



"No More Open Shop!  
No More  
Wage  
Cuts!"

"United! Front!"  
"For a Labor Party!"



Special May Day Edition of the  
**DAILY WORKER**

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**MAY DAY PROCLAMATION**

May Day, 1925, finds American imperialism rapidly becoming the dominant force in world affairs. Even Great Britain, once financially supreme, is negotiating a \$250,000,000 loan in Wall Street.

The Dawes plan has tied Germany to the House of Morgan and France is strangled by Morgan mortgages.

In every nook and corner of the capitalist world the agents of American imperialism are extending the rule of their masters.

In the Pacific the largest fleet of war ever assembled engages in war maneuvers preparatory to a tour of intimidation to the ports of the Far East. War is in the air.

As a symbol of what imperialism has in store for the workers, two private soldiers, Crouch and Trumbull, are sentenced to 40 and 26 years, respectively, in Hawaii. Their crime is that they formed a Communist League and expressed their solidarity with the workers and peasants of Russia.

In the United States the coal barons and textile capitalists are making war on the miners and textile workers. The coal barons have announced that they will not be bound by the agreement with the union, the textile kings are slashing the wages of their employes.

The Coolidge government is the instrument of the industrial lords.

Criminal syndicalism laws are on the statute books of 28 states. In Michigan, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and New York, workers are jailed and indicted under criminal syndicalism and deportation laws. The persecution of the foreign-born workers continue, with an army of spies preying upon them. Hangings, burnings at the stake, beatings and denial of the few privileges extended to other citizens are the lot of the Negro masses.

In Europe the murder regimes—the military governments supported by allied finance and bayonets slaughter workers by the wholesale as in Bulgaria, Esthonia, Lithuania, Finland, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

In the colonial countries the masses groan under the oppressions of imperialism.

Everywhere rages the war on the working class except in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics where capitalism and the capitalists have been beaten and a workers' and farmers' government exists.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America calls on the workers and exploited farmers of America to celebrate this May Day, the international mass holiday, in the spirit of Leninism—to organize for the fight against wage cuts, against any lowering of their living standard, against the robbery by the bankers and capitalists, against the persecution of revolutionary workers.

It calls upon the masses to fight the Dawes plan and its scheme of international slavery. To fight the white terror against the struggling workers and farmers of Europe, Africa and Asia. To fight against the enslavement of Mexico, the Philippines and Latin America to Wall Street. To fight for the release of Crouch and Trumbull.

To work for world trade union unity with the Russian and British workers.

To join the ranks of the millions of workers and farmers who are struggling for freedom from world capitalism under the leadership of the Communist International.

It urges the workers and farmers to join the Workers (Communist) Party—the revolutionary section of the American working class.

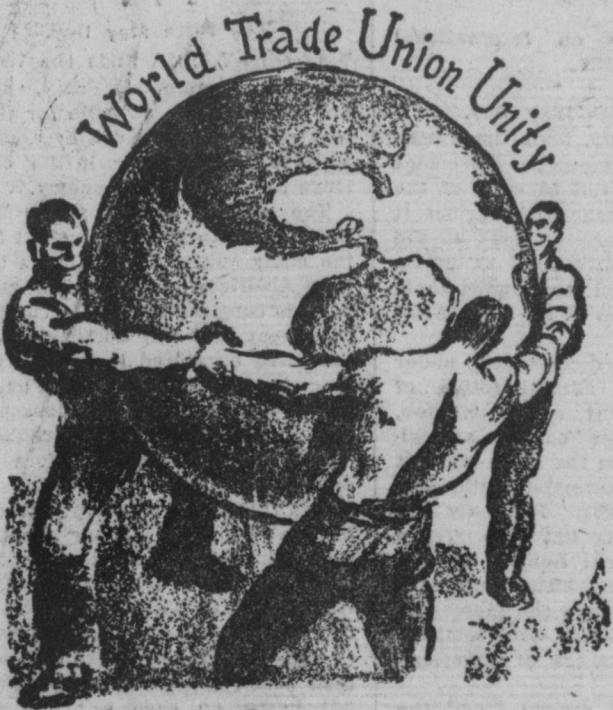
Only thru revolutionary struggle can capitalism be abolished and the slavery of the workers banished forever by the proletarian dictatorship.

Long live the union of the workers, farmers and colonial peoples!

Long live the workers' and farmers' government!

Long live the Communist International!

[Signed] Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America.  
National Executive Committee, Young Workers League of America.



Down with  
Military  
and Imperialist  
Wars!



Stop Persecution and Deportation of Foreign-Born Workers



Stop Religious Training in Public Schools



"Separate we Lose—  
Together We Can Win"

Equality for  
Negro  
Workers



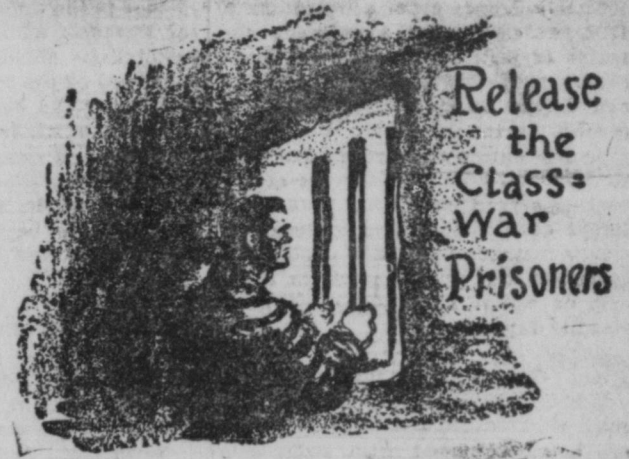
Down with the Dawes Plan!



Make 'em Recognize Soviet Russia—



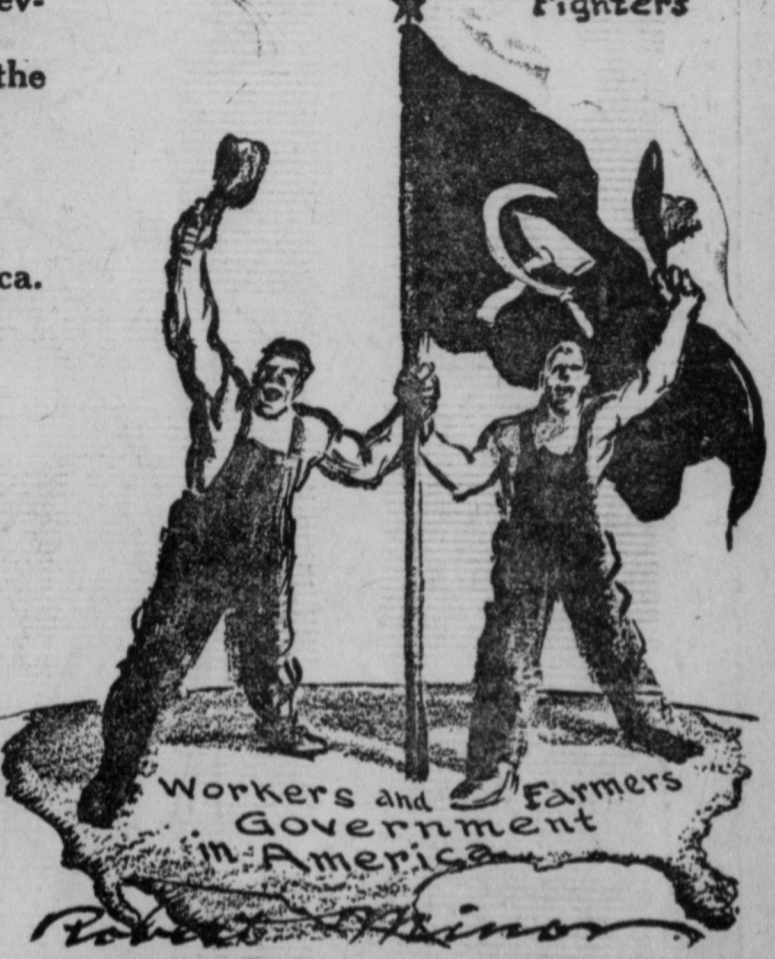
Stop the Capitalist  
Carnibalism of  
Child  
Labor



Release  
the  
Class-  
War  
Prisoners



Help the Red Aid to Help the Imprisoned Fighters



Workers and Farmers in Government

# RESTORE SOVIET RAILWAYS UNDER WORKERS' RULE

## Mend Damage of World War and Civil Struggle

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special).—The result of three years of intensive effort to restore the Russian railways is summed up in bulletins received from the commissariat of transport in Moscow by the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

The greatest task was the restoration of the roadbed, railway structures on rolling stock, which the world war and the civil struggles left in a condition of extreme depletion.

Reconstruction Almost Completed  
Of the 3,672 railway bridges with a total length of 48 miles destroyed during the civil war, 2,301 with a total length of 36 miles have been permanently reconstructed and of the remainder all but 38 are in use under temporary repairs.

