## special Irish News.

# Morkers 3 Dreadunght International communism. Founded and Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST

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[WEEKLY.]

PRICE TWOPPNCE

#### THE END OF THE WORLD.

By L. S. BEVINGTON.

Our round earth planet? Ah, no;
The planet shall roll, and the great sun stand,
The beautiful sea-waves break on the strand,
The flowers and fruit shall cover the land—
But the world and its ills shall go.

Wherever has rested the golden smirch
White livers prepared to hie;
At sign from the gold god's tottering perch
See, Joth and lingering far in the lurch,
Comes Mammon's black hireling, the politic
Church,

Canting the Socialist cry.

Hear how its foolish begin to say,
In fear of the final rout—
The night grows old, and the dead new day
Requires that we follow the People's way;
Give us your oil, ye wise, we pray,
For our lamps are all flickering out."

The first time passed, and he died alone,
And the deaf world held on its way;
The priest and the ruler the tares have sown,
Mingled with wheat they have rampant grown,
But the Harvester knows his own—his own,
And in judgment he comes to-day.

And houses shall fall, built on golden sand,
And only the Truth be dear;
The rock-built dwellings of faith shall stand,
The glad, free people shall joy in the land,
Ind heart trust heart e'en as hand helps hand,
Tor the end of the world is here.

#### IRISH LABOUR MUZZLED.

It is important to observe that, though the lish Labour Party secured the election of all scandidates for the Irish Parliament, its official organ, The Voice of Labour, was censored by the Government and prevented from appearing it all the week before last, whilst last week it ame out with several pages blank. On the ditorial page, otherwise quite blank, appeared by following notice:

#### "TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the military operations in Dublin was not possible to publish The Voice last tek. This week, owing to the censorship and ve interruption of our news services on account the dislocation of the train and postal services the military operations in various parts of e country we are compelled to omit a number our normal features. At the earliest possible moment, and as soon as our communications with country are re-established, we intend to istore to the paper all its usual features. In meantime, our readers must remember that e are publishing under a censorship not less strictive than the British censorship was from aster 1916 until the summer 1919, and hence he Voice is not in a position to express Labour's views on anything touching the military or itical situation in any way.—Editor, Voice of

Les through Griffith and Collins, will be even temer in its suppression of opinion hostile to the the self than it was when Dublin Castle was its astrument.

## How Fortunes were made in the Mines.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION OF 1841-43.—III.

The evidence given by the children of their terrible sufferings is here reproduced. Those whose family fortunes were built up by such iniquities have small reason indeed to be purseproud.

FOURTEEN AND SIXTEEN HOURS' WORK A DAY.

Derbyshire.—In this district, as has been shown, the hours of work are commonly four-teen and are sometimes extended to sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, and the mines in general are most imperfectly drained and ventilated. Of the fatigue of such labour, so protracted and carried on in such places of work, the following evidence exhibits a striking picture, and it will be observed that the witnesses of every class, children, young persons, colliers, underground stewards, agents, parents, teachers, and ministers of religion, all concur in making similar statements.

#### Child Workers of Seven and Eight "Too Tired to Play."

Thomas Straw, aged seven, Ilkiston: "They wouldn't let him sleep in the pit or stand still; he feels very tired when he comes out; gets his tea and goes to bed. Feels tired and sleepy on a Sunday morning; would rather be in bed than go to school."

John Hawkins, aged eight, Underwood: "Is tired and glad to get home; never wants to play."

George Pollard, Strelley: "Feels very tired; his back and shoulders ache; he is always too

Thomas Moult, aged nine, Trowell: "They

want no play, but go home to bed as soon as they can."

Matthew Carrington, aged nine, Ilkiston: "Is tired, and very seldom goes out of doors."

Robert Blount, aged ten, Eastwood: "He is always too tired to play, and is glad to get to bed; his back and legs ache; he had rather drive a plough or go to school than work in a

Joseph Skelton, aged ten, Underwood: "He is very tired, and always glad to get to bed; had much rather work above ground; they dare not then work them so hard."

Aaron Chambers, aged eleven, Watnall: "He never plays from one week to another; he is too tired without play; had rather do any work above ground, it is such hard work."

William Hart, aged eleven, West Hallam: "Has felt so tired; glad to get home, and too tired to play; has felt very stiff and tired on a Sunday."

Joseph Limb, aged eleven, Loscoe: "Never plays; when he has done three-quarters of a day's work he is too tired."

George Riley, twelve years old, Babbington:
"At night is so stiff and sore that when he sits down he can hardly get up again."

William Watson, aged twelve:, Watnall: "Always too tired for play, and glad to get to bed."

Often Lay on Road on Way Home.

William Trance, aged twelve, Bagthorpe: "Is very tired, and glad to get home; his arms, legs, and back all ache."

Stephen Morley, aged twelve, Newthorpe: "Had rather work above ground, the colliers' work is so hard; often is so tired that his limbs ache again."

John Bostock, aged seventeen, Babbington:
"Has often been made to work until he was so

tired as to lie down on his road home until twelve o'clock, when his mother has come and led him home—has done so many times when first went to the pits; he has sometimes been so fatigued that he could not eat his dinner, but has been beaten and made to work until night; he never thought of play, was always too anxious to get to bed; is sure this is all true."

"Been a Week Together and Never Seen Daylight."

John Leadbeater, aged eighteen, Babbington: "Has two miles to go to the pit, and must be there before six, and works until eight; he has often worked all night, and been made by the butties to work as usual the next day; has often been so tired that he has lain in bed all Sunday. He knows no work so bad as that of a pit lad."

Samuel Radford, aged nineteen, New Birchwood: "Has been a week together and never seen daylight but on a Sunday, and not much then, he was so sleepy."

These statements of the children are fully confirmed by the evidence of the adult workpeople.

Children Worked Same Hours as Men.
William Fletcher, aged thirty-three, collier,
West Hallam: "Considers the collier's life a
very hard one, both for man and boy, the latter

work fully as hard as the former." John Beasley, collier, aged forty-nine, Shipley: " He has known instances where children have been so overcome with the work as to cause them to go off in a decline; he has seen those who could not get home without their father's assistance, and have fallen asleep before they could be got to bed; has known children of six years old sent to the pit, but thinks there are none at Shipley under seven or eight; in his opinion a boy is too weak to stand the hours even to drive until he is eight or nine years old. the boys go down at six in the morning, and has known them kept down until nine or ten, until they are 'almost ready to exhaust'; the children and young persons work the same hours as the men; the children are obliged to work in the night if the waggon road is out of repair, or the water coming in on them; it happens sometimes two or three times in the week; they then go down at 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., and have from ten minutes to half an hour allowed for supper, according to the work they have to do; they mostly ask the children who have been at work the previous day to go down with them, but seldom have to oblige them; when he was a boy he has worked for thirty-six hours running many a time, and many more beside himself have done so."

William Wardle, aged forty, Eastwood: 'There is no doubt colliers are much harder worked than labourers; 'indeed it is the hardest work under heaven.'

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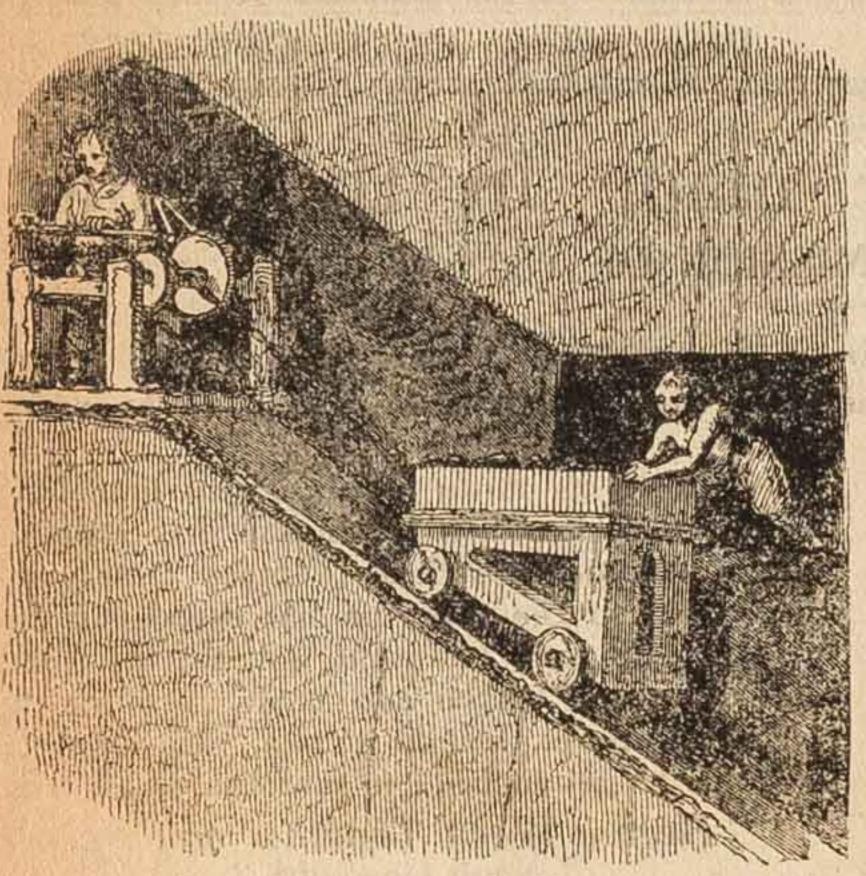
The high cost of production of the paper necessitate prompt payment

July 22, 1922

Beaten, Knocked About, and Covered with Sludge All Week.

