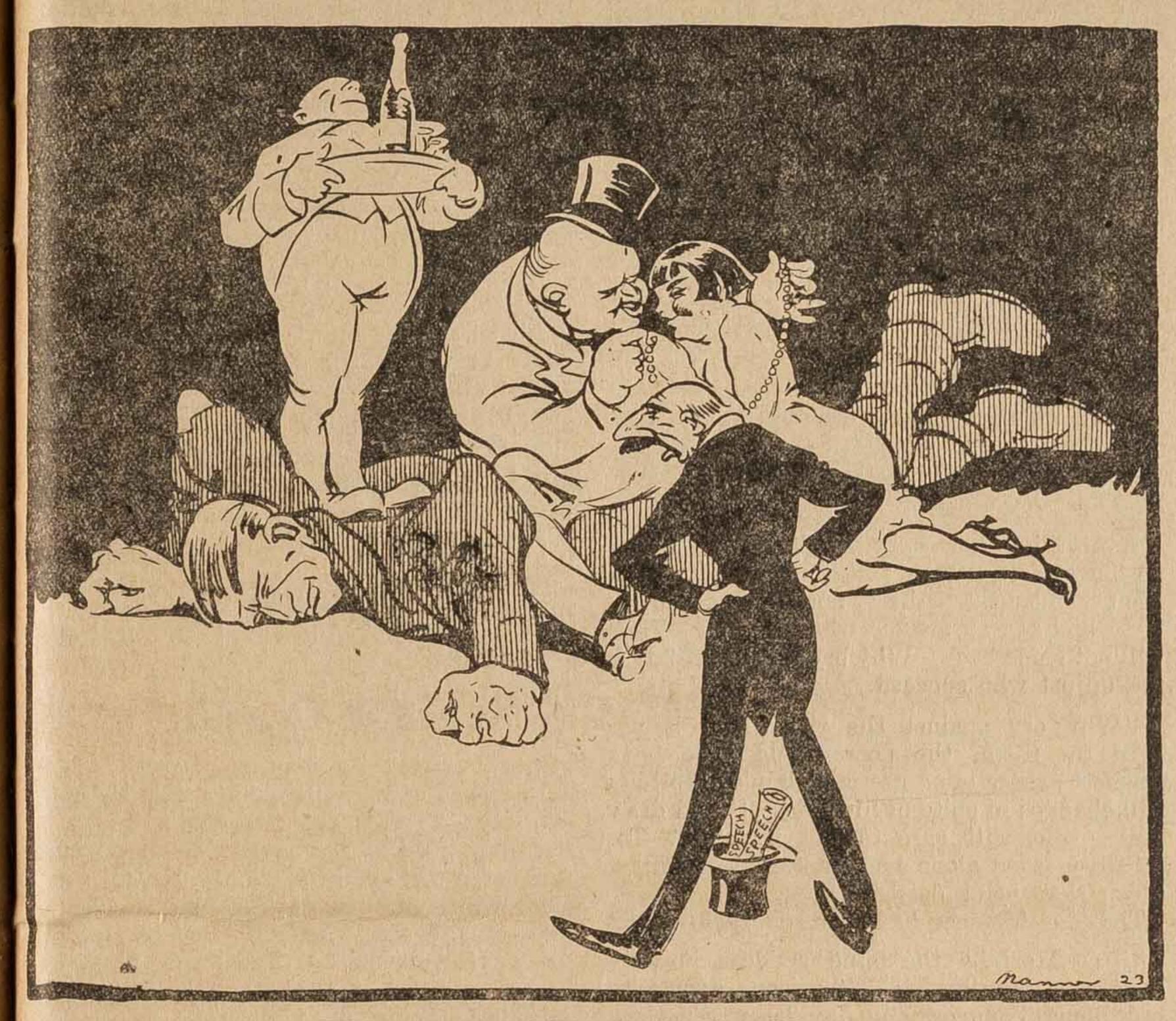
Morkers W Dreadnought

THE RIGHT TO CONSUME.

Vol. XI. No. 13

June 14th 1924

WEEKLY



The unofficial Strike.

The unofficial strike is a triumph for the rank and file—however it may end. It shows that the rank and file is acting for itself, and acting with effect. This strike is the bigbest rank and file effort since the Armistice.

The Labour officialdom has condemned the strike; condemned it, and opposed it, as strongly as the employers themselves.

The "Labour Press Service" gave the cue to the capitalist press by denouncing the strike as "fomented by an unofficial committee dominated by communists," as thought the workers had no real cause of discontent, and as though to be unofficial and to be communist were altogether evil.

Of course, the capitalist press was delighted to follow the lead of the "Labour Press Service."

The "Labour Press Service" is an official Labour Party publication, designed to lead and inform the various local Labour newspapers. It more closely represents the views of the Labour Party Executive than the Daily Herald itself. The Herald, having an eye to circulation amongst all sections of the proletarian movement, speaks often with a dual voice.

More serious than the utterance of the Labour News Service, however, was that of Mr. Tom Shaw, the Minister of Labour. Mr. Shaw on behalf of the Government, stated that:

1. The Labour Government would give protection to men desiring to work during the strike.

- 2. In the event of public utilities, sucrass food, lighting, water and power being threatened, "the Government will maintain those public utilities."
- 3. The Government will not take the railways out of the hands of the companies and operate them.

The - Labour Government therefore promised to act like any other Government.

Mr. Shaw further averred that it would is what it could to end the dispute, but would not recognise the strike committee. He said:

"It is impossible for any Government to attempt to recognise a body which neither the trade unions nor the railway companies will recognise."

Thus when Parliament adjourned for iss holidays, the Labour Government spoksman endeavoured to crush the strike and annihilate with contempt the strike committee whilst capitalism gloated with satisfaction.

The strike, however, continued and by the beginning of the week Mr. Shaw's department was becoming, in appearance at least, somewhat more reasonable and was willing, at least ostensibly, to lend itself to the task of bringing the N.U.R. and the strikers together.

The strike committee's attempt to negotiate with the N.U.R. revealed, nevertheless, a weakness in the strike committee. The rank and file must learn to become solely responsible for its own actions, and to hold its own apart from the Trade Unions before it can be a really powerful force.

The bitter, insulting, reply to those attempted negotiations, issued to the Press I v Mr. Cramp, N.U.R. Secretary—once believed to be something of a Red—lies before us as we write.

This statement declares that the unrest of the rank and file, which is manifesting itsel' in every union, is a "foul disease," and that "decent workmen are being led away by persons chiefly interested in obtaining prominence, or money, or both."

Apparently the Trade Union leaders ignore the hardship that has befallen the masses through the great reductions in wages, brought about in rapid succession during recent years, and by the vast unemployment, which has cast its burden upon innumerable households, even where some members of the family have remained at work.

Apparently, too, Mr. Cramp and his colleagues are unaware, of the great hopes and desires for emancipation for the workers, which at one time they themselves helped to raise; hopes and desires which have been en couraged, as flames are fanned by the wind, both by the great upheavals through which the whole world has passed in war and in revolution, and by the recent advent to office of a Labour Government in this country.

In spite of Mr. Cramp's denunciation it is obvious that if the strike holds firm, the N.U.R. will shortly become but too anxious to negotiate with the strike committee, lest the N.U.R. hold on the workers become seriously weakened.

One of the regrettable features of the strike was the repudiation by the strike committee of the charge that it is influenced by communist ideas. We shall not have moved very far until the answer to such a charge as that will be: "Guilty, and proud of it."

