

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

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WHERE DOES AMERICAN LABOR STAND? With the Workers and Farmers of Mexico or with Wall Street?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Immediately following the publication of Secretary of State Kellogg's threat to the Calles government the president took with him on his week-end cruise on the Mayflower not only Mr. Kellogg and General Pershing, who led the expeditionary force in pursuit of Villa, and General Lejeune, commandant of the marines, who has had the experience in military operations in Mexico and would direct any landing of sea forces if a demonstration should be determined upon.—(Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, June 15.)

The Coolidge policy is one of "firmness" in dealing with the working class at home and firmness in dealing with the workers and farmers in the outlying sections of the American empire.

There is no dualism in this policy—it is the iron hand of American imperialism which suppresses the working class at home so that it can be used as material for punitive expeditions in Latin America to enforce upon still more oppressed workers and peasants the rule of the lords of finance and industrial capital whose offices are in Wall Street.

AMERICAN imperialism has two kinds of tactics which it uses in Latin America:

(1) It secures financial control of basic industries (copper mines, oil wells, timber, hemp, Jute and bananas plantations, waterpower, railways) and then either by fomenting revolts, by wholesale purchase of officials—or by both methods—secures control of the government. This policy has been followed in Chile and other Latin American nations.

(2) It follows financial penetration by open military aggression as in Haiti and Santo Domingo—it "occupies" these countries and sets up American military dictatorships.

In Mexico a combination of both these policies has been adopted. The oil and mining concerns first controlled the Diaz government. After its overthrow they financed revolts against its successors and these revolts were made excuses for military intervention during the Wilson administration.

Since that time no reform government has been able to carry out the agrarian program on which all of them won their support from the Mexican masses without running foul of the American state department.

Every Mexican government has therefore had two major problems to solve—the internal one of carrying out the distribution of the land among the peons and the external one of maintaining its sovereignty while carrying out an agrarian policy to which the American mortgage holders are opposed.

The term "American mortgage holders" is used advisedly.

If ever a nation was in pawn to foreign capital it is Mexico.

The internal debt of Mexico—the amount owed inside the country is only \$47,598,000—not a large sum for a population of approximately 14,000,000.

But—the external debt, owed to American capitalists and secured by customs duties, government securities and the railway properties, amounts to \$141,224,777.

To this must be added the claims of Americans for property damage resulting from the revolutions estimated at \$500,000,000!

Mortgaged Mexico! Mortgaged for a billion dollars to the most powerful financial group in the world!

... this conference of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy with these high officers and the secretary of state was intended as a subtle hint to President Calles that the Coolidge administration is

prepared to go to whatever lengths are necessary to protect American rights in Mexico.—(Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, June 15.)

"To protect American rights in Mexico."

It might be well to say here that whatever "rights" America has in Mexico have been secured by a series of bribes and butcheries beginning with the slaking Diaz government and extending down to the procurer

betrayal of the Mexican labor movement to Wall Street by the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor and it should be further understood that American imperialism claims in Mexico privileges not provided for Mexican capitalists themselves in the constitution of the Mexican republic.

In particular does Wall Street object to the distribution of the large estates to the peasantry—and to the

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An Unlucky Number for World Imperialism



The Showdown in the Orient.

"THE MOSCOW SPIRIT"

To the Memory of the Murdered
Workers and Students of Shanghai

By LEON TROTSKY.

THE Times, the leading newspaper of the English bourgeoisie, writes that the movement of the Chinese masses reveals a "Moscow spirit." Well, for once in a way we are prepared to agree with the conservative demagogues.

The English press in China and in the British Isles brands the striking workers and students as Bolsheviks. Well, we are prepared to a certain extent to support even this terrible revelation. The fact is that the Chinese workers object to being shot down by the Japanese police, so they have declared a protest strike and are proclaiming their indignation in the streets, is it not evident that here the "Moscow spirit" prevails? The Chinese students, filled with sympathy for the workers in their struggle, have taken to the streets against the exercise of violence by foreigners. It is evident, as far as the students are concerned, that we have to deal with Bolsheviks.

WE of Moscow are prepared to accept all these accusations and revelations. We should like, however to add that the best agents for spreading the "Moscow spirit" in the east are the capitalist politicians and journalists. To the question of the ignorant coolie: "What is a Bolshevik?" the English bourgeois replies: "A Bolshevik is a Chinese

spirit." If in the streets of his own town, he tries to defend his right to existence and development, he hears cries of: this is Bolshevism!

Thus the course of revolutionary education advances step by step under the direction of the foreign police and of the journalists, whose attitude of mind is similar to that of the police. And in order to imprint the political lessons deeply on his memory the English police, after having shot down dozens and hundreds of Chinese workers and students, drags him into the cellars of the English prisons in Shanghai. Thus a short cut to political knowledge is accomplished. From now onwards every Chinaman will know that the "Moscow spirit" is the spirit of revolutionary solidarity which unites the oppressed in the fight against the oppressors; and that on the other hand, the atmosphere which pervades the cellars of the English prisons of Shanghai incorporates the spirit of "British freedom."

WE would have concluded at this point, for is there much to add to this eloquent and convincing propaganda of the capitalist press on behalf of Moscow? But it occurs to us that liberal labor politicians of the MacDonald type are eagerly listening to our conversation with the conservatives. "You see," they say, pointing didactically, at the chief editor

of the Times, "we have always said that our conservatives work for Bolshevism." And this also is true. The conservatives, or rather the reactionaries—all capitalist parties are now reactionaries—represent an enormous historical force which is supported by capital and gives expression to its chief interests. MacDonald is right in that there would be no Bolshevism, either in the east or in the west, if the forces of capital did not exist. As long, however, as the force and the role of capital does exist, the "Moscow spirit" will make its way through the world.

For the "adjustment" of events in Shanghai, and in order to counteract the influence of "Moscow," the liberals and menshhevik suggest the idea of an international conference on the Chinese question, but they are shutting their eyes to the fact that at this conference the decision would lie in the hands of the same gentlemen at whose command workers and students are shot down in Shanghai.

POSSIBLY MacDonald has a program ready for this conference. If not, we can submit our own to him. It is very simple. The Chinese house belongs to the Chinese. No one has a right to enter this house without knocking at the door. The owner has the right to admit some but friends and to refuse entrance to those whom he considers his enemies. This is

the beginning of our program. You will certainly reject it, because to your nostrils it seems to be thoroly saturated with the explosive "Moscow spirit." But just for this reason it will penetrate into the consciousness of the oppressed Chinese and of every honest English worker. This program contains in itself the most powerful innate force. This is the banner under which the workers and students of Shanghai are dying. The blood which has been shed in the streets of Shanghai, will infect the masses with the "Moscow spirit." This spirit penetrates everywhere and is invincible. It will overcome the whole world by liberating it.

Thompson of I. W. W. to Speak this Afternoon

James P. Thompson, one of the most noted members of the I. W. W. and an ex-lease war prisoner who spent about four years at Leavenworth, is due to speak in Chicago today, the Fourth of July, at an open air meeting to be held at Althelm Park.

