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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1923

Weekly-PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE BOLD BUCCANEER. By Grant Allen.

Twas a bold buccaneer, and he strode the street

In a smooth silk hat and a long frock coat; And close to his club he chanced to meet
A brimming bard, with a tremulous throat.
Clad round his limbs, as a bard should be, In the garb of the aristocracy

he singer, he seized the warrior's hand; His pulse beat high, that grasp to feet. And you come," he cried, "from a distant land,

That rings with the clang of your clashing steel!

ay, tell me your doughty deeds," said he, To enshrine in immortal poesy!"

To-day, as of old, will our champions take Their lives in their hands, where the battle

You fought and bled, like Raleigh or Drake, For old England's fame, to serve your

Queen."
Well, not exactly that," said he; We fought for a Limited Company."

said he.

The bard he winced, but his soul was high; For to break the letter is not to sin.

He thought to himself of Nelson's eye; And of Hawkins who disobeyed, to win.

There were maidens and babes to save,

When you dashed on your raid, beyond the seal "

The bold buccaneer, he eyed him hard, With a delicate quiver about the lid. He saw in his soul that the well-dressed bard

Mistook the note of your modern Cid.
'Twas our stocks and shares, you know,' said he

That stood in particular jeopardy."

The poet, he heaved a quiet sigh.

"Yet, still, 'twas a glorious cause,' he cried,
"For your country's sake you strove to die."
The bold buccaneer, he stepped aside.
"You don't understand finance," said he;
"Twas the glorious cause of £ s. d."

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This forms part of a larger work entitled England's Ideal," published by George llen and Unwin, price 2/6 limp, and 3/6 oth. This work may also be obtained at the Dreadnought "Bookshop.



Fascisti triumph over their destruction of the People's House (Headquarters of the Trade Unions, Co-operative, and Socialist Societies) at Ferrera, in the province of Pavia, Italy.

Boycott.

In Chicago's darkened dungeons, For the O.B.U., Remember you're outside for us, While we're in here for you.

Fellow-workers of Britain,-

Sixty-four members of the I.W.W. are still kept in the unsanitary dungeons of the United States, serving sentences of from five to 2 years' hard labour for their anti-war opinions.

Two of these fellow-workers are slowly dying as a result of bad treatment in gaol. These two cannot be saved now, but the rest can if you want them to live. Remember that

these men are in there solely because they tried to organise their own class.

If these fellow-workers are allowed to rot in the American dungeons without protest from organised Labour in this country, they will be shamefully betrayed by their own class, and you, fellow-workers of Britain, will be just as responsible for their fate as the masters masters.

Seamen and Dockers,-

You are able to give the first aid, fellow-workers of Britain, in the fight for their release by boycotting American ships, cargo and goods.

Refuse to load or unload any American ship!

Refuse to sign on any American ship! Refuse to touch anything arriving from or bound to United States of America!

Refuse to touch anything arriving from or bound to Fellow-workers of all trades,—
Boycott tools made in the United States of America. Boycott American clothes, cigarettes, or anything made either in America or by American concerns here in England!
Declare a world-wide boycott on the United States of America until every political prisoner is released from the gaols and guarantee is given that the cold-blooded murder of members of our class shall be stopped.

An injury to one is an injury to all.

On behalf of the General Defence Committee,

N. G. SODERBERG (Card No. 1384, B.A.).

THE TYRANNY OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to J. N. Beffel, of the I.W.W. Defence News Service, employers of the United States are growing worried over the falling of the immigration of European workers to the United States and the steady return of alien workers to their native lands. A systematic propaganda for the revision of the immigration restrictions has therefore begun, under the carefully devised slogan of "quality rather than quantity."

The Mussolini Government of Italy has promised, says Beffel, to co-operate with the United States in providing "quality immigrants" for U.S.A., and proposes to sift out

he good people from the bad at the point of departure. Italy, it is said, can send ix or seven million people to the United of departure. States.

During the year ending June 30th, 1922, immigration into the United States only immigration into the United States only totalled, it is said, 68.3 per cent. of the

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number admissible under present restrictions, which limit the number of aliens of any nationality admissible in one year to 3 per cent. of the persons of that nationality already resident in the States in the year 191 356,999 people would have entered the States last year; only 243,953 came; whilst 198,712 persons emigrated The Wall Street Journal laments that there was actually a net reduc-tion of 10,000 men, for the surplus of immigration over emigration consisted of women and children only.

Mr. R. C. Marshall, Jr., general manager

Associated General Contractors of America, writes:

We find ourselves confronted by a Labour shortage and rising Labour costs.
Throughout our history the main source of our common labour has been immigration. Skilled mechanics are not replaced from native sources as fast as they are elimin-

That is a remarkable statement. It throws a striking light on the "Great Democracy of the West," "the Home of the Brave and Free." Would Mr. Marshall care to re-christen his native land The Death Trap of

Mr Marshall continues:

The skilled American workman is not usually succeeded by his son. His place is often taken by the son of a foreign-born common labourer, so to restrict the supply of common labour is also to reduce the number of skilled workers.

In construction alone, we need approxi-ely 35,000 new skilled workers and 12,000 common labourers annually, merely to replace those lost by death or other

The mechanical and manufacturing industries require, according to Mr. Marshall, 214,000 new workers annually to replace those lost by death and retirement, and 154,000 to meet the increased production required by the growth of population, making a total of 368,000 new men required annually in these industries.

Mr. Marshall declares that too many of the immigrants belong to the commercial and trading classes; too many are "feeble-bodied men of the clerical class." What America men of the clerical class." What America needs, he says, is "the sturdy, honest common labourer type." The educational conditions which exclude people who cannot read and write he regards as "well intenbut " not working out as intended He wants restrictions, but not such restric-tions—in short, he wants to make sure of obtaining muscle and brawn.

Why are the workers of Europe now ceasing to flock to America, in spite of the employment and unexampled poverty which are devastating their home lands?

N. Beffel declares the reason to be that the United States has become the country. of all countries, in which the workers are most persecuted. It is abhorred by the workers of he world, as Siberia was abhorred in the days

The tale of continued detention of 64 waropinion prisoners, the Mooney and Billings frame-up, the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the Cen-tralia tragedy, the Everett massacre, the urder of women and children by gunmen at Ludlow, the mine war at Herring, and a host of other onslaughts upon the labouring masses is finding its way from country to country, er the news travels the worker come to think of America with hatred and

Federal Judge George Page, of Chicago, in an I.W.W. deportation case, recently decided that the guarantees in the United States constitution are applicable solely to citizens and not to aliens who are admitted solely by courtesy, and whilst subject to all the penalties of law-breaking, are not protected by constitutional assurances. In the case in point, five alien workers had served sentences of five years' imprisonment for war opinions, and were subject to deportation, under an amendment passed by Congress after they had been

convicted. According to the constitution, this was illegal; but Judge Page decided that the protection of the constitution does not

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT.

A recent speech of Dr. Harry Garfield, President of Williams College, and Foderal Fuel Administrator during the war, revealed the opinion of American Capitalism with amazing candour. He said:

Inskilled workers have no right to demand a living wage that would allow them to marry and support families. If such workmen want to marry it is up to the wife to work also. . . The unskilled employee, whether in workshop or office, ought not to receive in wages more than enough to keep htm in good working condition.

FRANK PENMAN IN LONDON.

You Communists," said Saunders, would do away with the incentive to initiate That is the weakness of your system

"You are absolutely wrong," Frank Penman snapped impatiently, taking up the previous evening's "Star" and pretending to be too much engrossed in it to talk any more.

