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TWOPENCE

ON TO LONDON GREAT MARCH OF THE UNEMPLOYED

THE National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement have organised a great march of the Unemployed to London.

Many of the unemployed have now been job-less for a full two years, and the Capitalist Press hints plainly that the scanty dole is to be either cut off or reduced to microscopic dimensions. The Guardians everywhere are plucking up heart and deciding to risk everything in hardening their faces against the unemployed—their quietness being taken for an indication of content or cowardice. Everywhere there are signs that the unemployed are to be made to taste again the cup of humiliation which has been forced to the lips of every section of the workers in turn.

The organised unemployed for their part have resolved upon such action as will force their claims upon public attention once and for all. A great National deputation, representative of the unemployed of every locality will march from various centres to concentrate in London on November 17th.

On that date at 2 p.m., they will march through the Marble Arch into Hyde Park to join and be greeted by a mass demonstration of the London Unemployed.

On Wednesday, November 22nd, the deputations will meet the Premier (whoever he may be!) unless, of course, he refuses to see them. It is left to the Prime Minister to choose the place for the interview; but the unemployed are fixed in their resolve to see him and get from him a promise that even he will not dare to break.

This is the largest and most comprehensive effort initiated up to now by the unemployed. In any case it will be historic, if only because of the vastness of its conception. It may easily in its working-out prove to be the greatest accomplishment ever achieved by the British Working Class Movement.

The marchers are prepared for hardships. They will be picked men, capable of roughing it on the road. The routes have been carefully selected; the time-table is well arranged; every contingent will be under the strictest discipline.

This alone should be of immense moral value in emphasising the quality of the men whom Capitalism has cast upon the scrap-heap.

Contingents will start from the following places, on the dates specified:—

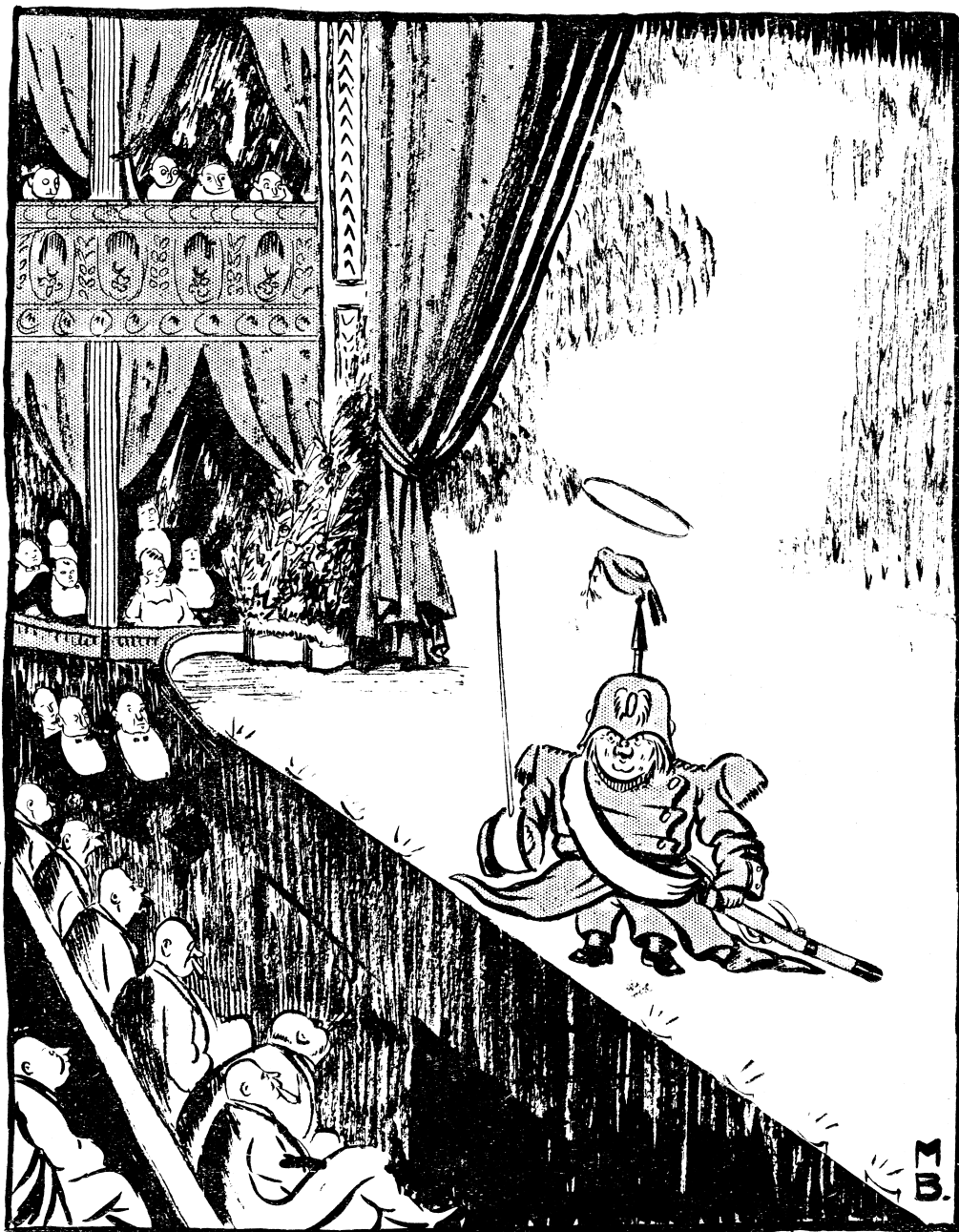
Glasgow, Oct. 17; Barrow, Oct. 24; Newcastle, Oct. 25; Plymouth, Oct. 29; Leeds, Nov. 1; Manchester, Nov. 1; Rotherham, Nov. 3; Gainsboro', Nov. 4; South Wales, Nov. 4; Lincoln, Nov. 6; Nottingham, Nov. 7; Walsall, Nov. 7; Sparkbrook and Smethwick (both these contingents leave Birmingham on Nov. 8); Rugby, Nov. 10; Southampton, Nov. 11; Brighton, Nov. 12; Luton, Nov. 13; Stone, Greenhithe, Nov. 14; Erith, Nov. 15.

All contingents from places north of the Thames will meet at Barnet and reach Tottenham on November 16th.

The progress of the marchers will be followed with intense interest not only by

the Communist Party but by every section of the Working Class. The demand is for Maintenance by the National Authority instead of by the Local.

What will the Labour Party do about it?



ASKING FOR "THE BIRD," or the Man who Did it All

"As long as I have a sword in my hand and God gives me strength to use it, I will. . . . There is no more ridiculous spectacle on the stage than a dwarf strutting before the footlights in garments he has inherited from a giant."—LLOYD GEORGE at Manchester

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Policy of the Communist Party

THERE has never been a time when it was more necessary for the workers to stand together as a class, against the united capitalist onslaught, than now. The realisation of this is attracting the organised workers to political action on a national scale through the machinery of Parliament. Still more does this apply to the local districts where the workers have practical, immediate, day-to-day interests to protect. The forthcoming municipal elections should be utilised to place in power in every borough, parish, and rural district council a solid Labour group, devoted to the interests of the working class. The Communist Party, being part of the working class, will join to the full in every effort of the combined working class organisations (Trades Councils, local Labour Parties, other working class parties, etc.), to bring this about.