Virtually all of the 1,360 miles of roadbed destroyed have been restored to operation and most of the destroyed storage buildings and the 406 water tanks demolished in the period of civil strife have been replaced. During 1924, 17,500,000 new ties were laid, of which about half were impregnated.

In spite of the loss of considerable mileage to the border states, railway mileage in the Soviet Union today is greater than that of the Russia of 1913. At the beginning of the present fiscal year (Oct. 1) 45,000 miles of line were in operation, as compared with 43,500 miles in 1913.

The rehabilitation of the rolling stock has been a difficult problem. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 30,203 locomotives, of which 45 per cent were in good order. In 1913 there were 30,320 locomotives, of which 83 per cent were listed in good order. During the last three years the good-order locomotives have increased at the rate of about 1,000 a year.

Freight cars at the beginning of the year numbered 442,200, of which 70.5 per cent were in good order. In 1913 there were 502,101 freight cars, of which 76 per cent were in good order.

The average daily run of freight locomotives and cars has increased rapidly during the past two years and is close to the prewar figure, while the average freight car loading for last year was greater than in 1913.

Passenger travel has been brought to pre-war standards. The speed of trains has been increased and they are running on time.

The railroad code adopted June, 1922, which gave the railroads the status of juridical persons and made them responsible for loss and damage and delays to shipments, has aided greatly in the recovery. Under the code a scientific rate system has been worked out, economic surveys of the regions served have been plotted for future development, and modern efficiency methods have been applied for operation and management, as a result of which operating costs have steadily fallen.

The Radio in Russia.  
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Six thousand workmen's clubs in Russia are being equipped with radio sets and loud speakers, says the Russian Information Bureau in Washington. Two radio newspapers, containing news, jokes, stories, editorials, etc., are broadcast each day, the sending periods being adjusted to the time when the morning and afternoon halves of the day's labor are ended.

# Our Party on the First of May, 1925

By EARL R. BROWDER.

Acting Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.

CELEBRATION of the First of May, 1925, will be the most widespread, best-organized and most enthusiastic May Day in the history of the American movement.

May Day, which was originated as the workers' holiday in the United States, is now being re-established after years of banishment in favor of the capitalist-chosen "Labor Day" of September.

The return of May Day as a day of universal demonstration of working class sentiment and organization is coincident with the coming to leadership of the militant workers of America of the Communist International—the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

May Day, 1925, witnesses in the United States more than 250 mass meetings and celebrations organized and led by the Communists. The May Day manifesto of the Workers (Communist) Party is distributed throughout the United States in 17 different languages and over a million copies. More than 100,000 workers will directly take part in the celebrations of our party.

THE renewed life and vigor of our movement, its ever increasing volume and enthusiasm, has been fed during the past year on solid food.

Since last May Day we Communists have made our first nationwide election campaign in the United States, supporting the candidacy of

Forster and Giltow. We have polled one-third of all the votes cast in the national election of the United Mine Workers of America, the strongest single union in America.

We have established ourselves in a dozen other national unions as a factor of the first importance in the life of the organization.

We have united organically with the nationalist movements of the oppressed Latin-American peoples, in the Anti-Imperialist League of the Americas.

We have established the fraternalization of the yellow and white races in America, in the joint memorials held in honor of the great Chinese leader, Sun Yat Sen.

We have carried Communism into the streets of America in a series of demonstrations for the recogni-

tion of Soviet Russia, for the International Trade Union Unity Commission of the British and Russian unions, and against the Second International, as a part of the campaign to expose the counter-revolutionist, Abramovich.

We have been an important section of world-wide demonstrations against the threatened execution of Lansutsky by the Polish reactionaries, which resulted in staying the hands of these, among the most murderous of imperialist agents.

We have taken a leading part in the mobilization of the struggle against wage cuts which faces the American working class as its most important immediate problem.

We have participated in every action of the most forward sections of the workers. We have consolidated our own organization. We have won

the respect of our enemies and the love of our friends. We have learned to fight effectively and how to make alliances with our natural fellow-fighters.

WE haven't brought the revolution yet in America. The road to that goal is still long and rocky. What we have done, however, is to set our feet firmly upon that road and shown to the conscious workers that this road, the road of unflinching class struggle, is the only road to working-class emancipation.

This May Day, 1925, is then the beginning of a new era of education, organization and struggle, which will bring new hundreds of thousands of the American workers into the international army of proletarian revolution, and bring closer the day of a workers' and farmers' government in America.

where the capitalist inquisition was held, the Communist message went forth to labor everywhere, from the lips of Communism's chosen spokesmen.

Our Communist movement was developing its united front struggles. The drive for amalgamation was winning the attention of great numbers of organized workers, while the campaign for the labor party, in the political field, was attracting the favorable attention of workers and rousing the hostility of the reactionaries, the whole strength of the Gompers' regime in the American Federation of Labor being enlisted in the war against the Communists. The Communist counter-attack finally forced the labor reaction to show its real colors, placing it in open alliance with the terror reign of the capitalist government itself.

This was the first May Day on which the American Communist movement could boast of the existence of its English-language daily, the DAILY WORKER, the establishment of which constitutes one of its greatest achievements. This was an additional cause for increasing enthusiasm and great rejoicing on the celebration of this May Day.

# Five Communist May Days in America

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY, May 1, 1925, is the fifth May Day which Communism in America huris its challenge in the face of American capitalism. It is the fifth May Day that American Communism broadcasts its appeal to the whole American working class, calling to it to enlist under its standards, the red flag of the Communist International.

This year, May 1, 1925, broader masses than ever before are being reached. More Communist literature has been distributed, more May Day demonstrations have been planned, there is greater contact of Communist workers with non-Communist workers, than ever before.

The First May Day.  
The year 1920 started with the nation-wide "anti-Red raids" of Palmer's department of justice under President Wilson's waning regime, that put thousands in jail. This was but an echo in this country of the world-wide capitalist hysteria growing out of the revolutionary unrest of labor everywhere; an unrest inspired to action by the victory of the Russian workers and peasants.

It was early in this year that large numbers of workers were deported; that one ship especially, carrying an unusual number of deportees, was christened "The Soviet Ark," certain indication that it carried a Communist cargo, but also freighted with the fable, that has hovered over this land, that "America is an Asylum for the Oppressed of all Nations." That fiction was forever exploded in the minds of more millions of workers; additional reason why capitalism should be completely obsessed by the fear of Communism.

The joy and self-satisfaction with which the whole ruling class put thousands of Communists in jail, in those 1920 Palmer "red raids" is best echoed in a whole series of headlines to be found in a single issue of the New York Times as follows:

- 100 Taken in and Near Buffalo.
- Raids in 17 Connecticut Towns.
- Fifteen Taken in Bridgeport.
- Seize 150 Radicals in Nashua.
- 65 Arrested in Manchester.
- Seize 30 Russians in Boston.
- Seize Eight in Lawrence.
- Nine Arrests Made in Holyoke.
- Worcester's Total Exceeds 50.
- Take Thirty at Lowell.
- Twenty-one Arrested in Haverhill.
- Springfield Rounds Up 65.
- Several Arrests in Rhode Island.
- Round Up 18 at Baltimore.
- Oakland Raid Nets Fifteen.

## The Light That Guides!



Louisville's Bag is Twenty. And that is mentioning only a few; leaving out the savage attacks on the workers in Detroit, Mich., Chicago and scores of other industrial centers.

The Communist movement had been driven underground, many Communists had been placed on trial in the courts, but this did not in the least lessen the fear that haunted the great capitalists, their kept politicians, their yellow editors and ranting pulpsters. The sleeping giant—American labor—was stirred in his sleep and the Communist movement got full credit for it: especially for the outlaw strike of the switchmen of that year, the steel strike of the previous year, both coupled with the beginning of the fight of Alexander Howat, at the head of the Kansas coal miners' union, against the courts and the government of that state. Palmer's "May Day scare" of 1920, will receive its due attention in the proletarian histories of the future.

The Second May Day.  
MAY DAY, 1921, found Ruthenberg, Winitsky, Giltow, Larkin and Ferguson in prison in New York state. The trial of the members of the Communist-Labor Party had taken place in Chicago. The "general strike" in Seattle, Wash., had been dragged thru the courts at Chicago, and outlawed along with Communism. But capitalist fear of Communism had in no way lessened.

American labor was demanding recognition of Soviet Russia and the opening of trade relations with the workers' and peasants' republic; the political prisoners of the world war were coming out of capitalism's bastilles and taking their places in the ranks of the class struggle; Soviet rule was crushing each new interventionist effort of Yudenitch, of Wrangel, of Denikin, and with them allied hopes; shops and factories, mills and mines were closing down, strikes were increasing in ferocity everywhere throughout the United States. May Day, 1921, marks a period of the solidification of the

ranks of Communism in America, and increasing efforts to develop contact with the masses of America's workers.

The Third May Day.  
MAY DAY, 1922, found the American Communist movement battling energetically in the open. The Workers (Communist) Party had been organized but a few months before, and on this year's May Day our Communist appeal went forth to America's toiling masses: "Capitalism and Chains, OR, Social Revolution and Freedom."

