

(Continued from Page 1)

land. Playing into the hands of the enemies of the toilers, they ask the railroad workers to strike and stop the transportation of food and provisions to the starving centers. The bribed agents of the bourgeoisie attempt to blow up bridges, set fire to stores, damage the railroads, in order to thus increase the disorganization and hunger and in this manner to rouse the half-conscious masses against the Soviet power. They try to penetrate into the ranks of the Red Army, in order to obstruct the sending of units to the front, thus weakening the front lines of the revolution. But the working class of Russia, exerting its efforts for the last terrible struggle, will be able to distinguish slander from truth, and all defenders of the Soviet power should be on watch, and careful to preserve an unbroken spirit. Let the enemies of the Soviet Government remember that the magnanimity of the revolutionary working class can be exhausted, and the avenging sword of the revolution may descend on the heads of traitors and all who aid the counter-revolution. All those who desire to go with the working class, who join with it in its struggle with capital; to these is open the way for the building of a new state. All who desire to join the ranks of the workers in the lines of transportation and food service will find a great field for activity, and will aid the Soviet Government. The hour of victory is near, and in this last clash the Social-Revolutionists, the Mensheviks, and all their aids, showed their complicity in the counter-revolution, not in words, but in deeds. Calling for strikes and participating in all the uprisings of the White Guards, they put themselves outside the ranks of the toilers, and thus join again the Kolchaks, Denikin, and Allied imperialists.

The All Russian Executive Commission, appointed by the Soviet Government to defend the revolution, warns all the enemies of the working class, that for the sake of saving hundreds and thousands of innocent victims from explosions and pogroms, for the sake of the preservation of conquests of the October revolution, it will mercilessly suppress every attempt at uprisings and appeals to depose the Soviet Government.

The All Russian Executive Commission.

## Revolutionary Creativity in Hungary

The heroic proletariat of Hungary, surrounded on all sides by a dead wall of hostile forces, struggling for its very existence against foreign enemies, at the same time creates a gigantic work in reconstructing the whole structure of economic and social life. Isolated from the outside world, thanks to the Allied blockade, the Hungarian proletariat draws its forces in the mobilization of the entire national wealth for the needs of the large masses of toilers.

"Everything for the toilers"—such is the slogan of the Hungarian proletariat following the steps of the Great Russian Revolution.

The attempts of the Hungarian counter-revolutionists to restore the good old times of the domination of magnates and the landed aristocracy have failed miserably. These attempts gave such disappointing results that even the international reactionary press refused to make capital out of these pitiful attempts to crush the Hungarian Soviet government.

Less and less we hear now about the exploits of the Roumanian, Serbian and Czechoslovak troops, while in the past the international reaction proclaimed loudly about these offensives at all corners. It would be safe to assume that the power of military resistance of the Hungarian Red Army is so tenacious and successful because in the ranks of its enemies there must be an open or secret sympathy for the ideals of the Hungarian revolution.

The Hungarian revolution annihilates its opponents not only by the sword, but also by the fine glitter of its social ideal. Resorting to all means of revolutionary agitation, i. e., following the steps of the Russian Bolsheviks, the Hungarian revolution sows the seed of revolutionary discontent, which cannot but bring the needed results, into the midst of the Roumanian, Serbian and Czechoslovak poor.

During the last few months in the internal life of Hungary,

such great reforms have been realized that the news about them must fill with pride the heart of every conscious proletarian in the world. The social revolution in reality, the dictatorship of the proletariat, as a revolutionary reality, has proven in a brilliant and striking manner how much creative energy and power is hidden in the proletariat.

The immense estates of the Hungarian aristocracy have been confiscated, and have become public property. The economic management of those estates is being conducted by specialists in agricultural husbandry. The industrial trade institutions, which were before the private property of a few rich men, have now become national property. . . . The productivity of labor, as admitted even by some of the bourgeois correspondents, has increased considerably. The tremendous money resources of the banking institutions are under direct control of the communist state. All palaces, all noblemen's "nests," all city rich men's houses have become national property, and thus one of the most acute problems of current life—the housing problem has been solved. The distribution of products of prime necessity has been organized on the basis of social justice. The Communist Hungary does not flirt with the speculators. The revolutionary law deals harshly with them. The class bourgeois justice has been deposed from its pedestal. People's tribunals have been established throughout the whole country. The theatres are thrown open for the working masses. The doors of the new schools have been thrown open for the children of the proletariat and the village poor.

The proletariat, becoming the ruling class during a few months, has made more for the economic and cultural development of the large masses of the toiling people, than the Hungarian nobility and the bourgeoisie have done in the whole centuries of their rule.

Therein lies the force of the Hungarian revolution.—ex.

## THE SPLIT OF THE LEFT SOCIALISTS IN SWEDEN.

The split of the Left Social Democratic Party of Sweden took place during the thickest of the world war, when Branting, the leader of the Party violated the covenant of the class struggle and declared himself a supporter of the citizens peace policy.

With the active assistance of the socialistic youth, always in the foreground of the revolutionary struggle of the masses, the Left wing of the party grew rapidly into a mighty political organization, embracing all the actually revolutionary elements in the socialist movement in Sweden. With this aim in view, the new party entered into alliance only with those workers' organizations that had preserved their fidelity to internationalism, and joined the Left wing of the Zimmerwald Congress.

In its propaganda activity the party carried on a constant struggle against the social patriots of Sweden, and gradually unveiled Branting's policy to the working masses of the country. Their chief weapon in this work was the party paper "Politiken," which at first appeared three times a week but later became a daily. The circulation of this paper grew rapidly so that it now stands as one of the most powerful and widely-read newspapers in Sweden. The "Politiken" is issued in Stockholm, and besides this the party issues three dailies in the provinces, and nine papers which appear three times a week.

Having declared its solidarity with the Russian revolution, the party, through its papers, carried on a brilliant and aggressive opposition to Branting and bourgeois enemies of the Soviet government. Approving all of the actions of the Bolshevik government, the left socialists illustrated their theoretical conclusions and doctrines by program and accomplishments of Soviet Russia. On the other hand they compared the activities of Branting and Scheide-mann with those of the mensheviks, and revealed the political meanness of these leaders and their followers, branding them as traitors and betrayers of the working class. The tragic defeat of the Finnish proletariat increased the vigor of their agitation against submission to the bourgeoisie.

The committee of the party was one of the first to answer the call for the founding of a Third International.

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