"Where would you get your inventors? Saunders continued unperturbed. "Now have a friend who has just invented some-thing: would he have taken the trouble to invent it if he hadn't have hoped to make a little bit out of it? Certainly not. He would not have taken that trouble

"Most people would if they knew how, 1 believe," said Miss Mayence, "but will your friend make anything out of his invention?"

"As a matter of fact," answered Saunders, smiling, "that is just what is worrying him. He ain't so sure about it. Indeed, he's beginning to have the very gravest doubts. You see, he has got to find someone with money to help him to bring it out. He thought it 'ud be easy at first, and so did I: it's a very ingenious contrivance; but up to date he hasn't found anybody willing to take

Things aren't exactly ideal for the inventor under the present system, then? " Penman threw out, shrugging his shoulders. What is your friend's invention? " Miss

Mayence asked. don't know,' answered Saunders.

whether I ought to tell." Oh, we won't steal it; it will be quit;

safe to tell us," she persuaded. Well, I'll tell you this much: it's an improvement in waterproofs. I don't know as

ought to say any more.' "If it's anything to do with their chemical composition I shouldn't be any the wiser," Miss Mayence said, "but what is the effect Does it make them more waterproof?

You know it's the drip that causes all the trouble. It's the drip running off at the bottom that wets your trousers, and the drip running down the sleeve that wets your wrists. That's how people get rheumatism and and

How does it stop the drip?' Now how do you suppose?''

I can't think

"Well, it wouldn't do for the material to soak up the rain, would it? Then you'd be carrying it about with you, wouldn't you, like you do with a rough sort of blanketty coat like you've got on? That wouldn't be an improvement, would it?'
"What is it, then?"

Well, it's like this: All the water that runs down—you know how the water runs down a mackintosh, don't you? Well, all the water that runs down runs into a container, you see, a steel container; and that stops the drip, you see. It will be like a hem round

should think it would be rather stiff

'Oh, no; you see it's only a very small container, and the steel will be quite pliable.

I don't think you'd notice it at all. It would just look like an ornamental edging: it would be quite a neat finish to the garment

But won't it soon be full of water? Wha to happen then?

Oh, that would be telling! You s that's part of the invention. Well, 1'll you that much. There'll be a cork, you and you'd pull it out now and then, just wi you thought it was convenient, so as water could run away. You see, there'll a piece of the container just sticking bit, like an ornament, so as to give a chance to let the water run off so it wou run down you to wet you. You'd har cork at each side at the bottom of your One cork would be enough for each si You'd just hold your arm out a bit when were taking out the cork, you know, just ta a little care, of course.

Saunders eyed him indignantly and turn again to Miss Mayence:

You can see how useful it would be people who have to be out in all weathe Canvassers and postmen and policemen policemen could have it on their capes, cyclists could have it on theirs. You con have it on your hat and your trousers—skirt, I should say, in your case—as we your overcoat. You could have it on your overcoat. You could have it on umbrella, for that matter, to save all the down other people's necks on the top 'bus, for instance: it's a splendid idea." Frank Penman laughed again.

Miss Mayence tried to speak gravely, her eyes were twinkling:

Would you be able to shut the umbrella

I should think it could be arranged Saunders answered a little coldly, "by sort of hinged contrivance, or else the tainer could be bent into shape; but the

You know when it is very heavy rain Miss Mayence proceeded, haven't noticed how the rain nearly fills the gu of the houses, although it is rushing all the time—although it is not corked I should think your friend's conta is small enough not to be in the ild have at least as much water to c off, in proportion, as the gutters on the it be necessary to keep the

out all the time in heavy rain? Well, you could do that.

Wouldn't it be funny to see the pol man on point duty with a nice little fe tain pouring out from each side of his cand another from his hat?" We should h take care not to pass too near each ot shouldn't we?

Oh, there wouldn't be so much water all that," Saunders answered tartly.

Has your friend used his invent

Unfortunately, he can't afford to get made up. He got estimates for making container from several firms, but they asked too much. You see, it has to be m of a strong and pliable steel. He's only h able to show the drawings: that's one re why the waterproof makers haven't take of course. They've got no imaginate see—can't realise the benefits of a the till they ve seen it in actual use, you kno

"What is the other reason?"

Well, you see, the well to do, they do go out in all weathers much-not in Lonat least, and if they do, they go in their or they take a taxi; and as for the mid class, they get in a 'bus. The people are out for hours at a stretch in all weath walking, I mean, they are mostly folks as job to afford any sort of clothes. there's the firemen and postmen. They buy their uniforms—the Government b or the company buys it, and why she Government or the company bother about little novelties to add to the expense? can depend upon it, if those per buy their own, and could spend a bit, know, they'd be a big body of people 'ud jump at a thing like this if they only to get to hear of it—but there it is— (Continued on page 7.)

ROSA LUXEMBURG'S LETTERS

January 6, 1928.

Breslau, Jan. 14th, 1918. My Dearest Sonitschka,-What a long time since I last wrote you! I'm sure it must nonths ago. And now I don't even know are in Berlin; but am hoping these lines will reach you in time for birthday. I asked Mathilde to send you nch of orchids from me, and now the girl is lying in hospital and will hardly e to carry out my request. ow I am always with you in thought would like to see you quite overwhelmed flowers on your birthday, with lilac, ds, with irises, with sweet-smelling hyais, with everything that can be got. Per-next year * at least, I shall be allowed ring along some flowers to you myself his day, and go for a walk with you Sotanic Gardens and across country. How I that would be! To-day the tempera-But at the same time quite a mild spring breeze in the air, up above between the milk-white clouds bit of deep-blue sky is glimmering, and en you add to it the joyful chirpings of the arrows you would almost think it was the of of March. I am already bucked up be-use spring is coming, for it is the one thing onever gets tired of as long as one lives, one thing, on the contrary, one gets to w how to understand and value more with Do you know, Sonitschka, that beginning of spring in the organic world, ther words, the awakening of life, occurs, at the beginning of January, and does wait for the calendar spring. Whilst calendar is telling us that winter is just ning, we are astronomically at test distance from the sun, and this has a mysterious influence upon all living is that even in our northern hemisphere, its mantle of winter snow, the vegetable animal kingdoms awaken to life at the inning of January, as though by a magi-n's wand. The buds now start to open and for many animals the breeding on has already commenced. I see that nce observes that the outstanding scientific literary productions of celebrated authors in the months of January and February the solstice is supposed to have an effect human beings: the catical moment n human beings: mes shortly after Christmas, when it brings new vitality to the body. You, too, Sonitika, are one of those early blooms that ring up amidst snow and ice, and that is you feel life to be a bit chilly, never indigenous, and need a careful hot-house The Rodin you sent me at Christmas de-

hted me immensely, and I would have anked you there and then, had Mathilde told me that you were in Frankfurt. nat appealed to me most of all is Rodin's of nature, his adoration of every blade grass in the fields. His must have been splendid soul: sincere, natural, abounding spiritual warmth and intelligence; he ght away reminds me of Jaurés. like the Broodcooren I sent you? Or you already read it? I took a great ng to this novel; the descriptions of the nery in it are full of poetic power. One the impression from Broodcoren, just as does from de Coster, that "over the of Flanders" the sun rises and sets in ter glory than it does over the other parts the earth. I find that the Flemings are ctually in love with their little country; don't consider it a fair corner of the th, but as a radiant young bride. And in gloom of the tragic end I find a colour onship with the grandiose pictures in Eulenspiegel, for instance, with the deolition of the public building. Don't you do that in these books there is a colour

The following year, on January 15th, 1919, osa Luxemburg, together with Karl Lieb-necht, was murdered by an organisation orking under the protection of the Governnt for the restoration of the old regime.

scheme that at once reminds one of Rembrandt: the total dimness of the pictures, but scintilating with an old-gold tone; the most disconcerting realism of all the details and yet the ensemble set forth in a fictitious realm

of fantasy.
I read in the "Berliner Tageblatt" that a big new Titian is hanging in the Friedrich Museum. Have you been to see it yet? I admit that I do not altogether care for Titian, I find him too spick and span and frigid, too much of a virtuoso—excuse me, perhaps that's mere majesty, but that is the direct impression he gives me. Nevertheless, I would be delighted to be able to go to the Friedrich Museum to view the new guest. Have you also seen the Kaufmann legacy about which there has been so much add

I am now reading several old works on Shakespeare that came out in the 60's and 70's, when the Shakespeare problem was being so hotly contested in Germany. Can you get me from the Kgl. Bibliothek or from the Reichstagsbibliothek: Klein, History of Italian Drama; Schack, History of Dram. Literature in Spain; Gervinus and Ulrici on Shakespeare? What's your standpoint with regard to Shakespeare? Write soon! Fond embrace and a hearty handshake. Fe calm and in good spirits in spite of all. revoir, dearest Sonitschka.

