PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SACCO-VANZETTI VER-DICT CONDEMNED.

JURY OF PUBLIC OPINION FAVORS CONDEMNED WORKERS.

By JOHN NICH OLAS BEFFEL.

is a nausea which comes with the Court November 1, supported by a sight of some person being torn to bill of exceptions showing innumerpieces by grinding machinery into able errors in the trial procedure. which he has fallen. That kind of Many disinterested persons have at Braintree.

evidence.

They remember, too, the piercing accusation shot at them by Nicola Sacco from the defendants' cage as they condemned the two: "We are innocent! You kill two innocent men!"

Some of the jurors try to explain the verdict, and do it lamely. Others maintain a stony silence, which is the safer policy. Foreman Walter H. Ripley has said that the verdict was mark was caused by rust or fouling sciously guilty?" in the revolver carried by Sacco three weeks after the murders. But Captain Charles Van Amburgh, commonwealth by any one of many guns,

Jury was Prejudiced. One juror admitted that "the rest of the jurors" were prejudiced against the Italian witnesses for the defense, stick together no matter what hap- ple's International League of Lawpened." But this does not explain why rence, Mass. they rejected the testimony of all the afternoon when the payroll guards amounts because of the big percentage

were killed miles away. Curious and illuminating detail of More than two pages of the New that last hysterical night in the Ded- Republic are devoted to the Sacco- the increase of unemployment in the ham courtroom is published in a review of the case by the Brockton Daily Enterprise.

"Ten minutes after the verdict," says the Enterprise, "Assistant Prosecutor Harold Williams walked through the courtroom, his head bent. Another cy alone." attorney extended a hand and said, 'Congratulations on a brilliant vic-

"With ters streaming down his face Williams replied: 'For God's sake don't rub it in! This is the saddest thing that ever happened to me in my

leave his room, These reactions of the two prosecutors are interpreted by friends of the defendants as meaning only one thing-consciousness of guilt, consciousness that they had started two innocent men on the dark road to the electric chair on evidence that would not justify the killing of

Resentment against Patrolman Michael Connolly of Brockton, who asserted that they tried "to pull a the number of unemployment in the are included in the estimated 5,735, gun" on him, is freely expressed by city at 100,000. members of that police force. On the eve of the verdict, bets were made POLICE FLY TO RESCUE by Brockton policemen that the defendants would never be convicted, because they were not the bandits.

rill, the shoe manufacturing firm rob- | builders' trade, took place in Clevebed of its payroll, many employes hold bitter feeling against Mafy Eva Splaine and Frances Devlin, bookkeepers who testified at the preliminary hearing of Sacco that they trial, swore positively that he was the bandit they saw in a fleeing automobile 80 feet from the upper window and threatened to overturn them. in which they stood. Miss Splaine saw the bandit while the automobile moved 35 feet at 18 miles an hoursuch as his "greenish-white com-

Dedham trial. If he rejects that mo- homes.

Boston, Mass., August 24 .- There tion, it will be taken to the Supreme

nausea has seized many people in expressed the opinion that Judge this section as they contemplate the Thayer's instructions to the jury were verdict in the case of Sacco and Van unfair, in view of the evidence of the zetti, the two Italian labor organizers radical activities of the defendants lately convicted of payroll murders and their anti-war histories. He pleaded for "loyalty to-government," Wherever the twelve jurors in that talked about "consciousness of guilt case walk they are met with question- as murderers or as slackers and radiing eyes. They know that a great hue cals", and admonished the jury to and cry has gone up against that "seek courage in your deliberations verdict; that even the conservative as did the American soldier as he newspapermen who covered the trial fought and gave up his life on the for the Boston dailies declare that the battlefields of France." These words conviction was never justified by the were uttered to a Puritan New England jury.

The Judge's Death Sentence.

Charles F. Dole, prominent author, in a letter published in the Boston Herald, declares that a certain passage in the judge's instructions might in industries of Ohio, so the same what they term a violation of their have sounded to the jury like a death sentence. This was the passage:-

"If a person is willing to use a deadly weapon such as a revolver upon based on a tiny mark found on the an arresting officer to gain his liberbullet which killed Alexander Berar- ty, what would you naturally expect delli, payroll guard. Prosecutor Fred- would be the gravity of the crime of erick Katzmann had argued that this which such a person must be con-

Alexander Howat writes from Kansas to the defense committee sending expert, admitted that such rust or money and reaffirming his belief in fouling was a common occurence, and the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. that the mark might have been made The Sons of Italy, 'at their Massachusetts state convention, pledged unqualified support to the defense. Money has come from locals of the classified the number of unemployed Money has come from locals of the classified the number of unemployed United Mine Workers in many parts in the various industries as follows: A DEFENSE BOOST of the country. Aggressive co-operaand figured that "the Italians would tion is promised by the Young Peo-

Many other expressions of sym-American witnesses who swore that pathy have been received. Appeals for 000. they talked with Sacco in Boston and money have gone out widely, but the with Vanzetti in Plymouth on the returns come slowly and in small of unemployment.

> little hope of any action by the appeals court. "Sacco and Vanzetti," it declares, "will go before the court of public opinion, the decision of which can be registered by executive clemen-

FOOD THEFTS GROW.

Chicago, Aug. 13:-Thefts of food from doorsteps and small shops in the poorer districts of Chicago are on and other minerals so that the total the increase, Police Chief Fitzmorris of 250,000 men out of work in mining declared today. He added that indicawith one of the worst "crime waves" in its history unless the unemployment situation in the middle west is improved this fall,

Arests of persons charged with eating meals in the cheaper restaurants workers out of employment would be and then admitting they have no money to pay, are more numerous the chief said and in some districts daughters, and boys employed when police captains report families are the demand for labor was at its height dispensing with cooked meals to have since returned to "non-gainful" economize on fuel. The chief estimates home work or to school, and these

SCABS.

A quarter of an hour battle with In the offices of Slater and Mor- bricks, shovels and other tools of the land, on August 17th between striking carpenters, sympathizers and scabs.

Eighty scabs working on the B. F. Keith theatre building at Euclid Ave. and East 17th street were being loadwere not certain he was one of the ed at quitting time into trucks which bandits and then, a year later at the were furnished to take them home when a half hundred strike pickets and sympathizers stormed the trucks

A near-by cop waded into the meele with his revolver threatening to shoot but the bluff was called and he reone and one third seconds—yet she treated weilding his club instead. A described him down to fine details, rion call brought out five flying squadrons which quelled the riot. The casualties from each side were about Counsel for the defense is preparate a dozen broken neads and blackered day, said Remark. Swer the roll call at the soup line. troduced in the Senat ling a motion for a new trial, to be eyes. The police carried off the worst priations will be exhausted Aug. 30. Four men, once useful to society, de-Senator King of Utah. a new trial, to be eyes. The police carried off the works ber before Judge appearing offenders and the trucks appeals for help probably will prived of their usefulness, whose King said that thousands of Rusued in September before suage appearing offenders and the tracks line appears to their increase greatly as winter apdeaths cause no sorrow, killed by stans were dying for want of medical tion as a means of bringing the third cut this year by the corporation.

WORKERS

Help Starving Russia.

Send all funds for relief of hunger in Russia to THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

NEW YORK CITY 201 W. 13th STREET

This organization is in direct contact with the Official Soviet Relief Committee in Russia. Funds remitted to it will not pass thru any capitalistic relief committee's hands, but will be administered directly by the Soviets' true friends.

Nine hundred armed coal miners of

regions were encamped at Charleston,

Dear Comrade:-

I collected for defense. It was hard

work because in Hartshorne the peo-

ple do not know what defense of

publish the names in The Toiler.

Joe Kailis 1.00

Tony Davis 1.00

G. S. L. B. B. R. 25

Glovan Polite 25

Albert Fronini 50

Angello Vergei 1.00

Tifigi Angeli 50

B. Pofinon 1.00

Geo. Plunker 1.25

T. Lguiggi 25

OPEN-AIR SUICIDES.

By Rostan Quillan.

A significant development in the

unemployment situation here in Chi-

cago is the increasing number of one-

time workers who are taking advan-

tage of the only free things left in

"free and brave" America-open air

They are leaving their 15 cent

abodes on West Madison street and

cluttering up the public parks. One

of members of this unemployed army.

lousy hall bedroom; now they jump

and free water.

George Davis.

NEAR 6 MILLION MINERS MARCH IN PROTEST OF NOW IDLE.

SENATE GETS FIGURES ON UN-EMPLOYED.

Washington, Aug. 16 .- Unemployment figures for the United States were given today by the department West Va., on August 21, enroute into of labor as 5,735,000.

Of this number there are 204,000 factory workers out of employment report shows.

senate today in response to a reso- wholly in the nature of a peaceful conducted here. lution passed by that body several and law abiding protest, nearly all weeks ago.

comply with the request of the senate guns if conditions justified. The long tem and the establishment of a workfor information as to the number of prevailing outlawing of the miners ers' republic. It therefore behooves ex-service men or the number of union in this Virginia mining section every worker of Irish birth or extrac-

compiled by Ethelbert Stewart, chief condition. statistician of the department, who

Manufacturing and mechanical industries-3,900,090. Mining-250,000.

Transportation-800,000. Trade and clerical workers-450,

Domestic and personal service-335,000. Total-5,735,000.

Data was also furnished to show Vanzetti verdict. That periodical sees first half of 1921. In the manufactur-donate this fund to the defense of decrease in the manufacturing mechanical industries had reached 3,-

906,405 according to the report. The department estimated about Felice G. Rents 25 160,000 coal miners are out of work, while many others are working part time. It added that there was much "slack" in the mining of iron, copper was "a conservative estimate." The

All the department's estimates were relative to the peak of employment in January, 1920, it was explained, so that the actual number of regular somewhat less than the 5,735,000 houre. In other words, many wives,

In Illinois, the number of factory workers unemployed in June, 1921, as compared with March, 1920, was 203,000 in Ohio, the number was 204,-000; in Pennsylvania, 371,000; in Michigan 108,000; in Wisconsin, 78,-000; in Indiana, 79,000; in Minnesota, 37,000; in Iowa, 25,000.

