

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

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The Zeigler Frame-up

By Max Shachtman

THIRTY one thousand dollars is the amount turned in to the district executive board of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, by the Zeigler Local 992, in one year. This same Zeigler local is having a good part of this money used against it by the Farrington machine which is actively aiding in the frame-up to railroad 20 of the best union men in Southern Illinois to the state penitentiary, and one of them, perhaps, to the gallows.

The astounding frame-up is based on what took place one night at the local union meeting, and what happened there is told in the following story which was related to me by one of the defendants, a lean, leather-necked miner who was born and raised in the Arkansas coal mine region.

Miner Tells Story.

This Bell and Zoller Mine No. 1 has a pretty big output of coal, being one of the biggest mines in these parts, and they have a very complicated system of weighing. And they run the cars over the scales so swift that one man can hardly keep much track of the weight. It's been so bad that we've had eight checkweighmen in two years.

Well, this time we gave the check weighman an assistant and for considerable more than a month he worked pretty good and the boys were satisfied with his work. Then one day the company refuses to let him into the mine and we called in sub-district Vice-President Cobb to handle the case. That same day the company ran more than one car over the general average on the scales each minute and the checkweighman comes and tells Henry Corbishly, president of Local 992, that he couldn't weigh the coal right.

Miners Leave Pits.

Henry told him he was under affidavit to weigh the coal right and that if he couldn't do it it was up to him to know what he could do. Pretty soon the checkweighman walks out of the scale room and tells Corbishly that he couldn't weigh the coal and was going home and for Henry to tell the miners. And Henry tells them, and pretty soon all the miners but a few walks out too, no one wanting to stay in the mine without there being a checkweighman.

At night the boys got together in the park and Henry spoke to them for more than thirty minutes and told them to go back and let the sub-district officials settle the dispute which they did. Next morning, in comes Cobb again from West Frankfort and for four days they hear evidence from the boys. The company wanted to have Corbishly, young Farthing, Pete Blazin, who was checkweighman, and Steve Meanovich removed. So finally Cobb and E. L. Berger,—that's the mine superintendent—bring in a decision giving the company what they want, and this with only four union men out of a hundred testifying for the company, and them four being liars as was proved in the other testimony.

Klansmen Rally Forces.

The boys were pretty mad about the decision and they refused to go back to work. So Lon Fox, our sub-district president, orders a special meeting of Local 992 to elect new officers, which he thought we would. Tuesday evening, we see a few carloads of Klansmen circling around and driving over to West Frankfort and then coming back with D. B. Cobb, Lon Fox, Darby Babbington and Hezza Hindman. We kind of felt there was something coming because they'd been scheming around in the sub-dis-

trict office all the time. Anyhow, we were quiet.

Frank Skibinski opened up the meeting and Lon Fox gets up and tells the boys to elect new officials and go back to work. Cobb and Babbington says the same thing too. Then Corbishly spoke and that was pretty good for most of us, him showing that the sub-district officials always did what the operators wanted. Well, they told us to elect new officials and go back to work, but we just sat tight and didn't. So there was nothing to do for it, and we adjourned the meeting.

Klansmen Assault Aged Miner.

There was about seven or eight hundred miners at the meeting and when they had most of them left the hall and only fifty or sixty left inside, old man Bert Farthing said something. The old man and the young Farthing used to stick by the klan but turned bitter on it in the last months, and began helping Henry Corbishly,

in the belly which it goes thru and lands in Board Member Hindman.

Hargis Shoots Sarovich.

A few days later Mike dies, suffering terribly all the time. But before he died we asked him who done it and Mike says: "Alec Hargis done it, looking me straight in the eye." Also, the night of the shooting, Roy Martin, the state's attorney finds Hargis with the .38 and looks at it and says: "Alec, this gun's been shot off right recent. There's still powder smoke smelling fresh from the barrel. Did you fire the shot?" And Alec says: "I ain't saying nothing."

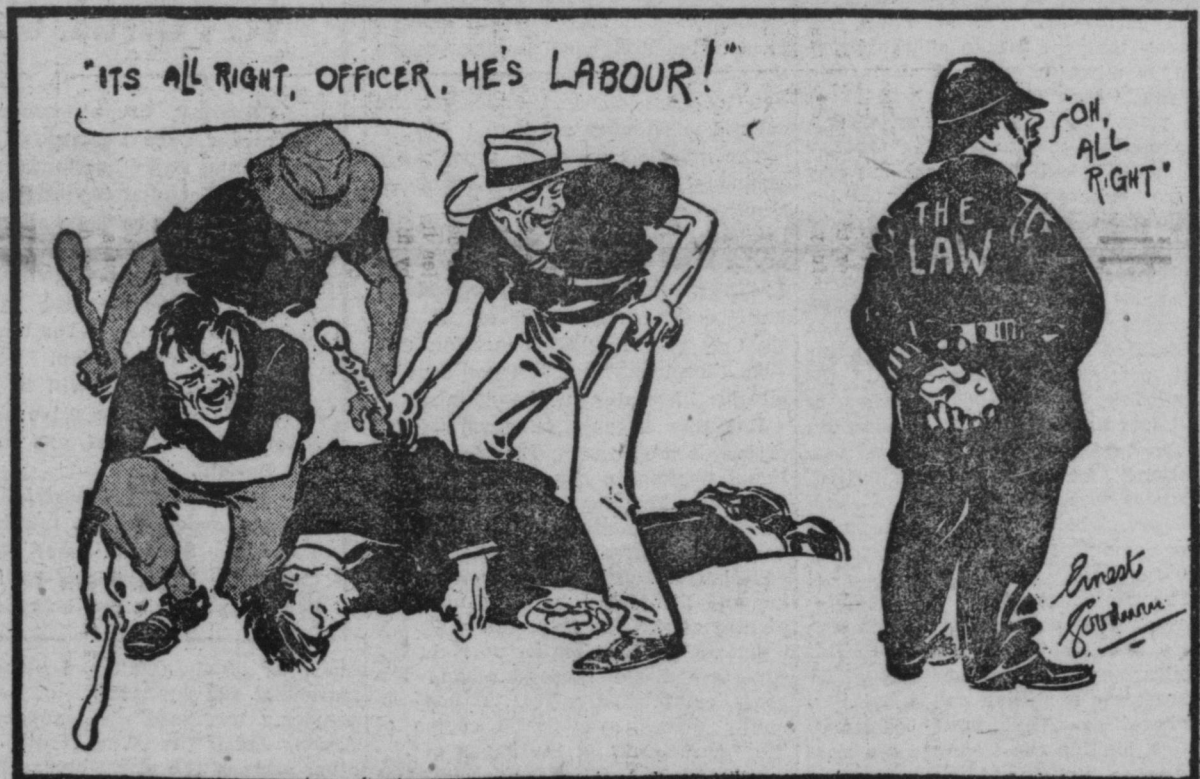
So the coroner's inquest gave a verdict that Big Mike had come to his death by a bullet fired by Alec Hargis and they held Alec for \$10,000 bail. And Lon Fox puts it up for him. Well, this looked bad for the reactionaries, and so they went to work pretty hard to get out of the hole they were in. Cobb and Lon Fox swears out warrants for twenty-six of the boys char-

boys in Benton with the coal operators and the kluxers and Lon Fox and Farrington planning to do everything to send them up the road. And every man in six counties knows why, too, because they've always been planning to get rid of our boys because they was always strict and honest, by the men and wouldn't let the company run the cars fast over the scales, and because Local 992 was always progressive and fighting Mr. Lon Fox and the Farrington machine up in Springfield. And they're using the assessments and suchlike that Local 992 sent in to them to put our own members into the pen. But they ain't going to.

Terrorize Rank and File.

This is the story in brief. There have been stories before of a reactionary officialdom terrorizing a progressive rank and file. But this case is practically unique. The reactionary Farrington-Fox-Cobb machine has combined with the ku klux klan, the

"LAW AND ORDER" IN GREAT BRITAIN



From the London Daily Herald.
British "Democracy" Winks at the Crimes of the Fascisti.

Well, no one knows what the old man said, but Asa Wilson and his brother, who support the klan, begin hitting him, and he being well nigh seventy pretty soon he's on the floor bleeding. Oscar Farthing's half out of the hall when he sees his old man being beat up and he runs in to help him, dragging off the Wilson brothers.

Cobb Pulls Blackjack.

Just then Cobb pulls a blackjack from out of his hip pocket and was attempting to use it when someone gets it on him and stops him. The boys got mad, Cobb trying to use a blackjack and none of the boys armed, or showing it, and so the fight begun. Some of the boys got pretty well bruised and Cobb got a couple of chairs bust on him which wasn't serious but laid him up in the hospital for a while and no one feeling sorry about it or sending him flowers.

Anyhow, when the fight was about over, Alec Hargis come in. He ain't got much standing in the union because he was part responsible for Mike Rosko getting away with \$11,000 union funds, and Hargis himself being found guilty of stealing \$67 from the benevolent society of the union. Well, Hargis had a .38 automatic in his hand and just when big Mike Sarovich is going out, Hargis shoots him

ging them with assault with intent to murder and conspiracy for same, when Cobb's the man who tried to sap up on the men with a blackjack. And then they get to work pretty hard and in a month or so we find that the grand jury won't indict Hargis for the murder of Big Mike and he's let off scot free.

Frame-Up Corbishly.

Well, Mike was dead and someone shot him and they just couldn't turn Hargis loose without saying someone else did it. So they indict Frank Corbishly for having shot Mike dead and wounded Hezza Hindman. And anyone that knows anything about the shooting knows Frenk wasn't even in the hall when the shooting took place. But old man George W. Payne from Alabama, who we know is a klansman, testified that he saw a bulging under Frank's shirt which he said he thought looked like the print of a gun and Bill Hogan also gave some kind of testimony. So they picks on Frank as the killer when everyone knows Frank was a good friend of Mike's and never had nothing against him and wasn't even in the hall when it took place. But someone had to be the goat so's they could turn Alec Hargis loose.

Well, now they're going to try the

coal operators, and the republican party machine to bring progressive union members into capitalist courts on a frame-up of the bureaucrats' own construction. Such a flagrant act of treason to the miners has seldom been seen in any labor organization in this country.

Defend Miners!