Sonjuscha, will you do me a great favoursend Mathilde J. some hyacinths in my name? I'll settle up for it when you come to see me.

ON THE RAND.

The case of "Taffy" Long, who was convicted of murder, is said to have established a record in the South African Courts. There were two trials—the first lasting eight days, the second twelve; and then there was an appeal. Altogether the case was handled by eleven judges, and there were over a hundred witnesses. It is estimated that the expenses of the case amount to approximately £7,000. The witnesses included men and women, soldiers and police, detectives and private persons. The first Court failed to Court was unanimous in its verdict of guilty point that was reserved for decision of the Appellate Court, regarding the precise jurisdiction of the Special Criminal Court here, was decided in favour of the Crown.

Our comrades "Taff" Long, Henry Hull, and Dave Lewis, strikers who had been convicted and sentenced to death by the Special Treason Court, were executed in the Central Prison, Pretoria. Their bodies were handed over to the relatives, and were buried in Johannesburg in Brixton Cemetery, under the auspices of the Industrial Federation

Immediately the three martyrs were taken out of the condemned cell they started to sing the "Red Flag," and kept singing until silenced for ever by the executioner's

All the prisoners in the cells, whether strikers or not, took up the Socialist hymn, and the singing surged throughout the prison. Cheer after cheer was given for the three martyrs of Capitalist hatred, and curses for those who, in their rage and terror, were murdering them. The Capitalist Press mentioned that the last words of Taffy Long were: 'Are we downhearted?' and that an answering shout of 'No!' rose from the throats ing shout of

of six hundred prisoners All prisoners were kept strictly in the cells while the execution was taking place.

People flocked in thousands to pay their

Behind the hearse was a large contingent of returned soldiers, the mechanics' Unions, the tramway men's Union. The Communist hanners came next, being carried in front of 2,000 to 2,500 Communists. After these were many women, representing different organisations, and representatives of every Union. Crowds of spectators lined the streets, being in some instances eight, nine and ten deep.

last respects to the three victims.

All bared their heads as the cortege went by

The police were absent during the procession.

It is estimated that there were 60,000 persons present at the cemetery. The bearers and mourners had the greatest difficulty in making their way to the graveside. For over an hour the huge crowds remained round the grave, almost unable to move. Those who had dropped flowers or earth upon it, and wished to leave, were pushed back by those who were trying to approach. There were thousands of wreaths from trades unions, relatives, friends, and sympathisers.

That day will live in our memories for a long time, and so will the memory of those of the bravest men we have ever known. Their names will live in history for centuries. No greater love has a man for his fellow-men than in giving his life for a cause which he justly believed to be right.

At an open-air meeting held at the Town Hall steps, the crowd numbering well over 6,000 men and women, pledged itself in the following terms:

This vast meeting of Johannesburg citizens assembled, upon the eve of the judicial murders of Comrades Long, Hull, and Lewis, hereby solemnly pledges itself to renew forthwith and carry on to the bitter end the fight for industrial freedom, for which our Comrades Spendiff, Fisher, Stassen, Long, Hull, Lewis, and others unnamed, have made, and are making the supreme sacrifice.

This was carried enthusiastically by a show both hands, with the great old song:

With heads uncovered swore they all To bear it onward till they fall.

'Spite dungeons dark and gallows grim, They proudly sang the workers' hymn."

The Committee is issuing an appeal for the widows and children of the executed men.

ISAAC VERMONT

BLOOD MONEY.

The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd., which owns coal, gold, and diamond mines on the Rand, in spite of the depressed conditions which forced (!) It to lock out the miners, has paid a dividend of 7 per cent., tax free, and placed a substantial balance to reserve.

SPICE.

Lloyd George "a poor man" on Carnegie's £2,000 a year—and does he get a pension as ex-Premier also? Who said Marconis?

Sir Eric Geddes, of the Axe, starves on £11,000 a year pension, with a little extra dole of £15,000 this year.

After the fall of War Premier Lloyd George, the fall of War Premier Hughes of Australia.
The Australian Labour Party, with thirty seats, is the largest Party in the Parliament but other parties have between them forty. five seats. Will Australian Labour enter a

Do not worry: the Australian Labour Party has proved its futility by a long spell of office. The Australian Soviets are due some time

* * * *
" Daily Herald '' is busy making a ero of the new Assistant Commissioner of Police, because he rose from the ranks and is, s the "Herald" says, "a real policeman."
Mr. Olive, just like Sir William Horwood,

is an obedient servant of the "Haves. will do his best to protect them and their property from the "Have Nots." Please don't be silly!

Rather amusing that Mr. Walton Newhold. M.P., whom Labour Party discipline excludes from the Labour Party, should be accusing his Scottish colleagues who are in the Labour Party of failure to observe Labour Party dis cipline, when they refuse to be silenced by

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Cne Year (52 weeks)

Our View.

THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY ONE'S PEERS, which is supposed to The Power of belong to every British subject, is a very shadowy one, for juries are bullied and Reprieve. argued into giving the verdict the Bench nounce sentence. Behind the Judge is the Home Office, which can overturn the decision of both Judge and jury. It constantly happens in murder trials that the jurymen who pronounce a verdict of guilty do not consider death the appropriate penalty for the crime. They express their opinion to the Judge, who assures them that according to the evidence they must declare the prisoner guilty, and bids them leave the question of mercy to a Government official who has not been present at the trial. In cases of theft and other minor crimes the jury is often opposed to the sentence given by the Judge; but the jury has no power over the Judge's decision

When Fascismo, or something like it, gets a grip on this country, we shall see to what lengths the injustice of penal administration

In this connection we ask readers to keep in touch with the doings of the New

THE KU KLUX KLAN is attempting to set The Ku Klux quite a number of organisations are now competing in White Terrorist bullies here: the Fascisti, the Ku Klux Klan, the British Legion, the Crusaders. The Ku Klux Klan at present declares that its object is to maintain the supremacy of the white races over the coloured; but in America it has directed its violence against Pacifists, Communists, the I.W.W., Trade Unionists, and any who are working towards progress.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in order to re-Henderson and habilitate the importance of a the Honours handle to the name. The Commission. majority of the sioners recommend that the Prime Minister should send the names of the persons he proposes to honour to a committee of three members of the Privy Council chosen by himself. Should this committee disagree with him, he would still have his way; but the report of the committee would be sent to the King, along with the Prime Minister's recommendation. Mr. Arthur Henderson dissents from the rest of the Commission; he proposes, not that honours and titles should henceforth disappear—no; cautious Mr. Henderson does not go so far as that—he merely suggests that political honours should be abolished. MR. WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBER-LAIN writes in the New York "Freeman," as a protagonist of the newest land law of

Soviet Russia and the agricu tural policy of the Lenin Government. He

makes the following strange assertions:
"The 'Mir,' or village land society, has been the curse of Russian agricult generations; and under the new land law the right given to the individual peasant to withdraw from the society, taking with him his pro rata share of land, is an important step in the Soviet Government's campaign eliminate the fundamental cause famine by raising agricultural productivity The great majority of the Russian peasants live, not in farmhouses, but in villages; and this doubtless explains the origin and persistence of the 'Mir' society, including practically all the peasants in a village, apportions the village land, re-divides it at stated intervals, decides what crops should be planted, and exercises other regulating powers over the working habits of its members. dividing the land it took away from the peasant any incentive to undertake any kind of permanent improvement. Moreover, in an effort to secure economic equality of division, the village land is often split up into most minute fragments, each easant receiving a few patches of good and and a few patches of bad.