CALLS OF NEEDY IN-CREASE.

CITY BUREAU WITHOUT FUNDS FOR NEEDY.

Funds for relief of needy Cleveland families is nearly exhausted despite that \$45,000 recently was added to the original \$32,000 appropriation, W. A. Kenney, superintendent of the Formerly they used musty gas in a City Outdoor Relief Bureau states.

The bureau now is carrying for year ago, said Kenney.

IRISH-AMERICANS ORGANIZE.

MARTIAL LAW. By M. H. ROGERS, Local Organizer Irish-American Labor League.

The Irish workers of Cleveland do the Cabin and Paint Creek mining not lag behind their fellow-workers of other cities. A branch of the Irish-American Labor League was organ-Mingo County in protest against the ized in this city last week. establishment of Martial Law there.

Though in its incipient stage, the The miners are greatly incensed at organization has developed a prodiclass rights by the inauguration of an gious capacity for work. Plans were The statement, described by Secre- almost perpetual establishment of made for the holding of large mass tary of Labor James J. Davis as "a martial law in place of the civil law. meetings and social affairs. An inrough estimate", was submitted to the Altho the contemplated march is tensive membership campaign will be

The Irish-American Labor League miners are armed as is customary in is the only Irish organization in the The head of the labor department this section. They would undoubtedly United States which advocates the said it was impossible for him to in a pinch, resort to the use of their abolition of the present capitalist sysis getting on the miners' nerves and tion to join the League. Theirs is pre-The figures submitted today were has created an extremely inflamable cisely the program which James Connelly stood for and died for in Easter week, 1916. This is the program for which the gallant fighter, Jim Larkin stands for and because of his views is serving a prison term of five years in an American prison. Hartshorne, Okla.

The following officers of the Cleveland League were elected. I am sending you a sum of money

Edward O'Nill, President. Martin Bone, Vice-President. Patrick Doyles, Treasurer. John M. Gallagher, Secretary.

political prisoners is. Lewis Bruske M. H. Rogers, Organizer. and myself did the collecting. Please These officers constitue the Executive Committee.

monthly dues are 50 cents. The branch meets each Tuesday evening at the hundreds of thousands of men, women great importance, but it may be only The names of the comrades who

Irish workers in particular are in- the blockade and the low stage of workers' government of Russia. vited to acquaint themselves with the Russian agriculture. The transporta- If there is suffering in Russia we work of this League and become mem-

NATIONAL FIGURES ON SUICIDES.

(By The Federated Press.)

New York .- Many men throughout the United States scan the want ad columns of the Sunday newspapers for jobs, answer the ads only to find the places filled, and then go out and Achievements of Revolution Not Surkill themselves-usually on Tuesdays. This is the startling information revealed by an analysix of statistics just announced here. Tuesday has become the chief "suicide day", at least in New York City.

The increase in self destruction has come as the aftermath of the world war and fully 75 per cent of those who kill themselves are victims of misfortune due to lives broken by the war or unemployment.

The following figures show the increase in suicides in a single year:

Suicides in the whole country:

cluttering up the public parks. One	First six First	295000
has but to visit one of these breathing	mos. 1920 mos.	193
places to become aware of the vast-	Men 1810	45
ness of the unemployed army. They	Women 961	19
are perched upon every statue, they	Boys	2
ruin the scenery for the pleasure	Girls	2
motorists and otherwise create them-	di is	20
selves a common background against	Totals 2996	70
which the beauties of our public play-	In New York City:	
grounds are visioned.	Men 277	3
Another sign that they are obeying	Women 108	1
the doctor's prescription to take the		
fresh air and water is evidenced in	SURPLUS MEDICINE	86

the recent large number of suicides SURPLUS MEDICINE MAY GO TO RUSSIA.

Washington, Aug. 19 .- A bill into the lake or Chicago river. The directing the president to turn over 8000 families, compared with 800 a papers have recorded as high as four \$5,000,000 worth of surplus medical such "water cures" in one week. Four supplies of the War Department for by the bourgeois enemy governments "Applications are coming in 500 a bums-stiffs-who will fail to an use in Russian relief work was inday," said Kenney. "Present appro- swer the roll call at the soup line. troduced in the Senate today by

Enthusiastic Demonstration for Soviet Russia.

Relief Call Stirs Workers to Generous Giving.

American Labor Alliance, which is and cooperating with the Friends of Soviet Russia in relief work for the ica, which boasts the most highly perworkers of Russia.

Fully 3,000 people were present and responded to an appeal for funds ployed and many millions more sufby donations amounting to more than fer hunger and want in the midst of \$4,000 in cash, checks and pledges and the abundance they have created, be about \$1,000 in jewelry. The entire it therefore sum was turned over to the Friends of Soviet Russia.

In opening the meeting, Caleb Harrison stated that it was the begin- the blockade and the drought, and ning of a campaign all over the country to help the suffering workers of Soviet Russia. He called on all progressive and radical workers to respond to the call of the faminestricken people of Russia. He showed that Hoover made his relief offer to aid and create counter revolutionary movements in Russia.

"If Russia is not helped, she will be helpless and at the mercy of the atrocious White Terror. But if we can provide the food that is so necessary, Russia, self-sufficient, independent, can lay down the terms of her relief and need not fear the counter-revolutionary intentions of capitalist nations."

Hoover Called Russian Workers "Rabid Bolshevists."

Dr. J. W. Hartmann, editor of Soviet Russia, remarked that it was very strange that Hoover, the man who now wants to help the Russian workers, was the man who always called them "rabid Bolshevists." Has he changed his mind, or has his opinions been changed by "higher inspiration?" Reading from an article in a recent issue of the World's Work he showed how one of Hoover's agents work in Hungary to break the Constitions caused by familie to gain munist regime in Hungary.

Famines Have Occured in Russia Before.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung, refuted the accusation that the famine was caused by the incompetency or treachery of the Soviet government. He pointed out that prisoners, (capitalist spies) held in Initiation fees are 50 cents and there was a terrible famine in Rus- Russia before any relief will be given. denied to Soviet Russia because it

was a Workers' Republic, "Why does not Mr. Hoover think of providing relief for the 5,000,000 unemployed in this country?" asked Rose Pastor Stokes.

rendered.

The Relief Commissioners of Russia have refused to accept the harsh conditions imposed by Hoover. They are intent upon not giving up the achievements of the Revolution and will hold high the principles of Communism, even though, at the moment, they are compelled to make temporary concessions. "If the government of the prole-

tariat had not been established, she would have been supplied with railroad equipment and locomotives and every capitalist government would have rushed to her relief long ago," Mrs. Stokes declared.

"You may imagine what would hap pen if Hoover had his way," she continued. "He would have armored cars, gatling guns and White Guards. The Russian workers will hold the power and never relinquish a jot of it. They will hurl them back with the great slogan of the last imperialist war: "They shall not pass!"

Resolution Unanimously Adopted. Mrs. Stokes proposed the following resolution, which was adopted with stormy applause:

"Whereas, millions of Russian workers and peasants are starving through atmospheric causes beyond human control and through the blockade deliberately inflicted upon them of the world, and

New York, Aug. 14.-A splendid counter-revolutionary element into demonstration was held at the Lex- Russia to destroy the power of the ington Theatre here today by the workers' and peasantry government,

"Whereas, here in capitalist Amerfected technical equipment in the world, 5,000,000 workers are unem-

"Resolved, that we, the workers, in mass meeting assembled in the Lex-The meeting was a continuous de- ington Opera House, pledge our loyal monstration from beginning to end. and continued aid to the Russian workers and peasants who are victims of capitalism everywhere to share generously their little with the stricken workers and peasants of Russia, the shock troops of the world's Social Revolution, and be it further

"Resolved, that we favor the stand taken by Soviet Russia in accepting relief from capitalist sources to be administered solely by the Russian Workers' and Peasants' Federated Soviet Republic."

WORKERS MUST AID RUSSIA. By H. W. GARNER.

Are we going to permit the freedom of our Russian brothers and Comrades to be bought with crumbs of bread? I believe this question to be of paramount interest to the American workers at this time.

The capitalist nations of the world, having been defeated in their efforts to crush the workers' government of Russia by aiding countr-revolutionists will no doubt, try every conceivable scheme to take advantage of

the power of the Soviets. We ask workers having a common struggle against the world's capitalists must not permit this to happen.

One step has already been taken by the American Relief Committee in demanding the release of American

American workers generally, and due to the after-effects of the war, advantage of and render helpless the

tion facilities completely broke down must remember that Russia has pasduring the war, and there was a fear- sed through seven years of war and ful scarcity of farming machinery revolution; that for the past four and implements, which other countries | years the workers of Russia have held managed to get, but which were out against the whole capitalistic

> Ah! and now the capitalist press has the audacity to point to the Bolshevik government as having been a failure in Russia. "See, the people are starving and dying of disease", they

I want to ask what capitalistic nation can with-stand such attacks as have been made, upon Russia and depend entirely upon her own resources? Can America do it? Ask some of the five millions of unemployed, whose families are facing starvation in a time of peace. No a capitalistic nation cannot support its people in decency in times of peace but those who control the press try to keep this fact covered up.

We must remember that Russia's fight and sacrifices have not been made alone for Russia, but for the workers of the entire world. They have suffered and died for us. It is up to us now to see that they receive aid in time of need.