The twenty defendants may be railroaded. Determined and unscrupulous working class enemies have succeeded in framing-up on labor when the "evidence" was even more flimsy than it in this case. Men can still be found anywhere who will swear to anything and against anyone. Juries can still be handpicked and sewed up. The Franklin county miners are appealing to labor everywhere to assist them in this struggle against reaction and to remove from the shield of the union the blight of a united front against the membership of the officialdom and the instruments of capitalist injustice. Victor Cernich can be reached with money and mail at Christopher, Illinois. He is the treasurer of the Franklin County Defense Committee. Or else you can send it to the International Labor Defense, at 23 S. Lincoln St., in Chicago, which is actively cooperating in the defense.

The Negro and the Church

By Walt Carmon

WHAT labor has failed to do, the Negro church has done: It organized the Negro. How strongly it binds him can be seen in the fact that there is a church to every 256 Negroes in the country. The church gives him his ideas, gets his energy and takes his slaved for earnings— for capital.

Belong to More Than One Church.

There are today in the United States, with a total of twelve million Negroes, approximately 47,000 churches with a membership of 5,000,000. The number of churches compared to their membership and the total population, point to a strong penchant for the privilege to belong to even more than one church—a religious dual unionism, one could call it!

Add to the number of churches the 46,000 Sunday schools with some 3,000,000 pupils, and one begins to realize the enormity of the influence of the Negro church. Here is a giant obstacle to progress, with property estimated at nearly a hundred million dollars taken from the pockets of the deluded, trusting Negro worker, who even today in the south, where four-fifths of the Negroes live, is paid the beggarly wage of one to three dollars a day.

In Chicago alone, a city with the fourth largest Negro population in the world, a survey taken in 1920 showed 15 churches in an area populated by 92,000 Negroes—a church to every 614 Negroes!

This all pervading influence of the church among Negro workers is indeed surprising. For after all, the heaven that the Negro church promises is a white one! A Jim Crow heaven, where the Negro will "keep his place" as in a Louisiana village. Explanations to this puzzling problem are being asked often these days by Negro workers as attested by the letters carried only the other day by a leading Negro journal.

57 Varieties.

Despite competing units, the Negro church has its highly developed and centralized body. Of the remarkably high percentage of churches to the population, about 25,000 churches, or well over half of the total number are of the baptist church ("national convention," "free will" and "primitive" baptists) with a membership of about 3,250,000, which would include more than one out of every four Negroes in the country.

The methodist church with its 57—more or less—varieties is next in size. Some 14,000 churches belong to this domination with a membership of approximately a million and a half.

These are the most influential bodies, binding the Negro to his class interests. But in addition to these there are many others, among them: the churches of "living god," "evangelical," "Zionist" and—the catholic church.

Even among Negroes the catholic church has laid claim to a membership of some 250,000 with a parochial school attendance of 22,000 Negro children, and a good many more at its 134 lower and 15 Negro industrial and high schools.

Strange as it may seem up to the present time, the salvation army has made but little progress among Negroes despite many efforts to reach them.

In addition to the Negro churches, there are also 639,326 Negro members of white churches—an interest-



ing figure to be sure, when compared with Negro membership in the mixed trade unions!

Tentacles of the Body.

That is the sum total of the various church bodies and its membership. But to build such an institution, it must also build its supporting units—its tentacles to absorb the energy and the meager finances of its sorely exploited membership.

For this the Negro church has built its propaganda bureau—its "mission work." For "home mission work" alone, \$350,000 is spent yearly. The catholic church, a comparatively insignificant unit of the Negro church, has started sixty-nine new centers in the south with a hundred and seventy-two teachers engaged exclusively in colored missionary work.

The missionary is the propaganda mainstay of the church. Word of mouth must necessarily be the chief means of "opium" purveyance to Negro masses when among them are 1,842,161, ten years of over, who have been deliberately swindled of the right to public school education and who, therefore, form 37.3 per cent of all the illiterates in the country.

But this is only one arm of its extensive propaganda. Five denominational publishing houses are another, reaching the Negro with "inspired literature," injecting into the Negro worker the dream of another world and shutting out from his understanding and his vision the drab, unlovely picture of the one he lives on.

One of its distribution units is the American Bible Society among Negroes, established in 1901. It now annually places over 30,000 copies of the "good book" in the hands of Negroes and in 1923 bettered this average by over a thousand copies in its "most successful year," with illiteracy gradually on the down-grade.

Varied Activities.

The extent of the church activities bespeak the tremendous hold the church has upon the Negro. Not only does the church reach him thru the schools from childhood, but also in later life, thru the religious clubs, societies, fraternal orders and other organizations.

The Y. M. C. A., befuddling the minds of all American youth, is most active also among Negroes. Founded first among them in 1853, there are today associations in 110 Negro educational institutions and sixty-two Negro city associations scattered thru

twenty-six states.

This tentacle of the church is becoming ever more successful in paralyzing the mind in draining the meager earnings of the Negro worker. Negro Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings exist in fourteen cities, having a total Negro population of 443,312, where the Y. M. C. A. has a paid membership of approximately 16,000 among both sexes.

The employer, ever-ready to assist Negro church activities, gives the activities of the Y. M. C. A. among Negroes an equally warm welcome. In a large number of industries where Negroes are employed, the company puts up the building at its own expense, and pays the secretary. Annual and monthly dues are used to pay running expenses. Such work (reports the Negro Year Book) has been started among the Negro miners at Buxton, Ia., Benham, Ky., and Birmingham, Ala., and among the 5,000 Negro employees of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding company. This "philanthropy" is, of course, a trap for the Negro laborer to keep him from taking such steps as would really bring him some advantage thru self-organization.

Church Aids Imperialism.

Hand in hand with imperialism, the Negro church marches to all corners of the globe, together with the

times of peace and gives aid in time of class war. Today it plays the role of a willing tool of capitalism, as the church has always played the servile role to every governing class in history.

To the Negro workers perhaps nothing could prove this more convincingly than a slight reading of the history of the abolition movement and the vile part the church has played in fighting this movement. But the church that only yesterday approved chattel slavery, today also approves wage slavery. The fact that on the opening day of the recent American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago, the capitalist press carried the warning of a Negro minister against it, with a pledge of the church "to capital, as a means of progress for the race," only attests to the fine sensitiveness of the church to its dangers.

Today increasing numbers of Negro workers, particularly in industry, are learning what their white brothers, thru bitter experience, have learned also—that the church is the handmaiden of capital. The Negro, permeated with religion even more than the white worker, because the Negro masses have been more extensively held in backward agricultural life in the south, will also learn—and quickly—that religion is only what Karl Marx called it, "opium of the people."

CZECHO-SLOVAK COMMUNISTS TO FORCE SOVIET RECOGNITION

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Nov. 27.—Following the victory in the recent Czecho-Slovakian elections to the national assembly, the Communist Party has launched a drive to force the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The national democratic party which has opposed the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, lost very heavily in the elections and the anti-Soviet bloc has been badly beaten.

The social-democratic party's executive committee has approved de jure recognition of the Soviets and will align with the Communists in voting for recognition.

Czecho-Slovakia will be the fifteenth country to recognize the Soviet Union. If the drive that is now being launched by the Communists is successful, and the first of the petit entente to recognize the Soviets.

Czecho-Slovak industrialists are eager for Russian trade and are bending every energy towards the early recognition of the Soviet Republic. Recognition of the Soviet Union will be one of the first things to be discussed by the incoming national assembly and undoubtedly Russia will be recognized.

churches of the whites for the enslavement and suppression of its own peoples. Oppressed and exploited in Africa, Asia, the West Indies and other parts of the world by capitalism (preceded often and aided by the church always), the Negro in America contributes thru the church \$200,000 annually to enable capitalism to better continue the process.

The Negro baptist church has conducted its foreign mission work since 1880 and is now the humble servant of capitalism in Central, South and West Africa.

The African methodist episcopal Zion church (what name could be more imposing!) has in its foreign mission field some 52 stations and 52 churches with approximately 7,000 members.

In this country the Negro church assists the employer in keeping the Negro worker contented at low wages in

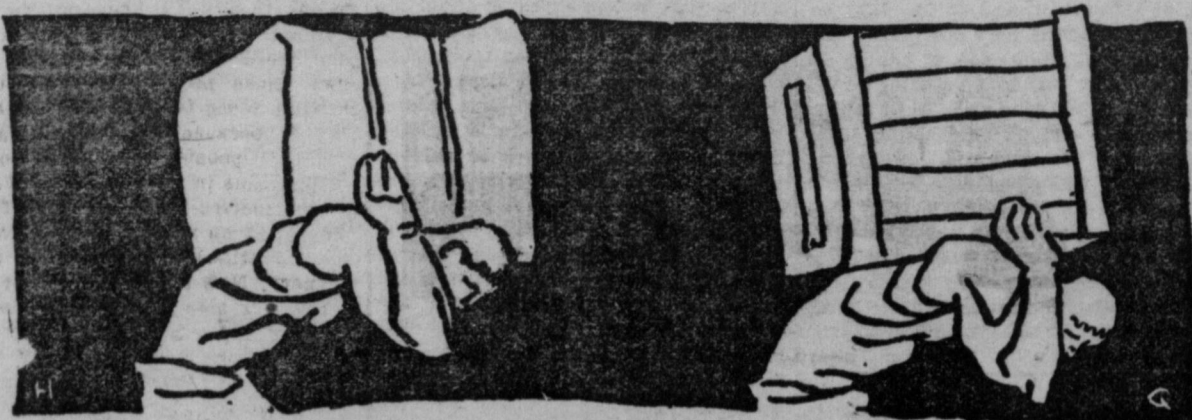
Says 2,300 Americans are Bribed by Foreign Nations' Decorations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(FP)—Sen. Norris has asked Secretary of State Kellogg to send him a list of American officials to whom France, Italy, Belgium, Poland and other countries—owing war debts—have given decorations. He has learned that some 2,300 Americans have been given the legion of honor ribbon by the French politicians in power. He describes this French and Italian policy, in an interview with The Federated Press, as "morally, an attempted bribery."

"If I had a lawsuit to be tried before a jury," he commented, "and I sent baseball tickets to each of the jurors, even though I declared that I did not want to influence their judgment I would be sent to jail for that act."

"Here we find hundreds of newspaper editors, press correspondents in Europe, university presidents, preachers, bankers, diplomats and politicians getting favors from the French government. And presently, when French artillery bombards a Syrian city and hundreds of helpless women and children are killed, the gratitude of these public men to Paris is supposed to have no influence on their discussion of the affair!"

