to the Street of Ink,
To earn some pounds by selling confidence
And writing large his follies that they shared
When Fortune's winds plumped out his pirate
sails.

E. S. P.

# The U.S. Miners' War.

AN AFFRAY AT HERRIN, ILLINOIS.

The Southern Illinois Coal Co. has a "strip mine" at Herrin. In "strip" mining the coal lying near the surface is uncovered by steam shovels, which throw up the soil at one side in large mounds. The vein of coal is excavated and loaded on ears by another steam shovel. After the removal of the coal the excavation is filled up with earth. This method of coal getting is swift, and offers huge profits. A steam shovel at this mine loaded a 50-ton railway car in six minutes, whilst another shovel was uncovering the coal at 120 yards an hour.

The Southern Coal Co. had made an agreement with the Miners' Union during the coal strike that if it were permitted to go on uncovering the coal it would not attempt to send any coal away till the strike was over. This agreement was made with all strip companies; but the Southern Co. attempted to break it. The company ordered union miners to load coal on the railway trucks for expedition. The miners refused. The company dismissed them, engaged strikebreakers and armed guards furnished by a Chicago strike-breaking agency. These guards stopped all traffic in the vicinity, even closing the roads to the farmers. They institted and menaced women. Once on the job, the strike breakers were kept prisoners by the guards.

Two miners who were going to plead with the strike breakers to down tools on Wednesday morning were fired upon by the guards and mortally wounded, whilst still half a mile from the mine.

The anger of the miners was aroused; they poured in from the surrounding towns and mining camps on 'buses, trucks, and any available vehicles, and walked long distances to the scene. The shops in nearby towns were stripped of arms and ammunition. More than 1,500 people surrounded the mine, and firing continued all night between the guards and the miners without.

Though the guards had machine-guns and were protected by the mounds of earth heaped up by the excavations, their resistance was hopeless. By Thursday morning the guards hoisted the white flag, and by that time the whole

The Southern Illinois Coal Co. has a "strip countryside was alive with people opposed to

coal lying near the surface is uncovered by steam troops to come to its aid, but was advised large mounds. The vein of coal is excavated to hoist the Red flag.

It was decided by the strikers to march the surrendered guards and strike breakers in procession to Herrin, but Superintendent McDowell, of the Southern Co., refused to proceed, and whilst he offered resistance the other prisoners made a break for the woods. They became entangled with a barbed-wire fence. The mob fired on them. Some were killed thus, some were hung, some were drowned in a pond; in all, nineteen strike breakers and guards lost their lives.

The miners then wrecked the equipment of the Southern Co.'s strip mine.

A jury decided that the affair began by Superintendent McDowell murdering George Henderson, a striker.

So far there has been no retaliation against the strikers. Contrast this with the fact that men are imprisoned in other parts of U.S.A. for being in possession of an I.W.W. or Communist Party card.

Contrast this Herrin affair with the fact that in South Africa miners who were on strike are being tried for murder because, for sooth, the police fired on and killed some strikers—the strikers being held responsible for the incident.

Why did the Herrin miners win the battle with the mine-owners' gunmen? Why, though they so terribly punished the gunmen, have they been left unmolested?

The reason is that they showed solidarity and acted with swift determination.

The commander of troops who refused to come to the aid of the coal company and its gunmen; the jury which pronounced the verdict of murder against the coal company's superintendent instead of against the miners; the Government, which allowed the matter to rest, all recognised that the strikers and the working populace of Herrin district were too strong, too determined to be attacked with impunity.

The lesson is a valuable one.

# Glasgow Eviction Charges.

On July 4th twelve men and two women were tried on account of their attempt to reinstate James and May Shaw after their eviction from their home in South York Street, Glasgow.

Henry McShane, one of the accused, was charged with saying at a meeting in the street:

"At half-past seven this morning a prison van with 25 animals came to Sandyfaulds Street. They came to South York Street to evict one man, his wife and children. There were four detectives, policemen, and sheriff officers, all enemies of the working class. How can policemen who help the landlords be your friends? I know that they are not my friends and they are not your friends, they are up against you every time to club you with their batons, but we are going to see that this man does not get evicted; we are going to put up a fight and beat the enemy at their dirty tactics. You all

paid for your houses over and over again. To hell with law and order! It is better to break the law than to starve; and Comrade Linden got six months for fighting for the working class. I say, when it comes to starving, I say it here again: To hell with law and order! It is better to break the law than to starve. If you are starving, I say again, take food. I appealed to you a year last August not to pay any rent, but some of you were only too damned

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anxious to get to the factor to pay him, and I appeal to you here to-night not to pay another halfpenny of rent to the factor; and if you O weep for Adonais!-The quick Dreams, would all do that the factors would soon die of starvation. During the War you got a free Who were his flocks, whom near the living rifle and bayonet to fight for your boys, but this time you must fight for yourselves, and I am sure there are a few here who can use a rifle and bayonet. You must come together and fight together, and bring about the only means by which you can live in peace and happiness, and that is revolution."

This speech was ostensibly taken down by three detectives, all of whom, according to the versions they gave in court, wrote down every word They ne'er will gather strength, or find a home dreams. "Will dreams come true?" You are exactly alike in their notebooks at the time. Yet they admitted on oath to have no knowledge of shorthand or reporting. They denied having compared notes.

It is interesting to observe that the wording of the speech on the first warrant was not the same as on the one used in court! It was interesting, also, to observe that the detectives who gave evidence regarding the speech all had

new notebooks. Comrade McShane replied to the charge that he had not advised the people to use rifles and bayonets, but had told them that rifles and bayonets had been given them to fight for the women and children of Belgium, and that they were to use their brains against their own

Asked what he meant by saying the police were trying to use force, McShane said, "I think the Southern police would like to use their bayonets." When asked what he meant by telling people to take food, he stated that he had said, " If McShane were to tell you to take food he would get into gaol; but if he told you to drop dead from starvation it would be all

Counsel for the defence, Mr. Aitchison, K.C., urged that the notes had not been taken at the meeting, but made out by the three detectives later, and that McShane's version was the correct

The sheriff, addressing the jury, said: "One of the rights of every citizen is the right of Free Speech or political opinion. I cannot credit that these notes were taken at the I thank thee-let the tyrant keep meeting. You must therefore accept Mr. Aitchi. son's criticism of their evidence. I believe one wrote them down and the others helped him. I agree there has been no violence or rioting, In which he vainly hoped the soul to bind which I think shows that the citizens are lawabiding citizens."

The jury retired for seven minutes, and unanimously returned a verdict of "Not proven." The sheriff thanked them for their verdict,

with which he agreed. having taken illegal possession of the house occupied by James and Mary Shaw.

James Watson Pollock, a partner in the firm of Neilson and Reid, stated that Mrs. Mary Shaw was the tenant, and he had procured a A people starved and stabbed in the untilled warrant to evict.

Mr. Aitcheson, K.C., for the prisoner, said: "You might have a look at this warrant to evict. Is this the warrant? "

Mr. Pollock: "Yes."

evict James Shaw." Mr. Pollock: Yes. Mr. Aitcheson: "But it is not Mr. James

Shaw who is the tenant." Mr. Pollock: "No."

Mr. Aitcheson: "Then Mrs. Shaw's term of tenancy had not expired? "

Mr. Pollock: "No." Mr. Aitcheson: "Then you will agree that Mrs. Shaw had a right to invite whom she liked

into her house? " Mr. Pollock: "Yes." The sheriff's officer also admitted that the

warrant was to evict James Shaw. The charge was then withdrawn rather

angrily by Mr. Adair. CAPITAL.

By KARL MARX. EDITO BY FREDERICK ENGELS. 12/6 each. FROM "THE DREADNOUGHT BOOKSHOP.

Vols. II. and III.

# VERSES FROM SHELLEY.

The passion-winged Ministers of thought,

Of his young spirit he fed, and whom he The love which was its music, wander not,-

Wander no more, from kindling brain to brain. But droop there, whence they sprung; and mourn Round the cold heart, where, after their sweet

He has outsoared the shadow of our night; Envy and calumny and hate and pain, And that unrest which men miscall delight,

Can touch him not and torture not again; From the contagion of the world's slow stain He is secure and, now can never mourn

A heart grown cold, a head grown grey in vain; Nor, when the spirit's self has ceased to burn, With sparkless ashes loan an unlamented urn.

The breath whose might I have invoked in song Descends on me; my spirit's bark is driven Far from the shore, far from the trembling

Whose sails were never to the tempest given, The massy earth and spherèd skies are riven! I am borne darkly, fearfully, afar; Whilst burning through the inmost veil of

The soul of Adonais, like a star, Beacon from the abode where the Eternal are. From Adonais.