Another backward feature was the protest that the strikers are loyal members of the N.U.R. Presently the cry will be: "We are the workshop councils and more competent to act than any other organisation."

The great propoganda for this strike, as for all strikes should be: An advance of wages may secure a temporary improvement, but what is required is the permanent to the system of production for profit.

COAL PRICES.

Pit Head price per	statute	ton rais	ed—
	1913	1923	
Britain	8/7	16/3	
Germany (Ruhr)	8/10	7/3	(1922)
France	13/4		
Belgium	14/1	27/9	(1922)
U.S.A.			
Anthracite	14/5	25/4	(1922)
Bituminous Coal	5/5	15/3	(1922)
Average 'Spot' prices			
of Bituminous Coal	5/8	13/6	

DREADNOUGHT BANNEL IN INDIA.

Government officials state that there is no censorship of British newspapers sent to India, but our Indian correspondents constantly inform us that the Workers' Dreadnought is prevented from reaching them.

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY. An Indian Story by S. N. Ghose.

Someone else in his position might have been happy-at least one of his class, and under those circumstances; he was now freefree as any other man, he had now no-one to look after, no burdens whatsoever, and wha: was more, he had some money-what cares can a man like him have?

It was on the afternoon of the day he had been released from prison; the chaplain had generously given a long discourse on the re wards of plain living and honesty—the prison authorities had given him a few rupees t start his new career with. . .

had hved, for whom he had suffered willingly, two very old friends. for whom he was eager to do all he couldall lifelong; but they could be found nowhere.

wife and child before the arrest was in a thought, was a sight worth seeing. packyard—there was a motor garage as well as a stable over there. But all these had completely vanished. The City Improvement Trust had pulled them down when he was in

In a city where hundreds and thousands all the unjust who succeed. struggling hard every day of their lives to get some shelter it was absurd to expect that ms wife—a mere girl—was still safe and left unharmed by the blind and the ruthless machinery of our society.

been told of her husband's arrest and the better than being dead." imprisonment? imprisonment? She migat That day few men had been so strangly deat have thought that he had gone out as usual in search of work and at nightfall he had feed too ashamed to come back with the vacant hopeless look and the downcast eyes and the usual answer "They don't want any mo. new hands in the docks." . .

sleepless hours of the night in the dark pri- cruel game with. son cell had been spent only in thinking over

"If I could only meet her I would". something seemed to say-"What is the use of thinking if I could meet her? She is nowhere." Yes that was true. How could he ever meet her? He had searched for her all day long, but the vast multitude of the town had swallowed up the girl and the child-and not the least trace whatever had been left.

His feet had been aching; he had been comfortable lodgings for the night. walking up and down for hours-in hopeless search; he had asked the same question to sa many people. . But there was no need to walk any more now; there was no use thinking over the old thing, of old days and of the might-have-been." His wife and his childthey were now things of the past.

swiftly-moving motors, lorries and tramcars, and the rushing crowds of people-all apparently impelled by one desire—a mad passion of hurrying onwards. . Cries of the newsboys reached him faintly, mingled with the hootings of the motor cars and the mono: onous and the meaningless song of some workers hauling up a heavy load.

'Are they rushing to their doom?' An unknown voice replied: "Beg your pardon, sir.

Hari turned round. Next to him was a stranger—a rather stout man in tattered clothes. He had no idea how long this man had been sitting near nim watching his help-

Hari inquisitively looked at the stranger and then at the pink sports paper the man had on his knees. It was one of those favourite journals which have a large circulation among the poorer people, and which always claim to furnish authentic news about "A" the Winners," in the races. . After a time Hari slowly said: "Oh it was nothing, I am feeling rather faint that is all."

Hari was now sitting on one of the benches The stranger was a very friendly man; he of the Esplanade. The dull ache—the long- at once volunteered his assistance and after ing and the drepression he had been feeling a very short time he made Hari feel quite difall this morning had now gone. He was no ferente, took Hari to a public house on the longer so very wretched because his power of corner; induced him to take a couple of glasteening was now completely lost—a condition ses of strong rice-wine; he spoke on many or semi-stupor like one drugged had come important things and privately confided his over him. He tried to think, but he could secret to Hari-the possibility of making a not; he had been thinking for a long while fortune at the end of the day in the King's and been trying to and out the only people Cup Race. From the public house they born to make money out of nothing. But you a who would care for him-those for whom he went to the race course hand in hand lik-

What an enormous crowd was at the race course! Hari had never seen so many big a good deal of. . The place where he used to live with his motor cars packed in rows. That itself, Hai:

> Everything now seemed clear to him; he no longer felt worried; he thought "After all what is the use? Life is not so very bad. Why bother over people who are gone? They him. As the evening drew on his compani will not come back. Why cry for justice? It is

"Why cry against the rich? Had it not been for them, the poor would have been nowhere; there is no use complaining, nothin, will change; in spite of life's defects and draw backs who will care to die willingly? To the dirty walls of the restaurant—the smok Who could tell if Hari's wife had at all be alive—even alone and neglected—is much

with as Hari by the blind goddess Fortune In the morning he had left prison—expectant and hopeful, during the day he was forlorn and unwanted and now at nightfall curious chance gave him an unreasonably large sum of money—the result of the sweepstake at How could she ever manage a single day the race; Hari had put all his money on the without Hari? She was a mere scrap of a tickets, most probably because he did not girl-beautiful and trail as a flower. Hari know what to do with a lot of money-now had pondered over this for hours that day; that he had nobody of his own in the world he had thought of it when in goal; the long. that is why fortune chose him to play her

> A number of 'sportsmen' friends of Hari's they never did, or perhaps they, too, he first acquaintance came to shower congrat 1lations on him; they wanted him 'to plaz and so they, too, had been forced to take su the game,' and 'make a night of it.'

> One of them very obligingly volunteered Yes, at that time Hari knew how people personal knowledge about some select are dragged into the mire-really they 'Houses' where the rich landlords from the not dragged nor accidentally pushed in-the country came to spend their hard-earned re- are all deliberately driven into it. Noone venues of the year; there one could find the his own free will would choose such a li best dancing girls of the city and the most of squalor. The tragedy of the whole thin

At other times Hari would have refused even to hear such conversations; he very rarely drank, and had never been with any woman of the type they were referring to. But that evening he did not care. He had and then they all started out in their que plenty of money now, but what was the use of vulgar amusement. of that—his wife and his child—they were For the first time since their entry into the Before him was the ceaseless stream of gone. Why should not be drown his sor- restaurant they paid some attention to the

By this time it was quite dark; the crowd those darlings ought to cheer you up" had been gradually dispersing. Outside the another complimented him on his good looks racecourse he saw a small gathering round a some others corroborated this statemen platform. It was not one of the bookmakers. Hari's first acquaintance now began "By t for he could see a red banner with a crudely bye, I had forgotten to tell you that h written inscription on it "Workers Unite." Xmas, I saw one of our big landlords over There was a man holding an acetylene lamp there. . . ." All these seemed as if in a dream. "What in front of the platform. The speaker was a The meaningless, but very animated conare they rushing for?" Hari cried out aloud. young man with long hair; his face had a versation, went on again as before withou

sort of deathly pallor in the gas light, but it was his wild gesticulation that drew Hari's attention; he became curious and wanted to know what it was all about.