Samuel Richards, aged forty, Awsworth "There are Sunday schools when they will go, but when boys have been beaten, knocked about, and covered with sludge all the week they want to be in bed to rest all day on Sunday."

William Sellers, operative, aged twenty-two, Butterley Co.: "When he first worked in a pit and dirty that they could scarcely be prevented he has been so tired that he has slept as he lying down on the ashes by the fireside, and walked."



William Knighton, aged twenty-four, Denby: devil; they first impose upon them in one way, equally as willing to learn."

then in another."

"Has observed the collier children are more younger ones." tired and dull than the others, but equally as

anxious to learn." Anne Birkin: " Is mother to Thomas, who works in Messrs. Fenton's pits; they have been so tired after a whole day's work that she has at times had to wash them and lift them into

Hannah Neale, Butterley Park: "They come home so tired that they become stiff, and can hardly get to bed. Constantine, the one ten years old, formerly worked in the same pit as his brother, but about half a year since his toe was cut off by the bind falling; notwithstanding this, the loader made him work until the end of the day, although in the greatest pain. He was out of work more than four months owing to this

Too Tired to Speak. Ellen Wagstaff, Watnall: " Has five children, three at Trough Lane and two at Willow Lane, Greasley; one at Trough Lane is eighteen, one fourteen, one thirteen years of age; and those at Willow Lane are sixteen and nineteen; they are variously employed; the youngest was not seven years old when he first went to the pits. The whole have worked since they were seven or but these were held up another week owing to seven and a-half; they have worked from six an unforeseen difficulty. A man who had to eight, from six to two for half-days, no meal- tramped all the way from Sheffield had shot at time in half days; she has known them when and mortally wounded the Head of the Passat full work so tired when they first worked that port Department. He had intended to shoot you could not hear them speak, and they fell



asleep before they could eat their suppers; ' has grieved her to the heart to see them.' "

Mothers Had to Undress Them.

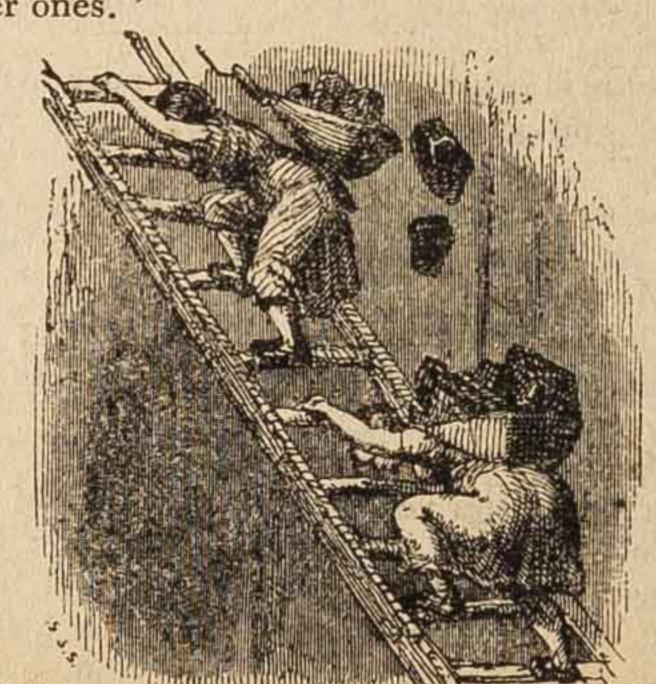
Anne Wilson, Underwood: "Is mother to Richard Clarke and mother-in-law to Matthew Wilson. Has heard what they have said, and believes it to be true; has known when they work whole days they have come home so tired could not take their clothes off; has had to do it for them, and take them to the brook to wash them, and has sat up most of the night to get their clothes dry. The next morning they have gone to the pit like bears to the stake."

Hannah Brixton, Babbington: "The butties slave them past anything. Has frequently had them drop asleep as soon as they have got to the house, and complain of their legs and arms aching very bad."

William Hawley, schoolmaster, Ilkiston: "Has certainly perceived those children who work in the pits much more dull and stupid than the others, both at school and chapel; it is his opinion children are sent to work at the pits too young, and it is decidedly too long for children to work from six to eight; he has often to complain of the colliers' children's bad attendance on Sunday mornings, and the reply generally is, 'They were so tired, they overslept them-

Rowbotham, schoolmaster, West Hallam: " Has observed boys who have been brought up in the free school, and afterwards "He remembers 'mony 'a time he has dropped worked in the pit, and attended Sunday school, asleep with the meat in his mouth through read much worse than formerly they did, appear fatigue. It is those butties, they are the very duller and more tired than other boys, although

Samuel Brentnall, Kimberley School: "Has Engine man, Babbington: "Has been work- been superintendent more than six years; has In the confusion Fox would escape. ing whole days, often seen the children lie down observed the pit boys much duller and more on the pit bank and go to sleep, they were so stupid at learning; they are very heavy and act. He said he had not thought out the de drowsy, and frequently drop asleep during the tails, but was open to suggestions. We did some John Attenborough, schoolmaster, Greasley: service; has observed this more so amongst the



(To be continued.)

RED NIGHTS. A STORY BY L. A. MOTLER. (Continued from last week.)

As soon as we got to know of the fate of our comrade, we felt we must get him out. We spent a week getting ready the necessary papers, Slashendon himself, but had been deceived by the misprint in an illustrated daily that had got the portraits of Slashendon and Gallaher, the Passport Chief, mixed. A new Chief was now in the Passport Office, and the clerk in charge, who was one of our men, had had no opportunity to get a copy of the new Chief's signature. Once obtained, however, we affixed this to the necessary documents and forwarded them to Bagoff, who was directing the operations near

the concentration camp where Fox was interned. went off well. I soon saw him making hi In five days we had the pleasure of welcoming to where I was, gun in hand. But on seem Fox back to our ranks. But our joy was tem- his agitation I knew something was amiss. pered with sorrow, for we had lost our valuable poor friend Talmour had lingered too long, comrade Talmour. Bagoff told me the whole in trying to get away had been shot. It

"I went down to the old Socialist guest- otherwise. The three of us had no difficulty house in that small Cheshire village, which the getting away, for we had timed things

Fox was taken there on Thurse you know. I hung round the village where I had taken rooms-one for myself one for a friend I was expecting. By good luck, I happened to meet Simson used to be in business with me in elec appliances, and whom I had not seen sin had been sent off to Flanders, when I sell our business. He was now one Loyalist Guards on duty at the camp. some talk, he was persuaded to let me inte Fox when I deemed it necessary, but I that I could see no hope of help from b he even made me promise to be extra and not compromise him in the r I had at first thought I should be able to way through the wires for Fox, whilst a fr sentry turned his back. As you know, the middle and bottom wires running th the netting are electrically charged, and was space enough between for a man to some through without danger. However, this had to be abandoned.

" Next day the friend I was expecting arr in the village. This was Comrade Milly R don, who told me Talmour had come c same train with her, with the papers vor I thought it best for the three of us to he conclave somewhere, so after introducing her the inn-keeper as my sister she went to her r to change after her journey, then we we the cross roads by Newton Coomber, where found Talmour awaiting us. We found a on spot near a brook, where we could talk in safe

"It was Talmour who first suggested genesis of our plan. He said he had an id making a demonstration of escape at the far co of the camp. The guards would then her internees together, and, leaving them with sufficient guard, would rush off to where he

"I asked him how he suggested Fox should thinking, then at last Milly spoke. " I think this is where a woman can hel

she said. 'I have an idea, and, althoug don't like it myself, I think it would help derfully.' Then she elaborated it, Talmor i helping her out on a few points.

"We had decided that the next day, Sat day, would do for our enterprise. Simson told me what hours he was likely to be on so I was able to communicate the partic to Fox. He agreed to our scheme. Mil' tivated the acquaintance of another guard, out being too forward. When we came ba had tea with us, and after the meal Milly sented to go for a short stroll with him. made the walk lead in the direction wher were ensconced in a thick shrubbery. opportune moment we overpowered him and him trussed up. Whilst Milly made her way the station to buy four tickets, we rapidly changed the guard's uniform for some old we had brought with us. Then, leaving b a position where he would easily be discovered the next morning, we hastened to the camp. "Fox was waiting for us at the agreed spo It was quite dark by now, and we had no di culty in pitching the guard's uniform over wires. Then I made my way to the cross roa whilst Talmour crept round to that part of camp farthest away from the hutments of

"As I waited at the cross roads I heard an interval of intermittent firing. This was Tamour making his demonstration. By this time Fox would be in the uniform, and all he have exit, for to that point we presumed the guards would make, and he could mingle them and easily get outside the camp. Ther and Talmour were to join me.

