

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."  
—Karl Marx.

## SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION  
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March 7, 1925.

# Coal Miners and the Dawes Plan

By G. Slutsky

IN order to carry out the terms of the Dawes plan, that has saddled Germany with a reparations' installment of one milliard gold marks for the period of 1924 to 1925, German industry in general and the mining industry in particular is exerting itself to increase exports, and to supplant English competition, which already in pre-war times, dominated the north German market. To this end, since October, German coal prices as well as freight rates have been lowered.

THE decrease in coal prices has been carried out chiefly at the expense of the workers. Work has been speeded up to a terrific degree. According to the "Revolutionary Miner," (Germany) there are now about 77,000 fewer miners employed in the Ruhr than in 1922, the number having dropped from 530,974 to 453,595. Despite this decrease in the number of miners working, the output has increased from a total of 7,981,761 tons to 8,817,458 tons, the daily output being 32,000 tons and the monthly, 835,697. The same situation exists in the coal fields of Upper Silesia. Here, too, the number of miners employed has been reduced, in this case by 6,039, from 52,239 to 46,200, the total output at the same time increasing from 721,850 tons to 1,046,495. A similar increase in production can also be observed in the other German coal fields.

### Piecework Increases Output.

THE increased output is due to the introduction of a merciless piecework system. The miners are compelled to exert themselves beyond the limits of endurance in order to meet the vicious demands made upon them. The best witness to the terrible overstrain to which this system subjects them can be seen in the appalling increase in mine accidents.

In addition to all this, the bosses are making the work day longer. In place of the former seven and eight hour day, an eight hour underground and a nine and a half hour day on the surface is now in general force, while in many places the bosses have already forced thru a twelve hour day underground and a fourteen hour day on the surface.

NOT contented with this accomplishment, the coal owners are now trying to put over a general wage cut. They have artificially increased unemployment by shutting down many of the smaller mines, and laying off thousands of miners. In order to make quite sure of their position when strikes break out, the mine-owners of the Ruhr have supplemented the already over-large labor force there by bringing in numbers of men from the rural districts who are naturally much less class-conscious than the industrial workers, and can easily be used as strike-breakers.

THE reformist social democratic labor leaders are doing nothing to help the German miners in their present struggle. During the elections of last December, they used the situation to parade revolutionary phrases and to set themselves up as the true defenders of the interests of the working class, but immediately after the elections these promises were forgotten.

THE revolutionary miners under the leadership of the Communists have been presenting a program before a number of factory council conferences, demanding among other things a 40 per cent wage increase, reinstatement of workers who have been dismissed, support for the unemployed, etc.

THE measures taken by the bosses in Germany, have of course, enormously increased coal exports. According to the Manchester Guardian, German coal exports to France and southern Italy for the first half of 1924 amounted to 20.2 million tons as against 15.4 million tons pre-war.

### Situation in Other Countries

IN Poland the situation has grown proportionately worse. Before the war the Polish mines supplied coal

an offensive against the miners. Under pretext of German competition wages were reduced in the Borinage fields, for example, by 8 per cent.

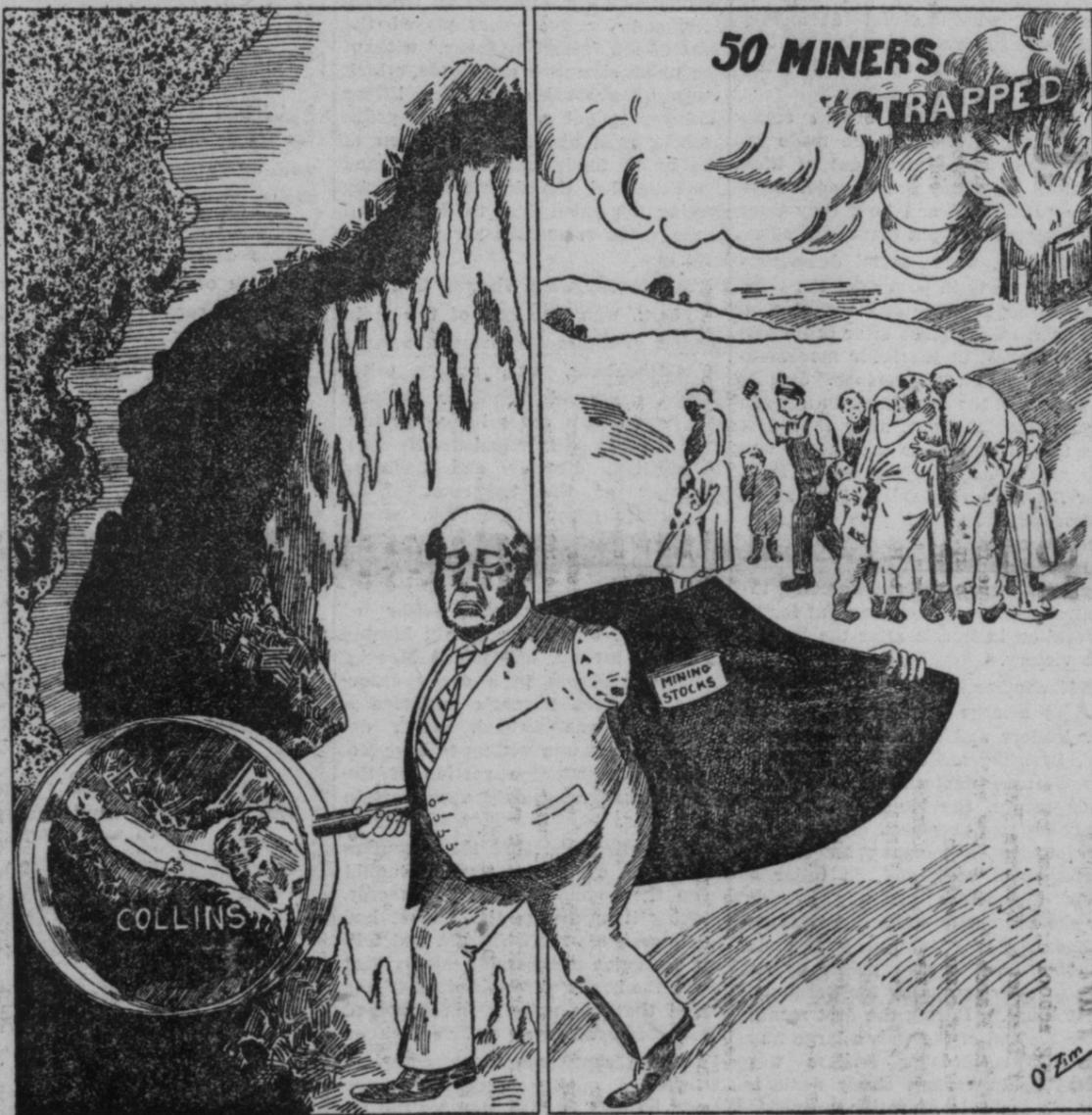
In HOLLAND the miners were forced to accept a wage reduction in the new agreement arranged last December.

In ENGLAND, from similar causes, the coal demand is on the decrease. The demand during last September was 270,000 tons less than in the same month of 1923. The number of miners

### Revolutionary Miners and Dawes Plan

A CONFERENCE of revolutionary miners was held in Berlin in September, during the great strike of the Belgian miners in the Borinage coal fields. All the more important European countries—England, France, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Holland were represented. The conference concerned itself par-

## What the "Public" Sees



to Austria, Germany, and, to some extent, to Russia, the domestic market not being able to absorb the whole supply.

IN BELGIUM the same situation arose thru the reparations deliveries. Here, too, the coal barons utilized the situation in order to launch

employed, which in July amounted to 1,190,300 had sunk to 1,163,300 by September. There are over 125,000 unemployed miners in England at present, and great numbers are employed only three, four and in many cases, only one day a week.

particularly with the situation in Belgium. In addition to a number of practical measures for the organization of international aid, the conference came to the decision to carry on energetic propaganda among the miners for directing their struggle against the London agreement.

The revolutionary miners answered the call, and took various steps in aid of the strikers. In France the United Miners' Federation (Left) held a conference, explaining to the French comrades the importance of the strike movement in Belgium, and organized a mass meeting at which 30,000 francs were collected. In addition, delegations of French and Belgian comrades established direct communication between the miners of the two countries; the French Federation Unitaire (left) declared itself ready for a sympathetic strike in case a general strike should be declared in Belgium.

IN Germany and Holland the revolutionary miners launched a rousing propaganda campaign informing their comrades of the situation in Belgium. These steps gave the impetus for

THE article on this page by G. Slutsky, secretary of the Miners' International Propaganda Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions, containing as it does a detailed account of the conditions of the miners in the principal countries of Western Europe, is especially interesting to American coal miners in view of its account of the operations of the Dawes Plan.

THE coal operators' association is now trying to cut the wages of American coal miners and there is a close connection between this assault on the wages of miners here and in Europe.

The Dawes Plan is a scheme of international capitalism.

THE coal miners and all other workers must have their international unions and it is to this end that the Red International of Labor Unions is working—world trade union unity.

(Continued on page 8)

# Social Democratic Fakers Rob the Unions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**S**TOCKHOLM—(By Mail)—The reformist labor movement shows the same sign of decadence as capitalist society, with which it has been closely bound up for the last few years. It is no longer, as before the war, a state within the state, but it forms in all countries an integral part of the state, which it formerly wished to destroy, and it is for this reason that it must undergo the same process of decay as that which is undermining the capitalist state.