If all the workers are to rally together in a single front at the forthcoming elections, they must have a common ground on which to meet and a common programme to support. At bottom the workers all have the same interests, whether they are organised, unorganised, members of the Labour Party, I.L.P., Communists—all have to eat and drink, all are sweated by capital, all are equally interested in depriving local capitalist interests of their traditional control of the machinery of Government, and attempting to use it for the purposes of the working class. Since they are at one on these points, the Communist Party considers that a common ground exists; and a common programme, of equal interest to all workers, will be arrived at if an honest attempt be made to meet the concrete problems facing the workers with what machinery there is. The Communist Party does not consider that a final solution can be arrived at in this way, or in any way short of the workers taking over control of the affairs of the community through their own machinery of government—the Soviets. But it considers that its duty to the working class, of which it is an integral part, obliges it to join in with the rest in making the attempt to see what can be done with the existing forms of local government.

The Communist Party, however, is firm on one point: desperate situations require firm and resolute measures. The working class, whose position to-day is more desperate than that of any other class in history, cannot bind itself by former precedents. And the essence of every measure must be an entirely unprecedented principle: to shift the burden from the backs of those who are exploited on to the backs of the exploiters. "Equality of sacrifice" was the watchword flung out during the war to justify millions of workers being thrown into the trenches. "Equality of sacrifice" must be also the watchword of peace time, in the name of which the other classes will be forced to redress the situation created by the peace they have imposed on Europe. The workers freely gave their lives: let the capitalists be made to do ever so little to redress the balance by parting with their profits.

The Communist Party proposes the following programme:—

UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. Unemployment relief to be declared a national concern, the cost to be made a first charge on industry by the establishment of a national fund for the purpose, based on the balance profits of every industry after the deduction of working expenses: the amount of working expenses and contribution to the national fund of each industry to be determined by control commissions elected by the workers in each industry: and municipal agitation to this end.

2. The absorption of the excess workers in each locality, as far as possible, by the extension of useful public enterprise.

HOUSING.

3. Nationalisation of land, and its administration, where required for housing purposes, by the local authorities with participation of the unions concerned.

4. Requisitioning of empty houses.

5. Requisitioning and rationing of insufficiently occupied houses where the Trades Councils are of the opinion that this is necessary.

6. National policy of credits (disposition to be left to the local authorities) to the building guilds to speed up the building of dwelling houses, and the legal suppression of luxury building.

WAGES.

7. Convening of a National Joint Conference of municipalities and municipal and General Workers' Unions to work out and agree upon a compulsory minimum wage for all municipal employees.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

8. Institution of Joint Health Committees, with power to make legally binding recommendations, with equal representation of the local authorities and the Trades Councils.

9. Sanitary regulations to be enforced to the hilt.

10. Free meals for all school children in elementary schools, on holidays as well as in school time.

LEND A HAND

BOOK PRIZE COMPETITION

Cotton Operatives, Attention!

The full details of our new book-prize competition appeared in issue dated September 30th. We appealed for reports from all workers affected by the Cotton industry, and offered a book prize for the report adjudged the best. We hoped to be able to print a selected number of these reports this week, but, though the response has been good, it has not been so good as anticipated. We have therefore decided to extend the date for a further week.

We repeat that we want reports from all workers in the Cotton industry. We want to know how their lives are affected by the work they do, what are their hours, pay, housing conditions, amusements, recreations; what is the proportion of unemployed; what are the signs of revolt, etc., etc.

We want your help. Send a report now.

11. Establishment of school clinics, and admission of delegates from working housewives of the district for general supervision purposes.

12. Establishment of Joint Food Committees, with equal representation of the local authorities, the Trades Councils and delegates elected in every ward by general meetings of the housewives, to work out maximum food prices, investigate cases of profiteering, and inflict fines and imprisonment, without recourse to law courts.

13. Promotion of legislation necessary to secure these objects.

POLICE.

14. Local control of all police.

15. Attachment of delegates from Trades Councils to local police headquarters, for purposes of supervision and report.

16. In cases of emergency, when supplementary forces of special constabulary are required to maintain order, the raising of these to be entrusted entirely to the local Trades Councils.

EDUCATION.

17. The provision of adequate free elementary and higher education facilities (with maintenance grants when necessary) for all children.

18. The assistance of local authorities for this purpose out of a national fund, to be established from the proceeds of a super-tax to be levied on the profits of all enterprises with a capital of over £100,000.

19. The appointment of a Joint Committee in every area by local education authority, equally with the Trades Council, to go over the educational syllabuses and eliminate all items likely to be detrimental to the working class (false patriotism, false history, etc.), inserting suitable items in their place.

FINANCE.

20. Pooling of rates in all populous centres, to avoid distinction between rich and poor areas.

21. Election of working class commissioners in poor districts to see that property of the rich and capitalist undertakings are assessed to the full.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

22. Town Clerks, Clerks to the Guardians, etc., to be entirely responsible to the local authorities.

23. The receipt of Poor Law relief not to disqualify for membership of public bodies.

24. Obligatory placing of all public buildings, as far as possible, at the disposal of working class organisations free, for purposes of meetings, unemployed headquarters, etc.

The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Gt. Britain,
16, King Street, Covent Garden, London,
W.C. 2. October, 1922.

AN EXTREMIST

By BERT BREWER

IF you desire for yourself and humanity a decent living—good food, clothing and shelter; the best possible education, such as will develop and encourage all that is good in you; to enjoy all that is good and beautiful on this earth; to drive away insecurity and uncertainty; in short, to live in the fullest sense of the word—if you desire this and, what is more, **MEAN IT** and **WORK** and **STRIVE** for it, you are called "extremist."

To be enthusiastic; to leave no stone unturned in your endeavour to bring about what is yours by right, is to be classed as agitators, Bolsheviks, or any other term that your "betters" may deem fit to call you.

Moreover. If your zeal and enthusiasm on humanity's behalf waxes too fat, the inside of a prison is more than probable.

The whole weight of the monied interests is used against you to keep you in your place—to a low standard of living and to be servile and scrape to those who live and fatten upon you.

Whilst you are content to do this, the employing and landlord class will not worry you. Their only concern is to wring profits out of you so that they and their class can live and enjoy life—not as you do on the coarsest and meanest, but on the very best.

Remember! You are expected to be thankful and grateful and to feel amongst the privileged if you are constantly in work; but how many of you can guarantee even that "blessing"?

The position is simply this:—the huge army of workers with hand and brain produce **ALL THE WEALTH**, and instead of enjoying their product they hand it over to another class that do NOT work.

Not only that, the workers give them the **POWER to CONTROL and DOMINATE** and to determine their existence. This is not good enough, to kow-tow and knuckle down to this is worthy only of an abject slave. Your masters (by your acquiescence) will use every means in their power to hood-wink and fool you into the belief that things are not so bad, they will bluff you by a spurious patriotism, it is to their interests to keep you dense and ignorant.

Are YOU prepared to face a mean existence, and maybe die on some foreign field in your masters' interests, or will you take your stand with the ever-growing army of awakening workers to obtain what is yours by right—the **FULL PRODUCT** of your labour.

If one is to be called an extremist for working for this end, then we are extremists. To be termed "agitators" and "Bolsheviks" is not a reproach but an honour. What the governing clique most dread is the enlightenment of the workers.

They simply delight in capturing labour leaders who they can term as sane. To be a sane trade union official or labour leader in the capitalist's mentality, is to be opposed to any revolutionary teachings (how they frighten the gullible with the word "revolution"!), and to be always meek and willing to take any sop that may keep you quiet and docile, so as they can continue their robbery and plunder.

