GLASGOW'S "SOCIALIST" LORD PROVOST
DOLLAN: THEN AND NOW

"Boots, he's nae worth the heidin', that lad. He's not worthy, you know, of the name ye give him".

In these terms of costume and decorum, the old Scot's saw defines the political opportunity. It expresses the limit of the national control for the type of man who uses radicalism as a stepping stone to a seat in the House of Lords, and Socialism as an excuse to become Prime Minister in the Westminster National pool. The phrase is used in times of crisis to point scorn at John Bunyan's Mr. Facing Both Ways. Lord Provost Dollan must have employed it more than once in these days; when, as "Myrner Collier" he was addressed in nutritious contribution to the columns of the Forward. To-day, reviewing his attitude during the Great War, as a conscientious objector to his conduct, as Lord Provost and recruiting sergeant; many Socialists recall the phrase and apply it to him.

Writing in Forward for April 22, 1929, Walton Newall speaks of the "time, of the War's atmosphere of Emmanuel Shirell and Herbert Morrison, and also to the caption that appeared in the Daily Herald, for April 15 last:—"Biggest Show By Morale Since War". Newall is provoked by this headline.

"to consider whether the Lord Provost, who is stated to be a 'socialist' (not of the Labour party), is any relation to P. J. Dollan. If I remember correctly he is now both well in his military career, and he has no time to ask for permission to use military services.

Since his election as Lord Provost, Dollan has been most active, reviewing territorial units, and recruiting for national service. The Evening Times, Glasgow, for Monday, May 29, 1939, published a small paragraph as follows:

"SINGING FOR RECRUTS.
"Sir Harry Lauder Does His Bit."

"Famous Scots comedian Sir Harry Lauder is the latest recruit to the forces under Lord Provost P. J. Dollan, of Glasgow, is addressing the Glasgow Town Council Labour Party on the 30th of April, at the Trades Hall, 75 King Street, from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

"On his first appearance in the 1914-18 war, Sir Harry Laidler sang the song which his has made famous throughout the world.

Harry Laidler sang for recruits during the Great War. He also sang for conscripts. In those days, Thomas Johnson was busily employed writing letters to the press denouncing Socialists that George Lansbury had not "sold out". When Burns denounced "class-consciousness," and announced his willingness to leave the Labour Party, and identified himself with the Liberal, Miners, and Broad Left, Sir Harry Laidler tried to represent the worker in the House of Commons or as a union official, and makes use of both positions to become absolutely bourgeois at the workers expense.

The second is not the worst by a long way. It is a matter of putting on the boots; of standing in the boots while they are still quite warm, of bending after the other man, of being as good a man as he is, of being better than he is. The second is the worst, but the first is the worst. I am not sure that the last is the worst.

The story was told partly in Forward for September 8, 1917, in the "War Points:"

"GLASGOW'S TOWN COUNCIL Labour Party is being steadily and effectively cleared out. Dollan and George Smith are in jail; others are free in the army. "A. J. " and "A. F." have been discharged from the army, and are in jail. Dollan and George Smith, for example, are temporarily "out of the country.

"As we expected," the Court of Session has turned down a petition to the Lord Provost's appeal against the capitalization of the stamp duty certificate, in connection with a stipulation that he must find work 20 miles from his home. He must get his own horse, so far off that he will be unable to carry Town Shillings. Lord Provost, Prove this, and the like.

The trial is adequately summed up in the Glasgow Herald's paragraphs:

"The Court without calling on counsel for the respondent, dismissed the appeal, with seven gauntlets.

"And the lawyers are £100 or 1000, or the richer, and the I.P. £100 or the poorer, and both lawyers have the right to work for national non-importance under a Home Office, of course, a Home Office which is as a nation, is relieved of all the Magistrates prohibitory public meeting of protest.

At this time, Harry Laidler was busy boosting the war, in various ways. He was then Lord Provost of Glasgow, now dead and forgotten. When we read John S. Clarke's article, urging war, in the Glasgow Evening News for April 23, 1919, we recall the attacks he made on Laidler during the war.

Clarke commented on the Lord Provost's day:

"Harry Laidler's a lobber fake in lots of ways. Both are types of the working class who have used that class as a stepping stone into the class above. Both were supposed to represent the worker in the House of Commons or as a union official, and makes use of both positions to become absolutely bourgeois at the workers expense.

The second is not the worst by a long way. It is a matter of putting on the boots; of standing in the boots while they are still quite warm, of bending after the other man, of being as good a man as he is, of being better than he is. The second is the worst, but the first is the worst. I am not sure that the last is the worst.

Harry Laidler's a lobber fake in lots of ways. Both are types of the working class who have used that class as a stepping stone into the class above. Both were supposed to represent the worker in the House of Commons or as a union official, and makes use of both positions to become absolutely bourgeois at the workers expense.

The second is not the worst by a long way. It is a matter of putting on the boots; of standing in the boots while they are still quite warm, of bending after the other man, of being as good a man as he is, of being better than he is. The second is the worst, but the first is the worst. I am not sure that the last is the worst.

Harry Laidler's a lobber fake in lots of ways. Both are types of the working class who have used that class as a stepping stone into the class above. Both were supposed to represent the worker in the House of Commons or as a union official, and makes use of both positions to become absolutely bourgeois at the workers expense.

The second is not the worst by a long way. It is a matter of putting on the boots; of standing in the boots while they are still quite warm, of bending after the other man, of being as good a man as he is, of being better than he is. The second is the worst, but the first is the worst. I am not sure that the last is the worst.