# Fragment to a Friend Leaving Prison.

For me, my friend, if not that tears did tremble In my faint eyes, and that my heart beat fast With feelings which make rapture pain resemble. Yet, from thy voice that falsehood start:

His chains and tears, yea let him weep With rage to see the freshly risen, Like strength from slumber, from the prison Which on the chains must prey that fetter

# Sonnet, England in 1819.

humankind.

An old, mad, blind, despised and dying king-Princes, the dregs of their dull race, who flow dance and sing, and kiss and romp and play just The prisoners were further charged with Through public scorn,-mud from a muddy

Rulers who neither see, nor feel, nor know, But leech-like to their fainting country cling, Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow-

An army, which liberticide and prey Makes as a two-edged sword to all who wield Golden and sanguine laws which tempt and

Mr. Aitcheson: "I think this warrant is to Religion Christless, Godless-a book sealed; A Senate, -Time's worst statute unrepealed,-Are graves, from which a glorious Phantom may Burst, to illumine our tempestuous day.

# PROLETARIAN SCHOOLS.

"WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE."

By Tom Anderson.

When we start on our journey, we who have everything, we would then enter into the had a chance to live, we dream dreams, we paint that we old Communists have lived and wo visions of beautiful days, of lovely episodes, of for. wondrous vistas that seem to stand out clear and transparent. The world is beautiful: everything seems to fall into line with our dreams, everything is ours, and we are glad, and our spirits are high.

We go a-holidaying. Youths and maidens, 10/- (monthly); C. T. George, 4/3½; we cross to Douglas, the Paradise of Youth, and Beckett, 12/8; Victoria Park Collection, dance in the Palace amidst the throng of a thou- Finsbury Park Collection, 7/21. Total for we sand dancers. Everyone is joyous, everyone is £2 17s. 44d. Total, £239 0s. 8d.

laughing, and the music seems to waft us away to the land of our dreams. Girls, lovely girl seem enchanted, and as they smile to you and dance with you, as if this were the best worl one could live in, you believe it is, because it is part of your dreams. You are now in dream. land. There are no black clouds or wicked monsters on the earth. There is no fighting masters for a wage—all is joy and sunshing Down to the beach you go in little groups to swim in the briny, you and the maidens, an you laugh and splash and frolie just like children Will our dreams always be this way? You know not; you think not, because they are not in you sitting on the cliff, and a young maiden is with you. Douglas may contain hundreds of the sands, but you want solitude; you want to test your dreams. You cannot help it; you are long ing and yearning for something you have no yet tasted, something you have not yet realised.

You kiss the maid. On the quietness an solitude of the cliff you experience a new; the greatest joy in all the world—the pure l of a youth and maiden. Your eyes cannot to read that girl's face. It is wonderful. too, has had dreams, and one of them has co true: she has been held in the arms of honest, pure young man, and he kissed I Only those who have had dreams, only the who have lived pure, know what the love is. It is the glory of all dreams. It is awakening of that which the ages have give to us. Would that I had the power of a go I would confer on every youth and maiden greatest joy of life-a true love kiss-and would fill their lives with most beautiful dream -dreams that would never come to an en dreams that would always bring other dreams to take the place of the ones realised.

I would give to each girl the power of moth hood, by giving to her the right of a child more. Why should not dreams come true Why should not a girl have a child? Every gir should. It is one of the dreams of the ra I mourn when I see the sad, dry faces of maidens grown old, a wasted life, the dream crushed out. For what, for what, ye dried-up. ugly monster of wealth making, you owners factories, of offices and warehouses, you li monsters on the souls of our race, ye murder of everything that is human. Have ye no pit No; I know ye have none. You are the lowest vilest, dirtiest human that has ever wandere our earth. Your law, your Church, your State your Army and Navy you use to kill our dreams, the dreams of the human. We have only dream when we are young, before you defile us. have souls then, and laughter and joy; and like children, and our dreams come true ever day. But you take us and make beasts of u low, cunning beasts—and when you have mould us to your pattern we laugh at dreams, we laug at love, we laugh at everything that is sac and many of us become sexual ogres, beca you have taught us.

Will dreams come true, or shall we fall dow into the pit of lowest despair and become mer makers of commodities for the world's market If so, I prefer to die; but before I die I want to tell you we must have dreams. We must struggle to bring that day when dreams will con true, and that day is the day of freedom. may have a long journey to go to gain the of freedom, but to the land of freedom below the land of dreams and everything that is gra and noble in the world. If our world w guarded by our youth we would have our l of dreams, because all youth breathes the spin of liberty. If we could inspire the girls boys of our land of our dreams, and they conti

# DREADNOUGHT £500 FUND.

Brought forward, £236 3s. 31d. I. A. Cah

# THE WAR IN BELFAST.

OGROM AGAINST CATHOLICS STARTED JULY 21 ST, 1920.	
Killed to date	442
	1,783
Number of Catholics driven from their employment by Uniformed Specials	0.100
and armed mobs	9,100
Number of Protestants driven from their employment	Nil.
Number of Catholics similarly driven from their homes	23,760
Number of Protestants driven from their homes during the same period	Nil.
Number of Protestants driven from their homes during the same period	~ ~ ~ ~
Number of Catholics now homeless in Belfast	3,600
Number of Protestants homeless under similar circumstances	Nil.

riday, June 23rd, "Specials" came down enariff Glen from Ballymena direction lorry. On the way they stopped at a where a number of boys were playing in the yard. They fired a few shots. boys ran away and hid in the fields. ecials went into this house, and, terrifyonly occupants of the house, two children, ix and seven years, went upstairs, placed ling home up the Glen after purchasing t Cushendall residents were assembled, as Bow Street screamed when they saw this. ary every evening, for interchange of the lorry, which was stopped a short dis- door in Bow Street.

lev was fired. cials rushed into the shop, shot Jim Gore Great War veteran. 22) dead, and murdered both Hill and

te of the local police now arrived, and one red, saying he would have to shoot him cal policeman) too.

Sunday and Monday nights. Lorries of s from Ballymena and Ballycastle invaded dall, and indulged in brutal terrorism. s of Gore and McAllister.

verdict was " that deceased came to their from hemorrhage and shock, as a result found on the bodies.

raided in Cushendall, including that of Dr. raided. e, who carried out the post-mortem exteacher, and Mr. James McAllister.

an interview given to a Press correspondent ne 27th, at Stormount Castle, Sir James following notice was received by a Bel-Catholic family on Monday, June 26th :-

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES. "IF you are not cleared out by the end of he week you will be shot.

NEWTOWNARDS ROAD GUNMEN.

ther notice:

"Dear Sir, -Our Association, before carry- in the Great War, got twelve hours to leave. Feiner and Fenian must go. Let Paddy of nothing to prevent them until a military officer

Cork find them jobs. They prefer Mick Collins and let them. We must make room for our own friends, and we are going to do it. "To postpone means disaster.

"VIGILANCE COMMITTEE." The Vigilance Committee was formed in Harland and Wolff's Shipyard, Queen's Island, to earry out the Pogrom of 1920.

An " official " report stated that shortly after ne-gun in the window and fired volley 7 p.m., June 22nd, a Lancia car engaged in llev through the window. When they searching young men in Bow Street was peps house they met Mr. McAllister, who pered with bullets by the young men (Catholics). The facts are as follows: A Lancia car conpaper in Waterfoot. They took him into taining Specials came into Bow Street. The and brought him with them towards Specials got out, held up and searched several The Specials entered Cushendall youths who were playing cards on the pavement. eeded to the "Diamond," where a They then beat them unmercifully. Women in

The Specials opened fire and wounded Mrs The Specials opened fire on the people, Conlon in the arm and eyebrow, and her daughattered in every direction. Mr. O'Loan ter, Mary Alice Conlon, in the chest. Both unded, Mr. McAllister was then thrown Catholics. They were standing in their own

om the "Diamond." McAllister rushed "B" Specials at the corner of Whitla Street fety into the entry beside the shop into and Duncrue Road fired down Nelson Street a man named Hill had rushed when the into the house of Mr. McCooskey, an ex-soldier of 25 years' service, a South African War and

The people entering and leaving this house are made targets of, and it has been raided every time a shot is fired in the neighbourhood. n put himself between a Special and McCoskey has been forced to leave the city, s brother, Patrick, who was about to be and his wife and family do not sleep at home.