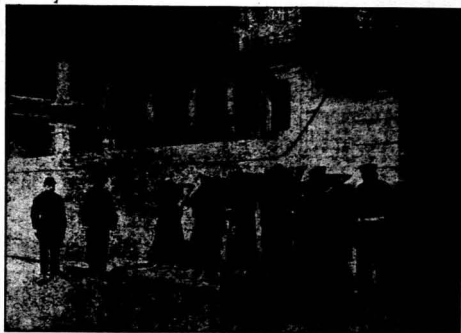
The meeting is scheduled to open at 1 p. m. and in addition to Thompson's lecture there will be sports, games and refreshments. Madison car to 7500 West or Garfield Park elevated.

Some of the Delegates to the National Labor Defense Conference



These workers attended the epoch-making gathering held in Chicago, June 28:

Chinese Workers Under Imperialist Rule



THIS picture, taken by our special representative in Shanghai, gives an indication of some of the brutalities visited upon Chinese workers and peasants by the French, British, Japanese and American invaders, thru their specially organized police.

worker who does not wish to be shot by Japanese and English police; a Bolshevik is a Chinese student who stretches out a brotherly hand to the Chinese worker who is streaming with blood; a Bolshevik is a Chinese peasant who resents the fact that foreigners, whose arguments are deeds of violence, behave on this land as tho they were lord and master." The reactionary press of both hemispheres gives this excellent description of Bolshevism.

Is it possible to carry on in the east a better, more convincing, more stirring propaganda? And to what purpose, may we ask, do we need in the east or, for that matter, in the west either, secret agents with Moscow gold in one pocket and with poison and dynamite in the other? Would any trained agents be capable of doing a thousandth part of the educational work which the Times and its companions is carrying on gratuitously—this must be acknowledged—throughout the world? If a so-called Moscow agent were to tell the oppressed Chinese that the policy of Moscow is a policy of the liberation of the oppressed classes and subjugated nations, the Chinese would very likely not believe him—has he not often been deceived by foreigners? But when Moscow's worst enemy, in the form of the English conservative newspapers, tells him the same about Moscow, he will believe it implicitly.

WHEN the half-starved and half-starved Chinese worker, who is oppressed and degraded, begins to become conscious of his dignity as a human being, he is told: Moscow agents have egged you on; it is all else himself with other workers to defend his elementary human rights, he is told: this is the "Moscow

The World Historical Importance of the Events in Shanghai

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

THE movement began with the most modest economic demands—the Chinese workers demanded the eight-hour day for juvenile workers, the ten-hour day for adults, and one day's rest in seven; demands which the workers of the advanced capitalist countries put forward half a century ago.

The movement became a profound political event, which has assumed world historical importance.

From the demand for the eight-hour day to the demand for the evacuation of China by the foreign troops! For this the Chinese workers needed in all only a few days. The working masses in Russia—after a long period of preparation—followed an analogous road at a very rapid pace. The troops of the English and Japanese imperialists have now furnished the Chinese workers with just a lesson as, in their time, the reactionary troops of Nicolas Romanoff, who was spattered with the blood of the people, gave to the Russian workers.

THREE Russian workers in their time learned that pain and the bloody experience the connection between economics and politics. And the struggle of the Russian workers became converted more and more into a political struggle, and ever louder and louder resounded the "cry of the people" down with despotism! The Chinese workers are now learning by painful and bloody experience, not only the connection between economics and politics in general, but also the connection between economics in China and international politics, the politics of bloody imperialism.

The troops of the English and Japanese imperialists have shot down dozens of Chinese workers and also students who supported them. The English gendarmes have arrested workers employed in the electric power stations and water-works in Shanghai. These sections of the workers of Shanghai have been compelled to work at the mouth of the revolver—in the literal sense of the word. Notwithstanding, the strike is extending to a general strike and the movement is spreading and growing. The signs of the fight against international imperialism are growing louder and more powerful; the workers of Shanghai are coming forward more and more decidedly as the leaders of the general movement of the broad masses of the people of China.

THE English, Japanese and American imperialists are sending urgent war signals to their warships and are dispatching them to the "scene of action." One need not be a prophet in order to predict that the fate of the hundreds of millions of Chinese people against the foreign capitalist robbers will become all the more desperate and that their demand: "Clear out of China!" will resound all the louder.

ENGLISH and Japanese imperialism, and especially the first, cannot live without plundering the colonies and semi-colonial countries. With-out the predatory plundering of such countries as China there would be no excess profits, there would be no possibility of bribing the labor aristocracy in their own countries. There are only two alternatives: either plundering of the colonies or hastening the proletarian revolution in its own country. This is the issue which faces English capitalism. The dialectics of history are working in such a manner that it is precisely the pressure upon the colonies which is hastening the ripening of the national liberation movement in the East, which, in turn, is also expediting the proletarian revolution in imperialist England.

"Fifty-one per cent of the proletariat are less than 20 per cent among, among the 51 per cent of the most imperialist infection and petty bourgeois resistance." So wrote Lenin in a sketch on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

THE reason why for a long time the revolutionary weight of the English proletarian was so insignificant, was precisely because with the English working class there existed many

elements of "imperialist infection" and petty bourgeois opposition to the idea of the proletarian revolution. The present rapid revolutionizing of the English working class which has just set in, is bound up in the closest manner with the commencing decline of English imperialism. The growth of the revolutionary self-consciousness of the working class in the suppressed countries (colonies and semi-colonies), and the decline of "imperialist infection" in the proletariat of the suppressing countries, is a parallel process.

The working class in China represents a much smaller portion of the population than 20 per cent (six million among 400 million). But it is clear that, under favorable conditions, the Chinese working class can and will become the leader of the whole great national liberation movement of China, when one takes into consideration the following:

1. The working class in China represents a much smaller portion of the population than 20 per cent (six million among 400 million). But it is clear that, under favorable conditions, the Chinese working class can and will become the leader of the whole great national liberation movement of China, when one takes into consideration the following:

2. The Chinese peasantry in particular are being driven by the whole situation to support the working class in view of the general situation which has arisen in China and the level already attained by the national liberation movement, the reprisals of English and Japanese imperialism will only add fuel to the flames. Executive of the Comintern was absolutely right when, foreseeing the alteration of the line of march of the proletarian world revolution, pointed out that the revolutionary events in the east were ripening with much greater rapidity than was to be expected, and that no partial, "stabilization" of the capitalist west would be capable of postponing the victory of the proletarian revolution for any great length of time.

The events in Shanghai serve as an example of the events in the whole of China, in India, Java, etc. In India, among a population of 350,000,000,

will grow and become stronger. In China and in Egypt the affair has already come to the occupation of factories and works by the workers. In India the movement of the workers is growing and extending. The sheet-lightening of the revolutionary movement in the east is piercing the darkness of black reaction which is hanging over all countries.

