and steadily growing. More than overcome the war-time shortage and seemed cer-
production and employment recovered somewhat, before mak-
a halt to the downward trend. For the first three months
again making itself felt (March, 1924), it was becoming ap-
causes could not be removed without changing the capitalist
States (even though unavoidable because its underlying

1924 and the first month of 1925. Industry and commerce
strikingly justified by the developments of the latter part of

The Basis of the Recovery.

The lack of development of Germany's foreign
trade since the adoption of the Dawes' report is caus-
ing the German merchant marine, and the figures indicate that the Free-East.
The amount involved was more than $1,100,000,000,
distributed as follows: Europe $713,000,000; Japan, $150,000,
and China, $200,000,000. These foreign investments were
almost entirely new investments.

Transportation Expansion.

Figure of transportation of merchandise for 1924 show,
in the main, a marked recovery. During the middle of the year
the total car loadings were but 2,06 per cent less than 1923.
In the meantime the earnings for 1925, first three
weeks of January, show an increase over "normal" (based up
on previous figures for the same periods), of $50, 17.4 and
18.2 per cent.

The American Railway Association, in its annual
report, says,

"From the information now available the indica-
tions are that the railroads will be called on to
handle the largest car load business during 1925 of
any year on record and the conservative estimate of
11,54,115 cars to be loaded during the first three
months of 1925, is 41 per cent higher than the same
period of 1924, the previous high record for the same period and 5,719,02 cars or 4.5 per cent higher.

On the basis of such estimates as the above, large
sums of capital are being expended upon replacements
and renewals of railroad equipment. Transportation thus
becomes a factor in stimulating the industrial revival, as well as being a
measure of the extent of that revival.

What the Revival Means to the Workers.

Tremendous profits for the capitalists of America are being made at the expense of the laboring masses. These profits are being,

In other words, unemployment has been increased among
the workers to the extent of almost 16 per cent more than
the decrease of production will explain. The working class
of the United States has been subjected to more intense ex-
pressions of hard dollars, is thus for the workers transformed into its

For the time being, has stimulated the foreign investments previous-
ly mentioned and thereby helped in the recovery of commerce
and industry. However much this is true, the Dawes' plan
has not been accompanied by its supposed object of rehabilitat-
ing European economies. This condition is a state of

On the other hand, disturbance of the basic equilibrium of the

In other words, the depression of 1924 was based not upon the situation in

What Will the Crisis Come?

For the workers, the crisis that is coming is but one after another, and prosperity is a reality only to those
sections of the workers whom the capitalists find it advantageous to corrupt by
accrual to their power. This is a crisis that is not
abrupt, in the sense that it is not tied to the break
of a single market or the bankruptcy of a single
manufacturer. It is a crisis that comes about slowly,

The collapse of the speculative bubble in
the foreign trade. The figures reveal but a slight rise in German exports."

In other words, it may be and is contended that the acceptance of the Dawes' plan
will not only be followed by the German reconstruction, circles here concerning the fate of the reparations
settlements, in spite of all the efforts of the German Government. Figures obtained today tend to confirm these fears, although they do
not yet justify final opinions. While showing a con-
siderable increase of German imports, particularly
from the United States (my emphasis, R. B.), the
figures reveal but a slight rise in German exports.

Two new factors, not visible a year ago, have been of
decl etive effect in starting the course of industry upward
again. One is the world shortage of grain accom-
painged by a large harvest in the United States, which has
relieved the agricultural crisis. This first factor is expressed in the
prices of foodstuffs in all the world markets during
January of this year. The other factor is the increased
exports which have been stimulated and increased by the
credit and political power of the United States, overcoming
the effects of the ordinary laws of the world market which would have choked them off.

The agricultural recovery is, without doubt, of a passing
nature. It is hardly likely that there will occur again imme-
diately the conjunction of a world shortage of grain with a
bumper crop in the United States, which has
accompanied by a large harvest in the United States, which has
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Douarnenez, the Pride of All France

D ouarnenez is a town on the coast of Brittany, in northwest France, whose inhabitants are sturdy and hard-working, and capable of putting up a stubborn scrap for their rights now and then. The recent strike of the Douarnenez fishermen and sardine cannyery workers has aroused the whole of France. As a result of the wage increases won in the strike, the men now get 1 Florin francs (7½ cents) an hour, while the women workers get one franc (5½ cents) an hour. The strike is established, with "time and a half" pay for overtime up to three hours, and "double time" for every hour additional.

Douarnenez Committee of Douarnenez

The M an With One Eye, Fourth From the Left in the Bottom Row, is Flanches, Communist Mayor of Douarnenez, Who Was Removed From Office by Higher Government Authorities for Aiding the Strikers.

The Red Voice

W hen I first saw you there—
Near that window—where the sun never comes—
You were green and straight; You were then in bloom;
Brilliant blood-flower.
The sweet odor of your blossoms Challenged the stench in this cellar.
I knew you would not be able To hold up your head—for long: Anything so delicately beautiful Would perish at that window.
Now your stalk grows paler and paler— The tip is white;The once brilliant carmine of your flowers Has faded; The odor you give out is like the breath Of a starved and dying child.
You are a starved and dying flower: At the approach of death you lose hope. Oh, lovely still! the dying....