"This part of the scheme as it concerned great loss to us, and I wish things had happene Government had seized for a concentration arrival of the Manchester express, which (Continued on page 8)

IRISH NEWS.

The following communication has reached us through the ordinary post:

"ECONOMIC SECTION PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

Our Department is not the only one in Ireland that is carrying on good work against fakirs, whether they be Nationalist, Labour, or unist. The other department that is doing valuable work in the direction leading to the overthrow of British Imperialism is the Irish ublican Publicity Department. Here is an example of the way its newspaper is issued. Printing offices are raided, correspondence seized, inery dismantled, printers threatened. The I.R.A. is winning all along the line in the country districts. The success can be attributed the Irish system of guerilla warfare."

A copy of the Republican War News is enclosed, a small sheet printed upon one side. Its contents are as follows:

POBLACHT na h-EIREANN WAR NEWS No. 15.

Seventh Year of the Republic.

Friday, 14th July, 1922.

TO THE END.

ave of war have made it clear that the

general rising all over the country, and the

ted sway of the Republican troops in the

part of the West assure that result. And

because that result is assured we shall

hear of attempts on the part of the Treaty

o undermine our position by the offer of

acts" destined to lead us into compromise.

be no paltering with this question. Com-

offered it would involve the surrender

cceptance of British authority and the

King. We will neither abandon the one

ot the other. That Irishmen shoud fight Irish-

an unspeakable calamity; but in every war

n day our nation had to face that calamity

gree or another. Had Irishmen in the past

reedom were of their own blood we should

the infamous symbol for which they stand.

no hatred of them; we hate only the sub-

prolong it, we shall bring that subjection

Gaol is full. The other gaols are filling.

s the will of the people, the making of

ree State troops are being poisoned against

ies. This is how Greenwood incensed his Black

ns to murder and outrage the Irish people.

w-Irishmen by slanderous stories of faked

safe for democracy.

our people; and no matter whom England

k for freedom because some of those who

a barren history. We do not fight these

lence from the coming of the Strongbow

ible. Under whatever cloak or dis-

independence of the Irish Republic

ly 22, 1922.

RORY O'CONNOR REFUTES THE

EXPLOSION LIE. We have received the following from Comdt.-Gen. anot be fulfilled and the Free State set Rory O'Connor;

> Sunday, July 9th. The Publicity Department of the "National Army" repeats the false statement that the big explosion at the Four Courts was caused by a mine placed by us. The facts are as follows:

We established a munition shop with several lathes, saws, etc., for the purpose of turning out land mines for use against the British enemy. Several tins for filling the mines were stored in the H.Q. Block. This was the Block which first caught fire as a result of the bombardment, and the explosion was the inevitable result of the fire, and not of any deliberate attempt on our part to destroy life or property.

It has also been stated that when the fighting was over we exploded a mine in the Rotunda. This is also false. The wing fronting the Quay and nearest the Phoenix Park was battered down by Churchill's big guns, and we were compelled to retreat eastward. To impede the advance of the "National" troops we placed a mine, not in the Rotunda, but in the door of the Lord Chancellor's Court. It contained 20 lbs. of explosive and was, exploded during our retreat to the last tenable post-viz., the cellar of the guard-room at the gate in Chancery Street. The fighting was not then over, as grenades were thrown over the entrance gate near which some of us were

We protest against the avalanche of falsehoods which are being officially supplied to a censored among the rank and file of the "National Army" to induce them to fight their way into the British Empire over the dead bodies of men like Cathal

We call the people to witness that we were first attacked. The responsibility for loss of life and property rests with the "Government" which has usurped the authority of the Republic, and not with us, who in defending it were acting in accordance with our conscience and our oath.

Publicity Department, Mountjoy Gaol.

Price Twopence.

THE WAR. Cork City is "normal," says the censored Press. Quite so. Cork is in the absolute control of the I.R.A. The Customs were taken over on the 8th without any friction, and the funds and administration are in Republican hands.

A British cruiser with 2,000 Marines on board steamed up to Cork on June 29th, the day before the attack on the Four Courts began.

Field General Headquarters for the Southern Area have been moved from Mallow to Limerick. A Bulletin issued on the 11th states that the whole of the South and South-West and most of the West and Midlands are held firmly for the Republic. Kilkenny City, Thurles, Nenagh, Maryborough, and Shannon Bridge are held by the Free State. Sligo has been re-occupied by the I.R.A.

When war broke out there were only six Free State Posts in the whole of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford; all have ben captured. The only hot fight was at Skibbereen.

The capture of Listowel was followed by a union of the two forces under the Republican flag, as already described. The few Free State posts in County Limerick surrendered at once.

Republican troops are active over the rest of the country. On the 11th attacks on Free State barracks Press, and the lies which are being disseminated and patrols occurred at Mount Druid, Co. Roscommon; Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim; Vallambrosa, near Bray, Co. Wicklow; Cabinteely, Co. Dublin; Roscrea, Co. Tipperary; Kilreecle Wood, Co. Galway; and Drumkeen, Co. Donegal. I.R.A. are in possession of the important towns of Castlerea, Co. Mayo, and Tullamore, Offaly.

> Every shell fired at the Four Courts cost £75. Hundreds of shells were fired. Your money is spent by a usurping Government which at the same time talks t oyou of its pity for the unemployed.

has enabled me to correct misleading and ployed. us reports regarding Ormside Street

connection whatever.

e Daily Herald repeated this report, with ame in full and address, but the following t it out when forced to give an explanaby the organised unemployed to re- trying to reinstate? some evicted people.

fend himself as he is now in prison.

is lasted almost all day, and by conclusive tirely ignored in the summing up. to do when the firing began was to rush to the behind to see to the business of the injustice in the Courts.

> arrival of the policeman who took Dallas are a law-abiding country or people," and that d rowner of the cottages) when Rust, who had and order I presume he meant. come up, offered, as he was our Secretary, mpany, watch and report on our behalf. Herald to this important (from the housindpoint) trial gave a small paragraph deto make it clear that neither on June 20th

No charge was brought in Court by any until we arrived at Deptford Police Station. Government official or private person that a raid I saw the shock of surprise when he, ordinarily l perversions of the truth by the capi- was made on a motor works. We have never quiet, rose for a moment to his feet in useless Press we expect; but we do not expect been charged with that, and I repeat did not go protest. and were sentenced partly on that account.

No windows were broken. Why should we Thirdly, this putting people under shelter is that it was not a raid on a works but an break the windows of the people whom we were not to be tolerated or encouraged.

The case lasted nearly all day, not in the innored my own treatment, but I must take terests of justice—it was merely a pretence— Tuesday, July 11th, the trial of Rust and The evidence of these same witnesses was en- out of prison a few weeks ago.

been absent from the eviction, having have long since ceased to expect anything but

Property is far, far more sacred than life. It was also proved that he only came up after The magistrate, in summing up, said "We

syself to the works of Mr. Crook (who is he believed in "maintaining the law, etc." Law

The more law we get, the greater the disorder that prevails underneath.

The witness for Crook was allowed in Court. I got three evening papers on Tuesday. No It was necessary for him to hear all that was report in any could I find. We are impotent to misrepresenting the case, saying, said. Needless to add, none of our witnesses prove the pitfalls that are dug for us, the plots ing the Camberwell unemployed raid on a were allowed in Court before giving evidence. that are hatched until this evil system has passed works Wm. Rust was sentenced, etc." I I believe I am quite correct in saying that no one away. When the system passed away in Russia from Crook's works was in the alley-way when the Secret Treaties, and much more, were we reinstated the poor women and children. All exposed.

DEAR EDITOR,—I have to thank you for the nor on any other date was there a raid on the the cottagers (a considerable number) agree that ous space offered in the Dreadnought, works of Mr. Crook by the organised unem- our evidence is true. Rust did not find out that he was tricked into being charged and arrested

a Socialist paper. What was really an near the works until Dallas and myself were The reason Comrade Rust is in prison is, first, n case was coupled in the Press reports taken there by a policeman. Though I had he dares to be Secretary of the unemployed men a rubbery with which those who were there owned up to forcing open three doors, and have who fought, sad to say, to maintain the very been tried and punished for it, still Rust and Courts that now imprison them. Secondly, he Dallas were charged with forcing those doors, is a budding Socialist, and had to be nipped in

Note.—It is only the poor who are being evicted, and that by the wealthy.

This young lad is perfectly innocent of the case of Comrade Rust, as he is unable but in order that the law might be able to boast charge attributed to him, just as was the poor it had allowed Dallas and Rust to call witnesses. cripple Lancaster, whom Rust went to welcome

They have convicted an innocent boy because verwhelming evidence Rust was proved to The sentence was a foregone conclusion. I they want a conviction ready against him in order to give a heavier sentence in the future.

One may never expiate one's guilt, however long one serves. Always before one is senteneed in Court records are called for, and sentences passed according to one's previous record.

These people give you the New Testament to swear by, in which can be read, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us." "Forgive even unto 70 times 7."