His companions, however, did not approve of this inquisitiveness. One said "Just one of the anarchists. They want the moon" "No good listening to them," advised an other," "they are against racing, against the rich, against the poor, against the Gols and the priests and what not. Against every. thing. They want other people's money. Hari's first acquantance put in "Against th barbers as well, I believe. Just see how will he looks. One would think he is a lunatic

Above the murmur of the gathering th speaker's voice could be heard," Brother, We do not want their charity. of Hari's companions interrupted at the moment by shouting, "I say-How will v explain this? Our friend had paid only a fe rupees and now from the race he has g hundreds. What of it?"

'Yes brother!' was the reply, "that is the whole way of the Capitalists' game-tryin know very well the money came from the others who have lost and after the promote of the race had removed their share, that,

"We can't understand your nonsense. L

They took Hari to a small restaurant a there they had their supper. Now Hari sa that there were eight of the 'Sportsmen' wi became more voluble and more quarrelson Droll stories, filthy and vulgar, came out i numbers from everyone of them.

Hari, however, remained perfectly silent he watched the company in a curious chil ish way; he saw the fantastic shadows flames of the paraffin lamps—there was a large white moth fluttering about. The fect of the rice-wine was now complete gone; Hari began to think once more.

He wondered what did these men want; most of them had very dirty clothes-son were in rags; apparently none of them h any home or relations; what impelled the to live such a life, wallowing in filth and pr fane vulgarity, talking so loudly of the shar of the womanhood-of woman- the moth and wife. Did they never feel sorry for the conditions? Did they never feel that the were wretched? Did they never think th the way of this world is all wrong? Perha great sorrow, maybe far greater than Hari a course in life.

Hari thought, lay in the fact that they wh drive people into the mire are always in they had become convinced that Hari ought

His brief reverie was broken by the pus of one of his companions. He paid the b

entertainer. One said "Dear Hari, surely

ari taking any part in it. Hari now was

thad no power to exert his will.

They had now come to a narrow lane. here were tall houses with balconies on both les and Hari noticed that there were wonen sitting on those balconies, whistling and aning over as people passed by.

There were a lot of girls walking up and own that street. Some of them said "Good vening" to Hari, some smilea and made aggestive movements with their heads; the hole thing had been revolting to Hari from very beginning and now it seemed to have eached a breaking point. Was it a nightmare? If not, how long could that system

He did not dare to look up now; he tried o distract himself; he thought of the day of trial—he seemed to see before him the lent electric clock over the Judge's dais an I e red canopy and the lion and the unicornhen he saw the big paldheaded judge moping his face repeatedly, he remembered how gjudge nad burst out laughing when he had aid "I am unemployed but I am always tryg to find some honest work." The shallow ckpocket who had been caught red hande and where to use this accusative form. side the court during his trial.

anions while thinking of all this. One of the but nouns and adjectives also. women in the street had just stopped him her face with her hands and faintly uttered English "I love him, not ne. Ch Hari, Is it you? I am Lily' She sang lown on her knees as if in a swoon.

Hari gave a shout—a shout of joy. His comanions all turned round and saw the kneelg woman : t Hari's feet weeping piteously. What had passed between these two they

d not know. They were all vexed at Hari's attitude to his woman. One of them said "Mr. Han, lease don't be fooled by a weeping old hag We have still some way to go."

"Shut up you fool," Hari shouted back to im "It is she—Lily. She is my wife.

The idea that Hari might slip away from nem had been making all of them rather uneasy for the last half an hour or so; anl this strange woman coming up from the side lane and snatching Hari right away from them seemed more than they could bear. They had all so eagerly looked forward to the entertainment and for the time being o follow their advice. One of them tried to explain to Hari that the woman was an imposter, and the place and the hour of the night were both unsuitable for a decent wife o meet her husband—at least a husband like Hari, with such a lot of money in his pockets. A woman on the street was giggling; she said 'My word! Some wife I should say.'

But Hari had neither heard the gigglings nor the comments. He tenderly lifted the woman up and was weeping himself as he dried her tears. He said "O Lily! How you have changed. I could not recognise you. They have taken away all your beauty, but you ac: still the same to me. Are you not? There is no shame in our meeting here. Silly girl. It is their shame; the well-fed that have driven both of us here. Each day the heartless set trample down the weak and this they vill always do.

"But you are pure-pure as the dew of the dawn-pure as the Lily of the Valley."

ESPERANTO.

llowing them against his will, at every Since the "Dreadnought" began giving leseet corner he wanted to turn back and run sons in Esperanto the language has made vay from them, but he did not know where great progress, the apathy and set back caused run to, so he followed them like one drug- by the war have given place to a vigorous forl, one who had not yet lost consciousness. ward movement, partly through the efforts of devoted workers in every part of the world, and partly because radiography has made more obvious than before the need of a language reaching beyond the frontiers of any particular state.

> English, French, German, Spanish, etc., sents to an Englishman are entirely on the servative members of the Labour Party. surface: the principal one is perhaps the ac- Mr. Graham looks for salvation to methods once and the rest will be easy.

> Bona means good and tago means day, but when you wish any-one Good-day, you do chinery and labour, he hopes for "a low cost not say bona tago, but bonan tagon!

A child will ask why this N is added to quantity, and high wages.' each of those two words, and one must be ready for a clear and simple answer.

First point out to the child that it is correct in English to say "I see him" and not "I see he;" and that it would be quite wrong to say of his mother, "I love she, and her loves I, instead of "She loves me and I love her.

That is because most of the English proilious looking government advocate strutter nouns as I, he, she, we, they, who, have au about like a vulture, he had such a red nose, accusative form, me, him, her, us, them, and then Hari once more saw the shivering whom, and every child knows perfectly when

The rule is the same in Esperanto, but it Hari had fallen very much behind his com- extends further, it covers not only pronouns

So that it is wrong to say in Esperanto for he looked very thin, one would say almost "I love my father," "Mi amas mia patro, large. He says: "though many strikes are a living skeleton. She had taken Hari's han i you must say "Mi amas Mian patron." The lost," the workman is quite right in putting and had said "Oh! do come. My child is N added here to the pronoun mia and to the highest value on his power to strike." without any food." Hari turned his face to noun patro, is because the accusative is re. He adds: "The decisions of wages boards look better at her, but the woman covered quired, just as him is required if you say in will, as a rule, be for a lower pay than organ

> In the case of "Bonan Tagon," the N is added because you mean "I wish a This is an exceedingly confused book. In good day" although you leave out the wor's his final chapter "Conclusion," Mr. Macing," bonan matenon"; "Good evening, industry. At the same time he sandwiches 'bonan Vesperon'; "Good night," "bonan such passages as the following:

The Editor will gladly receive a post card from any-one to whom this explanation is not yet clear and will endeavour to give further elucidation. Once this point is made clear all will be smooth sailing.

Standard Works in Esperanto for the whole World to Read.

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	FOR ALLESSA

FROM THE PUBLISHERS

THE SOCIAL UNREST: Its cause and solution by the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay Mac-Donald. (Hodder and Stroughton, Ltd., Warwick Square, 3/6).

This book of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is a e-printed work with a preface by Mr. William Graham, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, to bring it up to date.

