

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

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
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MAY 30, 1925.

Calles Fights Farmers in Mexico

By Bertram D. Wolfe

MEXICO CITY.—One of the phenomena that accompany the personal dictatorship disguised in democratic forms so typical of many Latin-American countries, is the rapid progressive disintegration of the political parties or groups to which the presidents of Mexico nominally belong.

This disintegration was covertly fomented both by Calles and Obregon, as it is the only alternative to his fortifying such groups and thus having to share with them his power and perhaps even submit to their discipline.

THIS constitutes the immediate political cause of the disintegration of the so-called "socialist" bloc in the present chamber of deputies which manifests itself in the form of a conflict between its constituent parties, the Agrarista and the Laborista (Agrarian and Labor parties.) Moreover, there are deeper-lying social causes which determine both the personal dictatorship and the conflict between the parties in question.

In Mexico, where every movement tends to take the form of a crystallization around a personal chieftain or caudillo with the consent of or in revolt against the "big chief" who is head of the army and president of the nation, the labor party cannot be explained without great emphasis upon its own caudillo and the particular presidents that it has supported or fought.

THE labor party, like the Confederacion Obrera Mexicana on which it tries to base itself, grew up around the personality of Luis N. Morones and a little group of followers (about a half dozen.) At the same time, its name, "labor" and its pretended socialist program are explainable as filling certain vague aspirations of the masses.

The labor party first became a political force in the petty magnificence that center around the president and the chambers while Carranza was the supreme chieftain of the nation. All of its leaders, including Morones, were then in the pay of Carranza. However, he elected to aid in its disintegration in favor of other parties and Morones joined forces with Obregon, Calles and De la Huerta who prepared a revolt which overthrew Carranza within one month after it started. Morones then became the representative of the Obregon government in the labor movement, being in the pay of Obregon as he had formerly been in that of Carranza.

THE political majority of the then parliament finding that Obregon and Calles elected to reinforce the labor and agrarian parties as the more easily controlled group, changed from support to hostility and engineered with the aid of the military and some support from English capital and Mexican landowners, the De la Huerta rebellion. The rebellion crushed, the labor and agrarian parties remained as the sole administration parties, and the forms of an election were gone thru on behalf of their candidate, Calles.

From the moment that Calles assumed power, it became obvious that he was going to eliminate the agrarian party from the political arena. His very cabinet appointments foreshadowed it. It had been a foregone conclusion that the agrarian party would have the ministry of agriculture and the labor party the ministry of commerce, industry and labor. Morones was the candidate for the latter position, Ramon P. De Negri for the former. De Negri was not appointed, and in his place was named a non-

member of the agrarian party, Luis Leon.

THE agrarian party had come to be an inconvenience. Calles did not intend to prosecute his land program actively "for reasons of economy." An uncomfortable left wing was developing in the agrarian party which was preserving some contact with the Communists. And the rank and file of the peasants were far to the left wing of the political organization. More-

agrarian congress in the state of Zacatecas. From then on, the friction has grown continually, until an open rupture has become inevitable. Conciliation commissions have been named, but the labor party remains inflexible in insisting that the Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O. M., which has the same leaders as the labor party altho the majority of its masses are without political affiliation) should be the only organization to organize workers and peasants on

The left wing of the agrarian party is disintegrating along with the rest, a few of its elements gravitating toward the Communists but the rest, strangely enough, preparing to ally themselves with the next reactionary revolt that comes along.

THE dissolution of the agrarian party, the frankly anti-land-seizure policy of the labor party and the

AT THE OLD GAME



over, there was a manifest tendency on the part of the peasants (supported in this by the Communists) to form non-political organizations of economic attack and defense. (Non-political in the sense that they existed to get land, not to make deputies.)

THE agrarian party presented the additional disadvantage of organizing both political locals and peasants' leagues, and using its control of the local agrarian committees of the government to distribute land in such a way as to strengthen its political influence.

In April, matters came to a head when Morones, in the presence of the president and no doubt with his approval, attacked the agrarian party,

its policies and its "politicians" in an economic field, whereas the labor and agrarian parties are to limit their activities to the parliamentary field. The negotiations continue, but the labor party continues seeking new allies in the agrarian field.

IN the meanwhile, the agrarian party is disintegrating rapidly as does every organization here that has lived from the government treasury when the government withdraws support. The fate of the labor party would be similar but much more rapid if Calles withdrew his support from it, for it has less masses, less social root and has done nothing for its members except distribute jobs.

Federation of Labor leaves the peasants with only one leader, the Communist Party of Mexico. This already has control of the two most powerful and best organized peasant leagues and is actively pushing its program of a national peasant economic organization not subordinated to any political party, the securing of land as its central objective. The national organizing committee and the League of Vera Cruz which is its backbone are affiliated with the Peasant International at Moscow. Its president is Ursulo Galvan, member of the executive of the Peasant International and member of the Communist Party of Mexico. reading.

The Ministerial Crisis in France

By Albert Trient (Paris)

THE ministerial crisis in France is only the expression of a crisis of the capitalist regime itself. The ministerial crisis has been solved for the time being; the crisis of the regime is still developing.

The Enlarged Executive of the Communist International has characterized the present international situation as corresponding to a period of temporary stabilization of capitalism, a period which constitutes an interval in the present historical era, which is an era of the decay and collapse of the capitalist regime and of the anticipation of the proletarian revolution which had its commencement in Russia.

It must not be forgotten that France constitutes an exception. The regime here is not entering upon a period of stabilization but is leaving one behind it.

IT is in the first place a financial crisis. It is a question of a floating debt of 80 milliards francs, 25 milliards of which are repayable in the course of this year. In addition to this, and having far profounder effects, there is the economic crisis. The stabilization of the franc is hampering exports in view of the competition of German, American, English and even Norwegian industry on the world market. If the stabilization of the franc is maintained it will lead to the progressive limitation of exports, which means the partial restriction of production and increased unemployment. For the big and middle export industry, it is vitally necessary to resort to inflation.

The basic industries, and especially the coal industry, the banks which finance them, and on the other hand the deposit banks such as the Credit Lyonnais and the Comptoir d'Escompte which have no interest, or at least no immediate interest, in inflation, are offering resistance, even if it be weak. This weak resistance is being supported by a section of the national bloc.

The prevailing tendency, which at present represents the interest of the capitalist class as a whole, is the inflationist tendency. The big metal industry, the textile industry, the manufacturing industries, the bank "L'Union Parisienne" of the national bloc and the "Banque de Paris and des Pays Bas" of the left bloc are unqualified supporters of inflation. The socialists are maintaining a non-committal attitude.

INFLATION means an increase in the misery of the workers, the ruin of the petty bourgeoisie and the pro-

gressive expropriation of the small peasants. Inflation means progressive bankruptcy at the cost of the workers. The example of Germany from 1918 to 1923 affords a tragic lesson for the French masses.

Caillaux, the new finance minister, and his official organ, L'Information Financiere, openly speaks of paying back the floating debt of 80 milliards

their profit at the cost of the proletariat, of the petty bourgeoisie and of the peasantry.

The slogans of our party must be: Against Inflation!