In the social democratic movement one meets with all the defects of the capitalist state, and it is characterized just as the other, by corruption and graft. It is no longer a question of isolated cases, as one might observe before the war; the exception has become the rule.

It must not be forgotten that one swindler does not voluntarily aid in unmasking the other, and that the bourgeois and social democratic bureaucracy succeeds, in most cases of graft, in hood-winking the public. We see the same picture, not only in Germany, where social democracy first came to power, but also in other countries, in which a "normal" situation still exists.

We see how chiefs of the social democratic parties and the trade union leaders make profit out of their opinions, how they sell themselves to their "enemies," and how they dupe the workers who put them into office.

**I**N Sweden, where social democracy is the party in power for the third time in four years, one big scandal has been taking place after the other, and the graft in the labor movement is constantly on the increase. Just as in Germany, the corruption in Sweden began since the war, and the first one to sell himself to the enemy was the greatest among the great, Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the social democrats, who, during the war traveled, as an agent of England, throughout Europe, preaching, evidently for good pay, the "war of right" among the central powers, and coming out for intervention in Russia after the Bolshevik victory.

**O**N another occasion, accompanied by a large number of Danish labor leaders and their German brethren, Branting made an expedition to the German western front. Upon their return, the labor fakers suddenly became possessed of the means for founding a company for the importation of coal, and, in order to show themselves properly grateful for the generosity of the imperial government, they naturally felt under an obligation to give public expression to their sympathy for Germany's "just cause." During the first months after the end of the war, a large number of Swedish labor leaders were mixed up in various shady deals including the sale of rotten provisions to the counter-revolutionary troops of Yudenitch.

**T**HE whole of the coalition government was involved. Certain ministers and members of parliament had to be sacrificed in order to calm down the public before the elections. . . . In October of this year it was discovered, after the death of the treasurer of the Swedish Railroad Workers' Union, Carlbon, that he had been systematically stealing from his organization for the last ten years. More than a million and a half kronen had been embezzled during this period. The indignation aroused by this discovery had not yet died down, when the treasurer of the Lumber Workers' Union committed suicide, and it was afterwards found that he had run thru 150,000 kronen of the funds entrusted to him.

**A**LREADY after the first incident, the president of the Swedish Trade Union Federation had promised to see that a searching investigation was made into all union treasuries, but this promise was not carried out, and everything continued as in the past; and now, at the demand of Communists, on the revision commit-

**T**HE socialist supporters of world capitalism—its last bulwark in fact—debauched by capitalism, act the same in all countries.

The betrayal of the workers of Germany and the corruption among the leaders of the social-democrats there is being paralleled now in all European countries.

**I**N the Scandinavian nations the machinery of the trade unions, like in Germany, was in the hands of this group. The extent of the graft and thievery was not suspected until more or less accidental revelations brought a flood of disclosures that has shocked the masses of the workers into action.

**T**HE Communist press does not chronicle these disgraceful matters with any sense of joy but only with the realization that the moral breakdown of social-democracy is coincident with and a consequence of its political insolvency.

tee, the attorney of the Goteborg Metal Workers' Union, F. J. Moberg, has been impeached and arrested. Moberg who, as secretary of the union, received a salary of about 5,000 kronen, found this salary insufficient for the needs of a one-time worker, and so he set up a pipe-fitting company, of which he was the boss. He set aside a special room in the offices of the trade union for handling his business affairs. He had an automobile, and for five years played the part of the "grand seigneur," without the union executive committee, which knew all about his activities, lifting a finger to put a stop to his graft. Moberg used about 43,000 kronen of the union funds in speculation, and he concealed the deficit always by paying the union dues to the central trade union committee several weeks late.

**T**HE investigation showed that Moberg, who was one of the main leaders of the social democratic party of Gothenburg, was, among other things, municipal councillor of this party, and had several accomplices among other party members. He was, in addition, director and business manager of the important social democratic paper Nye Tid, which, after the discovery, made desperate efforts to save their grafting colleague.

The social democratic editor of this paper, who had a yearly income of 10,300 kronen, had joined Moberg in buying shares in a shady enterprise. On the former's initiative a committee was formed, which declared that it was willing to save Moberg, by refunding a portion of the stolen money, but only upon certain conditions.

They stipulated that the executive committee of the local union should keep the committee's action secret, making it appear as tho Moberg had made good his theft himself, and telling the union membership merely that when the books were examined it was found that the union's money had been employed in an unwise fashion.

**I**F these conditions were complied with, a small part of the money could be paid in cash, and for the remainder, stocks (which happened to be worthless, by the way), would be given as a "guarantee."

These conditions are extremely edifying. They show the moral depravity of the social-democratic "class fighters," who were not ashamed to ask their comrades to swindle the 6,000 members of the local union, in order to save the "honor" of a thriving leader, or rather, to save a whole gang of social democratic thieves and grafters from the scandal that was threatening them.

The local trade union committee had the decency to reject the propositions, whereupon the gang left their brother to his fate. Moberg was finally brot to trial, and sentenced to a year in jail. The union immediately elected a Communist, one of the leading militants, in his place.

**A**FEW more instances must be added to this edifying recital. Last December, the treasurer of the Gotheborg local of the Factory Workers' Union was arrested for robbing his union of some 12,000 kronen. Then, just before Christmas another official of the Metal Workers' Union, Lundin, of Stockholm, treasurer of a

co-operative society of the Stockholm Pipefitters' Union, was arrested for taking 45,000 kronen of the society's funds, out of which, by the way, he built himself a beautiful residence.

When this last theft was discovered, Lundin promised to refund the sum that he had stolen, on the condition that no case would be brot against him. The other trade union bureaucrats were willing to accept but the Communist members of the union raised hell, and the Communist press made the scandal public, and Lundin was arrested.

**L**UNDIN is the fifteenth in a series of "leaders of the Swedish working class" who have been shown up as thieves and forgers within the last four months.

These continued revelations of the corruption of their leadership are beginning to arouse the rank and file in the unions to opposition, and the Communists are gaining in influence. At an extraordinary congress of the

Railroad Workers' Union, recently held in Stockholm under pressure of the rank and file in order to discuss the thefts of the treasurer, and other irregularities in the executive committee, the Communist representation was stronger than at any previous congress. Among the delegates from northern Sweden, 19 out of 25 were Communists. In order to divert attention from the principal question on the order of the day, the bourgeois and social democratic press came to the aid of their allies and representatives, the labor fakers, and launched a violent campaign against the Communists.

**I**N all the unions the labor bureaucracy is fighting to keep its hold on the workers, but the latter are thoroly disgusted with the social democratic leadership that has cynically robbed them, at the same time refusing funds for carrying on strikes, brought chaos into the unions, and systematically sabotaged amalgamation, which was voted for several years ago by the rank and file membership. And there are already definite indications that they are turning to the Communists for leadership in their struggle against the new offensive that capital is launching against them under the Dawes' plan.

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# REVOLUTION STIRS IN JAPAN

By E. SHIMA

## Japan's Anti-Sedition Act

**Article 1.** Anyone who initiates an organization for the purpose of disturbing the sovereignty or who joins any such organization understanding the nature of said organization, will be punished by three years or more imprisonment with hard labor or confinement.

**Article 2.** Anyone who initiates an organization for the purpose of disturbing the social order or who joins such an organization understanding the nature of said organization, will be punished by hard labor, imprisonment or confinement not exceeding ten years.

**Article 3.** Anyone who attempts to commit the crimes heretofore mentioned in articles 1 and 2 or who makes any preparation for committing the crimes mentioned in articles 1 and 2 will be punished by hard labor imprisonment or confinement for not exceeding three years.

**Article 4.** Those who assemble for the purpose of discussing means for disturbing the sovereignty or the social order will be punished by not exceeding seven years hard labor imprisonment or confinement.

**Article 5.** Those who circulate propaganda or groundless rumor for the purpose of distributing the sovereignty or social order will be punished by not exceeding seven years in hard labor imprisonment or confinement.

**Article 6.** Those who instigate the violation of law for the purpose of disturbing the sovereignty or the social order will be punished by not exceeding ten years in prison or confinement.

**Article 7.** Those who supply money or material or make proposals or promises to supply money or material or accept or make proposals or promises to accept money or material in order to accomplish the crimes heretofore mentioned will be punished by not exceeding five years in hard labor imprisonment or confinement.

**Article 8.** If anyone who having committed the crimes heretofore mentioned presents him or herself to the authorities before the detection of said crimes, his or her punishment for the said crime will be mitigated or exempted.

**Article 9.** It is strictly forbidden to publish in newspapers or any other publications the grounds for the decision regarding the punishment of anyone who commits any of the above mentioned crimes, except that the examining judge or the court of justice may decide to the contrary in any given case. In the case of a newspaper violating this law the editor and the publisher of the said newspaper or in the case of any other publication violating this law the compiler (writer) and publisher will be punished by not exceeding two years in hard labor imprisonment or confinement.

**Article 10.** This law furthermore applies to those persons who commit the above mentioned crimes even outside the limits of the enforcement of this law.

WHEN any government takes drastic measures to suppress its people it is because the ruling class sees the danger of a revolution. In czarist Russia such laws far from accomplishing their purpose of preventing the internal disturbance at which they were aimed, had the opposite effect and stimulated the class consciousness of the workers.

The hysterical bourgeoisie of Japan are repeating the history of czarist Russia by introducing the anti-seditious act which is now before the imperial diet. The anti-seditious act will never prevent a revolution in Japan so long as the worker refuses to consent to be a slave.

