



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

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



Special May Day Edition of the
DAILY WORKER

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MAY DAY PROCLAMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Coolidge government is the instrument of the industrial lords.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Long live the workers' and farmers' government!

Long live the Communist International!

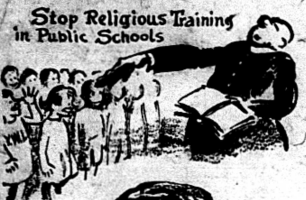
[Signed] Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America. National Executive Committee, Young Workers League of America.



Down with
Militarism
and Imperialist
Wars!



Stop Persecution and Deportation
of Foreign-Born Workers



Stop Religious Training
in Public Schools



"Separate
we Lose —
Together We
Can Win"

Equality for
Negro
Workers



Make 'em
Recognize
Soviet Russia—



Stop the Capitalist
Cannibalism of
Child
Labor



Release
the
Class-
War
Prisoners



Help the Red Aid to Help
the Imprisoned
Fighters



RESTORE SOVIET RAILWAYS UNDER WORKERS' RULE

Mend Damage of World War and Civil Struggle

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The result of three years of intensive effort to restore the Russian railways...

Reconstruction Almost Completed. Of the 1,673 railway bridges with a total length of 48 miles destroyed...

Yards and all the 1,390 miles of track destroyed have been restored to operation and most of the destroyed storage buildings...

In spite of the loss of considerable railroads to the border states, railway mileage in the Soviet Union today is greater than the United States...

The rehabilitation of the rolling stock has been a difficult problem. At the beginning of the fiscal year...

Freight cars at the beginning of the year numbered 448,900, of which 70.5 per cent were in good order.

The railroad code adopted June, 1922, which gave the railroads the status of juridical persons...

The Radio in Russia. WASHINGTON, April 27.—Six thousand workmen's clubs in Russia are being equipped with radio sets...

Our Party on the First of May, 1925

By EARL R. BROWDER.

Acting Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.

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

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

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

tional—the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

May Day, 1925, witnesses in the United States more than 250 mass meetings and celebrations organized and led by the Communist.

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

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

Poster and Otlow. We have polled one-third of all the votes cast in the national election of the British and Russian unions, and against the Second International, as a part of the campaign to expose the counter-revolutionist, Abrahamovitch.

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

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

We have carried Communism into the streets of America in a series of demonstrations for the recognition of Soviet Russia, for the International Trade Union Unity Commission of the British and Russian unions, and against the Second International, as a part of the campaign to expose the counter-revolutionist, Abrahamovitch.

the respect of our comrades and the love of the masses we have learned to fight effectively and how to make alliances with our natural fellow-workers.

What we have brought the revolutionists of America. The road that that goal is still long and rocky. What we have done, however, is to set our feet firmly upon that road and to march on the road of the workers.

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

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

Our Communist movement was developing its united front struggle. The drive for amalgamation was winning the attention of the organizing workers, while the campaign for the labor party, in the political field, was attracting the favorable attention of the workers of the United States.

This was the first May Day on which the Communist movement could boast of the existence of its English-language daily, the DAILY WORKER, the establishment of which constitutes one of its greatest achievements.

Five Communist May Days in America

By A. LOUIS FROGMAN.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY, May 1, 1925, is the fifth May Day which Communism in America has hurled its challenge in the face of American reaction.

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

The First May Day. The year 1920 started with the nation-wide "anti-Raid" of Palmer's department of justice under President's main regime that put thousands in jail.

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The Light That Guides!