On Saturday, June 24th, at 9 p.m., a Catholic girl named Ellen Cooley, was shot by Orange happened on Friday night. On Satur- gunmen at the corner of Albert Bridge Road and room.

a Protestant of Ballyclare Street, was wounded McGuigan, Catholic, Conway Street. The back James Caruth, solicitor, Ballymena, the in the stomach and died in Royal Victoria Hos- door had been forced open and the bomb placed ner, attended at Cushendall Monday, June pital on Sunday, at 3 p.m. The mother was on the kitchen floor. The interior of the house and held inquests without juries on the nursing the infant when a bullet crashed and kitchen were wrecked. Mrs. McGuigan through the window and wounded the baby. and her family were not sleeping at home. She e Coroner announced that by Special Order Medical opinion is that the bullet was a spent had received a notice earlier in the day, and quests were to be held by himself without one. It is surmised that it probably came from wisely heeded it. New Lodge Road direction, where shooting was taking place at the time.

Raids on wholesale scales were made in the Belfast events. et wounds caused by some PERSON OR PER- Old Lodge Road and Carrick Hill by military S UNKNOWN." No weapons or documents and Specials on June 24th. Hartley Street and gunman appeared at the wire barricade lately Sherbrook Street and Old Lodge Road were ring Curfew hours on Sunday night houses searched. Kent Street and Kent Square were Street, and fired six shots, one of which wounded

On Sunday, June 25th, raids by Specials took on of the deceased, Miss Nagge, National place in Baker Street, Masserene Street, Irwin streets off North Queen Street about 10.30 p.m. Street, Peel Street, and Benares Street. They arrested P. O'Hara, J. Connolly, and Magure.

Daniel McCartney (Catholic) was shot in both said: "Take, for instance, what occurred legs in Thompson Street by a Bryson Street hendall. The attack there came from the sniper. A barman in Templemore Avenue was Catholics. Four of them were killed." badly kicked in the head and his shoulder blade broken. He is now in the Mater Hospital suffering from severe concussion of the brain.

A Corporation employee received the following notice through the post:

BEWARE SINEG MURDER GANG. It was printed in block letters by hand. A number of Catholics resident in the vicinity of Donegall Pass were ordered to clear out. A

out its threat of a previous communica- Orange mobs gathered in Old Lodge Road desires to give you another chance, wit and set fire to two Catholic shops, Webb's therefore postponed its execution for five bakery and McIlroy's butcher shop, and then nore days. In case of any tragedy you will proceeded to loot them in the presence of a only have yourself to blame. Every Sinn military picket and police on duty, who did

widow with two orphans, whose husband fought

came on the scene. This officer ordered the military to fire, which dispersed the Orange mobs. There was heavy shooting in the area afterwards, but no casualties.

Monday, June 26th .- A raid carried out in Eliza Street from 6 a.m. till 1 p.m. by Specials. The Catholics of the streets off Cullingtree Road are nightly subjected to searches, raids, assaults by Specials on boys amusing themselves on the streets, imposition of Curfew before the

proper time. Specials guarding the docks shoot at Catholic residents of Dock Street and the adjoining streets. Since they were placed on guard at the docks, six Catholics have been assassinated on Duncroe Road and the railway. The railway itself is frequented by gangs of Orangemen looking for Catholics. Catholics passing along Garmoyle Street are in constant danger from a sniper, who fires from the corner of Back Ship Street, though a strong military patrol and hordes of Specials are on duty in the neighbour-

Tuesday, June 27th.—At 11 a.m. Specials raided some houses in Upton Street and California Street. Military have placed barbed-wire barriers at the entrance to Lime Street, Woodford Street, and Lower California Street, the places where Orange mobs assembled to attack the Catholic areas.

Writing on Wednesday, Dail Eireann investigator reports that a chalked inscription on the Specials' Lancia cars says: "Popish blood is

The "Argenta" is a wooden ship acquired by the Belfast Government to house "suspects" from the Six County area. The dimensions of the deck for exercising the prisoners is only half that of the ship. Each sleeping-room is 47 ft. by 28 ft., and this is to accommodate forty prisoners. The number of hours for open-air exercise each day is only three. This leaves twenty-one hours below, with forty internees in a room 47 ft. by 28 ft. The food supplied is of the most execrable kind. The condition of all the internees is indescriabble."

Some idea of the conditions of life for Catholics in Belfast may be gained from the following: There are twenty-four people in one hut in Willowbank, which in ordinary times would accommodate one family, as there are only two rooms in this hut. A family consisting of eleven persons is forced to sleep in one little

Thursday, June 28th.—A bomb, with a time-Isabella Young, six months old, the child of fuse attached, exploded in the house of Mrs.

Thomas McCrory, Masserene Street, was arrested for the possession of a diary chronicling

Friday, June 29th.—At 10.45 p.m. an Orange erected at the Old Lodge Road end of California Annie Brennan, aged six, of 33 California Street.

Shots from York Street gunmen into Catholic Numbers of Catholic families still living in outlying districts are getting notices to quit. The following is a notice received by the Catholic wife of a Protestant:

" Monday, June 26th, 1922. "Missus Scot, you get 24 hours to pack your things, and if you do not take this first warning you will be bombed out.

"P.C.—Your husband can stay where he NOTE.—The husband is a Protestant, and Mrs.

Scott and her children are Catholics. "BE OUT BEFORE FIVE O'CLOCK

TO-NIGHT. "We need this house for a Protestant

"Another warning. We will call at five o'clock with a bomb, and if you are not away we will have no mercy.

" Signed, U. P. A. "Hurry up and read this note, as you won't have much time."

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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Vol. IX. No. 18. Saturday, July 15, 1922.

# AN APPEAL FROM THE RUSSIAN WORKERS' OPPOSITION.

An appeal has reached us for financial aid for the Russian Workers' Opposition, which struggling for Communism and the emancipa tion of the workers against heavy odds. The Russian workers collected for the Opposition propaganda several million roubles; these they sent by a trusty comrade to Germany, in order that they might be used for printing in Germany the Opposition literature, which they cannot print in Russia. Low as is the exchange value of German money, that of the Russian money is yet very much lower still. Therefore, the trusty comrade found, on arriving in Germany, that the painfully collected roubles would scarcely suffice to pay the postage of the literature from Germany to Russia.

The Communist Workers' movement of Germany is itself greatly in need of funds. It has the utmost difficulty in making ends meet, and cannot assist the Russian comrades.

We Communist workers of Britain are in a similar case, but the exchange value of British money is so high that even a very few English pounds would be of great value in assisting the Russian workers to get their printing done.

The comrades of the Russian Workers' Opposi-

tion appeal to us, saying: "We appeal to your Left movement to do something for the honest revolutionaries of the East. The Communist Proletarian movement, grown up to oppose the Russian Soviet Government's new economic policy, and United Front, depends on the help of the Western brethren. We have entered the struggle against the betrayal of the first triumphs of the revolution. Our mission is to continue the revolution. You must therefore help us. With a few pounds we can do much for the development of the Opposition of the Russian Workers!

"We await your help. Surely you will follow the good example of the Russian comrades, who, in spite of their bitter misery and life of extreme poverty, collected a considerable sum to carry on their propaganda. What they lost on account of the ridiculously low rate of exchange of the Russian rouble you can easily make good with the high value of English

"Revolutionary greetings from our Group of Revolutionary Left-Wing Communists." The Russian Tragedy.

The Russian Soviet Government descends from has been omitted. depth to depth in its fall from the heights of proletarian revolution and Communist ideals.

According to a Daily Herald report, Maxim Libvinoff, at the Private Property Sub-Commission at the Hague, explained that Labour legislation had been introduced providing that there need be no participation of the workers in industrial control, and that concessionaires might now employ workers who did not belong to unions, disputes between Labour and Capital would be settled by arbitration, and Soviet Russia would indemnify concessionaires against illegal measures.

trial disputes will face the Cossacks as of yore. la de Herzen Kolokol'a eldonejo en Genevo, Editor, Workers' Dreadnought.]

The fact that the Soviet Government expressly ĉirkaŭ 1863; dua, de la heroa Vera Zagulit permits the capitalist to employ non-unionist ankaŭ en Genevo, 1882. Nova dana eldono estado workers will open the eyes of the proletariat of trovata en Socialdemokratisk Bibliothele the Western world.

The happenings in Russia are the clearest pos- Le Socialiste, de Parizo, 1886. El tiu ĉi last sible evidence of the fact that until the workers hispana traduko estis preparata kaj eldonata er are organised industrially on Soviet lines, and Madrido, 1886. El germanaj represaĵoj ne estas able to hold their own and control industry, a kalkulotaj; tute, estas estintaj almenaŭ dekdu successful Soviet Communist revolution cannot be Armena traduko, kiu estis publikigota en Koncarried through, nor can Communism exist with- stantinoplo antaŭ kelkaj monatoj, ne atingis, on out that necessary condition.

# ECONOMIES AT THE WORKERS'

The Government wool disinfecting station at Liverpool is to be closed because it is working

Look out for anthrax!

