THE WORKERS'

DREADNOUGHT

Socialism, Internationalism, Votes for All.

Vol. V.—No. 7 SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 1918 Price Twopence.

WORKSHOP NOTES by W. F. WATSON.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

A correspondent, evidently not conversant with the intricacies of Statecraft, writes from Portsmouth. He protests against the enormous number of Government Departments and Committees that have been set up during the past two or three years, and he wants to know what use they all are. Why it is as simple as buying furniture at Drage's ! ! Let me explain. It is the business of A Department to dig a hole, and when this is done it is stamped A.I.D., which everybody knows means Always In Distress. It is then passed on to B Department, which immediately proceeds to fill up the hole. Upon finding that it cannot get all the earth back again it holds a court of inquiry. At the inquiry the evidence of mathematicians, scientists, and experts is taken and one of the workers is blamed for not making the hole big enough.

After numerous sittings—at 3 guineas per member per diem and 10 guineas for the chairman—it is decided to hand the matter over to Department C, with instructions to dig another hole to bury the surplus earth.

CONSCRIPTION.

We understand that Sir William Bull is introducing a Bill to conscript women. It seems that these people will not be satisfied until Prussianism is firmly established in Britain, and every one—men, women, and children—under military control. Our Lobby correspondent informs us that it is rumoured that the lean M.P.s are drafting a Bill to conscript all stout people, solicitors, parsons bishops, dowager duchesses, bellicose editors, 87 guinea orators, &c. It is thought that by scientific treatment an enormous quantity of fats can be extracted from these people without injury to the patient.

The anxiety of these patriots to conscript everybody else would lead one to believe that they would willingly submit ; but as a matter of fact since this rumour has been prevalent there has been such an enormous demand for anti-fat remedies that the Government are contemplating appointing a Director of Anti-Fat Preparations, with Horatio at the head.

For our part we wonder this has not been thought of before. And why is no effort made to conserve the oil that oozes from the skin of war aims speakers when they talk of poor little Belgium ? and bellicose editors when they talk of having found God in this war ? and the politicians when they tell us the Allies are fighting to make the world free for Democracy ?

* * *

A correspondent writing from Liverpool says the movement is rather flat in that district. "Do not think I am pessimistic," he concludes. "I am not, for I know that economic conditions will arise in the very near future that will compel the worker to think, and thinking will make him move."

When he does move I should advise some people I know in this neighbourhood to take to the woods as it will be more healthy for them there than in the Labour Movement in Liverpool.

LONDON WORKERS' COMMITTEE.

Still enrolling members and selling plenty of literature. The educational classes are very instructive and well attended. Intending students please note that the classes are held at 7 Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, W.C.1., every Wednesday 8 P.M. Every one should come along to Chandos Hall on Sunday, May 12th, 11 A.M., to hear W. F. Watson lecture on the Workers' Committee Movement. Tickets, 6*d*. Chairman : Sam Brodley, London District Secretary A.S.E.—T. KNIGHT, Hon. Secretary.

* * *

The West London Engineering Workers' Committee is making headway. They have secured Tom Mann, who is speaking at the Lyric on Sunday, May 12th, 7.30 P.M. All workers are invited.

News is to hand from Glasgow that David Kirkwood intends to run for chairmanship of the A.S.E. We wish him luck.

FORTH AREA.

Business is flourishing ; our Speakers' Class is in full swing, Comrade McEwan being our lecturer, and all are at one in voting him a real trump. He is at present fully occupied in brushing the webs off our thinking apparatus, strengthening our first line with Marxian economics, and I have a feeling that it won't be long before the mental bombs begin to take effect. Our Organising Committee is getting in some good work locally and is about to extend its field of operations. As to its progress more anon. Several items on agenda at last meeting were crowded out owing to local troubles being so pressing, but hope to deal this week with DREADNOUGHT Printing Fund (Workshop Collections). We have succeeded in obtaining the services of an official note-taker for the Forth Workers' Committee. Referring to the action taken by the police on April 19th against THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT and National Labour Press, all Northern centres seem to be on the alert, for many and bitter are the opinions I hear expressed regarding it, and now in addition to this comes the information of another attempt to make the world safe for democracy—I mean the arrest of J. McLean of Glasgow and W. H. Mainwaring of Wales. Well, a special Conference of East Coast delegates has already met and discussed these questions, but I cannot here give decisions arrived at. Time reveals everything. We are busy at present holding a pow wow re May Day celebrations ; you may expect a report later. DREADNOUGHT sales exceedingly good ; send same number, increased price will make no difference. Pleased to note London Workers' Committee is making such rapid progress ; it is very encouraging to our Northern centres. By the way, has the Coventry Secretary entered for the Rip van Winkle stakes ?—E. A. BARTLETT.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

GERMANS VIOLATE BREST PEACE.

Lord Robert Cecil declares that the Germans hope to carry on the war by securing food and raw materials from Russia. Of course this is so, and, since her military necessity knows neither law nor kindness, Germany would have pursued this end as ruthlessly as she dared even if Russia had not been, as she is, a Socialist Republic. Hence it is not surprising to learn that the Germans have violated the Peace Treaty which they forced upon the Russians at Brest Litovsk and that they have seized the Black Sea fleet, invaded the Crimea, and taken Sebastopol.

THE UKRAINE.

The news that comes from the Ukraine is confused and contradictory, but we gather from it that the Rada has not been subservient enough for the Germans, and consequently a number of officials and Cabinet Ministers and the wife of a Cabinet Minister have been imprisoned by the German military. The people of the Ukraine appear to have set their faces against the transport of food to Germany. Arthur Ransome, in *The Daily News*, declares that bands of Revolutionaries sometimes actually take away whole trains of food already on the way to Germany and have made it unsafe for the Germans to move except in considerable companies. The German Field Marshal von Eichom issued an order to the peasantry to return immediately all property and effects taken from landowners and to begin as quickly as possible the cultivation of the great estates. The order protects both the interests of the German invaders and of the landlords, who are chiefly Poles and Russians. A new reactionary and pro-German Government is said to have been established, but it is probable that its life will be short.