Workers! Refuse to be robbed.

Your right to the wealth you create is absolute. Let these legalised thieves know that you are slowly but surely awakening, and that now and henceforth you will devote your time and energy to bring about that long delayed revolution, where humanity for the first time, will be able to live decently.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION

By KARL RADEK

KING Constantine has been made the scapegoat for the defeat of the Greek armies. An uprising has chased him from his throne, and the Greek bourgeoisie is anxious to preserve the monarchy and the throne for his son. Whether it will be successful our present knowledge of the situation, based on a few official telegrams, which, as usual, tend to paint the situation in brighter colours, does not permit us to draw any conclusions.

We may gather from the telegrams that the revolution was directed against the war, but has no national character. We gather this from the news that the rebels oppose a Venizelos Government, the chief fomentors of the Asia Minor adventure. Should Venizelos again make his appearance on the political arena, for the safety of France, the result must be a sharpening of conflicts, and an acceleration of the revolutionary movement.

The conflict Constantine-Venizelos had no personal character.

Venizelos is closely connected with the Greek bourgeoisie, especially the marine transport capitalists. It is for their benefit that he follows his policy of over-seas expansion.

During the World War, Venizelos made all efforts to embroil Greece in a war with Turkey so as to annex a section of Asia Minor. Constantine's policy favoured the Triple Alliance. His behaviour towards the Central Powers did not originate purely from personal likes—he had married the sister of Wilhelm II—but also because he hoped to break England's influence in Greece. The help of Germany and Austria would have insured a victory over Serbia and an alliance with Bulgaria; England's influence in Greece as one of the dominating powers of the Mediterranean would thereby have been overthrown.

Constantine became the leader of the petty bourgeois, anti-Bolshevik circles of Greece. Robbed of his power by the Allies in 1917, he abdicated in favour of his second son, Alexander.

In December 1920, after the death of his son and the electoral defeat of Venizelos, he returned to Greece. But Greece was already engaged in war with Turkey and Greek armies occupied Asia Minor. Although returned to the throne by the pacifistic masses of the peasants and the urban petty bourgeoisie, Constantine was forced to continue Venizelos' policy to avoid a conflict with the Allies. After entering into relations with the English banks through the Greco-English financier, Basilus Sacharov, he had managed to obtain England's support which aroused the enmity of France, who saw in Constantine the representative of the English as well as the German interests.

The adventure into Asia Minor shook profoundly the financial state of Greece. The Greek foreign debt rose from 846 million drachmas in 1913 (one drachma then was worth a franc) to 4 billions at the end of 1920, and is estimated now at 10 billion drachmas. As the imports for the needs of the army increased, the balance of trade of Greece capsize. The increasing cost of living and taxation brought the crisis daily nearer. In 1918 a lively labour movement began in Greece; trade unions were formed. A Socialist Party was also founded, which joined the Communist International in 1920. In spite of its youth and of the fact that only 150,000 of Greece's 6 million population are industrial workers (750,000 with their families), the Communist Party, which assumed the leadership of all the anti-war, strike movements, enjoys a considerable confidence among the population. At the time of its suppression by the Government, its daily *Rizospastis* had a subscribers' list of 10,000. Its influence was already largely felt at the time of the November elections. The Government proceeded with the most cruel reprisals against the labour movement. The organisations of the Communist Party were destroyed, its leaders thrown into prison, the striking workers sent to the front. But in spite of all, the Government was not able to kill the Party. It stands up again after every persecution; two months

ago the Government again threw into prison the whole Central Committee of the Party. The appeals of the Communist Party find response not only among the industrial workers, but also in a section of the peasantry and in the Army. The peasants of Thessaly are serfs to this day. Parliament, in which the big landowners control 80 votes, managed to sabotage even the ransom Bill.

The agrarian movement assumes a continually more dangerous character. In the first year the Government was compelled to suppress by force an armed uprising in Volo in which 20,000 peasants took part. The Army is in a state of disintegration; the Government is able to hide the fact only by keeping the army in Asia Minor. For a year, mass desertions, mass shootings, brutal persecutions of those soldiers guilty of spreading the Communist press are on the order of the day. Then came the defeat, and the anger of the population could no longer be stilled. The spontaneous demobilization, the seizure of the warships by the rebelling soldiers returning to Greece, the uprising in Athens finally led to the overthrow of Constantine.

It may still remain doubtful whether the Allies will remain in control of the insurrection and limit it merely to the deposition of Constantine and his replacement by his son George, or whether the young Communist Party may have sufficient strength to enlarge the movement; but, at any rate, the uprising has destroyed all hopes of keeping the Thracian army under arms. The spirit of this army was much below that of the Asia Minor army. It was composed primarily of deserters who had fled from the battle front. Its disruption is inevitable and will proceed the more rapidly because Bulgarian and Turkish partisan troops have already begun to act in Thrace. These facts strengthen Kemal Pasha's chances to reconquer Thrace. Thrace may fall into Bulgarian or Turkish hands even if the Allies retain the Dardanelles.

Towards Effective. International Action

By A. DUNOIS (Paris)

ON the day before the Congress the old International Federation of Transport Workers was going to hold at Vienna, a certain number of national organisations of railway and machine workers formed a propaganda committee which proposed henceforth to fight pitilessly against the fatal reformism of the Labour leaders, and to cause the Syndicalism in the transport unions to become genuinely revolutionary in action.

On the day after the International Congress of miners, held on the 20th of August at Frankfurt, which only confirmed its tradition of sterility and verbal megalomania, a certain number of revolutionary miners held a conference at Essen, where they established a committee which, in word and deed, was also an attempt to lead the miners of every country to a revolutionary conception of their historical mission.

These are two decisive facts which proclaim a new era.

Miners, railway, and marine workers, to whom might be added the metal workers, constitute the vital foundation upon which rests the entire edifice of capitalist production. Bourgeois society is at their mercy. They hold in their hands the keys to social peace or civil war. A strike in the textile industry, a strike in the building trade, even though they were absolutely general, would never threaten the security of capital; while, any general strike in mine and transports, by shutting off the sources of life, would lead to fearful collapse.

The revolutionists have understood this, as well as the bourgeois and the reformist leaders. By directing their efforts in the future against corporations most essential to the existence of capital, they allow us to draw the practical conclusion that these unfold before us the last episodes in the world struggle between Capital and Labour.

The capitalist offensive has reached its height. After the strategic retreat that it was constrained to make everywhere in the year following the armistice, Capitalism, put at ease by the assurances of peace of the reformist leaders—those old indolent and doubting leaders whom the imperialist war has not taught anything—insolently raised its head again. And it began the battle against the hours of labour; against wages; against all the material and moral ameliorative measures previously agreed upon. A battle all the more impossible as it involved its life or death. It threw into the struggle all the resources of its strength and shrewdness. Faced with a proletariat doubly divided—divided internationally, notwithstanding the existence (entirely decorative) of the Amsterdam federation; divided industrially, as was demonstrated in England, 18 months ago, by the failure of what was called the Triple Entente of Labour—Capitalism shows itself wisely ready to profit by the weakness of its adversary. It guarded itself well against forcing a general battle. It proceeded, on the contrary, by successive attacks. In England, railway and marine workers were crushed first; the same was then done in America. In France, the railway workers, despite a heroic defence, were beaten two years ago, and here we are on the eve of a general miners' strike, to which it is necessary from to-day on to draw the attention of the world proletariat.