Our May Day Manifesto of this year reviewed the struggle of the previous two years. It showed that when the railroad men threatened to strike, the government answered their just demands with injunction courts and obligatory arbitration.

When the miners struck, they, too, were forced to submit to arbitration courts. John L. Lewis, the president of the mine workers, true to the traditions of American labor leadership, which demands peace and class collaboration with capital at any price, called off the strike, because, "he was not fighting the government."

The Communists on International Labor Day, in 1922.

The Fourth May Day.  
MAY DAY, 1923, finds the American Communist movement stronger than ever, in spite of the vicious attack launched against it thru the government attack on the Communist Convention, at Bridgman, Mich., and the indictments levelled at scores of its most prominent leaders.

The capitalist dictatorship, under the republican administration of President Harding, at Washington, was trying to get "back to normalcy," by war upon the most militant section—the Communist section—of the working class. Not only the Communist Party but the Trade Union Educational League became the object of the bitter onslaught in an effort to offset the increasing Communist influence over continually growing masses of American workers.

The May Day season found the Foster and Ruthenberg trials in Michigan engaging the attention of the workers the nation over. From the court room at St. Joseph, Mich.,

## May Day Greeting from Our Youth

By BARNEY MASS.  
Acting Secretary of the Young Workers League.

ONE of the most important tasks of the Young Workers League of America, is the struggle against capitalist militarism. In the European countries militarism stands more nakedly before the working class youth; therefore making it easier to discern it as an institution indispensable for capitalism. Compulsory military training for all young workers, when they have reached a certain age, general discrimination and marked distinction between the soldier and the civilian all contribute to the exposure of this most repulsive institution of capitalism.

In this country, however, the methods and tactics pursued to develop a powerful capitalist army and navy, are to say the least more subtle. To characterize this, we can point to the inauguration of the Citizens' Civil Military Training Camps in 1923. Since then, this organization has increased its influence and popularity. Some of the most notorious open shop interests have and continue to contribute liberally with money, in order to make the Citizens' Civil Military Training Camps a permanent and influential instrument thru which will be developed a well trained, disciplined army to be available to any purpose which will suit the interests of American capital.

RECRUITING offices to enroll in the Citizens' Civil Military Training Camps exist in every principal city. Many thousands of dollars have been spent in giving publicity to these camps. Many employers influence their employes to enroll in the camps. Compensation for the time to be spent in these camps is extended to many young workers. Other inducements are offered to stimulate the interest of the young American workers in the Citizens' Civil Military Training Camps.

At these camps, a thorough training of militarist discipline and patriotism is inculcated in the minds of the naive recruits. Repetition of such training quickly produces an army of the 100 per cent American philosophy.

IN the face of this alarming danger to the working class, the officialdom of the A. F. of L. at the last convention in El Paso, made the organized labor movement thru the usual treacherous tactics pursued by these labor fakery, an abettor for the Citizens' Civil Military Training Camps. By endorsing this institution which was consistent with the policy of the late traitor Gompers, who endorsed the boy scout movement of America together with Hughes, Pershing and other hirelings of American capital, it has given the Citizens' Civil Military Training Camps a more attractive form as it now can pose as an institution endorsed by the American labor movement and the latter will benefit considerably from it. Such is the present state of affairs in regards to this latest effort of the American capitalists, in trying to develop American militarism thru which Americans

will be able to establish its supremacy over the entire world.

This May Day the workers must protest vigorously and use their influence in their labor unions, working class fraternal organizations to defeat the Citizens' Civil Military Training Camps. The Young Workers League of America has and is consistently effectively fighting the Citizens' Civil Military Training Camps.

The American working class must rally to the support of the Young Workers League in order to make our fight a success. The action of the officialdom of the A. F. of L. by endorsing the C. C. M. T. C. at the El Paso convention must be repudiated. Workers of America, join the Young Workers (Communist) League in its fight, to

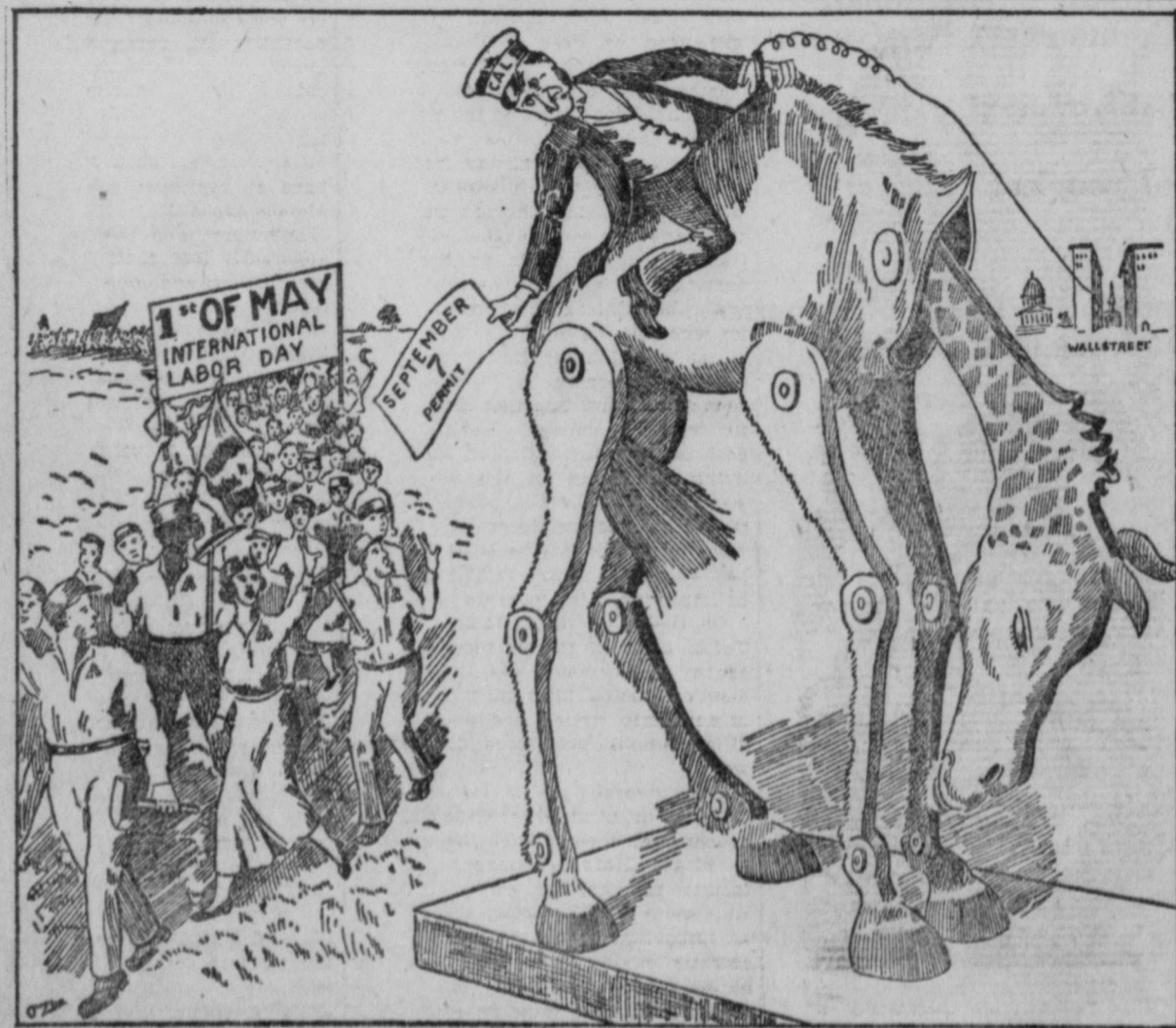
PREVENT the utilization of the labor movement by the open shop interests for their ulterior motives. Abolition of capitalist militarism. And to establish a workers' republic in which the working class youth will be trained for the benefit of society and cease to be objects of exploitation.

## Marxian Principles in Mongolian Peoples Party's New Program

URGA, (via Moscow, by Rost).—The plenary session of the central committee of the Mongolian people's party was closed here after adopting new statutes and program of the party. With the adoption of the new program, the Mongolian people's party resolutely embraces the Marxist principles, and will take a definite orientation on the poorest and lower middle elements of the population.

Textile Council Aids Thread Strike.  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island. Financial and moral support is pledged to the 2,500 American Thread Company strikers at Willimantic, Conn., by the Rhode Island Textile Council, composed of Rhode Island local unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers' Union. The strike has lasted 12 weeks.

## PASSING UP THE BOSSES' "LABOR DAY"



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# BRITISH EMPIRE ENTERS WAR ON FOREIGN WORKER

## Australia Takes Up U. S. 100 Per Cent Cry

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Mail). Thruout the world today there is a drive by the capitalist press against foreign-born workers.

From America to Japan, from Europe to Australia, this drive, under various forms, but with the same fixity of purpose, is to be observed.

