

# THE Communist

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TWOPENCE

## A Bump Coming to Bonar

THE UNEMPLOYED WILL NOT BE FOOLED

THE Unemployed Marchers have arrived in London. Two great demonstrations, in Hyde Park and in Trafalgar Square, at which tens of thousands of London workers manifested their enthusiastic solidarity with the marching delegates of their fellows elsewhere in Britain, have shown that neither are they the sort of men to be trifled with or will they lack enthusiastic and determined backing in their resolve not to leave London until the Prime Minister has been tied down to some tangible pledge to which he can be held strictly to account.

The Trafalgar Square meeting attracted conspicuous interest from the Capitalist Press. These, after their kind, were most impressed by the collection of £50 raised by megaphone call from the platform.

Communists were most impressed by the mass parade of plain clothed and uniformed police.

Already Bonar Law's tranquillity has been shaken. By the time these lines appear, it may have been disturbed. Unless, of course he has the sense to do the necessary thing and make the pledge which alone will pacify men who feel that already they have been patient too long.

Below we give a description of the arrival of the marchers by a worker who witnessed the scene.

### THE MARCHERS REACH HYDE PARK

By D. S. O'MAHONEY

Friday, 17th November, 1922, may well mark an epoch in the history of England. To have been able to organise the men who in the past had been used to smash and beat down Trade Unionism in this country, was in itself a big achievement, but to have organised a march from all over the country, the march having the definite object of bringing their position before the Prime Minister, and of forcing him to move, was even a greater achievement.

As I watched the men file into the Park, the past was recalled.

The scenes of 1914, with the promises of a new world, contrasted strangely with the lank, cadaverous figures now marching into the Park. One wondered if the memories of the Flanders mud, and the Gallipoli shambles would ever be forgotten by these men!

Had they learnt the lesson of Capitalism?

Punctually at 3.30 the Northern contingent marched in. Here were men from the shipyards of Clyde and Tyne. There are no ships being built now, for the system has decreed that until profit can be obtained, nothing shall be made.

Here were the cotton operatives of Lancashire, the looms silent yet thousands of men and women and children without decent clothing.

In came the other contingents, miners from Wales, aye and from Scotland, men who toiled at most dangerous tasks and yet were denied the right to work even at that.

Here were men from all over the country—organised to protest against the terrible conditions under which they were forced to live—to demand a decent standard of living or work, and this from a Prime Minister who had allied himself with the honeyed

phrases of a land fit for heroes, homes fit to live in, etc.

Everything was said calculated to raise hopes of a new life—all to get these men to defend their "property."

Now it is different. They, the bosses, had finished with these men, and, as befitted a thing that is no longer of any use, they were cast aside.

But withal there was a certain demeanour among the men that boded no good for the powers that be.

Men who had suffered, might suffer again for a different cause, and the banners they carried certainly gave one the impression that these men had been thinking hard.

Particularly was one struck with the Liverpool contingent's banner. On one side was the Union Jack surmounted by a skull and cross-bones, and the word "Starvation." On the other side was the now familiar flag of the Russian Republic, with the sickle and hammer emblazoned on it, surmounted by the word "Emancipation."

All the poison poured out from Press and Pulpit had evidently not affected the men who were suffering from the effects of a system that decreed that men should starve if profit could not be gained.

There was exhibited the failure of the system. Its rottenness was laid bare, and the lying cant of no markets fully exposed.

Were not these men markets one to the other?

Were all these men clothed properly?

Had they all had enough to eat?

Had their wives and bairns good food, clothing and shelter?

If not, there were all these things to be done. They must be done, profit or no profit.

Supporting these men were the London contingents, who turned up to such an extent that Comrade Wal. Hannington could not be heard through his megaphone on the outskirts of the crowd.

They appealed, let us hope, not in vain to the trade unionists at work in this country for support. The watchword of their organisation is "Blackleg Proof," and this should be enough for any union man who values his union and his job. On this depends whether you shall live the existence of a coolie and be crushed into the position of a slave so abject that history does not record one so low.

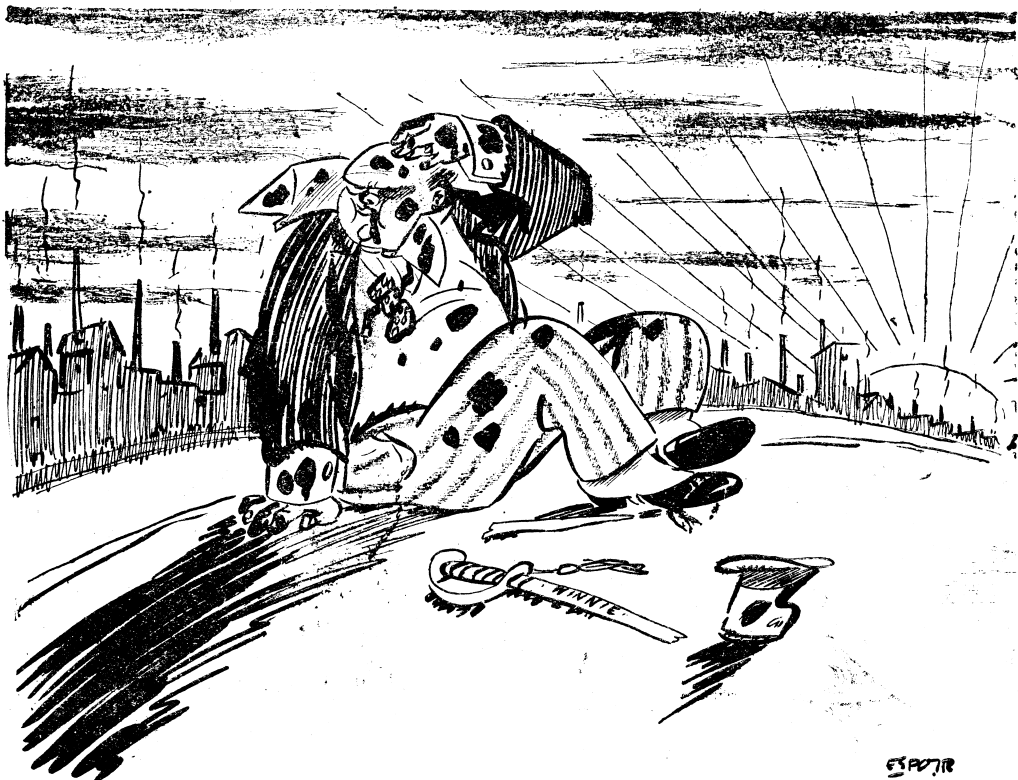
On Wednesday the 22nd, these men will assemble to interview the Prime Minister, and obtain from him some satisfaction, if possible.

We doubt if they will get anything but force, for the system depends on keeping an unemployed market and will endeavour to maintain it at all costs.

Only the overthrow of the system of robbing and spoliation can do away with misery.

I returned from the meeting with the feeling that here, at any rate, was a conscious expression of the discontent now prevailing all over the country, and an attempt to build and put into operation a movement that might in the very near future menace Capitalism to such an extent as to cause its complete overthrow.

## THE DAWN IN DUNDEE



"ALL HELL SHALL STIR FOR THIS"—Shakespeare

# THE ELECTION RESULTS

**T**HE results of the Election contests in which Communist Party members were directly involved, are given below.

Comrades Walton Newbold and William Gallacher were the two for whom the Communist Party were solely responsible.

Comrades Saklatvala, Windsor and Vaughan were candidates adopted by the Labour Party in their respective divisions—the National Labour Party giving its endorsement to two of them but denying it to Comrade Windsor.