Who, then, has beaten the miners of England? Was it the English operators alone? Alas! we know too well that is not so. The miners of England have been beaten by their brothers in America, in France, in Belgium and Germany, who mined the coal needed by English industry; they have been defeated by their brothers, the railwaymen and seamen of America, of

France, of Belgium and of Germany (not to speak of the railway and marine workers of England) who did not hesitate to transport to Great Britain millions of tons of foreign coal.

And who, then, has just vanquished the miners of the United States, if not the miners of England! It is the coal of Wales and Yorkshire which, transported to America, has been the reason for one of the most formidable strikes in history. And all this was done under the indifferent, the conniving eyes of the Amsterdam Federation which, with its 21 million members, pretends to be the greatest international force in the world. The Amsterdam Federation allowed the perpetration of this unpardonable treason of one proletariat against the other, of one body against the other, without uttering a single word.

Are we going to let it persevere in its crime unpunished? Are we going to allow it to defeat to-morrow the strike of the miners of France by the aid of English coal, Belgian coal, by coal given for reparation?

It is unfortunately rather late for the work of resistance, whose mighty forces were exhibited the other day at Essen under the auspices of the Red International of Labour Unions to be plainly efficacious. The essential point is that it has been undertaken and may lead to good results; that the revolutionary miners of every country as well as the railway and marine workers, may be effectively united, may in the future combine all their efforts in practical action.

We are entering upon a period in which the class struggle will overleap traditional frontiers and the old national limits. Only unity and international action on the part of the workers will finally overthrow capitalism. That is why the recent meetings at Essen, coming after the establishment of a propaganda committee among marine, railway and dock workers, can be regarded as events of capital importance in the proletarian movement. It is no longer the time for a union of words only, but for one of action. And Moscow shall win over Amsterdam.

The Unemployed are on the March—Make Lloyd George and his class change places with them

IMPERIALISM

Resolution of the Battersea Conference of the Communist Party

This Conference of the Communist Party of Great Britain, in applying itself with resolute will and systematic endeavour to the task of encountering and overcoming British capitalism, recognises that this can only be achieved in active co-operation with those hundreds of millions of poor peasants and workers who, in every continent are the victims of this same British capitalism.

The recent strikes in the great industries such as mining, shipbuilding and engineering, wherein blackleg coal was imported or sent to the markets of this country from Natal, India, and even China; wherein Asiatic seamen were used in the service of British Imperialism to defeat the seamen of the West; wherein machinery was imported to break the resistance of the engineering workers, have strengthened the conviction of the Communist Party of Great Britain that it must more and more turn its energies to the task of breaking down Western prejudice against colour and organise the proletariat as a class, whatever their race or creed.

The Communists believe it to be their duty, in every port and on every ship, in every factory and every mine, in every market place and from every platform, to help the workers of this or of other countries to realise the significance of Empire and to impress upon them the urgency of solidarity against it.

In increasing numbers the working class is beginning to understand its own historic role as the destined conqueror of capitalism, and steadily becomes conscious that its leadership must be vested in the Communist International.

The Communist Party of Great Britain, assembled in national Conference, therefore sends its greetings to the workers and peasants of Mesopotamia, of Persia, and of all the lands that British Imperialism is seeking to steal. It welcomes their efforts at resistance, and pledges itself to render them aid by all means in its power. It hails with satisfaction the revolutionary efforts of the workers and peasants of India, of Egypt and China, and of all the countries under the bondage of our common oppressors.

It congratulates the workers of Hong-Kong on their splendid efforts in the recent strike, and expresses its admiration of the fight of the cotton operatives of Bombay and Madras against the capitalist mill-owners of Lancashire and India.

It shares the hatred of the workers of S. Africa against the bloody tyranny of the cosmopolitan mine-owners of the Rand, and pledges itself to these workers and all the workers and peasants subject to British Imperialism.

(Continued on Page 5)

WATCH HIS TRICKS

A United Front Now and a Divided Enemy To-morrow

WE have come to the end of a chapter. Mr. Lloyd George has fallen. He still occupies No. 10, Downing Street; he is still Prime Minister; he cannot decide yet between the devil of resignation and the deep sea of a dissolution of Parliament and a General Election. But, though he bluff his hardest, he cannot with all his whitewash conceal the completeness of his fall.

The immediate cause of his fall was the Near East imbroglio.

Before the prospect of a militant alliance of Soviet Russia and Nationalist Turkey, with 100 millions of Mohammedan subjects of the British Empire aflame behind them, even the hard-faced ministers of Big Business recoiled in dismay.

More especially so as the conflict would have involved a collision with France, with Italy, and possibly with the U.S.A.

Big Business has all the will in the world to grab. But at the same time it knows too much to grab under conditions that involve losing three and thirty times the net value of the plunder.

But no working man should be deceived. Mr. Lloyd George is neither a Machiavelli nor a Messiah, and those who proclaim him either are simply accomplices in the "skin-game." The Coalition has long since entered upon its disruption. Mustapha Kemal certainly struck it a blow which dislodged large patches of whitewash; but the cracks thus revealed were not of his making.

Ever since 1918 the stress and strain of economic chaos has wrought upon the war-made aggregation of Liberals and Conservatives with transmuting and transforming effects. In the crucible of war all that was living of Liberal and Tory tradition evaporated in smoke clouds and patriotic heat. In the cold night of reality that followed, Liberal and Conservative skeletons blinked in their bare bones at the fact that a new political world had been brought to birth in which they and all that they swore by had no longer place or part.

The Great War left nothing as it found it. The old landmarks, the old monarchies and aristocracies, the old chancelleries, the old etiquettes, and orientations—all went along with the old bourse quotations and the financial habits of a day when a thousand marks was enough to live on for six months instead of the price of a meal, and a million roubles was a title to financial esteem instead of the price of a packet of cigarettes. Conservatism and Liberalism

lost their meaning and with their going went the significance of the Coalition itself. The war and the tidal wave of Revolution which followed it, left behind not only wrecks.

In the East laid open by the fall of the Sultan and the Tsar, their traditions and their authorities, it left a vast potential Empire right beneath the hand of the British holders of India and Egypt. In Republican Germany, battered and bleeding, it left an explosive mixture of hate, suffering, recrimination, and disillusionment. In Soviet Russia it left at once the hope and terror of the world—the hope of the Worker, the terror of the Exploiter.

Had France and Italy not been reduced to bankruptcy; had the war been won before the U.S.A. had lifted itself to the first place among armed Powers; had it ended with the monarchs still on their thrones and before the Spectre of Revolution had stalked the streets of every Capital in East and Central Europe—had any of these things happened the end would have been easy for these hard-faced masters of Big Business.

But none of these were avoided. Not one European Power emerged from the war without a humiliating defeat to remember. The East in particular saw how far from invincibility were any of the Western Powers and the Western working class learned in shrieking headlines, if not in rattling machine-guns, the meaning of Revolution and the power of the proletarian mass.

The war smashed to atoms the traditions which had bound supine alike the peasants of the East and the workers of the West and though all were, and many still are, stunned and dazed by the process, it left it a mere matter of time before the bare existence of the Workers' Republic of Russia would have its due effect in exciting a collateral and sympathetic upheaval everywhere the exploiter has fastened his greedy grip.

Not only in Britain—everywhere—we saw Coalitions formed only to dissolve and reform newly oriented.