Take the matter up at your union halls, pass resolutions demanding relief be given Russia. And also let it be known that we will not stand for any relief committee to dictate the policies of Soviet Russia. Let relief committees keep hands off the political situation and carry on their work in co-operation with those appointed by the Soviet Government. It is our duty as workers to see to this. Let us

U. S. STEEL CUTS PAY FOR THIRD TIME.

New York, Aug. 19 .- Reductions in wages by the United States Steel "Whereas, these enemy governments Corporation from 37 cents to 30 cents and their private relief organizations an hour for day labor, effective Aug. are preparing to use the famine situa- 29, was announced today. This is the

The International Situation and our Problems A THESIS by L. TROTSKY and E. VARGA.

ADOPTED BY THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AT MOSCOW, JUNE, 1921.

The Root of the Problem.

1. The revolutionary movement at the close of the imperialist war and during the succeeding period has been marked by unprecedented intensity. The month of March 1917 witnessed the overthrow of Tzarism. In May 1917 a vehement strike movement broke out in England. In November 1917 the Russian proletariat seized the power of Government. The month of November 1918 marked the downfall of the German and Austro-Hungarian monarchies. In the course of the succeeding year, a number of European countries were being swept by a powerful strike movement constantly gaining in scope and intensity. In March 1919 a Soviet Republic was inaugurated in Hungary. At the close of that year the United States were convulsed by turbulent strikes involving the metal-workers, miners and railwaymen. Following the January and March battles of 1919 the revolutionary movement in Germany reached its culminating point shortly after the Kapp uprising in March 1920. The internal situation in France became most tense in the Month of May 1920. In Italy we witnessed the constant growth of unrest among the industrial and agrarian proletariat leading in September 1920 to the seizure of factories, miles and estates by the workers. In December 1920, the Czech proletariat resorted to the weapon of the proletarian mass strike. March 1921 marked the uprising of workers in Central Germany and the coal miners' strike in England.

Having reached its highest point in those countries which had been involved in the war, particularly in the defeated countries, the revolutionary movement spread to the neutral countries as well. In Asia and in Africa, the movement aroused and intensified the revolutionary spirit of the great masses of the colonial countries. But this powerful revolutionary wave did not succeed in sweeping away international capitalism, nor even the capitalist

order of Europe itself.

A number of uprisings and revolutionary battles have taken place during the year that elapsed between the Second and Third Congress of the Communist International, which resulted in sectional defeats. (the Red Army offensive near Warsaw in August 1920, the movement of the Italian proletariat in Septem. ber 1920, and the uprising of the German workers in March 1921.)

Following the close of the war which has been characterised by the elemental nature of its onslaught, by the considerable formlessness of its methods and aims, and the extreme panic of the ruling classes the first period of the revolutionary movement, may now be regarded as having reached its termination. The selfconfidence of the bourgeoisie as a class, and the apparent stability of its government apparatus, has undoubtedly become strengthened. The panic of Communism haunting the bourgeoisie, not having disappeared, has nevertheless somewhat relaxed. The leading spirits of the bourgeoisie are now even boasting of the might of their government apparatus, and have assumed the offensive against the laboring masses everywhere, on both the economic and the political fields.

This situation presents the following questions to the Communist International and to the entire working class:

To what extent does this transformation in the relations between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat correspond to the actual balance of the contending forces? Is it true that the bourgeoisie is about to restore the social balance which had been upset by the war? Is there any ground to suppose that the period of political upheaval and of class-wars is going to be superceded by a new epoch of restoration and capitalist development? Does not this necessitate revision of programme or tactics of the Communist International?

The War, Artificial Business Stimulation. The Crisis and the Countries of Europe.

The high tide of capitalism was reached in the two decades preceding the war. The intervals of prosperity were superceeded by periods of depression of comparatively shorter duration and intensity. The general trend was that of an upward curve; the capitalist countries were growing rich.

Having scoured the world market through their trusts, cartels, and consortiums, the masters of world-capitalism well realised that this mad growth of capitalism will finnally strike a dead wall confining the limits of the capacity of the market created by themselves. They therefore tried to get out of the difficulty by a surgical method. In place of a lengthy period of economic depression which was to follow and result in wholesale destruction of productive resources, the bloody crisis of the world war was ushered in to serve the same purpose.

But the war proved not only extremely destructive in its methods, but also of an unexpectedly lengthy duration. So that besides the economic destruction of the "surplus" productive resources, it also weakened, shattered, and undermined the fundamental apparatus of European production. At the same time it gave a powerful impetus to the capitalist development of the United States and fuickened the aggrandisement of Japan. Thus the centre of gravity of world industry was shifted from Europe

The period following upon the termination of the four years' slaughter, the demobilization of the armies, the transition to a peaceful state of affairs, and the inevitable economic crisis coming as a result of the exhaustion and chaos caused by the war,all this was regarded by the bourgeoisie with the greatest anxiety as the approach of the most critical moment. As a matter of fact during the two years following the war, the countries involved became the arena of a mighty movement of the proletariat.

One of the chief causes which enabled the bourgeoisie to pre-serve its dominant position was furnished by the fact that the first months after the war, instead of bringing about the seemingly unavoidable crisis, were marked by economic prosperity. This lasted approximately for one year and a half. Nearly all the demobilised workers were absorbed in industry. As a general rule wages did not catch up with the cost of living, but they nevertheless kept rising, and that created the illusion of economic gains.

It was just this commercial and industrial revival of 1919 and 1920, which to some extent, releaved the tension of the postwar period, that caused the bourgeoisie to assume an extremely self confident air, and to proclaim the advent of a new era of organic capitalist development. But as a matter of fact, the Industrial revival of 1919—20, was not in essence the beginning

of the regeneration of capitalist industry, but a mere prolongation of the artificially stimulated state of industry and commerce, and which undermined the economy of capitalism.

The outbreak of the imperialist war coincided with the industrial crisis which had its origin in America (1913) and began to hover menacingly over Europe. The normal development of the industrial cycle was checked by the war which had itself become the most powerful economic factor. It created an unlimited market for the basic branches of industry and secured them against competition. The war played the part of a solid customer ever in want of goods. The manufacture of productive commodities was supplanted by the fabrication of means of destruction. Millions of people not engaged in production, but in work of destruction, were continuously using up necessities of life at ever-increasing prices. This process is the cause of the present economic decline. By their contradictions of capitalist society the masters lent the cloak of prosperity to this ruinous prospect. The State kept issuing loan after loan, one issue of paper money follows upon another, till state accounting began to be carried on in billions instead of millions. The wear and tear of machinery and of equipment was not repaired. The cultivation of land was in a bad state. Public constructions in the cities and on the highroads were discontinued. At the same time the number of government bonds, credit and treasury bills and notes, kept growing incessantly. Fictitious capital increased in proportion as productive capital kept dismishing. The credit system instead of serving as a medium for the circulation of goods, became the means whereby national property, including that which is to be created by the growing generations, was being mobilized for military purposes.

The capitalist state, dreading the impending crisis, continued after the war to follow the same policy as it did during the war, namely; new issues of paper money, new loans, regulation of prices of prime necessities, guaranteeing of profits, government subsidies, and other additions of salaries and wages plus military censorship and military dictatorship.

At the same time the termination of hostilities, and the renewal of international relations, limited though it was, brought out a demand for various commodities from all parts of the globe. Large stocks of products were left without use during the war, and the enormous sums of money centred in the hands of dealers and speculators, were mobilized by them to where they could produce the largest profits. Hence, the feverish boom accompanied by an unusual rise of prices and fantastic dividends, while in reality none of the basic branches of industry, anywhere in Europe, approached the prewar level.

By means of a continuous derangement of the economic systme, accumulation of inflated capital, depreciation of currency. (speculation instead of economic restoration) the bourgeois governments in league with the banking combines and industrial trusts, succeeded in putting off the beginning of the economic crisis till the moment when the political crisis consequent upon the demobilization and the first squaring of accounts, was some-

Thus, having gained a considerable breathing space, the bourgeoisie imagined that the dreaded crisis has been removed for an indefinite time. Optimism reigns supreme. It appeared as if the needs of reconstruction have opened a new era of lasting expansion of industry, commerce, and particularly speculation. But the year 1920 proved to have been a period of shattered hopes.

The crises-financial, commercial, and industrial, began in March 1920. Japan saw the beginning of it in the month of April. In the United States, it opened by a slight fall of prices in January. Then it passed in to England, France and Italy (in April). It reached the neutral countries of Europe, then Germany, and extended to all the countries involved in the capitalist sphere of influence during the second half of 1920.

Thus the crisis of 1920 is not a periodic stage of "normal" industrial cycle, but a profound reaction consequent upon the artificial stimulation that prevailed during the war and during the two years thereafter and was based upon ruination and ex-

The upward curve of industrial development was marked by turns of good times followed by crises. During the last seven years, however, there was no rise in the productive forces of Europe but, on the contrary, they kept at a downward sweep.

The crumbling of the very foundation of industry is only beginning and is going to proceed along the whole line.

European economy is going to contract and expand during a number of years to come. The curve marking the productive forces is going to decline from the present fictitious level. The expansions are going to be only short-lived and of a speculative nature to a considerable extent, while the crises are going to be hard and lasting. The present European crisis is one of underproduction. It is the form in which destitution reacts against the striving to produce trade, and resume life on the usual capitalist level.

Of all countries of Europe England is economically the strongest and has been the least damaged by the war but, even with regards to this country, one cannot say that it has, in any way, gained its capitalist equilibrium after the war. Owing to its international organization and to the fact that it came out victorious from the war, England did indeed, achieve some commercial and financial success. It improved its commercial balance, it raised the rate of the pound and reached an accounting surplus the coollies of Europe. in its budget. But, in the industrial sphere, England, after the war, not only did not progress, it made big strides backward. The are much below that of the pre-war period. The coal industry, ting ever worse and worse, pulling down all the other branches of industry. The incessant disturbances caused by the strikes are not the cause but the consequence of the derangement of English

"reconstruction" of France is being parasitically carried on by blows.