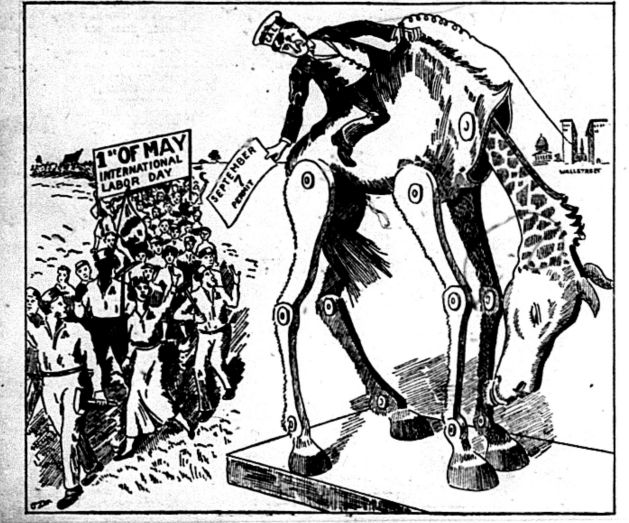


Louisville's Bag Is Twenty. And that is mentioning only a few; leaving out the savage attack on the workers in Detroit, Mich., Chicago and scores of other industrial centers.

The Communist movement had been driven underground, many Communists had been placed on trial in the courts, but this did not in the least lessen the fear that haunted the great capitalists, their kept politicians, their yellow editors and ranting pulpsters.

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

PASSING UP THE BOSSES' "LABOR DAY"



THE THIRD MAY DAY. MAY DAY, 1922, found the American movement halting energetically in the open. The Workers (Communist) Party had been organized but a few months before, and on this year's May Day our Communist appeal went forth to America's toiling masses.

THE SECOND MAY DAY. MAY DAY, 1921, found Ruthenberg, Winitsky, Otlow, Larkin and Ferguson in prison in New York state. The trial of the members of the Communist-Labor Party had taken place in Chicago.

THE FIRST MAY DAY. The year 1920 started with the nation-wide "anti-Raid" of Palmer's department of justice under President's main regime that put thousands in jail.

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

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

State militia and the police were called out to make war on the "lawless" textile workers opposing wage cuts.

Thru laws forbidding strikes, and the launching of a brutal "open shop" campaign, it was sought to rob labor of its weapons and bring the workers to their knees.

Millions of jobless walked the streets. Under these conditions greater masses than ever before listened to the May Day message of

the Communists on International Labor Day, in 1923.

THE FOURTH MAY DAY. MAY DAY, 1924, finds the Communist movement stronger than ever, in spite of the violent attack launched against it thru the government attack on the Communist Conventions, at Ely, Mich., and the indictments levelled at scores of its most prominent leaders.

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

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

THE FIFTH MAY DAY. MAY DAY, 1925, finds the Workers (Communist) Party, standard-bearer of the struggle for Communism in the United States, the aggressive than ever in its challenge to the capitalist enemy.

THE RESULTS of this year's May Day Manifesto give a insight into the many successful activities that the American Communist movement is carrying forward.

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BRITISH EMPIRE ENTERS WAR ON FOREIGN WORKER Australia Takes Up U. S. 100 Per Cent Cry

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Mail). Throughout the world today there is a drive by the capitalist press against foreign-born workers. From America to Japan, from Europe to Australia, this drive, under various forms, but with the same aim of purpose, is to be observed. In Germany and Scandinavia, those of "foreign blood" are cast out as the salt of the earth. Special immigration laws are demanded against the so-called "inferior races."

And the workers are asked to join in because their standard of living is likely to deteriorate with the influx of these undesirable laborers. West Cheap Labor. We all know how keen the bosses are in keeping up the wage standard of living of the workers. We all know how distasteful it would be for them to employ cheap foreign labor.

It is in America that the capitalist drive against the foreign-born workers is most strikingly in evidence. There, with a unanimity of purpose which is rare in the boss class, has been launched a powerfully subsidized campaign for "100 per cent Americanism."

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

Some Campaign in Australia. Whenever there is a public office to be filled, the press goes up on the "100 per cent American" bandwagon.

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

Why should the boss, who thrives on cheap labor, foreign or otherwise, have his business hampered by such an exclusion of the workers? The reason is sticking out a mile.

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

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

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

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

Of course, the drive proceeds methodically through its various stages. The workers must not be alarmed. First, the drive is against the "South Europeans," and the workers help to weaken their fellow workers under the cry of "low wages."