The button-making Trade Board and the waste material reclamation Trade Board have reduced men's and women's wages. The ostrich, fancy feather and artificial flower Trade Board has given notice to reduce wages.

#### ESPERANTO.

SLOSILO (key) DE L'EKZERCO No. 5.

Did you come on your bicycle?-No, I was not able to, because the tyre burst; consequently I had to return home and come on foot, therefore I am late.—No matter, it is not serious, because we have not yet begun. Do you know Mrs. Brown? She is very kind to us, and we value her very much.

EKZERCO No. 6.

Lundon ni havos alian lecionon sed mardo kaj merkredo estos ferioj, tiele nur jaŭdo kaj vendredo postrestas por lecionoj, ĉar ni ciuj forestos sabaton kaj dimanĉon. La proksiman semajnon ni devos aĉeti novajn librojn, kaj ni skribos al Fraŭlino Smith dankonta ŝin por ke ŝi tiel frue of the "time being ripe," but of their own readiness

VORTARETO.

(Words that were translated last week are not reneated here

repeatea i	iere.)		
aĉeti	to buy	lundo	Monday
al	to	mardo	Tuesday
alia	other	merkredo	Wednesda
ĉiu	each, all	nova	new
danki	to thank	nur	only
esti	to be	pagi	to pay
dimanĉo	Sunday	postresti	to remain
ferio	holiday	proksima	next
foresti	to be away	sabato	Saturday
havi	to have	sed	but
jaŭdo	Thursday	semajna	week
ke	that	ŝi	she
kotizaĵo	subscription	skribi	to write
leciono	lesson	tiel	so, such
libro	book	vendredo	Friday

NOTES. TIELE is the adverbial form of TIEL: it

TIEL FRUE means so early. DANKONTA is the active future participle of DANKI, to thank, meaning about to thank or

intending to thank. LUNDON, DIMANCON, SEMAJNONthese words are in the accusative because a preposition indicating time, such as on or during,

The student will do well to remember this when mentioning days, dates, etc.

Prepositions do not govern the accusative; but the omission of them, in the case of time, makes

# MANIFESTO DE LA KOMUNISTA PARTIO.

La Manifesto mem tiel ree venis al la antaŭo. La germana teksto estis, de post 1850, represita kelkfoje en Svislando, Anglujo kaj Ameriko. En 1872 ĝi estis tradukata en la anglan lingvon All these points are important. The last en Nov-Jorko, kie la traduko estis publikigata clearly indicates the probability that the Soviet en Woodhall kaj Claslin's Weekly. El tiu ĉi Government will presently be in the position of angla traduko unu franca estis farita en Le having to indemnify the capitalist for any so- Socialiste, de Nov-Jorko. De tiam, almenaŭ du called illegal measures of the workers. This aliaj anglaj tradukoj, pli aŭ malpli multe hakitaj, means that the Soviet Government, to save its estas eldonitaj en Ameriko, kaj unu el ili estas pocket, will be obliged very strictly to police the represita en Anglujo. La unua ruslingva tra- or will get, any remuneration for services rendered. workers. The Russian proletariat in its indus- duko, farita de Bakounine, estis publikigata ĉe [We shall comment on this next week.-

Kopenhago, jaro 1885; freŝa franca traduko e diras al mi, la lumon, ĉar la eldonisto timis eldor libron surhavantan sur ĝi la nomom de Marke dum samtempe la tradukinto rifuzis ĝin nomi sia propra produktaĵo. Pri pluaj tradukoj en aliaj lingvoj mi estas aŭdinta, sed ilin ne vid Tielmaniere, la historio de la Manifesto rebri gas, laŭ granda mezuro, la historion de moderna laborklasa movado; nunatempe, ĝi se dube estas la plej larĝe dissemata, la plej inte nacia produktaĵo el la tuta socialista literatur la komuna principaro konfesata de milionoj laboristoj de Siberio ĝis Kalifornio.

MANIFESTO OF WOOLWICH

INDUSTRIAL UNION GROUP. workers in Woolwich to all workers of like mind It is not an "appeal" or a plea to "follow of lead"; it is an intimation that we have taken tain action, and that we are ready to act with the

in other vicinities who approve of that action. The members of this Group are in favour of immediate formation of an Industrial Union he no part or lot with craft organisations, and unaffiliate with any political party.

A great deal of lip service is being paid to Indus trial Unionism by the "Labour Leaders"-by nearly

Lip service is all such men will pay. They an their followers, after expressing their "approval" Industrial Unionism, repeat the parrot cry of "T time is not ripe." THE TIME WILL NEVER BE RIPE ! WE WAIT FOR THE "LEADERS." The men and women of this Group recognise no leaders—they are acting together because of like convictions, and have r need to follow a leader. It is not a question to them Great and Permanent Injury to Health.

Not being politicians, we do not advocate "policy"—we are acting on a PRINCIPLE, not a policy. chi We do not, in this manifesto, presume to put for ward details of organisation—that is not a mat to be decided by a group in any vicinity. At th present moment all that we are concerned about the PRINCIPLE of the matter. Our position is, briefly:

That the working class and the capitalist class have no common economic interest.

against any reduction in wages, or imposition of worse conditions, and at every opportunity to increase their wages or improve their conditions, there is no Cure f the evil conditions from which the working class alon suffers but the abolition of the capitalist system therefore, our attack must always be centred u the class ownership of the means of wealth production That paid office-holders in a working-class organis

That office-holders should not receive higher wages than that of the average employed membership. That a working-class organisation must provide a the facilities in its power for the education of membership-independent working-class education. Much more might be said, but enough has been said to make our position clear to those who take t

officials must not be regarded as "leaders."

Those who agree with our position in standing fo Industrial Unionism now, those who realise ho Labour has been betraved time and again, tho trusting in "leaders," how since the Great Betray of Black Friday the workers have been scientifica attacked and driven back, section by section, because or eleven o'clock, when they feel most hungry. of the treachery or incompetence of its "leaders' and the ignorance of the mass, those who are con vinced of the hopelessness of converting a craft (a graft) machine into an Industrial Union, those w are proof against the blandishments of the lip service "time-is-not-ripe" schemers, those who know the every effort will be made in every way to prever the formation of such an organisation as we favou and that, on organisation, every effort will be made by ridicule, m'srepresentation, sabotage, or any other means, to deefat it; in short, all who take the pos tion of the Woolwich Industrial Union Group wi notify their readiness to act at once by communicating with its Secretary.

Signed, on behalf of the Woolwich Industrial Union Group, W. B. Livingstone, 794 Bannockburn Road

Publicity for this manifesto is being requested a number of working-class papers. Those who reply are requested to enclose a stamp in order that they may get a reply to their reply. Any having two stamps (or more) are notified to

we can make use of them at this end, as we

gone to some initial expense and will have to incu All may rest assured that whatever is sent w be accounted for, and that no one at this end ha

# How Fortunes were made in the Mines. continues that gentleman: "There are places occupied by the poorer part of the population that

E EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND VOUNG PERSONS IN COAL MINES.

evidence given by children and adult thers in the mines, by medical men, teachers, as coal." even by overseers and managers, revealed Ving conditions, as was admitted by the

ssioners in their comments. a bit of dry bread to eat."

me now, I've no clothes to go in; I stop ause I've no clothes to go and lake \* with other little lads."

homas Caveney, 13 years old: "I go to and butter-cakes." school sometimes, but I have no clothes

Girale and Chain Caused

medical evidence is decisive as to the great

al to their health." in a thin and in a thicker bed of coal, and found

# Insufficient Food.

Halifax .- In this district "the breakfast erally consists of a mess of porridge (oatmeal hot milk or water); the dinner is almost iably a flat, thin, coarse oaten cake peculiar to the North, or a wheat cake weighing about oz., without any other accompaniment save orsel of salt butter or lard; this they often partially or wholly dispose of before nine, ten, Lancashire and Cheshire.—Of the physical condition of the collier population in this district, the Sub-Commissioner reports as follows: 'As far as I had the opportunity of judging t appeared to me that the proportion of still in infants was rather large, and certainly the are bestowed on the children, and the state dwellings, could not be considered favourle to their healthy growth. The adults are in and gaunt. One or two conters, somewhat rpulent, were pointed out to me as remarkable being corpulent. They have a stooping, ing gait when walking, no doubt acquired their occupations in the low galleries of the mines. Their complexion, when washed, approaching to a dirty yellow; the eye Is languid and sometimes inflamed, and the exession of the countenance is listless."