THE PEACE ON THE RHINE.

By Anise (in Germany) (Federated Press Staff Writer)

In the city of Cologne Under the great cathedral Stood a reviewing stand Filled with high officers Proudly arrayed With many decorations. Before them, down the street

With a flourish of bugles, Imperial TROOPS advancing With waving banners, Passing and saluting Before their WAR LORDS! For this was the birthday Of the King of England And these Are the troops of the King Keeping guard on the Rhine And celebrating their ruler While the silent CONQUERED people, The Germans, Who built the town And cathedral Gaze, solemn and dumb. At the proud parade Of the VICTORS!

2.

But even now

While the sound

Of the English bugles Echoes across the square, The high cathedral clock Strikes ten, And down the by-streets Come ANOTHER procession-Out of their hungry hovels-The CHILDREN Of the city, With faces thin and bloodless From the five lean years Of FAMINE! With bowl and spoon in hand They pass To the great stone buildings Where the Quaker-feeding waits For the hungriest children. Into their bowls Is ladled the daily ration, A soup of rice and milk; And into their hands Is pressed The white flour "brodchen." Thus, over this whole land A MILLION children Pass, at the hour of ten, In slow procession Into the many high halls Where "Quaker-food" is given, Sent from over the sea And over the channel By FRIENDS In "enemy lands" Who WILL NOT WAR On children!

Are the two processions! The one is proclaimed By the bugles! The other is only announced By the clang of spoons On the soup bowls! But WHICH of the two Is building the PEACE Of the Rhineland?

"He sprang to the colors." Yep, and closed shop to another looking for a to have faded

INDUSTRIAL CONDI-TIONS AT WILMING-TON. DEL. By RACSO YARG.

Here are a few industrial notes gleaned from the field here at Wilmington

The employees of the Wilmington and Phila, Traction Company have "voluntarily" voted themselves a 5 cent reduction of wages with the understanding that when business picks up the wage will be restored. Oh yes, they'll get it all right-when elephants roost in trees.

The Todds Cut Shops of the Penn. Ry, have opened again with 600 men back. The Employees have held a to the Times, throws considerable meeting of protest against the intro-doubt upon the veracity of these was charged that the R. R. officials used coercion by refusing to give the men their jobs unless they signed up for piecework. It was also charged that the Company was using armed spies in the shops. The Company explained (?) that the spies were regular road detectives concentrated at the shops. Of course it was perfectly accidental that so many ARMED ROAD THUGS were at the shops on the opening day. Yes, it was just as ac- papers regarding American prisoners cidental as the presence of Baldwin-Felts thugs at the West Va. coal

Between 1,500 and 1,800 employes of the Chester plant of the Merchant's sion to visit Andronovski Lagar, Shipbuilding Corp. struck recently against what the Company claimed was a 10 to 20 per cent wage cut. As by Henry Alsberg of The London a matter of fact the cut was one of Daily Herald and an official who had 20 to 75 per cent. One striker stated to me that on some work where \$12.00 nish prisoners. Kilpatrick states that per hundred rivets was formerly paid, the pay was cut to \$3.00 per hundred. This looks like a 75 per cent cut to figures.

Workers of America, how much longer are you going to stand for such conditions which the bosses, TED we stand, DIVIDED we fall,

WILL FIGHT FOR REDRESS.

Tulsa, Okla.-The city of Tulsa will take advantage of the absence of a riot statute in Oklahoma to deny by looters.

corporation counsel for East St. Louis, often quote from American cor which recently met riot claims, have on Russia. joined in the framing of an opinion to the reconstruction committee in which the city is declared under no they sustained.

However, the negroes' attorneys an prove the city's culpability, which it A. Gustafson for failure to protect to have ventured so far from home. life and property during the riot.

"Union labor must take another Coast Lumberman's Association says. At the same time he tells lumber now he's springing around from one owners they can do much to increase prices. He relies upon the "company non-existent job. The "colors" seem union," known as the Loyal Legion

of Loggers to help cut the wages. means of the progressive ruination of Germany, robbing the latter of her coal, machinery, cattle and gold. The French bourgeoisie is striking heavy blows at the entire capitalist order. France is getting much less than what Germany is losing. The so-called vinegar, etc. This was two weeks supreconstruction of France is nothing more than piracy accompanied plementary ration in addition to the by diplomatic black-mail. The economic decline of that country is imminent. When the last period of expansion came to its end (in March 1920) the depreciation of French paper money reached 60 per cent while that of Italy came down to 75 per cent of its face value.

A striking illustration of the illusory nature of this kind of business expansion is presented by Germany, where a seven-fold increase in prices coincided with a sharp decline of production. Germany won her apparent success in international trade relations at the cost of both the deterioration of the nation's basic capital (the destruction of industry, transportation and credit systems) and the progressive lowering of the standard of living of her working class. From the social economic standpoint the profits gained by German exporters represent pure loss. For, this export in reality amounts to selling out the country's resources at a low price, while the capitalist masters of Germany are securing for themselves a constantly increasing share of the ever decreasing national wealth, the workers of the country are becoming

As to the smaller neutral countries, they preserve their deceptive political independence thanks to the antagonistic contenproductivity of labor in England teday and her national income tions of the great powers and maintain their economic existence on the fumes of the world market, whose essential nature used which is the fundamental branch of her national economy, is get- to be determined in the anti bellum period by England, Germany, America and France.

During the war the bourgeoisie of these countries was making enormous profits, but the devastation of those countries which had been involved in the war led to the economic disorganization The ruin of Belgium, Italy and France brought about by the of these neutral countries as well. Their debts have increased, war is no less than that inflicted on Germany. The post bellum their currency exchange has dropped. The crisis sources them no broke down the hitherto in (Continued next week.)

American Prisoners in Russia.

LOUISE BRYANT TELLS HOW THEY FARE

Recent press reports have carried many wild stories of Soviet m ment of American prisoners in Russia. Especially vicious were the statements in the New York Times which were attributed to Captain Kilpatrick calculated to prove the Soviets had treated American prisoners inhumane. ly thru lack of food.

The following letter of Louise Bryant, wife of Comrade John Reed. reports in the bourgeois press.

The Bryant Letter.

I read with some astonishment the dispatch from Riga today in which my name is mentioned. May I be permitted a word of explanation

I was not in Russia in any political capacity, but as a correspondent for Universal Service (the Hearst news service). I had queries from my and asked permission of the Soviet Government to visit them. Permission was very difficult to obtain, and after weeks of waiting I was given permiswhere Captain Kilpatrick was detained at that time. I was accompanied orders for the release of several Fin-I "arrived accompanied by the entire staff of the Foreign Office."

Almost as soon as we began to talk the workers in spite of the Company's to Kilpatrick he began to tell us how worried he was about his friend Cooper. I had never heard of Cooper at that time, but tried to assure him by reminding kim that no American backed by their government seek to prisoners were ever executed in Rusimpose upon you? Remember, UNI. sia. The camp. where Kilpatrick was imprisoned was once an old monastery. It was a beautiful place and had a lovely old garden. The prisoners were allowed to go about quite freely from room to room.

From his own mouth I learned that he was getting much better food and to its negro citizens claims for more a larger amount than those outside. than \$4,000,000, the declared equi- Also he had fuel, while I lived in an valent of the property destroyed by unheated room. I was very glad to fire during the race riots or seized learn that the Americans were treated so well and sent a wire home to that Frank E. Duncan, city attorney, W. effect. If an article was printed in D. Humphrey, former corporation Isvestian it must have been a quotacommissioner, and H. L. Browning, tion from my wire. Russian papers

After leaving the prison camp, and upon Kilpatrick's request, I inch in my wire the names of Senator obligation to pay the negroes losses Bankhead and Kilpatrick's foster mother, both of Alabama, because he was anxious for them to know his intend to fight out the case in court. whereabouts. I had to ask permission Riot claims may be won if the negroes of the Foreign Office to do this, and should not be a difficult thing in view do. Personally, I regarded Kilpatrick of the conviction of Police Chief John a "mamma's boy," who ought never

But in order to prove that I have no prejudices in this matter I quote from the current number of The New cut," President Vinnedge of the West | York Nation, an article by Louis Gannett. Speaking of American prisoners in Russia, he says: "They are the best fed people in Moscow." And of Kilpatrick in particular he writes: "Emmet Kilpatrick, for instance, on June 7 received two cans of corned beef, two of prime beef, one of pork and beans, two pounds of bacon, a half pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of cocca, one can of sw and one of unsweetened milk, salt, regular prison diet. I saw his letter acknowledging receipt." LOUISE BRYANT.

New York, Aug. 12, 1921.

The passage in the dispatch printed in The Times quoted to Captain Kilpatrick of the American Red Cross, to which Mrs. Bryant refers, read as

"Practically the entire staff of the Soviet Foreign Office arrived at the prison one day because of it tion which had leaked out, Mrs. Louise Bryant was brought to my cell. She questioned me regarding Captain Marion Cooper, saying he had done wrong in aiding the Poles and would be punished. Later I read her signed article in the Isvestia praising the prison treatment accorded Americans. She told of the good food we were receiving, when, as a matter of fact we were starving. She told how all we had to do was sleep, whereas we were too weak to stand.'

San Quentin, Calif,-John political prisoner who spent nonths in "solitary" as a against being set to work in th mill, has been given work in and department of the prison and is receiving the same treatment penitentiary rules.

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HELP SOVIET RUSSIA.

The appeal of Soviet Russia to the world's proletariat for help of the national question. in the present famine must be heeded by every worker. The interests of every worker of every country are indissolubly bound up with the Russian working class. The Russian working masses have well earned the name of "vanguard of the world's working class." It has established the first workers' government in the world. It has defended that government and the Soviet system with heroism and devotion. It has given hundreds of thousands of lives in sacrifice that freedom of the world's workers might have a beginning there. In defending the Revolution in Russia, they have defended the workers' interests, here and everywhere.