Harry Laidler's a lobber fake in lots of ways. Both are types of the working class who have used that class as a stepping stone into the class above. Both were supposed to represent the worker in the House of Commons or as a union official, and makes use of both positions to become absolutely bourgeois at the workers expense.

The second is not the worst by a long way. It is a matter of putting on the boots; of standing in the boots while they are still quite warm, of bending after the other man, of being as good a man as he is, of being better than he is. The second is the worst, but the first is the worst. I am not sure that the last is the worst.

Harry Laidler's a lobber fake in lots of ways. Both are types of the working class who have used that class as a stepping stone into the class above. Both were supposed to represent the worker in the House of Commons or as a union official, and makes use of both positions to become absolutely bourgeois at the workers expense.

The second is not the worst by a long way. It is a matter of putting on the boots; of standing in the boots while they are still quite warm, of bending after the other man, of being as good a man as he is, of being better than he is. The second is the worst, but the first is the worst. I am not sure that the last is the worst.

Harry Laidler's a lobber fake in lots of ways. Both are types of the working class who have used that class as a stepping stone into the class above. Both were supposed to represent the worker in the House of Commons or as a union official, and makes use of both positions to become absolutely bourgeois at the workers expense.

The second is not the worst by a long way. It is a matter of putting on the boots; of standing in the boots while they are still quite warm, of bending after the other man, of being as good a man as he is, of being better than he is. The second is the worst, but the first is the worst. I am not sure that the last is the worst.

Harry Laidler's a lobber fake in lots of ways. Both are types of the working class who have used that class as a stepping stone into the class above. Both were supposed to represent the worker in the House of Commons or as a union official, and makes use of both positions to become absolutely bourgeois at the workers expense.
CONSCRIPTION—WITNESS CIGARETTES—

New C.P. Line

Down with the Conchies

The new C.P. slogan is: “Cigarettes for Conscripts” — This is the neo-Leninist slogan of a democratic army. Step by step, the Communist Party has moved towards its goal of a conscript army. The Socialists, the Social Christian Union, the Socialists, the Social Democratic Party. The first was at the urging of the Socialist, the second at the urging of the Socialists. The Social Democrats are now following the Socialists, the Social Christian Union is following the Socialists, and the Socialists, the Social Christian Union are following the Socialists. This is the goal of the new C.P. slogan. The Socialists, the Social Christian Union are following the Socialists, and the Socialists, the Social Christian Union are following the Socialists. This is the goal of the new C.P. slogan.

The truth is that the Socialists, the Social Christian Union are following the Socialists, and the Socialists, the Social Christian Union are following the Socialists. This is the goal of the new C.P. slogan. The Socialists, the Social Christian Union are following the Socialists, and the Socialists, the Social Christian Union are following the Socialists. This is the goal of the new C.P. slogan. The Socialists, the Social Christian Union are following the Socialists, and the Socialists, the Social Christian Union are following the Socialists. This is the goal of the new C.P. slogan.

Wille Gallagher is a degenerate time-server and careerist. Ever since the foundation of the C.P. in 1923, the C.P. under cover of violent language and revolution (which has not done anything but advance the cause of Fascism) his revolutionary understanding led him to applaud and canvass for Mosley, against the latter’s wishes. Even to-day, Gallagher’s time-serving reaction is apparent to every student of the social problem, to every thinking worker in the struggle. John McGeorge attacked Gallagher in the columns of the New Leader for September 20 and 27. In the same article, McGeorge asked: “Will Willie Join Up?” This heading is of particular significance now.

Gallagher declared that the Communist Party believed in action being taken by a collection of Capitalist Governments that called themselves a League of Nations. Since this League had no army, nor could it supply these forces and close the Suez Canal, its military sanctions were adopted against Italy, as demanded by the C.P. This was a mistake. In the present event, McGeorge wanted to know:

- Will the members of the C.P. be advised to join the British Army, and will Harry Pollitt and other C.P. leaders be required to serve in the British Army?

Gallagher declared that “his fellow Communists are compelled to back this outrageously anti-working-class policy of collaboration with the British Government.” He then challenged Gallagher to say Willie three questions and demand a straight answer to each. The first two questions enquired if the C.P. wanted the National Government to make the war and continue the war, if sanctions resulted in war. The third question read:

- “If, so do the C.P. intend to advise its members to join up in the British forces, and will Harry Pollitt, Gallagher, and other C.P. leaders offer their services to the Power or Powers making war on Italy?”

Accusing the C.P. of trying to “put a hallowed face on a foul policy,” McGeorge declared that “before the end of the war, there will be no Communist Party in this country.”

Gallagher explained to McGeorge:

- “Whenever I said I do not know what you and Pollitt mean by saying that war policy was not decided by you or your members, but was dictated to you, I did not mean to say that it was fundamentally wrong. Surely I could not be farther than that.”

Gallagher was quite right to say that the C.P. policy was dictated to it from outside. In February, 1928, the Manchester Guardian published a message from C.P. Moscow correspondent, Rasumonce. Gallagher reported the decision arrived at by the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the C.P. at its meeting on February 13th. Rasumonce, running for Communist Party candidates in opposition to Labour Party and T.U. candidates at parliamentary elections. The letters reported that “the British delegation, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Brown were among the most conspicuous candidates.”

Ed.) and the anti-parliamentarians left the conference.