The demand of the workers of Shanghai for the evacuation of China by the foreign imperialist troops will find a powerful response, not only in Moscow and Leningrad, but in all the capital cities of the world. The English trade unions are beginning to fulfill their international proletarian duty. The more European capitalism, which is being "stabilized," scorns and oppresses the workers of "its own" country, the more will the European proletarians cast aside the narrowness of European "provincialism" and give more attention and support to

THE FATAL BITE



It's More Than He Can Chew.

1. The working class, thanks to its situation, cannot be infected with the "great power" ideas of imperialism. On the contrary, the entire situation compels it to take upon the role of leader of the whole of the people against the foreign capitalists who are oppressing them.

2. The advance-guard of the European proletariat who are led by the Communist International, recognize the enormous importance of the Chinese working class, and illuminate for it its historical way with the torch of Leninism.

3. The first victorious proletarian revolution (the Soviet Union) constitutes an ideal revolutionary point of support for the growing revolutionary movement in all colonies and dependent countries, among them being China.

4. In all the prominent centers of China (Shanghai, Hankou, Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, etc.) the Chinese proletariat constitutes a numerically important group. In Shanghai, for example, there are over 200,000 workers.

5. The majority of the population of China is keenly interested in throwing off the foreign imperialist yoke, and ever greater masses of the people of China are awakening to the conscious struggle against world imperialism.

there are eight million workers; in Egypt, among a population of 30 million, one and one-half to two million workers; in Java two and a half million workers among a population of over 20 millions. In all these countries there exist to a greater or less degree these six conditions which we indicated above. In all these colonial and dependent countries, the working class, if conditions are in any way favorable, will certainly succeed in impressing their stamp upon the great liberation movement of these countries.

THIS revolt of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie of its own country, plus the revolt of the peoples in the colonies and in the dependent countries—this, declared Comrade Lenin, was the essence of the international revolution. Now this formula is being clothed more and more with flesh and blood. The time is no longer distant when there will begin the great appeal between Shanghai and Calcutta, Hankou and Madras, Tientsin and Cairo, Peking and Alexandria. And at the same time the revolutionary appeal between these centers of the colonial and dependent countries on the one hand, and the proletariat of London, New York, Tokyo and Paris on the other hand,

the revolutionary movement in the colonies and semi-colonies. It is not so many weeks since the Communist International for the first time pronounced the word "stabilization" (partial "stabilization" of capitalism in Europe). The events which have occurred in the few weeks that have passed since that time have shown with sufficient clearness to what a great extent the political stabilization of the world situation is only relative.

The war in Morocco, the events in Shanghai, the increase of unemployment in England, the victory of Hindenburg in Germany, the events in Bulgaria, the signs of a financial crisis in France, etc.—all this goes to show that capitalism is doomed to decay, and that the international proletariat led by the Communist International, will be its grave-digger.

"The cause of the workers in Shanghai is our cause," the advance-guard of the European proletariat will say. The textile workers, the printers, the railway workers of Shanghai, the Chinese proletarians, are occupying the front ranks in the proletarian world war. We are heart and soul with the Chinese workers.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

44 New Victims of Ruhr Capital

By GEORGE SCHWARZ
(Essen)

ON Saturday, May 16, 1925, the Ruhr Echo, the district organ of the Communist Party in the Ruhr district, published a poem, entitled "Ballad of the Workers' Death," by Franz Krey, a young miner and poet. In the evening of the same day the terrible news spread like wildfire thru the whole Ruhr district that an explosion had taken place in the Dorstfeld mine, pit V, and that the lives of the miners at work in the pit were in great danger.

The disaster involved 44 dead and 27 wounded.

Now everyone is seeking to find those who are responsible. The most absurd hypotheses are brought forward in the bourgeois press. Thus a report in the Duisburger Generalanzeiger of May 15 states that "there exists the possibility of a deliberate outrage." From assertions of this sort to a declaration that here it is a question of an outrage by a Communist "Cock" group is only a step. The press headlines maintained by Stinnes capital are capable of any lie, solely in order to conceal the real causes of this terrible disaster.

It is not a mere chance that the number of accidents in the Ruhr mines has considerably increased since the coming into force of the Dawes plan. Every year, thousands of deaths are recorded, which are attributable to the intensified methods of exploitation.

THE Dorstfeld mine belongs to the Essen Steinkohlenbergwerk A. G. The chief shareholder in this is the firm of Henschel in Cassel, whose representative is a member of the board of directors of the Berlin Disconto Gesellschaft. The chief manager of the Disconto Gesellschaft, Dr. Baumhohn, is the notorious managing director of the Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk A. G. who so shamelessly slandered 125 miners who were murdered in the "Minister Stein" mine. As is to be seen from the reports of the mine, there prevail in the Dorstfeld mine, Pit A to V, the most infamous speeding up system. One hundred and fifty workers were given notice, expiring on the 1st of June. It is quite logical that great danger results from the discharge of the miners by the increased exploitation of

To the Butchers of Marko Friedmann

By HENRY GEORGE WELLS.

You swung him from your galleys,
You hanged him on your tree,
In the place that's called Cathedral Square,
For all the world to see.

And all the world has seen it,
Has seen how he has died,
Has seen that in the death of right
The truth was crucified.

Not only on the place of skulls
Has mankind's hopes been slain,
But in the public square of greed,
And in the heart of gain.

Peace, peace to him and war to you!
In every land and clime
Our hands are clenched, our hearts are stone,—
We hide our time!

the miners who are still retained.

The natural result is, of course, that all measures for safety are disregarded. The speeding up methods employed by the owners and other officials cause the safety rules to be ignored. It is certain that the explosive chamber, the explosion of which led to the disaster, is not the sole cause. It is much more probable that, in the first place, a gas explosion took place which led to the explosion of the explosives chamber. That is the view of all the miners. Gas explosions are only to be avoided if all precautionary measures, sprinkling and removal of coal dust, are strictly carried out.

THE miners and their relatives waiting at the pit's mouth could tell a story of the brutality of the administration of the Dorstfeld mine. The miners working in the same pit, in the 17th section, when they heard of the disaster, demanded that they be allowed to leave the mine, but they were ordered by the foremen to fill the wagons still remaining empty and to employ the rest of the time remaining of the shift in carrying out

repairs.

They had to insist on being allowed to come to the surface.

This event shows clearly and beyond dispute how the gold and profits of the heavy industrial exploiters permitted out of the blood of the mining proletariat. It is a piece of hypocrisy in this connection to describe the disaster as an "accident." One disaster in the mines follows the other. Hundreds of miners' lives are sacrificed, but it is all an "accident."

For months past the Communist Party and the union of hand and brain workers have been demanding of the miners' union a common fight of all workers in the mines:

For workers' control.

For the extension of the rights of factory councils.

For the abolition of the speeding up system.

For the seven hours' shift and 40 per cent wage increase.

For adequate support for the dependents of the victims of the mine disasters.

THE leaders of the German trade unions, the Hausmanns and Linzbachers, reject the united fighting front of the miners for the extension

of the rights of the workers with scornful laughter.