THE working class in Japan still has red blood in its veins and will not stand for such oppression any more than the Russian worker would stand for the czarist regime. The stronger the government's oppression the more active will the class conscious worker become. The capitalists of Japan are so terrified by the fear of a revolution that in trying to pass this anti-seditious act they do not realize that they are repeating the history of czarist Russia and at the same time digging their own graves.

NO worker in Japan can sponsor this act which provides, for instance, that anyone who organizes or joins the Communist Party will be punished by from three to thirty years' imprisonment. The act actually says "three years or more." By so light sounding a sentence does the ruling class hope to deceive the public into belief of their kindly tolerance of Communists. Those who drew up the act might just as well have said "ten days or more." Adding the "of more" to any number of days or months or years would give the judge

the privilege of sentencing the convicted to imprisonment for any length of time up to thirty years, conviction for more than thirty years constituting a life sentence.

ARTICLE number 2 is obviously for the purpose of destroying all labor unions in Japan (the labor union in Japan is still illegal) article number 3 being a preventive measure for preparation for labor organization of any sort, and article number 4 aims directly against the strike. Article number 5 would unish those who circulate radical propaganda of any sort, and article number 6 would imprison those who instigate the violation of law for accomplishing radical ends.

IT is evident from article 7 that the Japanese government actually believes the rumor that Communists are being supplied with money from the Third International. In order to gather inside information from the coward who fears that his arrest is imminent the act would coax him into confession by promises of exemptions from punishment as a reward for his seeming repentance of his sin. Article 9 would keep from the Japanese public knowledge of the trials and punishments of political prisoners, and article 10 would prevent organization outside of Japan against the imperial government. The last article, of course interferes with the sovereign rights of other countries.

THE passing of the anti-seditious act would create terrorism in Japan, stirring people to nihilist assassinations. But whether or not this or any other laws are passed in Japan for the suppression of the class conscious workers the Japanese revolution cannot be killed. You may hear the revolutionary song of Japan in the factories and streets, everywhere.

## Japan's Revolutionary Song

The revolution is near! The revolution is near!

Arise ragged children of the slums  
Awake ye poor of the streets  
Behold those who trampled your paradise of freedom  
Behold those who destroyed the open road of justice  
Our brothers of Russia cried;  
If we have no freedom we choose the grave.

The luminous moon of autumn  
The glorious flowers of Spring  
Bloom only for the rich  
The luminous moon of autumn  
Shines only for the glittering mansion and vermilion tower  
Our children have been murdered in imperialist wars  
And out old parents have starved to death  
And we are freezing, we are starving

But we shall have the power to organize  
Arise, comrades. The revolution is near for us.

Arise, farmers with your plows,  
Arise miners with your picks  
Arise woodcutters with your axe  
Arise factory girls with bobbins  
Ye mountains and forests, arm yourselves

Ye stone, why do ye not fly?  
When we arm ourselves the flag will be stained with red

And we will wave it higher and higher

To cry against the oppression of the bourgeoisie

The revolution is near! The revolution is near!

# Women in the Class Struggle

## The Road to Freedom

By RACHEL HOLTMAN

AT the time when the proletarian women of the world over are celebrating International Women's Day, it is worth the time to stop for a while to consider what the women in the different bourgeoisie countries have achieved for the last few years in solving the so-called "women's question."

It is worth while to know whether the great promises made to the women during the great war in regard to their liberation bore fruit, whether they are taking part in public affairs, or whether they are secluded as years ago, leading the old life of drudgery and hardships.

In European countries it is an outstanding fact that men are not rushing towards new fields of conquest and achievement for these fields are closed to them.

In Germany the women took a different stand than in other countries. They have learned much during the last few years of struggle. In Latin countries the position of women has not changed. In France and Italy public sentiment is much less in favor of the new role played by women in social life, than it has been before the war. This in spite of the co-operation of the women in the war. It is very apparent how conservative the bourgeoisie world is, how little it changed the old traditional attitude of the masses towards women in general.

During the war, a group of suffragettes in France tried to take advantage of the participation of the women in the war. They brought in a bill to the chamber of deputies asking for full suffrage rights. The bill was turned down. In Italy, during the war women were given prominent responsible positions from which they were kept away before. But when the war was over of the fascisti made it possible Mussolini its spokesman, the demand for full suffrage became a joke. The chief of the Fascisti made it possible only for the women of the bourgeoisie to attain municipal suffrage. In England, the situation of the wom-

en is no better than in other countries. The political, economic and social status of women has not improved. The voting age for women is 30 years, while men vote at the age of 21. Women cannot sit in the upper house of parliament. The divorce law in England legally sanctions a double standard of morals.

In the United States there are 35 million women. There are only two women representatives in congress. Many professions and some universities are closed to women. Can the bourgeoisie world solve the "woman" question? Of course not. A world that is built on competition will be against giving women the opportunity of displaying her abilities. It is difficult for the bourgeoisie women to understand this truth. But it is very important that the proletarian women realize the importance of the fact.

The proletarian women must know that there is no such thing as a separate "women's question." They must realize that they are a part of the working class, that the cause of the working class is their cause and that is why they must align themselves very closely with the Communist parties of their respective countries. Only a Communist state of society will give the women real freedom and independence.

On the eight of March, seven years ago, the women of Petrograd began the struggle for the emancipation of the working women as well as for that of the entire working class of Russia. They succeeded and today have been rewarded for their labors. They are the freest women in the world today. We must follow in their footsteps.

## World Women's Day

By MARGARET UNDJUS

INTERNATIONAL Women's Day is celebrated by the workers of the world to proclaim that the struggle of the entire working class to liberate itself from world imperialism, is also the struggle of the women workers, both in factory and in the home. Women's Day is celebrated as an ex-

pression of solidarity of women of the working class the world over. On International Women's Day, the Communist Parties of all countries call upon the masses of women of the working class in the factories, in the home, the unemployed women and the mothers of children to revolt against the intolerable conditions under which they are forced to exist, and to join in the world struggle for Communism. For it is Communism which alone stands for the economic independence of women and the right of motherhood to be cared for during pregnancy. Communism will save women from exploitation and suffering, provided the women actively join in with the whole of the working class to overthrow the monster capitalism and in its stead institute the Communist society thru the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The general oppression of the world bourgeoisie against the workers of all capitalist countries is still continuing. It wrests the last bit of bread out of the workers' mouths, intensifies their toil and tramples down the last few poor privileges and rights won in hard struggle.

In America, the great masses of working women are still isolated from the movement of the working class. But on this, the great International holiday of the working women of the world, March 8, the Communist women ask them to pause a moment at the washtub or the machine and realize that they are part of the great movement of proletarian women whose home life has been destroyed by capitalism, and who are destined to destroy capitalism in their turn. The women of all countries are our sisters. They are facing the same problems as ourselves. The wife of the unemployed man who rocks her baby by an empty fireside in Germany, the mother in England, France, Italy, Japan, etc., are under the same lash of capitalism as the sweated women workers in America. The same capitalism is robbing all alike of the joy of life. Only Russia, where the women have achieved their freedom and independence under the leadership of

(Continued on page 7)

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# THE RACIAL QUESTION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN.

THERE was no country in the world more harrassed with racial problems than Russia before the revolution. In the Crimea, it was Tartar against Turk; in the Caucasus, Georgian against Armenian; in the Ukraine Gentile against Jew, and in Asiatic Russia, Moslem against Christian.

It might be said that the Jew was the Negro of Russia, insofar as the Jewish question exhibited in its general outlines many features common to the Negro problem of America. Under the czarist régime, the Jew was not permitted to live in the larger and more important cities of Russia and in only a few places was he permitted to carry on agricultural pursuits. A fundamental measure of the czarist policy toward the Jewish race in Russia was that of segregation, and thus the Jew was confined to what was called the Pale Settlement, a strip of territory on the Austrian border.

THE Jew was subjected to periodic wholesale lynchings, termed in Russian "pogroms." No Russian of reputed respectability would patronize a cafe that served Jews. The Jew was in every sense of the term a pariah in Russian society. In Asiatic Russia, particularly in Turkestan, the native people were not given equal accommodations on tramways, in theaters, in restaurants, etc., nor were adequate school facilities afforded them. No Moslem native was permitted to live in what was known as the European section of the cities in Turkestan. Of the many racial groups within the old Russian empire, each and every one had its social problems. Racial maladjustment was an outstanding fact in the social life of old Russia.

BUT following the proletarian revolution, the Bolsheviki approached these racial problems with a directness and a scientific understanding such as characterizes the statesmanship of no other country in the world. Wherever the Jew, prior to the revolution, was strictly segregated and ostracized from the full life of the nation, today he has become a complete integer of national life. He lives wherever he chooses, and the question of the Jew no longer constitutes a subject of political discussion. In respect to the races of the Caucasus, of Crimea, and of Eastern Russia, which constituted colonials within the old Russian empire, the recent territorial realignment made by the Soviet government has meant the creation of a number of republics in which each

of these races may enjoy group autonomy as a solution of the national and racial problems and the means by which every trace of racial friction is obliterated.

THE native race of Turkestan is the Uzbek people, but since October Turkestan has been converted into what is known as Uzbekistan. An Uzbek race which, before the revolution, was subject to the most repressive policy on the part of the czar, finds itself today a quite free and independent and a politically important people. The Kirghizes people, a nomadic race of the Russian steppes, have for themselves a Kirghizes republic. The Turkomans, of middle Asia, have their republic. The Armenians, who have suffered much, both under the sultan of Turkey and the czar of Russia, have their own republic. It is the same with the Tartars, the Georgians, etc.