Comrade Geddes was the Candidate of the Local Unemployed. He received the endorsement of the Greenock Trades Council.

## COMMUNIST CONTESTS

### MOTHERWELL.

J. T. Walton Newbold (Communist)	8,262
Ferguson (Ind.)	7,214
Maxwell (L)	5,359
Colville (NL)	3,966

### BATTERSEA (N.)

Saklatvala (Labour)	11,311
Hogbin (NL)	9,290
Albu, V.C. (L)	1,756

### DUNDEE.

Scrymgeour (Prohibition)	32,578
Morel (Labour)	30,292
MacDonald (NL)	22,244
Churchill (NL)	20,466
Pilkington, R. R. (L)	6,681
Gallacher, W. (Communist)	5,906

### GREENOCK.

Sir G. P. Collins (Ind. Lib.)	10,520
Alex. Geddes (Lab.)	9,776
Denholm (Con.)	8,404

### BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.)

Edmonds (L)	5,774
Windsor (Lab.)	5,659
Hoffgaard (Con.)	2,806
Jones (NL)	1,780

### BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.)

Harris (L)	5,152
Vaughan, J. J. (Lab.)	4,034
Wilson (Con.)	3,474

\* \* \*

To these results we add two others of special interest to Communists.

### GLOUCESTER (CITY)

Morgan Philips Price has made himself world famous by his brilliant literary defence of the Soviet Republic and by his despatches from Berlin as Foreign Correspondent of the *Daily Herald*. He has frequently contributed to these columns and, although not an enrolled member of the Communist Party, can be regarded as a close sympathiser.

For reasons which we hope to detail in these columns, Philips Price did not deem it safe to return to Britain so long as Lloyd George held office. When his fall became known, Philips Price hurried home and his whirlwind campaign was of such a quality that another 52 votes would have secured his return.

Bruton, Sir J. (Con.)	7,922
Price, M. Philips (Lab.)	7,871
Stanton, A. W. (L)	6,050

### SOUTH SHIELDS.

South Shields was doubly interesting from the Communist point of view. That the workers of South Shields should learn enough to cast out the Old Man of the Sea, Havelock Wilson, was desirable anyway; when the Labour Candidate against him was one who had made himself conspicuous in the agitation for the R.I.L.U. the fight took on the form of a battle between Moscow and Amsterdam.

In the issue Will Lawther failed by a poor 25 votes to capture the seat. But none the less for that, he beat Amsterdam Wilson by 7,614—approximating to double the "Old Man's" vote.

A noteworthy result.

Harney (L)	15,760
Lawther (Lab.)	15,735
*Wilson, J. Havelock	8,121

## How We Walloped Winston

By W. GALLACHER

**T**HE vote in Dundee gives no criterion of the Party influence there, or of the splendid campaign that was fought up to the day of the poll.

Our job was to get Churchill out, and we were prepared to do anything to achieve that end.

At every meeting I addressed I did my utmost to secure success for Morel as the sure method of beating Churchill, despite the fact that Morel, who is a Liberal of the purest Asquithian brand, was diligently repudiating me at every opportunity.

Churchill's campaign was failure from the start. This was owing to the militant attitude of the women who had come under Communist influence. "Gallacher's Crowd" they were called, and they were certainly a most effective crowd. They sat in the front seats at Churchill's meetings, with their children in their arms, and roasted the speakers with pertinent observations and questions.

The Communist campaign killed Churchill. The vote itself was a freak vote. "Old Neddy," as he is called, stood for his sixth time, and it was simply a wave of sentiment that put him in, giving him, as it were, a long service medal.

Morel is Labour Party; "Old Ned" is ferociously anti-Labour Party, and has been so for twenty years, yet they shared the votes between them.

Seventy "intelligent" electors voted for Churchill and Gallacher! One fellow said he was voting for Churchill and Gallacher because Churchill would give us war outside the country and Gallacher would give us war inside the country, and as war meant work, he would have a chance of a job out of one of us.

It was a great fight we had, and we crumpled Churchill; but what a vote; the funniest ever recorded!

## The Declaration at Dundee

**T**HE result of the poll was announced by the Sheriff from a platform erected at the window of the counting chamber. A vast crowd had gathered and the appearance of Scrymgeour (Prohibitionist) and E. D. Morel (Labour) on either hand of the Returning Officer was the signal for a great outburst of cheering.

Each of them addressed the gathering in turn being greeted with the enthusiasm which might have been expected.

While they spoke Winston Churchill stood inside the room, leaning against the wall, obviously the victim of intense emotion. His lower lip was pressed tightly between his teeth, his throat was working. Near by Mrs. Churchill was weeping silently.

The Returning Officer, while Morel was speaking, approached. "Will you speak next Mr. Churchill?" he asked. The defeated war lord, still with his lip held between his teeth, shook his head, declining the offer. "Will you speak, Mr. Macdonald?" said the officer to Churchill's "running-mate." "I'm done with speaking to them," said the defeated National Liberal angrily.

Pilkington, the Free Liberal had left in disgust; the Returning Officer, embarrassed by Churchill's emotion and Macdonald's anger paused, perplexed. From behind the reporters came a cheerful voice in well-known accents: "Ah'll speak," it said. And on the word William Gallacher pushed forward to the platform there to be greeted with the biggest cheer of all. He said: "Fellow workers! It was suggested during the campaign that I was Trotsky without his army.

Unfortunately for the workers I am still without the army.

I came to Dundee as a worker, carrying the Red Flag of Revolutionary Socialism—the flag that was so nobly carried by Jim Connolly and James Keir Hardie.

The flag still flies high and free.

The war against capitalism still goes on. It will be prosecuted with greater vigour than ever. It will be prosecuted till capitalism is utterly smashed and the workers rise triumphant over their age-long enemies.

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS!"

## Why We Failed in Bethnal Green

By JOE VAUGHAN

**T**HE feature of this election, which augurs well for the future, was the splendid support received from the young men who voted strongly in my favour.

Another feature was the attitude of the Women Voters. My two opponents concentrated their attack upon me through the experienced canvassers they had at their command. By lies and slanders they were able to influence them into voting against me. I was unable, owing to lack of canvassers to catch up their lies in time.

This I am convinced was responsible for my defeat.

The great lesson that has to be learned by Comrades is they must be prepared to take up canvassing seriously and in a scientific manner.

Our trouble is not with those we come in touch with but that great mass of workers who never attend meetings.

We have no cause to feel downhearted at the result. A cause of congratulation is the ever increasing number of workers rallying to our cause. In 1913 John Lewis stood on behalf of the S.D.F. and polled 135 votes. 1922 finds 4,034 workers lined up in the forward movement.

By W. WINDSOR

**W**HEN I entered upon the contest in North-East Bethnal Green, I did so with the following handicaps:— I fought without the recognition of the National Labour Party.

With differences existing in the local Labour Party, caused by the non-endorsement of the National Labour Party on the one hand, and my membership of the Communist Party on the other.

No outside help except that of George Lansbury and Sam March.

Without any money from any outside organisation.

I had to conduct my campaign throughout the election after I had finished work, being unable to get leave from my work even on polling day.

Under these handicaps and under these circumstances, I cannot refrain from expressing my profound admiration and thanks to the gallant but humble band of men and women who worked until they nearly dropped with exhaustion. Most of my workers were unemployed and have worked without payment. It was heartbreaking to see them after the result was declared; they had worked so hard and had come so near to victory; they had been beaten, not I. With a little outside assistance we could easily have won; with a few more workers or a couple more motor cars we should have been in.

