MacDonald Signs a Treaty

By Alexander Sittelmann

At last, after nearly five months of bargaining in the interests of British Imperialism to bring about a treaty with the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U.S.S.R.) we imagine he got as much as was possible under the circumstances. But that's what it was, that was what was driving—from a bargain for his masters, the capitalists of Great Britain.

Why Do We Kiss?

One might ask us a question. One might ask: "Look, isn't that what you wanted? Didn't you say you wanted MacDonald to recognize Soviet Russia and begin commercial relations with us?" We say now that MacDonald has done it you again criticize and attack him.

To this we reply. It is not the treaty that we are particularly kick- ing about. Nor do we mind very much the fact that British Imperialism has been trying to get the best of the Soviet Government. This is as it should be. What else could we expect of one of the most powerful and most determined nations in the world? But we have in our eye the interests of the International working class! No, we are perfectly well satisfied; British Imperialism understands its interests and knows how to fight for them.

The object of our hatred, opposition and attack is MacDonald, the Labor Premier, serving the interests of British Imperialism.

And remember: not the person, MacDonald, not the individual. With him we have very little concern. But MacDonald, the head of a Labor Gov- ernment betraying the MacDonald he is supposed to represent and fighting in the interests of the class enemies of the workers—this is the thing we are concerned with and are fighting against.

What we demand of MacDonald and his government is loyalty to the work- ing class, devotion to its interests and respect for the workers in the cause of the advantage of the class.

And remember, we are not alone in this. There are things which are the exact opposite good bargaining is possible under abdicate and let true servants and leaders—such as the voice of the "City," the Wall Street of Great Britain. The "City" is badly needed on this occasion. It has been in this position for quite some time, it is needed at this hour. It is needed by Imperialism which marked the break- ing away of the working class system and the disappearance of one

of the most profit-making markets of Brit- ish Imperialism. The "City" wields the Russian market for export and investment. It has been in position to get it for the last six years. First, by military intervention and second, by the Soviet Government and to put in place some puppet capitalist, proposition which would willingly sell Russia to the capitalist masters of Great Britain.

In this the "City" failed. The workers and peasants of Russia, led by the Communist Party, and supported by her revolutionary workers all over the world stood their ground and com- mitted their lives to the bloody struggle of Imperialism. Thus MacDonald's masters had to retreat again. They retraced slowly and gradually. They talked peace and waged war, bitter in terms of socialism. It is a good word. Given to capital, not suitable to it. But remember, its a business pro- paganda.

And MacDonald is doing it, even as well as Curzon would have done it, and perhaps will do it again. MacDonald has served the same masters as Mac- donald, is MacDonald! MacDonald has been making war for British Imperialism. Now, MacDonald is making war for the British Imperialism. Both are serving the same masters of the same.

What We Can Expect.

England's present government is a "Labor" government, isn't it? It is supposed to represent the views and aspirations of the working class of Great Britain. We want to promote those interests. This being so, what should MacDonald have done in the matter of Soviet Russia?

Soviet Russia possesses a vast natural riches, inexhaustable natural re- sources. Also an immense amount of man-power. But these resources are dormant. To make them serve the wealth-seeking interests of the capitalist masters of British Imperialism has not been done yet.

Mr. GANDHI'S SWAN SONG

By Evelyn Roy

That the leadership of the Indian national movement has passed de- finitely out of the hands of Mr. Gah- diri and the orthodox Non-Co-operators, is proven by the sec- tion just concluded of the All-Indian Congress Committee. This marks the advent of the Indian National Congress.

This official statement took the form of a simultaneous statement of policy on the part of Mr. Ghandi, for the orthodox Non-Co-operators, known as the "Pro-Changars," and of the two chief leaders of the "Pro- Changer," factions, or "Pro-Changars," Mesers. C. R. Desai and D. S. K. Mitra. In this statement, which followed a series of attacks upon the Government's "constructive" policy, the two leaders (as is the case with the rival factions within the National Congress) took advantage of the situation to agitate for a "constructive" policy throughout India. It is, in the first instance, a frank acknowledgement that they have been ap- pressed on the tactics and program of the Government, and an in- ability to arrive at an agreement between the two schools of thought. Mr. Ghandi reiterated his faith in the "Constructive Program" which he had advocated in Paris in February, 1923, and which limited the activi- ties of the Congress to the "work of approach to the, charaka (repealing wheel), Khadhar, (the evening of hamamga cloth), and social reform activities, such as the "building of schools, law courts and legislative institutions," as the boycott of foreign cloth.