How particularly necessary is the fight for the dependents is shown by what has happened in the case of the victims of the "Minister Stein" disaster. The Communist press pointed out clearly and openly at the time, that all the bourgeois charity activities were an obvious fraud. The relatives of the killed and injured in the "Minister Stein" disaster have already to appeal to the public, because they are in bitter need and up till now only 30,000 marks have been distributed to the victims concerned out of a total sum collected of nearly a million. In view of this scandalous treatment of the relatives and dependents, the Communists again demand for the dependents of the present disaster:

Payment of full wages for this month, a permanent pension of 60 per cent of the years' wages for the widows, and 20 per cent for every dependent member. In reality, by their speeding up methods, they drive the miners to death.

THE capitalists have clearly shown by their attitude hitherto that, for them the families of the fallen miners are mere dirt. At the graves they speak a few words of comfort, which are all hypocrisy. In reality, by their speeding up methods, they drive the miners to death.

THE miners see quite clearly that it is in nothing else than the system of murder which is the cause of their brothers. The present disaster must therefore be a warning signal to fight the abolition of the speeding up methods in the mines.

In two crowded meetings, which took place in Essen and in the district of Marten in which comrades Schwarz and Sobotta spoke, the miners demanded the following resolutions: the taking up of the fight in the sense of the demands of the Communist Party of Germany.

It is necessary to drive a wedge into the workers that only a united strong mine workers' organization, under revolutionary leadership, can abolish the murderous speeding up system in the mines. For this reason the fight for trade union unity in the Ruhr mines is an urgent necessity.

The Seventh Congress of the C. P. of Great Britain

By H. YOUNG.

THE seventh congress of the British Communist Party marks a distinct advance on its predecessors. The party is liquidating amateurishness and proceeding with the establishment of a definitely centralized party organization.

This congress definitely established the party as a recognized political force in Great Britain.

Two clear indications of this were the attention bestowed upon it by the press—and the police.

The congress naturally opened on the keynote of the lessons of the most significant event in recent British politics—the MacDonald labor government.

THE effects of the new period in the labor movement were clearly visible in the congress discussions. This was also clearly stated in the most important document of the congress—

"On the International and national situation," which laid the correct basis, by stating the characteristics of recent British developments: the loss of imperial monopolies; the gradual destruction of the privileged personal position of the British labor aristocracy and the resultant amalgamation of the hitherto divided forces of British labor, skilled and unskilled; the working in its train new tendencies in the labor party from the trade unions.

The political report of the party's work for the past year was introduced by Comrade J. R. Campbell, who was now clear that the labor government did not constitute a working class victory, but a capitalist experiment, which successfully hoodwinked the workers and threw their ranks into

confusion. The role of the present labor party parliamentary fraction was characterized as a sham one. Particularly evident is the unreasonable role of this party, now that the Tory government is in power and its ministers blandly quote the speeches of the former labor ministers in support of their own policy.

THIS is to be seen in all questions: Foreign affairs, League of Nations, Geneva protocol, Zinoviev letter, colonial policy. It transpired that J. H. Thomas, the colonial minister in the labor government, during his visit to Kenya, approved of the conscription of 4,000 natives to work on the railway for a wage of 4s. per month; he was office, the supplementary reserve, home affairs, the Campbell case and the use of troops in industrial disputes, etc.

In the discussion it was pointed out that it is dangerous to praise too much, without qualifications and warnings to the workers, the leaders of the labor left wing.

Campbell's final point that the party was now politically unanimous was appropriate, a significant feature of the congress being the complete absence of factionalism.

SARKATYALVA reported on the party in parliament in an amusing exposure of capitalist democracy in the "mother of parliaments." His criticism of the labor left wing was good and his suggestion as to the necessity of a program and concerted action excellent.

The organization report by Inkpin, presented in conjunction with a report on the mass party reveal great progress. The party is now breaking

with every established tradition in the British labor movement by building a centralized party, based on individual membership and fully individual activity. The most important feature was the announcement of the organization of over a hundred factory groups.

J. T. Murphy presented the Thesis on the International and National Battle Front. This emphasized the temporary character of capitalist stabilization and the need for intense Bolshevist mass work. The thesis related to the tasks of building up the left wing in the labor party, fighting for trade union unity, winning influence in the co-operatives, re-organization, educational work, etc. were unanimously accepted.

THE question of trade union unity was summed up in the necessity for developing mass propaganda side by side with the demand for the establishment of the Anglo-Russian unity membership and the world conference of all trade unions.

An important feature of the report and discussion on colonial work was the announcement that the Joint workers had decided to send a delegation to India to enquire into labor conditions and to organize white workers while assisting native workers.

The two decisions of the congress which particularly aroused the ire of the capitalist press were: (1) factory groups; (2) colonial work.

SCENES of indescribable enthusiasm greeted the appearance of the French and German delegates. The success of these delegates in breaking thru a cordon established by the

government, produced an instant effect upon all delegates, whose conduct in their party and the International was unimpaired.

The subsequent discomfiture of the government was apparent and rendered more so by its clumsy attempt to absolve itself by declaring that Comrade Sticker was an Englishman in disguise and that Comrade Pansse gave (the French delegate) was really of no account.

An important indication of the present policy of left wing labor was the greeting proffered the speaker by George Buchanan, M. P., the member for the constituency in which the congress was held.

THE Thesis on Bolshevization was with unanimity conceived, as it only dealt with two questions: factory groups and Leninist education. This was rectified by the reporter who pointed out how Bolshevization affects the party's clear-cut program.

The resolutions on Trotskyism and the Youth League were unanimously adopted.

THE resolution on the work among women, together with the special women's conference, showed the party's clear-cut program for its Bolshevist duty to the masses of working women.

The congress marks the beginning of a new stage in the party's development and class struggle conference commenced. In its unanimous decisions in the very significant participation of the Youth League in all discussions and class struggle in view of the organizational basis of a Bolshevist Party, the British party has made big strides forward.

Oudegeest versus Swales on Unity By A. Losovsky

EVER since a rapprochement began to develop between the British and the Soviet trade unions, the general secretary of the Amsterdam International, Oudegeest, who lost his sleep and appetite for grief, began to develop stormy journalistic activities. As a result of his efforts the International social democratic press has now been flooded with articles and notes sharply opposing unity of the international trade union movement.

In an editorial article in the central organ of the Dutch Social Democracy, "Het Volk" of May 3, we read that "among the followers of the unity slogan a distinction should be made between those misled and those who do the misleading, that the 'unity effort is a result of co-operation between the majority of the ones and the dishonesty of the others,' that 'trade union unity' (a journal edited by Comrades Purcell, Hicks and Pimms) is the camp mainly of those misled and that 'the editors and contributors of this organ display more zeal than political wisdom' etc. etc. in the same spirit.

WE would not deal with this "divided" literature had it not been for the fact that it represents a sample of the methods which the second international and the right wing of the Amsterdam International are forced to resort to in the struggle against the "danger" of the restoration of trade union unity.