## The Greenock Fight

**G**REAT excitement prevailed in Greenock. Sir Godfrey P. Collins, the Liberal Candidate, had a fleet of six motor cars to assist him. Ex-Provost Denholm had 84 motor cars.

The supporters of Denholm and Collins thought Geddes would poll about 2,000 votes. The West-enders were absolutely amazed when they saw Geddes' name second on the poll. Considering the difficulties this was a magnificent result.

The members of the Trades Council, I.L.P., Unemployed Committee and the Communist Party worked very hard.

Rather a curious thing happened at this election. Many people refused to vote for Geddes because they were frightened he would have to resign from the Parish Council and they wanted him to remain there.

We had only about ten days to prepare for this election and inside of three and a half days we raised £150 deposit which will now be returned. The local speakers worked well and one result of the elections is a number of new propagandists. Comrade Geddes, we expect, will be adopted as Labour Candidate at the next election, when we should romp home.

A. Mc GEACHAN, Election Agent.

# The Future of Our Paper

## The Lesson of the "Communist Daily"—And the Next Step

*The meeting at Grays Inn Road, last Sunday, of Party workers who had helped to produce or sell the "Communist Daily" in London, revealed the enthusiasm and energy which had been put into that enterprise all through the Party.*

*The Party can now proceed with confidence to the organisation of the paper on the lines laid down in the Commission's Report and adopted by the last Conference.*

*The Executive Committee, in accordance with the instructions from the last Conference, is making arrangements for the issue of the new weekly organ from the beginning of February.*

**T**HE issue of the COMMUNIST DAILY was a revelation of what the Party can do when the call is made upon it.

The production and sale of a daily newspaper in a crisis was something new in the history of working class organisations in this country. Had it been the sole and central activity of the Party during the election, it would have been an achievement of which to be proud. But actually it was taken by the Party in its stride in addition to all the existing work in the election. It was undertaken at a moment's notice with only a matter of hours for preparation. It was undertaken on an ambitious scheme of separate English and Scottish editions, produced simultaneously in London and Glasgow. It was undertaken in the face of every possible obstacle and with prophesies of failure by all the experts. Up to the last moment the very printing was in doubt. There was no means of distribution save what could be improvised in a twinkling by our own members. Under these circumstances its successful production and issue was a triumph of the Party.

What made this triumph possible?

This triumph was only made possible because the whole Party membership combined to make it possible. That is the real lesson of the COMMUNIST DAILY for the future. It was a revelation of team work of the whole Party and its power to overcome every obstacle. And that is the lesson we need to cherish for the future.

On every side help poured in.

Party workers in the election all over the country took hard-spaced time at night after a day's campaigning to write up reports for our paper.

Party workers swarmed round the centre to receive the reports and turn them into items of news, make up the paper, write up special subjects, run messages, go off to interview someone or hunt out some piece of news from a locality. King Street was a hive of cheerful work right through the night; and comrades who had been in active employment through the day came along at night and went off at daylight to begin a fresh day's work.

Party workers waited long hours through the cold and rain at their appointed stations for their bundles of the paper which were so slow in coming, then at once to race off and distribute them to other comrades who scattered to sell them in the streets or in the workshops, at election meetings or from door to door.

From start to finish (save for the printing, which was the one really badly done feature) the paper was a joint product of the whole Party membership.

And that is what made it a real Communist Party Organ.

The lesson of the COMMUNIST DAILY must not be let die. We must carry on the enthusiasm and energy which made it possible, with better organisation and better machinery, into the weekly. The new weekly organ, which is now being arranged for, will follow the lines of the daily.

It will be a newspaper of the workers' movement—of our movement and our experiences and struggles.

It will be written from the workers themselves—from on the spot. For this we shall

need to organise our correspondents in the principal towns, in the unions, in the workshops, but in addition, every Party member will want to see that the piece of news he knows, the report from his section of the fighting front, will get along to the paper.

It will be distributed by our own machinery. We cannot depend on the capitalist agents, even though we use them. They will fail us in a crisis. And it is for a crisis we want to prepare in normal times by continually developing our own distribution. When we have got a good system of distribution, the Party is already far on the way to being well organised for all purposes. For this we shall need far more than the hurried improvisation of during the daily. We must get our distribution groups in each locality working under a centralised distribution machinery. And this is the work we can begin now.

The paper and its distribution is the most important work before us in the immediate future. Only by the development of the paper will we overcome the weakness of our present small membership, and extend our influence and so extend our membership.

The experience of the COMMUNIST DAILY has given a demonstration of what can be done. We can go forward with confidence to the new weekly organ.

## THE COMMUNIST M.P.'S

**I**N the name of the whole Party the Executive Committee greets the new Communist fraction in Parliament, Comrades Newbold and Saklatvala.

They have a lonely fight to fight at present, but even one good fighter can be enough to expose the workings of the system, and to show up the intrigues of the Government and, where necessary, the failure of the present leaders of the Labour Party. Our comrades can feel strong in the confidence that they are there to voice the feelings and wishes of the masses outside.

Our fraction will co-operate with the Labour Party in every struggle against the capitalist parties and they will not hesitate where the Labour Party fails to carry through the struggle, to stand and fight alone for the interests of the working class. In all their work it will be their duty to maintain the closest regular contact with the Executive of the Party and the wider movement of the masses outside. The Executive Committee calls on the workers to back them up in their efforts, to follow closely their activities, and to see that they are not left isolated in their struggle in the enemy's camp.

Long live the future rule of the working class!

Down with the shams and trickeries of Parliament!

All power to the working class!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Communist Party of Gt. Britain.

## The Scottish Edition

By HARRY POLLITT

AFTER days and nights of excitement and anxiety we got the first edition of the *Daily Communist* off the press late on Friday night, November 10th. The first 600 were rushed to the City Hall, Glasgow, where a demonstration was taking place, and in a few minutes every copy had been bought up. It was good and worth all the trouble to watch the people buy the paper. It came as a complete surprise, and as a very welcome one. Four editions were published of 8,000 copies daily. They were sold chiefly in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Motherwell, Dundee, and the colliery villages outside Glasgow.

Comrades responded to the call to sell the papers magnificently. It was sold in the streets, at political meetings of all parties, streets were canvassed, football matches attended and the paper sold; a score and one new ways of selling and pushing the paper were improvised. In Glasgow on the Sunday, in all the main streets, round all the meetings, the *Communist Daily* was being pushed. It was the first time in the history of the Scottish working class movement that a Sunday paper had been produced. To get the Sunday edition distributed was a stiff proposition, for all train services are exceptionally bad, and it was good to see comrades cycling into Glasgow and taking the supplies back with them. Dundee and Motherwell we had to reach by motor, and still we got there.

Both in Motherwell and Dundee the paper played a great part; its attack on Churchill was in no small measure responsible for his defeat, while the full reports of Newbold's speeches, reported every day, had a tremendous influence. The experiment of running a daily also brought out the fact that in the Party we have many comrades who are really good writers, and the correspondents who were reporting for the paper must now keep up a similar work for the weekly organ.

Thanks are due to the splendid services rendered by all the Scottish comrades who assisted in the production and distribution of the daily.

## London Edition Meeting

KEEN attention and a first-rate discussion marked the meeting of London comrades who had taken part in the production or distribution of the London edition of the *Communist Daily*. The meeting had been convened by the Central Executive at 35, Grays Inn Road, on Sunday afternoon, and the room was crowded, several comrades having to stand right through the three hours' discussion.