For the stabilization of the currency at the cost of the capitalist! Workers and peasants' control of production! The setting up of a network of factory councils! Proletarian unity

talk of nationalising the banks. Nationalisation only leads, as Jules Guesde has already irrefutably shown; to the strengthening of the state: To speak of the nationalisation of the banks without workers' and peasants' control and without the workers' and peasants' government would be a dangerous form of opportunism:

The French bourgeoisie is not only confronted with a crisis at home: Soviet Russia is rapidly restoring its economy. It constitutes an increasingly dangerous example for the exploited of the whole world. Fresh masses of reformist workers in France, in England and in America are turning their eyes to it. The oppressed and exploited colonial peoples in Morocco, Egypt, India and China are turning to Moscow. Thus the stronger Russia becomes, the greater danger it will be to the privileges of the ruling capitalists of the whole world. And in spite of the imperialist rivalries, England and the continent are realising the necessity of a united offensive against the national revolutionary movements, against Communism and the Russian revolution.

ENGLAND is abandoning its "splendid isolation." England is conducting a policy which aims at breaking Germany away from the treaty of Rapallo, and is endeavoring to enter into an Anglo-European bloc under British leadership which will take up the offensive against the revolutionary dangers and the defensive against American imperialism. Such a policy leads to the revision of the treaty of Versailles, especially as regards Poland and Czechoslovakia. The idea of the English conservatives of a treaty between England, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy is making headway. Sooner or later the new ministry, or its successor, will abandon Poland and Czechoslovakia.

It must not be forgotten that Briand is the man who, at Cannes, defended the Anglo-European understanding, that Caillaux is the man who favours the continental bloc, and that at present England cannot be excluded from the continental bloc.

This policy we must oppose by a clear slogan. This slogan can only be: the workers' and peasants' government and an alliance with the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of France must more than ever seek to win the proletariat and draw into the anti-capitalist struggle the allies of the proletariat: the peasants and the suppressed colonial peoples.

The God of Capitalism



by the issue of paper money. It may mean issuing new bank notes or special tokens which are only valid for commercial transactions; it may mean adopting an open policy of inflation or a veiled inflation. At any rate such an operation would mean threefold increase in the note circulation in France. This involves a depreciation of the bank notes and fearful and rapid increase in prices. Inflation means a stimulus for exports, with industry working at full pressure. It means that the capitalists increase

committees and peasants' committees! Tax on capital and on profits. No taxes for the workers, employees and working peasants.

In order to ensure that the taxes derived by the state from the capitalists shall be expended in the interest of the workers, the slogan must be raised:

A workers' and peasants' government!

IT is only with the setting up of workers' and peasants' control and the workers' government that we can

Howat in the Camps

By J. E. Snyder

THE call for unity has come out of the necessity of the hour. Most leaders find it difficult to adjust themselves and get into many difficulties.

Recently a new board and a new president were elected in the Pittsburg, Kansas, coal district. The new "brooms," as usual, started in to sweep the district free of non-union mines and to establish a hundred per cent district. They appealed to "everybody," and of course the everlasting and forgetful radical thought that he was included.

ALEXANDER HOWAT was among these "radicals." He led a procession in suits down the highways and byways of the camps, thus causing much concern among the mine bosses and owners. The newly-elected president, Mat Walters, was filled to bursting with the importance of his new office, and was with Howat the full hundred per cent the first trip out, but on the second trip, "Old John Law" stepped in and stopped the parade right on the highway, and Walters advised that the procession disperse and go home.

Howat was called on to make a few remarks on this occasion, and did, but told the boys that he really had no heart in the matter any more, for he wanted to march on, but advised the miners to stay by their leaders and thus make it a united front as long as they possibly could.

IT was thru the speeches of Howat and his leadership that the mines closed down in the "Dombleday Section" of the mine war. This Double day has fought the unions for twenty-five years, off and on. He has been liked before, but seems to want to go to bat once more.

To get the right slant on Howat one needs must be around the district and talk with the men. "HE NEVER BACKS OUT," that seems to be the thing that makes Howat beloved among the miners.

BUT, "leaders is leaders," and having closed the mines down by making talks at the camps where the non-union men lived, Howat suddenly got lost in the shuffle.

A district picnic was called and when the program was announced, the man who was good enough and needed enough to perform the hard work was not included among the speakers, or, in fact, even consulted or invited to take part.

BUT all was not lost. The Mulberry local was a storm center on Wednesday night and the news got to the "leaders" so on Saturday Howat was "invited" to speak for "twenty" minutes. So when Sunday, the picnic day, arrived Alexander Howat was given an ovation by the United Mine Workers.

The leaders had done, for once, the most sensible thing that has been

done in any mining district for some time. Of course it was no doubt the voice from the camps that caused the board to act, but some say that Mat Walters is really trying to do the right thing, altho a little weak in his ground-standing ability.

FIVE THOUSAND people stood for over two hours and a half and listened attentively to the speakers because of the sensible act of the officials. It would have been far different if Howat had not been invited. As it was, all went home as United Mine Workers in reality, to fight against the common foe.

Howat sat on the same bench with the board members and altho some of them looked "sour grapes" while he was speaking they survived and I am sure are better men today for having heard a real militant speech from the real leader—the one the men love because he "NEVER BACKS OUT!"

The parade on picnic day, when peace was restored was not headed by Alexander Howat. I guess it is appropriate that he should not lead peace parades anyhow. It keeps him fresh for the "war" parades for there are more no doubt to come before the open shop drive ends.

I RODE in the parade. It was silent—"Americans never sing"—but still impressive. Six hundred automobiles wended their way thru all the camps that tried to work but changed their

minds. It was at once a bid for comradeship and a threat if not complied with. Not a single uncalled for remark was made and the union miners waved at the men who were working in non-union mines not many days ago and bid them, by kindly smiles, to come and join the grand procession.

I say—it was impressive. Sitting on the porches of their board shacks, ill-clad and no doubt, in many cases, in need of every comfort of life and sustenance these men, we hope soon to become comrades and brothers, hoped down deep in their hearts that this show of unity is the real stuff that builds for the co-operative commonwealth, and we in our turn saw dimly the vision of the social revolution manifest here.

ON this day, the races mingled in "race equality." Negro and white man communed together. They paraded together. They plinked together and they resolved together to make this camp a hundred per cent. They cheered their old leader together and went with him for the "twenty" minutes back over the days when the district was ten thousand strong—yes, a hundred per cent fighting.

Long live the spirit of unity manifested on this picnic day!

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The Struggle for Labor Unity in England

By GEORGE MARDY

LONDON—On Friday, May 15th, the National Transport Workers' Federation met its annual conference at London. There had been a good deal of speculation as to the future. Some affiliated bodies could not decide as to its justification for existing while discussing instructions to delegates who were to attend the conference. It will be decided when they report back. However, it will continue, and F. J. Maynard has been elected secretary in the place of Robert Williams.

One proposal decided upon gave power to the executive committee to discuss the need for a united front with miners, engineers and railwaymen. And this decision we can welcome. If the federation has any justification at all this is about the only one. To bring the few isolated unions into contact with other powerful unions to achieve unity.

YTS failure on that vital day in the history of British trade unionism—Black Friday—leads us to believe that this limited resolution, sincere as the delegates may be, can be only a gesture if not an act to resuscitate the federation.