In Germany and Scandinavia, those of "Nordic blood" are exalted as the salt of the earth. Special immigration laws are demanded against the so-called "inferior" races.

And the workers are asked to join in because their standard of living is likely to deteriorate with the influx of these undesirable aliens.

Want Cheap Labor.

We all know how keen the bosses are in keeping up the wages and standard of living of the workers. We all know how distasteful it would be for them to employ cheap foreign labor.

It is in America that the capitalist drive against the foreign-born workers is most strikingly in evidence.

There, with a unanimity of purpose which is remarkable, the bosses have launched a powerfully subsidized campaign for "100 per cent Americanism."

The effect of this campaign is the imposition of drastic laws designed to exclude many races hitherto freely admitted.

Same Campaign in Australia.

Whenever there is a public office to be filled, the press gets up on its hind legs and barks for "100 per cent Americans." Deluded "100 per cent American" workers, thinking the boss means it, and hoping, anyway, to reduce the competition for jobs, join in the racial hunt against their foreign-born fellow workers.

In Australia the same press campaign is just now commencing. This campaign started against Greek and Italian shopkeepers and barrowmen. It quickly spread to Serbian laborers on public works. It is now comfortably ensconced in the factories, and directed against all foreign-born workers.

The Lithgow ironworkers demanded the sacking of foreign-born workers. The bosses agreed with alacrity, and sacked around a hundred. Why?

Why should the boss, who thrives on cheap labor, foreign or otherwise, have initiated this drive against one section of the workers? The reason is sticking out a mile.

To Divide Workers.

The boss sees his crazy industrial system rocking on its foundations, and he is organizing, merging and consolidating his forces against the workers, irrespective of religion, color, nationality or anything else.

You never hear of a split in the ranks of the big vested interests (the smaller fry of employers do not count) on any sectarian or racial issue. It is only the workers who are urged to divide their ranks.

The big drive of the employing class against the foreign-born workers in all countries is undertaken to divide the workers, and because the foreign-born are the weakest politically.

Divided in Craft Unions.

As a separate industrial unit they do not exist, for they are divided up among the various craft unions, and politically they are defenseless.

Of course, the drive proceeds methodically thru its various stages. First, the drive is against the "South Europeans," and the workers help to sandbag their fellow workers under the cry of "low wages." Then the drive will be extended to "North Europeans," and then to Britishers, and new cries will be invented.

By that time the bosses will have the workers just where they want them. They will, if the workers don't wake up.

Capitalism is International.

In those countries where the foreign-born workers are most numerous, as in America, the capitalist drive against them is more powerful and more clearly visible.

The few anti-foreign incidents that have cropped up in Australia are not isolated events. They are part of a world-wide movement, initiated by the employing class. Already the 'S. M. Herald' adopts the international bosses' slogan, and calls for "100 per cent Australians."

The workers can only successfully fight international capitalism by organizing themselves internationally. The "foreign-born" agitation inaugurated by the bosses seeks to prevent that. Don't let us help the bosses.

Workers of the world, unite!

Textile Union Sells Coal. (By The Federated Press)

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island.—The United Textile Workers' Union is in the coal business here as sole proprietor of the United Textile Workers' Coal Co., which sells coal under a partial payment plan to union textile workers. The sales are handled thru a credit union established by the union last year.

# Communism in the Colonies

By William F. Dunne

# MILITANTS OF THE TRI-CITIES FOR RED STAND

## Greet Communists at Davenport, Iowa

By DAVID COUTTS. (Special To The Daily Worker.)

DAVENPORT, Ia.—A visit to the Tri-City Federation of Labor meeting disclosed the same aimless, hopeless attitude that prevails generally thruout the labor movement. There were about 20 delegates at the meeting in Rock Island, representing the trades unions of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline with a combined population of 131,000. The session was presided over by the editor of the local labor paper, while his assistant acted as secretary.

A resolution was passed endorsing the ratification of the child labor amendment. Individual members were requested to write the legislators from their respective districts to the same effect, and that was that. A number of communications were read from the state legislative committee, "labor lobbyists," regarding proposed legislation or bills introduced. One pertaining to workmen's compensation and another to farm and mutual credit associations were referred to the local committee on legislation. No discussion of a constructive nature appeared during this part of the session.

Brother Molder Passes the Book. A delegate from the molders' local made a complaint against a city alderman who had put in an unfair furnace in his house, the delegate requested that everybody take notice and act accordingly when the said alderman wanted his job back. Just about then the sheet metal worker got the floor and stated the furnace in question was installed by union men, therefore the said alderman was fair to his craft. And further, the furnace made by the union molders was being installed by non-union furnace men, therefore the work was unfair.

The molder insisted that the furnace made in Rock Island was union made, and a home product, and should have the preference. His local and international had no jurisdiction over the furnace after it left the foundry, and so the sheet metal worker would have to clean his own workshop.

The argument continued for some time, then a carpenter butted in. He wanted to know if a certain big sash and door factory in Rock Island employed union men. He was informed that they did not.

"Then the carpenters use material from that mill and they are just like the sheet metal worker with the unfair furnace. There is one small mill that is union, and another mill has a few union members, but the carpenters do not make any distinction between them," he said.

Spills of Political "Victory" Davenport was at one time a great socialist stronghold. They succeeded in electing their ticket in the city campaign. The result was disastrous to the faithful, and this no doubt gave strength to the non-partisan, non-principled and non-compositions posers in the labor movement. The meetings of the socialist councilman was the "best show in town." It finally resulted in an orgy of graft that left the workers politically bankrupt.

About this time a semi-labor administration was elected in Rock Island. This was the signal to the "labor leaders" to make their harvest. Corruption entered into the Labor Temple and gambling and vice was charged against the officials. It finally resulted in a shooting affray and two leaders were indicted. This threat is apparently still being held over their heads as they have never been prosecuted. State and city machinery is so corrupt that only expert crooks are capable of conducting such affairs. As soon as a worker tries his hand at capitalist government he is at once exposed.

Davenport and the Tri-Cities have apparently lost their desire to struggle further and now drift with the tide. The mayor, who was elected on the socialist ticket and who had been a democrat, like Constantine who saw the christian cross, suddenly saw the light paraded by the socialists. He made two or three radical speeches and was taken to the bosom of the comrades. When it came to appointments the faithful comrades were forgotten.

Class Conscious Need Inspiration.

In the Tri-Cities there are quite a few class conscious workers who have been trained in the European school. They lack leadership and initiative which the Workers (Communist) Party must supply thru a series of meetings that will bring inspiration.

There are quite a few militants in the unions who are not organized and have no program. The meeting at which Comrades J. E. Snyder and David Coutts spoke in Davenport showed that the Workers Party has the only program that can bring to life and action the splendid spirit of the workers in the Tri-Cities that is now being smothered by lack of aggressive leadership—the leadership of the rank and file.

## Letter Head of Hawaiian Communist League

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS AND A WORLD TO GAIN.

**HAWAIIAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE**  
Executive Committee: Hawaii for Hawaiian Workers Arise, ye prisoners of starvation.  
Walter M. Trumbull The World for Communism Arise, ye wretched of the earth.  
Roderick P. Nadeau For Justice thunders condemnation.  
Paul Crouch NADEAU, Secretary Schofield Barracks, Hawaii A better world's in birth.

THE Honolulu Advertiser, on April 4, carried this headline: **SOLDIER COMMUNIST GETS 40 YEARS.**

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, on April 7, carried this headline: **TRUMBULL GETS 26 YEARS FOR "COMMUNISM."**

On the same day the Star-Bulletin had another headline: **GENERAL HINES EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF MANEUVERS HERE.**

THE coming cruise of the Pacific fleet, the sham battles to be staged to test the strength of the Hawaiian fortifications and the orgy of militarism in connection therewith, have held the first pages of the capitalist press for many weeks.

But the news of the trial of two private soldiers in the Hawaiian army of occupation reached the United States only thru the medium of the Communist press. After they had been safely convicted and jailed for 40 and 26 years, the capitalist press at home, in news stories and editorials, heaped odium on the heads of the two men who had dared to form a Communist League, express solidarity with Soviet Russia, accept the principles of the Communist International and ask for affiliation, in the steel-sheltered Hawaiian inn that American imperialism has erected as a half-way house on its march across the Pacific.

IN addition to Crouch and Trumbull, leaders and organizers of the Hawaiian Communist League, a half-dozen other soldiers were members. Eight men all told—but what a storm has broken around their heads!

Why? The American army is a professional army. The soldiers are enlisted for a long period, they are removed as far as possible from civilian influence and the colonial divisions in particular are picked men. The army is the sacro-sacred institution of American capitalism yet Communist teachings have found their way there.

BUT this is not all. The first open appearance of Communist influence in the United States army in organizational form occurs in a colony. And worse than all combined in that colony that the imperialists and their militarist

## HE GOT 40 YEARS



PAUL CROUCH

handmaidens have selected to use in the most gigantic naval mobilization and maneuver ever attempted by the war department.