Some of the children are decently clothed, , according to their own statements, always sufficient food; on the other hand, many e in rags and in a disgusting state of dirt, and

Lake is a local word for play.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON without enough to eat. The usual food of drawers and colliers in the pits is stated to be cheese and bread, or bread and butter, and sometimes raisin pasties. They take what they have

e milk or a little coffee and a bit of bread a time has gone without both breakfast and e morning before they go to the pit, and dinner together, and felt sickly-like and mazy. will take nothing with them but a little His mother had now't to give him, because d and perhaps a little tea, but oftener dry she could na' get now't. Hur said hur had than anything else. Their parents cannot now't for him. Hur said if hur could get a get them more. They do not have meat. bit for him hur would do, but his father, who

#### No Mealtimes.

East of Scotland .- The . Sub-Commissioner reports very unfavourably of the health and strength of the collier population of this district, permanent injury done to the health of the and assigns the following reasons for their bad hildren who work with the girdle and chain physical condition: (1) Because the food taken is too poor in quality and insufficient in quantity Dr. Favell, M.D., of Sheffield; "Is of opinion to sustain such severe labour, consisting for the t where children (especially female children) most part of caten cake, oaten bread, or porharnessed to corves, and where the seam is ridge; no butcher's meat; even the hewers do so low that they are forced to go on their hands not enjoy the luxury of common table beer, and and feet, and where the ventilation is also not the children invariably drink the water in the That while the workers should fight strenuously good, the occupation must necessarily be preju- pit. (2) Because the food, bad in quality, and scanty in quantity as it is, is always taken most enry Hemingway, Esq., surgeon, Dews- irregularly, there being no fixed time set apart : "I have examined the children working for meals. (3) Because the air of the mines in which the work is carried on, and which the jection of the sternum; and sinking in of workpeople respire, as well as the air of the pinal column is common in the thin bed, houses in which they are crowded, instead of only in a few instances in the thicker bed being pure, which is indispensable to convert aliment into nutriment, is loaded with noxious matters. (4) Because the hours of work are Never Had a Pair of Shoes or Stockings in much too long for children of eight years old and under. (5) Because the medical evidence shows that this labour is injurious to the bodily

There exists a general want of cleanliness in the habits of the colliers, with exceptions, of course, though I believe it is usual for them to wash their faces once in the day after labour, and sometimes the children follow the same example; but the younger children, not at work in the pits, present a miserable appearance. The ragged and dirty clothing of the whole family, the flesh of the children, which seems perfectly innocent of water, and blackened by the general employment, added to the squalid aspect and unwholesome stench of the place, bespeak at one glance a population neglected and abandoned to a course of life which has blunted the commonest perceptions of human comfort. As might be expected, these hovels are infested with vermin, as are the persons of the children."

# Children Worked All Night in Pits.

Where the pit is habitually worked at night,

population in this neighbourhood are generally mother." built on sloping grounds, where one habitation This lad is a pitiable specimen of a muchis above another, and very rarely drained; enduring class of colliery boys, whose subsistence although it must be obvious, from the side-land depends on their own exertions, often prema-

require to be drained; and, as there are no public means of carrying off filth, etc., from these places, it must influence fever during different periods of the year. The interior of the cottages is small, comprising generally two rooms on the floor, one of them used as a bedto eat in their hands, and take a bite now and room; the rooms above are used as bedrooms, then; sometimes they carry it till it is as black and there is usually a pantry or scullery in the cottage. This district is particularly hilly, and James Taylor: " Used to take his dinner down the houses are for the most part scattered; some with him when he had any, and eat it as he are built on elevated spots, while others are near could, working. Never had anything but butter- the river, where the fog and damp exist to a athew Lindley, collier, stated: "They have cakes (bread and butter) to his dinner. Many much greater degree—in which places low and continued fevers, which frequently end in typhus, exist in a much greater degree than in more airv

#### Lack of Sanitation.

"Indeed, it would be very difficult to find parents do not get wages enough to provide was a collier, drank a good deal of his wages. many collier communities where the drainage can e children. When they come out of the Oftener went to the night set without his butter- be said to be good; whole villages labour under t night they may have a little meat or milk cakes for supper than with them, and felt sickly similar disadvantages; and the absence of privies. addre, but a bit of dry bread and a sup of and mazy then. Was working for David White- etc., amongst the labouring population manifests is the usual supper. The boys do look head, 'an' ye know him.' He never axed if a want of appreciation of comfort in domestic hy it is true, but it is because they are he'd come without his butter-cakes, an' he never arrangements. In the large village of Black-The work they get to do is not hard, tou'd him. He ne'er gied him now't. The wood there are not ten privies; and it is the as trapping is concerned, but hurrying waggoners, neither, wouldn't gie one another a more remarkable where houses are built by the slavish work, and I have known boys bit of butter-cake if they were clammed to dead. proprietors themselves for the people employed in to work all the twelve hours without more They work only in their clogs, stockings, trou- their collieries and mines that such arrangements sers, and cap. Has porridge and treacle to are not made; but in a small cluster of houses, John Ibbetson, 13½ years old, said: "I stop breakfast when he has any; bread and butter- called the Land-Level Houses, perhaps 25 altocakes to dinner, if he can get them; and por- gether, which in themselves are well constructed ridge and milk when he comes home; never any and clean, inhabited by the colliers and other potatoes nor any bread but what is in his bread workmen of the Pentyrch Works, there was but one privy for the whole community. But perhaps the most miserable hovels inhabited by the working people are to be found in the neighbourhood of the Hirwain Works, and they derive a more comfortless appearance from the barren surface of the plain in which they are situated.

Miners Living in Mud Cabins. Many of these are nothing more than mud cabins, in many instances a deserted cow-shed converted into a human habitation; a rude thatch forms the roof, and, apparently to avoid the storms that sweep along that plain, they are built in every hollow that can be found, where, of course, they receive the drainage of the surrounding elevations. Hirwain itself, literally the long meadow, is bordered by a lofty range of hills, and is in many parts boggy and full of water. A more cheerless place could scarcely be found in South Wales; even the school which I visited here more resembles a stable than a place for education, and is almost surrounded with a ditch of dirty water."

# His Life.

John Harvey, 13 years of age, a carter in Crown Pit (Mr. Water's): "Gets potatoes and butter, or potatoes fried with bacon, when he goes home from the pit; gets whatever he can catch; is always very hungry after work; seldom has as much as he could eat. Does not go to Sunday school because he has no clothes besides what he works in; cannot read; never had a

pair of shoes or stockings in his life." Sub-Commissioner: "This boy has evidently been stunted in his growth, I should say more from want of sufficient food than any other cause. He states that he has rarely as much as he wants, and subsequently acknowledged that he had sometimes gone without food for two or three days! He is straight, and not badly proportioned, but has altogether a melancholy and starveling appearance. Mr. Waters confirmed this boy's statement, on my naming his assertion of having gone without food for two or three days, saying that he learnt the fact too late to obviate such sad privation. It was named to him immediately afterwards, and he knows this the health of the children seems, indeed, liable poor little fellow did actually work in the pit to fail; but I trust the employment of the child- for three days without food, for sheer poverty, ren in such cases will not be allowed much longer. which should not have happened had he known South Wales.—Thomas Fellon, Esq., of Black- in time that the boy was so badly off. He wood, says: "The houses occupied by the collier has a drunken father and an improvident

situation, that drains are much required." And, turely stimulated, either from being deprived of

comfort by a single act of self-denial. These later. neglected beings turn out in the morning, taking Some men weer sent to wait in a pit behind with them a scanty bag of provisions, to be a line of stones, in order that they might apprise eaten in the bowels of the earth, where they the village in case of danger by the beating of toil out their daily dole of eight or ten hours, drums. About 7 a.m. the State and Government then return to a comfortless home, taking their forces arrived. Duvan Sahib and three Eurochance of a good meal, a bad one, or none at all. peans accompanied them. An Englishman with For a bed they are content with an old coal- a flag in his hand put the lenses to his eyes sack laid upon straw, or occupy whatever portion under a tamarind tree, and soon the boom of 10th May, 1922. they can secure of a family bed, which must guns and rifles rent the air. The men in the suffice for three or four other inmates. Gro- pit fled away on hearing the reports. Showers velling in their habits, depressed in spirit, and of bullets rained upon them. Kanha, son of without any stimulus to improvement, these poor Rajha Bhil, fell dead, struck with a bullet. His boys passively take such work and wages as they brother Lakha turned back to lift him up, and The above is an English translation. can most readily obtain; and if they can satisfy was forthwith made a target. Shots followed original was in Rajastanee.] the cravings of hunger, seem to abandon all him wherever he fled, till at last he, too, fell The villagers stated: expectation of anything further, beyond the down dead with five bullets lodged in his body. "At about 4 p.m. on May 11th nearly 100. they caught sight of us they fired at us. Seeing the whole organisation of production and dismost sordid covering for their nakedness, and a . . . A Bhil of Dimti village in Ida, who came to 150 Punches went to Sanwara, where two Tor place of shelter and repose. Some of them will attend the Punchayat, succumbed to the shots. walas (Europeans), the Diwan, the Tahsildar of assailants cried out, There she is going! There railways were not available for transport of food, of their forces to these districts. They had been eagerly ask permission to work by night occa- Many Panches of villages in adjoining States Robera, and ten soldiers were present. sionally, as well as by day, for the sake of a also fell down a prey to the firing, but were "The Diwan enquired of us, On whose sid small addition to their weekly pittance.