Gallagher and his colleagues feared that a serious movement would be established, and proceeded to destroy it by attempting to organize the movement. The C.P. Council was secretly-evidently bogus and passed out. It served the purpose of disguising the workers movement. Gallagher is a degenerate time-server and careerist. Ever since the foundation of the C.P. in 1923, the C.P. under cover of violent language and revolution (which has not done anything but advance the cause of Fascism) his revolutionary understanding led him to applaud and canvass for Mosley, against the latter’s wishes. Even to-day, Gallagher’s time-serving reaction is apparent to every student of the social problem, to every thinking worker in the struggle.
It is impossible tocontest the far-reaching effect of the British decision. Until it was taken, the guarantees given to Greece and Turkey by the Soviet Union, Rumania and Greece were more symbolic than real.

When Mr. Chamberlain quoted this in the House of Commons on the day of publication, Willie Gallagher said that he repudiated the French Communist policy of neutrality. On the same day, Colonel Wedgwood suggested that the Russian Government wanted consolation in British Gallagher said that "the British Government would have nothing to do with the country, and opposed conscription and opposed the Prime Minister."

At the time, the Evening Times, Glasgow, for May 23, 1939, Harry McShane wrote from the local C.P. headquarters a letter to the newspaper, indicating that conscription was the question. If the peace pact with the Soviet Union, McShane added:

"Any of us who fought against the last war realize that the position today is very different from the position in 1914, and yet we find that on the basis of our experience, we must insist on the peace pact with the Soviet Union."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.

Another patriot! After all the C.P. pamphlets ridiculing and attacks the British Empire!

Of course, this was the "Party line": Pretending to be a "friend" of the labor movement, the Daily Worker in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in full: "They are our Boys."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.

Another patriot! After all the C.P. pamphlets ridiculing and attacks the British Empire!

Of course, this was the "Party line": Pretending to be a "friend" of the labor movement, the Daily Worker in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in full: "They are our Boys."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.

Another patriot! After all the C.P. pamphlets ridiculing and attacks the British Empire!

Of course, this was the "Party line": Pretending to be a "friend" of the labor movement, the Daily Worker in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in full: "They are our Boys."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.

Another patriot! After all the C.P. pamphlets ridiculing and attacks the British Empire!

Of course, this was the "Party line": Pretending to be a "friend" of the labor movement, the Daily Worker in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in full: "They are our Boys."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.

Another patriot! After all the C.P. pamphlets ridiculing and attacks the British Empire!

Of course, this was the "Party line": Pretending to be a "friend" of the labor movement, the Daily Worker in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in full: "They are our Boys."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.

Another patriot! After all the C.P. pamphlets ridiculing and attacks the British Empire!

Of course, this was the "Party line": Pretending to be a "friend" of the labor movement, the Daily Worker in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in full: "They are our Boys."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.

Another patriot! After all the C.P. pamphlets ridiculing and attacks the British Empire!

Of course, this was the "Party line": Pretending to be a "friend" of the labor movement, the Daily Worker in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in full: "They are our Boys."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.

Another patriot! After all the C.P. pamphlets ridiculing and attacks the British Empire!

Of course, this was the "Party line": Pretending to be a "friend" of the labor movement, the Daily Worker in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in full: "They are our Boys."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.

Another patriot! After all the C.P. pamphlets ridiculing and attacks the British Empire!

Of course, this was the "Party line": Pretending to be a "friend" of the labor movement, the Daily Worker in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in full: "They are our Boys."

Quite another was the Botswana touch—to boldly announce the obvious in its report, "The Daily Worker" in its issue for May 27, 1939, is quoted in bold type: "They are our Boys.

Which was obvious.
SO HORRIBLY UNTHINKABLE!

J. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at the Inter-Parliamentary Union Congress, held in London, on July 23, 1930, said:—

"No nation can contemplate war and prepare for it. Serbia has subverted war by making the conditions of the next war so horribly unthinkable.

If by nation, Ramsay MacDonald meant the common people, this statement is quite true. The common people never contemplate war and never prepare for it. They simply drift and never think. But they work at munitions, serve reaction for wages, and so actually do warp, gas, and so on, which theCommonwealth of Great Britain was prepared in advance, having been fully organized and anticipated.

Anyhow, we fulfilled our contract, for at 11 o'clock on the morning of April 6, 1914, we mobilized, without a hitch, the whole of the expeditionary force of Great Britain, the two cavalry divisions, and began its transport over the Channel. The War was declared six days later.

The navy was already in its war stations, and there was no delay at all in putting what we had prepared into operation.

The nation, meaning the ruling class, had contemplated and prepared for war.

The Glasgow evening press, on May 6, 1915, reported the speech made that day in Glasgow by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., to the City Fathers, as follows:

"It seems to me in the near distance the gloom of the weapons and accouterments of this army of the Corporal the Citizen Army, the wonder of these islands, and the pledge of the peace and the continued greatness of this Empire."

The daydream of National Service is realized. Britain is a conscript nation. The conscription is not seriously opposed by the Labour Party, the Communist Party, or the TUC. Lord Roberts has done his one bit of good work in that he has made a great speech. Actually, he expressed an ugly common-place anticipation of horror and oppression, ending through misery in the hopelessness of a war-preparedness after war, and conscription for unending wars.

The common people, even the so-called Socialists among them, have accepted the horror as inevitable, though the interval between Lord Roberts' speech and its realization, treated the world to a war, which during its course, and in the process of its aftermath, proceeded such astounding contrasts of reward for services rendered and sufferings endured.

Here are two cuttings from the Sunday Express, for October 12, 1932:—

"Attending the D.C.M. League rally at Blackpool was a hero who is now living on 13t. 6d. a week. He is the eldest living holder of the D.C.M., ex-sergeant Harry Hampton, aged 78, of Leicester Street, Bolton.

