

The First Time In History

The First Time In History. Two Years of Russia's New Life. By Anna Louise Strong, with Introduction by Leon Trotsky; published by Boni & Livright. \$2.00.

SO MANY books are being written and published about Soviet Russia and the Russian Revolution that one tends to pick up each new arrival and the same old stories, the same old yarns.

We must admit that we are pleasantly surprised in the book just written by Anna Louise Strong. "The First Time in History" is especially valuable because it is one of the few authentic analyses of the recent developments in Soviet Russia. It is particularly valuable because it maintains the reader's interest in following the progress of the new Russia. It is particularly valuable as bringing up to date the most recent phase of reconstruction in the Soviet Republic.

—JAY LOVESTONE.

From Preludes

By T. S. ELIOT.

The morning comes to consciousness Of faint daily spells of beer From inward-trampled street With all its ready feet that press To early coffee-stands. With other mannequins One blinks of all the hands that are raising daisy shades in a thousand furnished rooms.

Anna Louise Strong deals with her subject in a way that is most realistic. She is in the regions of the West that speak of the new economic policy as Russia's return to capitalism. In Russia they call it "Socialism."

Anna Louise Strong had an opportunity to see Soviet Russia at first hand. Her findings are a conclusion based on her own careful observations.

The treatment of the agricultural situation in Russia is especially enlightening. The author presents a most interesting picture of the farmer of American agriculturists led by Harold M. Ware to the effect that the farmer of Russia is not the victim of the great industrial revolution of the present but has followed the war.

In closing, we present the author's fundamental attitude in order to give the reader the message of the book. "There have been many revolutions in history, each with its tragic dignity, its credit, its glory. But never has there been a great organization, in control of the economic as well as of the political resources of a nation, planning steadily through embracing many lands and decades, learning from mistakes, changing methods but not purpose, and using press and education and law and industry as tools to bring about its ends. This is the common consciousness in action, crude, half-organized and inefficient, but the first time in history. Through her story Miss Strong

Literary and Musical Entertainment

Given By the **JOHN REED BRANCH** of the Young Workers League

SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24

At the **WORKERS LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Boul.**

Speaker: **ROBERT MINOR**

All Proceeds for THE DAILY WORKER

Admission 25 Cents Commencing 6 P. M.

DOUGLAS BAKING HOUSE

S. RUBAKIN, Prop. Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, Evening and Wedding Gowns, Bridal Veils and Wraps to Rent

3336 Roosevelt Rd. CHICAGO Tel. Nevada 4139

Let us tell you how to make your money work for you. No Speculation, Gamble or Chance of Loss. Small monthly payments. Exempt from National, State or Local Taxation. Thousands have already made money on the proposition we are now offering you. Only a limited amount still available. Write to BOX A. A. THE DAILY WORKER.

This Coupon Pays A Premium

Copies of 'A Week' Free!

NOTICE

Beginning Feb. 14, the Labor Defense Council will give away a copy of Iury Libedinsky's vivid novel of revolutionary Russia for every sheet of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons Sold.

WE MUST NOT LET RUTHENBERG AND FOSTER GO TO JAIL FOR LACK OF SUPPORT

By selling Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons you will do your bit for the Michigan Defense and at the same time build up your library.

THE DEFENSE NEEDS \$15,000 BY MARCH 1ST!

Buy and Sell Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons!

GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL!

Coupons Sell for 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1. A Full Sheet Sells for \$6.

SEND ALL MONEY TO

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL

10

W. A. L. D. C.

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL

166 West Washington St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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

Special Magazine Supplement

THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
February 23, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

The Changing Political Situation in the U. S.

By EARL R. BROWDER

ALL political forces in the United States have been maneuvering for position in the coming presidential election. But within the last few weeks unforeseen events have thrown confusion over the scene, bringing well-planned party strategy and hopeful candidates head-to-head. Graf exposures, with ramifications in the various departments of the government, including the Treasury and Customs of two administrations hit republican and democratic parties equally, are having political effects that, without touching fundamental issues, are reaching wide and deep. Complicating the situation is the downward trend of industry of a more or less temporary nature, is definitely making itself felt.

The Economic Situation. Without doubt the United States is headed towards a deep-going industrial crisis. The analysis upon which this judgment is based has been gone over many times and is doubtless correct. It would be a mistake, however, particularly judging the effects of this trend upon the political events of this year, to conclude that it will be fully felt in the next few months. Statistics for December and January indicate that this development is being halted by a temporary counter-movement upward.