Then the drive will be extended to "North Europeans," and then to Britabers, and new cries will be invented.

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

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

Communism in the Colonies

By William F. Dunne

Letter Head of Hawaiian Communist League WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS (AND A WORLD TO GAIN!) HAWAIIAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE

THE Honolulu Advertiser, on April 4, carried this headline: SOLDIER COMMUNIST GETS 40 YEARS. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, on April 7, carried this headline: TRUMBULL GETS 24 YEARS FOR "COMMUNISM."

HE GOT 40 YEARS



PAUL CROUCH

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

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

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

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

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

SO the savage sentences were given to the two soldiers after the court of officers had discussed the evidence for ten minutes. The capitalist newspaper home bore a sigh of relief, congratulated the militarists on the prompt and drastic manner in which a revolution had been "ripped in the bud" and gave its attention to the feet maneuvers and other important matters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HE GOT 26 YEARS



WALTER TRUMBULL

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

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

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

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

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

By CARL HAESLER (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

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

The \$17,000,000 begging campaign instituted by the University of Chicago this spring has resulted so far in the receipt of \$100,000. Roosevelt gets his surplus money for charitable purposes from Sears Roebuck & Co. The Wieboldt foundation, two of the Wieboldt department stores in Chicago. The packers, who were recently voted by the army in the world war, head the university board of trustees thru the hands of Swift & Co. The trustees gave \$1,700,000.

The University of Chicago is no longer exclusively a Standard Oil plant, having attracted other kinds of money since John D. put up the cash in 1857. In fact, almost from the start it was extremely sensitive to the influence of the traction interests and the Chicago packers.

One of the celebrated cases of American academic fraud occurred in 1895, when Prof. Edward W. Bemis was fired by President William Rainey Harper. Harper told Bemis the trustees had him dismissed because of Bemis' opposition to the efforts of certain Chicago utilities to secure lighting and street railway franchises while I was at the University of Chicago.

Today the Chicago city council plans to cancel the university's privilege of exemption from taxation and traction experts again on the transportation problems of the city.

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

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

The university got its financial start from the oil pirate Rockefeller and its educational impetus from the academic giant Charles D. Kennecott, later socialist alderman in the Chicago council and now manager of the Seattle workers' college. Kennedy's report for the university on labor and living conditions in the stockyards was mutilated by the board of trustees (the packers have long had a voice on the board).

Labor Defense Council on May Day

NEW YORK CITY.—May Day is a day to remember the working class prisoners in the capitalist jails. The Labor Defense Council calls on the Communists to remember the Communists in American jails, the comrades facing court trials, and the comrades facing deportation.

The Labor Defense Council, New York State, needs 200 copies to sell Defense buttons and to make collections on May Day. All comrades willing to co-operate should report at 108 E. 14th St., Room 32, on Thursday, April 30, any time after work.

Don't forget our Communist prisoners!

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY, 1925



MUTANTS OF THE TRI-CITIES FOR RED STAFF

Greet Communists Davenport, Iowa

By DAVID COUTTS (Special to The Daily Worker)

DAVENPORT, Ia.—A visit to Tri-City Federation of Labor men disclosed the same aimless, hope attitude that prevails generally on the labor movement. There about 20 delegates at the meeting Rock Island, representing the tri-cities of Davenport, Iowa, and Moline with a combined population of 131,000. The session was presided over by the editor of the local paper, who has his assistant editor secretary.

A resolution was passed on the ratification of the child labor amendment. Individual members responded to write the Moline from their respective districts to same effect, and that was that. None of communications came from the state legislative committee "labor lobbyist," regarding proposed legislation or bills introduced.

One pertaining to workman's compensation and another to farm and stock credit associations were referred to the local committee on legislation. No discussion of a constructive program appeared during this part of the session.

Another Molder Passes the Buck. A delegate from the molder's union made a complaint against a city of Davenport, therefore, he was referred to the local committee on legislation. No discussion of a constructive program appeared during this part of the session.