Comrade Cant, in presenting a report on distribution, estimated that the sales of the papers in London per day had on average slightly exceeded the total sales of the weekly. This was a creditable result in view of the hurriedly improvised organisation, but allowance had to be made for the natural interest of the election, and for the penny price. Great importance was attached to the new ground which had been broken through workshop and house-to-house distribution. Notes were carefully compared from the various localities, and it was clear that the new methods had secured a hold, and, wherever employed, were producing good results. Comrade Pollitt, for the Scottish edition, declared that the daily paper had been sold in places where no effort had yet been made to sell the weekly, notably from house to house, at other parties' meetings, and at football matches.

Comrade Palme Dutt reported on behalf of the Executive the plans in hand with regard to the future of the paper. The daily had not been produced just as "an election stunt," but with a view to building up the machinery of the future organ. The new type of weekly on the lines of the daily would be issued in February, and in the meantime special attention must be given to distribution, and all assistance given to the Editor in the interim period. The daily would appear again in the future as occasion warranted, but the immediate need was to build up the weekly, and then bring it out, if practicable, twice a week, and three times a week, and so to the daily.



## HOW WE WON MOTHERWELL

By J. T. WALTON NEWBOLD

**A**FTER four years of intensive effort and continuous campaigning, during all of which—to use a simile of naval warfare—we have had our crews sleeping by the guns, we have captured the Motherwell and Wishaw Division of Lanarkshire by a majority of more than a thousand votes.

More than that, we have increased the poll of December, 1918 from 4,135 to 8,262.

We have changed over from the I.L.P. to the Communist Party. We have lost our official connection with the Labour Party but have regained the Trades Council and Labour Party endorsement.

At the Parish Council Elections a united front of Labourists and Communists has gained four seats, putting the secretary of the Communist Party branch at the top of the poll.

During this election we had two miners' candidates—each of them now an M.P.—to open the first big meetings, the one in Motherwell and the other in Wishaw.

We had, in addition to James Welsh and Joe Sullivan, that sturdy and unbeaten warrior, Duncan Graham, whilst Maxton sent his good wishes.



J. T. WALTON NEWBOLD  
Communist Member for Motherwell

In the last minute, on the polling day, a stream of abuse of unbelievable vileness was directed against my wife and myself and the secret injunction went out to beat "they Communists" at any cost and by any means.

That explains the size of the Orange Candidate's vote. All the forces of reaction—from certain clerics of the Roman Church to the Salvation Army—were roused against us.

Nothing, however, could have been more inspiring than the rally of the men, women and children from the "single ends," from "the butts and bents," from the "miners' rows," from the squares, closes and tenements and from the "models." From one of these latter they turned out over a hundred strong and voted *en masse*.

My first voter in one ward was an old woman of 75. Another was a woman from Craigneuk, with shawl over her shoulder and baby wrapped tight therein, who never missed a meeting. One old woman only knew the candidate as "that man they are all talking about for the working class," whilst Wm. O'Donnell, aged 96, an old Irish Land League campaigner, also gave his vote for me. One palsied old veteran of industry came trembling to the poll.

At night, I was escorted from booth to booth by hundreds and hundreds of children and women whose men were on the "burroo," all shouting and singing "Vote, vote, vote for Walton Newbold!"

When the news of the victory was known, the unemployed, thousands strong, led by that prime organiser of the triumph, John Donnelly; with the tireless advertiser, Tommy McNamee; the chairman of the Motherwell branch, James White and that fearless woman comrade, Mary Boyle, formed a gigantic escort through the Burgh, with the sickle and hammer emblazoned banner at the head, which completed the

(Continued on Page 5)

# NO TRANQUILLITY

## Neither Rest nor Peace till the Workers Rule

### THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE ELECTIONS

**T**HE Communist Party has every reason to feel proud of the working class in the great victories of the Labour Party at the Polls.

This is the first opportunity the working masses have had to reply to the brutal attacks by the employing class during the last four years upon the Trade Unions, wages, and general conditions of Labour. The reply is given in no uncertain manner. A great message of hope has gone out to the hard-pressed workers of all countries—a message that will give renewed faith and determination to face the struggles before them.

Not the least important side to this great victory has been the complete unanimity shown by all the organisations of the working class. Everywhere, Communists, Trade Unionists and Labourists alike have vied with each other in working for the defeat of the nominees of the capitalist parties. The results are indeed a great triumph for the United Working Class Front.

After the blows and defeats the workers have sustained at the hands of the big capitalist employers, especially this year, there is no doubt that the great rally to the polls indicates a new spirit among the masses. A large percentage of the four and a quarter million Labour voters are

looking beyond the immediate and partial demands of the moment.

The lessons of the war and the last four years have taught them to look forward to the speedy realisation of a WORKERS' GOVERNMENT.

THEY WILL BE CONTENT WITH NOTHING LESS.

The Communist Party rejoices to know that the Labour Party is now the second largest party in the House of Commons. Stronger in personnel and more experienced than was the Party in the last Government, there will be less excuse for any weakness and timidity in fighting the battles of the workers.

But it must rise above the so-called "amenities of the House." It must put the vital claims of the working class before any false dignity and respectability. It must prove its ability to press forward the demands of the working class against all the forces of reaction.

Out of this election a new alignment of political forces has arisen. On the one side stands the political defenders of capitalism; on the other stands the Labour Party as the representatives of the working class. With the anti-working class parties and behind Bonar Law must be placed the Liberals and National Liberals alike. The

Labour Party must regard itself as the custodian and defender of the aims of the labouring class. In so far as it does that it will command the whole-hearted support and assistance of the C.P. members of the House and the Communist Party as a whole. But it must not succumb to the illusion that it has the support of ALL classes in the community. Its power and its hopes lie with the working class alone.

Millions of the working class are suffering to-day from want and destitution through unemployment. They will look to the Labour Party as the workers' representatives to press forward their emphatic and minimum demands that, if no work is available, full and adequate maintenance at not less than trade union rates will be forthcoming.

That voice must be heard!

The atmosphere of war that hovers above Europe at present, caused by the greed of Imperialist interests in the East must be dispelled. The Labour Party must not make the mistake of 1914. It must vote down and emphatically refuse supplies for the militarists who are even now planning for new campaigns in the East.

Against the forces of reaction that lie behind the Government the Labour Party must BEGIN NOW to press forward the complete freedom of the workers' organi-

sations, and to resist every attack on the rights of meeting, speech, and strike.

As the second strongest Party in the House, millions of the working masses will look for a vigorous opposition to what is decidedly a reactionary Government.

Let there be no mistake. Now, as before the election, the issue is as clear as crystal.

**THERE CAN BE NO REST OR PEACE UNTIL THE POWER OF THE CAPITALISTS HAS BEEN BROKEN AND WE HAVE A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT.**

At the same time the Communist Party warns the working class against the false hopes and illusions that spring from the belief that the conquest of Parliament is an end in itself. The election is only a phase in the political struggle of the working class. Bigger and more fierce battles lie ahead. Because of that the Labour Party cannot afford to have a broken front.

As part and parcel of the Labour Movement, the Communist Members in the House and the Communist Party in the country will take their stand by the Labour Party in its present political struggle.

Only by a united Labour struggle and through struggle will the conquest of power for the working class be achieved.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Communist Party of Gt. Britain

## GO LEFT YOU GO RIGHT: A Moral for the Labour Party

**I**T is a strange mixture which enters the House of Commons on Thursday as the Parliamentary Labour Party.

It contains such stalwart defenders of "private enterprise" as J. H. Thomas, and such advocates of the overthrow of capitalism as say, James Maxton, with all manner of grades between.