Evidence that the financial interests, with an eye to the political tendency, is seen in the increase in the unfilled orders for steel reported in December and January. In the production of pig iron, while the railroads are still underdressed upon the proposed extension and replacement program of \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. The Ford industry announces plant extensions for 1924 amounting to \$150,000,000; building permits issued in January, according to a report of S. W. Straus & Co., of Chicago, amount to an advance of 10 per cent over a year ago, also the forecast for the entire year is 10 per cent below 1923. The general trend is still downward, but at a decidedly slower pace, and in view of the development in steel and building may turn upward and stand at the present level until next fall and winter. The effect of the stimulation of the basic industries is to keep up production of general consumption, check the threatening unemployment, slow down the wage-cutting campaign, and relieve the financial pressure upon the middle class (outside agriculture) which is an important factor in the "third party" movement in the present political struggle.

The Political Situation

Thirty days ago the political line seemed to be crystallized in fairly definite directions. The republican party was tightly in the grip of the once capital, with Coolidge as the appointed standard bearer; the LaFollette group faced the alternative of complete submission or a split. Within the democratic party a labor-progressive group was campaigning for McAdoo, son-in-law of the late Woodrow Wilson, with hopes of overturning the democratic nomination. The Socialist party (or what is left of it) was in alliance with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, supporters of McAdoo, afraid to break from this last port of refuge, and hoping against hope that the C. P. A. would break with the capitalist parties. The Farmer-Laborist parties, including its extreme left, the Communist in the Workers Party, and its right, the followers of LaFollette outside the republican ranks, had agreed upon a call for a national convention on May 30th.

Under pressure of the severe agricultural crisis and the threatening breakdown in industry, the likelihood was present of a serious split in the republican party, with LaFollette leading the discontented agrarians, petty bourgeoisie, and the Farmer-Labor Party mass movement, in the "third party." Should McAdoo have been defeated in the democratic

convention many of his followers would have swung over to the LaFollette movement, even including the C. P. A. (led by the railroad union officials) if the democratic nominees proved to be distinctly reactionary. LaFollette was playing very carefully, quite evidently with such a development in mind.

During the last half of 1923, and early in January, this was the trend of political development. The economic upturn, described above, was promising to slow it down a bit, but no major changes were in prospect, until the rapid succession of graft exposures broke in Washington. There were the disclosures of \$800,000 "windfalls" of General Leonard Wood's son on the stock exchange, the transactions carried on by cable from the Philippines; the uncovering of huge graft in the Veterans' Bureau; the partial disclosure of forg-

ery of millions in Liberty Bonds in the Treasury Department; and the culmination, the Teapot Dome naval reserve oil scandals, with revelation of wholesale purchase of cabinet members and a thousand rumors of shady transactions in all parties and circles of the bourgeoisie. All political alignments were thrown into confusion and a mad scramble began.

Political "prophets" in many camps, from the liberal Villard, and the socialists, Berger and Hillquit, to labor leaders in the Farmer-Labor movement, hailed the storm as a signal for the LaFollette split in the republican party. The "third party" was inevitable, so they thought only a miracle could prevent it. One and all they put their hopes upon LaFollette leading all the forces of revolt to Armageddon in November.

But politics is not so simple, and the men who lead various sections of the labor and farmer forces are not so courageous, that a large break-away from the republican and democratic parties is so easily made safely. LaFollette did not announce his adherence to the May 30th convention in St. Paul; he only inspired a move to postpone that gathering. The Conference for Progressive Political Action did not endorse McAdoo, because of his newly acquired oil trust; but neither did it commit itself either to LaFollette or to May 30th, and its vague talk of "third parties" was evidently but a stop-gap to fill in a lack of any policy.

The net results of the Teapot bomb seem to be: McAdoo was seriously damaged, and his labor following is now wavering uncertainly between him and LaFollette; his chances of the democratic nomination are not so good as they were. LaFollette received new hopes of becoming the republican nominee, and thus a republican president, but the blow delivered Coolidge by the scandal; the chance of his splitting has been reduced to the extent that the republican machine has been demoralized by the shabby tactics of the capitalist parties that gained strength from the Teapot being split.

Within the Labor Movement. Until February 12th, the Farmer-Labor Convention agreed upon for May 30th at St. Paul, was the only rallying center for the organizations wishing to unite for the presidential election against the republican and democratic parties. The elimination of McAdoo, who was slated for the endorsement of the Conference for Progressive Political Action on that date, had put the entire situation that forced the "progressive" leaders on February 12th, to talk of "third parties" and call a conference in Cleveland, for July 4th, "to consider the question of presidential candidates."