Mr. Graham, who by the way, opposed the are all too difficult and complicated for ac- Capital Levy when the Labour Party was quirement by busy men so Esperanto holds making it a principal plank in the propaganua the field. The few difficulties that it pre is credited with being one of the most con-

cusative case which I will now tackle at of greater industrial efficiency, "grouped under the name, Scientific Management." By better organisation of raw material, maof production, a standard article in large

Mr. Graham declares for collective ownership, but it seems he will be very well satisfied by joint councils of employers and employed, and even under collective ownership he visualises the continuation of the wage system and an organisation of industry which would not differ greatly from that under the great trusts of to-day.

Competition to secure foreign markets seems to dominate Mr. Graham's view of the industrial field. For this reason he regards strikes as "a calamity."

Mr. MacDonald, on the other hand, minimises the less caused by strikes to the employer, to thr employee, and the public at ised labour can get organised capital to agree to, if organised labour is free to strike."

'I wish," the same applies to "Good morn. Donald is declaring for the nationalisation of

'Under the Labour State men and women are to have an exchange value which is to secure for them at least a tolerable standard of life. This can be fixed in various ways, but the State has already selected the method of wages boards, and they must now be applied to more and more industries."

Mr. MacDonald then urges that voluntary agreements between Trade Unions and employers' associations are best in well-organised! trades, adding: "The State ought to recogise them and encourage them by making them general to districts and trades."

He argues further that some Trade Unions give security against breaches of agreement, and others will do so when "the confidence of the workmen is restored in the honourable intentions of the emloyers."

Such argumentation does not read like nationalisation. However Mr. MacDonald says: "The state which begins to engraft Humanism upon Capitalism finds itself faced with two great alternatives. It must either adopt the futile policy of Protection or th. Socialist policy of Nationalisation."

Capitalism has got to go: many realise that. But what is to follow it ought not to be a mere repetition of the present order under a centralised state.

Plenty for all, production for use, not sale must Le our goal.

WHERE TO BUY THE DREADNOUGHT IN WALTHAMSTOW.

The Dreadnought can be obtained from Mr. Quartermass, 444, Hoe Street Walthamstow.



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Our Diem.

A TORY BRINGING THE LABOUR GOV, ERNMENT back to its Soc-Government ialistic principles in respec: Sells its Houses.

(Mr. F. W. Jowett, of Bradford Municip 1 comers will affect little difference in the situfame), of more than half the working class taion. Only activity by an implacable extrahouses on the Well Hall and other Estates. Parliamentary movement will produce changes The Well Hall houses are being offered for in India. It is the same with all agitations France sale at from £500 to £700. Obviously prohibi. all the world over. tive prices for the ordinary workman to pav Yet there is said to be a waiting list of 3,00) people desiring to rent these houses. One wonders, indeed, why the Government should THE DECISION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE thus gratuitously play into the hands of its opponents since Mr. MacDonald at York ex- The Coming pressly stated that whilst the last Govern. ment had got some houses built for sale this government, the Labour Government, is fac-

ing the problem of producing houses to let. We are waiting for a social organisation which will provide houses primarily to live in; and all the evidences prove daily and more strongly that this will never be until the private property system is abolished.

QUITE AMAZING was Mr. MacDonald's statement to the House of The Prime Minister and Ireland. bit of party controversey so

far as this country is concerned," and this the Treaty embodies a final settlement of Anglo-Irish relations made once for all." He be. added: "The task of the present government is greatly facilitated by the fact that it has merely to give effect to the policy of our predecessors with which we are in perfect agreement"

That puts Mr. MacDonald's position verv clearly. It is unmistakable to all who unde: stand plain English; and the position applies with equal force to Indian, Egyptian and LORD DANESFORT'S BILL to prevent the African, as well as to Irish Nationalisation. Mr. MacDonald, without the least shadow of Freedom of doubt or deception is an Imperialist. He pro- Education mises the conquered people within the British Menaced. Empire to advocate for them no more than a limited degree of home rule in local affairs under the shadow of British arms.

He offers, in short, conciliation under the gion and economics.

gramme for the subject class, the workers, is essentially the same as for the subject per- British ples. The workers are to accept conciliation Fascisti. Boards and Trade Boards under their capitalspeaks and writes of Nationalisation. Does ha which obtains a Parliamentary majority shall tackle the subject of nationalisation, or does itself with conciliation Boards?

That is a question his followers should press

More important, however, is the question what is meant by nationalisation.

If nationalisation is to mean that the existing owners of private concerns are to continue drawing their profits when the concerns have been placed under Governmen: control, the position of the worker will be little changed and he will have no more than the conciliation Board provided for him afts:

RED TAPE is being meticulouly observed by the Labour Government in its dealings with India. It Government is proceeding as cautiously as any Liberal or Tory Go7. The Last of and India. ernment. There is indeed

nothing inspiring in the appointment of an official expert committee to inquire into the working of the present Act consisting of three of housing is a curious specimembers of the Governor General's Council, tacle. Yet the other day a and the three secretaries of the Government Conservative member, Sir of India. The adding to the committee of Kingsley Wood, introduced a Bill to prevent some non-official members is a step taken of African curiosity should perish overseas. the sale by the first Commissioner of Works placate the Indian movement, but the new

> CONGRESS to start, though not at present, a Co-operative daily paper will, in our opinion, make for progress, if, and when, the proposed daily appears. It will increase the number of people who will read a paper which is not precisely a capitalist paper. It will probably force the Daily Herald to move further to the Left, as the co-operative paper cannot possibly be further to the Right than is the Daily Herald. If it were it would be indistinguishable from the capitalist papers.

The existence of another working class daily Commons on June 4th thus will break down the mistaken idea that be. 'the Irish question nas cause the Daily Herald is the only workers been placed outside the am- daily, all things must be excused in it.

Nevertheless we do not look for the 30. operative daily to be a Left Wing paper. it is not in the nature of things that it should

Politics apart it may easily reach a higher journalistic standard than that of the Daily Herald, and its competition may cause the Daily Herald to embark on many musi needed improvements.

teaching of "blasphemous and "seditious" doctrines to children, which has been read a first time in the House of Lords, must be carefully watched. This is an effort to check the spread of enlightment in matters of reli-

dominant Capitalist-Imperialism. His pro- THE ASSAULT AT ROTHERHITHE TOWN HALL committed upon numbers of people a body calling itself British Fascisti should not

ist employers. Yet Mr. MacDonald often be allowed to pass unnoticed. The British Fascisti is a tiny buriesque little organisation intend that the first Labour Government yet here we find it permitted by the author. ties to scale the roof of the Town Hall and drill there and then to come down and bear he propose that this generation shall content people with sticks.. Mr. Henderson says the police knew nothing of the affair until after it was over; yet it is strange there were in police in and around the Town Hall when a public meeting was being held. Was that be. cause it was a Conservative meeting? This i a matter into which Mr. Henderson should inquire particularly if he wishes to preserve the impartiality of the police force for which ne is at present supposed to be responsible.

> We ask comrades in all seriousness wheth; they propose to stand idly by whilst a terroris body is allowed to practice violence with im punity and to grow until it has drawn into its ranks all the cowards who may enjoy playing at White Terrorism so long as it can be carried on without risk?

CIVILISATION has apparently shortened the life of the race. Stantjie, believed to be the last pure-pred survivor of b

South African Bushmen, said to be 130 years old. These unfortuna: people were killed off like wild animals . the early European settlers. Now the last them is forbidden by a paternal government to cross the seas to Wembley, lest a South

MILLERAND has retired in the wake Poincare. They clung to office as long as they could, but France is moving Leftward and they have had to .o. Nevertheless there is very far to travel yet te fore we can say that France is on the eve of actual changes. Herriot is but a Liberal and not an advanced one. He supports the Ruh invasion and possesses a completely capitaist outlook in all respects. The French prote tarian movement is not advanced; it has no a strong anti-Parliamentary workshop move ment. Though the Parliamentarians are there, as everywhere,, much less important than they fancy themselves, they neverthe less, still hold by far the greater part of the horizon or the awakening workers.