THESE many republics do not stand alone as small political entities, isolated from the larger and more developed Russian life, but together they constitute the Russian Federation of Socialist Soviet Republics, or the Russian Union of Socialist Republics.

When one analyzes the racial problem that once existed in Russia, it is surprising to note the strong similarity that obtained between them and the Negro problem of America. It is striking to note in these former Russian problems the same measure of repression, the same tricks of deception, the same attitudes, etc., that characterize race relationships in America. In the very inherent nature of the Soviet system, race friction today in Russia is unthinkable.

A PRIME motive of my trip to Russia was to ascertain to what extent the Soviet system of government was able to effect a solution of the many vexatious racial problems of old czarist Russia. My eight months' stay in Russia, attended with travel and study, has rendered me thoroly convinced that the solution of the Negro problem in America is possible only after the revolutionizing of the American social order. Race prejudice is not an inherent thing in the mental make-up of the individual, but springs from the capitalist order of society. The individual, the child, it may be noted in the most remote section of the Southern states, does not affect racial arrogance until it has been brought in touch with public institutions—the school, the church, the press, etc. The very nature of capitalism makes this

form of society dependent upon racial disharmony within a given capitalist state, upon religious antagonisms, etc. Only seven years after the proletarian revolution, the extent to which all vestiges of racial hostility has been eradicated is marvelous, to say the least.

IT is probable that no colonial people suffer the weight of imperialism to the extent that the Negro does, whether he be in the new world or in Africa. If we look at the map of Africa, we note that there are only two free and independent Negro states—the Republic of Liberia on the West coast and the Abyssinian empire on the Eastern coast. The rest of Africa has been parcelled out among the imperialist nations of Europe, and we find Portugal politically responsible for territory in Africa twenty-one times the size of Portugal itself; Belgium with territory almost forty times its size; and Britain and France ruling far more black than white men, all in all. This is an unnatural situation and certainly cannot continue.

AND why do we find these European powers maintaining a political hold on the African continent? It is for no other purpose than to maintain markets for their surplus products and even to have a ready source of raw material for their home industries. And the system inherently brings the dispossession of the native from his land, forced labor, military conscription, a policy of extending only a minimum of education, and in every respect the institution of a policy on the part of the imperialist nations that shall function in ever keeping the native African dependent, backward and in every way a pillar of the imperialist structure.

The black man cannot rise under the weight of capitalism.

THE extent of the power of any given imperialist state over the darker races may be a fine measurement of the extent to which racial problems obtain within that particular state, for in the very nature of imperialism the working class of the dominant race assumes an attitude of arrogance and racial superiority towards the colonial peoples in that state.

One who has just returned from Russia experiences an astonishment in reading the many false accounts in our great metropolitan papers of the conditions in Soviet Russia, and certainly of the Communists. It is to be expected that the capitalist class of all countries must ever keep up a campaign of lies against Soviet Russia,

the first government of workers and peasants, for they know that Russia, left alone, becomes a source of the deepest inspiration to the workers of all lands. Too, they know that the workers of Russia are interested and are willing to give their active support to the workers of all other countries in their effort to establish a free society—a society free of oppression of the working class, a society free of all racial friction and in which the masses should have the opportunity of imbibing and benefiting by all that our twentieth century has brot us in the way of culture.

THE American Negro has never been contented under his social conditions; he has begun many movements with the definite aim of his social uplift. The outstanding social abuses always uppermost in the mind of the Negro masses are those of lynching, Jim Crowism, residential segregation, political disfranchisement in the South, industrial discrimination, etc. His reformist organizations are directed primarily towards the removal of these social inequalities. But we find that those who direct the fate of the race are themselves so involved in the interests of the ruling class of this country that they, out of self-interest, are always compelled to limit their actions. Race riots, lynchings, racial hostility in general between the black and white worker are conditions conducive to the maintenance of the system.

The Negro petty-bourgeois leader, the Negro intellectual, have betrayed the interests of the working class of the race time and time again. And if the Negro is developing at this time a real revolutionary group, it is because more and more of the members of the race are coming to see that freedom and the solution of the Negro problem can only come thru a mass movement on the part of the Negro working class.

THE Negro proletariat holds the key of salvation of the race. The Communist society of the future alone will save the race, and it will be in the new society only that the inherent and native power of the race will be enabled to bloom forth in full fruition, and the Negro to give his true and real worth to human progress. The Workers Party is the Communist Party of America, and it is the logical party to which the Negro race should ally itself, for it alone is the only party which can propagate the idea of equality for all peoples.

## Iniquity of the Russian Intervention

By W. A. WARREN.

THE securing by American financiers of a concession, from the Russian government for the operation of the manganese deposits in Georgia for a term of twenty years, throws an illuminating side light on the Russian intervention. If the intervention had been successful, the aforesaid financiers would in all probability have secured permanent control of the deposits for nothing, instead of their costing the tidy sum of \$100,000,000. Can Messrs. Hughes and Hoover still hold the opinion that "Russia has nothing to trade"?

ONE can put two and two together, and reach a conclusion that will require positive evidence to dislodge. That conclusion is, that the Russian intervention was a plot by international financiers, who dominated their respective governments at the time, to secure and divide up the resources of Russia thru the activities of the allied governments acting as their agents.

THE plot failed, partly on account of the disaffection of the American troops in the Murmask region and in Eastern Siberia, partly on account of the mutiny of the sailors in the French Black Sea fleet, and partly on account of the refusal of the British transport workers to load munitions and supplies for the armies of occu-

W. A. WARREN is an American civil engineer who graduated from Lehigh University in 1879. He has been in Russia for the last four years, the most part of this time having been spent with the Kuzbas Colony at Kemerovo, Siberia, where he is in charge of the topographical survey. His home is Seattle, Wash.

pation; but the principal cause of its failure was the heroic efforts of the Russian Red Army which beat back the invaders on all fronts. This Red Army, by the way, was composed mainly of young Russian peasants who had not been on the Austrian and German fronts and this was their first experience in war.

LEST they forget, it is well to remind the financiers of these little occurrences which show that they cannot always depend on the common people to help carry out their purposes even when their governments act as their agents.

The British oil companies without a shadow of right had taken possession of the Baku oil fields, and held possession until the Red Army was almost within striking distance, when the workers rebelled, and the British were forced to retire. The oil extracted during the British occupation is one small item to be considered in the final settlement if it is ever made. Russia very properly refuses to consider a settlement in which the

items on one side of the ledger only are to be taken into account.

IT is said here in Russia that Kolchak's army was accompanied by American engineers or army officers whose task was to investigate the natural resources adjacent to the Siberian railways.

If the armies of Kolchak, Deniken, Wrangle, and the Murmask army had met in Moscow or somewhere in central Russia, the international financiers could have set up a puppet government, and proceeded to divide the resources of Russia among themselves. They would then have had the same stranglehold on the Russian people that the Dawes plan has probably given them on the people of Germany.

RUSSIA had been a loyal ally during the war and had been disabled, and the morality of the attack made on her by her allies in her crippled condition, was that of a pack of wolves devouring one of their number that has been wounded.

If this is not the correct explana-

tion of the Russian intervention, let some member of the Lloyd George government or of the Wilson cabinet come forward with the true explanation and clear up the mystery.

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# The Communist Debate in Main St.

By TOM MATTHEWS.

YOU haven't seen Main Street, nor America, if you haven't seen Marshalltown, the metropolis of Marshall County, Iowa.

They say that not so many years ago Main Street (beg pardon—Marshalltown) had its own unique brand of hospitality for itinerant workmen, more commonly known as hoboes. When one of these unfortunates strayed in the direction of Marshalltown and knocked at the door of one of her proud citizens, he was cordially greeted with a ticket reading "good for one meal" and directed to the marshal. If the "hoe boy's" hunger exceeded his pride, he presented his ticket to the law, who provided the meal and a two hours' job as well, usually in the nature of garbage removing, weed-cutting, or some equally pleasant task.

It is not recorded whether this hospitality became too expensive or to what extent it drove away Marshalltown's labor supply, but the citizens of this community no longer keep meal tickets by the door. Perhaps the reputation of "Marshal's Town" became so widespread that the unshaved hobo no longer came around for a hand-out.

Be that as it may, the Communists have become the recipients of a different brand of Main Street "hospitality," and in that connection hangs a tale, of how Communism came to be a subject of debate among the unionized employes of Babbit, and how the entire time of a Central Labor meeting was taken up discussing the dangers of discussing Communism.

It is a "far cry" (and a long railroad haul) from New York to Marshalltown. In New York the high officials of the trade unions decry against the "menace of Communism" while the rank and file, fully 15,000 strong, fight their way into Madison Square Garden to express their solidarity with Lenin and to hear the "convicted Red" C. E. Ruthenberg. In New York the rank and file are stirring from their apathy and in ever larger numbers embracing the ideas of Communism, at least to the extent of sympathy, while the high officials carry out expulsions and campaigns of slander against the militants.

But things haven't progressed so rapidly in Main Street. The rank and file of Marshalltown labor still read their weekly "labor paper" and digest its contents with the same faith as they do their gospel. So when the Workers Party organizers, J. E. Snyder and David Coutts, arranged a meeting to be held at the Labor Temple under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, they reckoned without the contents of the little local labor paper. This consisted of the usual "International Labor News Service" (synonym for bunk in 29 letters) telling about the alleged efforts of the Communists, working under orders of Moscow, to destroy the American Federation of Labor, and of the action taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor in refusing to aid in the defense of C. E. Ruthenberg.