The main object of this display of force is to impress distant but very interested neighbors—Great Britain, Japan and Soviet Russia—and is a preliminary to a tour of the far eastern seaports by the Pacific fleet in full battle array.

THE secondary object is to impress the colonial slaves with the might of their masters. The Filipinos have been showing symptoms of dissatisfaction culminating in a number of armed uprisings among the rice field and sugar cane workers which have been put down by armed force, with much bloodshed.

Could anything under the circumstances be more embarrassing and calculated to drive the imperialists to

frenzy than the open organization of a Communist league of soldiers' right in the gateway to their Pacific possessions and in full view of the cynical Japs, the smiling Britons and the grinning Russians with their cursed emblem of the crossed hammer and sickle beckoning to the colonial peoples of all the world.

SO the savage sentences were given ten minutes, the capitalist press at home heaved a sigh of relief, congratulated the militarists on the prompt and drastic manner in which a revolution had been "nipped in the bud" and gave its attention to the fleet maneuvers and other important matters.

But Communist Leagues are not formed by revelations from Moscow. They arise as a result of the class struggle and the best that the Communist International can do is to give such organizations advice, assistance and direction. The Communist International cannot create the class conflict that brings Communist organizations into existence.

WE must look beyond the personal knowledge and courage of Crouch and Trumbull for the real reasons that caused the formation of a Communist League in Hawaii whose name brings up, to the ordinary reader, visions of peaceful fields of pineapples and sugarcane, creamy surf breaking softly on coral reefs, brown-skinned hula dancers, ox-eyed natives strumming ukeleles while the balmy sea breeze tosses their strings of lei blossoms.

This is the Hawaii of the Sunday supplements but not the Hawaii of reality—the Hawaii that is a principality of the sugar trust and a naval base ringed round with steel and concrete, a stepping stone to the American conquest of the Pacific.

FOR the real Hawaii one must go to the workers—white, yellow and brown—that work, sweat and die in this imperialist stronghold. Of the fate reserved for soldiers of the army of occupation who protest, we know already. But of the workers in the fields owned by the sugar trust, the dominant economic interest in the islands, we read little. The story of their lives and struggles is, for the capitalist press, verboten.

THE complete control of the press by the imperialists in Hawaii is good evidence that their grip on the masses is one of iron. One of the officials of the Honolulu labor movement states, in a letter in which he urges that his name be not used, that the first knowledge the labor movement obtained of the case of Crouch and Trumbull was a news item in the DAILY WORKER with a Honolulu date line.

That night he brought up the matters in his union as an example of the suppression of all working-class news. The next day the announcement of the conviction of Crouch and Trumbull was in the Honolulu press.

The news was sent to the DAILY WORKER by the defendants, it was published, and the papers carried half way across the Pacific, before the sugar-trust press published a word about the cases.

With such control of the sources of information it is not surprising that a strike of Filipino canefield workers, involving 12,000 men and women, and

## HE GOT 26 YEARS



WALTER TRUMBULL

lasting over a year, has not been heard of in the United States.

UPON the strikers and their families unbelievable persecutions have been committed. Following an attack on the strikers by the police in which four policemen were killed, the strikers were ambushed, sharpshooters posted around them and sixteen of them killed by these murderers, who used soft-nosed bullets.

The strikers and their families are existing on charity and such sea-food as they can pick up on the beaches. The suffering among the women and children is impossible to describe.

The leaders of the strike have been tried under every conceivable form of suppressive law—anti-picketing, criminal syndicalism and riot acts.

They have been charged with caneburning, sabotage, assault and conspiracy. Sixty of these Filipino workers are now in the penitentiary, including the secretary of the strike committee and the president of the Agricultural Workers' Union, Pablo Manlapit, is under sentence for conspiracy after a trial that was a criminal farce.

## UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO IS NOT ALL GASOLENE AND MOONSHINE; THERE IS A LOT OF PORK IN IT

By CARL HAESSLER

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Efforts, however involuntary, of overworked underpaid clerks in department stores and in the world's leading mail order house are enriching the college founded in Chicago by John D. Rockefeller.

The \$17,000,000 begging campaign instituted by the University of Chicago this spring has resulted so far in enormous gifts, one from Julius Rosenwald of \$1,000,000 and one from the Wieboldt foundation of \$500,000. Rosenwald gets his surplus money for charitable purposes from Sears, Roebuck & Co. The Wieboldt foundation gets its philanthropic cash from the two Wieboldt department stores in Chicago. The packers, who were recently revealed as serving up 1898 embalmed

beef to the army in the world war, head the university board of trustees thru Harold Swift of Swift & Co. The trustees gave \$1,700,000.

The University of Chicago is no longer exclusively a Standard Oil plant, having attracted other kinds of money since John D. put up the cash in 1892. In fact, almost from the start it was extremely sensitive to the influence of the traction interests and the Chicago packers.

One of the celebrated cases of American academic freedom occurred in 1895, when Prof. Edward W. Bemis was fired by Pres. William Rainey Harper. Harper told Bemis the trustees had him dismissed because of Bemis' "opposition to the efforts of certain Chicago utilities to secure lighting and street railway franchises while I was at the University of Chicago." Today the Chicago city council plans to consult the university traction experts again on the transportation problems of the city.

Another Chicago university instructor who felt the big fist of the corporations was John C. Kennedy, later a socialist alderman in the Chicago council and now manager of the Seattle workers' college. Kennedy's report for the university on labor and living conditions in the stockyards was mutilated by the board of trustees (the packers have long had a voice on the board) because Kennedy had suggested that conditions would be improved if the workers organized.

On the other hand, James Hayden Tufts, head of the university's philosophy department, was the government's principal informal stool pigeon in academic circles, snooping for sedition among professors during the war.

The university got its financial start from the oil pirate Rockefeller and its educational impetus from the academic pirate Harper. Harper got his faculty together by going to Clark University in Worcester, Mass., then an important graduate school, and secretly buying up all the professors he needed by the simple plan of offering each such employe double the wage he was drawing from Clark

## INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY, 1925



The East is the East and the West is the West and never shall meet

YOU'RE A LIAR

KURLING

Public Opinion

# CONGRESS OF ALL SOVIET NATIONS SET FOR MAY 8

## Each Nation to Hold Own Convention First

MOSCOW.—(By Reza).—The presidium of the central executive committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has summoned for May 8 next the Third Congress of Soviets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This congress is to be preceded by congresses of the various Union Republics, in particular the XII. Congress of Soviets of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic being set for May 2.

On the agenda of the coming Union Congress of Soviets, as drawn up by the presidium of the central executive committee, there are included: the question of the Turkmen and the Uzbek Republics joining the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; the report of the government of the Union; the appropriate measures devised to consolidate the peasant economy, such as agricultural credit, handicraft industry, agricultural co-operation, and so forth; the report on the people's com-

# Big Battles Four Hundred Years Ago

By MAX BEDACHT

FOUR HUNDRED years have gone down in the unfathomable ocean of the past since the fields and hills of central and southern Germany were filled with the echo of the battles of the historic peasants' war. Feudalism was already permeated with the disease which caused its demise in the revolutionary upheavals of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The long drawn death agony of feudalism increased the burdens of the exploited class of this order, the serfs and peasants. In an heroic uprising in 1525 this class attempted to break its fetters and to establish a society of economic equals.

Historic development, however, did not lie in the direction of the aims of the rebellious peasants. Feudalism did not fall victim to the just wrath of an infuriated peasantry, but was defeated more than a century later by a new class, the bourgeoisie.

THE invention of gun powder had ended the invincibility of the strong castles of the feudal barons. At the same time it also broke the monopoly of the steel-armored knights as warriors. Highway robbery, hitherto the noble profession of a large portion of the aristocracy, became more and more dangerous. The merchant transports were conveyed by guards armed with shooting instruments

## Rally to the First of May!



ers. Muenzer preached, wrote and fought. In his sermons he covered a revolutionary atheism with a theological language. The heaven that his "religion" promised was a better society and the method to get into his heaven was to fight against existing hell and itsimps, the parasitical and exploiting ecclesiastical and secular princes. Thomas Muenzer died the death of a rebel. Defeated in battle he was made prisoner, was tortured and finally beheaded in the latter part of May, 1525.

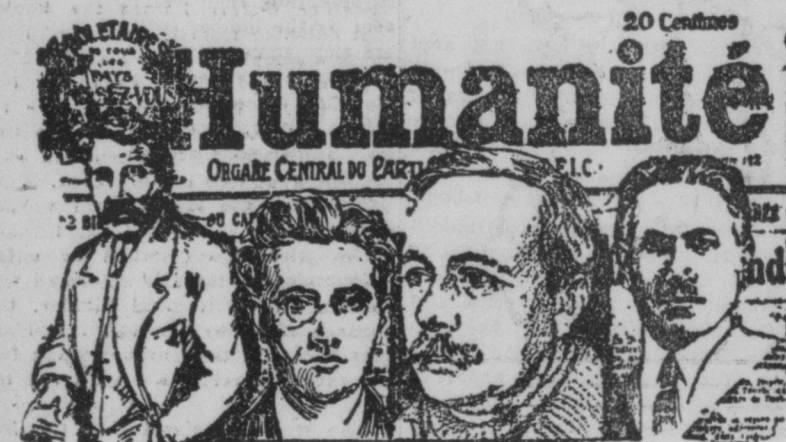
The revolts of the followers of Muenzer, the miners and the workers in hand industry, were the most revolutionary occurrences in the great event of the peasants' war. The revolutionary peasants could not conquer the world because their aims were conditions of a period already overcome by society. Muenzer and his revolutionary workers could not win because their aims lay in a historical period for which society of the sixteenth century was not yet ripe and because the only class that can achieve these aims in revolutionary struggles, the proletariat, was yet too weak and undeveloped.