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.



In the Flames of Revolt Twenty Years Ago

By M. A. SKROMNY.

(Reminiscences of the Revolutionary Days of 1905. By an Old Rebel).

Editor's Note. — In connection with the 20th anniversary of the revolution of 1905 we will publish a series of word pictures of the revolution as told by a comrade who participated in the events of that time. We know they will prove interesting to our readers. This is the second story.

II.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

AFTER the first successful street demonstration the revolutionary organization rapidly began to grow. The downtrodden, exploited and dissatisfied workers of the city began to flock to the organization. The twelve and fourteen-hour day, the endless fines, the beatings from the foreman and the bosses, the inability to organize legally in any way or manner drove the workers into the ranks of the underground revolutionary party. In the spring of 1903 the organization had grown to such an extent that it was decided to arrange another and bigger demonstration.

Preparations for this demonstration were under way when suddenly strange and wild rumors began to spread all over the city. At first we laughed at these rumors. What sane man could believe that the Jews are using christian blood in baking "matzos" (the Passover bread used by religious Jews on Easter)? It seemed so ridiculous that any sane man would just laugh at it. But thousands of circulars appeared and were spread on the market places, tea rooms, saloons etc., warning the christian population to watch its children, for "in connection with the approaching Jewish Easter they will need christian blood for matzos." The local subsidized anti-semitic newspaper at the same time began a violent campaign along the same lines.

And then a christian child suddenly disappeared.

The alarm quickly spread all over the city. The backward elements of the christian population, mostly illiterate, "the dark people" as they called themselves, began to repeat the stories of the "christian blood in the Jewish matzos." The anti-semitic newspaper carried warnings in big type: "Christians! Watch your children!"

THE Jewish population, the shopkeepers, the poor market peddlers began to tremble with fear. The class conscious Jewish and christian workers were indignant and did what they could to stop these wild rumors. The shopkeepers had recourse to their old and tried means of dealing with the government officials: a rich collection was taken up and sent with a delegation to the chief of police and the governor. Both promised to keep "law and order," but at the same time warned them to keep an eye on the workers. The shopkeepers and landlords willingly and gladly promised to do so.

Two days before Easter the child was found living with some relatives in the suburb of the city. The anti-semitic newspaper forgot to mention the fact. The Jewish shopkeepers were happy and doing business as usual.

"You see, it worked,"—they told those who participated in making up the collection for the chief of police,— "he found the child."

The revolutionary organizations decided to postpone the demonstration to a more opportune time.

MERRILY clanged the spurs of the dragoons who were dancing with their girls to the tunes of the mechanical organ of the merry-go-round on Easter. The big square of the new market was crowded to capacity with drunken soldiers, peasants from the nearby villages, and pleasure seekers in general. The square was not paved and the clouds of dust raised from the sand by the dancers and the enormous crowd, floated over the square covering them, the pleasure devices and everything in sight finally disappearing way above in the clear blue sky.

Here and there could be seen a half drunken policeman, and occasionally a military patrol of three or five soldiers would pass by. On every holiday military patrols were sent out over the city to help keep order, because on those days there were more drunkards, fights and debauches than usual. The police was incapable of keeping order on such days. Altho there were smashed up regularly on every military patrol, the red light district holiday, once by the soldiers of the infantry when the dragoons were on patrol, and the next time by the dragoons, when the infantry was on patrol.

shutters, the ringing of the broken windows, the knocking of the wooden stands that were being broken up, the rattling of the furniture and goods that had been thrown out thru the broken doors and windows, the howl of the drunken robbers, all blended into a terrific roar that spread terror all over the city.

The terrible word "pogrom" struck the city, and covered it with a blanket of death.

From the market place the pogrom spread in all directions.

The police and military patrols? Yes, they were there on the spot. Every group of rioters was followed

into a nightmare. No lights could be seen anywhere, the street lamps being smashed and the inhabitants afraid to show any signs of life in the houses, for it meant the invitation of burglars and rioters. From afar could be heard the raise of gangs the mad barking of dogs, and occasional shot, a scream, a volley, and dead silence again for awhile. And then a squadron of dragoons would madly rush by, the hoofs of the horses clattering on the cobblestones.

As the gang of rioters would move nearer the noise turned into a roar. By this time they were all drunk and mad. Many saloons were broken into and the contents freely passed around during the day. They were informed (as it was later proven at the trial) that there will be no objection to robbery. But the "damnable Jews" objected to being robbed, the Jews who killed the christian child, the Jews who were using christian blood for matzos!

SOME of the gangs already saw blood, and like the wild blood-thirsty animals they longed for more. In fact the gangs of rioters were a horde of ferocious beasts under the skillful leadership of the organized power of the state. The police and soldiers were also tired and mad. If any resistance was shown they would fire volleys into the building preparing the attack and then the rioters would rush in. Anyone found alive in such a building was killed on the spot. Women and children were attacked and in many instances horribly tortured before being killed.

In one case, a blacksmith was crucified and his eyes gouged from his head, in another, a pregnant woman was outraged and after the abdomen was cut open the baby was thrown into the mire and the belly filled with feathers. In one building a baby was thrown out of a third floor window and then picked up by the frenzied crowd and torn in two. There were many other bestial atrocities.

In some of the raided buildings fires were started before the rioters left the place. In the streets huge bonfires were made of the furniture strewn all over the streets and squares. The glare of the bigger fires lit up the darkened sky throwing more terror into the hearts of the already terrorized population. The firemen were not allowed to extinguish the fires, and even if given a chance they would not be able to do it. There were many fires and only one fire fighting squad. Most of the streets were closed.

When dawn came the first rays of the sun looked down upon a miserable world. The city presented a view like in mid-winter: everything was covered white with feathers from the ripped bedding as if with snow. The buildings, the trees, the fences, the mud, everything was white. Feathers were floating in the air. The streets were littered with broken furniture, household goods, utensils, torn clothing. The yawning gaps of the burned buildings sadly looked upon the hungry dogs that were fighting over the corpses strewn in the mud here and there.

THE calm that came just before dawn was broken by the arrival of the peasants from the nearby villages. They were informed that the stores in the city are wide open and that everybody can help himself to anything he wants. They were not robbers, nor murderers, just plain poor, dark peasants. They were badly in need, and when told that they can take anything they want free of charge, they did. They did not see anything wrong about it. After all, they were taking things from the Jews, those people who were using christian blood for matzos. They knew about it, because they were told about it by good people, by christian people.

They came in wagon loads and helped themselves. Nobody interfered. The bands of rioters appeared again and the attacks renewed with more savagery. Now they were out not only to rob, but also to kill. Vodka again appeared and was passed around freely, also to the peasants.

A house was attacked in the neighborhood.

(Continued on page 7)

A Memory of the Pogrom



The father of the sculptor was blinded in the pogrom and he made this sad reminder of the dark days, signing it: "To My Father, Blinded in the October Days of 1905.—B. Patlajan."

At this time the infantry was on patrol duty.

Suddenly a cry arose on the square near the merry-go-round.

A woman, probably drunk, attempted to climb up into the merry-go-round while it began to move. The owner pushed her aside. She slipped, fell and raised a cry. Someone nearby began to fight with the owner. Another raised the cry: "She is killed!" Still another informed those in back of him who tried to find out what had happened, that "A Jew killed a christian woman."

The rumor spread like wild fire. The local fight near the merry-go-round grew into a general riot.

"Kill the Jews!"—cried a stout red faced fellow jumping up on a stand where lemonade was sold. He was later recognized as a local gendarme.

The cry was picked up by the drunken crowd: "Kill the Jews! Kill the Jews!"

SUDDENLY a gang of about twenty-five boys appeared armed with short clubs and began to smash windows and break up shanties and stands in which goods was sold in the market. On account of the holidays all the stores and the market were closed. The crowd from the square at once joined in the robbing and numerous new gangs formed on the spot armed with clubs hatchets, legs from smashed tables, etc. The windows of the richer stores were protected with metal shutters and plain wooden clubs could not smash them. Then axes appeared.

The clang of the axes in the metal

by a captain of the police and a squad of soldiers. I watched many of them from across the street. When a store or building was sufficiently smashed up and robbed, the captain would order: "Now, boys, move on."

They willingly obeyed and moved on to the next building or store to start all over again.

Usually they met with no resistance as most of the Jews had hidden away in the cellars or garrets, or fled to the houses of friendly christians.

Holy pictures of saints (ikons) began to appear in the windows to designate the homes of the christians, and thereby protect them from the rioters. Many a christian loaned some of his ikons to a friend—a Jew, to protect his home.

IN some instances the rioters met with resistance, with revolver shots. In such cases the police and soldiers would reply with their rifles and guns, as the rioters did not carry any guns the first day, except the leaders who in most cases turned out to be gendarmes. But where the police and soldiers were absent, two men with revolvers would drive off a crowd of a hundred rioters, or more. The rioters did not venture into unknown streets without the escort of police or soldiers.

There weren't many casualties the first day. Only a few were shot by the police and soldiers, a few stabbed with soldiers bayonets, and many beaten up by the rioters.

When darkness fell upon the doomed city the terror of the day turned



Victims of a Pogrom Driven from Their Homes.

Economic Prospects in the Soviet

THE question of the national economy of the first socialist republic is developing and whether this development is in the direction of socialism is of the greatest interest to every class-conscious European worker. Figures are the best answer to these questions. A few days ago, a special group of Russian university economists (most of them non-party) examined at the instruction of the state planning commission (this commission is an organization which regulates the activity of our various economic institutions, which totals up the past economic progress and indicates economic prospects). The figures indicating the prospects of the main economic centers and sum them up in a special report which was endorsed by the state planning commission.

The work of these economists was extremely complicated. It was performed for the first time in history, for no country in the world has ever elaborated a perspective plan for the coming economic year, for the simple reason that the economic order which prevails everywhere is the capitalist, that is to say the anarchist order. Therefore, the commission does not claim absolute correctness for its deductions. But whatever science can give by way of foreseeing the economic prospects of the socialist republic, has been given thru the said group of economists.

1. Production.

LET us begin with production. In 1915-26 the total production of our rural economy amounts to 11,436,000,000 rubles, (*) including agriculture, 10,236,000,000 rubles. As compared with 1913 (prewar period) this will mean 89 per cent for rural economy as a whole, and 87 per cent for agriculture.