That Proletarian Revolution which had been by Fabians treated as an unpleasant myth (invented by the old women of the Primrose League to frighten Young Liberals away from the true path of Progress!) presented itself as a grim and gory actuality. Russia, Hungary, Bavaria—for a few hours, Germany—everywhere the Proletarian mass stepped on the stage and everywhere at its coming reformist and reactionary cast aside all pretences and yelled for the White Guards which, in the last analysis consti-

tute the one real faith of the faithless bourgeois order.

The wave burst and receded and the terrified bourgeois, creeping from their dug-outs, fell into a new panic—a fear of their own White Guard Saviours. The Kapp Push in Germany realised in deed only a small part of what the bourgeoisie had feared. But it realised enough to justify their fears and tantalise them with a new hope—that the armed revolution and the armed counter-revolution could each be used as a counter-check to the other; that the Junkers could be bribed to crush the workers and the workers juggled into crushing the Junkers—in each case to the greater glory of God's own Bourgeoisie. Thus impelled everywhere, there came into being parties of the Centre—neither Right nor Left, neither aristocratic nor proletarian, "neither obstinately refusing Reform nor recklessly rushing upon Revolution"—parties of Progress which all the more that they relied upon armed force objected to all armed force "in principle."

In Britain as the wave of Proletarian uprising did not rise so high neither the armed Revolution nor the armed Counter-Revolution appeared upon the scene.

Here, therefore, the old party labels remained and the signs of the times were to be distinguished only under these traditional disguises.

None the less they were there. Impelled by the pressure of economic chaos, the hard-faced men gathered their strength and in a succession of struggles beat section after section of the wage-workers down into the lowest strata of misery.

Feeling safe from Revolution at home the bourgeoisie, big, little, and middling, had time to spare in which to attend each to his own sectional advantage—had time in which to calculate just what they had made out of the Great War. And when it came to dividing up the "boodle" the holy company fell into the time-honoured thieves' quarrel.

To win the Peace was an even more strenuous struggle than to win the war. Divisions of interest between different strata of the bourgeoisie, between different centres of financial aggregation, between different political conceptions, all combined to produce the political chaos into which Europe has collapsed as a result of the economic exhaustion produced by the war.

And now—recoiling before the Terror in the East—the British ruling class are, in their hour of arrogance, brought face to

face with the awful reality that history is preparing for their special delight.

Lloyd George has fallen. Austin Chamberlain and a few of his more slow-witted associates, refuse to face the fact of his fall, while the Arch-Twister himself is already at work upon the new Coalition that will succeed the old.

The new Coalition! Watch for it. See it forming under your eyes. Against the Proletariat (only one quarter conscious though they be) no single section of the bourgeoisie can rule—even by the methods of the Black-and-Tans.

The "Die-Hard" Conservatives—impelled by all the hatred of the Counter-Revolution—are in the field, frantic in their anxiety to snatch advantage from the fall of Lloyd George. Great is their hope of completing the economic crushing of the workers by a system of political terror which will, they think, make their rule safe.

Against them the Labour Party stands pledged and committed to a struggle into which, with its present leadership, it will go with a faint heart and many misgivings. Fear of the Counter-Revolution will enhance the prospects of the Liberals—fear of the Revolution, that of the Labour Party. Here is the basis for a new Coalition. Let Sidney Webb protest how he will, here is where Lloyd George is working to create the new party which will put him once again in office.

It is here where the force of the Communist Party must be made to tell.

The Labour Party must fight, not to create a Centre Party with Lloyd George and Sidney Webb as the two heads of a mule-crocodile (weeping for ever at the sorrows of the victims of its jaws)—but to create a Workers' Barrier against Counter-Revolution and Reaction.

The Labour Party must fight. The rank-and-file must make it fight. The leaders must be forced to lead.

The whole strength of the working-mass must be concentrated to ensure that in the forthcoming election the defeat of Lloyd George will be also a defeat for every avowed friend of the enemies of the toiling mass.

It must be a Workers' Election, and the Communist Party will lead the struggle to form such a United Front as will ensure that the new chapter of world politics will record in an ever ascending scale of magnificence, the rally, the battle, and the Triumph of the suffering Toilers of the World.

LABOUR PARTY AND THE UNITED FRONT

Resolution of the Battersea Conference of the Communist Party

Resolved: (1) The policy of a united front of all sections of the working class is imperatively demanded by the conditions of the class struggle, as evidenced in particular by the never ceasing capitalist attacks upon the workers' standard of living.

(2) Action by the working class can only be taken through the organisations thrown up by that class in the course of the struggle in which it is compelled to engage. Outside of these organisations the working class, for all effective purposes, does not exist as a fighting force.

(3) Politically the working class in Great Britain finds its fullest expression in the Labour Party. The aims, ideals and leadership of the Labour Party remain anti-revolutionary, because the workers themselves lack class-consciousness, and, so far as large sections are concerned, are still dominated by middle-class prejudices and ideology. For this attitude of mind the leaders themselves must bear their share of responsibility in turn.

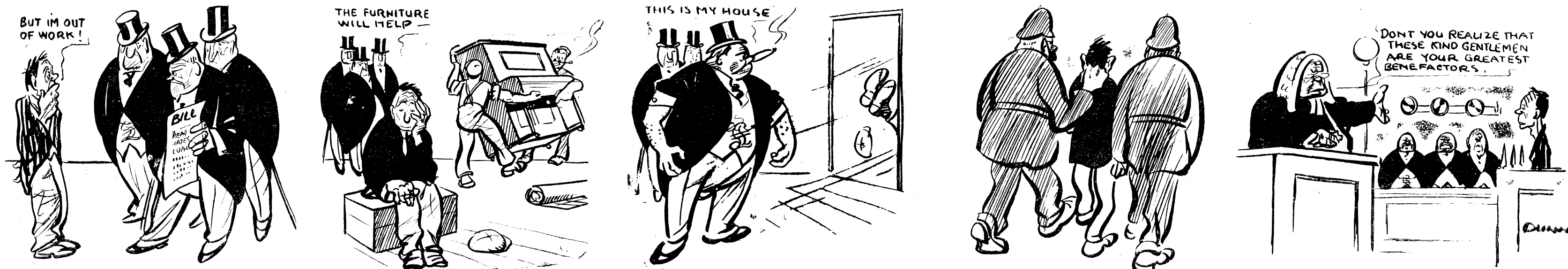
(4) Only in action as the class struggle develops will the workers be able to gain the experience that will enable them to throw off middle-class ideas and leadership alike, and trend more and more towards a revolutionary objective.

(5) The Communist Party, claiming to be the vanguard of the fighting working class, can only fulfil its mission by constant contact with the workers' organisations, and constant participation in the workers' struggle against the forces of capitalism.

To this end it declares its readiness to support the Labour Party in every act of resistance against capitalist oppression; proclaims its solidarity with the whole working class organised in that body; and demands its right to affiliate as an integral part of the working class movement, whilst maintaining at the same time its own independent and revolutionary point of view based on the unassailable principles of Communism.

(Continued from Page 4)

perialism, to be tireless in its efforts to promote sympathetic action which will culminate in the final overthrow of Imperialism everywhere. It calls on them to join with it, not only in sporadic outbreaks and sectional movements, but in concerted action under the banner of the Communist International, to shatter and replace the reign of Imperialist Terror by the rulership of the workers and peasants of all lands, bound to each other in a world-wide federation of Soviet Republics aspiring to Communism.



When one defendant in an ejectment case said he was not responsible for being out of work, Judge Sir Thomas Grainger said, "I cannot hear you on that. Until Labour can regard Capital as its greatest benefactor, there will always be unemployment"

GREETINGS FROM THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

[The following messages were received from the President and the Executive of the Communist International too late to be announced to the Battersea Conference. The reply appended was despatched in the name of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Gt. Britain.]