ADVICE TO THE DEAN.

Dean Inge says : "If only useful and beautiful things were made nearly every artisan should be able to feel something of an artist." His ideal can only be realised through Socialism. Let him work for it !

EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

In the cotton industry men and women have long received equal pay, and it is not uncommon for a woman weaver to make more on piece rates than her husband or father. The cotton workers are now unemployed one week in three owing to war shortage. During the third the Control Board, we understand, pays the men 25*s*. (a paltry dole !) and the women only 15*s*. The women should urgently protest against any such violation of the principle of equal pay !

CANADIAN WOMEN TO VOTE AT 21 YEARS.

In spite of the bad example set by the Mother Country, Canadian women are to vote at 21 years of age. An amendment to make the qualifying age 30, as in Britain, was defeated by a large majority.

MR. MAINWARING.

The W.S.F. Executive asked the Home Secretary to receive a deputation in regard to the sentence upon Mr. W. H. Mainwaring of Tonypandy. Sir George Cave replied that he does not receive deputations on criminal cases. A deputation from the W.S.F. and other societies appeared in the Lobby of the House of Commons on Thursday, May 2nd, and interviewed Mr. Jowett, Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Sir John Bethel, and others, who promised to do what they could to get the sentence quashed. The deputation retired in high disgust with the entire Parliamentary machine !

DEPUTATION TO HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A deputation of the Executive Committee which arranged the usual May Day Labour Celebration in Finsbury Park, attended the House of Commons Monday afternoon to raise the question there why, at the eleventh hour, the Home Office had prohibited the holding of the Celebration. The deputation was received by three members and the case was sympathetically heard. Mr. F. W. Jowett also listened to a statement of the facts and promised to convey them also to Mr. Snowden. Finally, it was decided that a written statement be addressed to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Wiles who will make it known to other members. The important point being "that after six weeks' notice of the meeting no action was taken until 9 o'clock Friday, May 3rd. And whether the Press acted on the instigation of the Government or vice versa." A further deputation will wait upon the Home Office to ascertain if they intend absolutely to forbid the holding of the Celebration as a great protest meeting is being arranged to take place immediately.

TO SOCIALISTS.

Mr. Edward Soermus, the famous Russian violinist, has kindly consented to give a number of concerts for the W.S.F. and other Socialist organisations in London and the provinces. Those wishing to arrange dates should write to Mrs. Bouvier, 400 Old Ford Road, London, E.3.

Of Special Interest This Week !

KARL MARX IN FLEET STREET

Continued from May 4th.

THE AWFUL SITUATION.

MARRIED LOVE.

A new contribution to the solution of sex difficulties by Marie Carmichael Stopes, Doctor of Science, London ; Doctor of Philosophy, Munich ; Fellow of University College, London ; Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and the Linnean Society, London. London, A. C. Fifield, 13 *Clifford's Inn, E.C.*4., 1918.

THIS remarkable work should be widely read. Its most important contribution is the assertion made after long and careful research that there is "a rhythmic sex-tide" in women and a "Law Periodicity or Recurrence of desire." The curvest of this tide Dr. Stopes tells us become flattened out through disregard of the law, city life, bad feeding and fatigue, but under proper conditions they re-assert themselves.

FINSBURY PARK.

Our Remarks censured by the Printer !

THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT

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THE SITUATION.

IRELAND.

Mr. Harold Spender in *The Manchester Guardian* of May 6th puts the Liberal position and displays a most amazing lack of understanding of the Irish standpoint. He recalls the establishment of the Irish Volunteers, who were formed in 1782. Quoting the resolution passed by the Volunteers, he says :—

"'They knew their loyalty to their sovereign, and they were loyal; they knew their duty to themselves, and they were resolved to be free.' Surely here, in the words of that noble resolution, we have the clue to the present maze.... Irish military aid to Great Britain must once more go forward step by step with the progress and development of Irish freedom. That is the only way—now as in 1782."

Mr. Spender, accustomed to and satisfied with the position of a member of the dominant race and class, actually believes himself to be displaying here very great magnanimity. If he will consider the matter even Mr. Spender should be able to realise that his simile of the Gratton Parliament and the Napoleonic Wars is an unfortunate one. Mr. Spender overlooks the fact that genuine self-government must leave Ireland free to decide for herself the questions of Conscription and of participation in the War.

Sir Horace Plunkett, the Chairman of the Irish Convention, voices another view of the Irish situation. He declares that the British Government cannot achieve both Irish Conscription and Irish self-government : he believes that they would fail in both attempts. He urges that legislation, to establish a responsible Government in Ireland, be passed at once, and that immediately afterwards an Irish Executive should be appointed and given the task of setting up the Irish Parliament and "of promoting voluntary recruiting and generally carrying on."

It is not for any newspaper published on this side of the water to advise the Irish in regard to the management of Irish affairs; but unless we greatly mistake the temper of the present-day Irish, those who undertake the difficult task of setting up an Irish Parliament will be ill-advised if they meddle with the business of procuring recruits for the war. If they do so, we think they will not secure the confidence of the mass of the Irish people, who certainly regard Ireland as an independent neutral nation which can only be involved in this or any other war by its own express decision. That this is the prevailing opinion in Ireland to-day is the explanation of the tremendous growth of Sinn Fein.

WAR AND PEACE.

Who is Lying?