ENOUGH for Main Street! The union men of Marshalltown will have no discussion of Communism in their Labor Temple (so they said) yet they proceeded to their Central Labor Union meeting and discussed it themselves, without any assistance from the naughty Reds.

Watch this! The Communists were defended in this debate by the president and the secretary of the Central Labor Union. The delegates on the floor, with one or two exceptions expressed their fear of Communist ideas—the fear which Main Street has of everything it knows nothing about.

THE bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor does not exercise the direct power and control out in Main Street which it enjoys in New York. The officers of the Marshalltown Central Labor Union are from the rank and file. They are the militants of the unions in their locality, and it is for precisely that rea-

son that they hold office in the labor movement. What the rank and file of Main Street recognize unconsciously, despite their fear of new ideas, they must sooner or later come to recognize consciously and accept—**THE LEADERSHIP OF THE MILITANTS.**

WHEN Marshalltown unionists debate Communism, they are

recognizing Communism as an issue. One discussion leads to another. New vistas of progress are opened before them as the old barriers of superstition and prejudice melt away.

When these American unionists themselves participate in a discussion of Communist principles, they are stripping the brand of "foreign importation" from the Workers Party, de-

spite all the efforts of the capitalist class and their henchmen to keep such a brand upon our movement. Their discussion of Communism means the recognition of our movement as American, as one born from the needs of the working class in this country.

Instinctively, the rank and file look to the Communists for leadership. Instinctively, the great masses of the workers in this country look to us to show them the best means of struggle against the capitalist class and their henchmen.

ONE year after the death of Lenin 15,000 workers in New York meet to honor his work. One year after the death of Lenin, the trade unionists of Marshalltown gather in their Central Labor Union meeting to debate the ideas for which Lenin lived.

From Madison Square to Marshalltown—from the international metropolis to the heart of Main Street—Communism is the issue. As Marx would say:

A spectre is haunting American capitalism—the specter of Communism.

And that specter is embodied in a living, organized force—the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

## New York Soloist's First Performance Here Wins Favor

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Mr. Stock's twentieth regular program, given at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday, brot us two soloists, both of them well known and well liked in New York, but who had their first Chicago hearings on this occasion. The one was the conductor, Hermann Hans Wetzler and the other was the pianist, Alexander Brailowski.

Wetzler directed the first Chicago performance of an orchestra suite of his in five movements called "Visions." Carrying out the ideas of Richard Strauss and Alexander Scriabin, Wetzler attempts in this suite to express philosophic and mystical ideas in tone. But he has more sincerity than Strauss, if not all of his brains, and he is more on the earth than the Russian super-mystic. "Visions" opens with an introduction in which is set forth a "Theme of the Struggling Spirit." This leads into a slow movement intended to express the idea of prayer in the form of a sonnet written by no less a man than Michelangelo.

The third movement is a "Scherzo Demonaico" describing Sharon, the boatman of the Styx. This is followed by a most curious "Intermezzo Ironico," in which life is distorted and caricatured. Wetzler tries to burlesque the modernists and fails for the simple reason that those whom he attempts to burlesque are themselves writing with a laugh in the sleeve. But for the moment Wetzler is Honaggar, writing music descriptive of locomotives that turn out to be nothing but toys of tin and paint, for the moment he is Poulenc and young Georges Auric playing with the baby rattles of jazz, for the nounce he is Irving Berlin. But the whole winds up with a "Fugato Risoluto" and a "Risonanza Estrema," a great pain laden slow motion section in which the "Theme of the Struggling Spirit" attains heroic size.

Alexander Brailowski came and played and conquered. He is a keyboard genius of limitless power. His interpretations are not the ordinary ones, but he never goes to the extremity of distortion to which some pianists are driven in an effort to find original readings. He played the Saint-Saens fourth concerto and got out of it one of the biggest ovations any soloist has got this season, and every handclap of it was deserved.

Get a sub for the DAILY WORKER from your shopmate and you will make another member for your branch.

## GOMPERS

(A class conscious member of the A. F. of L. renders tribute to his fallen chief—fallen long ago)

Not recreant was he,  
The record shows  
A pliant anxious servant  
Of the rule of gold.

Each bitter struggle  
Days of endless dread  
Workers, producing all  
In want of bread  
Were stepping stones  
By which he mounted high  
His lips curled with a sneer  
Mouthing a lie.

Mocking the workers' hopes, their lives, their dreams  
Cringing towards those who own the means  
Of circumstance, of pomp and gaudy show  
Scorning the burden bearers, bended low.

Labor lieutenant of the powers that be  
Urging the slaves at home to bend the knee  
The boundaries of the empire were to him  
The farthest reach of Morgan's lust  
When dollars wandered forth to alien shore  
He heard the eagle scream  
For lie to cover up the fraud  
In this he edged the bible out  
And lying priests  
Such was his talent.

When Moscow echoed Lenin's rebel cry  
Flaunted the crimson banner to the sky  
Trampled the hosts of tyranny to the dust  
Then was in senile Samuel roused the lust  
To maim, to kill, to crucify, or hang  
Each doughty warrior of the rebel band  
With lies of ancient time  
And some more recent  
With spew of his foul brain  
And some more decent

With help of Wilson, Hughes, and other blackguards  
With half-consent of Debs, and other laggards  
He plumbed the depths of calumny and libel  
Concocted lies enough for Wells' new bible  
To no avail  
His lies die with him  
While from her long night  
Awakened Russia marches  
Triumphant toward the light.

Our southern brothers  
Bound to Morgan's wheel  
Hotly resentful  
Toward the Iron Heel  
That robs in Freedom's name  
Were last to feel his leprous touch  
Mouthing a sounding phrase  
To mask his master's voice  
He bid them calm and prudent be  
The while the robber bands  
Despoiled their nation of its wealth  
Such was the brotherhood  
Of "Brother" Gompers  
Toward weaker peoples  
Such too his services  
To oily Christians  
Who did great honor  
To him—a Jew.

Then sound the dirge  
Let hollow cant of greatness fill the land  
Let prostitutes of pen their pages fill  
Let sour-faced chief of state (a flunky too)  
Spill empty palaver upon his bier  
We workers mourn him not  
We know the price of praise from those on high  
We see the stain of Judas silver on his palm  
The smirk of service on his face.  
To save his fame 'mid decent men  
This day has come not soon enough  
By forty years.

BUD REYNOLDS.

# INTERNATIONAL NOTES

## RUSSIA.

**LENINGRAD.**—The Society of Friends of the Red Air Fleet of the U. S. S. R. has presented the Red Air Fleet with a second "Lenin Esquadron." The esquadron is composed of 18 aeroplanes, given by the central committee of the Railroad Workers' Union, the central committee of the Union of Soviet Employees, the Society of the Friends of Red Aviation of the Khirghiz, the same society of Tula, etc.

## POLAND.

**WARSAW.**—The Communist fraction in the Polish Diet introduced an interpellation regarding the closing down of the Bielostock trade unions by the police.

The police have closed down almost all the unions of this city, sealing the premises occupied by them.

Great mass meetings of workers have been held in Premysl and Stebnik (Eastern Galicia) to demand the freeing of the Polish Communist Deputy, Comrade Lanczucsky.

Adolphe Lanter, editor of the Lemberg "Tribuna Proletnitcha," the organ of the union of the city and

country proletariat of Poland, has been sentenced to seven months in prison, and forbidden to return to Lemberg for five years after that. The paper which he was arrested for publishing was appearing legally.

## GERMANY.

**BERLIN.**—The campaign being carried on by the German Communists for trade union unity is proving extremely effective. The first definite break with the anti-unity policy of the reformist union leaders has been made by the Berlin section of the German Metal Workers' Federation, the most important section of the strongest federation in Germany, which unanimously adopted the following resolution introduced by the Communists at a general session of the union:

"The session instructs the local committee to request the executive committee to take steps towards the establishment of a Trade Union International and to agitate for all the trade unions of the world taking their stand on the ground of the class struggle, and for their reunion in one Trade Union International, whether or not they belong to an international at present, and which ever one they

belong to. The executive committees of the two internationals shall decide in conference on the method of calling, and the composition of a world congress.

## Saxon Peasant Congress.

**BERLIN.**—At a congress of the poor peasantry of Saxony recently held at Koenigswald, the Communists gained a signal victory, despite the strenuous efforts of representatives of the German nationalist party to swing the delegates round to their side. The chief points under consideration were the bad harvest and the heavy taxation to which the peasants are being subjected. After the German nationalists had spoken at length, a member of the Communist reichstag fraction explained to the congress the sort of agrarian policy that the German-nationalists are really pursuing in the reichstag. Thereupon a resolution drawn up in accordance with the line of the Communist Party in relation to the poor peasantry was adopted unanimously by the 700 delegates.

## NORWAY.

**OSLO.**—During the interpellation of Comrade Stestag, leader of the Communist fraction in the Storting,

regarding measures to be taken in order to halt the present rapid growth of unemployment in Norway, a great demonstration of unemployed took place before the parliament building. The crowd massed before the building grew to such proportions that the session was forced to receive a delegation, headed by the Communist Mausset.

After leaving the session, Mausset addressed the waiting crowd of unemployed, reporting the evasive answer of the president of the storting and showing the necessity of the seizure of power by the proletariat. In the course of his fiery speech he proposed that greetings should be sent to the victims of bourgeois justice in the general strike in Trondheim, and ended with a call to the workers to establish a "Soviet Norway." The police intervened to put a stop to the meeting.