As the biggest Party in opposition, it will place a number of its members on the Front Opposition Bench. And, as Privy Counsellors, three remarkable personalities have a "right" to represent it there, viz., J. H. Thomas, C. W. Bowerman and John Hodge.

Behind them will be ranged all this hotch-potch of Liberal-Labourites and Socialists of varying complexions. These do not make a uniform Party, although they are accepted as having been put into Parliament by majorities of people who have voted for a political programme which is described as "Labour's platform."

If they differ so much among themselves, how can each one, equally with the others, "represent" the people who have placed him there? And if each has not an equal claim, whose claim is the best?

A natural belief is that the name of the Labour Party means what it says: that the Parliamentary Labour Party is the Party which represents the working class in Parliament. There are some in that Party who would conceal that fact. They would have the people and the politicians of other parties believe that they too are just politicians, engaged in the game of Parliament, and not devoted to anything so unpleasant as fighting without compromise for the interests of a class whose destiny it is to take the power from all other classes and to throw out their politicians for ever. Is it for these that the people have voted?

Let us consider some of the results of the polling. There is general joy in the Labour Party because eight seats have been won and two held out of 15 seats in Glasgow.

And the *Daily Herald*, the official organ of the Labour Party, tells us:—

"All Glasgow's Labour victors were advocates of peace by negotiation during the war and opponents of indemnities. The main issues in Glasgow were the Capital Levy, no indemnities, rent issue, unemployment, housing reform, and no more war."

No Indemnities, be it noted, from the mouth of officialism itself. Yet the moderate leaders of the Labour Party in their election manifesto, published in the *Daily Herald* on October 26th, accepted the idea of indemnities, declaring that German reparations must be brought within Germany's capacity to pay.

Glasgow takes the "extreme" course. The leaders had counselled moderation. And the result is—two seats turned into ten!

Compare with this the "success" of Ben Tillett, who scraped in at Salford with a majority of 19, where in 1918 he had won by 7,924. He, an orator of the recruiting platform during the war, advocated the official policy of indemnities "according to Germany's capacity to pay" during his present campaign. He went even further to show his moderation. The Capital Levy was an official plank in the Labour platform. But Tillett cut it out. He told his electors that the policy of the Party in including it was "sheer political ineptitude." In Glasgow the Capital Levy was expounded and advocated with vigour. And it won. Tillett rattled; and he nearly met the defeat he asked for.

Clynes, too, equivocated on the Capital Levy at the beginning of his campaign. Although the Labour Party had proclaimed the Levy as its policy, Clynes was not sure that it should be so committed. The result of his "moderation" is shown in the fact that his majority at Plating, Manchester, where in 1918 he was unopposed, was only 869. Clynes, too, asked people to vote for the Labour Party as the only means of

avoiding revolution. He does not seem to have met with so much acceptance as Newbold, who, advocating the Communist Party's revolutionary policy at Motherwell, got a majority over three other candidates of 1,048.

John Hodge was no ardent supporter of the Capital Levy. His replies to questions on the unemployed workers' demand for work or maintenance at full trade union rates left his electors unsatisfied. He got a majority of 2,001, where in 1918 he had 8,042.

Arthur Henderson was defeated. His return for Widnes was deemed sure, because he had the support of the Liberal Party. So little difference could Henderson find between himself and the Liberals that he sent a telegram to Inverness Trades Council, telling them that, in the absence of a Labour Candidate at Inverness, Labour's interest was to defeat the Government. To which end the workers of Inverness would have to vote Liberal.

Had Henderson remembered the pledge of independence of all other parties which was taken by the Labour Party Conference at Edinburgh last summer, had he come to the workers of Widnes as their representative, and theirs alone, he would have won, where he has lost.

Many other "moderates" of the Labour Party have fallen in similar wise. Last month the *Daily Herald* published a list of "distinguished men and women who are championing the workers' cause." It included Sidney Webb, Bertrand Russell, H. G. Wells, Norman Angell, E. D. Morel, "Distinguished University men like" R. H. Tawney, Dr. Hugh Dalton, H. B. Lees Smith, Professor R. Richards, David Stewart, M.A., and Arthur Greenwood.

"Well-known public men" like J. J. Mallon, Emil Davies and Dr. Haden Guest. "The Services" were represented by Brigadier-General Thomson, Colonel Hoare, Captain Bennett—and so the lists of middle-class aspirants to Parliament ran on.

"To run through a list like this," triumphantly cried the Labour Party's official organ, "is enough to prove that the answer to the question 'Is Labour a class party?' is emphatically 'No!'"

And now we can say that the workers' answer to the question: "Do you want these 'distinguished men and women' to champion your cause?" is equally emphatically, "No!"

Who, of this long list has been elected? Webb, the indefatigable, who caught votes by promising pensions for everybody, and Morel, who took the Capital Levy and no indemnities as his watchwords, and by their aid defeated Churchill by nearly 10,000 votes. The rest of the distinguished band is nowhere. The reason is that its members are not, as the *Daily Herald* proudly boasts, a class party. They cannot be distinguished from Liberals.

One more instance from the other side: In East London, George Lansbury and Sam Marsh were returned by great majorities. And this in spite of the fact that all the powers of the capitalist parties had been employed to demonstrate to the workers of East London the deadly "extremism" of Lansbury and Marsh. Never did a Labour Candidate get so much attention from the London evening press as Lansbury. And the result is his overwhelming triumph. Why? Because the workers of Poplar and Bow believe Lansbury to be an uncompromising fighter for the working class.

Let Lansbury and all who have been elected because of a clear statement of the working class view of current politics, and of working class policy for the future, remember this, and they will be the real representatives of Labour in Parliament. Let them show that the Labour Party is a class party, and they will help to unite the working class. Those who compromise with the parties of other classes will fail, and will ultimately be driven out, just as many "moderates" have failed in this election.

## THE BATTLE OF BATTERSEA

By S. SAKLATVALA

**I**F ever an election fight was a series of "pitched battles" it was at North Battersea. Yet they were all bloodless battles full of good cheer, and though a serious fight it was at the same time a sing-song fight all the way.

The great plank in the opponent's fight was to be the Labour Candidate's membership of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

But this plank never even once balanced itself on two firm ends. More loudly, more emphatically, and more repeatedly did the candidate himself declare and fully explain his Communism than the adversaries had the ability to do.

What assisted the Labour Candidate most was the very genuineness of his Communist principles; as, in a truly proletarian spirit, he got by his side members of all sections of the Labour Movement in Battersea to stand as solid as a rock.

The comrades of the I.L.P., the comrades of the Battersea Labour League (a creation of John Burns), the comrades of Trades Unions and Labour Party Wards, and the



SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA  
Labour Member for N. Battersea

Irish Rebels stood solid as a rock without one woman or one man in the active Labour ranks making an exception.

All of them laughed at the scare-cry raised against their candidate being a Communist and all of them seemed to trust him and work more enthusiastically for him on account of the candidate's openness in adhering to his political principles. It was a substantial proof that genuine Communist Candidates are bound to enthuse the Labour and working class voters and electors in a higher degree than by any policy of timidity or half-heartedness.

## HOW WE WON MOTHERWELL

(Continued from Page 4)

horror-struck consternation of "the high heid yins o' the toon."

From every side street, the workers poured out to rear their shouts of welcome and delight and to take up the cry: "All Power to the Working Class!"

Going up Wishaw's business street, how the column cheered as it passed the school whence, years before, the leading reactionary had tried to get Mrs. Newbold—then Madge Neilson—dismissed because she was a Socialist!

Labourists, Socialists, Communists were overjoyed.

We had cracked the hardest electoral nut in all Scotland.

We had won the greatest political event in Scotland since the Midlothian campaign.