This created a dangerous situation for the Farmer-Labor movement. Both the LaFollette and McAdoo forces are now out to knit the May 30th convention, wishing to use the threat of a later split to force consideration for their old-party conventions, and hoping to split the Farmer-Labor forces and draw away sections for the republican or democratic party if LaFollette or McAdoo obtain nomination. There is little guarantee that July 4th will be anything but another great betrayal of the farmers and workers, and there are many new reasons to expect that it will be such a betrayal.

Dangerous as the situation is for the Farmer-Labor movement, it forces one development that is favorable for the left-wing. All the class-conscious elements among the workers and farmers can be made to see the need for a new rallying center for the holding of the May 30th convention as the only safeguard and guarantee of the Farmer-Labor movement against betrayal, while the door to July 4th can be left open as the possibility of "split-gathering" breaking with the old parties. Thus we get another reason for the line-up for and against May 30th, the beginning of the true class division between the representatives of the Farmer-Labor class next on the one hand, and the petty-bourgeois and capitalist-labor elements on the other.

The struggle for a class party of the farmers and workers in the United States has thus, due in large measure to the effects of the Teapot being upset and dripping oil over the political landscape, become a fight against the serious possibility of the May 30th convention in St. Paul. The day of the "third party" has not yet come, but it is becoming a historic one in the political history of Labor.

THE VOICE OF TOIL

By WILLIAM MORRIS.

I heard men saying, Leave hope and praying. All days shall be as all have been; Today and tomorrow bring fear and sorrow, The never ending toil between.

When Earth was younger mid toil and hunger, In hope we strove, and our hands were strong, Then great men led us, with words they feared, And bade us right the earthly wrong.

Go read in story their deeds and glory, Their names amidst the nameless dead; Turn them from lying to us slow-dying, In that good world to which they led:

Where fast and faster our iron master, The thing we made, forever drives, With us grind treasure and fashion pleasure For other hopes and other lives.

Where home is a hovel and dull we grovel, Forgetting that the world is fair; Where no hate we cherish, but its very soul perishes, Where mirth is crime, and love a snare.

Who now shall lead us, what god shall heed us As we lie in the hell our hands have won, For we are rulers but fools and feeble, The great are fallen, the wise men are gone.

I heard men saying, Leave tears and praying, The sharp knife hedgeseth not the sheep; Are we not stronger than the rich and the wronger, When day breaks over dreams and sleep?

Come, shoulder to shoulder, ere the world grows older! Help lies in ought but thee and me; Hope is before us, the long years that bore us Bore leaders more than men may be.

Let dead hearts tarry and trade and marry, And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth, While we the living our lives are giving To bring the bright new world to birth.

Come, shoulder to shoulder, ere earth grows older! The Cause spreads over land and sea; Now the world shaketh, and fear awaketh, And joy at last for thee and me.

One Million Passed His Bier



As the Workers and Farmers of Soviet Russia Last Saw the Face of Their Dead Comrade.

Today's Installment of "A Week"

By IRLY LIBRIDINIK
Published by THE DAILY WORKER
50 West Madison Street, Chicago 5, Ill.
First published, 1923, by B. W. Huseck & Co.

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

Now some sort of Military Specialist was sitting with them. Repin was his name. But his papers were all in order. They had been counterigned by the Commandant of the town. And you had relations who ran off with Kolchak?

Martynov explained with discomfort. For he was of bourgeois family. His father was a capitalist, the owner of the local leather factory. His family was now in a shambles, but he, of course, had broken all connection with them.

Stalmakhov said nothing and smoked. They went into the next house, and were met again with frightened questions. "What do you want?" And, mechanically examining grand documents, Martynov thought how now all was finished with Nadya, but that he had snubbed the test and was worthy to be a Communist. But why then should Stalmakhov be scornful of him.

In the Rotovstev's houses there was peace again, and all were sitting once more round the tea-table—all but Nadya, when Repin, handing an empty glass to the mistress of the house, asked: "That Communist who was here do you know him?" "Yes," she replied. "He is of good family, passed thru the Gymnasium, and often used to visit us formerly, but now, of course. . ."

"A self-organized, jumping fellow he always was," sharply replied Rotovstev. And now he gets fish, and gets into the houses for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, and as a result, were bringing out of the houses frightened men, and handing them over to the pickets, who conveyed them to the central staff

of the searchers, where Gornukh, who had not slept for three days and three nights, repeated and questioned them, establishing their identity.