The molder insisted that the case made in Rock Island was not a case of labor law, but one of labor preference. His local international had no jurisdiction, the furnace after it left the furnace and so the sheet metal workers were left to their own devices.

The argument continued for some time, then a carpenter behind the scenes, who had a certain say in the floor factory in Rock Island, played union man. He was told that they did not.

Then the carpenter went out from that meeting and they are just the sheet metal worker with the fair furnace. There is one small that is union, and another mill that is union, but the carpenter does not make any distinction between them," he said.

Spells of Political "Victory" Davenport was at one time a red center, and a bona product, and she in selecting their ticket in the campaign. The result was, due to the faithful, and this no-union, therefore, he was referred to the local committee on legislation. No discussion of a constructive program appeared during this part of the session.

Against this time a semi-bureaucratic iteration was elected in Rock Island. This was the signal to the "labor" to make their harvest. The labor entered the arena, and the gambling and vice was shut against the officials. It finally resulted in a shooting affair and two were wounded by the socialist.

Davenport is the Tri-Cities I apparently lost their desire to do it further and now drift with tide.

The mayor, who was elected on socialist ticket and who had been democrat, like Constantine who the christian cross, suddenly saw light preached by the socialist, and two or three radical speakers and was taken to the boom of comrades. When it came to appoint the faithful comrades were gotten.

Class Conscious Need Inspiration in the Tri-Cities there are quite few class conscious workers who I seen training in the European. Get their lack leadership and initiative which the Workers (Communist) Party must supply thru a series of meetings that will bring inspiration.

There are quite a few militant unions who are not organized have no program. The meeting which Comrades J. E. Snyder, David Coult, and Harry K. B. showed that the Workers Party (Communist) must supply thru a series of meetings that will bring inspiration.

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CONGRESS OF ALL SOVIET NATIONS SET FOR MAY 8

Each Nation to Hold Own Convention First

MOSCOW.—(By Radio).—The program of the central executive committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has summoned for May 8 and 9 the Third Congress of Soviets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This congress is to be preceded by congresses of the various Union Republics, in particular the XII. Congress of Soviets of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic being set for May 2.

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

SPOKESMEN FOR FRENCH WORKERS IN THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND OUR FRENCH COMMUNIST DAILY



Caughin, Doriot, Marti and Somar.

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

SPOKESMEN FOR GERMAN WORKERS IN THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND OUR GERMAN COMMUNIST DAILY



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

Die Rote Fahne

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

Big Battles Four Hundred Years Ago

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

Historic development, however, did not lie in the direction of the aims of the rebellious peasant. Feudalism did not fall victim to the just wrath of an infuriated peasantry, but was defeated more than a century later by a new class, the bourgeoisie. THE invention of gun powder had ended the invincibility of the strong castles of the feudal barons. At the same time it also broke the monopoly of the stockade knights as warriors. Highway robbery, hitherto the noble profession of a large portion of the aristocracy, became more and more dangerous. The merchant transports were convoyed by guards armed with shooting instruments

against which the armor of the knight did not afford secure protection. Since this class could no longer satisfy the excessive needs of an idle and luxurious life from the proceeds of robbing merchants on the highways they began robbing the peasants and their homes and villages. Tithes were increased to unbelievable proportions. Communist pastures and fields were stolen outright. The peasants were reduced to the state of underfed farm animals. The tithes and taxes were the ruling class. Any accusation against the theft of the peasants' rights or prop-

erty had to be submitted to the thief or to other members of his caste who committed the same crimes in their own domain. This expropriation of the peasantry was not only carried on by the nobility, the knights and barons, but also by the church. The "princes" of the church, the bishops and the abbots, were surrounded by luxurious courts with courtiers and courtesses. This life cost money, and the church got this money out of its subordinated peasants. Forgery of documents or outright theft were the methods employed by these "holy" men to satisfy their unlimited need for money and wealth.