The revolutionary proletariat of today has taken over the revolutionary inheritance of Muenzer and his valiant hosts. The society of free and equal humans, the aim fought for so bitterly, enthusiastically and self-sac-

1525. The ruling class of today has its heavy hand upon them and the sweat of the farmer congeals into profit only in the hands of the bankers, the large landowners and the grain speculators. Any complaint that the farmers may have against the banker, the absentee landlord or the grain speculator he must lodge with the government of the self same bankers, landlords and grain speculators. And now, as then, the solution of the small and poor farmers' problems lies forward and not backward. It is not the re-establishment of a past condition that will solve the poor farmers' problem but the establishment of a new system, a new society. And the architect of this new society is the proletariat, the working class. The poor and exploited farmers must follow the path that is being blasted by the working class. They must follow the standard which an alliance of the poor peasants with the workers has raised over the great country of Soviet Russia, the banner that symbolizes the alliance 'n a unity of hammer and sickle.

Under this banner the class brothers of those revolutionary fighters of the peasant war of four hundred years ago—the exploited farmers of today—will win their battles. In a workers' and farmers' government in which the interests of the toiling masses are the only deciding considerations a monument will be erected to the memory of all those that fell in the service of their cause. Only then will the valiant fighters of four centuries come into their own.

### Spokesmen for French Workers in the Communist International and Our French Communist Daily



Cachin, Doriot, Marti and Semar.

missariat of finance; the report of the red army; the nomination of the central executive committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, namely, the election of the Union Council and the confirmation of the members of the council of nationalities. (In accordance with the constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the council of nationalities forms as it were a second house or chamber of the central executive committee; the council consists of representatives—five from each—of the Soviet Union Republics and the autonomous republics.)

against which the armor of the knight did not afford secure protection.

Since this class could no longer satisfy the excessive needs of an idle and luxurious life from the proceeds of robbing merchants on the highways they began robbing the peasants and their homes and villages. Tithes were increased to unbelievable proportions. Communal pastures and fields were stolen outright. The peasants were reduced to the state of underfed farm animals.

The feudal lords were the ruling class. Any accusation against the thefts of the peasants' rights or prop-

### Spokesmen for German Workers in the Communist International and Our German Communist Daily



Ruth Fischer, Thaelmann, Urbans, Clara Zetkin, Geschke.

erty had to be submitted to the thief or to other members of his caste who committed the same crimes in their own domain.

This expropriation of the peasantry was not only carried on by the nobility, the knights and barons, but also by the church. The "princes" of the church, the bishops and the abbots, were surrounded by luxurious courts with courtiers and courtesans. This life cost money, and the church got this money out of its subordinated peasants. Forgery of documents or outright theft were the methods employed by these "holy" men to satisfy their unlimited need for money and wealth.

The exploited, miserable and starving peasantry was dominated by the religious ideology of its time and look for relief to religion. But their hopes were not pinned so much on the hereafter. They looked for salvation here in this world. Communist ideas appeared as theories of the millennium, promised in the bible, a free society of free and happy people.

In this atmosphere developed the Reformation. Appearing in the form of a religious reform it was in reality a revolutionary movement directed toward a betterment of the economic conditions of the masses. The bible was scanned carefully for

words and sentences that would prove that the extreme exploitation of the masses was ungodly. Economic demands under the disguise of biblical sentences. Revolutionary propaganda speeches were delivered in the form of religious sermons.

Especially one of the leaders of that period, Thomas Muenzer, was master in the art of clothing very material demands in ecclesiastical language.

Thomas Muenzer was a revolutionary genius. His never wavering devotion to and his indefatigable activities for the exploited masses of his time deserve for him that the revolutionary proletariat of today devote some thought to the memory and honor of this man.

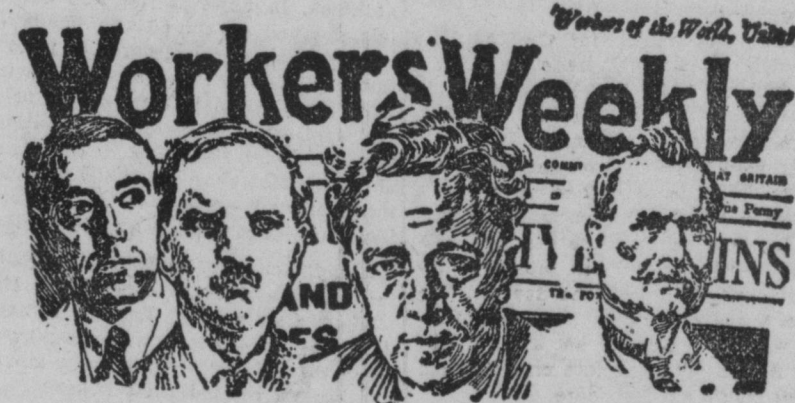
Thomas Muenzer was born as the son of poor parents about 1490. His father fell victim to the murderous mood of a tyrannical baron. The intelligent boy was educated as a priest. Muenzer's maturity fell into the period of Luther's quarrel with Pope Pius X, whose pompous extravagance forced him to turn everything into money, from worthless and fraudulent relics to reserved seats in heaven. Muenzer welcomed the reform movement of Luther. Luther was driven by a revolutionary situation much further than he ever foresaw or intended to go. The restlessness of the masses

saw in the theological revolt of Luther the beginning of a revolt against the hated, exploiting and torturing authorities. But the more real the revolt became the more was Luther anxious to confine his differences with the pope, and later with the catholic church, to the field of theology. The revolutionary situation and the revolting masses had saved Luther from the fate of Johan Hus. Luther repaid his debt to the revolutionary masses by denouncing them to their enemies, the princes.

MEUNZER went the opposite road. He turned the theological dispute into a revolutionary struggle against the ruling powers. He condemned Luther's treachery and was in turn denounced by Luther as satan incarnate.

Muenzer had a surprisingly clear revolutionary instinct. He built his propaganda mainly upon the proletariat such as it then existed. In Thuringia and in Saxony he found a comparatively highly developed mining and textile industry. It was among these miners, and the weavers and spinners that he formed his revolutionary circles. He was driven from city to city, welcomed almost everywhere by the suffering and exploited, but persecuted and exiled by the rul-

### Spokesmen for British Workers in the Communist International and Our English Communist Weekly



Harry Pollitt, Stewart, MacManus, and Tom Mann.

rificingly in those struggles four hundred years ago will be achieved by the revolutionists of today. But while the peasants of 1525 hoped to equalize by division, the revolutionists of today will equalize by concentration; while the revolutionary peasant of 1525 could only equalize poverty, the revolution of today shall equalize the riches that a well-organized society will be able to provide for all of its useful members.

The peasantry of today, the small and poor farmer, is confronted with the same problems in another form than that faced by the peasant of

### Rebecca Grecht Will Speak at Yonkers, N. Y., May Day Celebration

YONKERS, New York. — Rebecca Grecht will be the principal speaker at the Yonkers May Day celebration to be held Sunday, May 3, at 4 p. m., at 23 Palisade Ave., Yonkers. Comrades get busy distributing literature, talk to your shop mates and your friends of the meeting. Bring them along! Let's make this celebration the best held in Yonkers.

### Spokesmen for Italian Workers in the Communist International and Our Italian Communist Daily



T. Terraccini and Maffi.

# A NEW LIGHT IS BURNING

By Moritz J. Loeb

IN the revolutionary movement of the United States, a new fire is burning. Some fires are used to generate light; some to make heat; others to create, still other to destroy. Fire in the revolutionary symbolism may mean any of these and all of them. The Little Red Library, I think, is destined to serve as a revolutionary fire in the broadest sense. SINCE the 1919 days when the left wing first broke away from the shackles which bound it to the reformism and sterility of the socialist party the propaganda and agitation of the Communists has been conducted almost solely by means of struggle. The spoken word replaced the written; class struggle in the field replaced the study class. It has been a five-year period in which the Communists have been educating themselves by action and fixing the attention of the working class upon them by deeds.

busy in the actual struggle, we were too much taken up with our daily tasks to give proper attention to reading and education.