The young, cheerful sun was rising when Martynov wearily walked toward the house. He was exhausted and it seemed to him that he had grown somehow dirty from his plans, and a kaleidoscope of the rooms and the people, and the things he had kept flashing in his eyes. Close by his lodging he saw a poster of an impossible soldier in a red shirt defending a mouth in a bast house. The mouth was solving an impossible green field, and Martynov caught himself in a motion of disgust at the primitive picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

By the murder of Felipe Carrillo an important chapter of a little nation was closed—of a whole people, because Yucatan is historically, racially, linguistically and geographically completely different and separate from the rest of Mexico. While the Indian population of the rest of Mexico descended from Aztec, Yaguit, Zapotec, etc., and crossing of the Indians with the white, the inhabitants of Yucatan are, almost exclusively, pure Maya, of whom very few understand Spanish. They speak a language which is quite different from the languages spoken by the other Mexican Indians. Their civilization seems to have developed higher and higher than that of the other Mexican aborigines.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up
Every one in a while who boy scouts get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

YUCATAN--YESTERDAY AND TODAY

By ARNOLD ROLLER

YUCATAN, a peninsula situated on the extreme southwest of Mexico, has been a storm in the flesh of the reactionaries and reactionaries of the world for the last ten years. It is not surprising, therefore, that they are unable to hide their satisfaction over the news that Yucatan has been conquered and subdued by the counter-revolutionary army of Adolfo de la Huerta. Its Governor, Felipe Carrillo, was taken prisoner with thirteen of his friends and according to the latest fashion of the reactionaries, all powers all over the world, was shot when "trying to escape."

The Maya People
By the murder of Felipe Carrillo an important chapter of a little nation was closed—of a whole people, because Yucatan is historically, racially, linguistically and geographically completely different and separate from the rest of Mexico. While the Indian population of the rest of Mexico descended from Aztec, Yaguit, Zapotec, etc., and crossing of the Indians with the white, the inhabitants of Yucatan are, almost exclusively, pure Maya, of whom very few understand Spanish. They speak a language which is quite different from the languages spoken by the other Mexican Indians. Their civilization seems to have developed higher and higher than that of the other Mexican aborigines.

Geographically Yucatan is separated from the rest of Mexico by impassable jungles and swamps, so that it can only be reached by airplane. Slavery Legalized.
Here the landed aristocracy succeeded in establishing complete slavery and perpetuating it legally. In the former quite extensive communal lands the "glidas" which correspond to the Russian "mir" which were worked by the peasants in common, the whole land was up to ten years ago in the hands of a few families.

Even the Spanish Conquistadores, ordered by Royal Decree the title of the peasants to these communal lands. But under the rule of the landed aristocracy under the pretext "president" Diaz, particularly Carrillo, the title of the land in common ownership and the authorities proceeded to divide the land to the peasants, out of these "glidas." This "distribution" of course, was

handed by the big land owners and their tools. Mayas Tricked.
For awarding or registering the lots such were charged that very few of the Mayas were able to buy the required amounts—and consequently the land sharks bought the land from the state or the village authorities at a price of \$2 to \$3 per acre, and then sold it to the Indians on the terms of the old serfdom, or they employed them directly as hired laborers. But no laborer or tenant farmer was allowed to leave the land for more than the main product of the country, namely, henequen (sisal), a kind of hemp used largely in the United States for the manufacture of binder twine cord. All foodstuffs were consequently imported by the big landowners and sold to the peasants and agricultural laborers on credit! at fantastic prices.

Always in Debt.
Thus, the Indians remained permanently in the debt of their masters and another law declared it the duty of the "proletariat" and laborer of village, before the debts were paid, the debt of the laborer was liable and the debt slavery was established. Carrillo, on his arrival, the whipping of men for insufficient production was a daily occurrence, but area, of course no legal restriction was placed. The whole district had 200,000 souls, but only 250,000 inhabitants, was the private property of about 2,000 owners.

According to our estimates, 80 per cent of the soil belonged to 20 per cent of the population. The whole district paid under Diaz only \$50,000 in taxes to the Central Government. There were no schools in Yucatan and except for religious teaching, it was illegal to teach the Spanish language.