However, Oudegeest apparently was not content with the anonymous attacks upon us. And, in the same rapprochement and taking as his excuse an article in the Labor Magazine, the organ of the British Trade Union Congress and labor party, who justifies the significance of the R. I. L. U. he took upon himself nothing less than the job of saving the Russian trade union movement from the Communist Party.

AFTER a vituperous outpouring upon the heads of "Zinoviev, Losovsky, and the other leaders standing outside the ranks of their own trade union movement" for their systematic and tireless struggle against reformism, Oudegeest treats his readers to the following Dutch concoction:

THE position of the Communist Party in Russia, not only from a political, but from a trade unionist point of view as well, is more difficult than ever! The leaders of the Russian trade union movement will no longer reconcile themselves (!) with a position of subordination to the Communist Party leaders. The further the capitalist system is becoming rehabilitated in Russia, the more clearly do the trade unions realize their true tasks and the importance of independence.

WE would really gladly support our friend (?) Tomsky and his comrades in their struggle (!) for freedom from the violence of the Communist Party, but owing to the position of a number of countries, where the Communist trade unionists have not yet become as independent as our Russian comrades, we are forced to ponder over the question of whether this sort of consideration for the Russian comrades would not prove too costly in the other countries.

WE, who know of the negotiations between Russia and England somewhat more (!) than would appear from the general press accounts, have gathered the definite impression that Tomsky and his followers are ready to tread along the true path. But the fact remains that the Russian trade unions are affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions, which takes orders (!) from the Communist Party and whose constitution dictates to its adherents in the various countries the destruction (!) of the Amsterdam International as appears also from the above mentioned speech by Losovsky, and if we wanted to lend assistance to our Russian comrades in their struggle for emancipation, not only by the initiative of the British labor movement, but on our own impulse, our instinct self preservation dictates us the greatest caution."

IN reading this sort of literary exercise the only conclusion to which one is forced is that this fellow has become hopelessly confused and that what he wants is a long indefinite furor.

It takes some skill to put into a little article like this, such an infinite mass of crazy nonsense.

Oudegeest, you see, wants to help the Russian unions to free themselves from the leadership of the Communist Party.

Only he forgot that international imperialism has been trying to do this for several years and got its neck broken in doing so. Was not the offensive upon Soviet Russia carried on under the slogan of the "liberation of the Russian people from the Communist Party and the Soviets?"

HAD Oudegeest understood the Soviet trade union movement just a little he would have refrained from this sort of cavalry raids, as his proposal of assistance to "our friend" Tomsky to free himself from the influence of the Communist Party can bring nothing but homeric laughter from the Russian workers.

AS secretary of the International, he ought to get rid of the ridiculous habit of the provincial solicitors to foist his friendship upon strangers, remembering the French saying that the ridiculous is killing.

Is it worth while arguing with Oudegeest fundamentally? Of course not. The man builds his plans on fantastic assumptions and instead of making a clear breast of his opposition to unity, he travels 50,000 miles around himself, offers friendship promises to free the Russian workers from the influence of the Communist Party, incidentally garnishing his deliberations by attacks upon the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. guilty of disagreeing with his, Oudegeest's views. To argue with such a man is, of course, useless.

WE would snub him there if it were not for the fact that Oudegeest's literary litch drove him forward with an article in the British press against the policy of the general

council of the British Trade Union Congress and in criticism of some articles by Mr. Swales, president of the general council. Oudegeest did not like Swales' articles defending the Anglo-Russian agreement and advocating the creation of an all-inclusive genuine trade union International.

AS a man of wonderful determination, Oudegeest, forgetting his age and wroth temper, wrote a lengthy letter to the organ of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain (The New Leader, of May 15) in which he tells Swales the history of the organization of the Red International of Labor Unions and of its wicked attempts to "destroy" the Amsterdam International.

Oudegeest tells that in 1920, the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. issued an appeal from the Reds to the yellows, that this appeal was signed by Lenin, Zinoviev, Tomsky, Losovsky and others, that the Amsterdam International, the resenting it, nevertheless decided to seek the affiliation of the Russian unions, etc. Oudegeest also attempts to deny Swales' statement to the effect that the Russian unions were subjected to a trade union blockade, but since he forgets to say any serious proof his denial sound like pure anti-Communist declarations.

AFTER several more threats at the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. Oudegeest, as the final stunning argument, triumphantly asks Swales:

"At the time when the British Trade Union Congress in 1919, affiliated with our International, its representatives did not ask for any special porcupines. They attended our congress, examined the rules and proceeded to affiliate. The same course has been taken by all our affiliated countries. It is so far not clear to me why Russia should have to make an exception."

OUDEGEEST was sure that this last argument would crush, like a sledge hammer, all possible excuses and would make it impossible for any of the leaders of the British trade union movement to defend their point

of view as to the methods of re-establishing international trade union unity. However, the president of the British Trade Union General Council, Comrade Swales, with characteristic British coolness, replied to this sneer of Oudegeest as follows (New Leader of same date):

"No one knows better than Mr. Oudegeest that there is no analogy between the British affiliation and the present position of the unions affiliated to the All-Russian Trade Union Congress. He knows that if it is not the affiliation of a country that is involved so much as the amalgamation of the two Internationals."

THIS statement of the president of the Trade Union General Council, the Oudegeests of all countries will do well to remember. This must be especially understood by those of the Amsterdam International leaders who juggle with figures. To them statistics is not a science, but an art, by which they try to prove that apart from the Russian unions and some small minorities the R. I. L. U. represents no one. Recently the Chinese unions affiliated to the R. I. L. U.—do you think that the right Amsterdamers attach any significance to that? Not at all.

When the trade unions of Palestine and of the free port of Danzig affiliated to the Amsterdam International, that was an event. But China, with only 420,000,000 people, can it ever compare with any European country?

WE shall yet have an occasion to deal with the latest statistical researches of the Amsterdam International in that part which deals with the R. I. L. U. Just now we only want to call attention to the gulf dividing the right wing of the Amsterdam International from the left wing, and again emphasizes the statement of the president of the British Trade Union General Council that now it is not the affiliation of a country that is involved so much as the amalgamation of the two Internationals.

MOSCOW, May 24, 1925.

Another Chapter Added to the Story of the Last War



Big Business of the "Enemy Countries" Gets Together.

The Rise of Organized Labor in the Far East

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

WE cannot tell by what circuits routes the delegates from the Railway Workers' Union of Canton, or the Japanese delegates arrived in Canton, but they came via underground and for the sufficient reason that the Japanese workers in the labor movement were being deported and imprisoned, and in north China the heads of leaders of the Railway Workers' Union were being cut off to discourage organization.

So the Transportation Workers' conference meet a bit secretly, in the inner city of Canton. The soft thud of the richman's footstep here in brought us to a gate, and then we walked through endless narrow streets to an upstairs, where, despite language difficulties, (Chinese dialects, Russian, German, English, Spanish, Dutch and Tagalog) there was adopted, after days of debate, a manifesto which now proves to have been a revolutionary forerunner of all that is happening in China today.