2/6 a Week For a Boy's Hard Labour. "To these victims of ignorance and poverty the Sabbath is a day of wearisome vacuity or reckless play. An act of worship is nearly as strange to them as to a Hottentot unenlightened by Christianity. Instruction they have no idea of; and if they had, the want of decent clothing would keep them from mingling with their better-provided yoke-fellows at the Sunday school. This is, indeed, the picture of an extreme case, but it is only too correct an outline. which might be filled up with still darker colours in portraying the unhappy class to which Harvey belongs. It will be seen by the evidence that this half-fed and half-clothed lad-stunted in growth, so that his companion in carting, though two years younger than himself, is a full head taller—assists in drawing 2 cwt. of coal a distance of 160 yards in a tub without wheels. I did not ascertain how many tubs are carted by these two boys, one pulling and the other pushing behind, during their day's work; but, judging from the general practice. I should say from 50 to 60. Even supposing them to be fewer, this is surely hard labour for the returns of 5/6 weekly—that is, 3/- to Harvey and 2/6 to his helper.

(To be continued. Illustrations next week.)

# THE BHIL TRACEDY IN THE INDIAN STATES.

On May 9th, 1922, the villages of Bhoola and vaders said: "We have killed fifty of you and now came back to Bhoola. Now in view of all and last to blook and now came back to Bhoola and vaders said: "We have killed fifty of you and now came back to Bhoola. Now in view of all and the same way as we had Balolia, in the Rohera Tahsil, in the State of wounded 150," and threatened to kill more. that has been done to us, we have resolved not Sirchee India, were burnt to ashes by State and The Duvan Sahib asked the Bhils to renounce pay any taxes, even though it may cost the Government troops. The Servants of Indian their vow. They replied that the vow was a of the last Bhil child, until and unless full States Society sent a commission to inquire into religious and social bond they could not break. tice is done to us. We owe revenue to Rajo the matter, consisting of Syt Satya Bhaktaji. If they did so they would be prohibited from for a single harvest; and even that, too, w and Sri Ram Namganji Choudri.

of the tragedy, as people feared to go there. shoot the Bhils, and ordered them to swear before revenue has not been paid for the last four year and, moreover, obstacles were put in the way him on the sword that they would break their no such tyranny was ever exercised as we h by the State.

inhabitants having fled into the hills. The in- break our vow." The investigators found that almost all

arrived in the village on May 4th, stating if burnt, warning the people of Bhoola that their mills and agricultural implements destroyed the people would pay their taxes the forces would village, also, would be burnt if they did not carried away. not enter the village, but otherwise a punitive obey. They replied: expedition would arrive. The village leaders re- "The Raj is our master. Let it burn our families and 1,800 persons; 640 houses plied that the people of Baliola were in confer- houses. We will not break our vow, nor shall burnt, and 7,085 maunds of corn and 600 ca ence with people of other places regarding the we pay more than 1-4 and 121 seers per plough loads of hay; 108 animals were killed or carrie payment of the disputed taxes, and that they at present. Later on, if our community decides away, damage being done to the value would act according to the decision of the any change in the rates, we shall pay according 10,000Rs. majority according to their religious vows to pre- to those rates." serve solidarity. The people were, nevertheless, Anticipating a raid, the villagers fled to the "My name is Poona. My father's name ready to pay Rs. 4 and 124 seers per plough in hills with their cattle and children. The troops Raji. I am Bheel by caste. I am about grain at the present time. The officials retorted arrived and plundered the village, burning the years of age. In my absence the troops st that they had orders to break the solidarity vow houses and what they could not carry away on fire to my two houses, which were consulof the Bhils.

and deposited it in the hills, lest they should through a messenger: presently have to take refuge there for six or seven days, experience having taught them to expect an attack. They did not remove their belongings from their houses, however, for they

their fathers by death, or labouring under the believed that the State officials would not, in any curse of drunken, dissolute and unfeeling parents, case, remove from the houses more than the who would apathetically see their children en- value of the disputed tax. The amount of the slave themselves rather than contribute to their tax was set apart in anticipation of paying it

carried away by their companions hustled up in are you, Gandhi's or Government's?' cloth. Seeing our comrades thus ruthlessly "Bhils replied: To Ghandi's." slain, some of us fired at the soldiers, but they "Diwan: Tell us if you have seen Motila were far beyond the required range.

"The Englishman with the flag was making "Diwan again (at the Sahib's bidding); 'I signs with it, and the soldiers were discharging you belong to Ghandi or to Government?' their guns in that direction. The machine-guns "Bhils: 'To Gandhi.' and rifles played incessantly till two in the after- "Diwan: " noon. The army seemed scattered all about, and What ails you? ' the shots poured down like rain.

village from about 8 a.m. The cavaliers went to Eiki we have given up thieving, drink, and I am all alone, and too old to work. I have no concerned, and the joint committee was known as would merely be detained till the meeting was on throwing in cloths soaked in oil into the animal food. Our grievances are (1) the Raj breadwinner. These murderous Rajwallas have the Head, being a shortening of "Headquar- over. However, once there, they were cuses, and fell to burning fresh ones as each collects as revenue part of everything we pro- ruined me totally." blazed with fire.

clothes, etc.; what could not be carried was officers bring false charges against us for exter- wound. either demolished or burnt down. They did not tion, and, binding us with iron chains, torture even spare deserted houses and the posts over us in every way possible. the wells. The grain of the summer harvest "Diwan: Why did you not submit your peti- alone, and a widow. I was hiding in a pit on Fox and myself were in London at Headquarters, that we had concealed in the hills was also hunted tion to Raj for redress? Why did you join the the hill along with Gomi. When the firing comup and carried away over camel backs and carts. Eiki? The force retired about 2 p.m.

looked to the dead, quelled the fire, brought out "Diwan: Then you ought to have gone to me, and, catching hold of my arms, struck twice were in a small street in Islington that had the half-burnt grain, and so on. At night they the Bara Sahib at Abu.' returned to the hills.

At 7 a.m. on May 8th the Duvan Sahib, two be caught and tortured.' 150 soldiers, came and sent word through the and remove your grievances. You can come people of Barra village that if the Baliola villagers Rohera whenever you like. But don't mal did not return they would be shot. The vil- any disturbance. Go and settle in your village lagers obeyed. Then one of the European in- "After this conversation was over the Panc marrying, and no one would seek them in not due as vet. Still, the Raj has brought en It was not easy to find a guide to the scene marriage. The European then threatened to less misery on us. In some other States, who vow and return to the village. "We took up been subjected to. It is a sin to live under su Baliolia village was found to be deserted, the the sword out of fear, but we did not agree to a Raj as Sirohee."

vestigators summoned the people to return from After the State and Government forces retired, houses would have to be re-built. The major the hills in order that they might question the Bhils returned to the hills in fear of further of the villagers had no clothes left except w

It was then learnt that two State officials had Warning was conveyed on the day Balolia was stroved or rendered unfit to eat, their grind

their carts or camels.

The people now carried away food each night, On May 10th the villagers received this letter 50 maunds of batti, 25 maunds of wheat,

"The Headmen, Grassias, and Bhils of Bhoola with 5 cots, 6 beddings, 4 grinding " and Nanawas, etc.

"You people following evil advice are re- mine was shot dead while grazing in the fi belling .... You have received full punishment. near the village. The troops took away

Now no harsh measures will be taken again you. We have been sent by the English Government to help you in getting redress of your grievances. We shall meet at village Wasa to-morrow at 10 a.m. You can brin with you all those Grassias of Bhoola, Nana was, etc., who want to hear our friendly advice. A Government officer, the Diwan Sirohee, the Tahsildar of Rohera, and ten orderlies shall be with us. There shall be no hindrance in your coming up to or going back from Sanwara. Dated, camp Robera the

Dated 10th May, 1922.

"Bhils: 'No, we have not.'

"The booty comprised arms, grain, utensils, blamed for theft. (3) The police and Tahsil bullet holes and her left thigh had a bullet touch with itself and with the other centres. to be sent off to the concentration camps.