Europe's working classes, impoverished as they are by years of privation and suffering brought on by the capitalist world war, are giving of their scanty store aid and relief to the drought stricken Russian comrades. American workers, infinitely better off even with this present unemployment, must also prove its worth to be called generous and conscious of its class interests by giving every possible measure of relief.

Every worker's dollar given to Russian relief is a loan made to the Revolution. Russia must not be allowed to fall a victim to scheming imperialists who seek to dethrone the Soviets with preffers of aid. Russia relies upon the workers in this emergency. She appeals to the workers, not to the capitalist governments. From the workers is due the succor needed. They must throw in their lot with the revolutionary workers who have won this outpost from capitalism. They must strengthen the arms which hold it and guard it against all capitalistic aggressors. Workers of all the world must make its relief to Russia a means of closer unity with each other and with Russia. They must establish a unity of brotherhood and comradeship which no capitalist intrigue or war can break or weaken. Let American workers join hands with the world proletariat in giving-giving until it hurts-to the vanguard of the Revolution-the workers of Russia.

DEBS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

There is an ancient supposition that the newspapers express "public opinion". The newspapers may have done so when newspapers served as an honest expression of the thinking portion of the people in the early days of newspaper enterprize. But since the oligarchy of capital has assumed proprietorship of the world's daily press, it has ceased to be any sort of expression of public of nations to self-determination for overthrow of capitalism and the Dicopinion but instead is a tool used by capitalism to create public opinion favorable to itself and its projects.

Yet the ancient supposition, now become a myth, still persists. The newspapers perpetuate it for the glory of their masters. "The States. Desert News," of Salt Lake City, in an editorial of the issue of August 9, serving the interests of reaction, attempts to fasten upon "American public opinion" the approval of, if not the responsibility for, the continued imprisonment of Dets.

"-this without any special feeling of bitterness and in spite of the fact that the war-time statute which he violated has become nugatory by the declaration of peace, also in spite of the natural repugnance against retaining in prison a "political of nation into the right of the oppressed cardinally affecting the national probfender" sixty-six years of age."

This is merely a cowardly method of passing the buck on to the "public", which has no voice to express its sentiments—in their own cultural institutions, while out the overthrow of capitalism and the Desert News or any other capitalistic White Guard sheet. If American opinion had a chance to express itself as readily as have the reactionaries, there is no question as to what it would be the right of the oppressed nations to all the works of Springer and Bauer. upon the matter of Debs' release, let the black press carp as it self-determination was converted into The events of the last ten years have

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EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE TOILER

NATIONAL QUESTION.

By Stalin in Russ ian Press Review.

tional question adopted by the Com- substituted by another revolutionary munists, is fundamentally different slogan which could dispel the distrust from the method used by the leaders of the working masses of the oppresof the Second and Second and a Half sed nations towards the proletariat of International, by all sorts of socialist, the ruling nations, and thereby pave social-democratic, menshevik, S.-R. the way for the equality of nations and other parties. It is most important and the unity of the workers of all to emphasize four fundamental points, nations. Such is the slogan of the as the most characteristic and dis-tinctive features of the new formula-pressed nations and colonies the right tion of the national question, as they of complete independence. The value draw a sharp line of distinction be- of this slogan consists in: tween the old and new comprehension

The first point is the consideration of the national question as a part of the general question of the liberation of the colonies. In the epoch of the second International, the national question was generally limited to a narrow circle of problems which ex-

clusively related to "civilized nations." The Irish, Tchekhs, Poles, Finns, Serbians, Armenians, Jews, and a few other nationalities of Europe represented all the oppressed nationalities whose destines had any interest for the second International. Tens and hundreds of millions of the Asiatic and African peoples who are subjected to national opression in the most cruel and savage form, were entirely overlooked by the "socialists." Whites and Blacks, "uncultured" negros and "civilized" Irishmen, "backward" Hindoos, and "enlightened" Poles, were not to be placed on an equal footing. It was implicitly understood that however necessary it is to wage the struggle for the liberation of the European oppressed nationalities, it is entirely dishonorable for "respectable" socialists to bother much about the liberation of the colonies which are "indispensable" for the "preservation" of "civilization". These so-called socialists could not grasp that the elimination of national oppression in Europe is impossible without the liberation of the peoples of Asia and Africa from the yoke of imperialism, as the former is organically connected with the latter. The communists were the first to discover the connection of the national question with the colonial question. They elaborated this new conception theoretically, and made it separated the Whites and Blacks, the "cultured" and "uncultured" slaves of imperialism. This circumstance has considerably facilitated the coordinavanced proletariat against the com-

Autonomy or Self Determination. The second point is the substitution national-colonial question and the of the nebulous slogan of the right question of the power of capital, the the clear revolutionary slogan of the tatorship of the Proletariat. In the munism. right of every nation and colony to epoch of the Second International the achieve complete political independ- national question was deprived of all ence, to form their own independent of its wider implications and was

non foe, against imperialism.

determination the leaders of the sec- relation to the impending Revolution. the actual realization of this princiond International never hinted at the It was taken for granted that the naright of complete separation; the right tional question would be solved "naturof self determination was interpreted ally" prior to the Proletarian Revoluas the right to autonomy. Such "spe- tion, by means of reforms within the cialists" on the national question as limits of capitalism and that, further-Springer and Baum, went so far as more, the Proletarian Revolution can to convert the right of self-determi- be successfully accomplished without nations of Europe to cultural auto- lems and, reversely, the national nomy, i. e. the right of establishing question can be fully disposed of withdominant nationalities. In other words, of view runs like a thread through the privilege of the dominant nations completely exposed the invalidity and national problems. to wield political power, whereupon shallowness of this conception of the the question of political separation national question. The imperialist has was entirely excluded. The ideological shown and the revolutionary practise head of the Second International, has affirmed that: this actually imperialistic interpreta- tions are inseparable from the quesed by Springer and Baum. It is not of capitalism; surprising therefore, that the im- 2) Imperialism (the highest form the slogan of self-determination, have the political and economic enslaveappropriated it and made it their own, ment of the smaller nations and colo-The Imperialist war, the real aim of nies; which was the enslavement of nations, 3) The small nations and colonies was carried on under the banner of cannot be liberated without the overself-determination. Thus the nebulous throw of the power of capitalism; slogan of self-determination was con- 4) The victory of the proletariat verted from a weapon for the libera- cannot be secure without the emancition of nations into a weapon for re- pation of the small nations and colotaining the nations in object submis- nies from the yoke of imperialism. sion to imperialism. The course of If Europe and America can be deevents in the entire world for the last signated as the front and the area of few years, the logic of the revolution the main battles between Communism in Europe, and finally the growth of and Imperialism, the small nations the liberating movements in the colo- and colonies with their raw material,

The method of approaching the na-; actionary slogan be repudiated and

1) It does away with the possibility of suspecting the workers of one nation in agressive designs against the workers of another nation, i. e. it pre pares the ground for mutual trust and for voluntary amalgamation;

2) It tears off the mask from the imperialists who hypocritically chatter about self-determination but who endeavor by every foul means to retain the oppressed nations in utter submission to their imperialist control, whereby they unwittingly intensify the liberating struggle of the down trodden peoples against the yoke of Imperialism.

Example Set By Russia. It goes without saying that the workers of Russia would never have gained the sympathy of the workers of Western Europe had they not immediately upon capturing power declared the right of nations to complete independence, and had they not proven in actuality their readiness to put this inalienable right of the oppressed nations into practise by renouncing their claims to Finland (1917), by recalling their troops from Northern Persia, and renouncing all claims upon certain sections of Mon-

golia, China, etc. It is equally certain that the accumulating failures of the imperialist powers in the East despite their claim to stand for the rights of self determination of nations, are the result of the rapidly growing liberating movement which has adopted as its slogan or three years.

Intertwined With Revolution. The Third Point is the development

viewed and considered exclusively, as lity" to such measures of practical na-In speaking of the right of self- a separate phenomenon, without any tional equalization as will guarantee mic power in the hands of the tion. This basically imperialistic point ties.

Kautsky, fundamentally agrees with 1) The national and colonial question of self-determination as formulat- tion of the liberation from the rule

perialists noticing this peculiarity of of capitalism) cannot exist without

fies, demand that this, at present re-food stuffs and tremendous stores of

only to be victorious at the front, but to revolutionize the rear of the enemy, his reserves. Therefore the victory of the World Proletarian Revolution will be secure only after the proletariat will skillfully combine his own revolutionary struggle with the liberating movement of all the nations and colonies against the power of imperialism and for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Precisely this "detail" overlooked by the leaders of the Second and Second and a Half International in their detaching the national and colonial questions from the question of power in the epoch of the impending Proletarian Revolution in the

The Fourth Point is the introduction into the national question of a new

element, i. e. the element of actual (not merely juridical) equalization of nationalities (assisting the backward nation to rise to the cultural and economic level of the advanced nationalities) as one of the pre-requisite conditions for the achievement of fraternal co-operation between the toiling masses of the different nationalities. In the epoch of the Second International the demand was raised for the removal of "national disabilities". But national equalization, however, is liable to remain an empty sound, if insufficient resources and possibilities are afforded for the utilization of this supremely important right. Doubtless the toiling masses of the backward nations are less able to make use of the rights of "national equality" than the toiling masses of the more advanced nations: the agelong national inequality (cultural and economic) which cannot be obliterated in one or two years leaves its sharp imprint. Such a condition prevails drives, open-shop-drives, then, in 1917 most particularly in Russia where some nationalities, not yet having entered even the primary stage of capitalism, are almost without any proletariat and, although formally enjoying all the rights of equality, have cure, for all time, the full fruits of no practical possibility of achieving such a victory. Not to sign an them, owing to their cultural and economic backwardness. Still more cessions. (Now found to be merely acutely will this inequality be felt on temporary.) the right of the oppressed nations to the "morrow of the victory" of the complete independence. This the heroes proletariat in the West. Then there of the Second and Two and a Half In- will emerge upon the arena numerous ican labor still had its few concessions, ternationals do not understand. They colonies and semi-colonies which are the closed-shop, wages were seeming- This must be the first aim of the ferociously denounce the Baku Coun- passing through the most widely dif- ly higher, and the American workers labor army in order to pave the way cil of Action and Propaganda for some ferent stages of development. Thereof its trifling mistakes, which must fore it is imperative that the triumph tise. They broke down the wall that be fully excused by anybody who is ant proletariat of the advanced nasufficiently aquainted with the activitions shall come to the aid of the toilties of the above mentioned "Council" ing masses of the backward nations for the whole year of its existence and and help them raise themselves to a with the trend of development of the higher level of development and liberating movement of the Asiatic achieve real cultural and economic colonies with the struggle of the adsible to bring about the peaceful cohabitation and fraternal co-operation of an organic connection between the of the toiling masses of the different nationalities in one unified world economic system, which are indispen-