THIS conference took place just a year ago. The manifesto has to now never been published in America. It is a document well worth the attention of all workers who today have their eyes upon China and understandingly discuss with their fellow-workers in the shops the onslaught upon international imperialism made by this eastern people.

MANIFESTO

Of the Transport Workers of the Orient addressed to the toiling masses of the East, to the proletariat of Europe and America and to the Workers' and Peasants' state—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Adopted June 24, 1924, Canton China. FOR the first time in the history of the young but growing labor movement of the East, an event has occurred which is pregnant with important consequences. In the territory of revolutionary South China, in Canton, representatives of transport workers from South and North America, Java, and Philippine Islands gathered in conference called by the Red International of Labor Unions.

We, the representatives attending this conference declare the following: Since the world imperialist war six years have elapsed. All the promises made by the big capitalist governments to the oppressed nations of the East, whose man power, raw materials and other necessities were taken in order to help win the war, were not only not fulfilled, but instead, independence not given, but instead, in almost all the colonies and semi-colonial countries, the imperialists strengthened their administrative oppressive apparatus, have increased their military punitive forces on land

and water and have assumed a more high-handed colonial policy.

In this respect there is no difference of a substantial nature between the policies of all the imperialistic states. The oppression of Korea by the semi-feudalistic and militaristic government of Japan; the oppression of British India by the so-called labor government of England which is in fact a bloc of labor aristocracy and liberal bourgeoisie transacting the affairs of British financial capital; the oppression of the Philippine Islands by "democratic" America; the oppression of the islands of East India by Holland and the united oppression of China by all the imperialists, all have the same exploitative aim, all bring great suffering to the oppressed peoples, depriving them of the possibility to live and develop freely.

In those few colonies where the imperialists have implanted "democratic" institutions of government patroned after their own forms of state power, these institutions are mainly a playing in the hands of govern-

mentals appointed by these imperialists. There, these governorgenerals can, by a stroke of the pen, annul all the decisions, passed by the very "democratic" institutions introduced by the imperialists as the for the benefit of the colonial people.

THE imperialists of England, America, Japan and France, which have no treacherously betrayed the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies during the war and which have shown such cynical contempt of the promises made at the close of the war, are attempting to persuade the colonial peoples that they will be given independence as soon as the subject nations can show that they are ripe for self-government.

But what the imperialists mean by the term, "ripe for self-government," is never explained. However, every attempt on the part of the subject nations to accomplish actual independence and begin governing themselves, is called restlessness and instability by the imperialists and force is ap-

plied to break the will of the people in their struggle for independence.

This was the case in 1919 in India when General Dwyer shot to death, with machine guns, the people of Punjab. This was the case in March 1919 when the Japanese imperialists massacred the Koreans while they were peacefully demonstrating for independence.

Telling masses of the East revolutionary proletariat of Russia and America, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!—We, the representatives of the transport workers of the orient declare, that for as the best proof that the peoples of the East can and will govern themselves lies in the very fact that they are leading a revolutionary struggle for independence. The imperialists will not grant independence to any subject people voluntarily.

WE further declare that the toiling masses of the colonies and semi-colonies will achieve their national, economical and political independence as a result of organized struggles against world imperialism, native feudalists, militarists and capitalists who compromise with the imperialists.

Such organized struggle of the colonial peoples against imperialism in this historical period when the world proletariat organized in revolutionary parties and led by a revolutionary center against the strongholds of capitalism necessitates the formation of militant people's parties in the colonies, consisting of workers, peasants, intellectuals and non-propertied classes in the cities. Such parties will not only unite the struggling forces for independence inside of the colonies, but will bring the colonies into closer contact with each other and also will bring the national revolutionary movements of the East in contact with the world's revolutionary labor movement.

Telling masses of the East—We call upon you to organize yourselves into labor and tenants unions! We call upon you to assist in the organization of people's parties for the struggle against imperialism and for independence. We call upon all transport workers organizations in the colonies and semi-colonies of the East, to amalgamate their unions, to affiliate with the revolutionary transport workers of the world. We call upon them to carry on extensive organization campaigns, so that the present organizations may become a real power in the fight against capitalism and imperialism.

Long Live the struggle of the oppressed peoples of the East against imperialism!

Long Live the united front of the toiling masses of the East and the revolutionary proletariat of the world! Down with the oppression of one nation for another!

AN IRISH REBEL



Ragged But Defiant

CHINESE EDITOR THANKS US FOR OUR ARTICLES ON CHINA

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

The DAILY WORKER, June 27, 1925
1112 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir: I have been reading the last few installments of Mr. Wm. F. Dunne's articles on "Establishment of China," and have found them exceedingly true to the facts as well as interesting and enlightening. There is nothing more valuable at the present time than a reliable and unbiased source of information about the conditions in China and I sincerely believe that your paper as a whole and the special columns given exclusively to the affairs of China has championed a worthy cause for a people in their hard struggle for ultimate freedom and independence.

As I understand Mr. Dunne is going to start with another series of articles about China in a very short time, this merely goes to show your earnestness and richness of details which are rather rare in the present newspaper world. I beg to congratulate your achievements and pray for your success.

For a more universal dissemination and systematized manner of presentation to many of those who have not had the opportunity of reading your paper I wish to offer a humble suggestion. Maybe you have already such similar plans in mind in which case it would only be a joyous mental relief to me. What I would personally like to find is to see this series of articles and what more Mr. Dunne is likely to write go into press again in a booklet or pamphlet form available for general distribution. As a reader may be privileged with an ardent anticipation and in closing I wish you again the best of work and success. I am, yours very truly, Frank Liu.

What a Life! What a Life!



The richman in China went on strike and the foreign gentlemen can no more life on their backs.

Kal—was smoking his favorite five

Koos! elgar, session manufacturer, when his messenger boy informed him that secretary of state Kellogg was on the telephone. "Oh it's about that Chinese situation, I guess" muttered Kal as he reached for the phone.

Kal—(on the phone) Hello, Hello, this you Kell. How's the old liver this morning?

Kell—I am not worrying about my liver, sluggish the T.H. I am worrying about my neck.

Kal—What's the matter? Have you been to a chiropractor?

Kell—Couldn't have been much worse if I had. The fact is the Big Fellow almost cut my ears off as a result of the way I wrote the letter to Calles. "You son of a Tennessee monkey" he said "my pet baboon could make a better job of it. If you don't do better in the Chinese situation, I'll have you sent as American ambassador to the island of Yap."

Kal—Don't mind that. You're like that to me too. In fact that's why he likes both of us. We take our medicine without wincing. He likes men with grit.

Kell—Well, anyhow, I guess you want to know what J. P. wants done in the Chinese situation.

Kal—Oh, you say. I have been persecuted by newspapers for the past week and I hate to look foolish all the time. I want to have something to tell them soon. Then they will think I took a whole week to make up my mind.

Kell—if they only knew who makes up your mind and mouth. But to blazes with that. Morgan told me that the British Ambassador was in to see him a few weeks ago asking that the United States support Britain in a joint move on the part of the big powers to force China to accept our terms.