"Viscount Byng of Vimy Ridge is residing quietly at his Esher home, Mount Aiken. He received a gift of £30,000 in 1919 for meritorious war services.

This gift did not include pensions, or normal reward due to rank, at time of retirement from the armed forces. Byng did not stand alone in his enjoyment of a special gift over and beyond his pension. Each recipient was to be placed in a list, which includes other persons of rank. Each person named received, apart from, and in addition to, his pension, a sum free, gratis, and de gratia of a "grateful country."

The sums each received range from £100,000 to £10,000. Here are some of Byng's colleagues in the financial honours list:

(1) £100,000—Admiral Beatty and Field Marshal Haig.
(2) £50,000—Admiral Jellicoe and Field Marshals French and Allenby.
(3) £10,000—Field Marshal Plumer and Lord Milner.
(4) £25,000—Sir L. Col. Hankey.
(5) £10,000—Admirals Madden and Sturdee.
(6) Rear-Admiral Keyes, Vice-Admiral de Roebuck; Commander Tyrwhitt, Lord Curzon, Herbert and Birdwood, and Air Vice-Marshal Trenchard.

In addition to the special gift mentioned, and the ordinary pensions of many, rank, of these persons received titles, knighthoods, and, in some cases, the letters "K.C.B.""

"The nation, they mean the ruling class, had contemplated and prepared for war.

What a callous calculation of gradation of compensation for misery! What finesse of brutality! In Britain's intelligence, there is only one word in the dictionary—"horribly unthinkable!" But contemplated and prepared! Fact! For this doom are our conscripts being prepared.

Ramsay MacDonald said no nation could contemplate a preparation for what will happen. Let us leave Britain out of our calculations and ignore all the European who are contemplating and preparing for a new war. Let us consider the United States of America.

The post-war years, and note the increases:

Fiscal Year War Department.
1921 $292,866,375
1923 $529,893,728
1924 $544,410,560
1936 $382,654,083
1937 $304,055,800
1938 $353,460,400
1939 $1,015,424

What is this but contemplation of, and preparation for the horribly unthinkable?

If the world is to be redeemed from war, the world must be redeemed by statesmen and parliamentarians, who dauble in politics, that the horribly unthinkable might become commonplace; miserable, disastrous facts.

BART DE LIGT'S WORK

The last organisation Bart de Ligt started, in close cooperation with his wife, was the International Peace Academy. The first Summer School organised by the I.P.A. in France suggested that there was much usefulness in this work. Mrs. C. L. de Ligt-van Bossem is continuing the work, and is organizing a new International Summer School in Switzerland. She hopes to have a good group present of English-speaking participants. The period is August 1st to August 12th.

The Château de Gringy, by the Lac de Morat, near Neuchâtel, has been chosen as the meeting-place, in lovely surroundings with splendid opportunities for the development of the purpose for which the academy is founded.

The aim of the Peace Academy is to discover what may be the general tendency of a new social order; what are the tendencies which will affect the practical aspects of social life; and what are the necessary conditions for the development of a new social order.

The harmony of ends and means will form the background of the whole course.

"Towards a new psychological and social Outlook" is the subject given. Basic psychological, educational, social, economic, and political, economic, and social conditions.

The daily programme is very simple; and it is a fact that very moderate terms have been arranged for board and lodgings for the twelve-day course. There is accommodation for 100 participants. Each participant should be as me as possible to:

Mrs. C. L. de Ligt, Petit-Lacq, Geneva, Switzerland.
Mr. R. E. Ward, 10 Abbey Gardens, London, W.5.

Bart de Ligt's work is being carried on throughout the world, and has an interest to the world as the result of the associations formed.

"THE CONQUEST OF VIOLENCE.

By Bart de Ligt.

Obtainable from the PEACE PLEDGE UNION, DICK SHEPPARD HOUSE, 6 ENSLES STREET, LONDON, W.C.1."

The magnificent and most complete work by the famous Dutch anti-warist will be reviewed at length in the next issue of this periodical. The interest in the anti-war struggle should secure a copy of this work at its specially reduced price.
HYDE PARK MEETINGS

Local papers, and the ordinary London Press, boycotted the important case, affecting the right of propagandists and public speakers, that was heard at Marlborough Street Police Court, on Tuesday, November 15, 1916. Only one report appeared—in the columns of the Scots Daily Express, Glasgow, for November 16. This was as follows:

Collection 'challenge'

G. Baldwin.

Lengthy quotations in the settlements of how letters were made by Guy Alfred Aldred when he was summoned at Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on November 15, for making statements at Hyde Park on August 30, and for collecting donations. All the letters, which were read out in the Police Court, were issued under the names of 'C. A.' and were unanswerable, and it was admitted that the letters were genuine, that the address was now 51 Marylebone Road, and that his London address Addison Gardens, West Kensington, was correct.

He objected to the relevancy and competency of the case. The case was presented to the Court by a by-law, he submitted, was unreasonable in that it made an offence of something which was not otherwise an offence.

The magistrate (Mr. J. B. Sandbach, K.O.) overruled the objection, as not being disposed not guilty to the summons.

Police Constable John Wyatt said he had been in the meeting under observation, and spoke to him about the alleged breach of another regulation.

Further, it was said that the letter went to a Party of the same form and said, 'I have been summoned under Regulation 22 of the Hyde Park Regulations, and refer you all to a lawyer and to a friend and to a friend and to a friend and to a friend. You can give me the money and the words or else I will remain here.'

In reply, Mr. Baldwin said he was a journalist, secretary, and lecturer. He felt very keenly about the case, and had always been an active and good supporter of the movement. He was not disposed to make any statement in any case, and he had not found himself in conflict with the park regulations, which he thought were reasonable.