> Hence follows that we cannot limit ourselves to "national equality," but we must proceed from "national equaple. These measures are:

1) A study of the economic status, the mode of living and culture of the

duction to higher forms of economic organization;

co operation between the workers of the back vard and advanced nationari-

ed by the Communists in solving the break up into two groups. Every

Necessity of Aid.

sible for the final triumph of Com-

backward nations and peoples;

2) The development of their culture; 3) Their political enlightment:

5) The arrangement of economic

Such are the fundamental points er. As soon as they have increased which characterize the method adopt- to the size of 20 members they must

THE COMMUNIST SOLUTION OF THE man power should be recognized as WHAT A FOOL LABOR HAS BEEN

This is a very propituous time, with labor crucified, disorganized, and all but annihilated at the hands of the no longer menaced by foreign capitalcapitalist offensive, to recall those ism (for a time anyway), capitalism fateful days in 1917, when the Amer- here now thought it safe to break the ican capitalists declared was on the capitalists of Germany. (Their loans labor. "BACK TO NORMALCY" capitalists were being menaced by a TWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR. German victory). (No interests of the workers here). And did not "May-I-not-suggest" Wilson, as spokesman for the capitalists, suggest to the working masses of America to sink all diferences during this critica' period? As a wily commander in chief of the American capitalists, whose forces he was leading, he suggested a truce between capital and labor.

Truce Signed. And can American labor forget tha the commander of the Workers Army, betrayer Gompers, and his ilk officially signed this truce when he pledged the aid of labor to win the war? The truce was signed the L. traval completed.

This is the story of the GREAT BETRAYAL Ly the Labor Army Commanders in America, and in all of the warring nations-the history of the collapse of the Second International and Amsterdam International.

The voice of the farsighted leaders, the true leaders of labor who sounded the warning, "DO NOT SIGN THE TRUCE, BUT NOW, WHEN THE CAPITALISTS ARE WARRING them. AGAINST EACH OTHER, IS THE OPPORTUNE TIME FOR THE WORKERS TO TURN AGAINST

THE CAPITALISTS AT HOME." In the light of present day realties, wage-reduction-drives, longer-hourwhen American capitalists were menaced, was the most opportune time for the Labor Army to have launched an offensive, either by a general strike, or of mass action, and to seinfamous truce for a few minor con-

At the close of the armistice tween the warring capitalists Amerwere bathed in a wave of prosperity. to victory in the final battle.

Capitalists Break Truce. With the security that they were truce signed between capital and and investments to the Entente meant BREAK THE TRUCE BE-And where was betrayer Compers. Was he out on the battle-field leading the workers army to resist this treachery of the capitalists? Instead he divided his time prating about the origin of the war and foaming about the Soviets, to whom the American working masses are looking for leadership.

Capitalism here broke the truce, and launched wage-reduction drives, open-shop-drives, etc., offensive, resulting in the complete victory over the independent craft unions (the regiments of the workers army). Labor for the most part did not resist, were caught in this surprise attack, where every regiment was being battered to

When it was most imperative, for the craft unions to consolidate their positions (to form industrial unions) to withstand this treacherous blow of the capitalists (just as it is folly for single army regiments to fight the greater foe single-handed, but must unite into divisions, corps and full armies), again their leaders failed

Reorganize The Army.

Here, then, is the immediate aim for re-organizing the workers army, FROM CRAFT UNIONISM TO POWERFUL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS -FROM SINGLE REGIMENTS TO CORPS AND FULL ARMIES-to resist wage reductions, open shop drives, and for the final impending battle. This program must be carried out if vital victories are ever to be

Watch The Leaders.

All hindrances in the path of this re-organization must be absolutely crushed-all leaders who refuse to stand 100 per cent for labor in words AND DEEDS, must be cast by the wayside. (There is a big job here).

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning with next week's issue we will begin the serial publication

This pamphlet was written directly after Zinoviev's return to Russia in November, 1920 from an attendance at the congress of the Independent Socialist Party of Germany at Halle, at which time he delivered a momentous speech which resulted in the splitting of that party and the formation of the German Communist Party. The sketch of Zinoviev's experiences and the congress is written in splendid moving style; is replete with pen character sketches of the German party leaders and at times is highly amusing and witheringy scornful and satirical of personages and tactics with which Zinoviev differed. It is a serial which every radical will be heartily glad to read

How German Com- block of houses etc. munists Work.

Basing itself on the experience of the March insurrection which brought out certain inherent weaknesses in the the National Council has worked out 4) Their gradual and normal intro- a new scheme of organization for the party along the following lines:-

> The Communist branches in the large towns break up into sections and groups containing about a dozen members, each of which elects a leadgroup leader will have assigned to

him a definite field of action-a street

Every member of a group will be charged with serving one or more houses, according to the size of the field of action appointed. In these houses his work will be:-

To distribute leaflets. To secure subscriptions to the Communist press. organization of the German Party, To recruit new members. To work at election time. To stick up posters and propaganda sheets. To collect infor-

> The collection of information consist of being acquainted with all the events of the houses: each member must know in the centre attributed to him how many independents, majority socialists, and non-political individuals there are. He must also know how many counter-revolutionary elements there are, and amongst these how many are ready to enter into active operations against the Communists. He must know if there are arms in these houses, and what quantity; whether there are members belonging to the "Orgesch" (white guards) or to the Self-Defense Organizations, and whether counter-revolutionary meetings are held there.

> The members must maintain strict secrecy as to all the information they collect, and inform only their group leader. The latter, in his turn, after checking it, transmits it to the branch secretaries and federation secretaries, who will communicate it to the higher authorities of the party.

The groups unite in one or more branches, according to the size of the town, and elect their representatives to the local executive committee (Ortsvorstand).

"From Rome To Wall Street"

JAMES H. FISHER, most popular labor speaker of the Pacific Coast will speak on the above subject at the points named below. Comrade Fisher's lecture deserves the attention of every thinking worker in these cities. Come and bring your friends. His meetings are under the auspices of the National Defense Committee and the American Labor Alliance.

OHIO:

TOLEDO, August 27, at Labor Temple, Michigan and Jefferson Sts., 8 P. M.

CLEVELAND, August 28, at Picnic at Lee Rd. Take Breadway-Cortlett car to end of line. Transfer to Dinkey or Bus, get off at Lee Rd.

CANTON, August 30, at Canton Music Hall, 8 P. M. YOUNGSTOWN, August 31, at Central Square, 8 P. M

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Editor's Note: This is the ninth of a series of special artciles on Russia which Mr. Foster was commission ed by The Federated Press to write. Previous articles told of the origin of the unions in Russia and of their extraordinary growth since the revolution. The present form of organization was described. Mr. Foster now sets forth the functions of Russian

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Federated Press Staff Writer. Copyright, 1921, by The Federated Press).

Russia such as is enjoyed by no other labor movement in the world. So great from these local bodies trying to is their weight that Lozovsky, president of the All-Russian trade unions, is able to state truthrully that there have been no important measures of any kind entered upon in soviet Rus- the militant shop committees, having sia unless the consent of the trade unions has first been secured. As things now stand the labor organizations take part in many activities. They participate immediately in the government through direct sepresentation in the soviets. They carry on all sorts of welfare, health, educational and disciplinary work in the mines, mills and factories. They also have an important share in the management of industry, as we shall see in a later article about the supreme economic council, the organization which superintends production and distribution.

But the principal function of the Russian unions is to regulate the wages, hours and working conditions of labor. In this sphere they are supreme. Utterly unlike the labor organizations of other countries the Russian unions do not have to submit their "demands" to their employers. They submit them to themselves, as the responsible controllers of this phase of Russian industry. That is to say, they constantly survey the industrial situation and see to it that the workers enjoy the best conditions possible under the economic circumstances. When the unions decide upon a certain policy within their jurisdiction about all there is left for the governmental powers to do is to formally endorse it. This is indeed a different situation from that in other countries, where the workers have to fight for years against parasitic employers and repressive governments to secure even the most trivial reforms.

The October revolution fundamentally altered the functions of the Russian trade unions. Before that great event these organizations were, like the unions of all other countries now are, essentially fighting bodies whose aim it was to wring every possible concession from the exploiters. But the revolution wiped out these capitalistic enemies and set up in their stead of the employer the proletarian state. and inspired by labor ideals the unions do not have to fight it for concessions-on the contrary, they are themselves fully entrusted by it with the regulation of labor conditions and made largely responsible for the continuation of industry. Thus the revolution has brought the unions out of the era of industrial warfare and into that of industrial peace. It has changed them from organs of combat to organs for carrying on production.