Time and conditions and propaganda will change that, but the task is great and the workers are still too few.



Parliament as we see it.

Our Parliamentary Reports and Comments are based on the official Verbatim Reports.

Unemployment in India.

The under secretary denied the existence :1 employment in India. No Statistics are

Austrian Armaments.

Mr. Morel again asserted that Austria has

Mr. MacDonald said his information was the contrary effect.

The Daily Herald and the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. MacDonald replied to questions that hen Mr. Hamilton Fyfe was called before the louse of Commons Committee of Privileges was told that the proceedings were to reain private. Yet a report appeared in the aily Herald and the editor stated that he ad no apology to offer to the House.

Mr. MacDonald said as to this: "The atement to which the hon. Member draws attention belongs to the type of conduct which asks for, but ought not to receive, fuener notice."

Kenya Land for Lord Delamere.

are being deprived of it. Mr. Lunn (Lab.) grant will be only £ 6 a year for 20 years replied evasively, detending the transfer, and must be very small.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Animals slaughtered or authorised to be Mr. Wheatley explained that the charges

Total cost of outbreak to Governmen, 6/6 a week for 60 years. 3,274,600.

Small Holdings.

The number of statutary small holdings in ngland and Wales has grown from 504 in 1908 to 31,835 in 1923.

We desire not small holdings, but common wnership of the land and its products. Foreign Relations and Parliamentary Control

Mr. Clynes, on the Government's behalf. efused the request of Mr. Morel for a day o discuss the following motion:

"That in the opinion of this House, no munity. diplomatic arrangement or understanding with a foreign State, involving directly or indirectly, national obligations shall be concluded without the consent of Parliament,

Protection for Government Tenants.

he same protection against eviction as other nefit. enants. He was accused of doing this, n is to help the persons concerned, but to em arrass the Labour Government. Be that as may, the Government tenants are sorely placed as they do not benefit like other tenants from the Rent Restrictions Acts at pro-

Mr. Wheatley's Housing Bill.

ernment in the Act of 1923. One might have the rent and said:

hoped for a better type of house to-day, after the agitation, and the verdict of the general election. When that type of house was originally proposed. Mr. Wheatley protested. Here is an extract from the speech he made housing free of interest. condemning them in 1923:

"The houses are too small—they are reased her manufacture and export of miserably small. These houses will never be homes, they will very soon be slums. He is here laying down the standard housing in this country, not merely to-day. but for 30 years to come—he is stereotyping poverty. Why do you propose these boxes for our people? Are they inferior people to you? Are they less useful to the community than you? All these proposals emanate from men who believe in their souls that Britain is a spent force."

15 years is being entered upon.

100,000 cheap houses are required annually aid that the native population in the area to prevent the housing shortage from increasing; only 17,383 such houses are being built for the purpose.

6/6 a Week to Moneylenders.

aughtered, and percentage in Britain- for land and building of the proposed houses Cattle, 104,076-1.48 per cent.; Sheep, 43,681 would amount to 3/3 a week for sixty year: _0.2 per cent.; Pigs, 48,005_1.7 per cent., but the interest on the money borrowed for guest for the naval review, organised in conland purchase and building would amount to

> The answer to that is the question why the Labour Government did not raise the money required by taxing the rich instead of by borrowing from them.

> The Dabour Government objects to confiscation. That being so, it intends that the interest on money raised for housing and other needs shall be paid in perpetuity or until the money is refunded.

To do this is to give those who sow not, neither do they spin, but live on rent, interest and profit, a permanent hold on the com-

The Shortage of Skilled Workers.

Mr. Wheatley said last year, 900 joiners transferred from the Trade Unions of the and no preparations for co-operation in war Clyde to those of New York, and that there between the naval military or air staffs of a are now 62 090 fewer skilled mechanics in foreign State shall be lawful unless con- the building trade than there were in 1913. sequent upon such arrangement or under- There are now 53,000 bricklayers; there were standing; and this Resolution shall be com- 109,000 twenty years ago. There are 13,000 municated to all States with which we are plasterers; there were 227,000 20 years ago in diplomatic relations and to the League There are 2,800 slaters, there were 8,400 20

The Ex-Service trainees, though accepted by the Trade Unions had been rejected by the Sir Kingsley Wood (Cons.) obtained leave employers, and being out of work had cause t bring in a Bill to give Government tenants the union to pay out much unemployment be

Labour Party £8 Cottage Scheme.

Sir Kingsley Wood (Cons.) said Mr. Wheatwas giving too much for the houses in pasing the price on the price of last January He taunted him with having abandoned his Socialism now he was in office. Sir Kingsle Wood quoted from a speech of Mr. Wheatley given in the "Forward" in March, 1914. Mr Mr. Wheatley's Housing Bill is to provid: Wheatley had then advocated "The Labour for the erection of more houses of the type Party £8 Cottage Scheme." He complained Treaty. Mr. Lloyd George attacked the and size provided for by the Coalition Gov that profit and interest absorbed at least half late Tory Government and complained that

"The first principle of Socialism was the abolition of profit and interest. Every Socialist ought to subscribe to that, or gen outside the Socialist movement. . . .

"The only method by which they could establish Socialism was to provide ther . own capital free of interest."

Mr. Wheatley had then urged that the national exchequer should provide money fo:

In and Out of Office.

Those were Mr. Wheatley's views out of office: in office he finds himself in the mids. of a complicated system with inter-communicating machinery. If he makes any radical change in the principles governing one part of the machinery he dislocates something else. Therefore he proceeds according to the old

Contract versus Direct Labour.

Mr. Raynes (Lab.) advocated dispensing with contractors and hiring direct labour. He The ourden of the moneylender is to be spoke of his experience as a member of the placed on the community for the building t Derby Corporation. The lowest contract houses which Mr. Wheatley thus scathingly price for a building had been £46,750. By condemned. He declared that his predecessor direct labour the Corporation had secured it was setting a standard for 30 years and for £28,341 17s. 4d. The Corporation had let stereotyping poverty. How much more is a house building contract at £715 per house, this the case when a building programme of and immediately by its direct labour department, built houses at £424 each under th: The Government is to make a grant of £9 same conditions, on an adjoining site. The Complaints were made that 60,000 acres of a year per house and £12 10s. a year ic contractor then offered to build for £424 per land in the Loldaiku Hills, West Kenya is rural areas for forty years. Where a house and built two blocks of similar houses assing over to Lord Delamere and the natives is not subject to certain special conditions the side by side; one at the old price of £715, the other at £424 per house.

He urged the Government to build its own houses and to re-open the war-time factories

The Review of the Fleet.

H.M.S. Enchantress, at a cost of £1,100 is to be prepared for the use during 10 days, if the Board of Admiralty, and some official nection with Wembley. Four other vessels ar: also to be used. The expenditure on the Enchantress is defended on the ground that .t was the cheapest way to prepare adequate accommodation for the guests.

Strange that the old fleet does not contain a single vessel fit to take a meal on.