Telegram from the President, Communist International

Communist Party, 16, King St., London.
The Communist International greets the annual conference of the Communist Party of Gt. Britain. We sincerely hope that the conference will succeed in improving the organisation of the Party and in making it a strong and skillful leader of the working masses in Great Britain. Our best wishes for the coming struggles in the future.

ZINOVIEFF

To the Communist Party of Great Britain,
Dear Comrades,—

The Communist International greets the annual conference of the British Communist Party. In doing so we wish to express our sincere hope, that the Party Conference will succeed in finding the means which will make the Party a real and strong leader of the British masses.

The British Communist Party is not yet a party of the masses. There has been a development in this way, but still there is much to be done. The improvement of the organisation of the Party is a very urgent task for the British comrades. The old routine of work must be abandoned and the local organisations of the Party must be organised as fighting units of a class-struggle organisation, of a real Communist Party.

The continued disorganisation of the British capitalism, the active strike move-

ment, the growing discontent with the criminal policy of the Lloyd George regime, the next General Election—all these circumstances open new perspectives for the revolutionary activity of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The treasons of the trade union leaders and the vacillating and canting attitude of the reformist and opportunist so called "Socialist" leaders of the I.L.P. type, give the Communist Party the best opportunity of showing itself the only organisation in Great Britain, always fighting together with the workers against the capitalist class. It is up to the Communist Party of G.B. to prove and demonstrate to the masses, on the basis of their actual experience of present-day mass-action, that the Communists can correctly and courageously realise the interests, needs and sentiments of the working masses.

Especially the work of the Communists within the trade unions is of the greatest importance. Well organised Communist groups in the factories, mills, etc., are the best means through which the Communists can exercise their influence, come in daily contact with the masses.

Already at the Third Congress of the Communist International were the problems of the British Party discussed and decided on. Although we would have liked to have had the conference of all our parties after the Fourth World Congress, where also the British Party will be discussed, and where the parties will be able to benefit from each other's experience, we think that the British Party Conference will be of the greatest significance. The Party is now guided on the right way to fulfill the task given at the Third Congress and we are convinced that before long the British Sec-

tion of the Communist International will completely succeed in doing its duty to the British working class as well as to the international revolutionary labour movement.

Long live the Communist Party of Great Britain!

For the Central Executive of the Communist International.

(Signed) A. MINKIN

O. W. KUUSINEN

To the President and the Executive Communist International

During an extremely strenuous week-end the British Section of the Communist International in conference assembled, set itself to the task of transforming its organisation from that of a purely propagandist and educational body into a real organised revolutionary leadership of the toiling masses.

In taking up this work the desire of the Conference has been to become a more efficient section of the International movement for Communism.

Realising that the service to the world's workers given by the Communist International demands of us every effort and sacrifice in order that the British section may become worthy of its place in the International Movement, we hereby pledge ourselves to work unceasingly to that end.

We extend our heartiest fraternal greetings to the Communist International and to the heroic Russian comrades who have led so magnificently the van of the revolutionary struggle against the attacks of all the forces of the capitalist imperialist classes of the world.

The Executive Committee,
Communist Party of Gt. Britain

BACK to the UNIONS

Conference at Newcastle

A CONFERENCE of delegates from industrial organisations was held in the Socialist Rooms, Royal Arcade, Newcastle, on Sept. 30th.

J. E. Glanville of the Morrison Lodge of the D.M.A. was in the chair and 84 delegates were present representing upwards of 40,000 trade unionists.

S. Lawther of the Chopwell Lodge of the D.M.A. moved: "This conference of delegates from the trades union organisations view with grave concern the continued attack upon the wage standards of the working class and urges the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to immediately organise a united resistance of all labour organisations and to demand that the existing rates of wages be regarded as the minimum rates below which there shall be no further reductions."

The mover gave a summary of the position of the miners at the present time, pointing out that as a result of the lack of support given to the American miners in their recent struggle, we should probably have to face another attack upon the wages of the miners in this country before very long and it was up to us to organise effective resistance.

J. Lynch of the Boldon Lodge of the D.M.A. referred to the National wages agreement of the miners and stated that the miners of this country had been reduced to mere chattel slaves as a result of bad leadership.

Discussion brought out some expression of opinion that the trade union leaders were useless to rely upon and urged that the immediate taking over the machinery of production was the only remedy. The resolution was carried with one dissident.

J. Cameron of the Unemployed moved: "This conference declares against all attempts to lengthen the hours of labour and urges the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to take more vigorous action to prevent such attempts from being successful and to resist the extension of the "spread over" system which we are convinced is only a means both to the extension and intensification of the hours of labour."

Comrade Cameron pointed out that the R.I.L.U. was a realist organisation and not a revolution on idealist lines. We had, he admitted, rotten union machinery with rotten leaders but the rank-and-file had got

to capture the unions prior to taking over the machinery of production. It would require the united action of the workers through their united organisations to secure their ideal. Referring to the spread-over system and the abolition of the guaranteed week, he went on to state that the German miners were working 10 hours a day and we had got to realise that attacking leaders was useless and we had to insist upon them forming the united front through the General Council.

The resolution was carried with only one dissident.

Nat. Watkins of the British Bureau, gave a brief resume of the activities of the Bureau and its policy of forming minority committees inside the various industries with a view of securing united and uniform action through the industries for the policy of the R.I.L.U. He stated that the policy was a revolutionary policy with an ideal which would give control of industry to the workers, but they were also realists and realised that they had got to work in this direction with the machinery at our disposal, and on every question the R.I.L.U. legitimately participated with the unions in all their disputes. He emphatically denied that they were disrupting the Labour forces and pointed out the many illustrations where the R.I.L.U. had worked for the uniting of workers in the recent struggles. The working classes of all countries have common struggles, and national organisations cannot work successfully without International co-ordination.

W. Pearson of the Marsden Lodge of the D.M.A. then moved: (a) "This conference considers that the best means of securing the united labour front in its local application to be the concentration of the unions, working class political parties, co-operative societies and unemployed organisations in the trades and labour councils which should be reorganised into industrial, political and co-operative departments to effect the greatest possible co-ordination and effective unity in action.

(b) This conference calls on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in conjunction with Executive Committees of the Trades Unions to introduce immediately a plan for the complete amalgamation of the trades unions into industrial unions centralised in the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

(c) This conference declares that the Amsterdam International is a stumbling block to unity of action and calls on the

unions of Great Britain to sever their connection with it through the Trade Union Congress and affiliate to the Red International of Labour Unions.

This conference declares itself heartily in favour of the Red International of Labour Unions and agrees to send a delegate to the Second World Congress of the R.I.L.U. Such delegate to report back to a recalled conference for the purpose of acquainting the union movement of this country with a fuller knowledge of the international situation and the growth and activity of the R.I.L.U."

In doing so he stated that although propaganda had been going on for years, it was the blows of the capitalist class today that had put the tombstone on the craft unions and made us turn to other forms of organisation. Organisation was required from the bottom (T.U. branches) to make the Trades Union Congress move in the required direction.

G. Harvey of the Follonsby Lodge of the D.M.A. made the following points:—The necessity of the united front through industrial unionism. The time is coming when the working class will hold court martial on J. H. Thomas and similar leaders. Work inside the unions for mass action, not outside. The resolutions before the conference were practical resolutions, and required the fullest publicity through the branches of the unions. The working class is never defeated but only suffers set-backs.