As compared with the previous year (1924-25) agricultural production will increase 26 per cent, namely, more than a quarter. But is we take only main kinds of corn the increase will be nearly one-half (49 per cent) and will equal 79 per cent of prewar production. As to the production for culture manufacturing purposes this will exceed prewar figures.

With regard to industry we get the following picture: At the conclusion of the civil war, previous to the N. E. P. (New Economic Policy) big industry fell to one-sixth of the prewar production. The economic revival which followed the introduction of N. E. P. gave in 1923-24 already 45 per cent of the prewar production, in 1924-25—70 per cent, and in the coming year 1925-26—94 per cent, which means that the prewar level will be almost reached. In absolute figures we get the following picture:

For 1913—5,620 million rubles.

* The prewar value of the ruble is meant, unless stated to the contrary.

For 1923-24—2,570 million rubles.
For 1924-25—3,950 million rubles.
For 1925-26—5,280 million rubles.

Key Industries Grow.

BUT it is not enough to give only the figures showing the growth of industry as a whole for a proper characterization of the reconstruction process of industry. If we study this process in three directions: a) the bigger enterprises of the U. S. S. R. importance ("key" industries); b) lesser enterprises under the administration of local Soviets of national economy and c) small state, private and co-operative enterprises, we get the following picture:

General growth of production.....34%
Growth of production in group a 48%
Growth of production in group b 26%
Growth of production in group c 8%

This table shows that heavy industry will make a more rapid stride forward than industry as a whole (48 and 34 per cent). The year 1925-26 will be significant for the enormous growth of branches of industry producing means of production. Everyone knows that the task during the preceding years was the revival of branches of industry producing means of consumption. On the other hand, at present the increase will be in connection with manganese mines (9141 per cent), the electro-technical industry (100 per cent) the glass industry (71 per cent), the rubber industry (67 per cent), the metal industry (63 per cent). The latter, for instance, produced in 1924-25 a little over one-half of the prewar norm (55 per cent), whilst in 1925-26 it will almost reach prewar level (90 per cent).

Exceed Prewar Level.

THE fact that in 1925-26 the production of fuel and power will exceed prewar level deserves special attention. Particularly, production of electrical power will be almost four times that of the prewar norm. We will more fully realize the meaning of this fact if we recall to ourselves the immortal words of Lenin: Socialism is the Soviet power plus electrification.

The total production of the country (agriculture and industries) in 1925-26 will amount to 18.1 milliard rubles. This sum will represent a growth as compared with 1924-25 of 28% and will be equal to 90% of the 1913 production one more such economic year and the national economy of the U. S. S. R. will exceed the levels of the pre-war period. This will mean that in the 10th year of proletarian dictatorship the country will not only have healed the wounds of the imperialist and civil wars, but will be far ahead of the record prewar year.

This will be the best answer to our calumniators of the type of Kautsky.

2. Manufactured Goods and Fluctuation of Prices.

THE manufactured goods in a country with a peasant population of

many millions are closely connected with the progress of the industrialization of agriculture. This industrialization has made rapid progress during recent years, and this program will be reflected in the process of agricultural reconstruction. In 1925-26 the industrial production of agriculture will increase 27% as compared with the preceding year (3,639,000,000 rubles and 2,857,000,000 rubles). Whilst this industrial production amounts in 1924-25 to 64% of the pre-war level; it will reach 81% in 1925-26. The total industrial production of the country will increase 25% in 1925-26 (9,149,000,000 rubles, and 7,307,000,000 rubles) and will be 79% of the prewar industrial production.

As to prices, the prospects for 1925-26 are as follows: The general price index will decrease 8.3%, the industrial 9%, and the agricultural 8%. As far as industrial products are concerned, the greatest decreases are expected to take place in the rubber industry (over 20%), in the mining industry (over 10%) and in the metal industry (up to 10%).

3. Goods Traffic and Transport.

THE increase of manufactured goods will make great demands on transport facilities. The absolute and relative growth of goods traffic in 1925-26 will be greater than in the preceding year. In 1924-25 it increased by 460 million poods (approximately 11%), in 1925-26 it will increase by 1,524 million poods, namely an absolutely more than three-fold increase, and as compared with the preceding year 33%.

With relation to 1913, the volume of goods traffic in the perspective year will be 80%. In connection with the growth of goods traffic, we witness reconstruction work on a large scale, much new rolling stock, etc. The state planning commission has fixed for the railway transport development fund, 236,000,000 rubles. Out of this sum 100,000,000 rubles are for new constructions, and the remainder for reconstruction. This sum will be obtained in the following manner: 186,000,000 rubles, from the funds of the people's commissariat of ways and communications, and 50,000,000 rubles from the 300,000,000 loan for economic construction.

4. Export and Import.

In conformity with the general growth of industrial production, export and import are making great strides forward. Export will almost treble (178%) from 270,000,000 rubles, to 750,000,000 rubles. This increase will be mainly in connection with agricultural export, which will increase from 204,000,000 rubles to 559,000,000 rubles. (174%). Industrial export will almost double (83%) from 66,000,000 rubles to 121,000,000 rubles. As to import the figures are as follows: in 1925-26 518,000,000 against 339,000,000



STALIN---THE SECRETARY OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

JOSEPH VISSARIONOVITCH (Stalin), general secretary of the Communist Party of Russia, was born in 1879. His real name is Djougachvili (Stalin is his revolutionary surname). His father, a Georgian peasant in the government of Tiflis, had carried on business as a shoemaker. Stalin was intended to follow his father's occupation, but he was put into one of the numerous schools founded by the czarist government for religious education and the creation of cadres of instructed priests capable of combatting, with the aid of the police, the germs of the revolutionary movement.



This was during the period of Alexander III., the period of bigoted hypocrisy, darkness and the repression of revolutionaries.

The school satisfied neither the desires nor the spirit of the young Djougachvili, and before he had finished his studies he was expelled for his "subversive" ideas.

About 17 years ago (at the close of 1896) Stalin became identified with, and took part in, revolutionary activity. He joined the social-democratic party, working at first as a tutor in elementary Marxism, then in agitational work among the workers of Tiflis, Baku and Batum.

Arrest and Siberia.

In 1902, for participation in the organization of demonstrations in Batum, he was arrested, and passed the remainder of 1902 and 1903 in the prisons of Koutais and Batum. In 1903 he was deported to Eastern Siberia for three years.

After the split in 1903 between Bolsheviks and mensheviks at the second congress of the social democratic party, Stalin took sides with the Bolsheviks and Lenin.

In January, 1904, he escaped from Siberia and returned to his revolutionary work interrupted by prison and deportation.

The czarist police exercising an active surveillance over all revolutionaries, and, at any moment, being able to put their hands upon the organizations, Stalin was compelled to resort to clandestine action and to change his name on several occasions. Thus, we find him working under the pseudonyms of Stalin, Koba, Ivanovitch, David, Nijeradze, and Peter Tchijileov.

But it is as Stalin that he is best known now among the working masses of the U. S. S. R.

Following his flight from Siberia, Stalin took up his work in the party. He was a member of the committee of the Caucasian Union, principally occupied in journalism, and was editor of many Bolshevik organs, legal and illegal.

Visits London.

In 1905 he appeared at the conference at Tammerfors. He also took part in the congresses of London and Stockholm, speaking under the name of Ivanovitch.

The revolution of 1905 was followed by the blackest reaction. Scared by the terror of the czarist government, the intellectuals and petty bourgeoisie deserted the revolution. The Bolshevik Party, however did not slacken its revolutionary activity towards the organization of the masses.

Stalin worked in Georgia, but, notwithstanding that he had changed his name and taken all kinds of precau-

tions, the secret police discovered him.

In 1908 he was arrested on behalf of the committee. Once more, prison and this time he was sent to a government of Vologda years.

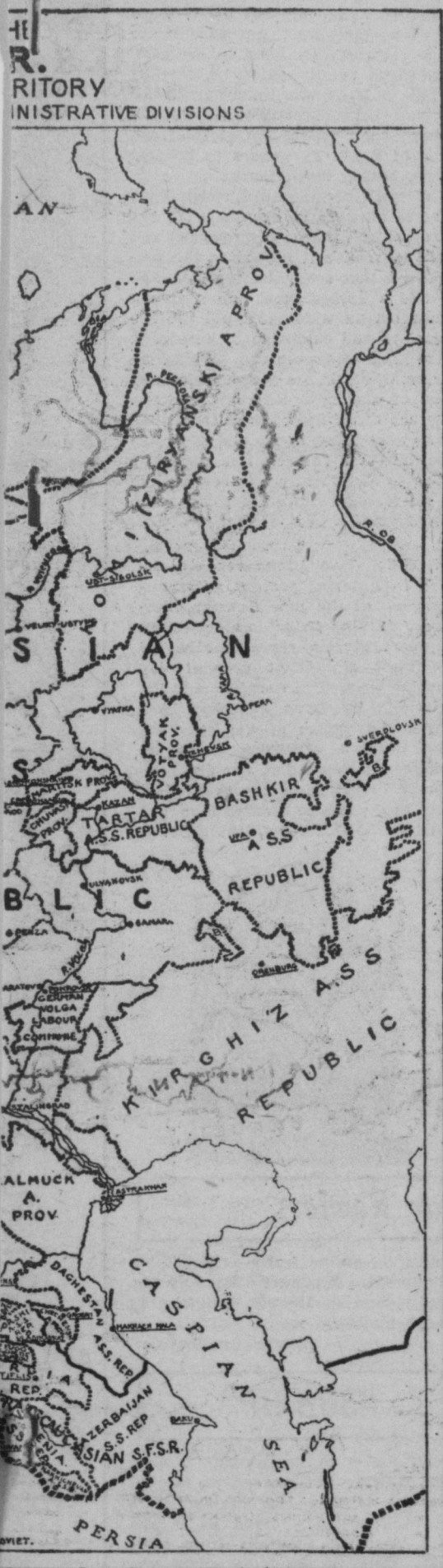
But he could not remain inaction, and in 1909 he escaped and returned to his revolutionary work. Once more he is followed by the czarist police, and once more arrested. This time he was deported to Solovitchegodsk.

A year later he escaped to St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) where, within a month he was arrested in connection with the Central Committee. After several months he was deported for three years to Vologda, escaping again in 1911.