Some of the elements are still there that composed it in 1921. The National Union of Railwaymen have a small body affiliated. The N. U. R. made up part of the triple alliance. Its secretary, J. H. Thomas, said in court, while suing the Communist Party for libel, that he participated only to prevent action. It will be interesting to know

who voted for joint discussion, which we hope will help unity.

THE federation is made up by several small unions. The only real important unions are the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union and the Associated Society of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen. Others are groups of transport workers or small unions whose conditions and wages etc., are mostly governed by the national agreement entered into by the Transport and General Workers' Union. In some cases the conditions are worse, and in only one isolated instance has it been brought to our attention that wages are higher than the T. & G. W. U. rates for similar work.

The Transport Workers' Minority Movement asks it is not time that the Cardiff Coal Trimmers, Liverpool Carters, Amalgamated Marine Workers, National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, Transport groups of the Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the N. U. R. dockers, and other isolated groups realized that their place is in the only natural center—in the union that can and will continue to regulate wages nationally.

Of course there are many factory and other workers in the Transport and General Workers' Union, which should be handed over to their proper union.

We know it is hard for a conservative official of a small union, even in

significant so far as power is concerned, to give up his position of apparent power in a union in which, probably, he has played the chief part in organizing. But these days of powerful combinations of employers make their continuance a menace to the whole organized workers. And the continuation of the National Transport Workers' Federation gives added excuses for their existence. It furnishes a national center for them, without any added power to the workers. The federation is helpless and like all loosely connected federations, it will fall in a crisis. Even should the officials agree on united action, and we have not guaranteed yet, all will depend upon the big union. But we are not aware of that. J. H. Thomas has changed his mind. As for Havelock Wilson well, "nuff sed."

FROM Robert Williams' report to the International Trade Union on the failures of federation during the triple alliance crisis in 1921 we quote the following:

"Dealing with a federation of somewhat loosely joined unions, as I do myself, has compelled me to realize the inherent weaknesses attached to federations and alliances which do not compare with more closely knit organizations like central national unions with one responsible and central executive council. In consequence of the lack of any will or determination to strike in support of the miners' claims, we have, each party to the alliance,

been attempting to pass the responsibility for non-success on to the other two, and this applies all round."

HOW we cannot question the secretary of the National Workers' Federation who went thru the triple alliance negotiations. But are we asked to believe these obstacles are removed? Of course they are not! Havelock Wilson is no more under control or even influenced by the federation. Browley's executive and the N. U. R. officials are living in the harmonious atmosphere of a pair of Kilkenny cats. The other officials just kid themselves they belong to a national organization.

The rank and file of these unions must speak out. Demand that all sit down and draw up a basis for unity or amalgamation in the way men should who are not seeking to perpetuate divisions, and who are not trying to be Napoleons over each other, but who are willing in the spirit of no victors or vanquished to sit down and thrash out a policy. There should be no thought of one union absorbing another: Unity, amalgamation and industrial unionism should animate the membership and officials of the federation.

The rank and file should prepare a united front with the miners, railwaymen and engineers, but at the same time keep your mind on uniting the transport workers.

A Historic Step

By A. B. SWALES

The following article in the current issue of Trade Union Unity, by A. B. Swales, chairman of the Trades Union Congress shows that there are powerful influences at work in England to defeat the unity movement initiated by the Russian and British trade union movements. The most implacable foes of international labor unity are the social democrats. Of course nothing different could be expected from the capitalists.

American trade unionists will be particularly interested in reading Swales' article, not only because he occupies such a commanding position in the British movement but also owing to the fact that he was a fraternal delegate last year to the 25th Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor. Swales is strong for a united trade union international. His article follows:

THE readers of Trade Union Unity can hardly have failed to notice the importance of the Eccleston Square conference of Russian and British trade unionists and of the decisions reached thereafter. But amongst sections of our trade union membership its significance has not perhaps been fully grasped. On the other hand we have had no lack of articles and editorials in the capitalist press, particularly in such organs of our governing class as the Times and the Manchester Guardian, abusing and attacking our trade union leaders for participating in this conference. At a

Europe, when wages, hours and conditions are being forced down in every country, the capitalists understand very clearly the significance of a conference which in its promise of a United Trade Union International contains a challenge to their domination. Since the capitalist press is so busy fabricating its visions of the dreadful things that will happen as a result of these meetings held last month, it may be useful to state what appears to me the important features of this meeting.

Perhaps the most important thing is the fact of the conference itself, the fact that two great trade union movements, the British and the Russian, totalling together some twelve million workers, could meet thru their representatives and could reach an agreement. Despite the difficulty of the difference of tongues, the difference of tradition and history, these two movements could find a common language in the needs and hopes of the working class. This fact alone is full of promise for the future: a promise that we try to express in plain, simple, working class terms.

In our Joint Declaration that was drawn up there are many points which are of interest and importance, but the most important of all are the clauses dealing with the danger of war. We say:

"So long as the capitalist system continues there is danger of war. The merciless struggle for supremacy between the conflicting vested interests

of competing groups of exploiters will, as in the past, eventually evoke a new crisis, plunging the workers of the world into another disastrous war."

"There is but one power that can save mankind from being plunged into another universal catastrophe. There is but one power which can defend the workers of all countries against political and economic oppression and tyranny. There is but one power which can bring freedom, welfare, happiness and peace to the working class and to humanity. That power is the working class if well organized, properly disciplined, self-devoted and determined to fight all who would oppose and prevent its complete emancipation."

The fact that two such trade union movements as the Russian and the British have so plainly taken up their stand against this danger really means something that gives us a real hope for the masses of mankind.

The declaration and the resolutions passed are of such a character that they must needs appeal to workers in every country of the world. The appeal they make is bound to be heard and will be responded to notwithstanding the prejudices of small groups or of individuals who oppose unity either thru lack of understanding of its necessity or because they have not sufficient devotion to the cause of labor.

Finally, let me say these concrete proposals can mean either nothing or something of tremendous importance. They will mean nothing if they result simply the conversations and

decisions of a few leaders. They will become something of tremendous importance on the other hand if those leaders and the proposals they have made are backed up by the workers in Britain and in Russia and in every land throughout the world.

Workers Lead in Palestine

Writing to the Federated Press from Palestine, Harry Jaffe says, "I thought you might be interested in the elections held in Tel-Aviv, the only town on this earth that is 100 per cent Jewish. The result was a sweeping victory for the Workers Party that received 2,727 votes, more than three times the number of votes the capitalist party or any other party received."

"There were over a dozen parties. For every 200 votes a party receives, one candidate on its slate is declared elected. Men and women over 20 who have been here 6 months are entitled to vote. The Jewish worker here is class conscious. He acts, talks and dresses like a worker."

Jaffe enclosed a leaflet giving the election returns printed in Hebrew characters. The 2,727 votes for the workers party were a walkaway. The next highest party got 832 votes. The party of the snopkeepers and merchants drew 748 votes.

