The German-Russian Treaty and the Proletariat

by Eugen Paul (Prague)

Not only the capitalisms of the Entente, but also the Social Democrats of the Second and the Two-and-a-Half Internationals were very dangerously surprised by the German-Russian Treaty. It may be and it is even probable that the reasons for those sentiments was not quite the same for all of those parties. On the other hand however, this strange similarity in the opinions of Poincaré and Schleidmann and of the -- Prague Sozialdemokrat which in the first moment of fright considered the Treaty a military alliance for new imperialist wars, is not purely accidental. We must not consider the matter a little more thoroughly in order to understand and regard as natural the attitude of the Social Democrats of the Second and Two-and-a-Half Internationals.

The causes for the German-Russian Treaty were not any symphonies between the Russian revolutionists and the German counter-revolutionists. It is not secret that for years the German bourgeoisie has rejected an unnatural agreement of this kind. It is, moreover, no secret that the Russian Soviet Government is not among those who have a special interest in the support of the German counter-revolution. Germany and Soviet Russia have come together because the policy which revolutionary Soviet Russia is naturally following is that which in very short time all oppressed will have to follow. Karl Marx, Kautsky, and Plekhanov, whose works are read not only in India and China, oppressed by English and Japanese capital, are no more revolutionary than Mr. Rathenau's beautiful eyes. It has signed the German-Russian Treaty for the sake of Mr. Rathenau's beautiful eyes. It has signed it and could sign it without infringing a revolutionary principle, because in reality and in the first place, not Rathenau, not Dr. Wilck, but the German proletariat is being strangled by the robbers of the Entente. One from his own elements of the German proletariat must light the capitalists of the Entente. The German capitalists, however, are compelled by the intensification of class struggle within Germany to offer more resistance than heretofore to the robbery of the Entente. If the German capitalists do not force the Entente pirates to limit their greed, the dissatisfaction of the German working class will within a certain time develop into revolution. Thus the German counter-revolutionists are forced to cooperate with Bebel in order to exercise the devil. Against the unequal brutal greed of the Entente Fowlers which menace the German capitalism and the German working class with complete ruin, against the suppression of the worker by the stronger, the German counter-revolutionists, who now as before bravely hate the Russian Revolution, find no other way out than cooperation with this hated class enemy.

It is comprehensible that the gentlemen of the Second and the Two-and-a-Half Internationals are not enthusiastic at this development. Instinctively they feel that this situation of the German counter-revolution is an immense victory not only for the Russian but also for the German proletariat. For the Russian proletariat is the flesh and blood of the blood of the German proletariat. May the hand which signed the Treaty be the hand of a German imperialist business politician, the Treaty nevertheless is a victory of the conception which the German Communists have maintained for months and years: that the entire historic, economic political and geographical situation imperiously demands this necessary and inevitable cooperation between the German and the Russian proletariat. The correctness of this conception becomes still more obvious if we consider the fact that this Treaty was established not only against the will of the German bourgeois counter-revolution but also against the will of the followers of the latter, the pseudo-Socialists.

Moreover, the social patriots are so furiously attacking the treaty because they know instinctively that they are now deprived of the most "effective" argument against the Communists. The German Government has concluded a regular treaty with people whom the organa of the parties of the Second and the Two-and-a-Half Internationals every day call "murderers", "soucndrels", etc. The German Government has to a certain degree accepted the protection of people who, according to the reports of those "Socialists" papers are oppressing 150 million people by means of bloody violence, who live on robbery and plunders, who assassinate innocent Social Revolutionaries, etc. No, these phrases will no longer apply in the future. It is even to be feared that the German workers who hitherto were befuddled by these fairy tales will now open their eyes. Moreover, not only the German but also other workers may draw the conclusion from the German-Russian Treaty that there is only one effective means against oppression and exploitation by a stronger enemy—the alliance with Soviet Russia! The lesson which the defeated German capitalists are thereby (very much against their own wills) giving to their workers, is indeed very dangerous for those Socialists!

The displeasure which they feel at this treaty is thus very comprehensible. This, however, cannot deter the Communists from spreading this lesson eagerly amongst the masses. The more "arguments" these gentlemen raise against cooperation with Soviet Russia, the more impressively must it be pointed out to all workers, to all the oppressed, that it was Soviet Russia—this "gang of murderers", as the Social Democratic Press is accustomed to express itself—that was the first to loose the straining hand of the Entente pirates from the necks of the Ger man proletariat. And we do not doubt that the hungry, suffering proletarians will now quicker than before enter into the camp of the Communists and turn their back upon the base s launderers of Soviet Russia.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Struggle of the British Engineers

by W. McLaine.

London, May 13, 1921.

The engineers' lockout has now dragged on for nine weary weeks and at the moment of writing it is quite impossible for anyone to say what will happen. A new move to develop the struggle has been made during the past few days—a movement
The Railway Strike in India.

by M. N. Roy (Moscow).

Although the same time that the German railway strike and the revolutionary action of the Road rats were attracting the intense attention of the world, India was also visited by an industrial strike of quite a serious and extensive nature, the strike of the workers on the East India Railway.

This strike originated in the United Provinces, which have a theatre of a series of peasant revolts in the last years. It was a result of the increased exploitation of the peasantry by the English farmers. In a few hours' time the Indian workers began to obey the call of their leaders to strike. The strike spread immediately from Calcutta to the entire district.

The strike was led by the workers of the East India Railway, who were in a critical position. The strike was not only an economic struggle but also a political one.