CLARA GILBERT COLE.

# FOUNDED 1914.

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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Saturday, July 22, 1922.

#### THE OUTLOOK. The Housing Scandal.

Mrs. Broomfield, of Willesden Green, occupied two rooms and a box-room. One of her married daughters was unable to find room to live; therefore Mrs. Broomfield gave up one room to her daughter, her daughter's husband, and their three children. A second married daughter, with a husband and five children, soon after became homeless. She, also, was obliged to ask her mother's hospitality, and the box-room was placed at her disposal. The box-room did not contain cubic space enough for one adult person,

exist in it. Eventually Mrs. Broomfield was summoned for permitting overcrowding. The magistrate made an order to abate the overcrowding, but offered no suggestion as to what is to happen to these over-crowded families.

W. Mellor, Secretary of the Manchester and Salford Trades Council, dealing with the overcrowding scandal in that area, tells of a boy of twelve contracting venereal disease from sleeping with a nineteen-year-old sister, and a girl of eleven contracting the disease from sleeping with her two brothers. Mr. Mellor complains that when the Manchester Health Committee sought to introduce a by-law giving it power to inspect such property, the City Council turned down the proposal on the plea that it was desirous of protecting the liberty of property

Without feeling any sympathy for the pro perty owners, we cannot refrain from pointing out that the mere inspection of over-crowding does not provide additional accommodation. The inspector would be more usefully employed as a bricklayer making new houses.

Newport Trades and Labour Council has been holding an inquiry into local housing conditions. It tells of a widow obliged to share a room with two lads of sixteen and seventeen, who are unrelated to her; and of a five-roomed house occupied by four families. One of the mothers recently gave birth to a fifth child in her oneroomed home. She was attacked by rats during said her confinement, and has therefore taken a

terrier to live in the family room! Before the war 3,000,000 people were classed by the Social Reformers as "living in slums," and 5,000,000 as "living under bad conditions in urban areas." The situation has grown much worse. It "does not pay" to build workingclass houses, as higher dividends can be obtained full. by investing capital in other ways.

#### London's County Hall.

London's County Hall is a building of costly grandeur. We admire fine architecture, we know that wealthy modern civilisation is capable of producing still greater and more beautiful structures than this without undue effort. Nevertheless, one thinks of the "delightful members' terrace " and the marble halls of the L.C.C.'s new residence with disgust, because one recalls London's many homeless families and its innumerable insanitary dwellings.

#### German Reparation Payments.

The Allied Governments are still discussing to the destruction of the capitalist system.

Germany more lightly. This is reflected Socialism he would have been taken seriously to cial undertakings, to possess buildings in town or

generally throughout the capitalist Press. Even task by the rest. This Bill affects the Labor the Times, now that Lord Northcliffe has been M.P.s directly, however, and they have immediately banished for a rest cure, shows signs of becom- ately shown a militancy in regard to it will ing reasonable towards Germany. The tendency they always condemn when it is displayed by towards a mutual cancelling of war debts between working members of the Trade Unions that the nations which appears uppermost at present them to Parliament and pay their salaries may not, however, lead to any tangible result. Says the Times Special Correspondent in Paris:

"There is another proposal which is now making some headway—namely, an Allied participation in German industrial affairs by means of direct accord with great German

An odd outcome of a "war for freedom" that would be, would it not? But then, of course, we know that it was a capitalist war, and such are the products of capitalism. Mam- as the miners, shipbuilders, and engineers acted wives, or direct offspring, is re-established. Their demands are modest: three permanent for more spoils. The working populations of the organisation of the leaders, as was the case with various countries are mere material to be used or left unused at the will of the great magnates.

#### The Sale of Honours.

of honours by the Government in return for When will they wake up to the knowledge that donations to its Party funds. Every Govern- the only salvation is to end the capitalist system a loans, tender, power of attorney, insurance, partment carries on the practice in the same manner, and that the only way to end it is for the and every politician knows it. How else, in- workers to prepare to administer the Communist deed, should titles of honour be distributed by system by organising to take control of production Governments of place-hunting politicians in a tion and distribution? The next step is the society in which everything is bought and sold? formation of the One Big Industrial Union

but somehow seven human beings managed to The Labour Party, in its usual tinkering fashion, has put down a motion to consider "the desirability of abolishing hereditary titles." I all the titles came to an end with the death of the holder, the Governments would do a still brisker trade than at present in selling the honours to the descendants. Why does not the Labour Party move for the abolition of all titles of honour? The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, Colonel Will Thorn, and the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas are looking forward to becoming Sir Arthur, Sir William, and Sir James when the Labour Government gets into power!

#### Twenty-two People Live on £1 5s. 9d. a Week.

Mrs. Broderick, of Norbiton, has twenty-two persons to keep-her husband, self, and twenty children. Her husband gives her £2 a week to keep house on. Out of that she pays 14/3 rent. She has £1 5s. 9d. left for food, clothing, fuel, night, soap, etc.; in other words, 1/21 per head per week to provide all the requirements of the family. As might be expected, she had a difficulty in buying shoes for her numerous brood. Therefore, some of them sometimes failed to attend school, she told the magistrates. Doubtless her anxiety to preserve appearances prevented her from stating the case more strongly. Doubtless the truth was that some of the children had either to stay at home, or go to school naked. The magistrates fined Mrs. Broderick 7/6 for the irregular school attendance of her children. She

"Better put us all in the Workhouse and keep us, for I don't know when I can pay." "Blessed is the man who hath his quiver full of them," says the psalm; but the Church opposes Communism, which would provide according to their needs for everybody's quiver-

#### After the Banquet.

Messrs. Tom Shaw and R. Wallhead, from the world," and that Russian " restoration " can be Labour Party and Independent Labour Party, carried on without Western capital, which wor with Vandevelde and others from Belgium, have only accelerate the process by "perhaps been helping the French Socialist Party in a years." We do not like the expression " week's propaganda campaign. A banquet was storation." It was a new civilisation arranged in their honour in Paris. After the hoped for in Russia. The capitalistic reformers, banquet the plebs of the Socialist Party, who however, have, unfortunately, got control could not afford to pay the price of the feast, Russian policy, and they can see no future apart came in with Red flags and cheered the fraternal from capitalism. The Soviet policy by no means delegates. The procedure smacks too much of lives up to the statement that "the world needs

#### The Anti-Labour Party Bill.

The Labour members of Parliament have quite how much they can squeeze out of Germany thrown off their cherished respectability and without injuring themselves or causing a revolu- moderation in opposing the Trade Union Act tion in Germany, and the Labour Party joins Amendment Bill, which is admittedly a serious in the pow-wow instead of bending its efforts blow at Labour Party funds. If any Labour member had acted thus uproariously in defence There is a general tendency towards letting off of the unemployed or for the furtherance of established," to organise industrial and comme

#### The Dock Dispute.

The dockers seem prepared to resist the of 2/- a day proposed by employers. A strik against the reduction is talked of, and there also talk of joint action with workers in other industries. It is said that the employers are making preparations to bring blacklegs fr abroad if necessary, in the event of a dispr It is quite certain that if the dockers act alone dockers will presently face a similar smashing defeat. The rank-and-file members are become Periodically an outery is raised against the sale that the old Trade Unionism is powerless

#### German Prosperity.

There is much discussion as to whether the German worker is benefiting by the Britis trade slump. As a matter of fact, in 1914 there were 276 kilograms of serial food per head in Germany. To-day there are only 198 kilograms of serial food per head. A man with a family of five, to earn 276 kilos, of serial food for each member of his family at the average wage in the mining, building, and textile industries. had to work 414 hours in the year 1914. The same man must now work 495 hours to earn 198 kilos, each for a family of five. Thus he must now work 81 hours more to earn 78 kilos, of bread less than in 1914.

A New Evil of the Cat-and-Mouse Act. The order under the Cat-and-Mouse Act compelling John Syme to remain in his home during the period of his temporary discharge to recover from hunger strike is a new and unpreceden application of the odious Cat-and-Mouse A The present Government has revived and extended the grosser prosecution of political pr soners and has withdrawn the privileges rule 243a, secured for political prisoners, at the cost of great sacrifices by the suffragettes.

Prison reform is again coming into fashion. Many comrades, who are striving towards system in which prisons will disappear, are going in and out of prison in these days, and the sentences upon political prisoners are growing longer. The most important question in connection with prison to-day is, therefore, treatment of political prisoners.

#### Russia at the Hague.

The process of playing cat and mouse wi the Russian delegates at the Hague, to see h much the Soviet will finally concede, continu with results which are all in the capitalist favou The Russian Trade Delegation's organ, Russian Information and Review, declares that ' world needs Russia more than Russia needs the the usages of capitalism to commend itself to us. Russia more than Russia needs the world. Concession after concession is made to rapacious demands of foreign capitalism.