We had hoisted the Red Flag of the Communist International over the Heart of Lanarkshire, a shire wherein six out of seven seats have been conquered for the United Working Class Front!

# BACK YOUR VOTES: FOLLOW UP A GOOD START



**J. T. WALTON NEWBOLD**  
Communist Member for Motherwell



**SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA**

## THE TERROR ON THE RAND

Workers go to Gallows singing  
"Red Flag"

By B.A.P.

THE men, Long, Hull and Lewis, sentenced to death on charges arising out of the Rand rebellion, were executed on Friday. Thus a capitalist news agency records the progress of the bloody vengeance that the Chamber of Mines and its tool, the South African Government, are visiting on the workers who dared challenge the campaign to cut wages and reduce all workers to the level of the coolie and the native.

Save for the mockery of a trial—as far as can be judged from this distance, something of a cross between a drum-head court martial and a special inquisition—the "execution" of these men stands revealed in all its nakedness as class vengeance. The vengeance of privilege on those who challenge even its lightest decree.

The struggle of the Rand miners, a gallant fight against overwhelming odds, is too well known to need recapitulation in detail here—the bombing of Trades Halls from the air, the merciless use of artillery, the house to house visitations, the summary shooting of several fathers of families, the dignified way in which the miners treated the prisoners they captured and the acts of brutality perpetrated by the other side—all these are commonplaces in the class struggle. Now, the long aftermath of vengeance—the savage jail sentences, the fruiting of the gallows-tree, which, "green or dry, a man must die before it bears its fruit."

And these three men, Long, Hull and Lewis, fellow-workers of the teeming millions of the world's oppressed, Comrades of the fighting ranks of Labour, marched forth to death, fearless and unafraid, singing "The Red Flag." Throughout the world their comrades will forever remember them.

In the mind's eye, millions of their comrades visualise the scene in Pretoria Jail on the morning of November 17th. The horde of tight-lipped officials in the cells; the hideous formalities with which they seek to cloak this naked vengeance with the mantle of Law; the hangman and his assistants, shifty-eyed and fumbling, as they bind the arms of men. And the march to the scaffold, the weak-kneed shuffling step, the anxious haste of those who do the deed, and the firm tread of these three comrades of the world's oppressed.

As they walk revolt still flares within them, it flashes from eye to eye with the light of spirits unafraid; and then through the unnatural stillness of the jail come the words of "The Red Flag" from undaunted lips—

"Then raise the scarlet standard high,  
Beneath its shade we'll live or die..."

To their comrades within the jail, who lie sentenced to living death, the song brings back the deathlessness of the cause, but it brings also the agony and bloody sweat of this Gethsemane of Capitalism.

Wherever the workers sing again that song they will remember these three men and that the words were strangled into a scream by the hangman's noose. "The Red Flag" is a deathless song by reason of the men who sung it in death.

But the blood-lust is not yet satiated. The campaign of vengeance is not yet ended, and unless the workers of the British Empire make known in uncertain voice that they will tolerate no further sacrifices the gallows will bear further fruit. And silence will make the workers participators in the orgy.

### And in Ireland

On this same day four young men went forth to death in Ireland. They died with as stout hearts and as firm a faith in their convictions. Again, after a short year's lapse, the hangman is busy in Ireland.

As in the South African cases, the workers must cut short this bloody work. Let the word go forth—there must be no more "executions." There must be an end to this campaign of vengeance no matter under what pretext it strives to hide its purpose.

In South Africa and in Ireland this bloody "justice" is only getting into its stride. If the workers stand quiescent a fearful toll may be exacted.

Already the roll of victims is a long one. Call a halt, determine that not another name shall testify to your impotence.

## War or Revolution

### Dollars, Death and Damnation

ON the surface the result of the election was the return of a reactionary majority sufficiently large to ensure five years of uninterrupted sway for Bonar Law and his policy of "avoiding all attempts at improvement." A Conservative majority variously estimated at 74 and 85 would seem to ensure this. But this is by no means the whole story.

First of all the circumstances of the election demand for all Bonar Law's talk about "tranquillity" a definite rectification of British Imperial Policy.

Will the claims of Standard Oil be reconciled with the demands of Shell Oil? Will the new orientation towards France enable a united Bourgeois front against Angora? And if so to whom is to go Mosul? And above all what does it mean to Germany?

There is no answer to these questions at the present stage. This alone is certain: Bonar Law may buy peace and security for five years by a policy of accommodation to the demands of the American creditors of the world. But the price he will pay for it will be in moral and political consequences such as history will dwell upon with mingled awe and amazement.

Lloyd George bungled the business badly. In his old age he has become the dupe of his own flatterers. When he was younger he had sufficient sense to know the amazing extent of his own ignorance. He left the actual work of his department to expert underlings and concentrated upon the one job for which he was fitted—the showman's job of boosting the business and convincing all hearers that his was the greatest enterprise on earth. Greedy and unscrupulous; ignorant himself but acutely aware of the equal ignorance of others, he advertised himself into an article of everyday demand. The tired and timid petit-bourgeois, from being shocked at his vulgarity, came to include him in the list of old familiar things—like Beecham's Pills, Pears' Soap, Jaeger underverts, or Eno's Fruit Salts. He became a myth—the Man Who—(this, that, or the other)—and the myth was so well elaborated, and the priests of its cult so diligent and ingenious in their ritual that he was drawn into the compass of its hypnotising charm. He decided, with his crony Churchill, to thwart Standard Oil, France and Turkish Nationalism all in one blow, and in the doing to secure the badly threatened routes of inter-communication for the trade of the Empire by making Britain paramount from the Mediterranean all the way to Malaysia. He decided to do this. It seemed so simple that he waited not to consult the experts.

Listening only to Mond and Zaharoff, thinking only of the rich reward to come, satisfied that at his call the whole Empire would leap to arms because it had lost the power of resisting his charms—he acted. And the result is that Bonar Law reigns at Westminster, the Angora Assembly rules in Constantinople, the Sultan is a fugitive under British protection, Poincare is preening himself on the prospect of a fresh plunder-raid on Germany, and Rockefeller, Morgau, et al, lick lips anticipant of Mosul Oil.

Lloyd George bungled the job; Lloyd George has fallen. But will his successor do any better?

Whosoever could penetrate to-day into the chambers when the magnates of Wall Street hold conclave, could foretell the next ten years of the history of Europe. Silently while Europe has been pre-occupied with the riving crashes of its war disjunct economic and social system, American capital has moved into position to make sure. First it has "dug itself in" on the American Continent. Save only for a Die-Hard Canadian group (whose interests centre around the Canadian Pacific and the land speculators, whose mouthpiece is Beaverbrook and whose creature is Bonar Law), United States finance grips the Continent from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn.

And holding Panama it is (being now the leading ship-owning country in the world and the best placed for naval expansion)

master alike of the Atlantic and of the Pacific.

France is its outpost in Europe and its gateway into Africa and Asia. And with the coming of Kemal and the fall of British Diplomacy before the obstacle of the Straits, France is its striking arm for a blow that will separate the British homeland from its Imperial resources in the Old World.

Canada is the hostage; Bonar Law the prisoner of economic war. Either American Finance will proceed to the peaceful absorption of the economic substance of the world or the alternatives must be faced—war on a world shattering scale or Proletarian Revolution to make an end of wars and warmongers for ever.

Is this a frantic dream—a burst of pessimist despair?

Why if capitalist economy is not in a state of utter and irremediable chaos is White Terror the system of rule over the larger part of the earth?