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

FLINTFACE AND GRABBITT

Begin to "See" Things



MASTERS AND SLAVES (A Story of the Working Class)

By John Lassen

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Nickles and Joe Vavas, migratory workers, meet under a freight train while beating their way west. They get off at Colorado Springs. Joe Vavas is a barber by trade, and Nickles has no fixed trade. In Colorado Springs Vavas buys second-hand clothes for the two of them and they go to look for jobs. Vavas gets a job as a barber. Nickles manages to get work as a footman at Broadmoor, the mansion of the Broidins. His work is constant drudgery. Vavas is class conscious, and Nickles is not, but they are staunch friends nevertheless. An attachment springs up between Nickles and Marguerite, the maid at the Broadmoor mansion. One day Joe Vavas tells Nickles and Marguerite that a barbers' union has been formed to fight against the intolerable conditions. Joe Vavas has formed the union with the help of William who is an American by birth and not an immigrant like Joe. The younger elements in the union, led by Joe and William forces a strike against the bosses. The strike is won by the barbers, but the union delegate from Denver sells out at the last moment, and the strikers are deprived of most of the fruits of their victory. Now go on with the story.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

CHAPTER IX.

ATOS tear thru the city.

Black is the night.

One looks out of the window.

Shouts it with a bang.

A child runs across the street.

Ghosts!

Autos tear thru the night.

What is that?

Who is that?

Who is in such a hurry?

In the night?

The autos tear over the mountains.

A woman trembling: "Ghosts!"

But the man: "The ku klux klan!"

White hoods in the night.

A businessman: "Justice is on the way!"

It is quiet otherwise.

The city sleeps.

It has gone to sleep at nine o'clock.

The city of the ninth hour.

The autos whirr off.

That way.

Always higher.

To the peak.

The headlights glare.

New autos.

Nothing but autos.

Otherwise it is still.

The city sleeps.

The silent city.

Pikes Peak.

In the distance.

No lights are necessary.

The peak shines.

In the distance.

The mountain peak.

Pikes Peak.

Bonfire.

Dispelling the darkness.

And above the fire, high up, against the sky: the cross.

The peak shines out of the distance.

The flood of autos empties into the fire.

The fire crackles.

The flames shoot high.

WANTED:

Bound Volumes or Complete Sets of

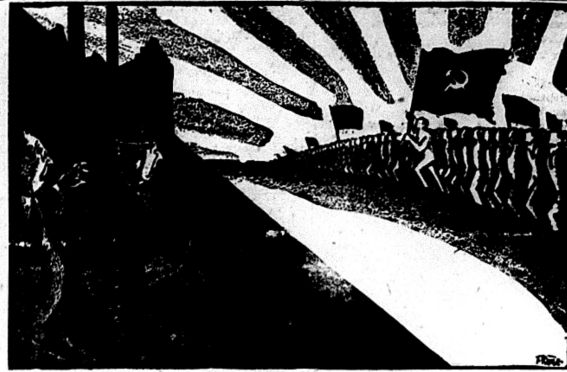
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Address LEWIS, c. o. Labor Defense Council,

19 So. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE FEAR OF THE MASTERS



Hooded figures move thru the night.
At the foot of the cross is the platform.
A red star on every hood.
The cry in the night.
"The Reds!"
The hood with the death's head aways from side to side.
"Death to the Reds!"—say the hooded figures.
In endless rhythm.
At the foot of the cross.
And they take the oath.
The hooded figures march into formation.
The bonfire crackles.
Pikes Peak shines.
The darkness of the black night is lit up.
The dark brains are lit up.
In the name of the new member the hood speaks:
"Death to the Reds!"
That takes.
Always.
With undiminished force.
It is a good slogan.
And the white hoods bellow.

And once more the man with the death's head:
"What joy, to see such a fighting bunch!"
They all feel the same way.
What joy!
And the fire blazes up.
The flames crackle.
The night?
In the east glimmers a faint red.
The white hoods avoid the light.
Automobiles roar off.
They dash thru the night.
In haste they wind down into the deep.
So as to get ahead of the dawn.

Only one thing:
"Our city, peaceful Colorado Springs, is in danger. The red menace is within our walls. The American laws are not effective enuf. . . . We must establish one hundred per cent loyalty. The American spirit must not perish. . . . Our enemies? The Catholics, the Negroes, the Jews, the foreigners. . . . and most of all the Reds!"
The Reds.
A cry in the night.
Wild.
Fearful.
Awful.

As the wild beasts were in the hoods.
That is their real voice.
The cry in the night.
"The Reds!"
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A cry in the night.
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CHAPTER X.

DINNER.
John and Marguerite waited on the table.
The dogs were unmanageable.
Mrs. Broidin's eyes had a far-away look.
He ate hastily.
In order to break the nerve-racking silence, his wife says:
"Is the chicken good?"
The husband starts.
His gazo meets Marguerite's eyes.
The eyes of the fresh, healthy girl. The embodiment of youth.
Once more his suppressed, lascivious man's desire was aroused.
"The roast chicken . . . ? Yes . . . Very good . . ."
And he stares at the girl.
He seeks Marguerite's eyes.
She has understood him?
She blushes.
Mr. Broidin is happy at that. And he repeats:
"The chicken is good . . . Very good . . ."
Then there is silence again. The two human machines eat.

Mr. Broidin goes into the library.
In the afternoon there will be guests.
"Make a little order"—he says—"I have scattered cigar ashes."
Marguerite comes.
Outside the sun pours an abundant brightness.
Mr. Broidin leans back in the arm-chair and in that way can watch the girl. Marguerite's hands glide over the table with quick movements. She takes care not to move anything from its place.
She moves about on her tip-toes, in order not to disturb the master. The library is a cool room. Thru the window trembles the fragrance of the garden.
"It's fine to be young!" Broidin thinks to himself.
And he thinks of his dried-up wife.
He decks out the body of the girl in fine clothes.
He does that in his thots. And he wraps her in a cloud of fragrance.
How fine the girl would fit here.
Marguerite comes near him.
"Am I disturbing?"—she asks.
"Not at all."
He gets up.
He can no longer control himself.
"Are you engaged to anybody yet?"
"Yes"—answers the girl.
"The most enjoy you, I should think."
And he pinches her cheek.
The girl cringes.
She does not know whether this is part of her duty. But she is a bit elated over it.
She runs out of the library.

In the music room she looks at her face to see if the mark of fingers can be seen.
For the master had not pinched her gently.
The cheek was red.
The rest of the roast chicken went to the servants.

Marguerite tried to eat with knife and fork. Oh, but it was a hard struggle. What is very simple and natural for the master and mistress is an impossibility for her. The tendons and sinews offer stubborn resistance.
The cook with the kindly eyes encourages Marguerite to take the bones with her hands and not to mind, because it was best for the health that way.

Mary, the chambermaid, informs them that it isn't up-to-date any more to eat chicken with a knife and fork. She herself worked for people who took the fowl in their hands and ate that way.
But Marguerite resisted all temptation. Mr. Broidin does not eat chicken with his hand, and she won't either.
She stated this loudly, which made everybody laugh.
Nickles took his portion in his hand, in his paw, and devoured it.
It was a painful sight. His hand, his face, were greasy up to the ears.