In April, 1912, he was arrested in the region of Narim. The same year finds him on the list of the "Socialist Party of St. Petersburg."

In March, 1913, he was arrested

Union for the Year 1925-26



rubles in 1924-25. Thus the increase will be 53%.

The payment balance which will amount to 150,000,000 rubles will go to the accumulation of valuta funds, and to increase the current accounts of the State Bank in foreign banks.

The enormous growth in exports and imports shows that great progress has been made in the direction of the establishment of economic relations between the Soviet Union and foreign states. The Soviet Union appears in the role of an exporter and importer on a large scale. The purchases and sales of the Soviet Union will be a determining factor in the economic life of a number of countries.

5. Productivity of Labor, Wages and Housing.

The social-democratic penny-a-liners have been and are still raising a hue and cry about the process of dispersal among the proletariat of Soviet Russia, the exploitation of the workers, etc. etc. Figures give the lie to this fiction. In 1925-26 the number of workers will increase by more than a quarter of a million, over 20%. With respect to the growth of output, the prospects are as follows: output will increase 10% (in 1924-25 31%), and as it is proposed to lower prices also 10%, the value of the workers' output will be on the same level as in the previous year. Just the opposite will be the case with wages. Wages show a great stride forward, especially in heavy industry. For instance, wages in the metal industry will increase 19%, in the mining industry 23%. The growth of the real wage will be greater still, because of lower prices for all produce (for the metal industry, this growth would be equal to 32%, and for the mining industry to 35%). For industry as a whole the increase of the nominal wage will be 16% (the increase takes also into consideration the rent increase, which will take place in 1925-26 in view of necessary repairs and the extension of housing accommodation) and of the real wage almost 20%. This will mean a wage increase up to the prewar level. (In 1924-25 the increase was 83% of the prewar level). But if we compare the total production and wages and see that in 1925-26 the wages percentage in production as a whole will exceed the prewar level. (14.5% and 13.9%).

In bringing to a conclusion this review of wages, it should be mentioned that the year 1925-26 will be particularly auspicious for the transport workers whose wages were lower than those of all the other categories of workers. In 1925-26 their wage will increase 45%.

The above-mentioned figures show primarily two things:

1. That the Soviet government and the Communist Party, who last year carried on a campaign for increased productivity of labor as a prerequisite

for an improvement in the economic conditions of the workers, and who pointed out that this economic improvement was bound to come, were right. The promises which were made are being realized. Wages in 1925-26 are making a stride forward although the average output is almost the same as before. In 1925-26 the proletariat of the Soviet Union reaps the fruit of its efforts in 1924-25. Secondly it is a significant fact that wage increases in the Soviet Union are coinciding with a fierce attack on the proletariat in the capitalist countries in the direction of lower wages. Russian miners had added to every ruble another real 35 copeks, railwaymen—more than 50 copeks. British miners, German textile workers and many other categories of workers are faced with the prospect of lower wages than in 1924. Such is the stabilization of capitalism.

In conclusion, a few figures concerning housing. The housing question in the Soviet Union is very acute, for seven years of war and the growth of the population in large centres exceeding prewar level have created a great disproportion in supply and demand with respect to housing accommodation. The proposed housing expenditure for 1925-26 is 375,000,000 rubles. Out of this sum 100,000,000 rubles are for house repairs, 100,000,000 rubles for the prevention of the further dillapidation of houses and 70,000,000 rubles for the construction of new houses in lieu of those which have become uninhabitable, and 105,000,000 rubles for new houses to cope with the growth of the population.

6. Capital Expenditure.

The year 1925-26 we shall witness the complete re-establishment and further growth of the basic capital of our industries. (Benches, machinery, buildings, etc.). Capital expenditure will, of course, take place in those branches of industry where progress is most rapid; the metal industry, the electro-technical industry, etc. The proposed expenditure will amount to nearly billion rubles. (970,000,000), out of which two-thirds (646,000,000) on new works. The branches of industry which will require the largest amounts are the metal industry (182,000,000 rubles) the textile industry (145,000,000) the oil industry (116,000,000) and electrification work (80,000,000). The sources from which these expenses are to be covered are as follows: the industries themselves can provide 466,000,000 million (i. e. almost one-half of the total amount), 233,000,000 can come from the state budget and 271,000,000 rubles will be obtained by means of long-term credits.

7. Financial Problems (Money Circulation, Credit Budget).

The accumulation of money grew very rapidly after the introduction of N. E. P., as this was accompanied by a complete change of our economy.

But in 1925-26 the accumulation of money will be almost double: it will increase from 890,000,000 rubles to 1,580,000,000 rubles. Current accounts will also be doubled. Thus in 1924-25 deposits and current accounts amounted on an average to 811,000,000 rubles, and in the coming year they will amount 1,733,000,000 rubles. Discount and loan operations will also be doubled (from 1,420,000,000 to 2,850,000,000 rubles).

The growth of the budget in 1925-26 will be considerable. In commodity rubles it will increase from 1,537,000,000 to 3,242,000,000 rubles, i. e. 45%. As compared with 1913 the budget of 1925-26 will amount to 70.6%. It is characteristic that also in the coming year the growth of the budget will be greater than the growth of wholesale production and trade.

Economy of the Soviet Union.

THUS, the figures given above are a definite answer to the question if Soviet economy is progressing. But there is one more question: Is this progress in the direction of socialism or does our economy on the contrary, revert to capitalist methods?

It is figures again which will give us an objective answer. At the beginning of 1924-25 of the ready money in the country 11.7 million rubles belonged to the state and to private enterprises, mainly peasant homesteads 7,500,000 rubles and to cooperatives 500,000 rubles. This means that 62% were socialized, i. e. more than half. In the villages this socialization was very small, 4%, but in the towns it reached 97%, the socialization of means of production amounting to 99% as to the total production of the heavy and light industries, we witness the following process:

Years	State	Co-op.	Private.	Absolute.*	%	Absolute.	%
1923-24	5562	76.3	1,728	23.7			
1924-25	7550	79.3	1,970	20.7			
1925-26	9186	79.7	2,334	20.3			

Thus we witness a slow but continuous growth (absolute and relative) of socialist element of economy. Very characteristic is also the growth of the concentration of industry, as compared with the prewar period. 56% of the workers of the entire mining and manufacturing industries work in enterprises which employed over 500 workers in 1911. On January 3rd, 1925 the percentage was 68.8%, i. e. more than two-thirds. Another interesting fact is that whilst in America the average number of workers for one enterprise is 151, it is 239 in the Soviet Union. Such is the material basis of socialism.

More satisfactory still is the great success of collectivism in trade and commerce. The following table gives an illustration of this:

Years.	State.	Co-op.	Total.	Priv. Trade.	
1923-24	2,942	2,653	5,595	3,994	49.6
1924-25	5,475	4,753	10,228	3,650	26.6
1925-26	6,342	5,490	11,832	3,728	24.

Thus we witness in trade and commerce not only an absolute growth of state and cooperative trading, (which doubled in the course of three years) accompanied by a certain decrease in private trading, but also an enormous growth of its relative role. In 1923-24 it controlled more than half the market, in 1925-26 its influence will attain 76%.

The commission of non-party university economists concludes its report by the following statement: if we add to everything that has been said that with respect to steam transport and bank credit, all the means of communication and circulation of money and credit notes are already socialized in our country to the full hundred per cent all that remains to be done is to formulate the general task; to maintain firmly the prewar position and to advance steadily every year, even if it were only one step towards socialism wherever the economic situation permits.

Such are the prospects of the national economy of the Soviet Union. Slow but sure progress towards socialism. Real socialism, not socialism in words—a la Macdonald, Bauer and other "socialist" soothsayers.

* The calculation is in chervonetz rubles.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

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the last time and deported to Tourougau, at Koureika, north of the Polar circle. He remained there up to the February revolution.

Active in the Duma.

The frequent deportations to which Stalin was subjected never weakened his revolutionary energy. During the intervals between arrests and deportations, and while working illegally under the constant surveillance of the secret police, he maintained an intense activity and assumed important party functions.

In 1913 he organized the campaign in St. Petersburg for the elections to the fourth duma of the empire, subsequently leading the Bolshevik fraction in this duma.; 1912-13 saw him one of the editors of the Bolshevik papers *Isvestia* and *Pravda*. After the February revolution he was editor of *Pravda*, *The Worker and Soldier*, *Worker's Path*, and *The Worker*.

Fighting Counter-Revolutionaries.

In 1917, Stalin became a member of the Pan-Russian central executive

committee and commissar for nationalities. In 1910-20 he was commissar for workers' and peasants' inspection, and from 1920 to 1923 he was a member of the revolutionary military committee for the republic.

The civil war obliged him, as with most influential members of the party, to go to the front. Here he took part in the campaigns against Yudenitch, against Denikin and against the Poles. For his military services he was decorated with the order of the red flag.

His Posts of Honor.

At the moment, Stalin is general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Russia, a member of the presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R., and a member of the presidium of the All-Russian Central Executives Committee.

Among his best known works are:

- (1) *The October Revolution and the Question of Nationalities.* (1918.)
- (2) *Collection of Articles.* (1920.)
- (3) *The National Element in the*

Organization of the Party and the State. (1923.)

- (4) *The Organization of the Party.*
- (5) *The Theory and Practice of Leninism.* (1924.)

Socialist Paper Dies With Socialist Party

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 27—(FP)—The Miami Valley Socialist, long the official weekly of the Socialist movement of Dayton and the surrounding Ohio district, discontinues publication for lack of support. Once the mouthpiece of a strong party organization that was much feared as a contender in Dayton elections, it came on hard times after the war and its printing eventually fell into the control of klan interests. The paper then continued as a link in the socialist chain papers published at Reading, Pa. Joseph Sharts, who defended Bishop William Montgomery Brown in the Cleveland heresy trial, was editor of the paper.