Why if the Proletarian Revolution has failed and passed so that even Soviet Russia—as every day's newspaper freshly assures us—make ever-increasing haste to get away from Communism—why then the Fascisti triumph in Italy and its imitation everywhere?

Why if the normal outlets of capitalist expansion are not choked all this concern about the uncivilised Near and Further East?

Why did the General Election for all Mr. Lloyd George's anxiety to obscure the issue, resolve itself into one question—for and against the rule of the Workers?

Capitalism has reached its *impasse*. Mr. Bonar Law's pathetic cry for "tranquillity" taken up and echoed by the petit-bourgeoisie and the petit-bourgeois minded as the cry of a true deliverer—represents the last despairing cry of the old economic order.

Against the grinding onrush of American Finance, the brutal strivings of British Big Business, the fevered despair of the middle-class and the gathering anger of the battered proletariat—against them all Mr. Bonar Law cries "Be tranquil." "Be brave." "Bear it like men." "It will be better by-and-bye." Had the electors given him a majority of seven times seventy it would have made no difference.

Capitalism has parted with tranquillity for ever. Yet a few months and the grim compulsion of economic necessity will burst Bonar Law's tranquillity and his majority with it. Before all men will stand the need to answer the question which every party except the Communist seeks to prevent being put—Shall Capitalism be stabilised at the expense of the workers' lives, liberties and happiness—by a process of war and relentless repression—or shall the workers stabilise their lives by smashing Capitalism for ever.

### GALLACHER'S REPLY

The Dundee Chamber of Commerce circularised the various candidates with the question "would they pledge themselves to urge upon the Government the necessity of lightening the burden upon industry and of furthering its development."

They received the following reply from the Communist candidate:—

"I can assure you that I was not aware that your 'Chamber as a body is neutral in politics.' It may be neutral on the 'Coddin and Short' politics of Liberalism and Toryism, but I'm rather inclined to think that as a body it is anything but neutral on the question of Communist politics.

However, I am glad that we are agreed at the present for 'lightening the burden on industry.' If your Chamber is really earnest on this matter then the Communist candidate should receive its fullest measure of support.

That is the very thing I have dedicated all my energy to—'lighten the burdens on industry.'

Yes, sir, I'll go the whole way on that, and when I and my co-workers here get finished with the job the Idleonians who live their useless and shameful lives from profits drawn out of industry (for which they have never given any service) will be found looking for work.

Hail the day!

Thanking you and your Chamber for the support I'm sure you'll give me in the coming election.—Yours faithfully, WM. GALLACHER."



## The Turkish Revolution

**T**HE Angora National Assembly refused to reply to the telegram from the Constantinople Government demanding dual representation at the Lausanne Conference. After lengthy debates it was decided that in virtue of the law of the Constitution, the Grand Vizier's Government could not even exist.

Following this decision, the Assembly by a unanimous vote made the momentous declaration that, in accordance with the terms of the National Pact of March, 1920, the sovereign Power of Turkey was no longer vested in the Sultan, but passed into the hands of the National Assembly elected by the Turkish people, and that the Khalifate would be bestowed on a duly elected member of the Imperial family.

This abolition of the temporal power of the Sultan restricts his influence to that of the Pope. The Turkish Empire has now become the Turkish State, and to all intents and purposes can be regarded as a Democratic Republic. These events almost suggest the commencement of an estrangement between Pan-Islamism and Pan-Turanianism.

The importance of this revolution in Turkish politics cannot be under-estimated. For centuries Turkey has been fettered by a mediæval tradition by which the Sultan was not only chief of the Turkish Empire, but also head of the Moslem religion. This dual regime, by its religious significance enabled Turkey as a national entity to gain the moral and material support of many non-Turanian but Mussulman peoples. Not only the Kurds, Arabs, Albanians, etc., within the Turkish Empire, but Persians, Afghans and Indians also looked upon the Sultan as the Supreme Mediator of Allah. It is natural, therefore, that the sudden divestment of the sovereign power of the Sultan will have a considerable repercussion throughout Islam.

This unprecedented change in Turkish history is unmistakably a sign of Bolshevik influence, and the whole population welcomed this step towards freedom. The tyranny, incompetence and laziness of generations of Sultans ruined and enslaved the Turkish people, and except for their military prowess the nation remained backward and semi-mediæval.

Soviet Turkey, however, is still far off. At present the trade and commerce remain in the hands of a putrid clique of Greek, Armenian and Jewish speculators, reinforced recently by Allied Capitalists. Whether the Angora Government will change this remains to be seen.



A Communist left hanging in the streets of Reval during the Counter Revolution

## To the Workers of all Countries THE WHITE TERROR

**T**O-DAY the white terror rages again in the territory lying between the land of proletarian dictatorship and the countries of Western capitalism. Judiciary murder, torture, imprisonment of hundreds of thousands of proletarians, prove the hypocrisy of the bourgeois democracy, so highly praised by the treacherous leaders of the Second, 2½ and Amsterdam Internationals. The drunken eulogies of freedom, equality and brotherhood have now been followed by acts, which reveal the real value of the solemnly instituted liberties.

They proclaim the inviolability of the people's representatives in the Constitutional Assemblies. But this does not prevent them from throwing into prison the representatives of the revolutionary proletariat. They proclaim universal suffrage; but they rob the class-conscious working-class of its suffrage through arrests and similar persecutions and destroy the freedom of electoral agitation through the menace of the firing squad, and through provocations with which they mean to terrify the working masses.

This new wave of terror first began in Esthonia, where a few months ago, the reactionary, democratic government shot, after the most cruel tortures, Victor Kingisepp, the leader of the Esthonian revolutionary proletariat. Not satisfied with this crime, the Esthonian Democracy, in its mad rage against the revolutionary movement of the proletariat, brought to trial the representatives of the Communist Party in Parliament and condemned them to several years' imprisonment. Parliamentary inviolability did not save the representatives of the proletariat from prison.

### Lettland Follows

Not to remain behind its Esthonian colleague, the democratic Government of Lettland, in which the Social Democracy is represented, threw the whole Central Bureau of the Trade Unions in Riga into prison—thirty persons, among them Comrade Derman, a member of the Constituent Assembly. Ground:—the ridiculous charge that they had been circulating counterfeit money. The Government was anxious to prevent the popular representative Derman (who had passed to the Left from the Social Democracy), from taking active part in the coming elections. And his former comrades from the Social Democratic Party voted for the withdrawal of his inviolability, although they declared hypocritically that they were convinced of his innocence.

But this was only a first attempt. After the Constituent Assembly had finally worked out a truly "democratic" Constitution, the Government hastened to extend the application of the martial law for the duration of the elections. The counter-revolution then actually began its work. On the 7th of August on the day of the final ratification of the Constitution which established "democratic liberties" the Lettish worker and Communist, Comrade Purin, was hanged, and at the same time it was announced that 32 other Communists who had been sitting in prison for over a year, would be brought to trial.

Comrades! The murdered Purin is only one of the numerous victims among the hard-pressed Lettish proletariat. His was the first death sentence of a Coalition Government whose Minister of Justice, Mr. Golzmann, a Social Democrat, had assured Mr. Vandervelde, the avowed enemy of the death penalty, who went to Moscow to defend the Social-Revolutionaries, of his friendship. The infamy of this murder grows when we consider that Purin's name stood on the list of these comrades who were to be exchanged, in accordance with the signed agreement between Soviet Russia and Lettland.