The magistrate told him he would be reported, and said, 'This is a matter of public importance. Three people handed over the case to the police. The police made a report. This report does not do justice to the bureaucratic nature of the proceedings or to the impropriety of the Hyde Park regulations. This is why the case is being heard by the court. It's a matter of urgent democratic right, and it is a matter of urgent democratic right, and it is a matter of urgent democratic right, and it is a matter of urgent democratic right, and it is a matter of urgent democratic right.'

The High Court proceedings were boycotted also in London, where the government's supreme public interest to the common people of London, a matter of urgent democratic right, no report was admitted to appear in the London Press. The London Evening Post (the L.C.), (Lord Hartwright) and Justice Humphreys and Lewis. We shall deal with these judges and their court behaviour in a subsequent issue of this journal. The reports are determined to expose and to change the Hyde Park regulations.

No report appeared in the London press: but the case was reported in the Scots Daily Express. We have taken information from The Scots Daily Express and the Scots Daily Express. All dated May 3, 1939. These reports can be held over to our next issue.

The Report of the Case is the document which must be the basis of the arguments; the Hyde Park Regulations concerned and the Park Acts governing them; the conduct and careers of the Judges will be dealt with in an early Free Speech-Fighting Number. Citizen rights of propaganda are being destroyed by complacent acceptance of invasion. The right of any citizen to purchase or sell literature at public meetings is the right of every citizen to announce literature at public meetings. It is the right of every citizen to announce literature at public meetings.

To United Socialist Movement

BAKUNIN HALL
29 CASTLE STREET, GLASGOW, C.4

(Exclusive Royal Infirmary)

Group meetings: New Members Welcome

For Glasgow public meetings and list of speakers, see announcements in Hall windows and street advertisements.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

3 p.m. Sunday Stand——Sunday Evening

8 p.m. Sunday Evening

8 p.m. Sunday Evening

Organisations in other cities are invited to arrange meetings. A united platform should be organised against imperialism.
AS OLD AS THE CONSCRIPTS

We have before us as we write a paper that is of the same age as the conscripts, who have been called to the colours. It is the Sunday Pictorial, No. 180, for August 18, 1918. Above the title, on the front page, is advertised the chief article of the issue: One Man—One Machine! By Horatio Bottomley.

Turning to the article, we note the sub-heading: "The Lesson of Our Splendid Victory in the Dardanelles." The editor explains in an editorial introduction to the article:

"The war, in moral and in the lesson of the recent brilliant offensive of the Allies in the West, Mr. Bottomley makes a powerful appeal to the Government to take steps to end the terrible war.

"Guns and Tanks, therefore must be used. When they are used, they will prove that the government have been right in their policy of "No Peace, No Treaties.""

At the end of the article, eulogising war, the editor promised: "Another powerful article by Mr. Bottomley will appear next week."

The war was Bottomley's keynote. We know what happened to Bottomley when the war was over, but we believe that, in his last letter, he was a less hard-won case when he was sent to prison, and his career was ended in infamy, than during this period that he played the role of recruiting-sergeant and war correspondent. He was invited to write articles to which he lent his name, or only signed them.

On the same page, as Mr. Bottomley's article is a sub-heading, which asks: "Will Omar be Another Khar tea?"

This article denounces the "theoretic smallness of the Allied exhibition in Siberia," and its "raving" "Siberians," who insist on taking "even Siberia" who were "very hard-pressed" declares that "Omar, the central rallying-point of these brave men, may become a second Bismarck." The article occurred to the Sunday Pictorial "leader-writer," its editor, or publisher, that the Czechs had no right to be at Omar, and that the Belgian and Belgian-ruling

The leader proceeded to attack "the Bolshevik leaders in Russia, who simply obey German orders," and declared that they are "near the end of their day."

The tether, whether we like it or not, seems to have survived very well; and what about the German and the present Soviet Constitution? to-day the journalists, just like the conscripts of 1918 were supposed to do.

On page 2 of this precious paper, appeared an article referred to in the "leader," written, said the "leader," by "Mr. John Allchin, who knows what he is writing about.

The world is in a muddle—and leave it there, being of police disposition, and not caring to express oneself too vigorously.

John Allchin's article was headed: "What We Must Do For Russia." Today the cry seems to be: "What Russia Must Do For Us." The sub-heading was: "Open Letter to the British War Cabinet." Summarising Allchin's article, the editor says: "Mr. Allchin is perhaps right; far more troops must be sent to save the Czech-Slovaks and to help Russian Nationalists." By "Russian Nationalists" was meant the Russian Whites, the Czarist, counter-revolutionaries.

Here is an extract from the article, which merits being recalled to-day:

"There was only one course for you to have adopted regarding Lenin and Trotsky, and that was to have nothing whatever to do with them, either formally or in practice. I did not want to see either a worker and a peasant, whose hands are so intolerably impure with the blood of their fellowmen, or a criminal and a murderer, or they may have been, Lenin is ever ready to make new friends—it is a German agent, and has been one for years.

"Life is war, war is life, war is life, and the enemies were Lenin and Trotsky. They symbolised the Russian Revolution.

In this article, the editor declares: "that Germans and Austrians, aided by Bolsheviks, are foiling recruiting the people of Siberia," and requests the War Cabinet to "give Japan a free hand" in Siberia; and to "send more English, Canadian, French, and United States troops to Vladivostok" to fight the Bolsheviks, All against All, to save Russian Democracy.