Viscount Curzon said H.M.S. Princess Ma: garet proved good enough last year; but Mr. Ammon replied that was only an inspection of a limited number of vessels not a review of

Mr. Short said there is a dispute over the piece work rates to be paid on the Enchantress but Mr. Hodges from the height of his pos'tion as first Lord of the Admiralty answered: 'We cannot undertake to deal with any ma ters that do not come to us officially.

25/- for a Dinner.

Lyons are charging at one of their Wembley restaurants 2/6 for a cocktail, 7/6 for tea, 25/- for dinner..

Mr. Lunn said: "The Board of Management felt there was scope for an establishment which would be comparable with the pess class of restaurant in the West End."

The Wembley Sweating.

Asked what the waiters and waitresses ara paid at Wembley and what hours they work, Mr. Lunn did not know and had received "no specific complaints from either waiters or waitresses employed at the Exhibition."

Mr. Hodges will only take it from the rade Union; Mr. Lunn must get it from the actual employees concerned.

What about collective bargaining?

Dear, dear; these little potentates!

The Turkish Treaty.

There was a wrangle over the Lausanne

(Continued on page 8).

Reprinted from "Forecasts of the Coming Century." Published by the Labour Press. Tib Street, Manchester, in 1897. Continued from last week.

While the writer's idea of Socialism is not ours, the article is, we think, still of interest. We invite the comments of our readers upon

literature," being the very flower and con- lishers, printers, reviewers and others, who a fresh impetus is needed, and this can only summate expression of thought, must not be like himself, would be quite capable, in a be supplied by a new ideal. Whence will this thus lightly subjected to the risks consequent rationally ordered society, of performing new ideal be forthcoming? Assuredly no on a rough equalisation of civic duties, but some useful part. must rather be fostered and safeguarded with all possible care; the condition of the people be amended, there would be no unworthy in- a national literature as impossible as a natis no doubt the most momentous subject for ducements to do bad work in one direction ional art. Not from that so-called "indivimore lasting importance. To which it may siderations of public economy. Editions de death-in-life of the masses. Not from that fairly be answered that to neglect the mater- nux would no longer be issued to mark th; precious "freedom or contract" which is so ial well-being of society, out of a sentimental reverence for an art which is ultimately dependent on that well-being, is to repeat the error of the old woman in the fable, who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

found to be illiterate; so that there is real trary, everything to hope, from Socialism. Peacock that "Great indeed must be the zeal ion that the adoption of a Socialist system human beings hold their life by the same for improvement, which an academical edu- would be followed by a revival of letters even cation cannot extinguish." Learned profes. greater than the Renaissance—"an era or me- happiness who in his, inmost heart can con- learned profes. Greater than the Renaissance—"an era or me- happiness who in his, inmost heart can consors and busy scientists may shut their eyes chanical invention, scientific discovery, art, to the facts which have made socialism a ne. musical and literary productiveness to which than the meanest of his fellows. If anything two cells. In some creatures these divide cen and carbon. cessity and may elect to play the part of ac- no previous age of the world offers anything can put new live into the culture which at complished ostriches in a barren literary comparable." Whether this be probable or present faints and flags under its half-conw.'derness; but the facts are none the less not, we may at least reel assured that it will sciousness of the inhuman and sordid condiobvious to those who face them. If literature be an age of genuine, and not artificially tions of its social environment, it will be this duce animals of sixteen or more cells. in the future is to be something more than stimulated, production; that there will be an ideal of equality. The literature that will a These are multi-cellular, which means many a sickly hothouse exotic, it must draw it, immense improvement in the quality of the result from the cheering sense of world-wide sustenance from the subsoil of a just and books produced, in proportion to their quanhumanely organised community-which is tity; that there will be no Grub street to saner than that which is now supported (I

Equally striking is the contrast between the actual and the possible state of letters when regarded from a purely economic standpoint. At present there is an immense competative system of production for private interests; books are largely written, printed and published, not because they contain matter of real value, but because a profit is expected to result from them, which profit usually goes to parties whose share in the work is not literary but commercial.

did conditions are observable. The publisher an excessive consideration for his patron's evils. too often sweats the author; the author susceptibilities and sometimes for his own sweats the copyist or literary hack; the comfort has enfeebled the vigour of his printer sweats the printer's devil: then in thought and dulled the incisiveness of his pen; many cases, a false market is manufactured but he, too, has not seldom known what it is by log-rolling, puffing advertisements, and the various devices of the middleman-and o! with his prother Lazarus at the gate. It is another worthless book has been foisted on the reading public, who in the confusion thus generated, are naturally rendered more and more incapable of forming a sound and reliable judgment.

in great measure distorted and productions of remove the cause of their economic subsermonumental dulness are artifically exalted vience; they will doff their livery as a sect to into "standard works." 'It is among the find their true distinction as a power. Is not standing hypocrisies of the world," says De there a benefit which should conciliate the Quincey, in reference to an instance of the literary man? Or is he so enamoured of the kind, "that most people affect a reverence present state of his profession as to be in- union is stronger than discord, love nobler than for this book, which nobody reads." It is flexibly bent on the perpetuation of the same hate, and the natural sense of perfect equality pitiable to think of the amount of human system for his successors, like Sydney Smith's with one's fellows a truer and more vital wislabour, mental and physical, that is thus country gentleman who having wasted his dom than the academic culture of oneself.

perhaps with a proud consciousness of stimu- cellence, and it seems improbable that an But here it will be objected that "pure lating trade, to a number of persons, pub- further progress will be made on the old lines."

politician and sociologist, but the interests of when one could do good work in another, and dualism" which has stultified itself by ban-"pure literature" are of a still higher and public extravagance would give way to con- ishing true individuality from the monotonous crowning degradation of letters; for who mysteriously allied with the worst forms would care to waste his substance upon non- class slavery. Not from the "gentility" sense bound in vellum, when he could buy which abnegates gentleness; nor the 'indegood literature in cheap and serviceable pendency" which lives on sweated labour, form? And finally the State, which at pre- nor the "respectability" which is everywhere Pure literature, invaluable treasure though sent spends so much on military armamen's ceasing to be respected, nor the beauty-worit is, becomes a mockery and a sham if once that it is compelled to plead its poverty, men recognise that it is the voice of class whenever literature asks for a share, would ties of modern life. There is but one source supremacy and not of a nation's life, even as be able out of its abundant treasury to endow from which there is the slightest possibility at the present time we are more and more a handsome library in every town and village, of the new ideal uprising, and that is the recognising that much of our so-called "cul- and do more for the encouragement of hat- growing sense of universal brotherhood and ture is based on a hideous substructure of ional culture in a single year than can be equality of man. This equality, I need degradation and suffering. A refinement done in haif a century of our hap-nazard scarcely state, is not the uppish, priggish, atwhich can ignore the misery around it or suicidal individualism. From whatever point tempt to be level with one's intellectual supeven batten on that misery, is no refine- of view one looks at the question, it is diffi- eriors, which is periodically deprecated by ment at all. Our literae humaniores are no; cult to resist the conviction that the true certain learned professors, who are so steeped humane, and not being humane they are soon lover has nothing to fear, but, on the contruth in the caustic remark of the satirist The author of Looking Backward is of opin-

send out bad works on the one side and no will not say inspired) by the craving for per-Belgravia on the other; and that the whole of sonal distinction or the necessity of somehow our literature will be informed by a hopeful earning a living among a host of hungry comand helpful spirit of belief in human comrade- petitors: furthermore it will be based on the ship, in place of the present pessimistic tone rock of actuality and self-knowledge instead of cynical dilettantism. Nor is there any rea- of on the shifting sands of a fastidious and son to doubt, in view of the impending social sentimental "refinement." Concurrently with class even as now constituted, will be in the main with the workers; for as has been well remarked, "literary men in all ages have