A long evolution has been required (and it is by no means finished yet) to change the trade unions from militant fighting bodies into peaceful producing organizations. An indication of some of the phases of this evolution may be instructive:

In the fierce industrial struggles just before and after the October revolution the Russian workers developknown in western countries. One of ers. their weapons for carrying the war to the capiatlists was the "shop committees." These shop committees, to begin with, were mostly indedendent of the unions. This was because at their craft form or numerical weakness, or both combined, usnally did the very breath of life of the shop mmittees was that they acted in plants and industries.

In the last months of the Kerensky regime the shop committees conquered great power. They wrested from the employers a large share of control over the labor and business sides of production. This power they greatly increased in the industrial turmoi which followed the October political upheaval. In fact, they became the cutting edge of the industrial revolution. To a great extent they were the means used by the workers to confis cate the factories. Often they simply drove off the capitalists (who were sily doing their best to sabotage and ruin the industries) and took

In many cases the shop committees tried to carry on production. But in this they were not a success. Al-

Moscow.-The trade unions occupy | ganizations they soon showed that a position of power and influence in they were unfit to manage industry successfully. Much confusion resulted operate the big factories which, considering their markets and raw material supply sources, are essentially national in character. Consequently fulfilled their war-like mission, had to give way.

Eventually the newly organized na-

tional unions came to the front, expanding themselves into industrial organizations and taking in all classes of workers. They amalgamated the shop committees into their officials machinery and restricted their activities principally to the local control of labor in industry. To a large extent the national unions took over the supervision formerly nested in the shop committees. But now the national unions, in turn, are also gradually yielding their direct control over industry, which has largely passed into the hands of the various boards and committees of the supreme economic council. To begin with, the national unions insisted upon proportional representation in and practical control over these economic bodies carrying on production. This was a natural result of their fighting instinct, their intense suspicion of all outside bodies and their determination to protect

the revolution at all costs. With the passage of time, however, he national unions are diverging from this militant policy. They are becoming convinced that their capitalist enemies are finally defeated and that the new order of society can be trusted with the operation of industry. Moreover, they are learning that to carry on industry special ability is necessary and that this ability must not be hedged about with red tape or ignorant meddlers. Hence, the tendency now for them is not to insist upon "mechanical representation" in the producing organizations, but to aid in the selection of able executives, and when these are selected, to give them power to go ahead in purely technical matters.

How far this evolution will go, to just what extent the trade unions will lay aside their militancy and take the general course of the revolution. One thing, however, everyone here is certain of is that the unions, containing and controlling the multitude of the workers as they do, have before them a future of constantly expanding service and influence.

The fundamental change in status of Russian trade unions from industrial war to industrial peace has naturally greatly altered their viewpoint in many matters. One of these that may be profitably mentioned relates to the question of strikes in industry.

In all capitalistic countries the right to strike is jealously guarded and fought for by the best and most militant elements in the working class. Moreover, this vanguard exercise it freely themselves and seek to get the great masses to do likewise They consider it one of the best means ed a militancy of spirit practically un- to advance the interests of the work-

But not so in Russia. Here the situa tion is just the reverse. Although the workers have the legal right to strike, the labor movement is decidedly ngainst using it. It is exactly the that time the latter, either through militant workers who condemn, the strike weapon and try to prevent the less advanced masses from making not include all the workers, whereas use of it. The explanation of this is perfectly simple and logical: the Russian unions realize that the supreme behalf of all the workers in given task before them is to reconstruct in dustry. They know that strikes in this country do not better the condition of those taking part in them, but only to make it worse, and render still more difficult the problem of rehabilitating industry. Moreover, they know from bitter experience that the counter revolutionists, who are fully aware of Russia's great industrial needs, systematically incite the backward masses to sabotage and labor walkouts. The fact is that strikes under the workers' government have been practically all the result of counter revolutionary activity, or the work of ignorant toilers rebelling against absolutely unavoidable cuts

in rations, etc. Strikes in Soviet Russia are nothing less than so much scabbing on the revolution. Hence the militants are though they were able fighting or dead against them. The best elements

AMERICANS IN RUSSIA.

By LEWIS S. GANNETT in The Nation.

I. W. W. of the U. S. A.; among the future. delegates to the Communist Internationale in Moscow this summer are American-born Americans representing three continents-an American girl as one of the delegates of the Indian Revolutionary Committee; a former American college professor sent as a delegate by the French Communist Party of America; and the delegates of the Communist Party of America. If you enter Ludwig Marten's office in the Council of National Section of the Foreign Office, you will hear less Russian than the authentic accent of the Bronx and of Brownsville, Brooklyn. The American Government may be as cold as it will to Soviet Russia; the American people are well represented in the

capital of the red flag republic.

There were, as far as I could dispartially confined in Moscow. I do not know the exact nature of their offenses-most of them were accused of some kind of espionage. All of them regularly received extra good rations through the Czecho-Slovak Prisoners' Exchange Mission, which acts as agent of the International Red Cross. In fact, they are almost the best fed peopel in Moscow, I glanced through a stack-of their signed receipts. Emmet Kilpatrick, for instance, the American Red Cross officer captured with Wrangel troops-our Red Cross has always enthusiastically represented America in every anti-Bolshevik movement-received on June 7 two cans of corned beef, two prime beef, one of pork and beans, two pounds of bacon, five pounds of white bread, one of onions, a half-pound of butter. a quarter-pound of cocoa and as much coffee, one can of sweetened and one of unsweetened milk, salt, vinegar etc. This was a two weeks' supplementary ration in addition to regular prison diet. I saw his letter acknowledging receipt. "I thank you so much in the name of my Government and of the American Red Cross. I beg that in the future you will help meam very sick and weak. Very truly yours, Emmet Kilpatrick, American Red Cross." Kilpatrick was in fact sick; he had seen 44 days in the special Cheka prison, without supplementary rations. Other prisoners were Mrs. Marguerite Harrison, W. H. Estes, Thomas Hazelwood, John Flick, H. J. LaMarc, Dr. Janczura, upon themselves the ways of peaceful and Kalamatchano, who was involved As this body is composed of workers industry, will of course depend upon in one of the early counter-revolutionary plots. S. A. Vikoren of Grand Forks, N. D., R. B. Keeley, the engineer, and a Swedish-American named Harry Carlson, formerly employed in Moscow by the International Harvester Co., were free in Moscow but were not permitted to leave the city. I saw Keeley when he was just out of jail, apparently in excellent health, and also Carlson, who was very bitter against the government but whose five-months-old baby, which received both the International Red Cross milk and that supplied by a Soviet baby milk station, weighed

> its birth weight. I was present when in the working class are unreservedly for bearing with present bad conditions and for fighting the thing through to final victory. And they know that this can only be done by staying in the work shops and helping to satisfy Russia's crying need for life necessities, a need which must be satisfied or the revolution will surely fail. They look upon slackers who go on strike with about the same contempt that good trade unions in capitalist countries do upon weakkneed workers who sneak back to their jobs during industrial struggles.

> 18 Russian pounds-more than twice

Such is the natural and justified basis for the anti-strike sentiment in Soviet Russia, which some unscrupulous and ignorant trade union leaders have tried to make use of as an argument against the Russian revolu-

In my next article I shall deal briefly with labor laws and conditions in

Chicherin. Commissar of Foreign Carlson arranged with the Czecho- other course. Picture what the return Affairs of Soviet Russia, has, an Slovak Mission to obtain a special of these Russia-Americans may mean American private secretary who but supply of wood for him next winter, to Russia, For three years hundreds for the accident of marriage to a In fact the Americans held in Moscow of them have been attending classes Norwegian would still carry an Amer- were receiving better nourishment regularly training themselves to be of ican passport: Shatov, Minister of than those who had returned to Mo-Railways in the Far Eastern Repubscow to serve the Government that Experience has shown that such Ruslic, was long an active member of the was to them a promise of a brighter sian -Americans if put into a large

How genuine were the charges against most of these men I have no training and to drop back to Russian means of knowing. Keeley's case at industrial standards. So they will at least was undoubtedly a mistake. He first be kept together in organized had been given confidential industrial information, and he made an indiscret other Russians. To them will be given agreement with a representative of a entire factories which now lie idle, Chicago newspaper which was misunderstood by the Soviet authorities. As a result Keeley spent a year in a as they please. But they are co-opera- to worship God along with the lords. Moscow jail-an electric-lit, comfort- tives, returning to serve Russia, not Democracy. ably equipped cell but a jail cell after to exploit her. "Those Russian-Amer-Economy, or the Anglo-American all; he is now required to work and icans are worth a hundred big con- munched His hay in the Holy of High Priest understood. other year in Moscow before going cessions," Martens said to me one home. I got very mad about Keeley's day. "The policy of concessions is case until I began to reflect upon the utopian-you cannot really expect big and left-His divine tail, which played their imagination made them see God treatment of Russians in American capitalists to do anything to serve such a great part in the history of Himself in front of His tail. prisons. There has been nothing in Russia." Russia to compare with Deer Island or Detroit, or even with the raid on the Russian People's House in East by a group of such returned Russian-Fifteenth Street, New York, Mistakes cover, eight Americans in prison or have occured in Moscow, but as yet nothing to compare with the Palmer Back of Tomsk lies one of the richest the will of"

raids. But neither Communists as delegates or officials, nor the men in prison, form the real picture of America in Moscow. All over Russia there are returned "Americans"-we called them Russians when they were in Russia. For they brought back with them a surge and an energy that Russia sorely needs and that is genuinely patience of the Russian; they had learned something from the very which they are so glad to escape. One of the great efforts of the Government today is to canalize the returning emigrants and to utilize their energy and resources.