The exploited, miserable and starving peasantry was dominated by the religious ideology of its time and look for relief to religion. But their hopes were not pinned so much on the hereafter. They looked for salvation here in this world. Communist ideas appeared as theories of the millennium, promised in the bible, a free society of free and happy people. This atmosphere developed the Reformation. Appearing in the form of a religious reform it was in reality a revolutionary movement directed toward a betterment of the economic conditions of the masses. The bible was scanned carefully for

Rally to the First of May!



words and sentences that would prove that the extreme exploitation of the masses was unjust. Economic demands under the disguise of biblical speeches were delivered in the form of religious sermons. Especially one of the leaders of that period, Thomas Muenzer, was master in the art of clothing very material demands in ecclesiastical language. Thomas Muenzer was a revolutionary genius. His never waning devotion to and his indefatigable activities for the exploited masses of his time deserve for him that the revolutionary proletariat of today devote some thought to the memory and honor of this man.

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

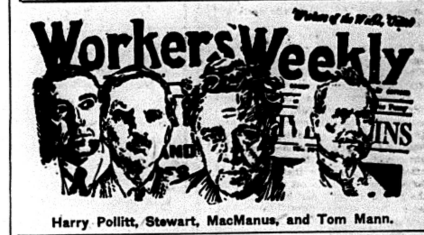
in the theological revolt of Luther the beginning of a revolt against the hated, exploiting and torturing authorities. But the more real the revolt became the more was Luther anxious to confine his differences with the pope, and later with the catholic church, to the field of theology. The revolutionary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

MEUNZER went the opposite road. He turned the theological dispute into a revolutionary struggle against the ruling powers. He condemned Luther's treachery and was in turn denounced by Luther as satan incarnate. Muenzer had a surprisingly clear revolutionary instinct. He built his propaganda mainly upon the proletariat such as it then existed. In Thuringia and in Saxony he found a comparatively highly developed mining and textile industry. It was among the miners, and the weavers and splinters that he formed his revolutionary circles. He was driven from city to city, welcomed almost everywhere by the suffering and exploited, but persecuted and exiled by the rul-

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

The revolts of the followers of Muenzer, the miners and the workers in hand industry, were the most revolutionary occurrences in the great event of the peasants' war. The revolutionary peasants could not conquer the world because their aims were conditions of a period already overcome by society. Muenzer and his revolutionary workers could not win because their aim lay in a historical period for which society of the sixteenth century was not yet ripe and because in this class there could not achieve these aims in revolutionary struggles, the proletariat, was yet too weak and undeveloped. The revolutionary proletariat of today has taken over the revolutionary inheritance of Muenzer and his valiant hosts. The society of free and equal humans, the only society that has ever been desired, is now being built, enthusiastically and self-sac-

SPOKESMEN FOR BRITISH WORKERS IN THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND OUR ENGLISH COMMUNIST WEEKLY



Harry Pollitt, Stewart, MacManus, and Tom Mann.

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

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

SPOKESMEN FOR ITALIAN WORKERS IN THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND OUR ITALIAN COMMUNIST DAILY



T. Terraccini and Maffi.

Rebecca Grecht Will Speak at Yonkers, N. Y., May Day Celebration
YONKERS, New York. — Rebecca Grecht will be the principal speaker at the Yonkers May Day celebration to be held Sunday, May 2, at 2 p. m., at 22 Fallsdale Ave., Yonkers. Comrades get busy distributing literature, talk to your shop mates and your friends of the needs of the day along! Let's make this celebration the best held in Yonkers.