The front page of the Sunday Pictorial carries two pictures of the banned Nationalist meeting at Warrington, and shows that the meeting was well attended. The picture shows. Police and military are in the background. The second picture shows Mr. Dillon and his supporters retiring. There was no arrest.

On the same page are pictures of "Fenians Taking the Oath at the Nationalist Capitol." One shows "the first of the eight machines to return from the famous raid on Vienna," and the other, "Major of Ammunition with General Brehm." Beneath the pictures appears the explanation:

"Major Galbreth Ammunition, the famous poet and novelist, recently taking the oath to return from the raid on Vienna."

Then, once again, we are faced with the idea of the poet launching a "peace offensive" in some far-off place.

Page 2 shows us that the class-struggle was a reality during this period. There was a bus strike recorded as follows:

"WOMEN STRIKE FOR EQUALITY WITH MEN,
Yarn and Bus Stoppage Surprises Londoners.

"CONDUCTRESS' DEMAND.

"Munition Workers Delayed—Holiday Folk Miss Trains.

"A tramway and a munition strike developed an unexpectedly delayed ferrying thousands of munition workers and business people in West London.

"A large crowd of workers assembled in front of an office window and demanded the release of the women workers for an additional 20 minutes, so to allow the women workers to be gently secured to the union in the first night on the trains on Monday at the Board of Trade.

We can leave the story here. Sufficeth is told. Note how good Our Trade Unions functioned in 1918.

The same page tells the story of four Australian V.C.'s, decorated. It records the news of the Old Street Police Court, London, of Ida Carter, aged 19, of Lewisham, a clerk, employed by the Steptons Tribunal, who forced the signers to sign four of the arbitration and licence 8,000 exemptions, including an absolute exemption for her brother! He did not seem to know how to use an exemption card, even though he had had previous experience.

On page 3, we have a long account of the experiences of three British prisoners-of-war, unnamed, intended to feed the "democratic offensive." It could plainly see that we were un-merited.

In these few simple words, a private in the Royal Highlanders tells the story of another German officer-amused and wounded prisoners of war—tory of horror, which is authenticated by the sworn statements of the men concerned as follows:

"The first time we heard of Germany, the Kaiser was doing his bit towards the same end. Also on page 3, we read:

"THE GRIEVED KAISER.

"Denounces British Air Raid on Open Town of Frankfurt.

"The Kaiser, says the 'Cologne Gazette,' has sent the following telegram to the Kaiser, and the President of the United States of America: "If the Kaiser was then, and still is, waiting for his own government, he will have to use his influence to prevent any such action in the future."

We have before us two pictures: "The Deformed Transformer." The first picture is the statue of "Germany," which is in New York, as she was. The second picture shows the same statue, transformed into "Columbia." The statue was provided with a new face, and the Stars and Stripes deposed and replaced the German eagle on her shield. What can we do in such a situation?

Then we come to page 8, "Nuts and Wine," being good for the after-dinner hour. It is a perfectly excellent article. It is entitled: "History Repeats Itself. The Retreat from the Rhine." Alternatively Called.—The Bolsheviks.

On page 10, we see what the ruling-class do for the working-class in the time of the war. It is entitled: "My Lady Paperhanger.—Pretty Mrs. Ian Macpherson, wife of the Under-Secretary for War, is stocking up with Dumas Press, with the fitting up of the new club for service girls. The paperhanging is of the new kind, the paperhangers are the new kind, and the cutting and pasting is of the new kind. The paperhangers themselves in the big Eaton-square houses they have taken.

On page 11, the Sunday Pictorial published an imposing announcement by the Government, entitled: "Notes on Savings.—No. 1 How to Save as little as possible." The thing is new in War Savings Certificates. The thing is new in the advertising industry. The thing is new in the War Savings Certificates.

Also in this, we will publish, in a revised and enlarged edition of ART GRIPS WITH RICHARD CARLILL, AUTHOR OF THE BOOK "LOOK OUT FOR WALTER STRICKLAND'S ESSAYS AND HIS FOLKLORE TRANSLATIONS, CHEAP EDITION."

TO OUR READERS

We have reorganised the postal mission propaganda that we published previously in "The World of Revolt." Our aim is to get The World and our pamphlets into every English-speaking household throughout the world. Send us along the names and addresses of your friends or anyone you know, who is interested in problems of peace and war, economic and cultural questions. We will mail free literature to every address requested.

If you receive a copy of this paper, you are being asked to read it; to send us your opinion; and to support the work financially. What does it mean? Postal work costs money. So does the printing.

Send your opinion—and your donation—to the Editor personally at his private address to expedite the work.

GUY A. ALDRED, 5 BALD, St., Glasgow, C.3.

The receipt of this paper by any journal published in the Labour or Progressive field is an incitation to exchange, and to quote.

W. J. WRAPPED COPIES OF:
THE A.B.C. OF MARXISM.—A Study Course. 25 cents.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY

THE FAB, NKVD, and C.I. LEAGUE.—10 cents.

THE NEGRO UNDER CAPITALISM. (A pamphlet published by Howard, Bassi, Box 141, Alfred Station, Detroit, Michigan.)

CHALLENGE, 170 West 23rd Street, New York, P.O. Box 177, New York, N.Y.
RAMSAY MACDONALD: A Commentary.