The murder of Comrade Purin was followed by mass arrests of Communists, as well as radical workers in general. The newly formed Central Bureau of the Trade Union in Riga, numbering 50 persons, was arrested. Same happened in Libau, Mitau, Vindau, Volmar, etc. According to official figures, 800 men were recently arrested in Lettland, among them all the candidates of

the workers for the elections to the Landtag, which are to take place on the 7th of Oct. The bourgeois press cynically rejoices that no single Communist will be found in Parlia-



Bolshevik prisoners lined up before execution during the Counter Revolution in Esthonia

ment. The Social Democratic press does not sound a word of protest against the reaction, and under the hypocritical pretence of a possible strengthening of the counter-revolution, appeals to the radical workers to vote for the Social Democracy. At the same time, the Social Democrats attempt to take advantage of the disorganisation of the masses to gain control of the trade unions.

### Poland Keeps Pace

The election in Poland takes place one month later than in Lettland. None the less, we find there the same conditions before the electoral campaign. Poland does not respect the immunity of the revolutionary peoples' representatives either. Comrade Dombal, member of the Constituent Assembly, was condemned to prison to prevent him from taking part in the electoral campaign. In Lublin, a Communist trial has been framed up, resting on nothing but provocations, and 25 defendants were sent to prison. In Warsaw, Posen, Krakau, Lemberg and other cities, dozens of comrades whose only crime is that they belong to the Communist Party, have been brought to trial.

Hundreds of our militant comrades are suffering in prison. The Polish bourgeoisie wants to crush the revolutionary movement of the Polish workers by arrest and imprisonment. Mass arrests have taken place throughout Poland. We see whole processions of arrested led through the streets of the city and insulted and menaced by organised bourgeois mobs. Universal suffrage, the pride and boast of the Polish Democracy, is cynically trampled underfoot by the Nowak Government, which ordered its officials to forbid the participation in the electoral campaign of any party which is "an enemy of the Polish State." This order robs the whole revolutionary proletarian movement of its electoral right. The Socialist Party of Poland (P.P.S.) is zealous to prove to the Coalition that the Communists are enemies of Poland.

### Workers of All Countries!

In that strip of land between Western Europe and Soviet Russia, the white terror is murdering your brothers! The bleeding, martyred working class of Esthonia, Lettland and Poland are not strong enough to defeat their bourgeoisie, supported by international imperialism and by the social-traitors of the Second, 2½ and Amsterdam Internationals. They need your help.

Raise your voice against the white terror and against the oppression of the proletariat in all countries.

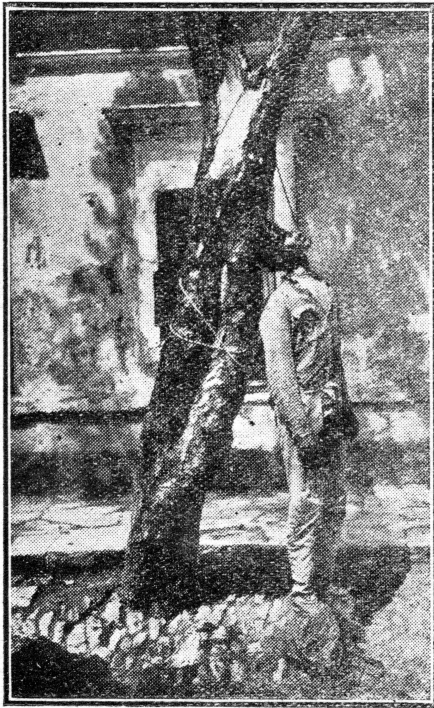
Brandmark the Socialist hypocrites, the friends and colleagues of the hangmen of the proletariat!

Demand the liberation of proletarian prisoners languishing in the democratic prisons of Esthonia, Lettland and Poland!

Down with the white terror of the bourgeoisie, the allies of the Social Democracy!

Glory and honour to the fighters for the Proletarian Revolution!

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.



**A Communist left hanging in the streets of Reval during the Counter Revolution**



**Bolshevik prisoners lined up before execution during the Counter Revolution in Esthonia**



## Soviet Russia on the Up Grade

### Encouraging Reports from the Industrial Field

**R**EPORTS received from Soviet Russia indicate unmistakably that whilst in Capitalist countries the real wages of the workers have diminished during the past six months and the workers are thus exposed to an ever more and more rapacious robbery, the real wages of workers in Soviet Russia have considerably increased.

The real wages in June of the transport workers was 16.8 per cent. higher than the March wage, and in July 22 per cent. over the March figure. The average increase in real wages throughout all industrial concerns in Soviet Russia during this period amounts to 12 per cent.

In the field of production the figures from Soviet Russia are equally heartening for the workers. Cotton yarn production in the first six months this year is represented by 1,675,000 poods against 589,000 poods in the corresponding period of last year.

Coal production has increased from 210 million poods in first six months of 1920 to 261 million poods in the first half year of 1921 and 321 million poods in the first half year of 1922. These figures show unmistakably that Soviet Russia is now definitely on the up-grade and that she has overcome the greatest of her difficulties.

Whilst capitalist economy is getting involved in ever new crises and difficulties that can only finally result in a complete crash, the steady improvement in the Soviet Russia of the Workers is the surest guarantee of the ultimate victory of the workers' cause internationally.

### The Opening of the International Congress

Zinovieff in his presidential address declared that the experiences of the last twelve months have shown decisively that the tactics of the Communist International had been correct. There was now no doubt that it was through the Communist International alone then was the guarantee of the final triumph of the working class.

The new economic policy of Russia he described as inevitable concessions to international capitalism, just as bourgeois parties were continually obliged to make concessions to the workers.

The founding of Communist parties in the Near and Middle East has become an historic reality and adds new and powerful reserves to the revolutionary forces of the world.

### Enthusiastic Moscow Demonstrations

The demonstration in Moscow that accompanied the opening of the Congress was characterised by unparalleled enthusiasm. Hundreds of thousands of workers marched through the Red Square, all the houses and thoroughfares were beflagged, and revolutionary songs resounded through the processions from morning to night. A special review of fifty thousand troops was held by Trotsky.

### Amnesty in Soviet Russia

The "Rote Fahne" has received a wire from Moscow announcing that a universal amnesty has been declared to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Russian Workers' seizure of power.

In the case of most political prisoners their term has been reduced by this amnesty to one half or one third of their sentence, and with the exception of some of the leaders and chief instigators, the whole of those sentenced for their share in the Kronstadt rebellion, have been set at liberty.

### Communist Triumphs in Elections in Saxony

The results just to hand for the national elections to the Diet of the province of Saxony show great advances. In the district of the metal mines the Communist vote was raised from 77,000 to 131,217 votes, and gains are also reported in the districts of Leipzig and Eastern Saxony.

Altogether the Communists polled 265,000 votes and obtained 10 seats in a House of 96. The Social Democrats, or Labour Party



## THE PORTENT OF THE POLL

of Germany, obtained 40 seats, the same number as last time. This victory has transformed a working-class minority in the last Parliament into a clear majority of 4 over all bourgeois parties.

Comrade Bunchley (Greenwich Branch C.P.) is nominated for position of Assistant General Secretary of the A.B.L. & C.W. Society.

### 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.** Special Lecture, Floodgate Street School, Sunday, 7 p.m. Prominent Speakers. Bull Ring, Sunday, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Intending members apply T. Lowe, 27, Heath Mill Lane, Deritend.

**CENTRAL LONDON.** Minerva Cafe, Sunday, November 26th, Comrade Stone on "The Workers and the Election." All Welcome.

**WOOLWICH.** Sunday, 26th, at 7.30, Reading Room, Co-op. Hall, Lakedale Road, Plumstead. Subject: "Communism and Labour." Lecturer: F. Tanner. Musical programme. 3882 4

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