The Government carries on its struggle with the backward tendencies of the in two ways: First, it encourages the peasant to leave these societies. As an official in the Commissariat for Agriculture said to me: 'We constantly tell the peasant: Leave the "Mir." Take one step forward and become an individualist farmer. Or, if you want to take two steps forward, join an Agricultural Commune

At the same time, in districts where the peasants still wish to keep the 'Mir, Government does everything in its power to make these societies more efficient and productive. It has already been successful in persuading some of the societies to substitute rotation of crops for the threefield system.

Mr. Chamberlain further says: The Government is encouraging by every means in its power the developme of large-scale industry in Russia. summer a group of Americans, mostly Non-Partisan League farmers, came to Russia with a supply of tractors and modern planting machinery, and took over a forty thousand acre farm in the province of Perm. The success of the experiment was remarkable . . . the peasants in the neighbour-hood gazed with wonder and envy at the strange machines, which did more work in a day than a peasant with his horse and plough could hope to do in a whole season. Here are further points from Mr. Chamber-lain's statement of law and policy:

In the first place, the peasants seized almost all the land which formerly belonged to the Czar, to the Church, and to the large land-owners. The State saved a few large estates for large farms for itself, and organised some agricultural communes; but 96 per cent. of the land in Russia is being worked on an individualistic

The earlier land laws of the Soviet Republic were primarily designed to facili-tate the confiscation of the large estates and to limit the amount of land which any individual peasant might own.

"Now it is recognised that the destruc-tive period of the revolution is over, and that the new class of peasant proprietors which has arisen must be guaranteed reasonable security of tenure, if agricultural production is to be stimulated.

somewhat more legist in its regulations about the leasing of labour.

I man who lacks farm implements or draft animals may lease his piece of land

to some more fortunate peasant who will till it for him. . . . If the peasant who temporarily surrenders his land cannot rehabilitate himself within eight years the land . . . reverts to the village com-

Labour also can be leased, in the few cases in which a peasant has more land than he can cultivate himself, with the aid of his family. In such cases the agricu tural workers come under the full protection of the Government code of labour laws, with its basic eight-hour day."

This means that efforts are being made to extinguish the Mir, the ancient Con and partially Communist organisation of the Russian peasants, and to replace it by indi-ridualist farming as the first and more vidualist farming as the first and more general step. The second step, according to Mr. Chamberlain's Soviet official, is the "agricultural commune." On what basis agricultural commune is to be organised Mr. Chamberlain does not explain; but he says, and the Soviet Government's own reports bear out his statement, that very few agricultural communes exist in Soviet Russia.

CZARS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO ABOLISH THE MIR, and now the Soviet Government also Soviet Government attacks it! The Czars fought the Mir because the unity achieved by the Mir was the sole means by

which the peasants fought the Czardom. Says William English Walling, in "Russia s Message," published in 1908, as the result of several years of study:

The Czars have always been able to exact from the peasants a terrible tribute of taxes and recruits. They have been able to tie the peasants to their villages and to prevent their escape from these exactions, but when they have attempted to interfere with the villagers' internal affairs, the imperial will has been shattered against the people's own ideas of right and wrong. Especially when they have tried to upset the people's own laws of property, it has the autocrats who have had to sur render. The peasants as a whole have not yet permitted the Czars to subvert their laws of inheritance or their equitable system of distributing the land.

"The hundred thousand villages where the mass of the Russian people live are in their internal affairs so many little immemorial republics. At the present moment, as at the earliest dawn of history, they are ruled by a pure spirit of democracy, not only in political, but in economic affairs. A large part of the peasant land is village property, used by all the villagers in common; the rest is divided, and from time to time redistributed, according to the ideas of equity of the whole village. An estimate is made of each family's claims, either at the death of its head or at the time of a general census, and the family is allotted a certain proportion of the village ploughed land. But no person 18 ever allowed to claim a right to a particular piece of soil, he has merely a right to a certain quantity. There is no such thing as title and private ownership of the land itself. A family is allowed possession of a definite piece of the land long enough only to secure the family the fruits of its labour that is, for three years' rotation of crops which prevails—then triennial redistribution of land takes place. . All the peasants live in the village and are infinitely more intimately related to one another than a country people living on isolated farms. They work together, and are always under one another's eye. The spirit is profoundly social, and has been made all the more so by the village ownership of the land. The democracy rests on the feeling of full social and economic equality. . . The village meetings concern themselves chiefly with

the winning of the daily bread. And so the equality of these tens of thousands of little communities has gone deeper than any other equality we know.

The real business of the village is concentrated in the assembly itself, and there are few villages that do not take an active There is nothing more immediate or portant in their lives.

In some cases there is already comlete Communism—that is, both common wnership and common cultivation of the not only of every modern method of agr large-scale production and the use of machinery that no small farmer can afford. Peasant companies (artels) often buy or rent a piece of land, work it ogether, and share expenses and profits ecording to a pre-arranged plan. In all illages the peasants manage their cattle in mmon, and in many cases they own a mmon granary.

The so-called Stolypin "reform" already g prepared whilst Walling wrote, gave the ant the right to sell his land, and thus itated the growth, both of a minority of peasants and of the landless labourers having sold their right to use the land moment of hardship, are thereafter comed to be the wage-servants of others. The blution of 1917 attempted both to wipe the "reform" of Stolypin and to divide the estates of the great landlords amongst easants, restoring the customs of and giving every peasant access to the Many of us remember the testimony Rickman, who had lived long in Russia, declared that the peasants supported Bolsheviki because they believed the Bolviki were reviving " old Russian ideas."

OW the Soviet Government is following in the footsteps of Stolypin. As The Yandalism yet only the thin end of the wedge is presented: "the new class of peasant proprietors must be guaranteed security f Pseudo larxists. tenure," a "man may lease his land for ht years." It will be difficult to recede the inclined plane.

Take one step forward and become an lualist farmer," say the officials of the missariat of Agriculture. Is it possible anyone believes Communism will grow easily out of individualist farming than such an organisation as the Mir? Note his assertion: " By re-dividing land it took away from the peasant the tive to undertake any kind of permanent an individualist. He speaks from andpoint of believers in Capitalism, but in also to-day urges the creation of oppor-ties for individual profiteering in order of ease production. For a possible tem-ry advantage the conditions favourable to owth of Communism are to be destroyed pseudo Marxists, who flourish to-day in Parties, declare that the abolition of the and the passing on to individualist farm. with the establishment of a strong Capi. and manufacturing class in Russia, is the good. Russia must pass through experiences of all other countries, they and the more we speed up the wheels ition, that they may run on towards

t why is it that a proletariat of factory ers in the cities, and a class of landless irers in the country, may facilitate the ng of Communism? Surely it is because propertyless workers have the habit of g together in a common work, that they bituated to work in return for sustenand not in order that the concern they shall be their own personal possession ecause, having no property stake in the ng order, they may be willing to over.

the coming of Communism.