The Tragedy of Ramsay MacDonald by L. McNeil Weir, M.P., is subtitled A Political Biography. The author was for eight years Parliamentary Private Secretary to Ramsay MacDonald. He was the last man to enjoy the sweats of office for the first time. He resigned on August 24, 1931, when MacDonald placed a challenge to the Labour Government and became the leader of the Third Labour Opposition. From that time on, McNeil Weir became the bitter enemy of his former leader and his biography is a scathing denunciation of MacDonald’s political and personal failings, regarded as having been politically evil and undesirable. It would be easy to understand his denunciation of MacDonald for betraying the Labour Government and for forming and defending the National Government. It is not easy to understand his invective against the entire career of Ramsay MacDonald, both during the time that McNeil Weir was his secretary and also prior to their association, when MacDonald was a shining light of the Labour Party and the hope of the L.L.P. The denunciation of MacDonald does more than destroy MacDonald. It may even fail as a complete denunciation of Britain’s first Labour Premier. If the denunciation of MacDonald is deserved, if McNeil Weir writes truly, and even in his political biography, then his previous apologies for MacDonald in the columns of Forward, his studied denigration of MacDonald’s political activities, even his association with MacDonald for a period of eight years, condemn not MacDonald, but his political biographer and all those parliamentary admirers of MacDonald who have allowed themselves to be attacked by the anti-parliamentarians.

During the thirty years that the anti-parliamentary movement in Britain was pressing forward in this country and abroad, this anti-parliamentarism, its activities were ridiculed if not denounced by men like Thomas Johnston, who used the Forward to describe Ramsay MacDonald as a ”man of dishonest nature and a phenomenon of chance Prime Minister.” To-day, McNeil Weir tells us, with the approval of Thomas Johnston and all those former parliamentary admirers of MacDonald, that Ramsay MacDonald never was a Covenanter, and never had any ambitions other than the ambition to arrive somewhere. His aim was to be a man of the people—a man of the world—to gain the whole world at the expense of his soul.

It is not my intention to analyse McNeil Weir’s work, although it may merit analysis. I content myself with the reproduction of the description of a speech that Ramsay MacDonald made in Glasgow on Sunday, October 8, 1916, at a meeting of Broad Arrow Socialists. He was addressed by Keir Hardie, convener of the L.L.P. McNeil Weir reports the speech at length and carefully examines it. He shows that MacDonald uses platitudes for eloquence, plays on the feelings of his audience, and holds it in his grip, while he delivers a message. In a word, MacDonald’s speech on this occasion, like all his speeches during the war period, was much charlatanery. Why did not the parliamentarians admit this at the time?

This speech gives us to understand that he knew how valuable was MacDonald’s speech, and that Ramsay MacDonald’s parliamentary intentions were aware of their leader’s careerism and charlatanery. Assuming that McNeil Weir’s picture is correct, and there is no reason to assume otherwise, then this speech even shows that MacDonald serves no purpose except that of reminding us that parliamentarism is useless to the interests of the people. The speech is a very pretty. Parliamentarism has betrayed the working class. It has led to the end of the war and compare what has been achieved by parliamentary activity with the hope that excited the people when they returned the Labour Party as the official Opposition and later as the Government, we must realise that parliamentarism has utterly failed the working-class. The workers have secured no reforms and they have not achieved power. Their leaders have obtained security and state incomes. Even they have paid the price of loss of reputation. To-day these leaders are older than their years, the price that the radical or socialist has to pay for selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. It is said that Ramsay MacDonald muttered after he became Prime Minister, ‘I have no time to be a politician, I have not the capacity for eloquence. If this is a sign of treachery, then the parliamentarians of the Labour movement have made a mistake in referring to Parliament they have learned to studder and to-day they have no power with which to address the people, and no wish to address themselves to the workers. They do not even aim to retire into private life. The hero of a great war for liberty might retire into private life naturally and easily. But these politicians cannot retire. They have achieved nothing which justifies retirement. In every case they have betrayed the movement that made them public characters. Their days have reached their zenith and their desire is to shrink into private life. They are finished. Parliamentarism has finished them and destroyed the socialism they once espoused so loudly.

SOLDIER THOMAS PARKER

During the war Thomas Parker enlisted in the Notts and Derby Regiment. He was under the lawful age. The fact was discovered. He was discharged. He persisted in re-enlisting, was successful. At the end of the war, he had served in France with the Northumberland Fusiliers, and was mobilised. But he was released and served that way with the Grenadier Guards. At the age of 22, he was returned to civil life, stranded. The years he had spent in the country ought to have been spent learning a trade; he had been the best he could do to become a casual worker. He worked as a miner and navvy. Mostly navvy. He got little.

In May, 1933, Thomas Parker, having slept in a workhouse, started to tramp to Tamworth in search of work with no money in his pocket. In the street, if you have money or a house you break no law. But if you are a tramp, you have to keep silent and sit down by the roadside. He slept on foot 2 by 2 of the surprise of the land he had fought for. The police woke and arrested him. The magistrates at Colehill sentenced him to three months’ imprisonment to be served for three months. They gave him 14 days. Thomas Parker was conveyed to Winson Green Prison.

What happened at Winson Green no one knows. Parker is dead. And dead men tell no tales.

The official story that Parker refused to keep his cell-door closed. On the second night he kept shouting that he had done wrong and that he must get out of jail, even if it was in his coffin. This was right in his facts and as to the manner of his exit.

At exercise next morning, Parker fell out. He said he was done. From then, say the officials, he behaved in a healthy manner. The prison doctor certified that Thomas Parker ‘was weak and in a fit condition to undergo solitary confinement.’ Parker was sentenced to 3 days solitary confinement on breach of the Castle Act. On being sentenced, Parker solemnly held up his hand and said to the Acting Governor: “This is my last day. How are my relatives to know I am dead?”

Thomas Parker was taken from the Governor’s Room, and went, with two warders, on a short but fatal walk towards the silent cell which was to be the door Parker’s death-house. Within a quarter of an hour he was dead.