## Prison for Two Communists.

**OSLO.**—The Communists Durendal and Hergardsen have been sentenced to a year in prison and ten years' loss of civil rights for a clash with strike-breakers during the strike in Trondheim last year. A mass meeting was held in the city to protest against the sentence.

## MUSIC - LITERATURE - DRAMA

### "The Romance of New Russia"

In a boys' school in California I was reading to a large class in Modern History the story of what young people are doing—are living in far away Russia, land of the hated Bolsheviks. To my surprise, even the most frivolous members of that class listened to this reading with intense interest, so gripping was its revelation of a human social life utterly unknown to their experience.

The book was "The Romance of New Russia" by Magdeleine Marx, published by Thomas Seltzer, New York City. It was the story of one typical girl of Russia—one of hundreds of thousands like her in that country—and of a school of boys and girls—that I was reading: parts of two chapters in this book. This typical girl of New Russia, "Lena," at 20 is one of "an endless stream of youth pouring into Moscow, eager for study, without the remotest chance of finding quarters, but confident of running across some stranger—this could happen only in Russia—who would be only too glad to share his crust and the cold attic where one stumbled over sleepers when one came home at night."

**W**AS Lena a Communist . . . Child of a mechanical age, the daughter of revolutionaries, twin sister to the proletarian, enrolled from birth in a mad army, in a chaotic world, Communism was not a mere doctrine to her, a parcel of ideas. It was unscathed spirit of her twenty years, her unerring instinct for nobility and justice, something that emanated from all her studies; it was nothing less than the world itself, spread out before her like a huge arena; it was the pitiless urge of her blood."

Mme. Marx had seen the older Communist women of Russia: Kollontai, Krupskaya, Lebedeva, Gasparova and others—the mothers, the servants, the priestesses of the revolution—its saints and martyrs. And she well says that "every sacrificial and unselfish instinct that is implanted in human nature caused these older women to become revolutionists."

**B**UT "when you are with Lena, you have a sense of well-being, an assurance that all the flood-gates of joy are wide open. The older women have sacrificed everything to the revolution; Lena has RECEIVED everything from it."

The striking contrast between the civilization of the new Russia and

that of the whole fabric of bourgeois social life anywhere is well put in these two paragraphs:

"In the daughters of the bourgeois world, in whom intellectual activity and familiarity with books develop nothing but the analytical spirit, intelligence is poison, knowledge is a misfortune. Keen as their brains are, all they use their mentality for is to bolster up a sterile pride in never being taken in. 'What's the use?' they cry. Logically, there is nothing for them but to commit suicide.

**W**HEREAS Lena is all for life. What has she to do with bitter skepticism, with despair, with the view that humanity is groping at night in an impasse? With her everything is resolved into action. Nothing comes to the surface upon which she does not act."

Lena—indeed, an uncounted number of the youth of new Russia—is living and acting within the most stimulating, invigorating, vital atmosphere a human being can know—in a world of which the whole fabric of church and state thus far has not even dreamed. "She does not know, nor so much as suspect, that one can get satisfaction out of owning dresses, furniture, a house, precious objects; or experience pleasure in adorning oneself with jewels; or use one's strength for one's personal career, or accept an idea for what it can bring one." In a word, Lena is having her life in a civilization that is right now consciously in process of building—building toward ideals which others have been content to dream about or merely to mouth, but which the new Russia is proceeding to translate into every day reality. Little wonder that Anna Louise Strong felt an irresistible urge to return to Russia in spite of illness and privation, that even the exotic Claire Sheridan, in spite of herself, had the feeling that such an atmosphere as this of Russia is supremely the one in which children should be educated, that Mme. Marx herself felt that the lot of her own child in France is pitiful compared with that of hundreds of thousands of even orphan children in new Russia.

**T**HE school Mme. Marx describes—one of thousands of the same sort established by the new regime in Russia—can be matched nowhere else in the world. There the children consciously create their school. It is their life together. It is the rare

fortune of these children—hundreds of thousands of them orphaned by the capitalistic world war—to live in a country which regards its children as its dearest treasure. "As between fathers and children, the code chooses the children and takes their part. Books are written for them; for them the whole country works, sacrifices, builds. For their sake everything has been torn down and is now being reconstructed.

**T**O govern oneself, to work, to be responsible—these, for other children, are only words; flabby words, without meaning, that collapse the moment they are said. But this nation of children LIVES the words. For them, they are not mere words: they are the strength of their muscles, the warm spirit that stirs their limbs.

"Their opportunity above all is that they are beginning life in a country where the nature of every existing institution is being called in question. It is not only the social regime that has changed; it is not only in the political order that buildings and beginnings are going on; change characterizes every element in society. All barriers have gone down, not only between society and the individual, but wherever barriers were, wherever life was divided into compartments, and thought was kept back from being free and human life was held back from its limitless destiny."

**T**HROUGH twenty chapters does this consummate writer hold the mirror up to nature in the new Russia, and the result is a book which any man or woman with red blood lays down, after reading, with a sense of joy, a feeling that human society has possibilities of which most of the books we read give us no inkling.

W. T. Brown.

### "GREED"—AN AMERICAN FILM WORTHY OF SOVIET RUSSIA

One of the opening sub-titles quotes Frank Norris, the author, as saying: "I never truckled; I never took off my hat to fashion and held it out for pennies. By God, I told them the truth. They liked it or they didn't like it. What had that to do with me? I told them the truth."

Strange as it may seem in an American film reputed to have cost two million dollars and two years in the making, this fanatic declaration of faith has been carried out thru this gripping, stark film worthy of the sponsorship of the Moscow Art Theater itself.

Upton Sinclair, in his latest book, "Mammonart," writes of this story: "The theme of McTeague" (upon which "Greed" is based) "is avarice, and we see a dentist's office with a big gold tooth for a sign, and all thru the tragic story we run upon the motif of gold in everything from sunsets to decorations."

The director of this remarkable film, Eric von Stroheim, caught the same note from "McTeague" and faithfully recorded it even to the extent of a subtle use of color photography that emphasizes only the gold and brass and leaves the rest of the picture in tremendously suitable black and white and gray. Only twice do other colors than gold get their deserts—once in the greedy, green eyes of the cat as she contemplates a dinner of canary, and again in the finale where a bag of gold coin is spattered over with jackass blood in the sink of Death Valley, as two handcuffed men, hunter and hunted, both victims of the bag of shining yellow metal, settle down to their approaching death.

The capitalist press has either openly roasted it, or more subtly damned it with faint praise on its "artistic and intelligent altho sad and sordid qualities." The latter is the more effective method of fighting a good picture, since many newspaper readers have a habit of judging newspaper opinions by opposites. Thus the dubbing as "sentimental" the film "Tongues of Flame" in which Tommy Meighan gave the Indian a square deal for the first time in reel life, quickly drove him back to a safe and sane strikebreaker role in "Coming Through." We shall see what "Greed" is going to do to von Stroheim's next picture.

Many of the reviewers of "Greed" have hit upon one very true generalization—"You are either going to like it tremendously, or you will hate it." That's the kind of a film it is. It tells the truth. About real people. And real situations and emotions.

The final tragedy can be traced back to a strictly capitalist rendition of "sacred mother love." McTeague's mother works herself almost to death as a mine camp cook, and sacrifices her all, "to make something of the boy." And that "something" is, of course, to take him out of the ranks of the workers and make a professional out of him, a "non-union" dentist. But instead of this great "progress" leading to happiness it ends in wife murder and a miserable death in the middle of Death Valley. No fake about it either, the film was shot in the valley with temperature over 120.

"Save your money and live comfortably" says the banker. "Save

(Continued on page 7)

# The New York Workers' School

By REBECCA GRECHT.

**THE WORKERS SCHOOL** marks the first serious attempt of the Workers Party to set up a permanent educational institution in the New York district. Organized originally as a private undertaking by a group of comrades not directly responsible for the work to the party, the school became an instrument for Communist training and the spreading of Communist ideology when, about a year ago, it was brought under the direct control and supervision first of the district executive committee and later of the national executive committee of the Workers Party.

The school is a Communist educational institution. It purposes to give workers that knowledge of labor history, of the principles and tactics of Communism, which is indispensable for militant action in the struggle against capitalism.

**THE** importance of this work cannot be exaggerated. Practical activity of our comrades in the struggles of labor, the crystallization and organization of the left wing, both industrially and politically, requires a knowledge of facts, an understanding of revolutionary theory and tactics. The Fifth Congress of the Communist International issued a thesis on agitation and propaganda which calls upon all Communist parties to intensify their educational efforts so as to make their organizations real parties of Lenin, and extend Communist influence amongst the masses. In the spirit of this call, the Workers School aims to spread the teachings of Marx and Lenin so as to develop a Bolshevik ideology, and strives to train comrades to take active leadership both in the various units of the party and in the shops and trade unions.

**WITH** this in view, a program of activity was formulated for the district in the spring of last year providing for the training of our party membership and the extension of educational work to the trade union elements. In accordance with this plan, the school opened last summer with a party training course covering a period of ten weeks and consisting of several classes in history and Communist theory. The course met with considerable success and prepared the ground for the succeeding work of the school.

The school began its winter season on Dec. 1. The main part of its activities were concentrated at the central school headquarters now at 108 East 14th street, where party and trade union training courses, in addition to general lecture courses, were offered. Classes and forums were also started in various parts of the city and in various towns of the district.