The letter to the press by General Maurice (until recently Director of Military Operations on the Imperial General Staff) categorically accuses the Government of giving false information upon the following important points. Firstly, Mr. Bonar Law stated, in reply to Mr. Pringle in the House of Commons on April 23rd, that the question of extending the British line in France was decided by the military authorities and "was not dealt with at all by the Versailles War Council," as it would have been, had the military chiefs, Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig, failed to agree to the proposal. General Maurice says: "I was at Versailles when the question was decided by the Supreme War Council to whom it had been referred." Secondly, on April 9th Mr. Lloyd George, discussing in the House of Commons the battle which began on March 21st said :—

"What was the position at the beginning of the battle? Notwithstanding the heavy casualties in 1917 the army in France was considerably stronger on January 1st, 1918, than on January 1st, 1917."

General Maurice answers :—

"This statement implies that Sir Douglas Haig's fighting strength on the eve of the great battle which began on March 21st had not been diminished. *This is not correct.*"

Thirdly, in the same speech, the Prime Minister said that in Mesopotamia there was only one white infantry division, and in Egypt and Palestine only three; the other divisions were either wholly Indian or mixed, with "a very small proportion of British troops." Again General Maurice says: "This is not correct."

If General Maurice has reported truly, the Government, whilst calling upon the people of this country to place unreservedly at their disposal their all in life and health and liberty, has lied to the people through Parliament. If General Maurice is to be believed, the Government, whilst pretending to concentrate all available forces on the west front in order that the Germans might be outnumbered when the expected terrible offensive should begin, removed a part of the troops needed on the west front to far-off Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine—who knows where? If this were done, why was it done?

(Our further comments stopped by War Censor).

The Chance of Peace Last Year.

But of these questions of military strategy are, in our view, of infinitely smaller importance than are efforts to bring the war to an end in other ways. We have deeply deplored the refusal of the world's governments and peoples to seize the opportunity offered by the Russians to attempt to secure a general peace on terms of justice for all at Brest Litovsk. Now it has come to light that peace offers made by the Emperor of Austria in March, 1917, were not merely concealed from the peoples of the Allied nations, but also from the Governments of Belgium, Russia, and America, and only disclosed to President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau, and two or three members of his Cabinet, to Baron Sonnino of Italy, and to Mr. Lloyd George. These men agreed to reject the offer. In the House of Commons the other day it was virtually admitted, in reply to Mr. Outhwaite's probing, that neither Mr. Balfour nor the British Foreign Office were informed of the event. It might never have come to light but for that vague reference to it in a speech by Count Czernin, which provoked a sharp rejoinder from M. Clemenceau, who desired to prove that, not he and our Government, but the Austrian Government had shown a desire to make peace! One would think that peace were the greatest of all calamities, and to hope for peace the worst of all crimes! According to *The Daily News* it is asserted amongst French Parliamentarians that, in addition to the overtures to France, Austria also approached Italy with peace feelers, suggesting that the territories which were offered to Italy as a price of her neutrality, and even perhaps Trieste, might now be conceded to Italy in order to secure peace.

Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that the offer of the Austrian Emperor was animated by a sincere desire for peace, because he is painfully aware that the continuance of the war may probably lead to the disruption of his Empire from within. As war hardships grow upon them, the non-German populations of Austria more and more bitterly declare that the war is a German war and no affair of theirs. So serious is the present disaffection that the Austrian Parliament has been adjourned on account of it.

THE NEWEST PEACE OFFENSIVE.

Now it appears there is another peace opportunity: a peace "offensive" by Germany, directed principally against Britain, as Lord Robert Cecil has said. In what his colleagues may perhaps tell him was a moment of indiscretion, he disclosed the matter to the American press representatives, to whom he gives a weekly reception. He told them that the "more favourable" atmosphere towards England created in Germany by the Lichnowsky memorandum would be "exploited" by the German Government, which would make offers expected to be "particularly tempting to this country." These offers Lord Robert Cecil, *The Times*, Mr. Roberts (the Labour M.P. for Norwich) assure us to be dangerous "traps" and intrigues against which "the Allied Governments are likely to present as firm a front" as they have "presented to German military attacks." Lord Robert Cecil having begun the disclosure, the press added other information stating that the peace emissaries were already in London, that one of them was Mr. Colyn, the former Dutch War Minister. A Central News telegram from the Hague gave the following terms as being brought by Mr. Colyn from the German Government :—

1. Germany will renounce all claims in the West.
2. Belgium will be restored as an independent fully autonomous State.
3. Alsace-Lorraine will receive full autonomy within the German Federation.
4. The status in the East will remain as at present.
5. Austria will make concessions to Italy in the Trentino.
6. Balkan questions will be solved by an International Conference.
7. All Colonial questions affecting Africa and Asia Minor will be solved by a conference of all the belligerents.
8. Germany will abandon claims to Kiaochou, but will in exchange require certain economic concessions in China.

We do not know whether these proposals are authentic, but they certainly offer the Allies more than those things for which they at first declared they had entered the war. Number 8 alone would clearly stamp these as being the terms of a Capitalist's peace, not a people's peace. But are the Allies terms any better? Let the Allied Governments clearly state their terms and submit them to the peoples, as they ought to have done long ago. The Central News Agency announces that the peace emissaries of Germany have interviewed a high State official of this country, who has said to them :—

"Go back and tell Kuehlmann, that the phrase 'peace by arrangement' is not to be found in the English dictionary, and soon the phrase 'raw material' will not be found in the German one."

In plain English this means that the Allied peoples are to go on laying down their lives until Germany is starved of all raw materials. If such statements do not represent the views of the Government, why does it allow them to be made? Surely it should send the police to raid the Central News Agency, as it did The Dreadnought, if the Central News has libelled its intentions.

But Mr. Balfour has described the "peace offensive" as a "mare's nest," and has said :—

"No peace offers have recently been made and there is no representative here of a neutral country who has made tentative or informal suggestions for peace negotiations."

