

## When the Army Joins the Polish Revolution--Good Night!

THE Communist Party of Poland which has been driven "underground" by the White Terror of General Pilsudsky's social-patriotic dictatorship, has recently held a secret congress on which, among other pronouncements, the following resolution was adopted:

In the period of the Social Revolution each struggle carried on by the workers must become a link in the chain of revolutionary struggles which in their final issue lead to the overthrow of the present order and to the establishment of Socialism. The task of the Communists is to unite the separate manifestations of the workers' struggle and connect them with the slogans of the Social Revolution.

The strength and the attacking power of the revolutionary struggle increase in the same degree in which the revolutionary action embraces ever greater working masses, penetrates into the villages and engulfs the army. The party-tactic must aim at the infusion of ever larger masses into the direct revolutionary struggle. Only by means of mass-action can the working class batter down the existing reaction and repression.

The progressing process of the revolution leads in its development to an armed clash of the revolutionary proletariat with the bourgeoisie. The possibility and significance of armed demonstrations depends upon the fighting readiness of the revolutionary masses and the stage of development reached by the revolution in our country. Such demonstrations can assume the form of the decisive struggle only at the moment when a part of the army joins the revolutionary camp, this condition being necessary for the overthrow of the ruling bourgeoisie and for the capture of the power from their hands.

In the period of the Social Revolution are brought to the foreground all the Councils of Workers' Delegates as the representatives of the working class and as the organs of revolutionary struggle. In the moment of the overthrow of the bourgeois government they must become the organs of the revolutionary power, regardless of its course and the possible momentary quelling of the Councils.

The uncompromising struggle that the Communist Party is conducting against the bourgeois factions and parties includes also

the Polish Socialist Party (P. P. S., the so-called Polish Social-Patriots). The latter party, besmirched with the constant treason to the interests of the workers and having sold itself out to the government and the bourgeoisie, is the most dangerous, because it rests upon such working class elements as still retain the ideology of the petty-bourgeoisie, and because by abusing revolutionary phrases the social patriots disrupt from within every revolutionary action of the working class, spreading nationalistic and opportunistic tendencies in the ranks of the workers.

The Left Wing of the P. P. S. which was organized through the splitting away of the more revolutionary elements from that party, still remains a group of heterogeneous elements with undefined ideas. It did not as yet succeed in ridding itself from the nationalistic world-conception, and in politics is leaning towards opportunism which manifests itself in its relation to the political and economic problems. The ideology of this party must be subjected to criticism and in case of combined action we must emphasize the differences which separate us.

## The Menace of American Capitalism.

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ing that labor bodies were not illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and that labor was inherent in a man and not a commodity, and a tariff revision law.

The latter was really a capitalist remedy "to abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage," etc. etc. . . . as useless and inane as the Wilson "fiat" that labor should no longer be a commodity!

### "Democratizing" Capitalism.

Then Wilson and his son-in-law, McAdoo, pushed through the Currency Bill, establishing the Federal Reserve Board and Banks to "give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative, which we are about to bestow upon them." This law intended to "mobilize reserves" and to prevent "the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country, or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede, or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses," was designated to make impossible another financial catastrophe such as almost occurred in 1907 when Morgan and Rockefeller smashed a band of rivals and consolidated their money power. It was a measure to set up "a national control of money, to make credit more 'elastic' by putting the U. S. Government behind the doomed money system, and as Mr. Wilson-Harris says, to legalize and to 'help make a new place for America in the field of international finance.'"

Under this act, the National City Bank immediately opened up branches in South America. In that half of the Continent Woodrow Wilson's Pan-American realism has exactly coincided with Vanderlip's financial and commercial idealism.

So did Woodrow Wilson foster the "Preparedness" agitation, make speeches concerning the need of a navy to protect shipments of "the wheat of the Kansas fields and of the other great flowering acres of the

United States," demand a fleet which "ought in my judgment to be incomparably the greatest navy in the world," and march at the head of a jingo parade in Washington. He it was who in 1912, urged—so his admirer, Mr. Harris, informs us—that "we must build and buy ships in competition with the world," and who, in country and Congress, pressed for state-aided merchant ships as "the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence, and mutual dependence in which we wish to clothe our policy of America for the Americans." He it was who begged Schwab to take in hand the construction of his "shuttles" of Anglo-American capitalist concord, and who entrusted his shipping program to the corporation whose vice-president exclaimed, "We are ready to begin our struggle for our place upon the ocean."

Steadily, cautiously, skilfully, but with incomparable pertinacity and determination, this American Caesar planned his political counterpart for the mighty economic conquests of the American International Corporation. They may not operate in conscious collusion, but the policy which Wilson pursues towards his League of Nations proves him the competent collaborator of those master-minds of capitalist statesmanship which "Standard Oil" has always known how to retain and to employ for the attainment of its ambitions. This is the academic mind, the professional attitude, the philosophic detachment and the patriot vision which completes the daring if unromantic exploits of the Rockefellers, Harrisons, Rogers and Vanderlips.

"Mr. Wilson," says Wm. Archer, "is as far from coquetting with Socialism as any trust magnate in America. . . . He does not for a moment consider the policy of taking over the Trusts and working them for the benefit of the people. The word 'nationalization' finds no place in his vocabulary. He would have private enterprise open to national or state inspection, but he is quite at

one with the mass of his countrymen in his instinctive distaste for national or municipal enterprise. . . . he steers clear of all criticism of the merits of private property as an instrument of human welfare. . . . If he had shown the least inclination to dally with Socialism, he would never have been President of the United States." (The Peace President, pp. 78, 79, 80.)

He must ingratiate himself with the peoples and recommend the United States capitalist politician, preacher and welfare worker to the suspicious proletarians of every land which may become a reservoir of cheap and industrious labor and a spacious market for the surplus commodities of American "quantity production."

### The Choice Before Us.

The world is so weary of Capitalism and Militarism and of all their works that it is no easy task to make it safe for a 'safe' Democracy. Be Wilson as honest and as disinterested as we cannot but feel that he is, there is no getting away from the fact that he advances a vain solution, providing only a convenient disguise for those who are using him to further the reactionary purpose of defeating Socialism. He gives to a disreputable cause and an unprincipled clique an appearance of passable honesty, respectability and progressive intent. But not even Wilson can make the cosmopolitan cabal of reactionaries now professing to lay the foundations of a League of Nations other than a self-constituted preliminary sitting of a supernational capitalist executive committee. The workers of the world have not ridded themselves of the mitigated feudal tyrannies of Tsarskoe Selo and Potsdam to entrust their lives to a camouflaged autocracy drafted in Paris, projected from Washington and inspired from Wall Street. They will find no abiding grace and saving virtue in the fine phrases and polished periods of Woodrow Wilson. They have heard the direct challenge and the frank utterances of the Soviet Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

Which will they choose, the benevolent autocrat of Versailles or the fearless spokesman of Brest Litovsk—Woodrow Wilson, the Liberal, or Leon Trotzky, the Socialist.