## Party Training Courses.

**THE** party training course was planned to afford members of the Workers Party the long-desired opportunity of studying the principles and tactics of the Communist movement. It consists of four classes in Communist theory and tactics, Marxism, and American Economic History. These are not lecture courses, but study classes, each of which is open to all party members who wish to learn and are ready to devote some time to serious study.

The course as a whole takes up the fundamental aspects of Marxism and Leninism, and also the basic factors in American economic and social development. It embodies our efforts to give party members that understanding of our movement which is of prime necessity for effective service in the party, from the lowest to the highest units.

## Trade Union Training Course.

**THIS** course was designed primarily for workers active in the trade unions. The growth of the left wing movement in the different industries has made it imperative that we develop a body of militants capable of directing this movement. Practical activity in the shops and trade unions is all fundamentally necessary.

The left wing, however, has not merely a program for immediate struggles in the industries. It has a vision of the entire labor movement, a definite goal—the workers' republic. Effective leadership therefore demands a knowledge of labor history and revolutionary theory and tactics.

The trade union course given at the Workers School consists of three study classes in Communism, American trade union history, and public speaking. The classes are open to all workers. Already considerable interest has been aroused in the courses, and the classes are being attended by militants active in different industries.

## General Courses.

**I**N addition to these study classes, the school is offering two lecture courses, one on the Russian Revolution, conducted by Moissaye J. Olgin, another on Current Events, given by Ludwig Lore. These give workers who have no time for study an opportunity to hear the Communist point of view explained and analyzed by leading Communists.

Finally, a general course in Public Speaking and classes in Elementary and Advanced English complete the list of activities at the central school.

## Workers' Educational Centers.

**M**OST of the educational activities of the school, as has been stated, are carried on at the central headquarters. In order to reach wider masses of workers, however, workers' educational centers have been established in the Bronx, Harlem and Brownsville districts under the supervision of the Workers School and the section committees of the party. These offer classes in the Elements of Communism, and English and also conduct open forums.

The educational centers are but the beginnings of what we hope to develop into branches of the Workers School. More classes will be organized as the work continues and interest grows.

## Classes in Elements of Communism.

**O**NE of the main purposes of the Workers School is to make our party more truly a Bolshevik party by spreading the teachings of Marx and

Lenin amongst our membership. To this end, classes in the Elements of Communism are being given in the workers' educational centers as well as in other parts of the city. At present five such classes are in progress and a sixth one is being organized for lower Manhattan.

All party members who have joined during the last year, and who have had no instruction in Communist theory, are expected to attend the classes. We hope that soon it will be possible to make such a course a requirement for admission into the party in this district.

The classes are open to non-party members. The first term deals with the general theory of Communism. The second term will study the principles and tactics of the Communist International.

## Open Forums.

**T**HESE are being conducted every Sunday evening, 8 p. m., at the workers' educational centers, with prominent Communists as speakers; among them, Ludwig Lore, Joseph Manley, Oliver Carlson, William Weinstone, Juliet Stuart Poyntz and others. The forum will continue thru May.

## District Activities.

**T**HE activities of the Workers School are not confined to New York. The school is a district institution of the party and has in charge all educational work in the territory of District 2. During the winter, classes in the Elements of Communism were started in Union Hill and Newark, New Jersey, and also in Yonkers, New York. These classes follow the same course of study as in the city.

Open forums are also being held in Union Hill and Passaic, New Jersey. A class in Communism will be organized in the coming term.

## Our Tasks.

**T**HE above is a very brief account of the activities of the Workers School since its organization as a Workers Party institution. In the short period of its existence, we have not, of course, been able to realize all our aims. But a definite beginning

has been made in systematic, educational work. We have succeeded in rousing a more serious interest in education within our ranks. We have begun to develop an appreciation of the importance of training in revolutionary history and theory for our political and industrial work.

**O**UR tasks, however, are just commencing. Much pioneer work has yet to be done. The Workers School can be built up only thru the combined efforts of the party membership and sympathizers. We are now completing the first term. The spring term starts March 16. Our immediate task is, to increase the registration for all the classes, to urge comrades to enroll in the party and trade union training courses, to give the school publicity among all the workers we meet, and wherever we congregate. The most of the courses started in December and January, they have been so arranged that they can be taken very profitably in the second terms as well.

The foundation has been laid. Now we must build. Every member and sympathizer giving his co-operation, we will establish a Communist school which will become the center for revolutionary working class education in this city.

Comrades should enroll at once. For information and registration inquire any day or evening at office of Workers School, Room 34, 108 East 14th street. Telephone Stuyvesant 8100.

## WOMEN IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 3)

the Communist Party of Russia, stands out as the shining light to the women of the entire world.

International Women's Day was started by American women socialists in 1909 and adopted on an international scale by the Socialist Women's Congress at Copenhagen, in 1910. In the year 1911, on March 8, in Vienna, 30,000 women celebrated, demanding political rights and the protection of their labor. In 1914, when the shadow of the great war lay across the path, great demonstrations were held on March 8. In 1917, of all European countries, the Russian women alone dared to celebrate March 8, demanding bread and peace. It is now officially designated by the Communist International as Women's Day.

The women of Russia have thrown off their yoke. We too, must know that only by united action of the entire working class—both men and women—can the burden of capitalist exploitation be lifted from our shoulders and then only dare we hope to live a nobler life.

On this International Communist Women's Day let us join in with the women of other countries in one great cry: "The exploitation of the peoples of the world shall be ended! Let us arise and unite in our strength, working men and women of all countries in the Communist International and replace the capitalist state by the workers' government!"

## GREED—AN AMERICAN FILM

(Continued from page 6.)

your money and live and die in hell" proves "Greed." No worthy human sentiment can withstand the corrosive qualities of the gold won on a raffle ticket. Love, industry, friendship, honor, all are tarnished in the course of the very thought processes that are basic to capitalist success.

From every angle the film is perfect. No hint of the star system mars it, the director chose his cast deliberately from among artists who had distinguished themselves chiefly in pie-throwing and slap-stick comedy. Yet here they give us flawless high tragedy. The camera work is marvelous in its daring, new tricks of perspective and focus are employed without end.

For a good story, perfect direction, flawless acting, and technical preeminence, "Greed" will live as long as films are shown.

## WORKERS SCHOOL COURSES

### PARTY TRAINING COURSE

Principles of Communism; instructor, William Weinstone. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.

Marxism; instructor, Jacob Mindel. Class meets every Friday, 8 P. M.

International Communist Movement; instructor, William Weinstone. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.

American Economic and Social History; instructor, Alexander Trachtenberg. Class meets every Monday, 8 P. M.

### TRADE UNION TRAINING COURSE

History of American Trade Unionism; instructor, Solon DeLeon. Class meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Fundamentals of Communism; instructor, Oliver Carlson. Class meets every Friday, 8 P. M.

Public Speaking; instructor, Carl Brodsky. Class meets every Saturday, 2 P. M.

### GENERAL COURSES

The Russian Revolution; instructor, Moissaye J. Olgin. Class meets alternate Tuesdays, 8 P. M.

Current Events; instructor, Ludwig Lore. Class meet every Friday, 8 P. M.

Public Speaking; instructor, Carl Brodsky. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.

English, Elementary; instructor, Simon Felshin. Class meets every Monday, 8 P. M.

English, Advanced, instructor, Eli B. Jacobson. Class meets every Monday, 8 P. M.

### WORKERS EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

BRONX CENTER—1347 Boston Road. Educational Director, Belle Robins, 999 Freeman Street.

HARLEM CENTER—64 East 104th Street. Educational Director, Sonya Ginsburg, 935 East 179 Street.

BROWNSVILLE CENTER — 1701 Pitkin Ave., Bklyn. Director, Mark Rosenberg, 669 Ralph Ave., Brooklyn.

Courses in the Elements of Communism, Principles and Tactics of the Communist International, and English are given at these centers. You can obtain information from the directors, the sec'y of the Workers School, or thru party branches.

Other classes in the Elements of Communism are given as follows: West Side Headquarters, 345 W. 39th Street; instructor, Joseph Brahdly. Class meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Lower Manhattan, 106 East 14th street. Class will meet every Thursday.

# Social-Democracy Strips Itself Naked

## ARTICLE III.

THE next witness, the retired representative and minister of the reich, Dr. David, was then heard with reference to the assertions made by the witness Kloth on a change of policy on the part of the social democrats during the war.

The witness declared that such an assertion was not in the least in accordance with the truth.

The social democratic reichstag fraction, even after the outbreak of the Russian revolution, still continued the policy of national defense and granting of war credits. At that time Mr. Ebert, openly defended this policy, stating as justification that we had to go on granting credits because the will to peace was lacking on the other side.

Herr Ebert invariably opposed the pessimists, and stated clearly and unequivocally that there could be no question of peace at any price. He never abandoned hope that the situation, even the military situation, would improve. When Austria and Turkey collapsed, and when our military headquarters failed us, the majority of the fraction were in favor of either granting no more credits or of entering the government. Despite all this, Herr Ebert did his utmost towards inducing the party to sacrifice even this to the country. This suffices to show the assertion that we had changed our policy, to be false.—(Vorwärts, December 15.)

### Social Democracy is not Revolutionary.

HEINE (barrister): Have you reason to believe that the policy of the social democratic party has been detrimental to national defense?