Exit Socialism. The Decree on Property Rights adopted the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government is now to hand. It permits citizens, whose rights are not limited by la

try, to transfer such buildings on lease with some auxiliary members. The auxiliary mem lease of the site on which they stand, bers are municipal employees who volunteer for build on urban and county sites, and the fire brigade. During working hours they possess such buildings during forty-nine are called from their employment if required. to possess moveable property connected In the evenings, Saturday afternoons, and Sunworkshops, etc., also to possess tools and days they remain at home in case they should eans of production and the products of agricul- be sent for, but each one is set free twice a and industry, financial capital, and so on. The requisition of such property by Governent either with or without payment, is no

nces established by law. All citizens as above may mortgage or pledge erty as above. The patenting of copyrights, emarks and inventions is re-established.

over permissible, except in special circum-

pheritance by testament or law by husbands,

hip (simple, complete, in trust, and limited ity), bills of exchange, and all kinds sing and credit operations—all the old paramalia of capitalism has returned!

#### Political Crime.

e Social Revolutionaries, for whom Ramsay ges made against them are true. They are easier to work than conscription-

these actions had taken place nearer home, s unlikely that George Lansbury and Ben er would have appealed for clemency. The wing petition has been circulated privately, has been signed by upwards of 1,000

mers of war, and not be executed.

there were in Ulster 3,000 constabulary, for a life." armed and equipped by the British Government; 00 "A" Specials; 20,000 "B" Specials; and an indefinite number of "C" Specials, all amed and equipped by the British Government; oattalions of British Crown Forces.

'Sir Henry Wilson, until recently, was in hand of the forces of the Northern Govern-Obviously there is war in Belfast and n-East Ulster. O'Svillivan and Dunn acted liers in that war; they acted according to convictions."

#### E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

#### CAPITALISM WON'T PAY TO SAVE LIFE. A SOUTH AFRICAN CONSCRIPT FIRE BRIGADE.

was that the fire brigades were the proy of the fire insurance companies, and only se who had paid for insurance were assisted the fire brigade in case of fire.

ven to-day the British lifeboat service is stary charity, which is short of funds, and fore unable to do its work completely.

A curious situation has arisen in Boksburg, h Africa, in regard to the fire brigade. gade consists of two permanent firemen

At one time the brigade numbered twenty. It dwindled to twelve, who finally resigned because the Town Council would not agree to pay retaining fees to the members of the brigade. The Council was willing to pay retaining fees from April 1922, but only to six persons. The members declared that the work could not be efficiently conducted with so small a number. mon, who rules the world to-day, is ever eager and if their fight is left to the half-hearted there is a limit in total value of 10,000 gold firemen, six auxiliaries, to report at the station whiles, but this may be expended in circum- each day, paid a retaining fee of £3 per month, the miners, shipbuilders, and engineers, the stances established by special legislation. Oh, to include attendance at fire drills and special bery, bribery and favouritism, here are duties; also twelve further auxiliary firemen to be paid £2 a month, to include two drills a ing unpleasantly aware of this. They realise The right is expressly re-established of con- month, theatre duties, and taking turns for one iding all manner of contracts, including the of them to be at the fire station three hours a sing of property, purchase and sale, barter, night, fires to be paid for at the usual rates.

The Public Health Committee of the Council has refused these demands, and has decided to make membership of the fire brigade compulsory, without pay, for all municipal employees, if the foremost fighters in the revolution, appeals to called upon for such service. Employees not Western comrades to pay for the printing of accepting these conditions will be called upon literature to aid the Russian workers in their

edonald and the Daily Herald are so solicitous, ployees will result. The Boksburg Councillors Donations, marked "Workers' Opposition," pear to be a pretty lot of criminals, if the are likely to find that the voluntary principle is should be sent to the Workers' Dreadnought,

ed with the organisation and attempted It should be observed that capitalism on the isation of armed insurrection, bomb-throw- Rand does not wish to pay for the upkeep of blowing-up of railway trains and bridges, a fire brigade, but desires to force the municipal GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND. murder of trainloads of persons, including employees to serve the community without fee entire Council of People's Commissaries, or reward in this respect. That would be all ANTI-PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNIST ination and attempted assassination of very well under Communism, when all service pers of persons, including Lenin, Trotsky, would be voluntary, hours of work would be vieff, Volardarsky, Uritsky, armed robbery, short, and all would take their fill of the means dary, bribery, assisting counter-revolutionary of subsistence on equal terms. To-day, howauders, including Generals Denikin, Kras- ever, the Boksburg municipal employees are enand Alexeiev, assisting the enemies of titled to demand that the brigade should be including the German General Staff of formed from the property-owners, since they have most wealth for the brigade to protect and they do no compulsory work.

#### Coercion on the Rand.

W. J. Poynter, a Labour member of the Town Council of Boksburg, where the unprovoked shooting of strikers occurred during the Rand We make an urgent appeal to all the lovers strike, has been committed for trial on account stice to join us in signing a public demand of a speech made at a public meeting held in that O'Sullivan and Dunn shall be treated as the Council Chamber. Poynter declared that Captain Fulford, who gave the order to fire on We call attention to the face that between the strikers, ought to be hanged, and urged the 21st, 1920, and June 21st, 1922, 23,560 people to march to the Reef and demand from onalists were driven from their homes; General Smuts a public inquiry into the shoot-Nationalists were driven from their em- ing. If his brother had been killed, Poynter ent; 7,800 Nationalists were seriously said, he would have taken the law into his ded; 429 Nationalists were murdered; and own hands and would have "exacted a life

#### EXIT EX-COLONEL MALONE

THE END OF A SHALLOW CONVERSION. "To the Editor of the 'Stratford Express':

"Dear Sir,-I am sending you herewith a copy of our Ministry of Defence Creation Bill, in the drafting of which I have co-operated with Admiral Sueter, M.P., formerly my chief in the Admiralty Air

"It should be of considerable interest to your readers for many reasons, of which in order not to encroach too far on your valuable space, I will only

"First, it will increase the efficiency of the three fighting services as a whole by co-ordinating the operations of Navy, Army and Air Force, by regulating the supply of material and equipment, and by arranging through a centralised recruiting service for provision of an adequate personnel.

"Too often in the past has there been overlapping or a lack of united effort between the three services. This was due both to the loose connections between the three services and to jealousies and rivalries. New developments such as tanks, aircraft, anti-submarine weapons, etc., were delayed because there were too many old men in blinkers in control of affairs at the Admiralty and War Office still playing with bows and arrows and rattling scabbards which ought to be hung on the walls of the village museum. Many of these men are, unfortunately, still there, but this Bill would put someone in authority over them to divert their activities.

"There is scarcely any conceivable operation of war in which two, and probably all three, of the do this work.

services will not in any future war be engaged together, and yet there is no efficient machinery for the co-ordination of sea, air and land forces. The Committee of Imperial Defence is inadequate, and it has no executive powers.

"The existing deplorable state of the air defence of this country is largely attributable to the absence of a co-ordinating body and to the lack of collective responsibility in the tendering of expert advice on defence. Each Department regards its own needs too much to the exclusion of the other Departments. In reality, all three-Admiralty, Air Ministry, and

War Office-are, and must be, interdependent. "Secondly, this Bill would effect drastic economies, because it will not be bowed down by prejudices and vested interests. It will develop the most efficient fighting weapon, which is also the cheapest-namely, the Air Force-and it will effect economies by uniformity and amalgamation in the finance, accounting, and other departments; and by the co-ordination of the estimates of the three branches of the fighting services.—I am, etc.,

"CECIL L'ESTRANGE MALONE. "House of Commons.

June 27th, 1922." This is how the Right-Wing Communists are served by one whom they recently called their Parliamentary

This is the abyss to which the easy path of oppor-

#### AN URGENT APPEAL.

The Russian Workers' Opposition, compased of struggle for Communism and against the rising We imagine that a strike of municipal em- capitalism which is getting control in Russia. 152 Fleet Street.

## MEETING:

CLAPHAM COMMON. Sunday, July 23rd, 6.30 p.m. Speakers: A. Kingman, W. Pratt, N. Smyth.

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#### COMMUNIST PILGRIMS.

We continue to receive applications for speakers to go into other districts for Communist propaganda, and wish to hear from comrades able to

#### WORKERS' OPPOSITION. By Alexandra Kollontay.

(Continued from last week.) Every comrade can easily recall scores of instances when workers themselves attempted to organise dining-rooms, day nurseries for children, transportation of wood, etc., and when each time a lively immediate interest in the undertaking 'died from the red tape, interminable negotiations with various institutions that brought no definite results, or refusals, new requests, etc. Wherever there was an opportunity under impetus of the masses themselves the transport. masses by their own efforts to equip a diningroom, to store a supply of wood, or to organise the central institutions with explanations that there was no equipment for the dining-room, lack of horses for transporting the wood, and absence of an adequate building for the nursery. And how much bitterness is generated amongst working men and women when they see and know that if they had been given the right, and an opportunity to act, they themselves would put the project through. How painful it is to receive a refusal of necessary materials when fate; this is the whole essence of bureaucracy. se la vagonaroj kaj la vaporŝipoj ne estas tro they had already been found and procured by the thing depends. This is the whole trouble.