To this program, the Swarajists op- posed their own, which was to enter the Legislative Councils with the ob- ject of carrying on destruction of the government, until their demand for Swarda (self-government) should be granted. They agreed to carry on the constructive program of Swarajists outside the council, and to en- force the boycott of merely British, as opposed to all foreign cloth. To this program, Mr. Ghandi could not agree, and the reaction of the government of the country as a means of testing the demands of the All-Indian Congress in Councils, which would have to decide be- tween these two schools of thought.

It was the first time that Mr. Ghan- di, who represents the left wing in the house of national importance. The official statement of the leadership of the Indian National Congress had declared that if his pro- gram was not accepted by the Indian National Congress, and if the Congress decided to carry out its decisions from politics and denote himself to the government to form a government, later, Mr. Ghandi declared that his program, if the government, and to form a government, later, Mr. Ghandi declared that his program, if the country's interests. Mr. Ghandi was uncom- mercialism, and further announced that he would sub- mit to the government to form a government, later, Mr. Ghandi declared that his program, if the country's interests. Mr. Ghandi was uncom- mercialism, and further announced that he would sub- mit to the government to form a government, later, Mr. Ghandi declared that his program, if the country's interests. Mr. Ghandi was uncom- mercialism, and further announced that he would sub- mit to the government to form a government, later, Mr. Ghandi declared that his program, if the country's interests. Mr. Ghandi was uncom- mercialism, and further announced that he would sub- mit to the government to form a government, later, Mr. Ghandi declared that his program, if the country's interests. Mr. Ghandi was uncom- mercialism, and further announced that he would sub- mit to the government to form a government, later, Mr. Ghandi declared that his program, if the country's interests. Mr. Ghandi was uncom- mercialism, and further announced that he would sub- mit to the government to form a government, later, Mr. Ghandi declared that his program, if the country's interests. Mr. Ghandi was uncom- mercialism, and further announced that he would sub- mit to the government to form a government, later, Mr. Ghandi declared that his program, if the country's interests. Mr. Ghandi was uncom- mercialism, and further announced that he would sub-
The part he played as President of the Munich Soviet in March of the same year. Manoe-Mence, says Toller in his preface, written two years later than the play itself, in the form of a note to the producer of the Volksbühne production at Berlin, "it badly broke out of me and was put on paper in two days and a half."

Manoe-Mence consists of seven "pictures," three of which are called "dream pictures," but the whole has the effect of a nightmare by reason of its "expressionist" form. It is an attempt at the masterpiece of expressionism, but it cannot be supposed that during these two-and-a-half days Toller was able to take experiments in technique. It is evident that what he found was not considered adequate to his inspiration.

The picture opens in a workman's tavern where the general strike for the morrow is being planned. The comrades of the working masses, a woman, Sonja, of a State official reputation, "the more that you will form the Snick as well as my career."

The urge you feel to help society and to open an outlet in our circle.

For instance, you could found homes for illegitimate children. That is a reasonable field of action. A Wagen to the gentle nature with which you pour.

Even your so-called comrades-workers despise unmuttered mothers. In the next picture, the Stick Change, bankers are holding cards for shares in a profitable investment, National Coalvance Ltd—

We call it Convulsed Home.

For strengthening the will to victory.

It is State.

In fact it is a State-managed brothel.

The curtains fall on a grotesque free-for-all danced by the bankers to raise money for charity.

In the third picture, the Landscape, the man

Street Free!

By OSKAR KANEHL

Street Free.

In broad red banquets wave,

Treachery — precisely remain.

Loudly calls the Internationale,

People, hear the signal.

Street Free.

We have hanged. Look, we freeze.

In broad hordes, we must depose.

To toil as slaves we have no mind.

We take our right, where it lead.

Street Free.

Up to the—

Street Free.

Who isn't for us. is against us.

No blockade,— we will hit them.

Vanish and die, bankrupt bourgeoisie.

March, propulstation army.

Street Free.

Translation, Paul Acoel.

(Continued from Page 4)

But schools, titles and mill-made oaths, would be forced to resign.

All-India Congress Committee.

His resolution, if carried, would authorize the Snick from power, and restore the leadership to the Indian States and the orthodox Non-States.

All-India Congress Committee.

Amidst the hubbub of its followers, he was denounced; when the resolution was put to vote, by 67 for and 78 against, with six abstentions.

This party, or at least a part of the Gandhiians in the Congress had been manifestly, had appeared. When the resolution remained on the table, the resolution would have been abjured by about twenty votes.

As it turned out, Mr. Gandhi recognized defeat. After hurried consultations with his followers, he agreed to drop his resolution on conclusion of his meetings. The boycott, making it only advisory in nature, and the submission of the Swarajists to the outside of the Congress, the Swarajists were perceived by the Indian states.

The defeat of orthodox Gandhism is complete and sure; the Swarajists who were the day and Mr. Gandhi, as leader of the Indian National struggler, has sung his own song.

(Continued on Page 5)