The Spirit of the New Literature in Soviet Russia *By Morris Backall*

SOVIET Russia has developed a new spirit in literature. The old writers like Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, and Chekov are considered out of date. The types and ideals embodied in the literature of the former writers with the exception possibly of Maxim Gorky, are disappearing day by day. The revolution created a new people, brought out a new spirit and embodied new ideals and ideas and longings. The mode of life that created an "Anna Karenina," a "Katusha Moslova," a "Nachudov," and "Levine," is a thing of the past. The personalities and types of Dostoyevsky that were portrayed in "The Possessed" and "Brothers Karomoso" are not expressing the reality and life of the new order of Soviet Russia, there is no room for a "Stovrogen" an "Alosha" or "Ivan" or even a "Dimitri Karomoso." The conditions of reality and life are so different that a reader of present day literature in Soviet Russia shakes his shoulders and pities the people of the past who had to lead a double life—a life torn to pieces with inner struggles, with inner consciousness, with inner depths that crushed both spirit and body. The result of their life was suicide or the insane asylum.

Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekov were truly very sincere and very deep artists, but they lived and labored and worked in a period of transition—when the air and breath of Russia was changing. There was an inner struggle of the personality that was torn to pieces, and the artist por-



trayed to us this struggle and this suffering and this agony of human life.

THE revolution of October compelled the population of Russia to undergo a terrific struggle, to undertake a test which concentrated the energy of the people and hammered out types that unite their inner consciousness with their outside activity and gave unity to the life of the Russian people.

The hard and cold and real facts of life developed an ideal of comradeship among the new population of Soviet Russia. Sacrificing their lives and freedom for the revolution, holding out against the enemies in a struggle for years, learning the truth of unity and of fighting brought an ideal that gives value and meaning to the lives of the Russian inhabitants. They cannot any longer understand the sentimental inner struggle that was going on in the personalities and types portrayed in the old Russian literature. The Soviet Russia inhabitant is now a unified personality. He is seeking his ideal in the collective ideal of the workers and peasants of the country and has an aim that is confronting the peoples all over the world. His problems are known to him. He learned how to face them with cold reason and seek a solution of the problems, not in his own inner seeking but the struggle of his class, of his country, and of the people all over the world. He has a reason why to live; even when the present is bitter and cold and hard.

The workers and peasants of Soviet Russia with their new problems and ideas and ideals, brought out a new element of writers and poets and artists, the spirit prevailing in the new literature and poetry and art is entirely of a different type than the former. The personalities and ideals breathe with health, with a future, with a name. It is true that Tolstoy or a Dostoyevsky or a Chekov is not yet to be found in the new literature because the writers and poets and artists may yet be too young to grasp

the new situation in its manifold aspect.

On the other hand the character of prose is such that the material and the personalities must rest to be portrayed in literature.

THE peasants of Russia who are more static, till the soil in summer and warm months and lie on the ovens most of the time in winter, and speak out wonderful words of wisdom are mostly portrayed in the present day Soviet Russian literature. The landscape of the peasant is the field, and the forest and the lake. And his life streams with color and tune. The worker is occupied in the big city; eight hours a day he works in the factory, eight hours a day he sleeps and eight hours a day he moves the wheels of the revolution. The artist sees him in his mobile moments and is almost unable to get a hold of his inner life and moods and ideals.

But the worker is portrayed in the new Soviet Russian literature to a certain degree, but this may be called only preparations and efforts for the great novel and drama that will have to be written and brought out in the Russian new literature.

The spirit of the new Russian literature may be divided in two parts: the first is the portrayal of the first steps of the revolution and of the years of famine and suffering and attacks that Soviet Russia went thru. A. Navikov Briboi pictures in his novels how peasants went to confiscate the property of a big landowner, the cellar, so they went down and became drunk, pushed each other, beat each other, hung on to the ceiling to get next to the whiskey and then took all the belongings away to their homes put fire to the remainder. But from the big city came the artillery men—a son of the village—a red army soldier and heard the sighs at night and said: "Not the landowner's property is burning, but Soviet Russia is on fire." A peculiar personality is brought out—one peasant—"Holiday"—covered with rags, stood and looked on. He liked to see the peasants carrying the belongings of the landowner but he didn't take anything himself. He remarked: "They suffered enough, they were cheated enough, so at least once they repaid with revenge." His wife pushed him on to participate in the affair but he said: "I want to be poor, I am one of the people." Another of his stories pictures a soldier arriving from the army, with jewels and money and keeping himself aloof from the entire population. Of course he was in the white army and he despised "the teacher" and shed suspicion on his wife and his own parents. He was entirely a stranger to everybody and he had to disappear from the scene of life. The village would not tolerate such a personality in its midst.

SEVOLOD Ivanov is one of the most popular writers of present day Soviet Russia. He gives us the entire tragedy that the revolution went thru in its fight against the many, many enemies that were confronted in the far away corners of Soviet Russia. He even pictures to us how a provincial city among the Kirghiz went thru the first days of the revolution. The contractor who held in his grasp the entire population could not understand what is happening. A steamer came along, landed a Soviet. It occupied his house. It brot a change in the life of the city. Workers marched thru the streets like the most important personalities. The Kirghiz population showed opposition to every rule of the church and of the employers. For the life of him he cannot grasp what it means. But the cosacks are expected. They will fight this new people. And of course he is with the cosacks. Months of struggle went on and the revolution finally succeeded in wiping out the remnants of counter-revolution and with it went the entire old life and human relations. The Kirghis and the workers and the peasants became firm and strong and independent in both their physical and mental life.

Seyfulina is a young writer that gives us the entire situation of the first revolutionary days in her volume

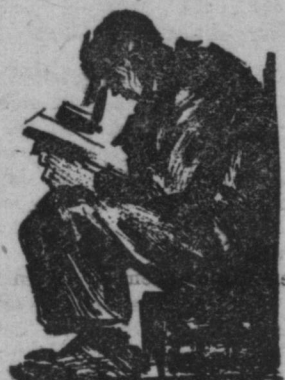
of short stories: "Putniki"—walkers. She tells us not only of the outside hardships but also of the inner struggles and suspicion and impossibilities that the revolution lived thru. Pavel was the chairman of the Ispolcom of a middle-sized town. He is one of the intelligetzia with individual struggles and sympathies. His closest friend is a social-revolutionist whom he warns to leave the town or be arrested. But he gives very severe orders to the peasant soldiers—"Pulyamiochiki." The chief of this branch of the army has a suspicion that Pavel may be bought by the enemies, and when Pavel is occupied for days and nights in saving the revolution he makes a single handed raid in his home, scaring his wife, looking into the trunks for money that the bourgeois may have sent to Pavel, and he finds nothing. On the square the pulyamiochiki demand alcohol from the drug store. The druggist replies that if Pavel will issue a permit he will give the alcohol. They call for Pavel. He refuses to issue the permit, shouting: "Alcohol is for the hospitals—for the sick." A revolver is placed to Pavel's temples. They shout: "Give a permit or you'll be shot." He stands ready to die. The workers of the factories are running with bayonets to save Pavel. They came in time. They bear him on their shoulders thru the streets of the village, shouting, "You are our hero, you saved the revolution from disgrace." Seyfulina also portrays heroes among the workers who sacrificed their blood, their lives and their families for the revolution.

THE second element of the new literature in Soviet Russia is the very broad portrayal of the new life of reconstruction, that is embodied together with the name and depth of Comrade Lenin. Seyfulina has a legend that was created among the peasants about Lenin. Nikitin in his story on the field brings out wonderfully how in the distant villages the news of Lenin's death was met with such a spirit and brought out such feelings towards the revolutionary country among its own population that we in far lands cannot fully com-

prehend. A peasant that never talked, stands up and pours out his feelings and confesses their non-sincere attitude towards the Communistic commonwealth, openly before the public he tells how he was thinking only of his own belly, speculating with the misery of the people, but at the fresh grave of Lenin he swears to become a true, honest revolutionist.

The spirit of the new Russian literature is entirely in conflict with the literature of Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky and Chekov because it embodies the personalities that are collecting a unified life and a unified ideal and a strong foundation on which to build the life of society and existence of humanity. There is no weakening, no sighing, no sentimentality in the personalities and types of the new Russian writers. They are conscious of their task, they know what they seek, and they believe in their future. Because they belong to the world yet to come while the old Russian literature portrayed a decaying and a decaying mode of life.

NOTE: Two books recently issued in America present an accurate view of the new Russian literature. "Flying Osip," is a collection of short stories representative of the most significant present day Russian writers. "Literature and Revolution" by Leon Trotsky, is a brilliant criticism of not only the new Russian literature which he analyzes in detail, but also the relation of literature to the revolution. Both books can be secured thru The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.



Letters from Our Readers

Esperanto Congress in Vienna.

To The DAILY WORKER:—The annual congress of the "Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda," an Esperanto revolutionary organization, took place in Vienna on Aug. 11-15, where 130 delegates from 26 countries were present.

The reactionary Austrian government refused visas to our numerous Russian comrades—except to Comrade Ernest K. Drezen whom, it seems, they had to reluctantly admit as he is a member of the all-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets.

Comrade Drezen at length recited how Esperanto has been practically applied in the Soviet Union by the recently visiting Swedish and German trade union delegations. He invited, in the name of the Russian comrades, the next congress to Leningrad.

As a protest to the Austrian government Comrade Drezen, midst deafening applause, was unanimously elected as chairman of the congress.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, Comrades Paul Grouch and Walter Trumbull are revolutionary Esperantists and, altho not members of our organization, acted more in accordance with its spirit than most of us would have done under similar circumstances, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the above mentioned comrades be hereby elected as honorary members, for life, of the S. A. T."

Comrade Norbert Barthelmess, the editor of our weekly Sennaciulo (anti-nationalist), defended his stand of publishing more Communist articles than others. It is not his fault, he stated, that the Communist comrades are more industrious than the anarchists or the adherents of the Second International. He refused to print articles on the Bolshevik "cruelties" to political prisoners because our is

a cultural—united front—organization and therefore it cannot allow any factional polemics. He was sustained by a large majority.

George Saville.

"SUN UP"

Wall Street in its foresight is once more showing the masses, at present using the screens, that they must in case of emergency, stand by it and guard the gold squeezed from their blood. Once of the latest films produced for the purpose is, "Sun Up."

Let, "Sun Up" be a warning to every worker that the time is nearing when he must organize and build a solid united front to combat the approaches of his enemy, the capitalist class which has always subdued him and would continue to do so.