Kal—I am pro-British and I hope J. P. will find some way of complying with Sir Edmund's request.

Kell—Hokum! Pro-British! You are not any more pro-British than the Big Fellow, but you sit him laugh. "Pull the British chestnuts out of the fire" he said, "like hell we will. Say Kellogg, I am much of an admirer of British civilization but British business has nothing to do with senti-



ment, and I think it is about time we began to carry the 'white man's burden' particularly as there is good money in it." Of course he warned me that he was not speaking for publication. Say, Kal are you sure the wires ain't tapped?

Kal—What makes you think that? Kell—You can never tell what these Communists would do. Why, I saw in the paper a few days ago, that they have a great spy system in America and keep track of everything we do and every word we say.

Kal—I would not be surprised to find one of them hidden in my hobby horse some morning. But they won't get much out of me.

Kell—I would pity the Communist that is assigned to report what you say, Kal. He would die of boredom. But shucks, this will never do. I must tell you the story. Kal—Hold on. Is this call charged to this side or is it prepaid.

Kell—it is charged to you of course. Kal—Then damn it proceed. You'll ruin me.

Kell—Don't worry, the only thing that will ruin you is the revolution and Bill Greer will take care of that end of the business.

Kal—Oh come on, every minute of

this time means two bits. Snap into it.

Kell—Oh alright. The Big Fellow said that our game in China must be to pose as the only real friends of the Chinese masses. Let England carry the cross 'tills time, he said. It's too bad the British did not let Japan do the dirty work, but those Britons have nothing between the ears he said, but gudgown grease.

Kal—What the devil is that?

Kell—Damn'd if I know, but it must be alright. But to go on. The Chinese are clean mad with England now and will not buy anything made in England. The same is true of the Japs. But for those rascally Bolsheviks we would be on the pig's back he said, and but for our own bone-headed diplomats he said, the Chinese would now be eating out of our hands, wearing our B. V. and reading our bibles.

Kal—What about drinking our cider?

Kell—Don't be so parochial. Think of the country as a whole and not of the chief industry of Vermont. Morgan said that we could have the Koo Min Tang party with us if we handled them right. Even General Feng was once our man but now he likes not-

ing better than contemplating the joy of serving our anatomies with his beheading sword. The damn Bolsheviks were wiser than we that they were when they sent an ambassador to China, while we were sending mistletoe.

Kal—But the word of god must be spread, Kell, even tho it may not always pay.

Kell—The hell is talking about the word of god? I mean emera, diplomats, trained liars not preachers.

Kal—But preachers lie for the good of the cause sometimes, Kell.

Kell—That's about all they ever do, but to go on with the story. There is no use crying over spilt milk, said the Big Fellow. We must make the best of the situation. He instructed me to get in touch with some good liberal professor, who can write notes, grammatically and with some degree of intelligence. We should first practice by making statements about Germany or some other country that is properly subdued. When our strategy was smoothed, he said, we should we should let fly at the Chinese. Borah is doing his work.

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Kal—Do you mean to say that the

Marko Friedmann How A Revolutionist Died

(Letter of a Witness)

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—On May 27th, at eight o'clock in the morning the "attempts" Friedmann, Koef and Sadgorsky who were sentenced to death by the courtmartial, were hanged. The execution of the sentence took place on a free place in the eastern suburbs of Sofia. At least 50,000 people and representatives of the foreign press and the embassies were present. The place was guarded by strong departments of gendarmes and soldiers. The execution was filmed.

Facts Daily.

On May 27th at six o'clock in the morning the prison commander informs the prisoners that the execution will take place at eight o'clock, in the room of the director the prisoners are allowed to see for the last time their relatives. When the wife of Friedmann begins to cry, he calms her with the words: "Do not cry, this is the fate of every revolutionist. That you should have known in the beginning. You know that I was sentenced to death every day. Twice I was seriously injured. I myself took poison but it had no effect. I knew my fate beforehand and I will therefore calmly bear everything."

Then Comrade Friedmann turns to the prison commander: "I regret that the king has not fulfilled the request of an honest fighter to be shot openly instead of hanging on the gallows." When his mother says that 150 men have been killed in the attempt, Friedmann replies: "I have nothing to do with the attempt. I am not responsible for those deaths. He asks for a cup of chocolate and drinks it down calmly.

At a quarter to eight the prisoners are taken to the gallows. Friedmann is a lot. The secretary of the court reads the sentence. The condemned remain completely calm and Friedmann

shows himself particularly courageous.

Regrets Nothing.

The state attorney asks the prisoners for their last wishes. Friedmann asks them not to persecute his family. The little money that he has in his pocket, is for the hangman. He knew what he had done. He declared aloud that he had been actually working illegally according to his convictions. He regretted nothing. But he had nothing to do with the attempt. Koef wants to write a letter to his

brother. The writing lasts a long time and Friedmann calls impatiently: "It is high time, I cannot wait any longer!"

Koef and Sadgorsky confess to the priest. Comrade Friedmann only bows politely to the priest and says that he needs nothing from him.

Dies Calmly.

The state attorney asks the prisoners to say their last good bye. Koef and Sadgorsky remain motionless, while Friedmann bows to the audience and then turns to the fallows. "Is

this mine," he asks and climbs as the first on the table under the cord where he calmly waits till it is his turn.

Koef is hanged first. Then Sadgorsky. Friedmann looks at it calmly. When his turn comes, he wipes the dust from his eyes, and with a cool and proud and calm, as he was before, he received the gipsy who puts the cord around his neck. "Pay attention," he says to him, "I have given you a tip." "I understand my job" the gipsy answers and takes the table away from under Friedmann's feet.

Passed Life for Workers

The dead bodies are taken down and given to their relatives for burial. The public gradually goes away. There is a general excitement. Many give loud comment on the happenings, others laugh. But the majority keep silent and waits slowly to the town.

Marko Friedmann was 33 years old, lawyer, former member of the municipal council and in the last three years editor of the Jewish workers' paper "Bratstvo." The government thinks he is a member of the Illegal E. C. of the U. S. of A. He enjoys a great popularity among the Jewish workers and the working class youth in Sofia where he passed all his life with proletarian work.

A Family Picture in China



Jap, British, Italian, American and French soldiers with their "soul-saving" device in Shanghai, China.

The Walden Book Shop

307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

Where Does American Labor Stand?

(Continued from page 1)

labor clause, of his constitution.

WHAT the Coolidge administration is interested in is not so much what Calles says as what he does. If he proceeds to indemnify Americans for their properties which has been seized under the agrarian law, the American government will not care how much he fulminates. (Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, May 15.)

The matter stands like this: The Mexican government owes a billion dollars to Americans. It cannot carry out its agrarian program if it has to pay Americans for land to which they have not the vestige of title. To insist that it do so is to sabotage the distribution of the land.

Wall Street and the state department know this very well and do not want the land divided among the peons because its source of cheap labor supply is thereby cut off—landless people make the best slaves. In addition to this compelling motive the land distribution is connected with the grabbing by American capitalists of territory rich in oil and minerals.