FIVE years is not a long time in the life of an individual, but in the life of a party, particularly a new party, it is a whole epoch. We did not desert the study class because we spurned it back in 1919, but nevertheless the Workers Party has grown up in its tradition of a party of action without any tradition as a party of study and research. We are not quite an illiterate party, our press has saved us from that, but we have been fairly on the way to being a party without a literature of its own and a party which has not set down in writing for sober study the experiences and lessons it has learned on the field of action. Simultaneously we have been allowing ourselves, the mass of the party membership, to become a group to which the book and the pamphlet of the class struggle is almost a stranger, to which the printed word as a weapon of the class struggle has been largely forgotten.

### A Little Revolution is Brewing.

THE Little Red Library has been established. It marks the beginning of a revolution within the ranks of American Communists. It marks a turning point in the growth of the American Communist movement, a growth which will continue not in action alone, but in the harmonious combination of activity with study, of leadership of working class by means of deeds and with education of the working class by means of books.

The Little Red Library did not create this new revolution. The means do not create the need. The Little Red Library was brought into being because of the imperative need of our movement for literary expression and study, the imperative need of the working class for revolutionary education as well as revolutionary example.

### What is The Little Red Library?

IT is a permanent library of the revolutionary working class of Ameri-

ca. It gathers together the important materials of the life, the struggles, the needs, the lessons, of American workers and makes these available in inexpensive, yet attractive and convenient form, so as to come within the means of every working man and woman in America. The Little Red Library serves a threefold purpose; it provides a medium of expression, in permanent form, for Communist thought, it provides for the education of the party membership, it provides a new and wonderful medium for agitation among the masses. Problems of the political and industrial struggle, essays of Communist theory and practice, the old classics of Communism, fiction, poetry and art of the Communist movement; all these come within its scope. To describe the volumes which have already been published and which are now in preparation would require an article in itself, much longer than this article may be. But the titles and authors themselves give some idea of the field already covered:

- Already Published.
  - No. 1—The American Trade Union Movement—Foster, Cannon and Browder.
  - No. 2—Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration—Earl R. Browder.
  - Ready by May 1.
    - No. 3—Worker Correspondents—William F. Dunne.
    - No. 4—Engel's First Draft of the Communist Manifesto—Translated by Max Bedacht.
  - To Appear Shortly.
    - Short History of the Workers Party—Alexander Bittelman.
    - Concentration of American Capital—Earl R. Browder.
    - Shop Committees and Factory Councils—J. W. Johnstone.
    - Negro in American Industry—William F. Dunne.
    - How Wall St. Subjugates the World—Manuel Gomez.
    - Manifesto of the Communist Move-

ment—Photos and biographical sketches. Four Short Stories—Translated from the Russian of the new revolutionary school. THE Little Red Library is not merely a set of books. It is a medium by which the thoughts and actions of the revolutionary movement is to be expressed in a permanent literature. It is more than that; it is a manifestation of the change in the Workers Party from a party of action only, to a party which combines action with sober thought and study.

### A Vicious Circle Has Been Broken.

IT used to be said in way of excuse that the Communist movement in America could not undertake any consistent publishing projects because American workers were no longer steady readers. This was true, partially because of the flux in the movement and partly also because very few books and pamphlets were being published. The party could not publish because there were none who would buy; the workers could not

read because there was no stimulation given to reading. That vicious circle has now been broken. The party has begun to publish and a new wealth of literature is being poured forth. The working class and particularly the Communists are beginning to read because it is their nature to do so and moreover because they know that they must read or degenerate.

IN the early days of the party there was the highest premium on miffancy and activity. Increasingly now the need is for the development of studious militants who can follow the general evolution of the party by combining action with correct theoretical and practical understanding. Last May the DAILY WORKER burned to light the mind and inflame the spirit of the American working class. In the year that has passed the light has not diminished but burns ever more brightly. This year The Little Red Library shows its small light which twelve months from now with scores of titles and thousands of copies will roar of the progress and coming victory of the working class.

# Soviet Labor's Challenge to World Capitalism on International May Day, 1925

## WASHINGTON IS WORRIED ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA

### Kellogg and Hoover in Conflicting Statements

By LAURENCE TODD,

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — When the Coolidge administration permits two contradictory statements of its Russian policy to break into front-page print in one day—ones from Secretary of State Kellogg, notifying American diplomats abroad that no change in attitude is at present being made, and another by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, flatly asserting that until the Soviet Union releases certain of its citizens from prison the United States will never recognize Moscow—the world knows that the Russian problem is worrying Washington.

#### Kellogg's Letter Leaks Out.

Kellogg's circular letter to ambassadors and ministers leaked out in Paris. Its date has thus far been suppressed, but it is unofficially declared to be about April 7.

That would be about the time the Sinclair oil concern made its protest against the Japanese oil concession in Saghalien. It was before the Bulgarian outbreaks began.

At the White House and state department it is explained as being a mere detail of office routine—a reply to inquiries as to whether the new head of the department meant to begin negotiations with the Soviets. The official explanation is that the circular was not meant to set a policy for the future, but to report on what had taken place at that date.

#### It's the Hand of McKenzie.

Hoover, on the other hand, in a copyrighted interview with the former Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, Frederick McKenzie, declares that the Soviet Union will never get even a discussion of renewal of relations with the United States until it shall have restored to liberty certain Russians alleged to have been punished on false charges of espionage after the American Relief Administration, which had employed them, withdrew from Russia.

Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee, who keeps careful watch of Russian developments, says that he never heard of the imprisonment or exile of any of Hoover's former employes on such charges, and certainly the matter has never before been mentioned as a reason for delaying recognition. To interfere in the relations between a foreign government and its citizens is something new in American policy.

Hoover, in this case, has butted into the field of the state department even more forcibly than he did in the early weeks of the Hughes regime. He will presumably be reminded by President Coolidge that the White House is now directing foreign policy.

#### Hoover Was Caught Out.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Secretary Hoover has issued a formal denial of the interview statement in which Frederick McKenzie, former Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, claimed that Hoover said the United States would not move toward recognition of the Soviet Union until certain Russians formerly employed by the American relief administration should be let out of prison. And he did not expect his threat to be quoted in America, where it could be checked up by the White House and state department.

"Mr. Hoover made no statement upon the policies of the American government," says his denial. "He did express his indignation at the treatment of members of the Russian staff of the A. R. A. Mr. Hoover wanted his position known in Russia only. He misunderstood Mr. McKenzie when the latter asked his permission to use the material in the United States. Mr. Hoover, naturally, does not wish anyone to think that he would try to express officially the American government's attitude toward Russia, since to do that would be entirely out of his province."

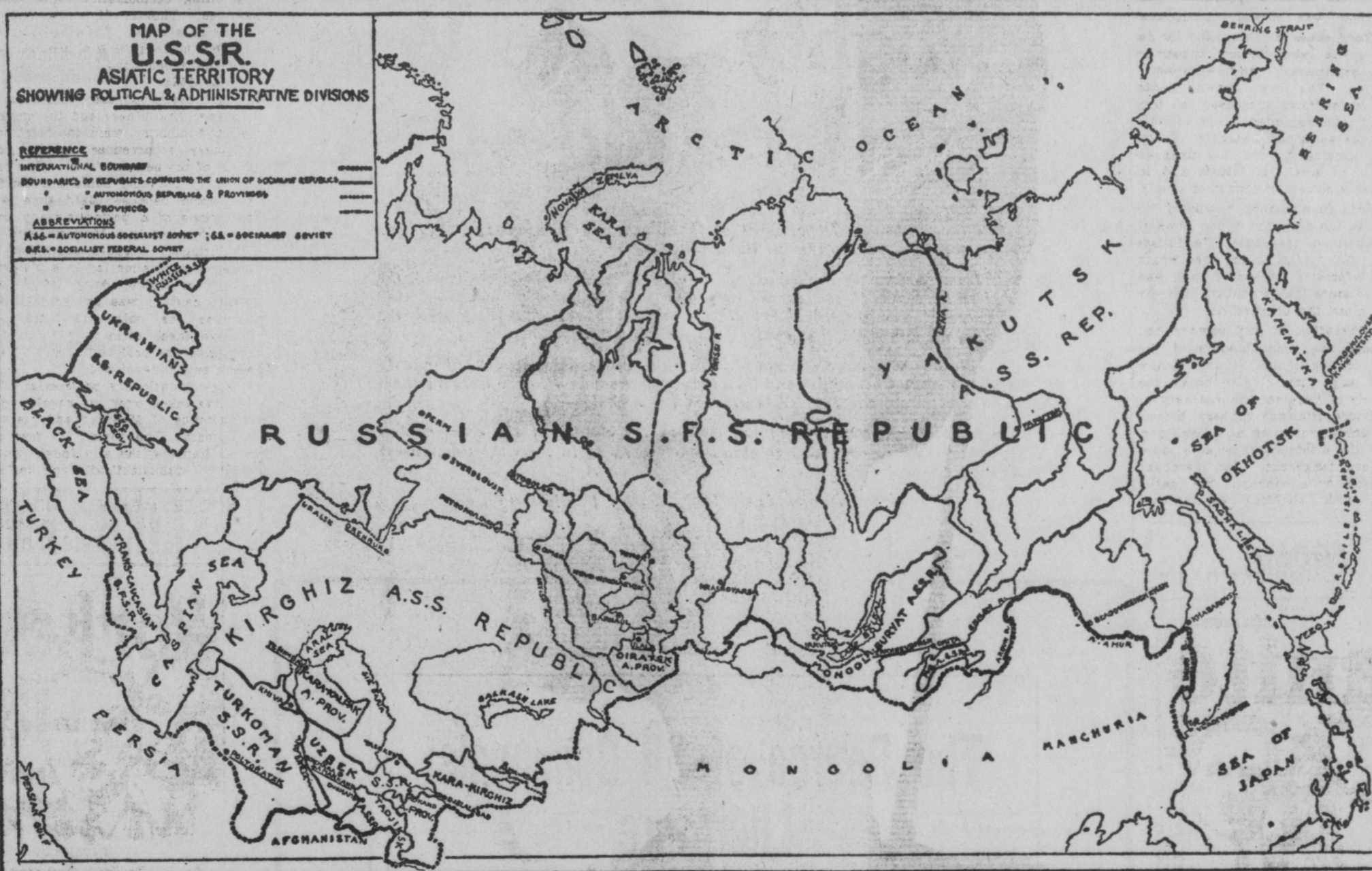
## Gives "Advice" to Central America on the End of Bayonets