Carrillo's Early Career.
This changed, however, around 1915. For many years Felipe Carrillo, at that time a railroad engineer, had been active in the Yucatan energetic propaganda among the Mayas, which he organized. The organization of the Yucatan people and every system of peonage was exposed and destroyed. Carrillo, by him into the Maya language is expected to inform the slaves of their rights to hold their own land. Carrillo's propaganda secretly by organized strikers and whistles he called the peons at night, first in small groups, and then in larger ones, later however, rocket signals were given for larger assemblies.

Madero's successful victory against the tyrant Porfirio Diaz, and the second victorious revolution of Pancho Villa and Carranza against the counter-revolution of Victoriano Huerta, had naturally an immense influence on the fortunes of Yucatan. Under the new constitution a socialist administration was elected, but another revolution arose, this time a workers' and peasants' revolution, against Carrillo.

It was necessary in order to free the reactionary parties of the "liberators" Carranza, who the house a little constitutionalist, could no longer see that the land of the big land owners, which still can be recovered, was being subdivided, not only to increase the number but also to force the social reforms were being actually carried out. In 1917 we see the Yucatan general Salvador Alvarez, as governor of Yucatan, which became a serious difficulty in March of the same year the army of the president appointed by Carranza, Peonage was finally actually abolished.

Debris Voided.
All able of the peons were organized. Everyone who wanted to work the land by himself received the land. The land was partly subdivided, although it could be proved that the "owners" or their ancestors acquired the land by force, or the land was purchased secretly from the big owners at the value given them for income tax purposes, which, obviously, were none too high. The thousands of acres were accordingly were paid in bonds, maturing in fifty years, and bearing 4 per cent interest.

Every big landowner was compelled to reconvert his property a building for a school, so that 2,000 schools

were opened, where there were formerly almost none, and the teachers, mostly socialists, were imported from all parts of Mexico. Next Alvarado undertook an energetic fight against the church. From the few schools which formerly existed all priests were expelled, and instead of the religious schools he planted everywhere revolutionary and fanatic schools, such as "Free from religion as from the plague!" "Without God will all go on!" "Without God or without masters, here is the supreme creation of free men."

The former marriage laws were abolished and marriage declared an excellent administration in every field. Rent laws promulgated by him limited the rent to 7 per cent of the declared value of the property. The taxes were such that the owner of one house, living in it, paid practically no taxes, the owner of five houses felt already the sting of the taxation, while the owners of more than twenty houses had to pay such taxes that they were in the greatest hurry to dispose of them at almost any price, which means, of course, at a heavily reduced rental. All land kept out of use had also to pay taxes, which were, of course, even heavier than the angle taxes.

Carrillo the Financier.
When, by a capitalist conspiracy, Carrillo was to destroy Yucatan economically, the price of sisal was depressed from 100 per pound to 30 per pound, while the actual cost of production is 40. Carrillo borrowed from the Federal Government of Mexico enough money to buy floating supply of 100,000 bales of sisal in the United States, which was used for depressing the price. By limiting production and by organizing co-operative warehouses he succeeded in a short time in raising the price above the pre-war value. . . . In this way the "uneducated" railroad shop hands, who were, of course, not receiving their full salary during the entire time, and their jobs must be kept open for fifteen minutes, without this time being deducted from their wages during the eight-hour working day was introduced and whenever a workman was asked by his employer had to pay him three months wages.

In the whole country, co-operative stores and co-operative purchasing organizations were established to Co-operate For Markets.

In addition to the happy combination of co-operatives and trade unions, for the purpose of improving the living conditions of the people, another important economic institution must be mentioned, which was originally founded in 1912 by the big landowners. This is the "Comision Reguladora de Henequen" (the sisal stabilizing commission), the purpose of which was to prevent the undervaluing of prices and to form a unit front against American buyers.

In other words, this was the Sisal Trust of Yucatan, formed to keep up the price of sisal against the American buyers, who the house a little constitutionalist, could no longer see that the land of the big land owners, which still can be recovered, was being subdivided, not only to increase the number but also to force the social reforms were being actually carried out. In 1917 we see the Yucatan general Salvador Alvarez, as governor of Yucatan, which became a serious difficulty in March of the same year the army of the president appointed by Carranza, Peonage was finally actually abolished.

Debris Voided.
All able of the peons were organized. Everyone who wanted to work the land by himself received the land. The land was partly subdivided, although it could be proved that the "owners" or their ancestors acquired the land by force, or the land was purchased secretly from the big owners at the value given them for income tax purposes, which, obviously, were none too high. The thousands of acres were accordingly were paid in bonds, maturing in fifty years, and bearing 4 per cent interest.