R. Bender.

German Red Aid Calls on Workers to Demand Amnesty of Politicals

BERLIN, Nov. 27—The German Red Aid issues an appeal to the workers to continue the fight for a full amnesty, for the release of all proletarian political prisoners. The Hindenburg amnesty was actually only an amnesty for counter-revolutionaries, for the leaders of the Kapp-Putsch and for the fascist murderers. All of them were released or the proceedings stopped, despite the fact that hundreds of murders were committed by them. Of the workers, who were sentenced in the period between Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, 4,738 years of hard labor and prison, only 502 were amnestied. Thousands remain in prison and every day German class justice passes new sentences.

Lore and Loreism

By JOS. KALOUSEK, Secretary of the Czecho-Slovak Fraction Bureau, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Ludwig Lore, until recently a member of the C. E. C., secretary of the German bureau and editor-in-chief of the Volkszeitung, was expelled from the party by the unanimous vote of the national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, held in Aug. 1925.

Who is Lore and why was he expelled from the Workers Party?

Lore was the leader and spokesman of the remnants of the menshevik and social-democratic wing in the Workers Party and as such was continually in conflict either with the C. E. C. of the party, or with the Communist International itself. Every decision of the party as well as every decision of the Communist International found in Lore its bitter opponent.

Open Enemy of the C. I.

Lore, like many others before him, posed as a Communist and continually declared himself a loyal supporter of the C. I., at the same time that he sabotaged its decisions and propagated his own views, in contradiction to those of the C. I. Twice he was called upon to defend himself before the C. I. and the third time the C. I. itself tried to compel him to go to Moscow to defend himself, but in vain.

Even after his expulsion Lore declared himself as a loyal supporter of

the C. I. But only for a moment. Hardly a week passed and he changed his tactics towards the C. I. and from a "loyal supporter" he became an open enemy. He is now engaged in organizing the "International Workers' Society," the aim of which is nothing else but to break the lines of the Workers Party. Only about half a dozen of his personal friends followed him into this new counter-revolutionary organization, which must end up sooner or later, in the arms of the social patriots. There is no other way. Such is the course of all such traitors. For a certain time they pose as innocent victims then, seeing their isolated position, they begin to spit out upon their former comrades all their wrath and proceed to stab them in the back. This was the way followed by Levi, Hoglund, Friesland, Bubnik, Beranek... etc. This very same way is followed now by Lore.

Follows in Footsteps of Bubnik.

Bubnik attacked the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia from the rear in its most critical time, the time when the party was organizing and leading the popular demonstrations against the high cost of living. Almost immediately after his expulsion he organized the handful of his followers into a so-called "Independent Communist Party" and started to publish a daily paper, being supported of

course by the bourgeois Czecho-Slovakian government.

Beranek at the last conference of the Czecho-Slovak section, held in March 1924, also declared his loyalty to the C. I., at the time when he had his entire plan of desertion carefully prepared. After his desertion he also organized a so-called "Marxian" Federation, which pretended to "follow in the footsteps of the C. I.," but which, right from the beginning, followed in the footsteps of the Second International, and by this time has melted into it entirely. The aim of all such "Communists" is the same, conditions and circumstances only are different. They all begin and end the same way.

The Czecho-Slovak fraction bureau of the party, taking into consideration all these circumstances and also the serious situation in which our party finds itself now, during its reorganization and bolshevization period appeals to all the Czecho-Slovak workers who are members of our party to unite the ranks into one solid body for a fight against whatever remnants remain of Loreism and Beranekism.

A Lesson For all Comrades.

Comrades: try your best to convince all members who still hold to such ideas, of their erroneous and doubtful standpoint and bring them into the ranks of the reorganized party.

Many circumstances, as for instance, the old and inherited traditions, habits and methods of the old organizational apparatus, and probably the insufficiency of our educational activities, are at the bottom of the fact, that some of the members still do not see and do not understand the necessity of the reorganization. Help them along; but fight with all possible means against those who stand against the reorganization of the party in principle. Only in a reorganized party, which will respond to the seriousness of the situation and to the coming political and economical conditions, will we be in a position to become real Communists and Bolsheviks, going forward in the spirit of Leninism.

There will be many obstacles. It is necessary to discuss them thoroughly and then act. If you become conscious of all the obstacles, you will easily overcome them; if not, they will appear later when you probably will not be in a position to deal with them successfully.

The object of every party member at present should be the bolshevization of our ranks!

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party!

Long live the Communist International!

Pershing Rule Menaces Tacna-Arica

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y.

All-America Anti-Imperialist League

CHILE'S withdrawal from the meetings of the Tacna-Arica plebiscitary commission must not be interpreted as meaning that the commission has been supporting the demands of Peru. It is not Peru, but the United States, that Chile is afraid of... and Peru is afraid, too.

Recent announcements from Arica reveal that the plebiscitary commission, appointed by President Coolidge as an international body, has no power other than what Gen. Pershing is willing to allow it. The commission is supreme, but Gen. Pershing has "power to entertain appeals from the commission." Pershing has exercised his power to prolong the stay of American naval forces in Arica, he has postponed the date of the plebiscite and is doing everything in his power to thwart it. The opinion prevails that he is working according to carefully elaborated instructions, with a view to insinuating American imperialism so deeply into the situation that its influence will be felt thru all of South America.

In his letter of withdrawal to Gen. Pershing, Agustin Edwards, the Chilean representative declares:

"I shall not resume my attendance at the meetings of the plebiscitary commission until they shall include in their agenda the registration and election regulation and the dates for the opening of the registration and for the holding of the plebiscite..."

"The arbitral award provides that the primary duty of the plebiscitary commission shall be to proceed at once to formulate the regulations governing the plebiscite and to fix the date thereof, and early four months have elapsed since the plebiscitary commission began to function, a term which corresponds to that fixed by the arbitrator (President Coolidge) for the appointment of its members."

"The plebiscitary commission received on Aug. 12, nearly four months ago, the draft of the registration and election regulations presented by the Chilean member. In the first days of October, nearly two months ago, it received the draft of the registration and election regulations presented by the Peruvian member. The member representing the arbitrator has, therefore, had ample time to examine the points of view of the parties to the plebiscite and to decide upon the election regulations that will guarantee the right of both."

Reports that Pershing has been favoring Peru are given out by the correspondents purely for propaganda purposes, to hide the fact that Amer-

ican imperialism has been playing, not Peru's game but its own. While it is true that one or two small decisions have operated to strengthen the position of Peru as against Chile, the general trend of the decisions has been rather favorable to Chile. Chilean police are given exclusive right to patrol the Tacna-Arica district, and the conditions of "Pres. Coolidge's award" are such that Chile is almost certain to win the plebiscite, when and if it should be held. It is possible that American interests may find it more profitable to switch the victory to Peru, but everything indicates that the nitrate magnates would

prefer it otherwise, at least at this time. Arica is a leading nitrate port, and there are undoubted advantages in having the Chilean nitrate fields linked up with it.

Not all the advantages are on this side, however. The main thing for the American nitrate and other interests is that whatever country receives the nominal sovereignty over Tacna and Arica must be easily dominated by the imperialist will of the United States.

All South America is looking askance at the antics of Gen. Pershing and his aide in the Tacna-Arica affair. Such things have long been fam-

IN THE FLAMES OF REVOLT

(Continued from page 3)

borhood where I was born. I knew everybody in that neighborhood as I had moved from there only a few years previously. It was the house at Aziyatskaya No. 13.

THE landlord, an old feeble Jew, and some of the neighbors hid in the garret. There was a small child with them. They were all shaking with fear. When the rioters broke into the house the child began to cry. The mother in an attempt to stifle the cry smothered the baby.

But the cry was heard. They were discovered.

"Hurra! Here they are! Let's get them!"—stormed the crowd.

Some of the rioters began to crawl up to the garret. In their attempt to escape, the victims broke thru to the roof, but they were captured on the roof killed and thrown down, others jumped down. The woman was attacked and thrown down from the garret together with the child that was already dead. Those who were not killed outright died under the ironclad heels of the boots of the wild crowd.

Altogether seven were killed in that one house. Some escaped by feigning death.

The pogrom raged all day and late into the night.

In the meantime telegrams were being exchanged between the governor and the ministry of inner affairs.

Next morning the peasants from the villages who attempted to get to town were met at the city limits by police and ordered to return back home.

"Why, what happened?" they inquired. They were informed that it was "for two days only, now you must go home." They went home.

NO crowds were permitted to congregate in the streets. The order of the police captain was usually sufficient to disperse a crowd. It was not necessary to use arms. Occasion-

ally a policeman or a soldier would use the fist or butt of the gun, but more for the fun of it. Gradually the storm died down.

There were hundreds killed, thousands wounded, over a hundred girls outraged. Some of them committed suicide later on. Many went mad.

Among the killed rioters were found a gendarme and some policemen dressed in civilian.

For months the mute witnesses of the tragedy—the burnt and blackened buildings,—stood as sentinels over the dark and deserted streets. Some of the owners were killed, others left town. The house at Aziyatskaya No. 13 was not touched by a human hand for over a year. The blood of the victims was on its walls. People were afraid to pass near that house at night. There were rumors that at night wailing was heard there, that was the blood of the innocent crying. The superstitious dark people, christians and Jews alike, believed these rumors. The christians would cross themselves passing that house, the Jews would whisper a prayer.

THE political demonstration of the revolutionary organizations was postponed indefinitely.

Later on we learned that the pogrom was arranged at the suggestion of Von Pleve, the minister of inner affairs, for the sole purpose of frustrating our demonstration. The local gendarmes were the organizers of the pogrom, they also printed the circulars about the christian blood in matzos. The pogrom was also expected to bring in race hatred between the Jewish and christians workers and thereby prevent their organization against the common foe, the murderous bloody czaristic government.

This fiendish plan worked for a while, but not too long, as will be explained in the other stories to follow.

iliar in Central America and the Caribbean region, where the "Monroe doctrine" is mightily enthroned, but this is the first time that the peculiar method of "Monroe doctrine" penetration has pushed so far south. The whole tread of American imperialism indicates that it will not be the last.

Police Guard Millions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—An entire block in the heart of the financial district was cleared of pedestrians and thrown under police guard to protect millions of dollars in cash, securities and jewels in the vaults of the United States Safe Deposit company, when fire broke out in an extension occupied by a branch of the Western Union Telegraph company.

U. S. Admiral in Spain.

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 27.—Admiral Roger Welles, commanding the American naval squadron now in European waters, arrived here aboard the U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

Admiral Welles left for Madrid to deliver a greeting from the United States to the king and queen.

Chicago Bandits Make Haul.