"Bhils: " We did not go there lest we shou

they were wearing. Their corn is either

In the villages of Bhoola and Balolia were

Some Statements.

to ashes. They also burnt 70 maunds of make maunds of grain and 5 maunds of samli, togel clothes, and all other articles. A bullock

with saddle, four goats, one shield, and tins full of ghee I had kept for the marriage my son. I have six mouths to feed, but re is nothing left to clothe or feed them with save a few maunds of half-burnt corn ich we have to eat, but it has no taste, and

to search some hidden money. After this one looking on to the railway. ake of the party asked his companions to leave me, The rooms over the shop were entered from a

behind in the hurry and bewilderment of flight. posters.

NTI-PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNIST MEETINGS: ODGRANGE ROAD, FOREST GATE,

Saturday, July 15th, 7 p.m.

SPEAKERS: N. Smyth, A. Kingman (Chair).

Sunday, July 16th. SPEAKERS: a Pankhurst, N. Smyth, C. Edwards, A. Kingman (Chair).

VICTORIA PARK,

RED NIGHTS. A STORY BY L. A. MOTLER.

(Continued from last week.)

It was a full week before our propaganda whices pain in the stomach. The soldiers began to take effect. The miners and the transalled my brothers Kana and Lakha, who have port workers had come out to support their behind two widows and eight children. fellows, but only a few of the railwaymen had

My name is Gomi. My husband's name South Wales the mines were taken over by the again. (Sd.) H. R. N. PRITCHARD, MAJOR, Meya. I am a widow. My age is about workers, and members of the Wees and the One night the detective Jerkin arrested Fox, Secretary to the Agent, Was meeting in Trafalgar Square. Governor-General in Rajputana, I fed toward the hills, accompanied by Bhadoo, selves) had organised worker guards to protect Fox was merely looking on, being there to nother woman. The military approached the the mines and the miners from the Loyalist watch the course of events for us. The police llage and began firing. Out of fear, we hid Citizen organisations that had sprung up under had proclaimed this meeting, but owing to some a pit behind a rock. Many bullets passed the ægis of the Government which had armed mysterious explosions at the secret Government and us. Soon the troops came near. As them. Food centres had been established, and factory at Edmonton and the finding of a fuse this. I fled towards the hills to save my life. The tribution was working as well as could be. The as we afterwards learned), they had to send part the is going!! 'When these words fell on my but this had been done by commandeering all confident that their proclamation would be suffiars my limbs were paralysed out of fear. More- the available motor transport. In the meantime, cient to prevent the meeting being held. Conover my body is bulky. The soldiers fired many guerilla bands of revolutionaries were at large sequently, they were unable to muster sufficient chots one of which penetrated the folds of my delaying the trains which were to supply the force when the workers marched to the Square lanhga (loins cloth) and struck my thigh. Press- troops with munitions. In fact, the whole of in defiance of it all. ing my wound, I proceeded a few steps up hill South Wales was under workers' control, the The Commissioner of Police, after consulting Do and concealed in a pit. I lay there hungry and Loyalist guards not being enough to cause much the Cabinet, was forced to let the meeting be thirsty the whole day. I returned to the village, trouble. Indeed, in some cases they took an en- held, but troops were kept in readiness in St. descending from the hill at sunset, and found tirely defensive attitude, mounting guard in the James' Park. Members of the Special Branch

burnt. Nothing remained in the house. Then In most of the industrial centres the same quietly arrest any revolutionary known to them "Bhils: We had grievances and so we joined I begged some rab (flour boiled with sour milk) thing was going on. The revolutionary parties by sight. These were taken to Scotland Yard, "The army set to looting and burning the "Eiki." What harm if we joined it? Owing a far as their executives were where they went quietly on being told that they ters." By an organisation of motor dispatch thoroughly searched, and anything the police duce from the soil. (2) right or wrong, we are Note.—We saw Gomi's lankga had several carriers they kept each revolutionary centre in considered seditious found on them caused them

Bagoff was, of course, in the thick of it at "My name is Bhadoo. My husband's name Merthyr. Talmour had gone to Scotland as an was Mina Sadhu. My age is about 75. I am emissary from the Head to the Scottish parties. menced Gomi fled away. I was too old and weak managed to remove a press to our rooms; and, "Bhils: "We did not submit petitions as we to run up the hill, and had to lie where I was. Fonson's linotype supplying the type, we did our Next day the people came down to the village, were afraid the officers would torment us more. Soon a party of eight or seven soldiers came to own printing in safety. Our shop and rooms my back with rifle butt-end and threw me on suffered from aerial attacks in the late war, and ground. They pulled the string of my the adjoining houses were still not repaired for anhga, tore it, and made me quite naked. They occupation, so we had no neighbours to fear. Europeans, the tahsildar of Rohera, and 100 to "Diwan: We shall come back in eight days searched about my loins by their hands, probably On the other side of the street was a high wall

> ge. saying I was an old woman. With these words street at the back. As this street was fairly the party retreated. I lay in panic the whole populous compared to the shop street, we brought to day and found my house, clothes, grain, and smuggled our machine, through the shop. A othing also condemned to ashes. Nothing small lift had been constructed in the chimney, was left in my house. I live on rab of burnt and by this means communication was kept up with the rooms overhead. Bagoff, who was an "My name is Buddha. I am son of Daula electrician, besides installing our lights, had and Bhil by caste. When the military attacked made us a series of bells and a speaking-tube. our village all members of my family fled towards To the ordinary eye, however, the shop appeared the hills. Reaching above, I found all but my just a ramshackle place, the usual Socialist literason Ratta, about 10 years of age, who was left ture depot hung with notices of meetings and

> When the troops began burning and killing, Talmour, who was our carpenter, had conhe must have concealed himself under the hay, structed a false wall at one end of our largest was put on fire. Ratta was burnt to room, wallpapered like the other walls, and When we descended from the hill we behind this was enough room to store our gearched for Ratta, and found his dead body machine and type cases. Access to this was oby mutilated by fire. The troops burnt my tained by the fireplace, at the back of which ouse, 25 maunds of corn, 3 cots, 3 beddings, was the small lift aforesaid, a small passage grinding mill, and every other thing in my being worked in the side of the fireplace to open . They carried away a calf of mine as into the printing department. Thus our rooms seemed perfectly innocent to the eye. We had a gas fire in front of the fireplace, by which we warmed the room and cooked our meals.

We worked on the machine by day, and at nights did the folding and the packing, so we were constantly busy. We kept the Head well supplied with propaganda matter, and they saw to its distribution by a couple of motor-cars which bore the insignia of the Loyalist citizens, who had then organised a motor corps. All our distributors were furnished with the necessary papers, for we used our printing outfit to the utmost extent.

were driven, as you will see, in the same way as

were the old Russian revolutionaries, to underground action. More and more our ranks seemed to be percolated with the Special Branch. Many comrades, too eager for action, too impatient to wait for the unfolding of our programme, were betrayed into hasty action and either sent to prison after a "formal" trial or joined the newly started concentration camps, whereinto the police were rounding anyone suspected of agitahave no breadwinner. All the cash and left their engines. This particular union had so tion, often a membership card being proof ments they had fell into the hands of the many of its officials in Parliament that there was enough, until the strike had run its course. This litary, who burnt all their corn, clothes, and a long delay in negotiating with the other unions. entailed our printing all sorts of documents and In the meantime events had happened. In passes to get our best fighters into our ranks

were then detailed to mingle with the crowd and

Fox had nothing on him except a paper he had bought off one of the strikers, entitled "Facts" -a paper harmless enough in itself, being a report of the progress of the strike, the amount of profits made out of industries by the masters, and the like. But this the detective Jerkin handed to the Commissioner in triumph.

He looked at the paper, then at Fox. He put his hand under the edge of the table and

"What name?" he asked Jerkin. "Fox, sir," replied this worthy, "Charles

"Name sounds familiar," ejaculated the Commissioner. "Once a Prime Minister of that name. Alias? "

"No, sir," replied Jerkin, "not as far as we are aware, sir." Commissioner Smith turned to the sergeant

who had come in to answer his ring. "Bring dossier-Charles James Fox," he said, and then fell to studying the paper

"Where did you get this?" he jerked out at Fox suddenly.

"Bought it," replied Fox. Commissioner Smith glared at him.

"You didn't by any chance happen to "I am a dock labourer," replied Fox

Smith turned to the detective.

"What was he doing?" "Looking on, sir, and listening to the

speakers. I saw him buy the paper just before I recognised him." "Did he speak to anyone?"

"Not so far as I know, sir," Jerkin made answer. "I took him into custody as soon as I saw him."

The police-sergeant came in with a bundle of papers, which he laid in front of the Commissioner. This authority glanced over them

"Been arrested twice for speaking in public parks contrary to regulations," he read aloud. as if speaking to himself. "Dock labourer all right, but took no active part in dock strike. Em-" he turned to Jerkin, " on the whole, I think you had better take him to Slashendon."