The strike was suppressed by the British authorities. The workers were forced to return to work. However, the strike had shown the weakness of the British government and the determination of the Indian workers.

The strike was a significant event in the history of the Indian workers' movement. It was a demonstration of the workers' strength and determination.

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The Trade Union Movement

by A. M. Machtay

As little is known outside of this country of the new Polish trade union movement, my first article on this subject will attempt to fill this gap.

By religious and national differences, which are of course based on the political differences in the old Poland, the trade union movement has been split into various groups. These are the Socialistic Trade Unions, the Catholic Union, the Polish National Trade Unions and the Christian Unions.

The Christian Unions have the smallest membership (50 to 80). Their leaders recognize the right of the working class to all the civil rights of citizens, and accept the class struggle. Their trade union leaders are all workers, i.e., agricultural workers, who are mainly the mostbackward section of the Polish working class. The National Trade Unions, on the other hand, have a larger membership, and their leaders are not only more active but have a larger percentage of the membership, who are workers, than the Socialistic trade unions. The Catholic Unions, with about 5,000 members, is the largest of the three groups, and the activities of the trade union movement are often associated with it. The Catholic Union, like the other two, is non-political, and is considered as a socialistic trade union.

On the other hand, the Socialistic Trade Unions have a larger membership, and their leaders are also more active. The Socialistic trade unions are divided into two branches, the General Workers Union and the Polish Workers Union. The General Workers Union has a larger membership, and its leaders are more active. The Polish Workers Union has a smaller membership, and its leaders are more passive. The Catholic Unions have a smaller membership, and their leaders are also more passive. The Catholic Unions are divided into two branches, the General Workers Union and the Polish Workers Union. The General Workers Union has a larger membership, and its leaders are more active. The Polish Workers Union has a smaller membership, and its leaders are more passive.
The cooperative movement in Hungary, especially the last few years of rapid growth, is undergoing a sharp depression in Budapest, is seriously suffering under the White Terror.

In March 1910, the Budapest Cooperative was strengthened by the merger of the "Danubia Cooperative" and the "Central Cooperative of the Cooperative Unions of Eastern Transylvania". These two unions had been formed in 1904 and 1908, respectively. They represented a total of 16,000 members, with a capital of 3,000,000 korona. The merger brought the membership to 33,000, with a capital of 5,000,000 korona.

Since the White Terror began in Hungary, the cooperatives have suffered severely. The government has issued a number of laws limiting their activities. In particular, the law of 1910, known as the "Law of Cooperation", severely limited the activities of cooperatives. In 1912, the government passed the "Law of the Cooperative Unions", which further restricted their activities.

However, the cooperatives have continued to grow in spite of these obstacles. The membership in 1914 was estimated at 50,000, with a capital of 10,000,000 korona. The cooperative movement in Hungary is now one of the strongest in Europe, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future.

The cooperative movement in Hungary is also facing internal problems. There is a dispute between the "Danubia Cooperative" and the "Central Cooperative of the Cooperative Unions of Eastern Transylvania" over the control of the merger. The "Danubia Cooperative" claims that it should have control of the new union, while the "Central Cooperative of the Cooperative Unions of Eastern Transylvania" claims that it should have control. This dispute has caused a great deal of friction and has slowed the growth of the cooperative movement in Hungary.

In conclusion, the cooperative movement in Hungary is facing both external and internal problems. However, it is expected to continue to grow in the future, and it will be interesting to see how it develops in the years to come.
The White Terror

The Repression in Spain.

by R. Albert.

Some more news from Spain. The tragic vein persists. Not a ray of light in this abyss. When will we, the revolutionists of all countries, succeed in putting an end to the Spanish Inquisition?

The independent unions of Barcelona shamelessly persist in the realization of their Syndicalist police-projects, forcing all the workers into their ranks.

The Syndicalist leaders are convinced that anyone voicing any protest is cruelly suppressed as we shall see further on. The offensive of the troops and the state police is crushingly constant and virulent because of a disorganized and leaderless proletariat.

On the 2nd of March, the miners of Pensarrona answered the 25% reduction of wages with a strike. On the following day a miners' strike broke out at Gurruchaga (Almeria) for the same reason. The newspapers and compositions of Bilbao are still on strike—since January. At Granada, the general strike, lasting from February—April, was a formidable manifestation of proletarian solidarity. The electrical and gas-workers have been disorganized as a result. Some troops were sent on a hurrah—called "order," not without extraordinary arrests. The president of the "People's House," Fustes, together with two liberal writers living in the city, Joaquin Correa and Jose Guglielmi, have been deported from Granada. But in spite of its amplitude, this is not the most serious conflict from the start, because Spain is a country with no public opinion, no constitutional guarantees and no labor organizations.

The Barceloneta Syndicalists were arrested in February, with the revival of the labor movement. Indeed it seems that this time it received a hard blow. Here are few of the arrested fighters: On the 14th of February, at Madrid, Ignacio Ferrer, who was a member of the National Committee of Els Carnets, and Gemini, who was a member of the Young Communist League. On the 14th of February, at Valencia, Elei da Sotavento, a member of the Young Communist League, and on the 15th of February, at Madrid, the president of the Young Communist League, the son of an aristocrat, was arrested.

The main purpose of these actions, like those of the Young Communist League, is the suppression of the syndicalist movement. They aim at the destruction of the Syndicalist organizations.

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On the 18th of February, the press announced the capture of a large number of the syndicalists of the Young Communist League, including the president of the Young Communist League, the son of an aristocrat, who was last seen in prison. He is a member of the Young Communist League, and has been arrested for his activities.

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