Do they attempt to find the cause of the evil, and to admit openly that the very system itself, All Marxians, Bolsheviki in particular, have which was carried out into the life through the been strong and powerful in that they never Soviets, paralyses and deadens the masses, though stressed the policy of immediate success of the it was meant to encourage their initiative? No; movement (this line, by the way, has always been our party leaders do nothing of the kind. Just followed by the opportunists-compromisers), but the opposite-instead of finding means to en- always attempted to put the workers in such concourage the mass initiative which shall fit per- ditions as would give them the opportunity to fectly into our flexible Soviet institutions under temper their revolutionary will and develop the certain conditions, our party leaders all of a creative abilities. The workers' initiative is insudden appear in the role of defenders and dispensable for us, and yet we do not give it knights of bureaucracy. How many comrades, a chance to develop. while following Trotsky's example, repeat that Fear of criticism and freedom of thought by "we suffer, not because of adopting the bad combining together with bureaucracy quite often sides of bureaucracy, but just because we have produce ridiculous forms. failed so far to learn the good ones." ("On ' There can be no self-activity without freedom one common plan," by Trotsky.)

product of our misery, as Comrade Zinovieff tries Communist Party itself. dealing toward the trade unions: the growing soon as the party-not in theory, but in practice party as well as of the Soviet institutions, and this fact is emphasised not only by the Workers' Opposition, but is also recognised by many thoughtful comrades not belonging to this group.

The restrictions on initiative are put, not only in regard to the activity of non-partisan masses (this would be only a logical and reasonable condition in the suppressed atmosphere of the civil war), the initiative of party members themselves is also restricted. Every independent attempt, every new thought that had passed through the censorship of our centre is considered as "heresy," as a violation of the party discipline, as an attempt to infringe on the prerogatives of the centre, which must "foresee" everything, and "decree" anything and everything. If anything is not decreed one must wait, for the time will come when the centre at its leisure will decree, and then within sharply restricted limits one may express his "initiative." What who are very fond of birds decided to form a tion. It is quite true that at times of threaten-

society for the preservation of birds. The idea ing danger the party and class discipline muitself seems very useful, and does not in any way be more strict, there must be more self-sacrifice undermine the "State projects," but it only exactitude in performing duties, etc., but he seems this way. All of a sudden there would tween these manifestations of the class spirit and appear some bureaucratic institution which 'the blind subordination' which is being dewould claim its right to the management of that veloped lately by the party, there is a great particular undertaking; that institution would difference. immediately "incorporate" the society into the Soviet machine, deadening, thereby, the direct initiative; and instead of it there would appear a heap of paper decrees and regulations which would give enough work for other hundreds of officials and complicate the work of mails and

The harm in bureaucracy lies not only in the red tape, as some comrades would want us to a nursery, refusal always followed refusal from believe when they narrow the whole controversy we will write to thank her for paying (that she to the "animation of Soviet institutions," but paid) her subscription so early. also in the solution of all problems, not by means of an open exchange of opinions or by immediate efforts of all concerned, but by means Ne, nun ne pluvas, la suno brilas.—Ĉu vi trinkas of formal decisions handed down from the central institutions, and arrived at either by one has sukeron kaj lakton en via teo?—Mi prenas person or by an extremely restricted collective, malmulte lakton sed ne sukeron.—Kie vi iros wherein the interested people quite often are en- pro via libertempo?—Eble mi restados heime tirely absent. Some third person decides your kaj ludos kun miaj gefiloj, eble mi irus Parizon

In the face of the growing suffering in the plenaj. workers themselves. Therefore, the initiative is working class, brought about by the confusion of slackening, and the desire to act is dying out. the present transitory period, bureaucracy finds If that is the case, "let officials themselves take itself particularly weak and impotent. The care of us." As a result, there is generated a miracle of enthusiasm in stimulating the producmost harmful division: we are the toiling people, tive forces and alleviating the labour conditions and they are the Soviet officials, on whom every- can be performed only by the animated initiative of the interested workers themselves, not re-Meanwhile, what are our party leaders doing? stricted and repressed at every step by a hierarchy of "permissions and decrees."

of thought and opinion, for self-activity mani-Bureaucracy, as it is, is a direct negation of fests itself not only in initiative, action, and mass self-activity, and, therefore, whoever work, but in independent thought as well. We accepts the principle of attracting the masses to give freedom to the class activity, we are afraid an active participation in directing the affairs, as of criticism, we have ceased to rely on the masses, a basis for the new system in the workers' re- hence we have bureaucracy with us. That is public, cannot look for good or bad sides in why the Workers' Opposition considers that bureaucracy, but must openly and resolutely re- bureaucracy is our enemy, our scourge, and the ject this useless system. Bureaucracy is not a greatest danger for the future existence of the

to convince us, neither is it a reflex of "the In order to do away with the bureaucracy that blind subordination" to superiors generated by is finding its shelter in the Soviet institutions, militarism, as others assert. This phenomenon we must first of all get rid of all bureaucracy in has a deeper cause. It is a by-product of the the party itself. That is where we face the same cause that explains our policy of double- immediate struggle against this system. As

influence in the Soviet institutions of those ele- -recognises the self-activity of the masses as Kia ann parto de la laborklaso estis konvinking ments which are hostile in spirit not only to the basis of our State, the Soviet institutions pri la nesuficeco de nuraj politikaj revolucio, Communism, but to the elementary aspirations will again automatically become those living in- kaj proklamis la necesecon de tuta socia ŝanĝ of the working masses as well. Bureaucracy is stitutions which are destined to carry out the tiu parto, tiam, sin nomis komunista. Gi es E scourge that pervades the very marrow of our Communist project, and will cease to be the in- kruda, elhakegita, entute instinkta speco de stitutions of red tape, laboratories for dead-born komunismo; tamen, ĝi tuŝis la plej gravan pur decrees, into which they had very rapidly de- ton kaj estis sufiĉe pova inter la laboranta klaso

What shall we do, then, in order to destroy cujo de Cabet, kaj en Germanujo de Veitlin bureaucracy in the party and introduce in it the Tiel, la socialismo estis, en 1847, mezklasa workers' democracy? First of all it is necessary movado. Socialismo estis, almenaŭ sur la Kol to understand that our leaders are wrong when tinento, "respektinda"; komunismo estis rek they say: "Just now we agree to let the reins mala. Kaj kiel nia ideo, de la ekkomenco, es loose somewhat," for there is no immediate ke "la liberigo de la laboranta klaso devegas danger on the military front, but as soon as we esti la ago de la laboranta klaso mem," ne povi shall again feel the danger we will go back to esti dubo rilate al tio, kiun el la du nomoj "the military system" in the party. They devis preni. Plue, ni ĉiam poste tute ne dezit are not right, because we must remember that gin malakcepti. heroism saved Petrograd, more than once defended Lugansk, other centres, and whole regions. Was it the Red Army alone that put up the defence? No; there was, besides, the heroic self-activity and initiative of the masses themselves. Every comrade will recall that during the moments of supreme danger the party would happen if some of the members of the always appealed to the self-activity of the Russian Communist Party—those, for instance, masses, for it saw in them the anchor of salva-

### (To be continued.)

## ESPERANTO.

ŜLOSILO DE L'EKZERCO No. 6. On Monday we shall have another lesson, but Tuesday and Wednesday will be holidays; th will leave only Thursday and Friday for lessons as we shall all be away Saturday and Sunday

Next week we must buy some new books.

EKZERCO No. 7. Sidiĝu, Sinjoro, mi petas. Cu pluvas nun?\_ teon?—Jes, mi ŝatas ĝin tre multe.—Ĉu vi pre

pienaj.			
VORTARETO.			
brili	to shine	plena	full
eble	possibly	pluvi	to rain
ĝi	it	preni	to take
gefiloj	See notes	restadi	to remain
hejmo	home	sidiĝi	to be seated
iri	to go	ŝati	to value
jes	yes	sukero	sugar
kie	where	suno	sun
kun	with	teo	tea
lakto	milk	tre	very
libertempo	holiday	trinki	to drink
ludi	to play	tro	too
multo	much	vagenaro	train
nun	now	vaporŝipo	steamer
Parizo	Paris >	vojanĝanto	traveller
peti	to request		

NOTES.

MI SATAS GIN, I am fond of it (tea, no

GEFILOJ, Filo is a son, but with the prefix

GE it includes daughters. MANIFESTO DE LA KOMUNISTA

#### PARTIO. Daŭrigo.

Tamen, kiam ĝi estis skribita, oni ne povus ĝin nomi Socialista Manifesto. Per " socialistoj," en 1847, estis signataj, unuflanke, i aliĝantoj de la diversaj utopiaj sistemoj: Owenanoj en Anglujo, Fourieranoj en Francujo ambaŭ el ili jam forvelkintaj ĝis stato de nura sektoj, kaj laŭgrade elmortintaj; ĉe la alia flanko la plej svarmaĉantaj sociaj kuracistaĉoj, kiuj, per ĉiuj manieroj de riparaĉado, pretendis rime sen ia danĝero al kapitalo aŭ profito, ĉiuspeca sociajn maljustecojn, en ambaŭ okazoj homoj ekster la laborklasa movado, kaj sin turnant plimulte al la " edukitaj " klasoj por subtenade por produkti la utopian komunismon, en Fran-Daŭrigota.