Those were indeed times of darkness. We was the chief in charge of the internees. That meant the camp for Fox. Slashendon

(To be continued.)

# IRISH NEWS.

The remarkable article which we print below has reached us by the ordinary post from Ireland.

ECONOMIC SECTION PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

HELP THE ECONOMIC SECTION OF IRELAND.

"Well, the Republicans got a good time," says the Free Stater.

"Is that so?" answered the Republican. "But, my dear Free Stater, it's only the political field this time; remember our policy of Abstention."

Such is the kind of argument one hears in Dublin to-day now that the elections are just over. The votes have been counted, and the P.R. system, acted up to by its operators (as far as possible), has proved that it has been the means of defeating the Irish Republicanspolitically.

But what party has been jockeyed into power? The C.P.I. or Revolutionary Labour Party? Alas! no, dear reader; the party that has been put into power are none other than the men who are going to bring this country into the British Empire. Yes! "The glorious British Empire," which some of you fought for in France and Ireland; the country which Lloyd George promised you would be "a land fit for heroes to live in." The men who won the elections are to make Ireland an integral part of the British Empire.

The new Party in power is called the Free State Party. It is composed of farmers, Hibernians, and the so-called Irish Labour Party. It is sad, in a sense, for any clearthinking revolutionary to look around him in Dublin to-day and see the mischief the P.R. system and a secret Free State Alliance have done. Those who are responsible for this mischief have done what the Black and Tans could not do. The late P. H. Pearse's mother has been heavily beaten at the polls; the widow of that noble Fenian Tom Clarke has also been defeated; by who? By no other than the workers of Dublin. The Labour Party promised ye cheaper beer, and ye gave them your votes; but alas! they gave ye nothing. That is the way the Irish Reds put it, for is it not true that the Labour Party promised the masses cheap beer on their election programme? The cheap Guinness's ends there, as does the sovereignty of the people.

What have we been fighting for during the past three years? Certainly it was not for "leheap porter" or for the Darrell Figgis's who lie low for a period, then, phoenix-like, they rise from the ashes with an Irish Free State Constitution, which the Independent, in its editorial, calls a " Democratic Magna Charta."

It is clear that Arthur Griffith and Michae! O'Coileain are helping the Orange Government by using the Army, under the control of the Dail, to suppress the seizing of Belfast goods: and last week the Director of Boycott was arrested and lodged in Mountjoy Prison by order of the Irish Provisional Government, whose members, in their political antics, have beaten Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

That valiant little band, the C.P.I.-or, as we Left-Wingers call it, the "tragie-comedy force "-sits still while all is going on; but, mind you, they will not issue a manifesto this time to the Republicans of Ireland to steer clear of any compromises that will make them go back on those who have died on the scaffold in the gaels, and in action, for the attainment of the Irish Republic. No; the C.P.I. refuses to do anything, and its only reason for inactivity is either that it has "cold feet" or the Party is in liquidation.

The adherents of "democratic centralisation were also conspicuous by their absence from Beresford Place and Foster Place last Sunday, June 25th.

The C.P. is now trying to capture the organisation of the unemployed; but the "down-and outs" howl: "Hands off the unemployed!" "Remember the Rotunda last January!" The way the C.P. let down the "out of works" last January will not be forgotten for many a long day to come.

The Economic Section is still carrying on the good fight against fakirs of all parties. To-day

we see the last desperate attempt of the Disciples of Theses to hold their heads above water; but it is all no use. It was not the working class, but the middle class, who worked hardest to put the Labour Party into power, because they know how harmless that Party is. The members of the Economic Section and some of the I.R.A. men would sooner vote for a Unionist of the McGuffin school than put a propaganda agent of Malcolm Lyon in power, to be a second Ebert or Noske. One of these fine days Arthur Griffith will have the pleasure of conferring a title on Tom Johnston, but it won't be conferred on him as it was on that damned Englishman Erskine Childers. None of us will forget Griffiths's low attack on a man who for two years carried his life in his hands for the cause of Irish Republicanism and Separatism, when Erskine was courting death. Arthur was safe and sound behind the walls of Mountjoy Prison.

"Boom, boom, boom!" It is Wednesday morning. The attack on the Four Courts has begun with the 18-pounders that Winston Churchill supplied to the Free State Government. Rory O'Connor stands undaunted, and looks very serious as he stands in the Courtyard, and around him are the Capuchin Fathers, who are the friends of the lowly and who are the men that have more to their name as regards their participation in the Irish struggle for the past eight years than any other religious Order in Ireland. It was great to see the bravery of Father Dominic as he attended the wounded Republican soldiers, and you saw for yourself he was a man who would let nothing break him, when the rigours of prison life refused to do it. Oh! to hear the crack of the rifle, the rattle of the machine-gun, and the crashing of the shells against the stout walls of the Four Courts.

For every bullet that strikes the quarters of the Economic Section a curse goes out to the hired degenerate Irishmen who are playing Churchill's game. For two and a-half days, with great courage and a spirited resistance, the garrison holds back the same enemy who are disguised in a green uniform; but the garrison had to surrender to help their comrades outside. The seeds that were sown in that building three months ago are coming into their miraculous ripening to-day. And from out of the blood and bones of our comrades who fell in the fight against Imperialism the tree of Republicanism of a Communistic nature is growing rapidly.

The Free State won because they had the might of an Empire at their back. They won because British soldiers and British field-guns were at their disposal; but what we are waiting for now is the success of a failure. There was a great response to the call for the revolutionaries of all shades of opinion to rally to the aid of their comrades in arms at the mercy of England's field-guns. The Economic Section were there to a man; and in our next big fight we hope that the Fourth International Communist Workers' Party will stand solidly behind us. Remember, our fight is your fight.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

BOOKS FROM AMERICA.

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# UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Ninety-one political prisoners are still incarcerated in U.S.A. for war opinions.

Ten men who gave evidence in the Casdorf-Firey trial were arrested on leaving the witnessbox, because they were members of the I.W.W. District Attorney Hugh Bradford then announced that any witnesses who declared themselves members of the I.W.W. would be arrested.

This meant that unless a member were prepared to face imprisonment he could not give evidence; for the first question put to each witness would be, "Are you a member of the I.W.W.?" This attempt to intimidate witnesses, however, failed of its purpose, for wobblies at once flocked to Sacramento, eager to give evidence in order to protest against this attack on their organisation.

The ten men were tried for criminal syndicalism--otherwise membership of the I.W.W.\_ on June 14th. As soon as the defence put up a witness, the prosecution declared that the witness was not qualified unless he were a member of the I.W.W. The defence asked for immunity from arrest for the witness. The judge refused that. The defence then refused to call any more witnesses.

After six and a-half hours nine jurors stood for acquittal, three for conviction. Eleven jurors thought they would shortly come to an agreement, but the judge dismissed the jury, and the case must be tried again.

In the course of the trial, Hudson, a witness for the prosecution, admitted that two years ago a man named Coutts buried some phosphorus. and later Hudson and Coutts went with Department of Justice agents and "discovered" it. Coutts and his gang started several fires; then Hudson and the Department of Justice men investigated " them.

In the town of "Independence" (!) in Kansas, seven migratory workers were taken from a Californian freight train, charged with vagrancy, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 dollars (more than £100). Other migratory workers taken from the same train were released. Why the difference? The seven held I.W.W. cards, the others did not.

Anyone will be arrested who circulates in U.S.A. a Communist pamphlet telling the truth about the West Virginian coal-mine struggle and the charges of treason against 300 mine workers.

The U.S.A. Government is introducing system of aliens' registration, in order that it may "deal more efficiently with Red propaganda. The unfortunate aliens are to pay fees for being registered.

We shall have the same thing in Britain presently, and for the same reason.

Nineteen I.W.W. prisoners in Fort Leaven worth, Kansas, who had served five years' imprisonment, were offered release on parole. They refused to sacrifice the principles for which they had already suffered so long.

Such a spirit must produce results!

Nine jurors who tried the eight members of the I.W.W. who were convicted of killing Lieut. Grimm in the Centralia Armistice tragedy, have now confessed that the trial was unfair. These jurors now know that the American Legion had conspired with the local lumber magnates raid the I.W.W. hall having the I.W.W. members there. Had they known this at the time of the trial they would have given another verdict. Four of the jurors havev sworn affidavits that public opinion was such that the jury was intimidated and dared not acquit the accused. The other jurors do not dissent from that state ment. The jurors are concerned that the accused were sentenced to from 25 to 40 years' imprison ment. The jury, even at the time, signed request for clemency.

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