After discussion the resolution was carried. Two of the delegates secured permission to move an emergency resolution on the critical position in the Near East. The following resolution was carried with unanimity:—

"This conference of Newcastle trade unions, representing upwards of 40,000 members, views with alarm the decision of the British Cabinet to enter into war with Turkey without further negotiation and demands the withdrawal of British troops from Chanak immediately in order to avoid any incident that would lead to conflict, pending the immediate summoning of Parliament and the calling of an ALL-nation conference to discuss the issues in dispute. We further pledge ourselves to strenuously resist with all the means in our power the entrance of this country into another war for Imperialist aims, and calls upon the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to organise the workers' resistance in Councils of Action."

HOW TO TACKLE THE ELECTION

THE following letter has been sent to Mr. Arthur Henderson, for the National Joint Council, by the Communist Party of Great Britain:—

Dear Mr. Henderson,—

I am instructed by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party to inform you that they desire to associate themselves with the National Joint Council in its manifesto exposing the machinations of the war party, and demanding the resignation of Lloyd George's Government and the election of a new Parliament. We are particularly impressed by the firm insistence that the task of any new government elected at the present juncture must be not merely to make a drastic revision of British policy in the Near East, but also to grapple resolutely with "all the other pressing home and foreign problems which the Government of our country must face."

Taking into account the truly desperate situation of the British workers—the spectre of unemployment, the capitalist attack on wages, hours, and working conditions, the high cost of living—and the complete absence of any sign of awakening conscience or reason on the part of the ruling capitalist cliques, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party hastens to express its entire agreement and solidarity with the National Joint Council in this declaration: and is ready to prove its solidarity in practice by every means at its disposal.

To no statement in particular does the Communist Party more heartily subscribe than to the Council's call for a "definite and decisive" way out of the present situation, especially the demand for the ending of the present Government.

The whole question of the ending of the present Government and of its replacement by a Workers' Government, pledged to uncompromising measures of reform, must be faced honestly and squarely. This is particularly pressing, in view of the cleavages and conflicts in the ranks of the Coalition. And in any whirlwind election campaign, when it will be a question of rallying the workers as one huge mass round the watchword and programme of a Workers' Government—then more than ever must the entire forces of the organised working class be drawn together in one united front, both locally and nationally.

The experience of the Communist Party teaches it, as doubtless does the practise of every other party which has grown out of the working class and comes into daily contact with it, that the most powerful weapons at the disposal of the workers when they require to bring about definite and decisive results, are bodies which are representative of all phases and shades of the general working class movement, and dispose both of the industrial strength of organised Labour and of the political experience and devotion of all the various working class parties. Local Councils of Action, linked up in a national centre, and representative of all trade unions, trades councils, and Socialist parties, would answer most closely to such bodies, as the experience of August 1920 has shown.

Consequently, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party once again proposes that the National Joint Council should ensure the achievement of the demands contained in its manifesto by issuing a call to organised Labour for the constitution of a network of such local Councils without further delay, and appoint their delegates to a national congress. Once brought into being they should be immediately assembled in a National Congress to elect a National Council and to adopt a National programme.

The Communist Party, with all its organisation and its intimate connections with the advanced sections of the Labour Movement up and down the country, pledges itself to strain its energies to the utmost in order to assist in bringing the Councils of Action into being and rallying around them the entire working class of Great Britain. No differences in theory or ultimate programme must stand in the way of working class unity for action at this decisive hour.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ALBERT INKPIN,
Secretary.

The Mystery Man of the Mystery War

THE circumstances attendant on the threatened war for the freedom of the Straits, i.e., for the freedom of the Anglo-Greek wheat, barley and maize dealers to transport their commodities through the Straits, are distinctly mysterious.

It should be remarked that the Great War had its origin in the Balkan Wars and that the Balkan Wars were the work of Venizelos and his associates, the clients of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne and its associates.

It should be further remarked that one of the main results of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904 was, admittedly, the detachment of the French Government from its interest in and general support of the Bagdad Railway and that Arnold Toynbee in his book on the "Western Question in Greece and Turkey" makes it clear that the oldest and strongest antagonism in the Near East is that of Britain and France.

Now that Germany has been eliminated and Austria destroyed, Britain and France resume, as if nothing particular had happened, the historic feud of British and French commercialism in the Eastern Mediterranean. The upshot of it may be War. It is the more likely to be War in that the French banks hold for their clients 70 per cent. of the Ottoman Debt, Control the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and, in the person of the Banque de Paris and the Banque Francaise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie are interested in the Anatolian and Bagdad Railways.

But it will not be so easy, unemployment and bad trade notwithstanding, to lure the British workers or the French workers into another war. It would not be advisable suddenly to post the mobilisation decrees and call the conscript proletarians to the colours by the millions. That was how it happened in the Great War and that is how the workers think it will happen in the next.

Simple souls—it will not.

The next war has begun. British battleships, destroyers and submarines have gone to the Straits. British transports have carried British regiments to Chanak. British merchant ships, like "the Stewart Prince" are hurrying munitions after them. British aeroplanes are reconnoitring the zone. British naval reservists may, at any time, be called up. British officers on reserve may be invited to rejoin and the recruiting of the army will be accelerated. No one will notice it. No one will realise what is going on. No one will understand that it is "the single men first" dodge over again in an infinitely more plausible and less obvious form. The Government parleys with the Turks and hurries off troops. The Government reassures the people that the crisis is over and orders more munitions.

This is how "the Mystery War" is to be begun, is being begun, in fact, has begun.

Now, to "the mystery man," the elusive Sir Basil Zaharoff, the man behind the man behind (i.e., Venizelos), the man behind (i.e., L.G.), "the mystery war."

It is known that Sir Basil (who owns a dinner service of solid gold and eats bananas sliced transversely—vide "stunt" Press), is enormously influential in the affairs of Vickers, Ltd., though the statement that he is the largest shareholder is open to the serious criticism that the share list does not reveal the fact. Not that that matters very much. He not be dependent on the holding of shares for the power which he exerts in that firm and its allied undertakings so much as upon his control of credits which he may be able to direct towards or to deflect from the businesses wherein he takes an interest.

Capitalist industry is to-day under the domination of the big banks and these, if

the truth be told, are controlled not by their shareholders but by those who can attract to them the deposits which they, again, send out as credits and by those who are in a position to manipulate the exchanges. Capitalism to-day is, if not strictly speaking impersonal, at any rate, anonymous.

Thus Zaharoff is only a lay figure. He is a tool, an instrument and, to a very large extent, a decoy, employed by a small and very elusive group of cosmopolitan operators in the cotton, silk, jute, corn, sugar and other trades connected with the supply of the world's staple raw materials, to set people off on the wrong scent after "Czarist gold" and "oil wells."

This group controls some £90,000,000 of capital kept, for the most part it would seem, in a liquid form, i.e., in securities such as bills of exchange, Treasury bills, Government paper and money of account or else in commodities easily disposed of because in universal and continuous demand. The head of this group, so it is believed on the Bourses, is an individual with a fortune of about £10,000,000, an individual more elusive than Zaharoff himself, viz., Sir Lucas Eustratio Ralli, the senior partner in the greatest firm of merchants in the East, or, for that matter, in the world, the Anglo-Greek house of Ralli Brothers.

It is a fact well-known to all doing business in India that this firm's wheat contracts reach figures that are almost fabulous and that on the state railway systems of that great empire, they receive from the authorities the most humble and detailed consideration.