general sentiments of the people.' In each grade of the process the same sor- The literary man is the client of Dives and to suffer, and his heart has all along been now over a century since literature emanc: pated itself from the thraldom of the individual aristocrat—is it not time that it were also rid of the plutocratic ascendancy? Socialism, while removing the raison d'etre for a Thus it is that the whole canon of taste is special class of authors, will simultaneously

own youth in fruitless classical instruction. is resolved that he shall not be the last of a long line of victims?-"Aye, aye, its mighty well-but I went through this myself and I am determined my children shall do the same." Unless the signs of the times are wholly deceptive, literature, like every other expression or thought, is now approaching wasted in the production of useless volumes. new and critical phaze of its development. an author who has no manner of business. The existing forms of literary workinanship to be an author at all writes, let us say, a have been carried, in the hands of a few great bad novel, and forthwith gives employment, masters, to the re plus ultra of technical ex. from that withered, wrinkled, unlovely creed Under a Socialist system, all this would of pitiless competition which has long made ship which ignores the hideous moral deformain the atmosphere of competition that even their conception of equality is tinged by it, but simply the recognition of the fact that all tenure, and that no individual can find true ceive of himself as better, or more deserving solidarity and fellowship will be ten fold duties and privileges of authorship will be Author," said Ficht," is almost unknown in been the organs of the sapienza vulgare or our age and something most unworthy usurps its name. This is the peculiar disgrace of the -the true source of all its other scientific

The inglorious has become glorious and s encouraged, honoured and rewarded. According to the almost universally received opinion it is a merit and an honour for a man to have printed something, merely because he has rinted it, and without any regard to what it is which he has printed and what may be its result. They, too, lay claim to the highest rank in the republic or letters who announce the fact that somebody has printed something and what that something is; or as the phrase goes, who review the work of others. It is almost inexplicable how such an absurd opinion could have arisen.

The literature of the socialised community of the future will surpass that of the present paper. ra of unlimited competition by so much as

PLANT CELLS. Plant-cells are usually enclosed in a firm

Many animal cells are not thus enclosed, t are naked. Though divided by the cell walls by which it is encased, the protoplasm of one cell communicates with its neighbours by means of minute channels.

The protoplasm moves within the cell wall. Iften it rotates. Sometimes it flows up bot's ides of the cell and down the middle, carryg with it various food granules, and at productive centre as explained previously. The plant cell wall is of cellulose, a in from the outside, dissolved and distributed ibstance chemically allied to starch.

Many plants have hard, woody skeleton ells formed of lignin.

Both animals and plants contain a large rcentage of water. A man contains uprards of 59 per cent. of water.

Within the skin the bodies of vertebrate animals are as soft as a very weak jelly; ined, they are semi-fluid.

which possess an internal skeleton and a tions.

Whilst such animals as we have an interskeleton, some animals are encased in an of living organisms. xternal skeleton, a shell or scales, or a hard sing like that of many insects.

MULTI-CELLULAR ORGANISMS.

As we have seen the Amoeba, the little unilular animal described in an earlier lesson, produces itself by dividing in two. First the ucleus divides, then a waist develops beuntil it breaks and there are two little ani- of two. Bi means two. als instead of one.

Amoeba is bi-cellular; that is to say it pounds.

again and the animal has four cells. In others there is a further division: the animal teins.

Regarding each cell as an individual, the rganism is a colony.

There are three kinds of Colonies:

1. A collection of cells, the protoplasm of which does not intermingle and from which

ust grow in its place.

If these cells have flagella* the flagella

These cells have not separate functions. lach one performs all the vital function

Some of these cells, however, may be set ide to form eggs, or spermatozoa, whic's e organs for fertilising the eggs.

Colonies consisting of cells which are ecessary to each other's lives and perform parate functions.

Most animals and plants consist of numers of cells, various functions being performed by various sets of cells.

*Flagella: a thread-like fibratiny process which enables the organism to move, or push other bodies along. See last week's

A collection of cells of one sort forms muscle tissue, a collection of another sort nerve in the ve-mentioned food. tissue, others form digestive tissue, reprodutive tissue, etc.

THE WORLDEN'S DREEDS FOR

Only in colonies of the first order can each weel cell be regarded as an individual. Where the cells are not independent of each other the be obtained from Mr. James, 23, Maudslay whole collection of cells must be regarded as Road, Eltham, S.E.9.

All protoplasm must have food or the plant or animal will waste and die. The nature of the food which the organism

requires enables us to separate plants from animals and fungi from green plants. nes the nucleus. The nucleus is the re- Substances containing the chemical ele- the Government. ments contained in protoplasm must be taken

> to the living cells. The chemical elements contained in protoplasm are known by chemists as C.H.O.N.S P. Cl. K., Na. Mg. Ca. Fe.

The protoplasm of plants and animals appears the same, yet their food is different.

Vertebrate animals, amongst which are food. They must take their nourishment in cottage supplied by his employer. uman beings, horses and dogs, are those the form of liquid or gas. There are excep-

Animals consume solid food.

Fungi consume dead matter or the product

Plants can assimilate, that is to say, build up into their protoplasm, chemicals which contain only two elements; for instance than 30/- a week. water, carbon dioxide and ammonia.

Chemists know water as H,O, carbon li-

oxide as CO2 and ammonia as NH3 Chemicals built up of two elements are tween the two nuclei. The waist grows smal- called binary, which simply means composed

In the meantime before the waist breaks They must have what are called tenary com-

does not break; the animal continues to hazz Animals require for their sustenance nitro-

That is to say composed of elements com-

Nitrogen they can only extract from pro-

Proteins, as explained in a previous lesson are compounds (or mixed) chemical substances never found apart from living matter and containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen oxvgen and sulphur.

Plants can only get their Carbon from proteins, carbohydrates, or fats. These are all ternary compounds.

The binary compounds required by plants ny cell can be separated without injury to exist in the air, in the water and in the rest, and can live independently of the ground. Thus plants need not move to seek their food. They find it all around them struggle, that the sympathies of the literary this progress, the general conception of cells, alike, or much They are literally bathed in it. They present ike. These cells cannot live independently the greatest po sible surface to the air above. ennobled and elevated. The Idea of the of the colony and if one of them dies another and the ground below, and draw their sustenance from both.

Because they do not move from place in place they are called sessile.

Whilst plants take their food from the elements, the ternary compounds which animais need for food are only formed by plants and

Professor Goddy, in his "Cartesian Economics," has therefore said that the plants were the first capitalists, because they alone can transform the original elements into food given: for themselves and animals, and therefore without plants no other forms of life could

Animals require to keep them in health: Proteins, supplied in the main by flesh

Hydro-Carbons, supplied by fats. Carbo-Hydrates, supplied by sugar

Salts, rious kinds of which are contain

hall have more to say about foods next

Lantern slides illustrating these lessons may

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BILL.

The Government Agricultural Wages Bi'l has passed its Second Reading.

This Bill sets up local Wages Boards Should the Boards fail to agree the decision rests with the national wages tribunal and

The Labourer's Hard Lot.