Scanning the Horizon.

A fter the Winning of the Douarnenez Strike. Women Watching for Their Husbands Bringing in the Sardines to be Canned.

Lenin and the New Wave of Marxism

T wo or three years ago, a burgeois journalist—I believe it was Isaac Don Levine—published a book which he called "The Revival of Marxism." Whosever the author was, he was enough of an observer to note the plain fact that we are living in a period of the world historical revolution, and such a period being revolutionary teachings of Karl Marx come naturally into their own. In every country on earth, workers are studying the Marxian doctrines and finding their application in struggle. They are looking beyond the old "marked passages" too. It is an outstanding characteristic, one which will have momentous consequences for the proletarian revolution, that the "revival of Marxism" takes place under the sign of the living accomplishments of Soviet Russia and the Communist International.

Of course it is incorrect to speak of a "revival" of Marxism, for Marxism has never been dead. It is merely that the world crisis of capitalism has brought to the forefront the fighting labor movement the consistent champions of orthodox Marxism, against the distortions and systematic "watering down" practised by the leaders of the Second International. These are the men whose activity has featured this new wave of Marxism. The present ascendency of Marxian influence is the product of objective conditions—but it is significant that the outstanding Marxian spokesman of the period is not Kautsky or Hilferding or Otto Bauer, but Lenin.

Comrade Lenin was nothing if not a Marxist. He used to say that Marx was a fashionable whom he adopted early in life, adding: "and I have never had occasion to be ashamed of the relationship." Lenin knew Marx's writings as well as a few men have known them. He was an orthodox Marxian in the sense of the living revolutionary theory; not in the sense of the dead latter. This is everywhere apparent: not only in his bold reliance upon Marxian fundamentals but even in the minutest details, as evidenced in all the activities of the Russian Communist Party—the Bolshevik.

Leninism is not therefore some modern "corrective" of Marxism; nor is there anything in Leninism which does not have its origin in Marxism. We often hear Leninism spoken of as "Marxism in action." But this definition is worse than meaningless. It presupposes that the Marxism of Marx was not "Marxism in action"—a conception which may be comforting to certain latter day "Marxian" saints, but which does not square with the life history of the man who was deported by three bourgeois governments, founded the First International and who was in active contact with the work of the Paris Commune of 1871.

Yet "Leninism" is not an idle word, reflecting a contemporary flare for Russian nomenclature. Marxism and Leninism are not just names for the same thing. Leninism is something with quite a definite content of its own. It is in fact a distinct science, under the general head of Marxism. It is Marxism in the final stage of capitalism.

The base of the Marxian analysis continues to hold good; they are reinforced from day to day by fresh proofs. However, there have been changes in the tempo of revolutionary development within capitalism, so that Marx could not possibly have foreseen. The tempo of the revolutionary process shifted, and shifted again. The unmistakable signs of the relative high degree of capitalist development had been reached, involving society in a complex maze of changing relationships, which offer a necessary starting point for new lines of proletarian strategy. These new factors cannot be properly gauged or made one of except in the light of the Marxist science of Leninism. Their interpretation and the resulting tactics and strategy of struggle constitute a legitimate addition to Marxism, which should not be misunderstood or minimized. Everything that is distinctive in the Communist program is based upon it.

The World of Marx's Time.

Marx lived between 1818 and 1883. Marxism, if any, John Bright were his contemporaries. The wars of those days were, for the most part, national wars for the establishment of national bourgeois states. In the sphere of commerce and industry, textiles were dominant, which means that the needs of the textile industry were a primary political consideration. England was of course the classic example of capitalist development, and it is worthy of note that this England was the home of free competition, free trade and "insular" foreign policy. As to the course of empire, even Disraeli, by no means a "little Englishman," was able to remark: "Colonies are millions waste the cock of the morning country.

After 1848 the capitalist class was definitely in the ascendancy everywhere in Europe, but it was a class that was relatively unused to power and to all appearances incapable of withstanding serious opposition from below. The emergence of a distinct proletariat consciousness, which was to be clearly noticed as early as 1848, gave ground for belief that the reign of the capitalists was to be brief, the deep-rooted contradictions of capitalism, plainly discerned by Marx, seemed to be moving toward an early culmination. Instead of collapsing capitalism appeared to acquire equilibration. But temporary stabilization could not do away with its contradictions, which were at once the basis of its existence and its inevitable down.

Marx enlisted the entire capitalist order as a system feeding upon surplus value, "unpaid labor," which the bourgeoisie is able to exact as a toll upon the producers because of its monopoly of the means of production. He showed how all the accumulating inconsistencies of this system found expression in a growing intensification of the class struggle between capitalists and proletarians, and he proved conclusively that the workers are destined to be the "gravimers of the capitalists."

Ours is the good fortune to live in an age when the expropriators are being expropriated. Under the leadership of the