SPOKESMEN FOR ITALIAN WORKERS IN THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND OUR ITALIAN COMMUNIST DAILY



T. Terraccini and Maffi.

A NEW LIGHT IS BURNING

By Moritz J. Loeb

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

A Little Revolution is Brewing.
THE Little Red Library has been established. It marks the beginning of a revolution within the ranks of American Communists. It marks a turning point in the growth of the American Communist movement, a growth which will continue not in the future, but in the harmonious combination of activity with study, of leadership of working class by means of deeds and with education of the working class by means of books. The Little Red Library did not create this new revolution. The means do not create the need. The Little Red Library was brought into being because of the imperative need of our movement for literary expression and study, the imperative need of the working class for revolutionary education as well as revolutionary example.
What is the Little Red Library?
It is a permanent library of the revolutionary working class of Ameri-

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

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

ment—Photos and Biographical sketches.
Four Short Stories—Translated from the Russian of the new revolutionary school.
THE Little Red Library is not merely a set of books. It is a medium by which the thoughts and actions of the revolutionary movement is to be expressed in a permanent literature. It is more than that; it is a manifestation of the change in the Workers Party from a party of action only to a party which combines action with sober thought and study.
A Vicious Circle Has Been Broken.
IT used to be said in way of excuse that the Communist movement in America could not undertake any consistent publishing projects because American workers were no longer steady readers. This was true, partially because of the flux in the movement and partly also because very few books and pamphlets were being published. The Party could not publish because there were none who would buy; the workers could not

read because there was no stimulation given to reading. That vicious circle has now been broken. The party has begun to publish and a new wealth of literature is being poured forth. The working class and particularly the Communists are beginning to read because it is their nature to do so and moreover because they know that they must read or degenerate.
IN the early days of the party there was the highest premium on militancy and activity. Consequently now the need is for the development of studious militants who can follow the general evolution of the party by combining action with correct theoretical and practical understanding.
Last May the DAILY WORKER burned to light the mind and inflame the spirit of the American working class. In the year that has passed the light has not diminished but burns ever more brightly. This year the Little Red Library shows its small light which twelve months from now with scores of titles and thousands of copies will roar of the progress and coming victory of the working class.

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

WASHINGTON IS WORRIED ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA

Kellogg and Hoover in Conflicting Statements

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Coolidge administration gave two contradictory statements of the Russian policy to break into front-page print in one day—one from Secretary of State Kellogg, notifying American diplomats abroad of change in attitude is at present being made, and another by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, flatly asserting that until the Soviet Union releases certain of its citizens from prison the United States will never recognize Moscow—the world knows that the Russian problem is worrying Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

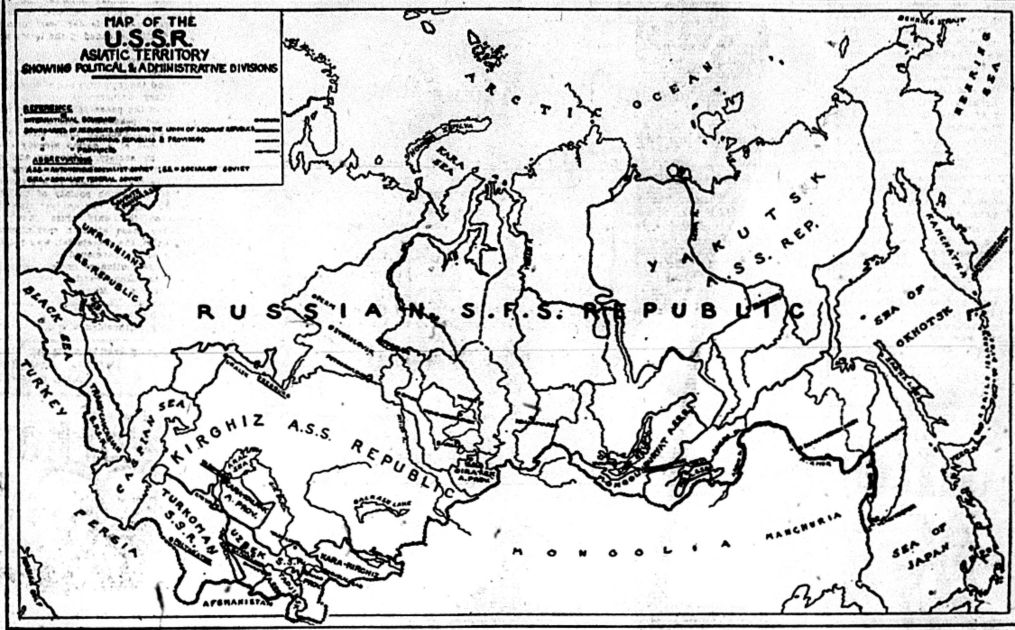
Gives "Advice" to Central America on the End of Bayonets