(Continued at foot of next column)
WALTER STRICKLAND'S MESSAGE.

The Melton Messenger has devoted considerable space to the life, work, and wishes of the late Walter Strickland. In its issue for April 8, the Messenger published a feature article on the last week in the life of Walter Strickland, in relation to the struggle against war, which he described as "The European Mistake." In its issue for May 6, the Messenger published Strickland's last letter to us, dated Buitenzorg, Java, Asia, December 14, 1917. This is a very long and interesting epistle and the Messenger placed it beneath the appended headings, spread across the page:

SCIENTISTS AND SAVANTS ALONE CAN END WAR

The Late Sir Walter Strickland's Last Letter—On International Problems

AN APPEAL TO STOP "THIS MARCH OF HOMICIDE"

"IS NOT YOUTH TOO GLORIOUS TO BE MAINE AND MURDERED?"

The editor of the Messenger introduced this letter with the following explanation:

"The end of war depends upon the robustness of the man of science and of thought in every country, wrote the late Sir Walter William Strickland in one of his last letters. Written in Java in December, 1917, this letter, which we publish below was addressed to Mr. H. S. Miles, M.P. for Macclesfield, Sir Walter's, and by his permission we print it, as containing a great deal that touches on the international problems of today.

Elsewhere in the same issue, the editor of our contemporary commented on "Sir Walter Strickland's Last Message":

"In this issue we publish a most interesting letter written by the late Sir Walter William Strickland to the Yorkshire Baronet who became famous for his wanderings over the world. Sir Walter was more than a wanderer for the sake of wandering, he was a thinker and a student of peoples. A quarter of a century ago he saw that the Versailles Peace must inevitably lead Europe to the verge of another conflict, and he then foretold that Germany would not for long be content to remain disarmed and dismembered.

"Sir Walter's letter, written in December 1917, from Java, where his death was almost his last message, and it contains a great deal that touches on the light of international events of the past few months. He believed that the world's scientists and scholars alone could bring about lasting peace, if they had the determination to do so. Sir Walter was never a lover of politics or diplomacy, and was forever asking that secret diplomacy should be abolished; otherwise wars were bound to continue."

In its issue for May 20, the Messenger published a feature article on the last week in the life of Walter Strickland. The Messenger expressed Sir Walter's interest in Strickland's thought and activities, and it decided to write a direct for copies of these papers to The Melton Messenger, Messenger Office, Melton, Yorks. Each issue costs 3d., post free.

Strickland's last letter, slightly abridged, was reprinted in The Varsity, The Cambridge University Newspaper, for May 13, under the heading, "This March of Homicide." During the election at the end of 1917, which resulted in the defeat of the Ward Government, prosecutions under the Defence Act were dropped.

JUDGMENT CONSCIENCE.

The Defence Act provided that "those whose religion forbids them engaging in military service" might substitute some other form of public service. Under this clause, a magistrate decided that a young man who objected to military religious services, as a Christian, was not a conscientious objector within the meaning of the Act, because some Baptist Ministers acted as chaplains to the forces, and excluded the Baptist religion and the objector went to prison.

NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Defence Act was an triumph for the National Service League. On page 174 of The Britain's First Deficiency, issued in 1917, the League's aim was the formation, under compulsion, of a "Pan-British Militia, consisting of all able-bodied working-people." In the Round Table, for May, 1911, it was pointed out that the New Zealand National Defence League was modelled on the lines of the National Service League of Great Britain. The Australian National Defence League came from the same source.

IMMIGRANTS NOT TOLD.

This was the official answer to the immigrants. The free official circular issued by hundreds of thousands to the emigrants from Britain, said nothing on this question. The Emigration Information Department, at 34 Bruges, Westminster, was ashamed of overseas conscription.

THE NO CONScription LEAGUE.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Council Headquarters—S.S.P. Rooms, 70 Robertson Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Hon. Secy. — BERT VANCELL. Chairman — Bailie A. H. PORTER.

Hon. Treas. — D. MENZIES, 50 Craigie Street, Glasgow, C.2.

This is a League of Individual Members and Affiliated Organisations to oppose Military and Industrial Conscription. Its members strive within the organisations to which they belong, and particularly within their political parties, for the creation of an individual and corporate opinion unfavourable to the continuation of Conscription by any Government.

THE NO-CONScription LEAGUE appeals to all who are opposed to conscription and war to join its ranks.

IT APPEALS SPECIALLY to young men who are conscriptionists and to all who have not yet decided the scope of the Military Training Act, with a view to assisting them in their resistance against this attack upon liberty.

Finances are urgently required. Send donations to the Treasurer.

If you do not wish to spell your copy of this paper, you may send with a minimum subscription of one shilling (two shillings, if possible) to the Secretary, THE NO-CONScription LEAGUE, 70 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW, C.2. Please enrol me in the No Conscription League. Enrolment hereafter:

NAME.

ADDRESS.

I will try to influence my organisation to affiliate to the No Conscription League. (Give its name and address of Secretary.)

Branches of Trade Unions, Co-operative, Religious, and Political Bodies can affiliate to the National League.

THE NO CONScription LEAGUE

Affiliation Fee, 2/6.

If you do not live in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, you may send a subscription that is to the N.C.L., and are a conscientious objector and have given up your profession, and are now engaged in teaching, and are living in the HADDON HEADQUARTERS: JAMES H. HUDSON, Hon. Secy., 17 Prescot St., London, E.1.

Printed by Kiddell & Co., 50 Clyde Street, Glasgow.