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NDUSTRIALISM IN THE EAST. Industrialism is spreading fast in the East,

v 22, 1922.

d bids fair to eclipse Western methods in the

#### Chinese Seamen's Strike.

strike of Chinese seamen on British ships out of Hong Kong lasted from January to March 8th. It was marked by great larity. In Canton the strikers were proided for by more than seventy artisan guilds. e British authorities in Hong Kong threw of the strike leaders into gaol. Thereupon cooks in British families and hotels left e workers in British banks did the same.

#### East Indian Railway Strike.

East Indian strike was marked by treous solidarity, which enabled the workers ithstand great coercion.

he British authorities in Hong Kong broke the Seamen's Union Headquarters and ested a number of strikers, throwing some gaol and deporting others to Canton, susling the ordinary train service between Kong and Canton in order to hinder the ers' freedom of movement. Permits were uced for Chinese entering or leaving Hong British troops were called out, blacklegs amongst Americans, British, and other ans. Criminals were released from prison nise of acting as strike breakers, accordto the New York Call. British naval crews Royal Marines were used as blacklegs. On the other hand, the crew of a French joined the strikers on arrival at Hong

is the Anglo-Saxon race so lacking in

cklegs, according to the New York Call, ere imported from the Filipinos and Manilla. The Chinese Seamen's Union, extending to nese sailing on ships of all nationalities, had carry on its fight far from Hong Kong. O at Everett, Washington, U.S.A., the se crew attempted to leave, but was beaten guards and longshoremen, and placed ns, to be dealt with on arrival at the first ish port. This is reported by the New York

he Chinese strikers issued this manifesto:

"Public notice is hereby given that we seamen, owing to the necessity of maintainng our livelihood, have demanded an increase f wages from the shipping companies. Our emand is not too excessive, and our action has been so slow that a settlement might have been easily effected through negotiations. But, as the shipping companies, taking advantage of the fact they are under foreign juris. iction, have not yet yielded a bit, we seamen have declared a general strike.

"We have now heard that our reasonable demand has been set at naught in Hong Kong and foreigners have been appointed to take our places, such as on the Hong Kong-Canton steamers, the Kinshan and Heungshan, on which British naval crews and Royal Marines ave been engaged to resume service between Canton and Hong Kong. This sufficiently ustrates the forcible methods of the capiists and the biased help of the Hong Kong overnment to enable them to carry out their icked plan against the labouring classes. hey can now use it against us seamen they may do the same thing towards the various asses of labourers in future. We are, theree, compelled to issue this appeal for mutual help from the various classes of fellowbourers in order to enable us to attain our This is the time when we labourers should help each other."

inese became general.

by seventy Chinese artisan guilds, who 250 ft. and 400 ft. long at the sides. , and tickets for entertainments.

The strike was won: it is said that the terms were recognition of the Union, 40 per cent. increase in wages, and other concessions.

The East Indian railway strike originated in the assault of an Indian named Ram Lall by a European fireman. The strike rapidly spread throughout the East Indian Railway. The strikers declared that they had been suffering under a series of assaults and injustices for many years. When the strike began the strikers were not organised industrially, no Union being in existence. About a fortnight later a Union of East Indian railway workers was formed, under the guidance of an Indian barrister and editor of Swadhama, a paper supposed to be devoted work in sympathy with the strikers! to the cause of Indian Labour, but by no means an advanced organ. As the railway serves large coal areas, the strike soon affected the manufacturing districts. The Punjab mail train was a description of himself. wrecked on April 5th by the removal of railway lines, and the act was attributed to strikers.

The strikers appear to have been sold by their negotiators; terms were proposed by the company and communicated through a British clergyman named Andrews. These were accepted in some centres, but rejected in the coal areas and at the strike headquarters.

Mr. Theo Thorne, a British barrister and editor of The Indian Engineer, The Indian and Eastern Motors, and The Indian Railway Gazette, three capitalist trade journals, then set introduced, and guards for them were re-out to negotiate. The result was that a settlement was soon reached.

"No further concessions were granted. The main concession was that those men whom the railway were not prepared to take back, because their posts had been filled, would not be dismissed, but would be treated as having

Apparently the Indian workers are strong in action, weak in negotiation.

That is not to be wondeerd at, since the industrial movement in India is largely in the hands of well-meaning but entirely pro-capitalist members of the middle class.

dential address to the first Congress of Labour the Pantheon. They were very cosmopoplitan Unions held in Bengal of Raja Manurdra in the matter of Gods. Of course there were Chandra Sinha, one of those who, in India, is superior and inferior Gods. If you desire to apparently regarded as a leader of Labour (!) read a good description of the making of a God This gentleman expressed himself as "flattered" in Egypt, I would advise you to read the that the Labour people of Bengal had made him "Golden Bough," Volume II., page 130, by President of their first Congress. He declared Sir James George Fraser, and you will get an that India needed less of class distinctions, but intellectual treat. You will be surprised to find he was apprehensive that no good would result that the making of Gods is not of Divine origin, from combining in one federation organisations but that the parties had two forms—a human of the more intellectual as well as of the more one and a Divine one. The King of Egypt was physical forms of labour. He feared that, a God as well as a King. To make the change whilst on one side might be the brains, the from a king to a god was merely the changing braun and muscle might win the day. He into the attire of the god, just as our King is declared that Labour and Capital cannot do with- one day a soldier, the next a sailor, a doctor, out each other, and that "for the lower forms etc., etc. It was the same in Egypt. Our of Labour the employer should stand more as a Queen (God bless her!) was recently made a guardian than anything else.

see that the workman does his measure of went to sleep in the "golden bed with God work for wages received. . . . It should be the Ammon ' she was his consort or a goddess. first duty of all Labour organisations to see The child of this union was a Saviour or a junior that no quarter is given to the truant work- God. Do you understand? Of course that was man or scamp worker."

He then denounced the East Indian Railway No, no; we have Labour leaders going to the strike as the work of political mischief-makers. marriage of a Princess, and at the same time He urged the Federation to devote itself to pro- they try to cod us that it is a mark of respect viding clubs, reading-rooms, death benefits, and they are showing to Labour! such legislation as workmen's compensation. These, he said, would take ten years to discuss

#### PROLETARIAN SCHOOLS.

" EGYPTIAN CULTURE."

By Tom Anderson.

Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, Professor of inese servants in British households left Egyptology at University College, London, has employment to join the striking seamen; a splendid article in "The Illustrated London nese cooks in British hotels, Chinese em- News" of July 8th last, dealing with "Egyprees in British banks followed, and the strike tian Culture." Only last winter the British School in Egypt made another discovery of a Canton 15,000 to 20,000 strikers who had very important nature, which disclosed a long or been deported from Canton were main- line of graves laid out in squares measuring

led with three meals a day, pocket-money, "New Relics of Ancient Egypt 7,000 Years

"Tools, Games, and Toilet Articles of the

Londoners have an opportunity this month of examining (without payment) this remarkable collection of newly found relics of early Egyptian culture, at the University College, Gower Street, from July 3rd to 29th, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in the evenings of July 5th and 25th, from 7 to 9 p.m.

I ask every reader of the Dreadnought in London to make a point of going to see these relics, which were in use before the creation of the world as given in our Holy Bible. I have made mention of these relics in writing of the psychology of J. H. Thomas in an article which follows this one, and I desire every reader to send J. H. T. a copy of this issue, so that he may read in the next issue of the Dreadnought

Egypt 7,000 years ago had risen high in her culture. It had taken more than 7,000 years to bring her to the point here displayed in her relics. Seven times seven would not measure the time; and when you remember that Egypt is but a child of Babylon the vista of years that have gone before are enormous. At this particular period slavery was the economic basis of Egypt. Slaves! Slaves! And before the slaves were the Jews, and women were the rulers. How many thousand years do you think? A moderate estimate is at least 500,000 years. A Labour M.P. and Labour Conference sit and laugh at Communism, and Communism was the first beginning of the human race, away back in that period before the Christian Gods were born and Britain was inhabited. Every new discovery reveals to us as if by magic what each of us feels and cannot explain. And these are the "stavisms" coming up in us belonging to periods thousands and thousands of years ago.

We are very conservative in our age. We will only have "Three Gods in One." In Egypt Gods were as common as Labour leaders are Swadharma on April 30th published the presi- to-day. Every new God was given a niche in "Doctor of Laws." The Queen of Egypt was "The prime necessity," he added, "is to the Queen, but when she changed her dress and 7,000 years ago, and it does not happen to-day.

But then, surely a king, a queen, prince or princess is something more than human? Certainly they are half-and-half. At one time they were whole and whole, and they are grandly diminishing. In another million years we will be all kings and queens, etc. You cannot alter the mentality of the mass in one, two, or three hundred years. You must wait till they grow. The Lord Chancellor said that in the House of Lords last week. He said, "You need not be afraid of Communism; you have only to read what the responsible Labour leaders said at their Conference at Edinburgh the other day." And all the lords agreed. Certainly! And so I ask you to read my article next week on Labour leaders, and each reader might send a copy to J. H. T., and also pray for him. For, although it is an impossibility to make a Communist of him, he might, like a man of old, take remorse and hang himself as a warning to others.