The Russian Mir provided a field with many

elements favourable to Communism not found elsewhere in the world to-day.

It is argued that the Mir is backward; but the peasants who form the Mir will not become enlightened merely because the Mir is destroyed. It is argued that in the Mir the land is cut up into small strips, and the backward three-field system of cultivation obtains.

The backwardness and poverty of the Min is the backwardness and poverty of the peasants, who have been ground down and exploited by landlords and tax gatherers, and before and since the revolution, have only been able to procure primitive wooden instruments. Rents under the Czardom were often twice what the peasant land could produce; the peasant family made up the deficit by labour for the landlord or in the city. Taxes also were often twice what the land could produce: the tax collector appeared at harvest, and took every scrap of the peasants' property not necessary to prevent their immediate starvation. The balance was made up by work done by the family for others. peasants found the price of petrol quadrupled by taxation, and their tea doubled. The wages of farm labourers were sometimes as low as 4½d. a day, and averaged only 8½d. In Saratov the average income of a family was only £11 a year, more than half of which went in taxation.

Yet in their poverty and oppression the peasants' sense of solidarity was strong: the unmarried adults were distributed amongst the peasant households, and even when they could work no more, and whether relatives of the household or not, they were maintained as a matter of course. The wayfarer was as a matter of course. The wayfarer was sure of food and shelter from the villagers, even though penniless. Such customs are or the essence of Communism. When cupidity and private self-interest have ousted them,

go with their tractors, but do they hire the peasants as their wage-slaves?

Is the peasant to be urged to acquire more land as an individualist farmer in order that he may get a tractor and hire some of ins late equals in the Mir to work for him? is the Mir to be urged to join its many individual strips of land and work them in common with the aid of the tractor?

It seems that the greatest service a Russian Communist can do at present is to settle down in some village and try to induce the peasants there to live the Communist life.

Let us hope that the Russian peasants will in the mass still refuse to become individuansu farmers at the bidding of a Soviet Government, just as they refused at the bidding

THE RIGHT-WING COMMUNISTS appear to have changed places with

C.P.G.B. the Fabian Society. The

Advises Miners C.P.G.B. is now urging the to ask for miners to "raise an agitation Sankey. for the adoption of the Sankey Sankey. Report.'' This is should expect of Mr. Frank Hodges.

We observe that Mr. Walton Newbold, at ne Manchester Free Trade Hall, said he was the first of a band of Reds which would find its way to the House of Commons and stay there "to do the final trick." What about the Soviets—are they forgotten?

AT LIVORNO the Fascisti knocked at the door of Allessandro Chiappa ir How an Old the middle of the night de Comrade was manding admittance in the Shot by name of the law. Chiappa Shot by Fascisti.

create a condition essentially unfavourable to asking: "Where shall we shoot you? Finally they shot him in the chest, leaving him to die after some hours of agony. This is how Mussolm s armed squads, now supposed to be for "national detence," carry on their work.

Mussolini demands that all State officials be Fascisti. The "Daily Herald" mentions D'Annuncio as "the man most likely to lead a successful opposition to Mussolini." Strange that the 'Herald' should look to a burlesque adventurer who intrigues with the pretender to the Italian throne rather than to the working-class

POINCARE'S plan for settling the German reparations question, as we anticipated in these columns, Poincare's is on the same lines as the agreement which the Allied Germany.

Powers have come to in regard to Austria. Austria is put in pawn, and her affairs are controlled by a Commission of the lending Powers. Poincaré proposes to do the same thing, with slightly different details, as a condition of a two years' moratorium to Germany—a moratorium which, be it noted, excludes payments in kind, payments for the armies of occupation, clearing-house payments in respect of debts to Allied nationals, which will have to be paid just the same. On condition of the moratorium, Poincaré proposes Allied control over Germany's finances through a Committee of Guarantees sta tioned in Berlin; Allied exploitation of State forests in the Rhineland, and Customs in the Ruhr Valley through inter-Allied Commissions; the Reichsbank to cease the discounting of treasury bonds, the German Government to raise money by international loans in gold, and the Allies to collect the 26 per cent. export duty from the Rhineland and the Ruhr, and the coal tax of the Rhine and

they will not be easy to restore.

Mr. Chamberlain tells of the Yankee

Austrian bargain (Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, declaring that the Allies must have control), and describing the measure as beneficent, the "Daily Herald" denounces Poincaré's similar proposals for Germany, and says: "No such system of economic vasselage has ever before been proposed for a modern civilised country.

How truly disastrous it is that the Labour Party should thus make common cause with the foreign policy of an Imperialist Tory

THE TURKS declare that they will stand out The Turkish Struggle.

The Turkish Struggle.

The Turkish Struggle.

The Mosul oil and capitulations issues. So they will, as long as the French Govern-

ment secretly reinforces them, and so it will until the British Government accepts Poincaré's plan.

The Russian Soviet Government is disap-

pointed, of course; it hoped to use Turkey as a buffer against the attacks of Western Powers through the Straits. The Turks used the aid of Soviet Russia, so long as it helped them; but they are in greater awe of the British Navy than of Russia's Red Army, and the Turkish Government has not scrupled to persecute Communists in Turkey, in spite of the zeal in nationalist propaganda to which Soviet Russia instructed them

SOVIET RUSSIA will soon be civilised enough for Capitalist Govern-Russia Getting ments to shake her by the Civilised. hand. A seaman returning

from Archangel tells us that starving people flocked to the ship's side there erying for food, whilst, on landing, the seanen found that some people were living in a fiot of luxury.

oreate in Russia, or anywhere, a condisuol as obtains in Ireland, where there and paralysed in both legs as a result of injuries received in the popular and paralysed in both legs as a result of injuries received in the popular uprisings of 1898. The Fascisti had come seeking his nephew, but finding the young man absent they turned to the old Chiappa, are negotiating with the Soviet Government. Kamenev, speaking at the Pan-Russian

for the return of their pre-revolutionary

The spirit of Communism weeps for her erring children.

THE LEECHES have already been put on to Austria. The first fruits of First Fruits of the Austrian Loan Agreement the Austrian are the Government's promise to make doles to the partially employed workers, and the re duction of the Austrian Government's contribution to the insurance benefit of the totally unemployed from one-third to 10 per cent. Hitherto the Government has contributed one third, the worker one-third, and the employer one-third; now the Government will contribute 10 per cent., and the local authority 10 per cent. These measures are, of course dictated by the Commission set up by the Allied Powers, who will guarantee the loan. This is but the thin end of a very thick wedge

which is bound to follow. Those who supported the Austrian Loan proposal should give careful attention to the results which will emerge from it.

ESPERANTO.

LESSON 2.

A sentence expresses a complete thought. If you say cambro, a room, that is, of ourse, not a complete thought in the sense intended; and it is still not complete if you say granda ĉambro, a big room.

simplest type of sentence is formed with ESTAS (is, am, are); for example La ĉambro estas granda, the room is big.

La tablo estas alta, the table is high. La piano estas bela, the piano is beautiful.

Vocabulary.

ruĝa	red	libro	a book
verda	green	flago	a flag
bona	good	bildo	a picture
alta	high	fairo	a fire
bela	beautiful	muro	a wall
beia	bright		

Translate: The flag is red; the book is green; the picture is beautiful; the book is good; the wall is high; the fire is bright.

The Plural.

Bildo, a picture; bildoj (pronounce * " bill-doy "), pictures; ĉambro, a room; ĉambroj (pronounce " chahm-broy "), rooms.

* Note that the accent or stress is always on the last syllable but one.

Bildo means a (one) picture; bildoj means-pictures, that is, more than one picture.

In other words, bildoj, ĉambroj, are in the The plural number is always formed by

adding j to the singular form. Ruĝa rozo, a red rose; ruĝaj rozoj, red roses.