They handle the greater part of the jute shipments from Calcutta to Mr. Churchill's constituency, Dundee.

They have a big business in Irak and, prior to the war, they had a most important connection with Odessa and Nikoliaeff. The latter, where Vickers had a big dockyard, was the greatest wheat port of Southern Russia.

The Vlastos, one of whom is a partner with the Rallis, had heavy interests in South Russian minerals and oil and nothing would be more natural than for this family, which Gennadius, formerly clerk with them and subsequently Greek Minister in this country, stated to be "passionately devoted to the great and glorious fatherland," and which, in the "sixties" helped to subscribe to a fund for buying Greek warships, should be supporting by every means in its power the cause of Greek Nationalism. The Rallis came from Chios and it was precisely Chios and Mitylene that Venizelos wrested from Turkey in the First Balkan War.

The vilayet of Smyrna was known, formerly, as "the granary of the old world." "Turkey in Asia," says Jean de Nettaucourt-Naubecourt in his "Sur les grandes routes de l'Asie univeur," is considered as one of the future granaries of the world. It is admitted generally that the whole of Anatolia and other countries tributary to the Bagdad Railway is able to export more cereals than the whole area of European Russia."

If that is so, what more likely than that, Russia having ceased to be the tributary to the Rallis, they should seek compensations in Anatolia and that, expelled from the Caucasus, the Vlastos should seek around Mosul alternative sources of mineral oil.

Moreover, from time immemorial, the plains around Adrianople, the rich meads of the Thracian Maritza, have been famed for their fertility. Constantinople, Byzantium of the Greeks, was in its origin a port and harbour for the Ionian corn ships returning from shores that are now known as Russia or Ukraina.

The "mystery man" and "the mystery war" may be, incidentally, concerned with oil, but mainly they are concerned with the exchange of Manchester piece goods for Russian and Anatolian wheat, barley, and maize. That is why "the freedom of the Straits" is a matter of such grave importance.

Sacco & Vanzetti

BEFORE the war all the reactionaries and obscurantists looked to the Russia of the Czars. To-day they look to the United States.

Czarist Russia suppressed ideas, practised a malevolent tyranny. To-day the United States does the same. Czarist Russia was a cesspool of political and legal corruption, making a parody of justice through an elaborate legal farce. To-day the United States is a cesspool of political and legal corruption, and its parody of justice would fill with shame a Dey of Algiers. There were prison torture chambers in Riga; there are prison torture chambers existing in the States—from New York to Montana, where jailors beat and give the Third Degree to innocent victims. Czarist Russia was infested with spies and agents provocateurs and curious moral abortions—the vermin of tyranny and misrule. The United States is infested with spies, Pinkerton and Baldwin Feltz detectives, thugs and gun-men, monsters of the underworld who will commit murder for a few dollars or perjure away the lives of guiltless strangers for a little monetary gain. Cases against innocent persons were deliberately rigged up in Russia—but the craft of the Czarist agents provocateurs has been infinitely surpassed by the subtlety and cunning of the agents provocateurs of capitalism in the United States in the “frame ups” that are now being made against men active in the working class movement.

We should speak now of the Black United States, just as we used to speak of Black Holy Russia. And to those who demand evidence why—give them the history of the working-class struggles in America during the past fifty years.

Tell them of the Chicago martyrs, hung for the throwing of a bomb by someone unknown—most likely a police agent. Tell them of the Bull Pen of Colorado. Tell them of the “frame up” against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Tell them of the Ludlow massacre.—The civil wars waged against the workers in the mining regions and the lumber camps.—The countless “frame ups” against members of the I.W.W.—the “frame up” against Tom Mooney—with a prostitute as “star” witness for the prosecution. Tell them of the lynching of Frank Little. Tell them of the men tried for “criminal syndicalism” who are now in Leavenworth Penitentiary. And tell them of the “frame up” against Sacco and Vanzetti.

If, a year ago, a few working-class organisations had not insisted that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of any crime—their bodies would now be mouldering in the grave. As it is, in spite of the repeated demands for a new trial, they have been kept in prison, while all the time a stream of evidence has come to light proving that they had nothing to do with the motor banditism with which they are charged. First one witness then another has stated that they were induced to give false evidence by the prosecution, new witnesses have come forward on behalf of the condemned, but the gates of the jail have remained closed upon them. Now, just recently, Mrs. Andrews, the chief witness of the prosecution, has made a confession in which she states that the prosecution used its knowledge of her “past” to force her into perjury. Following the filing of this confession—the capitalist newspaper “Boston American” demands in a lengthy editorial that “someone in the District Attorney’s office at the time of the trial ought to be arrested and tried for attempted murder.” In addition, Mrs. Dodson, who recently obtained a divorce from her husband, has stated that he, William F. Dodson, had said to her: “These fellows had nothing to do with the murder. I was the driver of the automobile in the shoe factory killing at South Braintree. Sacco and Vanzetti had nothing to do with it.”

Thus the drama unfolds.

In view of this fresh evidence we do not see how the American legal authorities, despicable and brazen as they are, can continue to keep these innocent men in their cells.

Everywhere the workers should demand the release of these men and acclaim to the world the horrors of the administration of law in the Black Republic of the West.

TAKING THE PLUNGE



“Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea”

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

PROPAGANDA ADVERTISEMENTS. (C.P. branches and kindred organisations):—Displayed, 5s. per inch, single column or pro rata. Classified (run on) 6d. per line (6 words) or part thereof.

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No advertisement will be inserted unless copy is received, together with cash in prepayment, by second post Monday for insertion in current week's issue.

All communications to Advertisement Department, “The Communist,” 16, King Street, W.C. 2.

MEETINGS

Communist Party Branches

BIRMINGHAM. Sundays, Bull Ring, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Barton Arms, 7 p.m. Wednesdays, Ad-derley Road, Saltley, 7.30 p.m. Fridays, Small Heath Park, 7.30 p.m. Branch Meetings Thursdays, 8 p.m., Floodgate Street Schools. Intending members apply T. Lowe, 27, Heath Mill Lane, Deritend.

HAMMERSMITH. Commencing on Friday next, at 8.15, a series of Lectures will be held at Labour Rooms, 154, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush. Subject: “Industrial History.” Lecturer: Wright (Plebs League).

ISLINGTON. W. T. Colyer speaks at West Islington Library, Lofting Road, Caledonian Road, on Sunday, October 22nd, at 7.45, on “The Terror in America.”

KENNINGTON. Meetings every Sunday evening outside Kennington Theatre, Kennington Park, 8 p.m. October 22. Speaker: **W. Gallacher**

STEPNEY. St. George's Library, Cable Street, E. T. A. Jackson on “Revolution,” Monday, October 23rd, 7.45 p.m. Comrades, rally!

STEPNEY BRANCH meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. sharp at St. George's Library. New members invited to attend.

TO LECTURE SECRETARIES.—Lantern Lectures on “Russia.” Now booking for Winter Session. For terms, dates, &c, apply Russian Famine Fund, 35, Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.

GRAND DEBATE

at the

Baths, High Street, Walthamstow,
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29th

“The Policy of the Communist Party, or that of the I.L.P.—by which can the Workers Achieve Power?”

For the C.P. ... **T. A. JACKSON**

For the I.L.P. ... **E. C. FAIRCHILD**

Chairman ... **Councillor QUINN**
(Chairman Walthamstow U.D.C.)

Doors Open 7

Commence 7.30 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE

Reserved Seats 3d.

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