Nevertheless *The Daily Chronicle* Parliamentary Correspondent pointedly assures us that there is now in London "the representative of a neutral country who is on terms with and knows the mind of influential personages in Berlin." And, indeed, is it safe to assume that the members of the Government who are put up to answer Parliamentary questions are so informed as to be able to give truthful answers? In all this we must ask where is Lord Landsdowne? If he desires to explore every avenue to peace, why is he silent now?

The workers can only trust themselves. Only by the international pressure of the workers, guided by the Socialist impulse, can a people's peace be assured. That seems a remote possibility in these dark days, but it is the surest course to follow. The hard spade work cannot be shirked if the end is to be achieved.

E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

POPULAR KITCHENS IN MILAN.

The ever-growing cost of all articles of food of first necessity, already felt, not only by the working class, but even by the middle class, showed the necessity of imitating in Milan those organisations already existing in other belligerent countries for selling cooked food at a moderate price.

Thus, on March 17th, in due form, came to life in Milan, "The Limited Co-operative Society of the Popular Kitchens and of the Economic Restaurants," with shares of 25 lire, and with a temporary seat at the Municipal Labour Bureau.

The first shareholders were: the Mayor, all the Aldermen, several Councillors, the Women's National Union, the Society "Umanitaria," the Federation of the Retail Co-operatives, the Co-operative Restaurant, the National League of Co-operatives.

Availing itself of the right of receiving contributions, the Co-operative accepted 30,000 lires from the Committee for war emergency assistance and 15,000 from the Milan municipality.

From the very start it decided to divide its work into two classes: "Economic Restaurants," specially intended for the needs of the middle class, and "Popular Kitchens" for the workers.

It also adopted the system of a single plate of meat and vegetables, besides the soup; of a value-ticket to be bought on entering; suppressed waiting by having each customer to take his own plate from the counter and carrying it to the table for consumption.

The employees engaged were chiefly women.

The general principle adopted is that of supplying a simple meal of the best available quality, at a price that will produce but a very small profit on the capital invested.

Wine is rigorously limited to one-fifth of a litre (less than half a pint) for each meal, and cannot be supplied separately.

Provisions are almost entirely bought from the Co-operative Union and from the Municipal Food Bureau; we pay cash; we do not wish to increase our capital by making profits, but to give the customers their money's worth.

We have to-day 198 shareholders holding 2,187 shares. Our capital is now nearly all invested including voluntary contributions, in our plant.

In Turin and Bologna the local municipalities have kitchens of a similar character: the guiding principle being not charity, but a business without loss and with profits.

Dr. Schiavi

(Delegate to the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference in London.)

KARL MARX IN FLEET STREET: By SILVIO CORIO.

(*Continued from May 4th*).

Let us now look rapidly through the weekly columns of *The Workers' Advocate*, now issued from 18 Bouverie Street (in the rooms now occupied by *The Star* and *Leader* Circulation Department), and where henceforward the International shall have its offices. According to the prevailing habit, the "staff" did not sign their contributions; only outsiders did so. Yet it is clear, from their tone and from the arguments used, that many of its leaders are Marx's, as also are his short paragraphs on foreign affairs. It was a habit of his to let things go unsigned, as we gather from a letter he wrote with reference to the Geneva Congress of 1866: "I could not attend that Congress, in fact I did not want to, but I wrote the programme of the London delegates."

There are various spicy items in that paper. We find, for instance, that amongst others who subscribed to the American Confederate Cotton Loan "money to uphold and perpetuate the Slave Holders' Rebellion" is a certain Isaac Campbell, army contractor, £150,000; Taddeas Delane, editor of *The Times*, £10,000; Sampson, City editor of *The Times*, £15,000; J. Redout of *The Morning Post*, £6,000.

On November 18th, 1865, the transfer of the paper is complete. Addressing themselves to the miners, the Directors say :—

"Your cause is our cause, for you but form part of the great whole. The great industrial populations of this country have no divided interests, nor should they seek to create sectional differences. Therefore our aid will be on the broadest scale possible and we hope to find the Miners of Great Britain appreciating our services and working to the same end."

A resolution passed at a Directors' meeting declares :—

"Our paper will have no personal invective. A paper supported by the people and devoted to their interests can afford to be charitable even to its most bitter opponents."

From a leader dealing with the manner in which a Reform Meeting was reported, when every speaker was a *bona fide* workman, we quote :

"If working men are content to purchase newspapers that vilify their leaders, suppress and misrepresent their doings and court the aristocratic and trading portion of the community, what right have they to complain? Working men know—or should know—that a paper is little without purchasers; that their class supplies the great bulk of the readers of the cheap press and that its very existence depends on the continued support of the toiling millions; and, knowing this, can supplant the papers now existing whenever they will do so."

A leader of January 6th, 1866, after reviewing the national situation, says :—

"Stepping beyond the boundary of national politics the 'International Working Men's Association' deserves the support of every right thinking son of toil. Established at the close of 1864 it has made considerable progress: it has already two newspapers, one in German and one in French, and in this country *The Workman's Advocate* is its official organ. The year opens well for we have two promising events that can but have a beneficial effect: Prof. Huxley is lecturing at St. Martin's Hall on Sunday nights and the other is the formation of an association on the principles of Trade Union by the ploughmen and other rural labourers in Scotland."

Meanwhile some modifying influences must have found an echo in Directors' rooms, for we find on February 10, 1866 :—

"Our paper comes out this week under a new name, it will henceforth be called *The Commonweal*. It will be as heretofore the exponent of the opinions and wants of the working class—sharing the convictions and sympathising with the aspiration of that class and desiring to give to them adequate and worthy expression. As however the rights and privileges of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows rests upon the same basis as do those of all others—the unchangeable basis of Justice—and justice is the rightful heritage of all—we have deemed it expedient to indicate by our new title that we are in pursuit, not of exclusive advantages on behalf of any section of the people but of *The Common Weal*."

