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NEW ATROCITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

(Appeal by wireless of the president of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.)

A monstrous new crime has been committed in Berlin by the government of the German Social Democrats. The government of Scheidemann and Noske in a bestial manner shot the old revolutionist, former representative of the Polish social democracy in the Second International—Comrade Leo Tyshka. For over thirty years Tyshka has fought for the cause of Socialism in the ranks of the workers. He headed the heroic struggle of the Polish proletariat at the time when he built revolutionary barricades in Warsaw and Lodz. Tyshka spent many years in prison, as a fighter for the cause of the workers; in 1906 he was sentenced to eight years of hard labor. When he succeeded in escaping, he began to work again for Socialism immediately. The November German revolution found him in a Berlin prison, where he was thrown by the government of Wilhelm II. For ten years Tyshka was one of the most active and faithful workers in the ranks of the German revolutionary movement. Together with Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, he was the chief organizer of the Spartacan group, later known as the party of German Communists. International Socialism knew no more self-sacrificing, purer, or energetic worker than Leo Tyshka. And this comrade was shot by Scheidemann and Noske who call themselves social democrats. Leo Tyshka was shot because he was a merciless foe of the bourgeois regime. The Communist International appeals to all workers of the world to take off their hats before the grave of this valiant fighter, an organizer of indomitable energy. The Communist International believes that the day is not far off when the workers of Germany will give to the bourgeois henchman and butchers of the Berlin communists what they deserve; to Scheidemann, Ebert and Noske. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

G. ZINOVIEV.

Wilson and Kolchak

A Washington dispatch under the date of July 25th contains the statement that President Wilson "advised the Senate that the American military expedition in Siberia was there primarily to protect and maintain the operation of the Siberian railway."

Ostensibly, the reason for keeping open the Siberian railway is to benefit the Russian people. The dispatch informs us that "Mr. Wilson said that there was no intention of interfering with Russian sovereignty."

The facts of the case show, however, that the United States is interfering with the internal affairs of the Russian people, just as other Allied Powers have interfered ever since the workers' government came into power in Russia.

With the assistance of "our democratic Allies" direct interference with the affairs of the Russian people has been going on. Ten thousand American troops, together with a much larger force of Japanese, and smaller contingents of troops of other nations, are occupying territory, keeping the Siberian railway open and maintaining "order".

We are informed in the same dispatch that "the forces of Admiral Kolchak are entirely dependent upon these railways". This puts an entirely different complexion on the whole matter. Who is Admiral Kolchak? A truthful answer to that question at once reveals the game the United States is engaged in. It is well enough the prattle away about helping the Russian people, but does the assistance loaned to Kolchak bring help to the Russian people? The term "loaned" is used advisedly, for Kolchak will pay for the assistance given with the natural resources of Russia and the enslavement of the people.

Kolchak is a reactionary and counter-revolutionist of the worst type. Mr. Wilson's co-operation with him in the suppression of the Russian people, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the glittering ideals which have blinded the American people were but the empty vaporings of one of the cleverest phrase-mongers who ever had the distinction of dictating to a nation.

A truthful statement of the conditions existing in the territory ruled by Kolchak will show that the people suffer greater hardships there than under Bolshevik rule. Kolchak, the czarist, has established a dictatorship that for brutality was never equalled by the black rule of the Czars. The story of the Death Train of Siberia, over the road which the United States is helping to keep open, is a tribute to the idealistic motives which guide the schoolmaster at Washington. The hundreds and thousands of revolutionary workers who have been executed because they struggled for their liberation is a fine tribute to the President's love for the downtrodden peoples of the earth. In view of these facts one cannot fail to realize that the United States has allied itself with the imperialists of the world against the proletariat.

In spite of the assistance given to their opponents by the Allies, the Bolsheviks are gaining in strength and widening their frontiers. Kolchak's reputed victories are but bluffs to fool those not informed on the actual situation. In reality, his right has been cut off from its base and suffers badly, while the left is vainly trying to connect with Denikin's army. He is preparing to evacuate Omsk, the seat of his government. General Denikin is still holding the same territory he held a year ago, and has made absolutely no progress, in spite of his boast of having captured 200,000 Bolsheviks in the last twelve months. Without the support of the Allied Powers the counter-revolutionary forces in Siberia would crumble like a house of cards. The workers of Russia will not be denied. Theirs is an irresistible force which the reactionaries cannot check. Their fine courage and fighting ability is a challenge to the proletariat of the world to help them by conquering their own master class.

TRIBULATIONS OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS

Towards the end of March two Russian communists from England arrived in Petrograd; Comrades Segal and Hyman. Together with Comrade Sermus they had been arrested by the Lloyd George government early in February, suspected of spreading bolshevist propaganda. For about a week the comrades were in prison in London, and then on February 12th left England. Comrade Segal says: "Guarded by English detectives we crossed from London to Newcastle, and thence to Bergen. In Bergen the Norwegian detectives proposed that we take a train to start immediately for Stockholm. It appeared that from London an order had been given to all stopping points of the steamship on which we arrived, and to all cities on our way, to watch us carefully, and not to allow us any freedom of movement. The police of neutral states deemed it their duty to carry out the orders from London. Invariably, policemen would come down to the ship, and take us under their wing. We were especially watched on a train en route to Stockholm. At a station before Christiania, the Norwegian secret service man who accompanied us came into the train, took our passports, and took us over to a hotel, ordering us to come to the police department the following morning. We were detained there for three and one half hours, and then were sent to the railroad station. To our astonishment we found no police at the station in Stockholm. From the station we went to the Swedish socialist, Comrade Strem, who is acting as the Russian consul in Stockholm. However, our freedom was short-lived. Detectives came into the restaurant where we were eating our lunch, and told us that we were to spend the night at the police department. Learning of our arrest the next morning, Comrade Strem came to the police department. It appeared that by the order of the Swedish authorities, obeying the orders from the English government, we had to proceed under arrest to Finland.

The insults to which we were subjected by the White Guard