Every big landowner was compelled to reconvert his property a building for a school, so that 2,000 schools

With the victory of the revolution, Alvarado became also president of the "Comision Reguladora," which was then organized on a co-operative basis and administered in the interests of the people. Carrillo became President.

After the eliminating of Carrillo in 1920, who, up to his very death, was fighting against rebellious Yucatan, Felipe Carrillo will appear in 1921 with the enormous majority of 60,765 votes against 4,685 votes for Carrillo. Carrillo himself continued the social legislation started by Alvarado and proved an excellent administrator in every field. Rent laws promulgated by him limited the rent to 7 per cent of the declared value of the property. The taxes were such that the owner of one house, living in it, paid practically no taxes, the owner of five houses felt already the sting of the taxation, while the owners of more than twenty houses had to pay such taxes that they were in the greatest hurry to dispose of them at almost any price, which means, of course, at a heavily reduced rental. All land kept out of use had also to pay taxes, which were, of course, even heavier than the angle taxes.

Carrillo the Financier.
When, by a capitalist conspiracy, Carrillo was to destroy Yucatan economically, the price of sisal was depressed from 100 per pound to 30 per pound, while the actual cost of production is 40. Carrillo borrowed from the Federal Government of Mexico enough money to buy floating supply of 100,000 bales of sisal in the United States, which was used for depressing the price. By limiting production and by organizing co-operative warehouses he succeeded in a short time in raising the price above the pre-war value. . . . In this way the "uneducated" railroad shop hands, who were, of course, not receiving their full salary during the entire time, and their jobs must be kept open for fifteen minutes, without this time being deducted from their wages during the eight-hour working day was introduced and whenever a workman was asked by his employer had to pay him three months wages.

In the whole country, co-operative stores and co-operative purchasing organizations were established to Co-operate For Markets.

In addition to the happy combination of co-operatives and trade unions, for the purpose of improving the living conditions of the people, another important economic institution must be mentioned, which was originally founded in 1912 by the big landowners. This is the "Comision Reguladora de Henequen" (the sisal stabilizing commission), the purpose of which was to prevent the undervaluing of prices and to form a unit front against American buyers.

In other words, this was the Sisal Trust of Yucatan, formed to keep up the price of sisal against the American buyers, who the house a little constitutionalist, could no longer see that the land of the big land owners, which still can be recovered, was being subdivided, not only to increase the number but also to force the social reforms were being actually carried out. In 1917 we see the Yucatan general Salvador Alvarez, as governor of Yucatan, which became a serious difficulty in March of the same year the army of the president appointed by Carranza, Peonage was finally actually abolished.

Debris Voided.
All able of the peons were organized. Everyone who wanted to work the land by himself received the land. The land was partly subdivided, although it could be proved that the "owners" or their ancestors acquired the land by force, or the land was purchased secretly from the big owners at the value given them for income tax purposes, which, obviously, were none too high. The thousands of acres were accordingly were paid in bonds, maturing in fifty years, and bearing 4 per cent interest.

Every big landowner was compelled to reconvert his property a building for a school, so that 2,000 schools

Sketch of Bust of Lenin



Sketch of Bust of Nikolai Lenin, Made by the Celebrated Sculptor, G. Alexeff. It was purchased by the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Trade Unions to Be Placed Before the Palace of Labor.

A Workers Corporation

Serving
The Workers
of
SOVIET RUSSIA
A Shareholder

A beneficial way by which
you CAN HELP RUSSIA

Comrade Lenin
wrote to Pres. Sidney Hill
man of "RAB" that
"I am heartily glad to hear
of you for the aid you have
given us."

You Can Do As
Lenin Advised
HELP BUILD THE NEW
RUSSIAN CLOTHING
INDUSTRY

\$10 makes you a shareholder.
— May be paid in 51 install-
ments.

For further information
write to:
**RUSSIAN-AMERICAN
INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION**
103 E. 14th STREET
NEW-YORK

**SOVIET RUSSIA
PICORAMA**

FRAME

This Photograph
in Soviet Substitution
or Black on Special
Enamel Paper,
8 1/2 x 7 1/2,
\$2.00 a Year

IT!

Sent with Each
Soviet Substitution
or Renewal.
Without Sub 25
Cents Each.
\$1.00 Six Months

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORAL
32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Black on Special
Enamel Paper,
8 1/2 x 7 1/2,
\$2.00 a Year

Name _____
Street No. _____
City _____ State _____