#### ATROCITIES AND HONOURS.

As I laid down the Workers' Dreadnought last week, fellow-worker, I thought: "What a blood-stained world! "

Amongst all the news that does not appear in the capitalist rags which I read in the Dreadnought was the punitive expedition of British officers against the unfortunate Bhils in India, the mining war in Illinois, the pogroms in Beitast, and the special news from Southern Ireland, to say nothing of the evictions at Woodbine Cottages.

Outrages and tragedies have become so common nowadays, fellow-worker, that, unless we

ourselves happen to be the victims, we scarcely pay any attention to them.

That is why we tolerate the doings of this Government. All the Governments are so bad that this bad Government of unscrupulous and dishonest men is quite commonplace. All the Governments are bad, because it is only by cruelty and deceit that 90 per cent. of the wealth of the country can be kept in the hands of 10 per cent. of the people, leaving the others to go short. It is only by cruelty and deceit that the idle are maintained in luxury by the labour of the industrious, who subsist in poverty.

When the Press gets up an agitation about something or other, people get excited about it, though the thing has been going on under their noses all their lives and there are much worse

things taking place all around them.

A case in point is the Honours question. Titles of honour have always been bought and sold by those in control of Government, but every now and then a shout is raised about the practice, just to sell the newspapers, make talk, and direct attention from more important

You and I would have expected, fellow-worker, that the Labour Party, with all its faults, would have scorned these empty titles and refused to use them, declaring with Robert Burns that " a man's a man for a' that "; but no, fellow-worker, these Labour leaders carry with pride the title of Right Honourable, the only one bestowing a handle to the name (the O.B.E. does net, you know) which any number of them have yet secured whilst still in Labour Party and Trade Union office.

Moreover, Arthur Henderson's words at the Labour Party Conference were ominous: the title of Privy Councillor is the only democratic honour in this country, he said. Why did

Mr. Henderson say that, fellow-worker?

He said it because the title of Right Honourable attaching to Privy Councillors is the only

one that has become common yet amongst Labour leaders.

If there were a Labour Government (and nowadays, fellow-worker, all the politicians are asking whether there is an early prospect of that); if the Labour Party should be able to form a Government, would Mr. Henderson and his colleagues make an onslaught on the Honours List; would they make it what they call democratic by getting on to it themselves?

That is a question that must be agitating the Upper Ten, for in giving honours, you must remember, fellow-worker, one condition is always strictly observed—the recipient must be wealthy enough to live in such a style as to preserve the glamour which should attach to titles. That is

an unwritten law.

If knights, baronets, dukes, and marquises were to be found living in your street, and if their ladies went to do the shopping side by side with your "old woman," you would not look up to those titled personages with any special respect; you admit that, I am sure, fellow-worker. Therefore, the raising of the Honours question on this occasion has not been done merely

to amuse the public, and instead of the debate ending in smoke this time, a Royal Commission will be appointed.

The unwritten law which has served to guide the classes is to be hedged about with regulations now that the masses may possibly put a Labour Party into power, and the candidates for honours may therefore come from the humbler social strata.

But all this is of no importance to the men and women who toil and moil in the factory and

the mine, or to the unemployed half-starving on the dole.

THE SEARCHLIGHT.

#### WE LOVE THE EMPIRE. WORDS AND MUSIC BY T. A.

Mary was a pretty maid, Of twenty years or so. She dwelt away in London town, A place you all do know. Her father was a Labour man, With whiskers on his chin, And every night he went to bed

He used to sing this hymn. Chorus.

We love the Empire, dear old Empire; We love its sons, so brave and true, We love the Army and the Navy, We love the blood that's " royal blue," We love the Church and Constitution, We love the " Lords " and " Commons " too, We love "our country" and "our nation," We love the slaves, we do, we do. Mary, she got safely wed, And that not long ago,

To a little Army Captain, A Mr. "So-and-So." Her Dad that night got very "tight," And when the lights went low He sang the chorus of that hymn, With Mr. "So-and-So." Mary now has children four, Three girls and a boy. Believe me when I say to you Her life is one of joy. She sings the songs of Daddy, The one he loved so well; And if you pass their little home

The children you will tell. The music of the above song appears in "Proletcult" for August. Price 1d. Order from the Dreadnought Office.

#### THE INFAMOUS SYSTEM.

An ex soldier named Dunbar stole £50 worth of goods and pawned them for £2 10s. to buy food for his wife and children. Learning that her husband was to be punished for the theft, the wife drowned herself and two children in the Thames.

At Henley, Oxfordshire, two families are living in a two-roomed cottage. One family consists of a husband and wife and eight children.

Cold feet and an empty stomach know no master. "I am starving," said James Kelly, who had tramped to London from Bradford, seeking work, and broke into a jeweller's shop in Leadenhall Street.

Professional thieves hire boys to steal bicycles from the unemployed waiting for the dole at Ponders End Labour Exchange.

More than 100,000 miners are out of work. Thousands of those who are working are obliged to take their pay tickets to the Guardians to obtain relief.

Miners at work are selling their furniture to buy food. At Treorchy many colliers went to work without food last week-end because they had exhausted their credit at the grocers.

DUSTHEAP ALLEY AND THE LIVING TOMB,

Clara Gilbert Cole. Price One Penny.

RED NIGHTS .- Continued from p. 2. at Newton Coomber for the ticket collected and then runs right on to Manchester. After that our journey here was without incident, and here we are."

I felt grieved at the loss of such a good comrade. However, the times were dark enough as it was, and we had much to do. We must apply ourselves to the great task before us, come what may. Both my comrades agreed with me, but it was with sorrowful hearts that we parted to do our allotted work.

(To be continued.)

FROM PORTSMOUTH

On July 5th a large procession of Portsmouth unployed marched to the Workhouse to demand work or maintenance, headed by the Workers' Union band, the unemployed banner, and two mounted policemen. There was a drizzling rain, and a more pitiable sight has yet to be seen. The marchers, recently discharged from the Dockyard, had a look of high spirits, and wore decent clothes. Those who had been long unemployed showed signs of misery and hopelessness. Their clothes were ragged, their boots worn. On their white banner, in red print, was the slogan, "1914, the Fight for Britain; 1922, the Fight for Bread.'

Onarriving at the Workhouse, one of the deputation jumped upon the railings, and appealed to the men and women "to keep quiet and act like men." "What you want is work," he said, "but if they will not give you work, then you must have doles. It is 'a national question. You fought and worked for them during the War, and it is up to them to do their duty toward you now." Another speaker, the Chairman of the unemployed organisation, then followed, and asked every man Jack of them to behave as well as they could, and to let the unemployed of Portsmouth be a credit to the whole of England. This was answered by loud cheering. You may starve and cheer, but you must not kick up a row. appears to be the motto. The deputation, consisting of two of the leaders of the unemployed (Chairman and Secretary) and two of the members of the Trades Council, was then escorted to the Guardians by the "boys in blue," and after about ten minutes' wait came back to say that the Guardians were considering relief cases, and they would be received afterwards. The rain began to pour down still more heavily, and after waiting about an hour the deputation was received. A speaker had the bravery to ask the band to play whilst they were inside. Another long wait, which had the desired effect of getting the men fed up. Many of them left and went home. Finally, at about 4.30, the lost deputation re-appeared with the news that they had presented their case and the Board was now considering it; the result would be sent on to them by post. The following morning, at the unemployed meeting, it was learnt that the Board, after a series of resolutions and amendments, had decided to give the unemployed better treatment in the future, but would still treat each case on its merits. One case which I should say requires the Guardian's attention is that of a man wrecked and ruined in the War, with a consumptive wife and two children, who is in receipt f the luxurious sum of 5/- per week.

The local paper reports that a resolution by the Portsmouth Peanch of the Boilermakers' Society was sent in, protesting against the scandalous treat ment of the unemployed, and demanding the adoption of a flat rate. I am afraid it will require more

than pious resolutions to move the Guardians. There are more discharges from the Dockyard this week, and I am told that shipwrights are taking labourers' jobs at 13/- per week less than the ordinary rate, in order to have the loan of a job a little longer. This is a scandal to the men involved, and will never be forgotten by the labourers. It is another instance of the need for the One Big Union.

One Big Union, the overthrow of Capitalism, Communism, with its Classless Society of Free Peoples, would alter all this and supply all the needs of the workers, instead of this absurd system of craft, skill, and vocation. When will the labouring worker take the initiative and demand the right to live?

In the building of a ship, or any commodity of utility, one worker is just as necessary as another. Workers, wake up! Organise together with the object of abolishing all class distinctions, and taking the control of industry by the workers, for and in the interests of all. Thus unemployment and its miseries will be abolished, and demonstrations will be T. Hodson. needed no more.

#### DREADNOUGHT £500 FUND.

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