Aj is pronounced like " eye.

If a foreign Esperantist were to hear the English words my boy, he would represent in Esperanto the sounds he heard as maj ooj. This would, of course, have no meaning in

Note that j is added not merely to the noun, cambroj, big rooms; belaj floroj, beautiful

Grammatically, we should express this by saying that the adjective agrees with the noun in number.

The adjective must still be in the plural even if it is separated from its noun-e.g

La cambroj estas grandaj, the rooms are big; la libroj estas novaj, the books are new.

It would be well to practise all the words given in the preceding lesson with the adjective and noun in the plural form. It may take a minute to learn a rule; it takes many minutes' practice to form the habit of following the rule

Translate: A red flag; the red flag; the flag is red; the flags are red; a green book; the books are green; the chairs (seĝoj) are high;

the pianos are beautify the fires are bright; sofas are new; the pictures are beautiful La ruĝa flago estas la emblemo de interemblemo de la internacia lingvo, Esperanto.

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

LA KOMUNISTA MANIFESTO.

Daŭriga. La kapitalistaro, dum sia apenaŭ centjara regado, estas kreinta pli masivajn kaj pli kolosajn produktajn povojn ol kreis ĉiuj antaŭaj generacioj entute. Subjugado de la povoj de naturo al la homoj, masinaro, la aplikado de la ĥemio al la industrio kaj la terkulturo, vapora marveturado, la fervojoj, elektra telegrafo, la pretigado de tutaj kon-tinentoj al kulturado, kanaligo de riveroj, tinentoj al kulturado, kanaligo de riveroj, tutaj loĝantaroj elsorĉigitaj el la tero—kiu antaŭa centjaro havis eĉ antaŭsenton ke tiaj produktaj povoj dormis en la patrina teno

Daŭrigota.

WAS THE GREAT WAR DELIBERATELY PROLONGED?

In his book, "Where Iron is, there is the Fatherland," * Clarence K. Streit asserts that the Great War might have been promptly ended by the Allies, had they shelled the Briey iron region, which the Germans inuntil 1918 that the Allies began an offensive The American soldiers sent to that sector wondered at its tranquility, and been a man killed there since war broke out German and Allied lines there in "No Man's Land." The Allies patronised it by day, the Germans by night. Mr. Streit, at Chaumont on April 14th, 1919, conversing with the American Brigadier-General Conner, chief or the section of the American General Staff,

Is it true that this district of Briey which the Germans held was so important to Germany for munitions that she could not have lasted six months had the Allies

I don't know about the six months' limit, but the capture of it would have sounded the doom of Germany."

The French also were aware that Briey was mportant to Germany as a source of war raterial. The French "Bulletin des Armées," December 6th, 1916, published by the French

The Basin of Briey appears to constitute for our enemies a precious reserve. It is, indeed, impossible not to be struck by the fact that the quantity of mineral imported by Germany from foreign countries before the war represents just about the amount which the Basin of Briey was then

The French Minister Loucheur admitted in he Chamber after the war that the Fren had taken 14,000,000 tons of ore from Briev during the war.

The Germans in many documents also testiied to the importance of Briey to them.

facts concerning Briey were made public in several French newspapers, and 'L'Oeuvre,'' edited by Gustave Tery, but the censor presently intervened to prohibit comment upon the question.

War Prolonged to Protect Ironmasters'

Property.

Mr. Streit marshalls evidence to prove that Briey was not attacked because the iron capi-talists did not desire it to be attacked. He also reminds us that Merrheim, the French Trade Union leader, opposed an allied attack on Briey, on the ground that the mineral proection of Briev represented only a minimum part of Germany's needs, and that it would be difficult to re-take. Merrheim admitted that he induced a friend of his, named Hoschiller, to write a series of articles in

* Published by Huebsch, New York. May be obtained from the "Dreadnought" Bookshop, price 2/6.

Le Temps " to this effect. It is known that the French Socialist (!) Cachin was hired by the French Government to make propaganda to induce Italy to join the Allies, and that the Italian Socialist (!) Mussoum was bought by the French Government for The Socialist deputy Barthe, who carried

on a campaign regarding the refusal to attack Briey, declared in the Chamber that a General had been officially reprimanded for bombarding Briey by aeroplanes, and that during one period of the war the military chiefs forbade the aviators to bomb Briey. Deputy Flandin, a Conservative, who had served at the front, declared that the soldiers there often wondered why the mines and smelting plants, which the Germans were operating at Briey, were not attacked. He had gone himself to the headquarters of General Guillamet, who was in command of the Second Army, and had given him a de-tailed plan of the Briey mines and smelting works. A bombardment of mines at Joeur then took place, but no other bombardments followed. Why? One obvious reason presented itself: The mines at Joeuf belonged to Deputy Francois de Wendel, and de Wendel was president of the French Committee or Forges, the iron and steel combine, which through its "Comptoir" organisation, has a virtual monopoly of the iron and steel business of France. The Combine, by the way, had 52 members when war broke out, and em oved 200,000 workmen. This Combine was nked with the war material and armour plate trusts, the syndicate of railway material pro ducers, the syndicate of hydraulic power plants. The Union of Metallurgical and Mining Industries united all these. These ar a powerful force; a force with power to make and unmake Governments-a force which re gards the preservation of its profits as the test of patriotism. A member of the French Parliament, Fernand Engerand, a Conservative, told the Chamber, on 1919, that in February 1915 he learnt the facts about the Briey situation. He wrote of it in the Press, he called the attention of a member of the French Academy to it. Nothing happened. times he wrote to the Army Genera ut he learnt that the staff officer who re eived his communications was an iro The staff officer, as an ironmaster did not desire that the district should attacked. Men, women and children mig be killed, homes might be wrecked, but t plant of the ironmasters must be preserve When in 1917 the aeroplane bombing Briey was finally supposed to have begun, business was given into the hands of Lieutenant Lejeune, an employee of the Com mittee of Forges.

Economic Malthusianism.

Mr. Streit points out firstly, that though France had iron in the East and West, the Pyrenees, and in Normandy, the mine production and the metallurgical industri ere concentrated on the Lorraine frontie and were thus certain to be attacked in t expected war with Germany.

One reason of this concentration was th France was poor in coal, though rich in iron and the iron and steel works on the Gern frontier could easily get coal from Germa and thus produce more cheaply than situated in other parts of France

Another reason is that the French iron an steel manufacturers are economic malt ng production. The French steel trust v ot altogether delighted by the annexation he Alsace-Lorraine and the Sarre coal bas M. Pinot, its secretary, said in 1915 that th nnexation would be serious for the Fre Trust because it would increase the Fren production of steel; the fact being that she tered behind the French tariff wall the ste Trust could keep French steel prices vehigh, provided it did not produce too mu agitating for a tariff wall between Alsac Lorraine and the rest of France.

M. Millerand, who has been appointed overnor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, adviser of the Committee of Forges, and I work for the Trust in this respect as in

Pacifist Methods of the Steel Trust.

Mr. Streit further shows that the iron and steel industry, though concentrated on the Nancy was fortified, but not Briey where the mines and factories were. More-over, Briey was not defended. Briey was outside the zone of defence; it had been deled in advance to abandon it in case of war. when war came, the French Government redered its soldiers to drop back 10 kilometers rom the frontier, and so Briey was left for Germans to take. In protecting their much more precious to them than the lives the people—the ironmasters followed the ctates of the pacifists, who say: "Do not m, offer no resistance to the armies, remain The iron masters proceeded on this : let the Belgians fight to stay the ormans; let anyone fight; but do not allow e fighting to take place where our sources wealth may suffer

As soon as war began, offensives were gun all along the Western front, except at iey—sacred Briey. General Serrail, who s in charge of the Second Army there, subted a plan for an offensive at Briev, but plan was rejected and he was replaced by

The Franco-German Steel Magnates.