"Look here, this is the way to eat chicken." Marguerite almost broke into tears.
"If Mr. Broidin would see?"
"What have you got to do with Broidin?" Marguerite blushed. Her hand went to her cheek. She felt the pinch again. . . .
After the meal Nickles showered questions upon the girl.
"What happened?"
Marguerite told him.
An insane rage arose in him. What does the man want with her?
There was no end to the dishes.
And there was no end to the dishes.
The table service piled up before him higher and higher.
The table service had to sparkle.
The knives had to be sharpened.
And while Nickles cleaned the knives and forks he thot about the whole affair. Why does he desire the wife of another?
And just his wife?
And he cleaned the table service.
Then it occurred to him that it might not be true. The girl invented it only to tease him. This seemed to him the best solution.
The work exhausted him.

CHAPTER XI.

THE servants lived one floor above.
The architect had built the house in such a way that from outside it did not look like more than one floor. There were arches on top. And within the arches were the "windows." But one window had to be very good-natured to call them windows. They were at the bottom of the upper floor. Very little light penetrated. And as for ventilation, that was impossible. The rooms were always filled with a musty smell.
Nickles lay on the bed.
The heat was unbearable.
The misery of life had got hold of Nickles.
His gaze fell on the polo field opposite.
The masters are playing.
But he is tired.
The horses gallop like mad to and fro. It is impossible to see the ball from here thru the dormer-window. Only the galloping horses can be seen. The horses galloping off without direction or goal.
He is so tired.
"I don't need to play polo to get an appetite." He suddenly he thinks of Joe.
He thinks of conversations that he had with his friends.
One of the conversations fitted thru his mind:
Joe: How many servants are you?
He: John, I, Mary, Lillian, Marguerite, the chauffeur, six gardeners, two to take care of the poultry. Together that makes fourteen.
Joe: And they?
He: Two.
Joe: So for two people there are fourteen?
He: Yes.
Joe: And who is stronger?
He: (laughing) John could throw both of them out with one hand.
Joe: Why doesn't he do it?
He: Because it isn't right.

Joe: And if it is decided everywhere, in Broadmoor, and New York, that it should be done?
He: I can't answer that question.
The horses rush in a gallop.
Another conversation fits thru his mind.
Joe: How many rooms have they?
He: Very many.
Joe: How many people would have room in all that space?
He: At least a hundred.
Joe: And where do you live?
He: In a hole with half a window.
And there was no denying it. It was a fact.
But why? Why? Why?
Joe can only ask.
It is true, he answers himself. But his answers are not from entire conviction as yet.
How fast the horses ran. The masters are riding. They don't get tired. They are well nourished and healthy. Full of energy.
And are always playing polo.
Polo every day.
They chase after a ball which is not visible from here. How fine it would be if they would help level the path. With so much energy wonderful roads could be built.
But they are playing polo.
They let the poor build the streets.
The masters prefer to play polo.
That's what they call distribution of labor.
It occurs to him:
Joe: How many books has this Broidin got?
He: Don't know, but there's a whole lot.
Joe: And how many books does he read?
He: None. He sleeps in the library.
Joe: How many people would like to read the books?
He: Lots of 'em.
Joe: Why don't all these take away the books from this one?
That is a ridiculous question of course. But the funny thing is that, from what Joe says, that's just what happened in Hungary. . . . And yet, now a disgraced white terror rages there. . . .
Once he boasted how he fooled them with that story about Propaganda.
Immediately Joe asked: How many hours do you work?
He: Sometimes ten, sometimes twelve, often thirteen.
Joe: What is your wage?
He: Forty-five dollars and maintenance.
Joe: What does your maintenance cost them?
He: Nothing, because we eat what is left over.
Joe: How many days a week do you work?
He: Seven.
Joe: Well then who benefits by it? You? Or they?
A hard question. Joe always asks intricate questions.
How hot the sun burns.
The masters are playing polo.
From below:
"Nickles!"
He has to go down. Guests—how many guests there are in Colorado Springs!

(To be continued next Saturday.)

REVOLT IN NEW ENGLAND

Academic Boston was struck by a rail of modernism this week, when some play by John Dos Passos, author of the radical war novel, Three Soldiers, was produced at the Fins theater by the Harvard Dramatic society.
The play, which is highly futuristic, is named "The Moon is a Gong." It tells the story of a young man and some play by Bernard Shaw revolt against their stuffy environment of Back Bay. There is a delicious satire on the family pride of Boston's upper class in the first act of the play. In the second act there is much drastic and startling criticism of American capitalism. One of the features of this act is the introduction to the stage of such modern devices as the radio, over which the usual prosperity speech is delivered by a banal govern-

or. "Lynch the labor unions! Lynch the foreigners!" he cries, and the author shows the ignorance which inspires these slogans.
The play was well received by the younger generation of Harvard and Boston, but some of the old timers agreed with the radio speech of the governor, and felt like yelling, "Lynch all young modern authors!"
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Stalin Reports to Active Russian Party Workers

MOSCOW, May 11.—(By Mail).—**COMRADE I. STALIN**, secretary of the Russian Communist Party, delivered the following report at the results of the fourteenth party conference of the Russian Communist Party to the active party workers of the Moscow organization.

The new element in the present international situation is the temporary stabilization of capitalism and the simultaneous growth of the economic and political power of the Soviet Union.

Lenin's analysis of the new epoch of revolution is still fully applicable. The speaker cites examples from the development of the Russian revolution, and shows that the revolution does not develop according to a simple rising curve, but thru an intermittent rise and fall.

This is the historical significance of the present period. The present liquidators are committing the same mistake as the liquidators of old, when they think that the present stabilization means the end of the world revolution.

A CERTAIN stabilization exists: the temporary stabilization of capitalism and the stabilization of the Soviet system. Stabilization under capitalism leads to sharper conflicts and creates the basic conditions for the overthrow of capitalism, whereas the stabilization of the Soviet system leads to improved conditions for the final victory of the proletariat. This is the difference between the two kinds of stabilization.

THE stabilization of capitalism assumes the following concrete forms:

1.—The pact between America, England and France for the plundering of Germany thru Dawesation. Such an agreement cannot be lasting, for it requires the double enslavement of the German proletariat—by the native and by the foreign bourgeoisie. Even the reactionary factor of Hindenburg's election shows that the temporary alliance against Germany cannot last long.

2.—British, American and Japanese capital have succeeded in effecting a temporary agreement in regard to their respective spheres of influence in China. But this agreement also cannot be lasting, because of the imperialist conflicts and the growth of the revolutionary movement in China.

3.—The stabilization of capitalism also assumes the form of an agreed non-interference of the imperialist countries in the exploitation of the colonies—it is obvious that due to the imperialist conflicts and the growing revolutionization of the colonies, this agreement cannot be lasting.

4.—The stabilization of capitalism may also assume the form of attempts at a united front against the Soviet Union. Such a united front cannot be durable, because the very threat of it will consolidate the whole country more than ever before about the Soviets, and transform it into an unconquerable fortress; for, an attack on Soviet Russia would unchain a revolutionary movement in the rear of the enemy, and because Soviet Russia is no longer isolated, but possesses allies in the western proletariat and in the oppressed peoples of the East. A war against the Soviet Union would mean a war of the imperialists against their own workers and against the colonies.