HOW rich is Mexico in natural resources?

Their wealth is incalculable. From 1901 to 1923 Mexico produced 1,194,000,000 barrels of oil. In 1920 she was producing 25 per cent of the world's total supply. In 1923 alone Mexico produced 22,323 kilos of gold, 2,552 tons of silver, 131,465 tons of lead and 55,521,000 lbs. of copper.

There are 44,000,000 acres of forest and 25,000,000 of these are said by experts to contain vast stretches of pine, spruce, cedar and white mahogany and logwood. Corn, cotton, sisal hemp, what beans, tobacco, coffee and sugar cane can be raised in great quantities and with a minimum of labor on the 20,000,000 acres of fertile land now under cultivation. On the berches are 120,000,000 acres of rich grazing lands. Here is an empire in itself and knowing our rulers as we do (as we ought to, at least) we need not wonder if they look towards Mexico with greedy eyes and watering mouths.

SO rich is this southern country that the Mexican peasants can not be driven into the mines and mills of American capitalism while they have land. The struggle for possession of Mexico's riches becomes therefore a war on the Mexican masses—overwhelmingly agrarian in composition.

There is another thorn in the flesh of Wall Street and the Coolidge administration—the labor clauses in the Mexican constitution. Article 123 has the following provisions:

Eight-hour day—seven hours for all night work—six-hour day for children from 12 to 16—no night work for women and children—one day rest in seven—agitation with pay before and after child-birth—a living wage—living wage cannot be seized for debt—compulsory profit-sharing—wages must be paid in cash—double time for all overtime—housing provisions for workers—insurance against accidents in industry—compulsory safety and sanitary measures—right to organize, strike and shut down plants—three month's wages must be paid to worker in case of arbitrary discharge—no contracting of labor-free employment service—co-operative workmen's building associations.

SO far no Mexican government has been able or willing to enact the necessary laws to make these constitutional clauses legally effective but the workers—about 500,000 of them organized—know their rights and insist upon them.

The program for American imperialism is based on the following:

Prevent the distribution of the land to the peasant masses or debauch the unions of the workers. If these twin objectives can be achieved American imperialism will have about 5,000,000 slaves in Mexico who in return for a handkerchief and a hunk of bread will turn the nat-

ural resources of that country into a golden stream flowing into Wall Street.

THE Calles' government was elected as an anti-militarist bloc by the workers and peasants. It has as office holders and hangers-on the whole upper stratum of Mexican labor of Scidons and a number of American socialists or former socialists. Since the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor, after which the officialdom was taken to Mexico City as guests of the Mexican government, Calles has waged war on the most revolutionary elements of the workers and peasants.

In preparation for the return of the nationalized railways to private hands he has ordered the railway union to disband. The workers are to be made government employees without the right to organize and strike as provided in the constitution.

by native rulers and only in emergencies resorts to foreign dictatorship. This method has the advantage of not raising the issue of war on a helpless people among the working class at home, of making it appear that whatever the colonials may be suffering, it is their own desire, or fault, as the case may be.

It is much cheaper and less risky for Wall Street to enslave the Mexican masses with a native government than to do it with armed forces of the United States.

INTERESTING as these hypotheses are, their truth or falsity does not affect our major premise—that Wall Street has gobbled Mexico and that its war on Mexico, open or concealed by a Calles camouflage, is a war on the Mexican workers and peasants.

The American working class must learn that the enslavement of the Mexican masses means their own en-

to understand that the fight of the Mexican masses is THEIR fight—that in this imperialist period the colonial peoples and the peoples of semi-colonial regions like Mexico, can be brought into the struggle against capitalism side by side with the proletarians, that these peoples, a thousand times betrayed and a hundred times more oppressed than we are, hold the balance of power in the mighty struggle between world capitalism and the proletarian revolution?

The answer of the American labor movement must be:

All power to the Mexican workers and peasants!

We must encourage them to take their land and aid them in holding it. We must show them that we realize that our enemies are their enemies and if they chase every Yankee robber from their soil, if they take the water power, the oil wells, the rail-

MacDONALD WANTS ANOTHER CONFERENCE



"Oh! Gentlemen! Don't shoot so loud! You may awaken all the people of the East. Better call a conference and settle this matter peacefully, as you did at Versailles"—pleads James Ramsay MacDonald, British "socialist," with the world bandits.

He has sent troops into the Tampico oil fields to crush strikes and troops have also been used freely to prevent confiscation of big estates by the peasants.

JUST a few days ago, on June 23, **J** Calles announced that 200 "reds" are to be deported. As the officialdom of the Mexican labor movement has waged war on the Communists since the El Paso convention it is fairly certain that these 200 "reds" are Communists or sympathizers who have been especially active in the denunciation of the Wall Street policy of the Calles' government and in the work of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

The question arises: Why, if Calles is following a Wall Street policy, did Secretary of State Kellogg send him what practically amounts to an ultimatum?

THERE are two possible reasons: (1) Calles, although following a Wall Street policy, may not be pursuing it with what Wall Street considers the necessary rapidity. The Kellogg note in this case was framed to let him know that the mortgage holders were getting impatient.

(2) Wall Street, by attacking Calles thru the state department, may have counted on rallying the Mexican populace to the support of a government that Wall Street has in its vest pocket, discrediting the revolutionary elements who were attacking Calles as a tool of Wall Street and securing more popular support for his policies.

The latter supposition seems the more probable. Imperialism prefers always to have the colonial slaves held in subjection

slavement. From Chile the Anacondas Copper Mining company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company, is buying down copper in New York for six cents a pound that it costs it 11 cents per pound to mine and refine in Butte, Montana.

If the Mexican peons can be made into landless workers, if the Mexican unions can be betrayed and smashed, if the Wall Street policy is enforced either by an American military dictatorship or by a puppet Mexican government, the living standards of the American workers will not be able to stand this slave competition. If they stand by and watch the Mexican masses betrayed they will pay the penalty.

BUT the Mexican workers, with a revolutionary stamina they have shown since they declared their independence from Spain in 1810, will not be permanently enslaved. They will rise from time to time and it is then that a still greater danger will confront the American workers—the danger of being conscripted to butcher their comrades to the south.

WHERE do the American workers stand on the Mexican question? Are they going to follow the agents of Wall Street at the head of the unions, applaud the arrests, deportations and murder of the militant workers and peasants, allow the Mexican unions to be smashed by a "labor" government and the Mexican workers and peasants driven into the mines, oil industries and mills of American imperialism to work and starve? Or are the American workers going

ways and the mines in the name of the Mexican people, we must be prepared to rally the working class to prevent a single soldier or a single ship going to Mexico to stop them.

LET every worker and farmer ask himself, his wife, his sweet heart:

Why in hell should we do anything to aid Wall Street to enslave more people, make our lives harder and strengthen our class enemies?

Why should we not be on the job to do all we can to help the Mexican workers and peasants get what belongs to them, especially when it makes it easier to get what we want—the government, the land and the industries here in the U. S. A.?

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