Briey must be protected from injury nch ironmasters desired that: but al Streit shows, the industrialists of Briey not wholly French in their sympathies ench ironmasters owned mining concesons in German Lorraine, as well as in rance, and Germans were interested in riev mines as well as in Lorraine capitalists were internationalists, and put their property and their profits for all other considerations. The de endel family owned mines, blast-furnaces, d steel-smelting plants in both Briey and erman Lorraine, and controlled onethis mineral basin, which borders on both intries. François de Wendel, the president the French iron and steel Combine, was French Member of Parliament. ther Charles was a naturalised German nd member of the Reichstag. On the outak of war he resigned his seat and returned France. The German steel magnate hyssen, also powerful on both sides of the ontier, helped to supply war material to th France and Germany during the war. the minutes of the French blast-furnace d steel corporation of Caen it was recorded March 14th, 1916, that the Thyssen inests would be carefully safeguarded during e war, and that a part of the profits made the company from supplying the French th munitions would be put aside for nyssens, who would automatically and legally seive this sum after the war. Thyssen in 19 confided to M. le Chatelier that he innded to naturalise one of his sons as a renchman to facilitate his exploitation of the

Patrioteering.

As has been observed above, the iron and cel Trust was closely connected with the dro-electric Trust; they had the same neral secretary, M. Robert Pinot. The dro-electric Trust had also its non-patriotic dencies. The hydro-electric Trust in Feb. 1912 contracted to supply a "war" of ferro-silicon to the German firm of cupps, since Germany had not enough ferro con for its war industries, and would need ge supplies, because war with France wa pected about 1914. During 1912 and 1913

carried out the negotiations on behalf of the ness was such good business that they were Irench Trust

M. Giraud-Jordan, a prominent member of the Committee of Forges, was also the Paris representative of the Lonza Hydro-Electric mpany, the offices of which were in vitzerland; but the majority stockholders in the company were Austro-German, and a German, Freydal, was at its head. The Longa company during the war supplied Germany with its product, chiefly cyanide. Giraud-Jordan was a director of this company. He was also a director of the Hafslund, a Norwegian company, which sold its products to German munition makers during the war. The French hydro-electric trust brought before a .French courtmartial for shipping 600,000 pounds of cyanide to the Lonza Company in January 1915. Giraud-Jordan and his fellow-patriots iscussed whether they should "make the Swiss Government intervene through diplomatic channels in their interests, but it was innecessary; the French Trust was acquitted the French court-martial—the Trust was oo powerful an interest to be punished.
Giraud-Jordan resigned his directorship of

the Lonza Company, for appearance sake, in March 1915, promising to return in peacetime, and arranging to keep in touch with the company and to receive its minutes, reports, and monthly balances through an intermediary, whilst remaining the largest share-holder. At the same time, he kept the Lonza holder. At the same time, he kept the Lonza Company in touch with the doings of the Bozel Company in the same manner.

To the narrow but honest Nationalists, who

an conceive nothing greater than national patriotism, all this is appalling. Small wonder that they should grow fanatical on the subject of the penetration of foreign capi-talists and foreign capital; but in these days of great industrial undertakings foreign Capitalism penetrates more and more into every

A "Gentlemen's Agreement" to Safeguard Coal and Iron.

The respect paid to Briey by the French Army was paralleled by the respect shown by the German armies to the French coal mines in the Basin of Bruay in the department of Pas de Calais. A writer in the Paris finan-Pas de Calais. A writer in the Paris cial journal, "L'Information," stated

Indeed, our coal mines in that part of Pas-de-Calais which was not invaded and which remained unburt, produced 28,000 tons of coal a day, indispensable to our railways and war industries, particularly during the active submarine campaign. The Germans, on their side, could ask their Government: 'Why were not Bruay and the coal mines destroyed? Why, instead Verdun in February 1916, didn't you make the same effort toward the coal basin of Pas-de-Calais? They surely could have pierced our lines, since at that time the second and third trenches had not been

The motive of this prohibition of which the aviation officer speaks seems, according to rumours, to have been due to a tacit agreement between the belligerents. It would seem that we said to the Germans: 'We will not bombard Briey, from which you get your iron ore, if you will respect, on ur side, Bruay and the coal basin of Pasde-Calais.' Italies in original | Evidently the Franco-German opitalists

who were exploiting the Franco-German coal and metal areas were determined that their property should not be destroyed. They entered into what has been called "a gentlemen's agreement " to respect each other's property, just as the rival armies usually take care to spare the staff headquarters.

Keeping the War Business Going.

Was there not, however, another reason why Briev, held by the Germans, and Bruay, 3,000 tons of ferro-silicon, sufficient to treat held by the French, were both for years immune from attack? Was it not also that for the coal, iron and steel owners the war busi-

loth to allow it to be brought to an end by permitting an attack on the sources of war material which were keeping the guns at work on both sides?

Mr. Streit quotes a number of prominent people who declare that this was actually the

The war business was certainly very profitable, and the French Government, like the other Governments, was disposed to allow the great combines to profit without much check.

Communism is the only alternative to this sort of thing. So long as society is based on private interest, such evils will continue. Strike, strike at the root of the evil: do not continue for ever putting plasters on its

(Continued from page 2.)

the advertisement: that's the thing nowa-

* You're giving us a lot of points for Communism, you know," said Miss Mayence, quite apart from what I may think of your friend's invention."

What do you mean?

Well, if we had the Soviets, of course, the postmen's Soviets would get whatever they liked for their uniform—if they decided to have a uniform—at any rate for their working clothes. Your friend wouldn't be looking about for someone to put money into his invention: he would just go to the postmen and say: "Would you like this for your coats?" Then if they liked the idea they would just ask the clothing Soviets to get it made for them, and everyone who wanted it would ask for it and get it. Your friend would get it

' Do you think the Soviets would be willing to put this contrivance in for them?

"Oh, yes, if they really wanted it. When everyone takes a turn at productive work, instead of only one-third of us being producers, we shall not be so busy as we are

' But if my friend wouldn't have invented it, if he hadn't believed there might be a profit to be made out of it: what do you say to that? You can't answer it!"

'Wouldn't your friend have thought worth while to invent it for the sake of wearing it himself?"

'But he couldn't afford to have one made just for himself. How do you suppose he could pay for it? Why, it's the model that costs such a lot. It's only when you are making a quantity you can do 'em cheap.'

" Money wouldn't come into it under Communism. Your friend would not have to pay for anything. But even supposing he couldn t and even supposing other workers thought it a waste of time to make up a model, just for him, in the regular productive working time, he would probably be able to get some metal worker he was friendly with to make the container for him in his spare time if he couldn't do it himself. He has been able convince you that it is some use. probably he could convince someone else that was worth helping him to make a sample, if there were not the present difficulty, which he cannot surmount, of paying for the labour and materials. Under Communism we shall have well-equipped laboratories and work-shops open to all who want to invent and experiment, and when we are all accustomed doing some manual work we shall not be so helplessly dependent, as most people are, for getting their ideas carried out."

But I don't think we shall put steel gutters on the eaves of our garments," said

Saunders turned on him sharply:

'In my opinion, it's a very practical con-

The Work of 1923.

1922 has been a bad year for us, fellow-workers; a year of many misfortunes. How have we met our misfortunes? How have we fought them? On the whole, fellow-workers, we have not fought our misfortunes; we have submitted

We have met our misfortunes as a weak, ill-organised force, drifting hopelessly, with-

Reductions of wages have been proposed by the employers; we have rejected them with scorn—presently we have accepted them.