Humour and common sense are combined in the comments on 'International Doings' :—

"Two mighty armaments, two giants of destruction that have wantonly impelled each other's growth for the ostensible purpose of annihilating one another, have fraternised. The representatives of the French and British fleet have feasted each other, they have eulogised each other, whether they could understand each other or not; they have, in fact, done everything they could to prove the complete folly and the utter recklessness of a system of Government that permits political jugglers to involve nations in the enormous waste of treasure requisite to call such armaments as those displayed in the late review into existence. It may have been gratifying both to the performers and to the tens of thousands of wealthy lookers-on; but did they think for a moment of the heart-burning, the privations those have to undergo, from whose food and clothing the material for such grand sights are extracted? Whatever Minister of State and crowned heads of Europe may agree or disagree about at their autumnal interviews, of one thing we may rest assured, they will not trouble themselves about the welfare of the sons of toil—*they will have to do their own work.* Working men can have their international gatherings as well as the ruling class and the Conferences of the International Working Men's Association will do more for the general progress of civilisation than all the established powers of Europe can do."

There are rumours of war in various quarters of Europe; *The Commonweal* keeps a cool head :—

"We maintain that the soil of the land belongs to the whole people of the nation.... We strive to develop co-operative enterprise to the intent that every man may receive his share of the profits, as well as the wages, of his own industry."

There is trouble in Ireland :

"On February 17th, 1866, in three minutes the House passes in all its stages a Bill for the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus by 368 against 8."

The "*great* Press" had denied the existence of a secret treaty between Prussia and Italy. *The Commonweal*, May 26th, 1866, gives the salient points of such treaty :—

"In the event of either Power being attacked by Austria, the other will consider such aggression a *casus belli*."

At the same date the members of the International are invited to attend Bouverie Street to discuss "the impending war." Marx is one of the speakers.

Mazzini, who has been elected deputy at Messina and is still under sentence of death, sends a letter to the paper saying :—

"Thirty years ago I swore fidelity to Italy and to Republican principles. More than ever convinced that the institution that governs the country is incapable of making Italy free, prosperous, and great, I would give an example of political immorality and be eternally oppressed by remorse, were I to accept the mandate."

On June 23rd the London members of the International are informed that their ideals make progress in France, "in spite of the law that forbids meetings of more than twenty persons." "Citizen Marx" makes an excellent speech on the war and then the debate is adjourned to next Tuesday, "when the question of nationalities will be treated of." It also submitted and approved (war having been declared by Prussia and Italy against Austria on Monday the 18th, the anniversary of Waterloo) :—

"That the Central Council of the International Working Men's Association recommends to their fellows in arms not to waste their strength in slaying each other, but to economise it for the defence of their rights against their only enemies, the enslavers of the working class. Their opinion is that no man needs obey any power he has had no voice in electing, or any law he has had no voice in the making. Therefore he is relieved from obligation to fight for it; if that right be denied him, and should force be used, to coerce him, he has a right and it is his duty to defend that right."

Prussia being at war, there is a rumour that France would join in. Says *The Commonweal* :—

"Great uneasiness prevails in the Rhenish provinces should they be invaded by France. Five thousand natives in the open air at Oberingelheim near Mayence, voted an appeal to France :

"'We, Germans of the left bank of the Rhine, send fraternal greetings. We assembled to declare, freely and loudly, in face of Europe, that we are Germans and we intend to remain such. German is the language our mothers taught us and we intend to teach it to our children in order that they may one day know how, by the example of their fathers, to live, to do battle, and, if necessary, to die for their German country. You, Frenchmen, who claim to be most civilised, how can you claim that which is not your's? why do you wish to transform a population which has not a drop of French blood in its veins and which is as much attached to its country as you are to your own? We hope we are mistaken when we attribute such a desire to you. It is only a minority amongst us who are endeavouring to disturb the sane ideas of the masses of the people and to prevent peoples from acknowledging each other as brethren, from uniting their efforts and labouring in common, each with their peculiar qualities, for the great work of the progress of humanity, for the great work of the suppression of absolutism. Let us unite, therefore, against the chimeras of greedy ambitions and of the glory of battle. Let us unite in the reciprocal respect of nationalities: brothers, let us join hands!'"

On June 30th, 1866, Marx joins, says our paper, in the debate "on War and Nationality." The adopted resolution runs thus :—

"That the London members of the International Working Men's Association consider the present conflict on the Continent to be one between tyrants and advise working men to be neutral, but to associate themselves with a view to acquiring strength by unity and to use the strength so acquired in striking a final blow at all the tyrants of Europe and proclaiming their own liberty."

From the same issue we take the chorus of a song written for a Finsbury Park demonstration :—

The day shall come and not far hence
When worth shall rule, not pounds and pence,
When Labour shall be free
And our watchword it shall be :
"To the front, ye men of London!"

At the second Congress of the International, sitting at Geneva, the President is Jung the watchmaker, who, years afterwards, at the close of his life was murdered in London by a misguided youth. Marx, from London, thus comments :—

'A European Congress is at present sitting in the ancient city and republic of Geneva. A similar congress has never before been held in any European city. It is not ushered in by great dignitaries, weighed with high sounding titles, nor are its members courtly favourites, the bearers of kingly messages. They are the representatives of men who live by labour. The Congress has assembled in the hope of being able to inaugurate a new era in the history and in the interests of the labourers... We trust they will be able to discern their true position and become fit to be their own masters and endeavour to attain a higher freedom than mere freedom from the oppression of their fellow men."

A few days later we hear of the troubles of the delegates with their passports in passing through France, the seizure of some of their papers, &c.