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

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

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

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

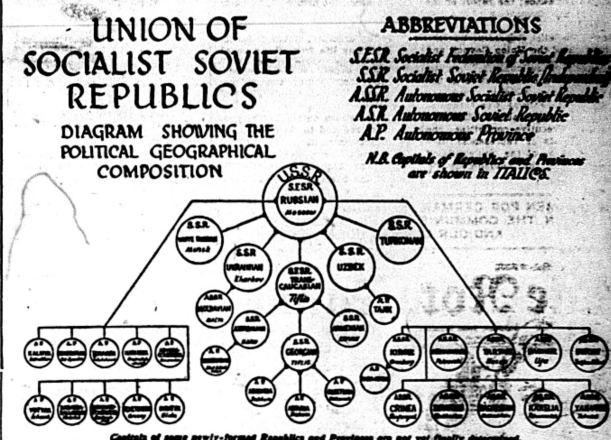


Map of the Union of Soviet Republics in Europe



These two maps showing the extent of the territories of the Union of Soviet Republics in Europe and Asia were taken from the Russian Review, the publication of the Soviet trade delegation in Great Britain, with headquarters in London. The diagram showing the political-geographical composition of the Soviet Union is from the very excellent and voluminous report of the British trade union delegation that

Political Composition of the Soviet Union



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

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

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

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

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

Will Represent Standard Oil.

In standing guard over American private investments in Roumania,

ELMER SMITH REFUSED PLEA FOR REHEARING

Debarred for Speech in Another State

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The state supreme court has refused the plea of Elmer Smith, for a rehearing of its disbarment from the practice of law. As he charges that the disbarment proceedings violated six amendments Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 14, to the U. S. constitution, it is expected that he will appeal to the federal supreme court.

Elmer Smith is a lawyer from Central Washington. He was admitted to the American bar members who wrecked the J. W. W. hall in Olympia, Nov. 11, 1911. Smith was among those arrested and charged with incendiarism. The case against him was dismissed.

The Rebel's Portion.
Of all the other workers arrested one was murdered, by a mob of lawless men, one was driven insane. The rest are in Walla Walla penitentiary; one of the worst prison hells in this country, serving a 25 to 40 year term in defending their hall against those sent by the lumber-trust. These workers are also some of the invaders.

Elmer Smith has devoted much of his time to the pleading in justice for the victims of this frame-up. He has again against the state, telling the truth about what happened at Olympia. His name does not look good in the newspapers, always saved protestants to capitalism, have he about the strike from the time of his battle with law. The local newspaper lies, and the press associates have spread their lies all over the

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

Oregon Speech Published in Washington.
Technically, it was largely because of remarks made in a speech in Oregon.

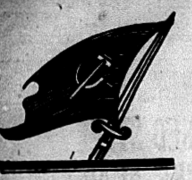
Should the government stand, it will serve each against, and any laws which favor rest for labor and against capital and its thugs, may be disbarred. Perhaps this is appropriate that only defenders of capitalism, its criminals, may suffer and plead before the capitalist courts.

No Illusions Left For Some.

The refusal of a rehearing by the state supreme court is no surprise. It is an outcome for its contents, the rights of the workers as it is its profound respect for the privileges of capitalism. It has no illusions as to the real reason for its existence. Some workers have.

Strikers Vote on a Three-Year Contract in Boston Building

BOSTON—(FP)—Striking building trades unions and others not yet on strike are voting on the proposed three-year contract for its contents, a year agreement, with present wage to April 1, 1926, and the remainder period, to be settled by arbitrators. Painters, masons, lathers and plasterers are on strike for \$1.25 an hour. The strike is aggressive against all a social job. Some independent firms have yielded.



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