Witness Fehrenbach (the one time clerical chancellor of the reich): I can only say that the great majority of the social democrats—apart from split off groups—has felt as patriotically as any other party. I am of the opinion that the whole revolutionary trend of feeling obtaining in November, 1918, was not supported by the majority socialists. Ebert himself once told me that at that time he negotiated until far into the night with trade union leaders, in the endeavor to prevent a general strike or a revolutionary movement.—(Vorwärts, December 15.)

### Stampfer and the Commanders

BINDEWALD (barrister) moved that the head mayor Scheidemann be again called upon to appear the next day, in order to give information as to whether he wrote the article published in "Vorwärts" on January 29, 1918, in which the munition workers' strike was fully approved of.

Chairman: The investigation made at the time showed the article to have been written either by Herr Stampfer himself or by Herr Kuttner.

Dr. Landsberg (barrister):

I should like to observe here that at that time our military headquarters expressed to Herr Stampfer their regret that proceedings had been taken against Herr Stampfer on account of this article.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 16.)

### Professor Bears Witness

EVIDENCE given by Alfred Weber, professor at Heidelberg:

I have come forward as witness on my own initiative. In the spring of 1918, after the Brest Litovsk negotiations, I considered the situation to be internally politically endangered, and believed it to be highly probable the radical elements would gain power over the working class.

I considered the best purpose to be attained by making it possible for the majority socialists, as superior and quiet people, to retain their hold upon the working class.

I thus endeavored to act as intermediary. I finally consulted with Herr Ebert and Herr Scheidemann, and was able to assume that this was not disagreeable to the secretary of state Roedern.

We consulted upon the best way

of putting an end to the strike as speedily as possible.

### Formal Satisfaction

WITNESS Professor Alfred Weber: I can only say that Ebert's conduct was entirely the contrary of what it would have been if he had been desirous of aggravating the strike, or of gaining any political advantage from it. On the contrary, Ebert told me that the point of first importance was to bring the workers to reason. We should then be able to calculate upon the rapid settlement of the strike. I cannot remember any further details.

The question was, as these gentlemen told me, to give the workers the formal satisfaction that their economic wishes—political questions were not mentioned at all—were at least being listened to. With this information I went next day to Roedern, and told him that I had the definite impression that the strike, should it take place, would be settled within a very brief period.—(Rote Fahne, Dec. 17.)

### Counter Measures Against Strike

HEINE (barrister): I have a letter from Schlicke (chairman of the Metal Workers' Union) in which he opposes General von Wriesberg's declaration, and states that he journeyed to Stuttgart as member of the army commission, with the knowledge of his then superior, General v. Wriesberg, for the express purpose of consulting with the committee of the German Metal Workers' Union on measures to be taken against the strike.—(Rote Fahne, Dec. 17.)

### "A Tactical Maneuver."

DR. MARTIN (barrister): Was the number of strikers increased by the participation of the social democrats?

Witness Henning (police councillor): That can scarcely have been the case. The participation of the S. D. party was a tactical maneuver; the party feared that it would otherwise be crushed against the wall by the independent social democrats. The greater number of the workers belonged to the independents.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 17.)

WITNESS Kindler (carpenter): I expressly emphasized that we were all under military authority, and that anyone failing to obey was liable to punishment.

Chairman: Was Ebert applauded?

Witness: On the contrary, he had to stand a great deal. Such expressions as "strike saboteur" and "betrayal of the workers."

Chairman: But had he mentioned the strike at all?

Witness: No. This was why the audience called out to him to come to the point. After Ebert's speech we did not know any more than before. He spoke of "food shortage" and tried to quiet us down in general.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 17.)

### Ebert as Strike Speaker

WITNESS LEHNHOFF (editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, who attended the strike meeting on the Treptow common where Ebert spoke) I was accustomed to Ebert's fresh and energetic way of speaking, and from the very beginning I had the impression that the speaker was much depressed; his address was also extremely colorless. He declared that it was the duty of the workers at home to support their brothers and fathers at the front, and to supply them with the best possible weapons. The workers in France and England were not missing a single working hour in their efforts to help their brothers at the front. We must do our utmost to bring about a peace which would enable Germany to live.

It struck me that Ebert did not utter one revolutionary word.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 17.)

### Richard Muller on January Strike

WITNESS RICHARD MULLER: At the beginning of 1918 the

feeling in favor of revolution increased, and we had to hold back certain strata of the workers, as we considered united action to be the only right method. We revolutionary leaders fixed the day on which the strike was to start for January 28. On January 27, I called the important group of metal turners together in Berlin, and said to them: "The strike begins tomorrow!" As a matter of fact 300,000 to 400,000 workers downed tool in Berlin on January 28. I wished the social democrats to join the strike committee.

The first meeting of the strike committee took place in the evening of the 28th, between 6 and 7 o'clock, and was participated in by deputies belonging to the social democratic and independent socialist parties. At this meeting, at which I acted as chairman, Ebert expressed the wish for equal representation in the strike committee, but we rejected this motion. Ebert declared a discussion on the demands to be absolutely necessary. We then discussed organizational questions referring to the strike. At this moment we received news that the affair was getting shaky, and the police were coming, whereupon the social democrats made themselves scarce.

On January 29, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning we met again in the Trade Union Buildings. Scheidemann was present. I do not remember whether Ebert was there. Scheidemann reported that the secretary of state, Wallraf, had refused to receive representatives of the striking workers.

We had resolved that the deputies should not go to Wallraf alone, for we had no confidence in the social democrats, and wanted to keep the inde-

### Our Readers' Views

The Circus Show in Washington. To the DAILY WORKER: The fourth of March was a big day for our beloved rulers.

They had a big circus show in Washington. The elephant performed all his tricks again. Our "Save a penny" Coolidge and "Hell an' Maria" Dawes proved to be excellent trainers. Everybody was happy. Even the circus staff was full of glee. I mean the senators who feed the elephant. They had their wages raised without striking, and they were not sold out by their union chiefs, besides the raise (10c a day) came quite handy: The price of booze is going up (\$140.00 a case, market price.)

I am proud to say that our Chicago was not behind in expressing its patriotic feelings. 500 of our best citizens of the gold coast (a rich settlement on the north side) took a day off and went to Washington. Their bootleggers followed the next day.

Among the spectators you could see William Jennings Bryan, the famous donkey trainer, who is also well known as an opponent to the theory of the law of evolution. But here with his own honest eyes he had a chance to see how an honest-to-god donkey can eventually evolve into a great sized elephant, especially, when the donky's forebears had their vacuum brains filled with religious matter and were carrying on a flirtation with the ku klux klan.

Mr. Bryan, shakes hands with Mr. Darwin! . . . For the next four years the elephant will wear the crown of a champion trick performer, till Wall Street will get tired of his bad manners and will crown the head of a more refined animal. So far everything is lovely!

By the way, Cal had broadcasted a speech on the theme "How to feed an elephant." He is considered to be the best authority on that subject. (He was hunting striking cops in the wilderness of Massachusetts.)

He claims that if you feed too much oil to an elephant, the animal is bound to develop a fatal disease, known in medical terms as "teapot domities," but in moderate portions oil is quite beneficial and besides, he said, one kind of food is not advisable for any animal. Food must consist of graft, etc.

M. RASGON.

pendents under observation as well.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 17.)

### Regain Confidence of the Workers

WITNESS RICHARD MULLER: The excitement was very great among the workers in January, 1918, the influence of the social democrats and the trade unions very small. It was thus an excellent opportunity for these gentlemen to join the strike committee, and thus to regain the confidence of the workers. I am also of the opinion that if the affair had turned out differently at that time, these gentlemen would have acted just as they did act later.

WITH reference to defence of native country, vacillation has scarcely been observable in the standpoint of the S. D. party. From the very beginning it preached the principles of holding out and of national defence. In order to prove this I should have to produce innumerable articles and resolutions here, but as I have already stated, the right wing of social democracy has maintained a fairly consistent attitude on this question.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 17.)

### Coal Miners and the Dawes Plan

(Continued from page 1)

a widespread campaign of agitation against the Dawes plan.

### Reformists and the Dawes Plan

Although the Dawes plan affects above all the interests of the mine workers, the reformist leaders of the miners' organizations have done absolutely nothing to combat it. Even the congress of the International Trade Union Secretariats in Prague did not seem to think it necessary even to touch upon the problems brought into existence by the Dawes plan. The executive board had held a session in Brussels before the meeting of the congresses, but the only action taken on this question was the decision to ask those in the districts affected to make a plea for lightening the reparations deliveries.

THE most active in this connection has been the English union, which sent a delegation to MacDonald laying before him the hardships resulting for the English miner from the Dawes plan. But this was all. The reformist miners' organizations actually came out in support of the Dawes plan parties. When the miners' strike broke out in Belgium, the reformist unions kept silent about and did not move to help their striking brothers.

### Final Conclusions

The carrying out of the Dawes plan has increased international competition on the coal market.

The pressure brought to bear on the miners by the coal owners is increasing proportionately.

Wages in Poland, Belgium and Holland have been lowered, unemployment in England is increasing, and working conditions in England and Germany are becoming worse.

The offensive of the coal barons is pronouncedly international in character, and is intensifying the class struggle.

For this reason the workers' organizations must act on an international scale.

THE reformists, who are in the closest contact with capital in their various fatherlands, are not in the slightest degree fitted for the struggle in their own countries, let alone for struggle on an international scale.

Consequently it is the duty of the revolutionary miners to unite the masses, to assume leadership and to show them the necessity of fighting the Dawes plan.

At the same time it is necessary to fight for the restoration of international unity, since this alone assures the possibility of exerting influence over the masses of the miners.