In October of the same year *The Commonweal*, still owned by the "Industrial Newspaper Company," has grown in favour and is enlarged, but it has become the "organ of the Reform Movement." Marx is busy at his desk, copying in a neat hand the first part of his 'Capital.' He is also making preparations to go to Hamburg to have it printed. Frederick Harrison, Beesley, "Watt Tyler," "Son of Toil," are now the chief contributors to *The Commonweal*.

Ireland, "whose cup of misery has been for ages over-flowing and is not yet full" occupies many columns. In the following year, July 6th, 1867, it is stated that "new and superior arrangements have been entered into for the production of *The Commonweal*, but henceforward it merely struggles on: it is soon reduced in size. Suddenly it goes the way of the many others; the last issue is dated July 20th, 1867. Our friend *The Workman's Advocate* and *Commonweal* has done its work, and done it, on the whole, rather well.

No longer Citizen Marx goes the transient ways of Fleet Street; he walks on surer ground. In March he crosses the Channel; and with him goes the child of his mind that will not die, his own, his self-erected monument, the manuscript of the first part of the 'Capital,' that he is taking over to the printer, jealously.

Concluded.

"TOO MUCH MONEY."

Mr. Zangwill's new farce, 'Too Much Money,' is a brilliant, bewildering whirl. It rushes on like a non-stop electric train, and everything fits so perfectly that one never feels the motion or hears the engine.

What is it all about? What does Mr. Zangwill mean by it?. His most obvious intention is to point the absurdity either of treating a woman like a spoilt plaything, as the "born millionaire" does; or of domineering over her, as the "self-made millionaire" advises. Miss Roseleaf, the Suffragette, who is employed as "scientific housekeeper" to the born millionaire's household, remarks that "A woman likes to be her husband's mother," and the pampered Annabel Broadley bears this out by her pleasure in cooking and washing for her husband when he pretends to lose his money and they repair to a Poplar garret.

Mr. Zangwill amusingly insinuates the view that whoever is economically dependent is either bullied or patronised by the keeper of the purse, and shows us that Annabel Broadley, grown rich, treats her supposedly penniless husband as foolishly as he used to treat her. Of course the situation appears much more ludicrous when the man, and not the woman, is the pampered slave, because we are accustomed to seeing women in that position.

But, alas! and indeed we must confess that if the action did not run so smartly all this would tend to bore us. It is really a common-place that women should not be treated as idiotic angels, that they are able to distinguish themselves in the arts and professions, and that they should associate with men on equal terms. Will Mr. Zangwill tell the public something newer.

Towards the close of the play we think he is subtly doing so; too subtly perhaps for the public to understand. Is he insinuating that it is easier to make money on the Stock Exchange than by honest toil, and that since the element of chance enters largely into the gamble, a reckless, unpractical fool may easily make a fortune? We think too that we detect a reference to the origins of the war in the efforts of Annabel Broadley and the self-made millionaire to secure a concession for the irrigation of Mesopotamia in order that their one and a half million pounds may become thirty-eight millions. Is the lady gambler's statement that "In these great undertakings you can't have too much money" a reference to the insatiable greed of capitalism which is the cause of this and every other war?

Will the public, laughing uproariously at the absurdities of Grandison Tiptree, the futurist painter, realise that the playwright is portraying the tragedy of the artist spending himself in utmost effort to give expression to an idea, the result of his labours being afterwards sold over the telephone by someone who understands absolutely nothing about it, but makes an enormous profit? Whoever deals truthfully with the problems of economic independence, manufacture, and commerce, even by way of farce, reveals, whether he will or no, the need for Socialism.

WHATS' ON?

W.S.F. FIXTURES

OUT DOOR

FRIDAY, MAY 10th.
Hague Street.—6 P.M., Miss Price.
Queen's Crescent.—Kentish Town, 6 P.M., Mrs. Cressall.
SATURDAY, MAY 11th.
Great Push for Peace, Socialism, and Votes for All in Poplar and Canning Town.—Meet at 2.45 P.M. and at 5 P.M. at 20 Railway Street. Speakers: Miss Price, Miss P. Rickards, and Mrs. Walker.
SUNDAY, MAY 12th.
Osborn Street, Whitechapel.—11.45 A.M., Mrs. Walker.
"Salmon and Ball," Bethnal Green.—11.45 A.M. Mr. Kings-Lynne.
Finsbury Park.—3 P.M., Miss Price.
FRIDAY, MAY 17th.
Rathbone Street, Canning Town.—11.30 A.M., Miss Price.
Pretoria Road, Walthamstow.—5.30 P.M., Mrs. Cressall.

INDOOR

SUNDAY, MAY 12th.
400 Old Ford Road.—7 P.M., Mr. Ph. Frankford, 'The Importance of Organising the Young.' The Lady Margaret Sackville will read her 'War Plays.' Chair: Miss N. Smyth. Admission, 1*d.*
MONDAY, MAY 13th.
44 Malden Road, St. Pancras, W.S.F.—2.30 P.M., Mr. Ph. Frankford, 'The Importance of Organising the Young.'
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th.
Leonard's Academy (near St. John's Church, Leytonstone).—7 P.M., Miss N. Smyth, Miss Horsfall.
THURSDAY, MAY 16th.
29B Lincoln's Inn Fields.—7.30 P.M., Mr. F. Seymour Cocks, 'The Secret Treaties.' Miss M. O'Callaghan, 'The Present Outlook.'
SATURDAY, MAY 18th.
Chandos Hall, 21A Maiden Lane, W.C. (off Bedford Street, Strand).—6.30 P.M., DREADNOUGHT At Home. Short speeches by contributors. Songs: Madame Florence Clarens. Violin: Ed. Soermus. Tickets—1*s.*, including light refreshments—can be obtained at 400 Old Ford Road, E.3.
SUNDAY, MAY 19th.
400 Old Ford Road.—Annual Conference.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

WALTHAMSTOW LEAGUE OF RIGHTS.
William Morris Hall.—2.30 P.M., Mrs. Sizer, and others.