THE task of the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries is, to utilize the period of depression for the consolidation of the Communist Parties, for their bolshevization, and their transformation into real mass parties. One of the fundamental tasks of the Western Communist Parties is to link up with the trade unions. The pillars of the social-democratic power in the West are the unions, whereas the weakness of the Western Communist Parties in the circumstance that their own elements refuse to link up with the trade unions. Hence the campaign for the unity of the trade union movement must be carried out consistently.

The new element in the colonial countries consists in the disturbance

of the old social and political conditions, the growth of the proletarian forces and of the revolutionary labor movement, and in the will to compromise on the part of the national bourgeoisie. The liberation of these countries from the clutches of imperialism can therefore be effected only thru the struggle against the national bourgeoisie.

THE question of an alliance of workers' and peasants, and the question of the hegemony of the proletariat, are becoming as important in industrially developed countries today, as they were in Russia before 1905.

As to the question of the fate of socialism in the Soviet Union, i. e., whether socialism can be established in one country, Leninism answers in the affirmative. Besides the difference between the proletariat and the peasantry, there are common interests between them in important questions, which furnish the basis for an alliance of workers and peasants. The development of agriculture may proceed in two ways: the capitalist way of impoverishing the majority of peasants for the benefit of a handful of land and city capitalists; or the socialist way of improving the condition of the majority of peasants. The peasantry is interested in the latter method of development. Citing Lenin, the speaker criticizes Trotsky's view of the insurmountability of the differences between the workers and peasants. He then shows the possibility of developing socialism in one country, otherwise the October revolution was superfluous.

THERE are other conflicts, namely those between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries. As long as Russia is surrounded by capitalist countries, there is the danger of a restoration. Only the common efforts of the workers of the different countries, or, still better, the victory of the proletariat in some of the countries, can furnish a guarantee against a restoration. Whoever confuses the internal conflicts, which can be fully overcome, with the second group of conflicts, which require the

efforts of the proletariat of different countries, is an opportunist.

The bourgeois press claims that our criticism of the Soviet land policy is a sign of deterioration. Our self-criticism is a sign of the strength of our party. The new factors on the land are: the necessity of selecting the most painless method of developing socialism in common with the peasantry, and the growing political activity of the peasantry. Our main task at present is to win over the middle peasants on the side of the proletariat, to raise the general material and cultural level of the great mass of the peasantry, in order to build up socialism together with the peasantry. The co-operatives are the instrument for drawing agriculture into the general system of socialist reconstruction. It is further our task to extend the Soviet democracy to the land, and to attract to the party a great mass of active non-partisan peasants. The main task of the Communists on the land is: to link up with our economic structure.

THE economic plans in the Soviet Union are behind the economic development. The budget had to be thrice raised, because the revenue rose continually. The growth of the metal industry is especially characteristic. Compared with last year, production in the metal industry has been doubled. This shows that in the industry the basis of socialism is fully growing, and that the proletariat is capable not only of destroying the old, but also of building up the new. Western European workers are coming to the proletariat to convince themselves that the proletariat is capable of building up a new society and a new industry, and that the world revolution has thereby been advanced.

TODAY we already possess forces sufficient to build up socialism and to defend our country. When we shall have 15 to 20 million industrial workers, when we shall have achieved complete electrification and the organization of our agriculture on a co-operative basis—we will have triumphed on a world scale.

MAY DAY IN RUSSIA

By ERIC VERNEY.

THIS year the May Day celebration in Soviet Russia exceeded all records not only in numbers but also in the enthusiasm of the workers and the splendor of the decorations. The spring sunshine also added lustre to the red brilliancy.

Early in the morning crowds began assembling in the outlying districts of Moscow to march to the Red Square with bands playing and with the red banners flying in the breeze. The joy with which the Russian workers sang their revolutionary songs this May Day was not only an expression of their improved material conditions and physical well-being but made one feel that they were really singing of their freedom and were conscious of their great moral conquest.

But the Russian workers have not forgotten their struggling brothers of the West. Among the hundreds of slogans adorning the red banners the most conspicuous were "Down with the white terror of the bourgeoisie" and "Long Live the International Trade Union Unity."

IN Red Russia it is not only the workers and peasants who take part in the celebrations, but also the Red Army men, for the Red Army itself is composed of workers and peasants.

Before the huge processions of workers began marching thru the Red Square, there was a great parade of the Moscow garrison. There were infantry, detachments of Budenny's famous cavalry, artillery, tanks and just as the last troops had marched past squadrons of aeroplanes soared overhead. One glimpse at this exhibition of Soviet Russia's military strength was sufficient to convince one that although the Russian workers have celebrated this year's May Day under peaceful conditions they

are ready to defend the Soviet Republic from capitalist attacks at the first call. And the diplomatic representatives present seemed duly impressed. Then came the workers, marching by in two endless parallel processions, waving a flaming sea of red banners. From early morning until dusk they marched, surging in past Lenin's mausoleum, 1,000,000 of Russia's best workers.

One of the brightest features of this year was the large number of children's Communist groups (Young Pioneers) taking part in the processions. They marched in orderly ranks, picturesque with their red neckerchiefs. There were also thousands of red physical culture groups, wonderful examples of how the Soviet government is caring for the physique of the younger generation.

THERE were many placards and caricatures in the procession including effigies of Zaikov and Hindenburg, hanging from lamp-posts. There was one tableau representing Herriot and MacDonald sitting in a huge galloche. This is all the more humorous if one understands the Russian expression "sitting in a galloche" which means, put in a awkward position.

In the evening although the workers had been marching in the processions all day long they still swarmed the streets after dusk singing revolutionary songs, taking advantage of the spring night air.

This picture of May Day in Moscow is but a replica of what occurred thru all Russia. In Leningrad alone over 600,000 took part in the demonstration while in Khar'kov 300,000 took part in this yearly mobilization of the revolutionary forces.

It is only in Soviet Russia that there is a real May Day of the workers.

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Last Testament of the Patriarch Tikhon

By M. Raffes (Moscow)

THE entire Moscow press has published the last testament of Tikhon, patriarch of the Russian orthodox church, who died a few days ago. In this testament this erstwhile irreconcilable enemy of the Soviet power calls upon all believers to be at peace with the Soviets as "there is no government that does not come from God."

Patriarch Tikhon recognizes the Soviet regime as the real government of the people, strongly condemns all counter-revolutionary religious groups and also appoints a special commission for bringing to trial all these orthodox bishops who have been carrying on a struggle abroad for the restoration of the old order.

Patriarch Tikhon asserts categorically that all the decrees and practical measures of the Soviet government are quite compatible with complete freedom of all religions. He therefore summons his followers to adjust the regulations of external church life and activities to the new state order.

PATRIARCH TIKHON'S renunciation of counter-revolutionary ideas and his recognition of the Soviet power took place already a year ago, and since that time he has again been able to be at the head of the orthodox church. Nevertheless this last appeal of his, written when on his deathbed, by the very nature of its contents is of enormous political significance. What falsehoods have been spread by the bourgeois and menshevik press, particularly in connection with the question of the church!

Here we have a man who is undoubtedly an authority in that connection, and who announces to the whole world that there is complete freedom of conscience in the Soviet republic. This alone is a blow for the whole counter-revolution, which thereby loses yet another argument in its agitation against the Soviet republic. But this blow is of still more serious

significance.