The pitiful state of the agricultural labourer was graphically described during the debate. No-one ventured to suggest that the pictures of hardship were over-drawn. The Bi, will by no means revolutionise the position. It There is no general food suitable for all will do no more than mitigate the worst cases

Amongst the evils described were the liability of the farm labourer to eviction if dis Plants, as a rule, cannot consume solid missed from his workb ecause he occupies a

> Small, badly-built dwellings in many of which an adult cannot stand upright.

The increase of tuberculosis in rural areas owing to over-crowding and poor feeding.

In 1900, bread formed 20 per cent. of the diet; now it is 50 per cent.

68 per cent. of agricultural labourers get less

23 per cent. get 25/- a week and 24/- (actually 23/7) in winter.

Some get only £1 per week.

Wet days often bring nominally higher wages down to £1 or even to 14s. per week Mr. Buxton, president of the Board of Animals cannot digest binary compound: Agriculture said 3s, a head per week was the common sum available for the food of one member of a labourer's family. He quoted

Mr. Edward's, who said: 'Forty years' experience has convince l me that the labourers cannot get a living wage by Trade Union methods alone. The difficulties of organisation are so great that we cannot get our organisation strong

enough to enforce it." Sir L. Scott, Chairman of the Unionist Social Reform Committee, was quoted as

"In many counties the great majority of labourers are ill-educated and ill-fed. It therefore becomes necessary to establish some means of raising wages to a subsistence level in order that the labourer and

his family may be adequately nourished." "The land question means hunger, thirst, nakedness, notice to quit, labour spent in vain, the toil of years seized upon, the breaking up of homes, the misery of parents, children and wives? the despair and wildness that spring up in the hearts n the poor when legal force, like a sharp arrow, goes over the most sensitive and vital rights of mankind."-Cardinal Manning.

"You find in many of the country schools the children, except the children of farmers, are pale-faced and anaemic looking. with eyes lacking lustre, undersized, underfed and sad-faced."—The Medical Officer of Health for Devonshire.

The following farm labourers' budgets were

A labourer with five children aged from 2 to 11 years; pays 3/9 rent; 6d. a week for the Daily Herald, ouys 11lbs. of margarine, 2/A for meat (pieces), 7/- for flour (bread :s baked at home), Sugar 38lbs., Milk, 1 pint skim per head per week for children. 15/1) is spent on food, 9/- on rent, insurance, clothes, candles, oil, soap, coal. The wage is 24/10.

The Unstable Basis of the Agricul wal Industry.

Sir T. Davies (Con.) opposed the Bill He said "you cannot pay wages on a losing bu iness or you will become bankrupt."

He urged the big co-operative societies which have got customers for everything th. produce in their innumerable shops, and often only pay the usual wages of the district, cannot make agriculture pay.

acres, only 28 made a combined profit f £3,235. The others made a combined loss of £348,284. The co-operative societies buy their farms and only charge 23 per cent. 13

The Belfast Co-operative farms 188 acres, and made a loss of £831 in one year.

Of 30 farms in the Midlands every one made a loss. Long Eaten, Derby, made a loss of £7,996. Ashton-under-Lyne made a loss of £12,000.

Sir T. Davies lived lost last year £44,865 on vices at present controlled by it are managed Drayton. 3,005 acres. The wages paid were the cur- by salaried permanent officials. The conrent wages of the district, 25/- a week for dition of the worker employed in such services ordinary day men, and 30/- to 37/- for shep is the same as in privately owned industry. herds, with house included.

All this shows the terribly unsatisfactor: system on which production is based.

WHAT WE STAND FOR.

The abolition of the capitalist or private property system.

Common ownership of the land, the means of production and distribution. The earth, the seas and their riches, the industrial plant, the railways and ships, aircraft, and so on, shail belong to the whole people.

Production for use, not for profit. Under modern conditions more can be produced than can be consumed of all necessaries if production is not artificially checked. The community must set itself to provide all the requirements of its members in order that their wants may be met without stint and according to their own meaure and desire The people will notify their requirements, and the district and country, the world must co-operate to supply them.

Production for use means that there will be neither barter nor sale, and consequently no money. An immense amount of labour in buying, selling and advertising will therefore be saved.

Plenty for all. Thus there will be no insurance, no poor and no poor law, no State or private charity of any kind. Humiliation, officialdom and useless toil, which means putting parasites on the backs of the producers, will be obviated thereby.

No class distinctions, because there will be no economic distinctions. Everyone will be a worker, everyone will be of the educated clas-ses, for education will be free to all, and since the hours of labour at relatively monotonous tasks will be short, everyone will be able to make use of educational facilities, not merely in early youth, but throughout life.

No patents, no "trade secrets," scientific knowledge will be widely diffused. Since the class war will be no more, the newspapers will be largely filled with scientific information, art, literature and historical research.

Society will be organised to supply its own needs. To-day the essential needs of the people are supplied by private enterprise. Ostensibly we are under a democratic Government, but the most outstanding fact in the average man's life is that he is largely at the disposal of his employer. The government of the workshop where he spends the greater part of his time and energy is despotic.

Under Communism industry will be managed by those at work in it. The workshop will contain not employees, subject to the dic-

tation of the employers and their managers, but groups of co-workers.

We stand for the workshop councils in industry, agriculture and all the services of the community. We stand for the autonomous organisation of the workshops and their ordered co-ordination, in order that the needs of all may be supplied.

Parliament and the local governing bodies will disappear. Parliament and the monarch, Out of 174 societies farming upwards of 19 the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Houses of Lords and Commons, provided no true democracy. 'Self-government is better than good government" is to be found in a society in with contemptuous reserve, but incidentally themselves in a common effort for the com- Conservative foreign policy. mon good. On the basis of co-workers in the workshop co-operating with co-workers in other workshops, efficiency of production and distribution, which means plenty for all, can go hand in hand with personal freedom.

Elected on a territorial basis, Parliament could not manage efficiently the industries A co-operative farm six miles from where and services of the community. The ser-

A centralised Government cannot give free. dom to the individual: it stultifies initiative and progress. In the struggle to abolish Drayton. capitalism the workshop councils are essential.

The trade unions are not based on the workshop, and are bureaucratically governed Therefore they are not able efficiently to manage the industries. They are ineffective implements in the effort to take industry from the management of the employers and vest it in the workers at the point of production. Therefore we stand for-

The abolition of the private property sys.

Production for use, not profit. The free supply of the people's needs. The organisation of production and distribution on a workshop basis.

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PARLIAMENT continued from page 5

the Dominion Governments had had no share in the making of the Treaty. He attacked th. provisions committing Britain and her allies to intervene if the neutral zones are invaded and the abolition of the capitalists which put toreigners in Turkish territory above the Turk ish law. He said there is no justice in Turkish Courts. He predicted that Turkey would always be a source of war and that Russia and Italy would attack her.

Altogether it was a highly bellicose speech. The Labour Prime Minister answered which free individuals willingly associate revealed that he is on very friendly terms with

The debate ended in smoke.

OUT-DOOR MEETINGS. Plymouth.

Saturday, June 14th, 7.30 p.m., Catherin Street, Devonport, Sylvia Pankhurst,

Sunday, June 15th, 11 a.m., North Quay, Plymouth, Sylvia Pankhurst. Sunday, June 15th, 6.30 p.m., Behind the

market, Plymouth, Sylvia Pankhurst, Hyde Park.

Sunday afternoons at 3.30, Norah Smyth

Sunday, 7.30 p.m., Obelisk, Blackfriars Road, N. Smyth and others.

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