OUR FUNDS

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3
All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road Bow, E.3

Gratefully Acknowledged

GENERAL FUND.—A Sympathiser, per Mrs. Bouvier, £10; Irene, per Mrs. Drake (20*s.* weekly) £2; Mr. Jaakoff Prelooker, £1 1*s.*; Miss Goodliffe, £1. Miss Ethel Lowy (monthly), 10*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. J. D. Pearce, 10*s.*; A Leeds Sympathiser, 10*s.*; Mr. F. W. Smith, 2*s.* COLLECTION: Miss Pankhurst, £1 5*s.*

'DREADNOUGHT' FUND.—Mrs. B. H. Ellis, £15; Anon., £10; Miss Joachim, £5; Mrs. Casey, £2; Dr. Lamont, £2; Hy. Bool, Esq., £2; Miss Goodliffe, £1; Mrs. Clarges, 10*s.*; Dr. and Mrs. Schutze (monthly) 10*s.*; Miss B. S. Joule, 5*s.*; Mr. J. A. Morton (monthly) 5*s.*; Mr. Ernest W. Silverman (monthly), 5*s.*; Nantyglo Branch, W.S.F., 5*s.*; Mrs. Malnich, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Opperman, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Brimley (weekly), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Stanley Potter, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 2*s.*; Miss S. W. Newsome (monthly), 1*s.* Mrs. Pearson, 1*s.*; Miss V. E. Chinn, 1*s.* COLLECTION: Miss Pankhurst, £1 5*s.* 8½*d.*

CLINICS AND SOCIAL WORK.—Miss Tew, £2 2*s.*; per Miss Weir (monthly), £1; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10*s.*; Miss C. H. Newcomb, 10*s.*; Nurse Hebbes (weekly), 10*s.* COLLECTIONS: L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 8*s.* 6*d.*; Misses E. Lagsding and J. Watts (Green's Yard), 9*s.* 4*d.*; Bow, 8*s.* 1½*d.*; Miss H. Lagsding and Mrs. Bertram (Cubitt Town), 6*s.* 8½*d.*

FLOWERS: Mrs. Sadd Brown, Mrs. F. S. Clark. DOLLS, &c.: Mrs. Crosland Taylor. CLOTHES Miss Hardy, Anon. TOYS: Miss Welch.

Would friends kindly send pieces, &c., suitable for summer frocks and handkerchiefs for children at the Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, London, E.3.

THE HALL, 400, OLD FORD ROAD, E.3.

A SOCIAL AND DANCE

IN AID OF THE MOTHERS' ARMS WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, MAY 11th.

Songs, Recitations, and Dances.

DOORS OPEN 7 p.m. COMMENCE 7.30 p.m. TICKET—8d.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT.

April 29th.—Col. W. Thorne (Lab.) asked the Minister of Munitions if he was aware that the firm of Messrs. Ackroyd & Best of Morley, near Leeds, Government contractors, is paying their women less than they paid men for the same work? That girls receive 17*s.* 6*d.* for a sixty-hour week? How do women expect to be remunerated when their services are *not* all-important, as at the moment?

THE AIR FORCE.

Discussion was brought to bear on the recent changes in the Air Department. Mr. Pringle (L.) alleged that these changes had led to unrest. Lord Hugh Cecil (U.) made a panegyric on the merits of General Trenchard, to whom the British must thank their aerial superiority. Lord Hugh observed that of course he may not always listen to the ideas of "every amateur strategist" in the Cabinet "*quite* as sympathetically as that strategist might desire." This brought about a passage of arms between Lord Hugh and the Prime Minister, who possibly took the reference to himself! Lord Hugh went on to remark that Mr. Lloyd George was too sensitive, and became angry at criticism or discussion of resignations, and said: "The right hon. gentleman really seems to care about nothing except his own retention in office—himself, personally!" In referring to the Prime Minister's letter on the occasion of Lord Rothermere's resignation, Lord Hugh remarked: "It is the effort of a strong Celtic imagination. It was not a statement of fact, but an essay in hagiology...." The Prime Minister made a poor effort to wipe away the effect of these attacks, for his theme was that of defending what he must have long realised to have been a blunder. Sir John Simon (L.) told the House that General Trenchard was the "idol and inspiration" of the Air Service. And yet this horrible struggle goes on, conducted by a "Business" Government, accused by the House and the people of the grossest mistakes!!

INCREASE OF RENT BILL.

April 30th.—After several efforts being made to widen the scope of the Increase of Rent Bill it was read a third time and passed.

* * *

The Bill to control Food Profits was read a third time and passed.

RUSSIA.

May 1st.—Mr. Balfour stated that both France and the United States had representatives in Russia, though "not accredited to any Russian Government." Why the British Government does not follow suit he failed to explain to Mr. Lees-Smith (L.).

'THE TRIBUNAL.'

Mr. Anderson (Lab.) drew attention to the treatment meted out to the printer of *The Tribunal*. His machines, he said, were dismantled and a press worth between £40 and £50 injured "beyond repair." The police who performed this task produced no warrant for these proceedings!!! Sir G. Cave denied serious damage and said there was "no necessity for an order from a justice of the peace." The Land of Liberty—once more!!

BUDGET.

The Budget resolutions were discussed. Much comment was made on the injustice of the increase in the duty on sugar. The Financial Secretary did not appear to be convinced that it is the poorest who are made to suffer by this increase.

WAR MADNESS.

May 2nd.—The subject of the letter of Emperor Charles was referred to by Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Lees-Smith, and Mr. Outhwaite. Mr. Lees-Smith (L.) pointed out that this letter was "the latest indication that a year ago the Government had the basis of a just and an honourable peace, and that millions of men are dying." Mr. Outhwaite (L.) asked whether the Prime Minister, without referring to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had "settled the matter of peace or war without reference to him, at the cost of a million of lives." We shall be interested to learn what answer will be forthcoming!