The gap system has been imposed on the workless; we have protested; but we have

submitted.
Soldiers' pensions have been stopped; we have tolerated the injustice. Families have been evicted; we have allowed them to be flung into the street. Only occasionally have we protested. We have shown but little solidarity.
People have gone hungry in a land of plenty.
Comrades have been imprisoned; we have made only speeches in reply.
Why have we accepted unjust misfortunes like obedient lackeys, fellow-worker?
Why have we not put up a fight on behalf of suffering comrades?

The reason is that we have felt ourselves powerless.

Why did we feel ourselves powerless, seeing that Labour is, at bottom, all-powerful, because Labour provides the food, clothing, nousing, and transport, and mans the armies

we felt ourselves powerless for two reasons, fellow-worker.

Firstly, we felt ourselves powerless, because we saw that when there is a scramble for jobs the workers lower each others' conditions of employment. Therefore, if our fight is to secure improved conditions under this system, the workers are seriously handicapped in the fight just now. We did not see a sporting chance of improving our conditions within the present system in 1922, tellow-worker; and we could not bring ourselves to the point of fighting to smash the system. That was the crux of the matter.

We shall not do any good, fellow-worker, so long as we run after the red herrings of reform, instead of beginning the big fight to smash the system.

That, fellow-worker, is the first reason, and a very logical reason, why we felt our-

selves powerless in the year 1922.

The second reason, fellow-worker, is that we were not equipped for fighting. The workers' fighting (?) machinery consisted of a number of political parties constructed for getting members into Parliament, and of the Trade Unions which undertake to safeguard the interests of the workers on the industrial field.

We knew the Trade Unions could not better our position in 1922, fellow-workers; we had seen them beginning to go down like nine-pins in 1921.

We know that the Unions are not organised as the workers must be organised to fight a real trial of strength with Capitalism. We knew that there are many Unions with many conflicting policies, and that they are slow and hard to move, and that the Union officials are not prepared for a tug-of-war with Capitalism.

We knew that the workers in the shops were apathetic, that the Union was little more than a benefit society to them, that they took no real part in the work of the Unions, and had no real power in them.

Alas, fellow-worker, we had neither the will to fight for betterment, nor the equip-

ment for fighting.

Some of us—and not a very small number—had the will, fellow-worker; some of us fully realised that betterment cannot be got except by an entire change of system; some of us were prepared to go for that, but those who had the will for change, fellow-worker, had not the industry and forethought to build the necessary organisation—to do the spade

They spent their energies in hot air, fellow-workers; they blew them off in denouncing Lloyd George and Bonar Law. They buried their energies in conferences and resolu-

They did not do the spade-work: they did not go to the fellow-workers in the factory, on the railway, in the mine and dockyard, and bring those fellow-workers together into groups of the All-Workers' Union ready to take control of the work without which Great

They tried to organise and convert from the top: they did not go down to the bottom. They had no faith in their fellow-workers; they preferred to ask for help from Lloyd George or Bonar Law.

That is why we felt ourselves poweriess in 1922, fellow-workers; but let us turn over a new leaf and begin the modest but necessary spade-work in 1923.

Moreover, fellow-workers, do not say, as some have said: "There does not seem to be very much doing in the industrial movement. we shall wait till things begin to move." Let us make a start with the moving, fellow-workers; let us make a start with the

spade THE SEARCHLIGHT.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE UNION.

Last week we published a letter from the British Empire Union offering Mr. David Prothero, a Communist, a post as salaried speaker, the object being, undoubtedly, to turn one more effective propagandist into a servant of reaction, if money could tempt him to accept that position.

Our readers should remember that, though the B.E.U. has invited a Communist to speak for them, it exists to oppose all that Com-munism stands for. The B.E.U. declares that it aims at counteracting Communism by outdoor meetings, posters, leaflets, newspaper articles, advertisements, cinema shows, etc. It intends to found a college for training the workers in support of Capitalism and the

Amongst the patrons and members of the B.E.U. are the following rich men, imperialists and reactionaries:

Lord Carson.

Lord Leith of Fyvie, owning estates at Fyvie Castle, Aberdeen, at Feners, South Devon, and at Aylesbury, Bucks.

The Duke of Northumberland, owning 169 eres of land and 244,500 acres mineral rights, which bring in £69,000 a year.

The Duke of Somerset, owning 25,400 acres of land

The Earl of Plymouth, owning 37,500 acres Britain, 350,000 acres in British East Africa, chairman of Barry Railway Company

The Earl of Bradford, owning 22,000 acres Lord Dunleath, owning 15,000 acres. Viscountess Churchill, whose father, the Earl of Lonsdale, owns 175,000 acres.

Earl Bathurst, who owns 12,000 acres and

Hari Bathust, who owns 12,000 acres and the "Morning Post."

The Earl of March, director of the City Equitable Fire Insurance and Commercial Bank of London.

Sir John Hewett, chairman or director of

Hyderabad (Deccan) Co., Imperial Tea Co., Ltd., General Electric Co., British North Borneo Timber Co., Imperial Ottoman Bank, National Bank of India.

National Bank of India.

J. C. Gould, M.P., chairman of J. C. Gould and Co. (Steamships), Gould Steamships and Industrials, Ltd., Dacia Romano Petroleum Syndicate, Ltd., Richardson Duck and Co (Steamships), Blair and Co. (marine engineers). He is also a director of British Steamship Owners' Association, Fairfield Steamship Co., Ship Salvage Corporation.

These are but a few of the wealthy persons behind the B.E.U. The vast sum of £140,000,000 in paid-up capital belongs to the firms with which its vice-presidents and directors are connected, to say nothing of the nun-

tors are connected, to say nothing of the hundreds of other capitalists associated with the

Further information about the British Empire Union next week.

RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

All books reviewed may be obtained at the "Dreadnought" Bookshop.

The Origin and Evolution of the Soul, by Paul
Lafargue, translated by Charles H. Kerr, Kerr's,
Chicago.—Deals with the Invention of the Soul, the
Invention of Paradise, the Eclipse of the Idea of the
Soul, the Re-birth of the Idea of the Soul, the Invention of Hell, the Idea of the Soul and the Future,
Life Among the Early Christians. An exceedingly
useful handbook. It should be in every proletarian
library.

An Outline of Modern Imperialism. (The Plebs, 2/6.)—This was drafted by Thomas Ashcroft and revised by a committee. There is a foreword by George Hicks (A.W.B.T.W.).

לעזם און פארשפריים דעם

ארבעמער פריינד

אנארכיסטיש־קאמוניסטישער ארגאן רעראקטירט פון דר" י. מ. זאלקינד. ערשיינם צוויי וועכענמלאך.

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צו אדרעסירן:

"WORKERS FRIEND"

163, Jubilee Street, London, E. 1.

COMMUNIST WORKERS' MOVEMENT.
Central London Group meets Thursdays, 152 Fleet
Street, 6 p.m. For Group business, 9 to 10 p.m.
Speakers' class and study circle, open to non-members,
taken by Sylvia Pankhurst. Secretary, S. Cahill,
60 Limes Grove, Lewisham, S.E. 13.

THE ALL-WORKERS' UNION OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKSHOP COMMITTEES. For all particulars, write Secretary, c/o "Workers' Dreadnought," 152 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4. Send for the Catalogue of the "Dreadnought" Publishers and Bookshop. It will be supplied free on application to 152 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

TO SEAMEN AND TRAVELLERS.
Seamen and other comrades from overseas should call at the "Dreadnought" office. The Australian Seamen's Journal and other Colonial, American, French, Dutch, German, Italian, Bulgarian papers, etc., may be obtained there.

The Karmi, a monthly journal, advocates the cause of Labour in India. Published by the Employees' Association, at No. 72 Canning Street, Calcutta, Post Box No. 2352.

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