Tikhon and the many tens of thousands of urban and rural priests who follow him (and indeed, the overwhelming majority of the orthodox church), become finally reconciled with the existing government. Clinging to their old bigotry, formalism, they also declare the Soviet power to be established by the Lord God, exactly in the same way as capitalist power in Europe.

We Communists, of course, may reproach Patriarch Tikhon with not having an international point of view and that in his heart he is too easily reconciled to such entirely contradictory governmental systems as the Soviet and bourgeois regimes. But we need not look far to find an explanation for this. Patriarch Tikhon and his entire church organization are becoming adapted.

They desire to conserve their influence over the toiling masses and are thereby compelled to adapt themselves to the political views of these toilers. So that they may still be able to carry on religious propaganda, they have decidedly broken with all their past political ideology. The Patriarch Tikhon and the whole of his huge church organization were indeed only of value to the counter-revolutionaries insofar as the authority and extensive connections that this church had among the masses could be utilized for the struggle against the Soviet regime. In Kolchak's army there was a whole detachment of orthodox "fathers." Generals Denikin and Wrangel made connections with the kulak elements in the villages thru the intermediary of the orthodox priests. The various scattered kulak risings even in 1921 always had a group of orthodox priests within their midst. Whoever has placed hopes in an armed struggle against the Soviet power—even including the theoretical leader of the international mensheviks, Karl Kautsky—has up to now always sought his allies for counter-

revolutionary blows against the Soviet government among the orthodox clergy.

HOW, then can the relations between the Soviet government and the Communist Party on the one hand and the orthodox church on the other be subsequently consolidated? There is no better way than on the basis of the decree separating the church from the state and the schools from the church. Those "golden days" when the church was an official department of the government will never return. Church ceremony and the clergy have once and for all been thrust out of the state institutions. The Soviet school and the Red army will never see a priest within their precincts nor will they hear his sermons. There is only one territory left on which the priests may preach the "word of god" and that is in the churches.

But, just as in the past, the emergent persistent and uninterrupted fight against religious dope which has been carried on thruout the length and breadth of the Soviet Republic, will be continued. During the years of revolution and civil war the orthodox church lost tens of millions of its followers. These were lost as a result of the revolutionary fervor of the masses. They had no need whatsoever for any lords or gods. The church also lost these masses as a result of its counter-revolutionary activities, which helped the people to understand the class character of the orthodox church. What has been lost will never return. And the orthodox church in its attempts to entice back those who have once left, can only meet with failure. At the same time we must not lose sight of the enormous difficulties in uprooting religious beliefs in a huge peasant country, where for the overwhelming masses of peasantry, god still represents an all-important factor in their life, bestowing upon them rainy or dry weather as required. "Religion is the opium

of the people."

But to stamp out this opium, a persistent and lengthy struggle is necessary. Following Tikhon's appeal the orthodox priests will do all in their power to strengthen their influence among the masses of the town and still more among the village population. They are carrying on their activities and will continue to do so on the basis of the decree on liberty of conscience. But there is yet another decree in the Soviet republic, the like of which is known by no other state in the world. This is the decree on the state propaganda of Communism. As against the propaganda of the church there stand in fully array the entire organization of state power, the whole apparatus of the Communist Party, the Y. C. L., and Communist Children's Sections, and a whole network of Soviet Red Army schools of all degrees thru which 600,000 of the peasant youth pass every year. The whole of this organized force is by no means neutral on religious questions, nay, it is a fighting organization of struggle against religion and against the church. Under the guidance of the Communist Party mass anti-religious propaganda still increases. A wide network of athletic circles will, during the next few years, embrace the entire working class and peasant youth, not to mention the children who already, long ago have been lost to the church.

LET us now draw the necessary conclusions: Patriarch Tikhon's appeal is a blow to the counter-revolution and in itself is a sign of the ever growing strength of the Soviet regime. In fact the appeal still more strengthens the Soviet power.

The organs of the Soviet power and the Communist Party, in the future as in the past, will still more consistently carry on their struggles against the opium of religion, so as to prepare for the time when priests will have no connection whatever with the toiling masses of the Soviet republic.

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FILM LIFE OF LENIN Praised AS FINE 'MOVIE'

**Workers' Aid Plans to
Show "His Heritage"**

A foreign staff correspondent of a big Chicago daily reports from Berlin that a new Russian film has just been shown there. It is called "His Heritage" and deals with the life of Nicolai Lenin, but it is interwoven with a charming love story and some excellent acting by members of the Moscow Art Theater.

The story runs about as follows: "A working girl's father is shown as a revolutionist fighting on the barricades. The girl is shown carrying him food in the street. Then he dies shot by a foul bourgeois. The girl and her grandmother flee to the country and the entire development of the Russian revolution is shown in beautiful pictures."

"The girl becomes a worker in a library and is wooed by a worker but the bourgeois murderer of her father returns from Paris to dig up his fortune which he buried before leaving. The working girl is charmed by his gentlemanly airs, but as he digs in his former garden he is caught and killed and the heroine marries the worker."

The picture is reported to be technically first-class. Efforts are being made to bring this and other late Russian films to this country for next fall's showing under the auspices of the International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Heavy seizures of rum vessels and liquor in the government's new law enforcement campaign, have so congested sea and lake ports that official instructions were issued today to relieve what was described as an "emergency situation."

PHOTO WORKERS TRY TO BUILD NATIONAL UNION

**First Local Formed in
New York**

NEW YORK, May 29.—Local New York of the recently organized photographic workers has been received into the American Federation of Labor, Louis J. Baum, secretary and organizer announced. The local is chartered as a federal local but the A. F. L. promises its aid in creating a national organization.

Do You Belong? Then Here's Address. Baum is circulating all photographic workers in the nation whose names he can secure and is sending notices to photographic journals calling for the names of union prospects, with the intention of building the national movement as speedily as possible. The address of The Photographic Workers of America, Local New York (the first local formed) is 443 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, New York City.

With the passing of Decoration Day and the coming of the summer and vacation season the photographic workers' lot becomes a harder one under the present open shop plan. The amateur finishers, who develop the films left at drug stores and other points of kodak call are sometimes compelled to toil 36 hours on end without sleep.

Some Objectives For Union.

A 44-hour week, with a minimum wage of \$45 is the objective of the union. In the course of the union drive special attention is being paid to agitation against the labor of school children who are taken into the studios after school hours and worked several hours for a dollar or less. Members are joining steadily, says Baum, 305 coming in at the last mass meeting.

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NEW YORK, May 29.—Great Britain, pound sterling demand 4.55 15-16; cable 4.55 2-16. France, franc, demand 5.01%; cable 5.02%. Belgium, franc, demand 4.93%; cable 4.94%. Italy, lira, demand 2.97%; cable 2.98%. Sweden, krona, demand 24.72; cable 24.76. Norway, krona, demand 16.89; cable 16.91. Denmark, krona, demand 18.80; cable 18.82. Germany, mark, unquoted. Shanghai, tael, 75.25; cable 75.75.