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Mr. Fisher drew up a plan of the intentions of the Local Government Board in regard to housing. After the war great building schemes are to be set on foot, and about 300,000 houses (working-class) are expected to be built in the first year of peace. The maintenance of "peace and contentment" Mr. Fisher hinted, depended largely on the "excellence of the housing of the working classes." It is a serious matter that we notice no mention of a bathroom is made for these "excellent" houses! We hope that the architects will insist on building up-to-date sanitary houses! Mr. Fisher spoke very much about the work of the health visitors and others; surely he must know that a big percentage of the disease and mortality amongst the poor is caused by bad housing! The workers must have a say in the houses that are to be built, for how can the well-to-do know what they think necessary!

FEDERATION NOTES.

LEEDS.—Hon. Secretary: Miss Lewis, 23 Blundell Street. On April 28th Mr. Edward Soermus, the celebrated Russian violinist, gave a most interesting recital of Russian and other revolutionary music in the Jewish Trades Hall. Mrs. Briggs sang and Mrs. Bouvier spoke on Bolshevism. The audience was most appreciative and hoped to have another opportunity of hearing the artistes. On May 1st at the Branch Meeting in the Clarion Café it was decided to get up a meeting for Miss Muriel Matters as soon as she had a free date. Members are asked to order their DREADNOUGHTS from their newsagents.

SHEFFIELD.—Hon. Secretary: Mr. Newman, 87 Montague Street. At the Branch Meeting in the B.S.P. Rooms, West Street, on May 2nd, a Literature Committee was elected, consisting of Mr. Carford, Mrs. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. Manoin, Mr. Rodgers, and Mrs. Welsh. Delegates to the Annual Conference: Mr. Newman and Mr. Carford. A Social and Dance will be held on Whit Monday in the B.S.P. Rooms, West Street.

On May 6th Miss Smyth gave an interesting address on 'Peace, Socialism, and Votes for All' to the members of the Portobello Branch of the Workers Union in the B.S.P. Rooms. Good sales of DREADNOUGHT and W.S.F. literature at the Labour Demonstration on May 5th.

TO KARL MARX FROM THE BOLSHEVIKS.

M. Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador in London on Sunday laid a wreath on the grave of Karl Marx in Highgate Cemetery in the name of the first Socialist Republic.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

THE MOTHER'S ARMS CLINIC, DAY NURSERY, AND MONTESSORI CLASS; also CLINIC, 20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR, and CLINIC, 53 ST. LEONARD STREET, SOUTH BROMLEY.—Garments for Babies, Children, and Adults, Maternity Outfits, etc., Children's Toys, Pot Plants, Flowers and Branches, etc., always wanted.

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 1½d.—Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster.

WOMEN WORKERS should spend their holidays at "Sea View," Victoria Road, Brighton.—Hostess, Miss Turner.

FUR MACHINIST WANTED. Apply East London Toy Factory, 45, Norman Road, E.3.

HALL TO LET for meetings, concerts, dances, etc.—Apply, Mrs. Hooper, 400 Old Ford Road, London, E.3.

MONTESSORI METHOD.—Day Pupils or Boarders, aged 2½ to 5 years, received; also vacancy for Student Teacher.—Apply to Miss Muriel Matters, Federation House, George Lane, South Woodford, Essex.

TYPEWRITING REQUIRED at home; MSS. and Plays; Duplicating accurately done. Terms on application.—Apply Miss A. O. Beamish, 85 Hoxton Street.

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Family Bakers.

INTERNATIONAL YOUNG AGE PENSIONS

Dear Friends of Humanity,—In order to relieve the terrible poverty and suffering that is devastating Europe, let us endeavour to place the children and all those who are helpless in comparative safety by securing SEVEN SHILLINGS A WEEK each for them from the state, that we may be free to work for other reforms. At present, whilst they are exposed to cold, poverty and hunger, we can think of nothing else. 7s. a week would ENABLE FAMILIES TO MOVE AT ONCE INTO BETTER HOUSES, and to obtain better milk and food. This would stimulate local trade and reduce expenses of WORKHOUSES, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and LUNATIC ASYLUMS, and do away with all poor rates to such an extent as to be A GREAT SAVING to the taxpayers, and would enable sensible girls to marry where they would otherwise not dare to do so, and to bring up healthy happy children to become stalwart citizens and parents in their turn, besides relieving untold pain and suffering, and being an estimable benefit to the State.

The fact of a married man becoming automatically POORER at the birth of each child constitutes a cruel wrong to all children, and until each child has 7*s.* a week in its own individual right, as an infant citizen, suffering, war, disease, and poverty can never be abolished. Let us all demand this from our different Governments now, before it may be too late.

S. MACKENZIE KENNEDY.
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Full particulars and 6d. tickets from ARTHUR FIELD, 28 Ilminster Gdns., Battersea, S.W.11

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EAST LONDON BRANCH.
A GRAND CONCERT AND BALL
AT THE MONNICENDAM ROOMS,
GREAT ALIE STREET, LEMAN STREET, E.,
On SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 1918, at 6 p.m.
Mr. TOM MANN will give a Short Address

THE MOVEMENT THAT MATTERS.
LONDON WORKERS' COMMITTEE.
A LECTURE
on the "The Growth and Development of the Workers' Committee Movement, its Aims and Objects," by
W. F. WATSON,
CHANDOS HALL, MAIDEN LANE, STRAND, W.C.,
SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1918.
Chair to be taken at 11 a.m. sharp by S. C. BRADLEY, A.S.E. Dist. Sec.
Tickets Sixpence each from T. Knight, 7 Featherstone Buildings, W.C.1, or at the Door on Sunday. ALL WORKERS INVITED.

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