WASHINGTON—(FP)—State department officials explain the intervention of the American minister to Honduras, in demanding treatment as common criminals of revolutionists who enter Honduras from Nicaragua and commit "offenses," as quite natural. They point out that American marines are still in Nicaragua. Hence American authority is still looked to, in Central America, to offer "advice" on serious problems.

Does your friend subscribe to the DAILY WORKER? Ask him!

## Communism's Red Flag Flies Over One-Sixth of the World's Land Surface in Liberated Regions of Europe and Asia

### MAP OF THE UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS IN ASIA—FROM THE BLACK SEA TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN



### Map of the Union of Soviet Republics in Europe



THE two maps showing the extent of the territories of the Union of Soviet Republics in Europe and Asia were taken from the Russian Review, the publication of the Soviet trade delegation in Great Britain, with headquarters in London.

The diagram showing the political-geographical composition of the Soviet Union is from the very excellent and voluminous report of the British trade union delegation that

recently made a long tour of the workers' republic and drew up their findings for the enlightenment of British labor. This is the first time that the two maps and the diagram have appeared here.

## ELMER SMITH REFUSED PLEA FOR REHEARING

### Debarred for Speech in Another State

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The state supreme court has refused the plea of Elmer Smith for a rehearing of his disbarment from the practice of law. As he charges that the disbarment proceedings violated six amendments, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 14, to the U. S. constitution, it is expected that he will appeal to the federal supreme court.

Elmer Smith is a lawyer from Centralia. He aided the I. W. W. After the American Legion members had wrecked the I. W. W. hall in Centralia, Nov. 11, 1919, Smith was among those arrested and charged with murder. The case against him was dismissed.

#### The Rebel's Portion.

Of all the other workers arrested, one was murdered by a mob of business men, one was driven insane, the rest are in Walla Walla penitentiary, one of the worst prison hells in the country, serving a 25 to 40 year term. In defending their hall against thugs sent by the lumber trust, these workers slew some of the invaders.

Elmer Smith had devoted much of his time since then in pleading for justice for the victims of this frame-up. He has gone about the state, telling the truth about what happened at Centralia. Most people did not know the truth.

The newspapers, always servile prostitutes to capitalism, have lied about the affair from the time of the battle until now. The local newspapers lied, and the press associations have spread their lies all over the

### Political Composition of the Soviet Union

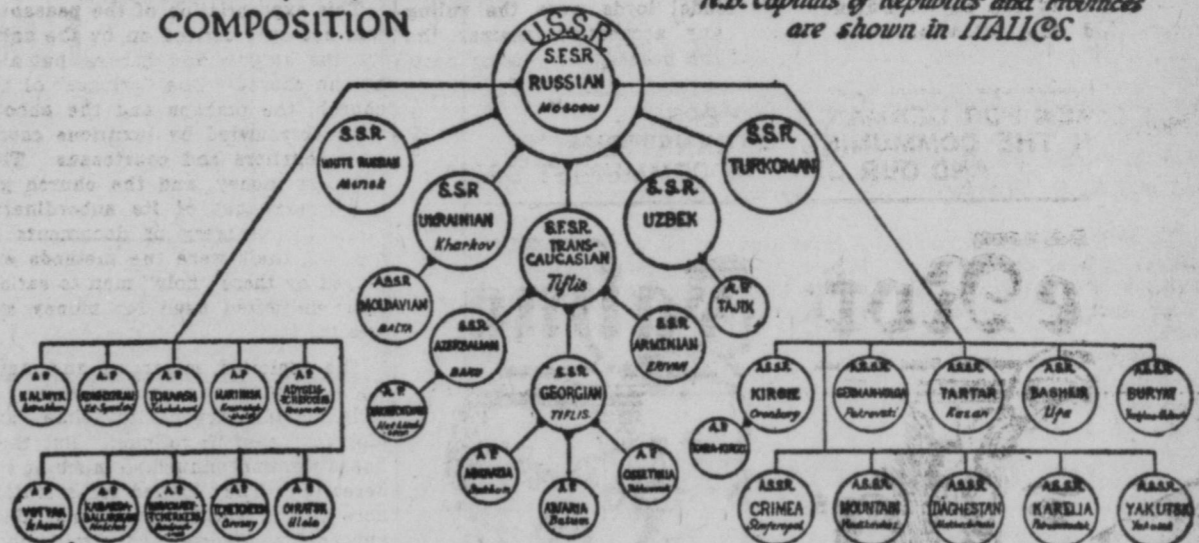
## UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE POLITICAL GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION

### ABBREVIATIONS

S.F.S.R. Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics  
S.S.R. Socialist Soviet Republic (Independent)  
A.S.S.R. Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic  
A.P. Autonomous Soviet Province

N.B. Capitals of Republics and Provinces are shown in ITALICS.



Capitals of some newly-formed Republics and Provinces are not yet finally determined.

## CULBERTSON, SMALL BUSINESS MEN'S TARIFF SPOKESMAN, ACCEPTS JOB FROM CAL FOR STANDARD OIL CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Removing W. S. Culbertson of Kansas from the federal tariff commission, by sending him as minister to Roumania, the Coolidge-Mellon administration has done a fine stroke of business—for big business.

Culbertson is vice-chairman of the tariff body, and has been known for a long while as its most conspicuous spokesman in the interests of the "independent" business man.

His going to Bucharest means that the administration has scrapped one more of the petty bourgeoisie and replaced him by a representative of the trusts. Dropping of David J. Lewis of Maryland from the tariff commission earlier in the year indicated the course which the Coolidge-Mellon attack would follow. Lewis' successor is an old friend of Coolidge, altho he calls himself a democrat. Culbertson's place will be filled by a man who will see the tariff as a blessing to American monopolies, and who will serve big business faithfully.

When he goes to Roumania, Culbertson will become an agent of the state department in protecting American private investments in that country, and in trying to secure payment of the \$42,000,000 which the white guard regime of Premier Bratiano is neglecting to pay the American treasury. This sum was loaned for the purchase of food for the hungry population just after the war. Bratiano has promised payment of smaller debts to France and Britain, but has made no reply to American demands.

#### Will Represent Standard Oil.

In standing guard over American private investments in Roumania,

world. Elmer Smith dared to tell the truth, and that is the real reason why he was disbarred.

Oregon Speech Published in Washington.

Technically, it was largely because of remarks made in a speech in Oregon. Should the disbarment stand, it will serve as a precedent, and any lawyer who dares fight for labor and against capital and its thugs, may be disbarred! Perhaps this is appropriate, that only defenders of capitalism and its crimes may appear and plead before the capitalist courts.

#### No Illusions Left For Some.

The refusal of a rehearing by the state supreme court is no surprise, for it is as notorious for its contempt for the rights of the workers as it is for its profound respect for the privilege of capitalists. It has no illusions as to the real reason for its existence. Some workers have.

## Strikers Vote on a Three-Year Contract in Boston Building

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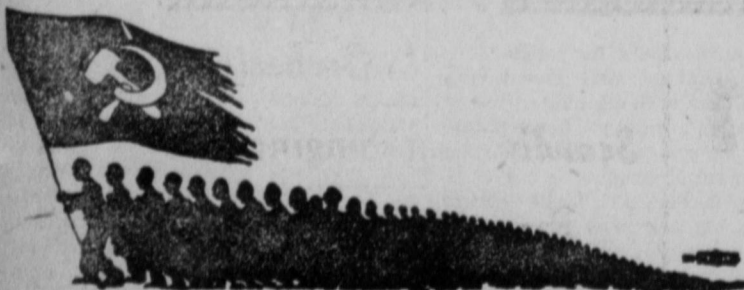
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