The Imperialist Movement in Syria and Jerusalem

By J. B. (Jerusalem)

THAT which distinguishes French imperialism in Syria from English imperialism in Palestine is its militant character. The commander and commander of the military forces has acted ruthlessly towards that section of the population which did not submit to the French commands and was hostile to the foreign occupants. As a result, the national revolutionary emancipation movement in Syria in general has assumed an equally sharp character, which is reminiscent of the time when the Arabs defended their independence in the fight against the Turkish despots. Right up to recently, Syria has remained a country of constant revolutionary ferment, continual outbreaks, raids and conspiracies. In September, 1904 during the daring raid upon Damascus by a "band" which seized possession of some police depots, for some time held a whole section of the town in its hands, and then were able to conceal themselves in the town unharmed, created a great sensation. As this attack was not accompanied by any plundering, this event, like the revolts which broke out at the same time in the Southeast of the country, bore a purely political character.

The anti-French movement is of course developing under illegal conditions. The most powerful organization in the country "Hizmet-el-Watani-Arabi" (Arabian National Party)—carries on its work by illegal committees and has no possibility of coming out into the open. The French system of suppression is seen to be still more harsh as regards its treatment of the press. The opposition press is throttled (for example, the big bourgeois newspaper "Of Makki-

tech," ("Truth") has been suppressed.) A number of people who had played a leading part in the national revolutionary party were sentenced to terms of imprisonment or expelled from the country.

IN spite of the repression the Arab revolutionary movement in Syria is constantly growing. The Arab national movement is gradually assuming the character of a movement of the broad masses of the people. This is chiefly due to the difficult economic situation in which Syria finds itself at present. The peasantry of the most cultured district in the Lebanon are emigrating in masses as their situation is intolerable. The wages of the town workers are lower than those of pre-war times, while the cost of food has considerably increased. Syria formerly constituted a trade route for Turkey, but it is now isolated and its trade is almost entirely crippled. The native Arabism industry is dying out; on the other hand the French capitalists are enjoying every sort of privilege. The government has not moved a finger in order to improve the existing state of affairs. Not only that; the budget is loaded with the burden of the repayment of the Turkish debts (in the interests of the French financials), with the enormous parasitic official apparatus, and with public undertakings which are not in any way for the benefit of the national economy of Syria, but are necessary to the French for their strategic aims.

The national emancipation movement itself is gradually changing its character. In the past this movement for emancipation formed an integral part of the Pan-Islamic movement, chiefly uniting in its ranks the Mo-

hammed elements of Syria and aiming at the creation of an All-Arabism state with Sheik of Mekka, Hussein and his son Faisal at the head. This movement is now becoming a movement of the whole people. Broad circles of one-time mutually hostile Mohammedan and Christian intellectuals are uniting together in a common struggle against France. At the same time, with the defeat sustained by Hussein, there have also been dispelled the hopes of an All-Arabian state under the protectorate of any European state. At present the movement has lost its bearing and has no clear aim. But the number of supporters of the liberation movement is growing. It is also gaining confidence in its own powers and we shall probably witness in the near future the powerful growth of a national insurrectionary movement in Syria, arising from the profound discontent with the imperialist domination.

MORE clever and refined is the behavior of the English in the English mandatory area in Palestine. In the first place they refrain from relying solely upon the bayonets of their troops. Just as in the other colonies, they prefer to create a support in the country itself. The French in Beyrout rely upon the rule of their own general, the English in Palestine, however, impose the task of consolidating their power upon the liberal Zionists. Compared with the policy of Gouraud or Weyrand in Syria, the policy of Sir Herbert Samuel in Palestine bears a "conciliatory" and "peaceable" character. The English act as if they were not occupying the country in their own interest, but in order to fulfill a solemn and repeated

"promise" to the Jewish people to "set up in Palestine a national home for the Jews."

In Syria it is the imperialist government itself which appears as the leader of the struggle against the native population. In Palestine, however, the English have created a buffer in the shape of the Zionists. The policy of the Zionists in Palestine is aggressive and absurd, and is regarded by the Arab population as a serious threat against their existence. The Zionists enjoy various privileges and advantages from the English government. A minority, amounting to not more than 13 per cent of the population, enjoy special privileges from the government thru the executive organ of the Zionist organization, and determine along with the government the number of Jewish immigrants to be admitted into Palestine, etc. In order to provide settlements for the Jewish immigrants the Zionist organization and other Jewish capitalist concerns are purchasing land from the Arab big landowners and expelling the Arab peasants from their little plots of ground.

IN Palestine the government is directing its persecutions mainly against the young, but well organized Communist Party, which is conducting the most active and successful fight against imperialism and against Zionism. The connection of this party with the national revolutionary elements and the growing popularity of its slogans among the Arab working and peasant masses constitutes a serious danger for English imperialism in the Near East, as it threatens it with the collapse of its cunning policy in Palestine.

FACTS FOR WORKERS

By JAY LOVESTONE, Director, Research Department, Workers Party

The campaign against the union miners in the bituminous coal fields.

1. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are amongst the most strongly unionized coal mining states in the country.
2. The coal barons have been conducting a campaign to destroy the miners' union as shown by their shutting down of coal mines in the fields where the United Mine Workers of America has won a foothold and transferring the operations to non-unionized coal fields.
3. Thus, in the first half of 1924, at least
 - a) 20 pct. of the unionized bituminous coal mines in Illinois quit business
 - b) 36 pct. of the unionized bituminous coal mines in Indiana quit business
 - c) 40 pct. of the unionized bituminous coal mines in Ohio quit business
4. In these three highly unionized coal mining states production has been maintained at a level of about forty per cent.
5. More and more bituminous coal is coming from the Southern non-unionized coal fields as shown by
 - a) Since 1900 the output of coal in the South has been increasing at a much higher rate than for the rest of the country.
 - b) In 1923 the production of coal in the Southern non-unionized was estimated to be about one-third of the total coal output of the country.



BUILDERS AT WORK

Get Ready for Red Week Beginning June 15

Pledge Yourself Comrades!

DURING RED WEEK of June 15 to 21 the American Communist movement and all sympathizers are called to action. Thousands of copies of the DAILY WORKER will be distributed and subs during this week are allowed to be taken at the special rate of two months for one dollar. This great mobilization of every Red in America is going to be a spectacular finish to a three months subscription campaign to "Build the DAILY WORKER" to prove a greater weapon for the militant workers in this country.

What is your branch going to do about it? What are YOU going to do?

Pledge Yourself Comrade!

Pledge your branch—and yourself to the branch—to get a certain number of subscribers during this week. Send in your pledge to the DAILY WORKER—and then send the subs that you have pledged.

If you are not in the Workers (Communist) Party—and you want to do your share—pledge yourself! Tell us how many subs YOU are going to get—and then go out to get them.

In the Second Annual Sub Campaign

These loyal BUILDERS have sent in new subs on Thursday, May 28.

- PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Lens Rosenberg (2); Liza Leve (2).
- WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. R. Pearlman.
- ASTORIA, ORE.—Finnish Socialist Club.
- NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. Brand.
- CHICAGO, ILL.—Engell Adameck (2).
- ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Fred Eickoff (2).
- MUSKOGON, MICH.—Walter Johnson.
- TORONTO, CAN.—"The Worker" (3).
- PITTSBURGH, PA.—Fred Merrick.
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