Industrial depression sent thousands of Russian-Americans back to Russia: In four months, December, 1920, to March, 1921, 15,000 poured in through Libau alone. Then the frontier was closed. It was impossible to the Supreme Council of National care for the thousands or even to control the undesirable elements that distilling apparatus to Libau with them. Some were, despite American I. W. W. who first brought the Petroprohibition, habitual drunks. (Russia is, by the way, a country of real prohibition. I did not see an even slightly intoxicated person in an entire month in Moscow.) There were no houses available to lodge them, there was no of greeting that came to Bill Havfood for them, there was no system of putting them to work. They all cow. Its writer happened to have been wanted to see their families at once-1 born in German Poland, but he is of and were soon lost, dispersed. Some of the type of Americans returned to them came with high ideas of Russia Russia: as a land of magnificent realizations where bread and honey flowed for the workers, and were grievously dis-

Today Russian-Americans are admitted only in co-operative groups. families, bringing with them their own food, and tools and equipment for a \$25,000 shop. They have been assigned to a factory in the Donetz coal basin, where they will make doors, windows, shingles, etc., and will build consisted of 120 tailors with their Russia before, Martens cabled permission while I was there to a New York State agricultural co-operative those five or six months they disgroup of fifty men, including carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., who had \$50,-000, and wanted to know what Douglas, Utah. There some eight

machinery to purchase. There are three million Russians in America. Many of them, after the persecution of the last ten years, want to return. If only a quarter million returned, and if each brought \$400 worth of tools, that would be the equivalent of \$100,000,000 imported into Russia. Moreover, workers returning to Russia henceforth will be required to bring with them a food supply adequate for two years. Present famine conditions permit no

special technical service to Russia. Russian organization are likely to lose the advantage of their technical groups, only gradually absorbing considerable economic autonomy, freedom to dispose of their products the pigs and asses who were allowed His voice?

One of the wildest, highest, braves dreams that ever I heard was hatched Americans. One day a carload of them left for the Kuznitz Basin in Siberia. mineral regions in the world-a mountain of iron ore close to hard coal that needs only removal of the suris, instead of giving a concession for America; they call them Americans in turn it over for development to a "Apis!" co-operative group of returning Russian-Americans, most of them I. W. W.'s. It sounds wild, yet the achieve-American. They had lost the terrible ments of the I. W. W.' in Russia must all have sounded wild. One former I. W. W. is now Budenmechanism of American civilization ny's aide-de-camp. He used to read Budenny the New York Times accounts of the cavalry general's exploits; and Budenny, who carries a Communist Party card in his pocket, would chuckle until he saw the faked pictures of himself in the Times and then would swear. Another bustling I. W. W. is Marten's very capable confidential secretary; Martens is now a member of the praesidium of Economy. Still another I. W. W. has replaced a "spez" (specialist) as slipped in. Some hundreds brought director of a new stretch of railroad their American-made home brew and under construction and is said to be a very capable engineer. It was an grad-Moscow railway out of the early revolutionary chaos. Something of the rowdy, working, fighting, laughing spirit that those boys are carrying back to Russia breathes in a letter wood soon after his arrival in Mos-

> Felser's Factory, Nijni Novgorod, June, 1921. Hello Bill-Fellow Worker!

A few days ago a bunch of German

workingmen with their families got here and one of them told me you are While I was in Moscow a group of at present in this country. Would like 70 arrived-41 builders and their to have a talk with you but it's impossible I guess. Do you remember one webb, Karl W. Sonntag, member No. 188451, who in the winter of '16-'17 hung around 1001 West Madison Street all his free time? Well, later in the spring of '17 I went off to light wooden miners' houses of the Idaho, got pinched there in the strike American type. Another group of 170 of lumbermen, and was sent for three months to the Moscow, Idaho, county families; they brought with them the jail. Herd and Hawkins were in that complete equipment for a shop of 600 bunch and received from the law some men. A tool-making co-operative years at Boise. In February, '18, they brought all the machinery for die- got me again out of a machine-shop casting, which had never been done in in Seattle; followed some five or six months of diverse jails, the best of them that at Walla Walla. During covered that I was not a Polak but a German and off I got sent to Fort months of disciplinary barracks, bread and water, and finally two leaden bul- they don't fit. I met one engineer who lets in the leg. What for? O hell, I liked to sing, and all the English songs I knew were wobbly songs There you are. Personally I'm glad you are over here, for they would have hung you yet over there and if this country needs anything it's organizers so I think you'll have a hell of a lot of work to do here supposing haven't the same machines, and you'll stay here for good. Let's all do our best to make a paradise for workers out of this country. As I and four others left Moscow one John Awished to go along with us; we took him along for he said he was a wobbly and a rebel but later we caught him crying once—you know the bread basket hung pretty high these months. Bill, I'll close for my workday now is sixteen hours and more. I left Fort Douglas in July, 1919, wanted to be busy in the so-called German revolution but found that I again got badly adventurer. Other American business fooled; that's why I'm here now after

Youth Section of The Toiler

GOD'S TAIL. By Arthur Eventide.

"Praise to Apis, Whom no God surpasses. Praise from lords and

Praise from pigs and asses". How happy were the people of an hymn to the sacred bull that was the completely off God's hide. God of the temple of Ptah: they were!

Holies, now shaking His head up and In the twister's hand was the tail down, now switching His tail right of God. The people saw the tail, and Egypt.

Through His tail came His voice whenever the rulers of the land found happened!" The congregation jumped it necessary to let the people hear up. The High Priest waived God's it. The High Priest would speak on tail and said: "Apis is so pleased with the subject and wind up with: "It is what we are about to do, He lends us

A long pause, during which . husky priest in the Holy of Holies would get hold of God's tail and give it a face earth, in a rich timber country twist that made God roar for pain beside a navigable river. The dream at the top of His mighty voice, just at the moment when the High Priest the district to Western capitalists, to said with awe-inspiring reverence:

"It is the will of ... Apis!"-"M. m-m-o-o-o!" Immediate approval in God's own voice.

ready to pull off something very raw. upon my flank, even so will I smite The High Priest decided to let the people hear God's voice with greater priests, my servants, and bow not to force than ever. Three times he would the decress of Rameses and his noble say: "It is the will of . . . Apis!" Three times God would roar approval ..., "M-m-m-0-0-0!"

The High Priest spoke with all the beauty of holiness. The people listen with pious humility. Then came the great moment: "It is the will of Apis!"-"M-m-m-o-o-o!"

Once, twice. Impressive. Crushing. The people quaked, And now for the third time: "It is the will of ... Apis!" God's hide. The stitches hurt. God's

The High Priest turned pale as

democracy. The people stood breathless, open-mouthed. Has God changed

Out rushed from the holy of Holies back of the pulpit the husky twister of God's tail. Down he fell on his knees before the High Priest. A terrible confession: the second twist was cient Egypt when they sang this too powerful. God's tail was twisted

How are the people now to hear

But what is that? The people are on their knees, mopping the floor And God took if all in as He with their foreheads and praying. The

That saved the day. The High Priest cried: "Arise! A miracle has His tail in token of approval.

The people chanted the great hymn:

"Praise to Apis, Whom no God surpasses. Praise from lords and Praise from pigs and asses."

When they had hymned themselves hoarse and fell silent the High Priest lifted up God's tail again and preached this crushing sermon:

"Hear, O people, and give ear, O multitude: for Apis hath spoken. As-One day the rulers were getting I smite with this tail of mine a fly those who hearken not unto the advisers."

> A rustle of garments. A thud of knees against the floor. The strains of the national anthem:

> "Egypt over everything! Egypt, of thy might we sing. Lords of Egypt, rise to Glory! Apis save our gracious King." Back in the Holy of Holies a priest was sewing God's tail back unto voice filled the temple. The people

Won't You Help? By SANFORD HAMILTON.

Workers, children of America, Won't you help your Russian comrades?-Children just like you, who haven't Even a slice of bread a day.

Can you eat without thinking Of your starving Russian comrades? Can you play, enjoy the sunshine While your comrades die of hunger?

Speak about them to your mother, Ask your father what he'll do. Do not rest, Young Comrades, do not Rest till you have done your share!

much but they are ignorants and don't; not welcome. Litvinov said to me: understand. Bill, be good; reading your answer will be a happy hour for me. Yours for the world revolution.

Karl Sonntag. You find them everywhere—as chauffeurs, aids to the Quaker relief workers, secretaries, translators. mechanics, teachers, up to high government posts-the very type of Russian-Americans so familiar throughout industrial America. Occasionally said: "You Americans spoil good shortage, why bother about admitting workmen-men come to our factory journalists?" And of course he was who'd worked in the Ford factory in Detroit, and they're no good. They'd been trained to work one highly com- of America, is unrepresented in Rusplicated machine. Day after day for sia. (They almost refused to let years they've worked that machine, Senator France in). But working-class and they can't do anything else. We they're no good for us."

There are also the Quakers in Moscow, English and Americans co- if the Stars and Stripes waved proudoperating, pioneers in relief work where other organizations lacked the courage, the persistence, or the will. Distributors of soap and fats, of clothes and chocolate, they too repre-

sent the best of America in Russia. Over the heads of governments and behind their backs the intercourse of peoples goes on. Vanderlip returned to Russia, but was recognized as a mere men will not be admitted until our several tries to get into Russia. All Government by opening trade negoright, here "I Will Work." Yes, the tiations gives a solid basis to their

"What's the use? It doesn't make any difference what the American press says. The press doesn't influence the government-that's a legend about democratic countries. The government influences the press, if the government doesn't want to trade with Russia, the press howls against trade with Russia. If the government decides to trade with Russia, the press will be unanimous that trade with Russia is necessary. So, with food nearly right, Official America, business America, the great daily press America has its unofficial representatives everywhere, and you cannot help feeling that the heart-beat of America is as truly felt in Moscow as ly over an official embassy.

Oklahoma City. - Three thou men here are unemployed and vainly seeking work, according to an estimate made by Claude Connally, state labor commissioner. Many of these have been out of work for weeks, he said. Two-thirds of them are un led. Connally declared: "This means that the unemployment situation has come back to its former condition before the harvest and, if anything, is Russians laugh and say I work too visits. Even American journalists are somewhat more acute."

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