Six bandits held up an automobile carrying money from the Drivers Trust & Savings Bank to the Continental and Commercial National Bank, shot and probably fatally wounded a policeman and escaped with two chests containing more than \$50,000 in money.

Get \$15,000 From a Jeweler.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Six bandits held up Samson Blank, jeweler, in a street in Brooklyn and escaped with \$15,000 in diamonds.

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Save the Workers' Children from the Claws of the Capitalists!

IT is said that the Turks of the middle ages would never kill any young Christian boys who happened by any chance to fall into their hands. Nor would they condemn them to the slavery of the ordinary kind. These lads of the enemy faith would be kept separate and be given a carefully planned upbringing and education calculated to instill in them the most extreme fanaticism for the Moslem cause and most bitter hatred of the Christian world. From these originally Christian youths the Turks would recruit their best and fiercest troops—those that prided themselves particularly on their devotion to their Mussulmen masters the Janissaries. And the whole Christian world admitted that the greatest force it had to meet, the greatest obstacle it was up against, were these converted Christian Janissaries.

Enemies Within the Workers' Ranks

A SITUATION like this, only a thousand-fold worse, exists right before our eyes to-day and yet most of us pay no attention to it. When the workers are slowly and painfully trying to organize themselves so as to be able to offer a stronger front to their enemy, the boss, they often meet with those who refuse to be organized, who refuse to join a union of any sort, because it is "un-American" to try to use "force" or the "threat of force" (a strike, etc.) against the boss. Who are these people? They are workers! Whom do they serve and fight for? The bosses. The Janissaries, at least, were fighting for their own interests which were at one with those of their Turkish masters, but these misguided workers are serving the capitalists directly against every interest of their own. When "patriotic" workers who do not "believe" in strikes scab on their fellow workers and break the strike, they are doing the same thing on a greater scale. Who are the soldiers and policemen that fire at striking workers at the command of the boss spoken thru the government? Are they not workers or the sons of workers? And yet they are serving as the Janissaries, as the tools of their bitterest foes, the capitalists who grow fat on the labor of their fellow workers. When, year in and year out, workers go to the polls and vote to keep in office this or that politician who is nothing but a puppet manipulated by the House of Morgan or by the Rockefeller's when these same workers are deaf to the call of the more far-sighted of their brethren to break with the boss' parties and strike out in a party embracing all labor—are they not fighting blindly for the cause of their enemies? This is the situation: The workers and the bosses stand opposed as two separate classes with different and antagonistic aims and interests as two armies constantly engaged in some form or another of struggle. Yet the strongest support the capitalists have consists in the masses of misled workers who do not see their position in the struggle and who, contrary to their own interests, strike out blindly in defense of the masters that enslave them.

"Give Us the Young and We Have the Future!"

HOW can such a remarkable situation come about? Let us turn to the little story about the Janissaries for an answer. The Janissaries were turned into crack fighters for the Turks because the Turks got hold of their young and trained them for that purpose. It was one of the most fundamental principles of the Jesuits: "Give us the young, and we have the future." The capitalists go on the same principles. If they can only get hold of the working class children when they are young and their minds are unformed, then trust it to them and their learned and trained servants to make these children grow up into workers cut out on quite a capitalist model—into a strikebreakers, scabs, patriots, blind supporters of the bosses.

Workers' Children—Victims of Bosses.

AND get hold of them young the bosses certainly do. When the child is just old enough to begin forming more or less permanent social conceptions, he is sent to the public schools. Now even the more honest capitalist "educators" themselves will hardly deny that the fundamental purpose of the school is to train the "youth" (that means, of course, the working youth) into good, patriotic, and law-abiding citizens, "adapted" to the society in which they live. What is a "good" citizen? One who swears ten times a day that America and all

loafers and "un-American" if they go out on strike? Who fills them full of the most poisonous patriotic venom and hate for the workers of other countries? Who lauds every brutal act of the government designed to seat the bosses a little more firmly in the saddle or squeeze a little more profit out of the workers? Who applauds the policemen when they break strikers' heads or the militiamen when they slaughter and cripple hundreds of workmen? Who urges the workers' children to stick to and trust the capitalist parties and who keeps any thought of the party of labor from their heads? There is but one answer. The

their own fathers and mothers. Is there any wonder?

The Problem—Save the Children.

There is no wonder: But there is a sore problem for every worker who has the good of his class at heart, who cannot bear see his own children grow up into his enemies, into the Janissaries of his boss. There is a sore problem for every militant worker who, as the days go by, sees his children grow more and more estranged from him, from his ideals, his hopes, his dreams, from his class. There is a sore problem for every worker who fights bitterly, devotedly, for the victory of his class—for how can his class conquer when most of it take their stand on the other side.

FOR all these the answer is: We must save our children from the fate that the capitalists have in store for them: We must make our children into clear and militant working class fighters! Our children belong to our class—the bosses must not be allowed to corrupt them!

Young Pioneers of America.

The militant working class children of this country have already set up an organization that is out to fight the poison of the bosses and to draw in all workers children into the class struggle at the side of their fathers and brothers. This organization, the Young Pioneers of America, has already spread all over this country and there is hardly a city or town in the United States where it has not yet reached. It aims to root out the capitalist anti-labor poison from the minds of the workers' children and to bring them up in the spirit of the proletarian class struggle. It aims to show the children that their place is side by side with their parents and brothers and sisters in the ranks of the working class. Of course, the lighter sides of their activity such as games, singing, plays, and dramatics—are not neglected, but it is all directed to one aim, it is all animated by one common purpose—to help the children of the workers develop so as to be able to take the place that is properly theirs in the ranks of labor.

Every Workers' Child a Pioneer.

EVERY worker who understands what fate the capitalists are holding out for his children and who wants to save his children from that fate, every worker who wants his children to grow up loyal to the working class and its ideals—every such worker must see that his children join the Young Pioneers of America. There is an organization in every town, in your also; if you don't know anything about it, write to the national office of the Young Pioneers of America, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. You will receive all desired information there. Every workers' child in the Young Pioneers of America!

The Young Comrade!

The Young Pioneers of America publish a monthly paper called *The Young Comrade*. This paper is gotten out for the working class by the working children. It is full of interesting stories, news, poems, pictures, etc. showing the truth about the world we live in and explaining the duty of the workers' children. Every workers' child should read it! It costs only 5c. an issue and the subscription rates for a whole year are only 5c. Let your children have the *Young Comrade*! It will help to combat the poison instilled by the capitalist schools. Every workers' child a subscriber to the *Young Comrade*! Join the Young Pioneers of America!

HAIL FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION OF NEW YORK YOUNG PIONEERS

IT is now over two years that a new force first made its appearance on the scene of the working class movement of New York. It is now over two years that the militant workers of New York began to grow accustomed to find conscious and spirited proletarian children coming to their mass meetings and demonstrations, taking part in their everyday struggles against the capitalists and against the forces of capitalism, and in every way living up to their role as comrades in the struggle of the whole working class. It is now over two years that the agents of the bourgeoisie, the police and the school authorities, suddenly awoke to the existence of a determined and active organizations of Communist children intent upon fighting the class struggle in the schools and in winning away the masses of workers' children from the influence of capitalism and for the working class. It is now over two years that the Young Pioneers of America—then known as the Junior Section of the Young Workers League—made its appearance as a factor in the working class movement of New York.

Pioneers First Convention.

Now the Young Pioneers of the New York district are preparing for their first district convention! This is an event of historic importance in the revolutionary movement of New York City and its surroundings as well as of the whole country. The first district convention is a living symbol of the two years of activity and struggle on the part of the Young Pioneers and the Young Workers League that have resulted in a fine, conscious, active and spirited Communist children's organiza-

tion, participating in the struggles of the whole working class, carrying on the struggle in the schools, fighting tooth and nail to save the working class children from the claws of the capitalists. The first district convention marks the beginnings of the reorganization of the Pioneer League on the basis of school nuclei of the consolidation of the organization into a real league, of the real struggle against child labor and child misery, of the systematization and development of the school struggle—in a word, of what may be called without any sentimentalism, the bolshevization of the Young Pioneers of America!

For this reason, since the development of a militant revolutionary organization of proletarian children is of the greatest importance not only for the children of the workers but for the widest masses of the proletariat and the proletarian youth, the whole of the revolutionary working class must consider the first district convention of the New York Young Pioneers as an event of the greatest significance for them in their struggle.

Greetings to the first district convention of Dist. No. 2 of the Young Pioneers of America!

Long live the struggle for the winning of the masses of proletarian children from the clutches of capitalism!

Long live the Young Pioneers of America!

Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party of America.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen. Sec'y. National Executive Committee Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

Herbert Zam, Secretary.

its institutions are just perfect and need only to be maintained in their "pristine virtue." What is a "patriotic" citizen? One who goes to war cheerfully and gets butchered or crippled fighting for the greater profit of his boss all the while believing that he is fighting "for the greater good of humanity." One who scabs on his fellow workers and breaks their strikes because it is not in accord with "American traditions" to go on strike. What is a law-abiding citizen? One who believes that the words coming from congress or from the courts both of which are simply the megaphone of the bosses, are the sacred edicts of "abstract justice" falling with equal weight on the rich and the poor. Who is "adapted" to the conditions in which he lives? The abject slave, who is horrified at the very thought of freedom, and who thanks god that he is "permitted" to nibble his crust in "peace."

Public Schools—Poison Factories.

This is the mission of the public school and that this mission is carried we see every day around us in actual life. Who incites the children to look upon their fathers as criminals and

public school—the factory where anti-labor, pro-capitalist poison is manufactured and injected into the workers' children.

School Not Alone.

EVERY institution in capitalist society is turned toward the "holy" purpose of corrupting the minds of the children of the workers. The movies, the newspapers, the children's books, the general run of boys and girls clubs, etc.—all can be shown to be consciously directed to that end. Above all the boy and girl scouts! Supported morally and financially by the biggest capitalists of this country, organized and administered upon the plans laid down by these finance lords, the boy scouts aim at rendering the children "loyal to god and country," at "preparing them for service to their country in peace (strikebreaking, scabbing, murdering strikers, etc.) and in war (slaughtering foreign fellow workers for the benefit of the bosses.)" Is there any wonder now why the large majority of working class children grow up into enemies of their own class, into reserves for the capitalists to be used against their own class fellows, perhaps against

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