

THE INTERNATIONAL

A RESOLUTION FROM AMERICA.

Workers Give their Masters to the War.

The following resolutions have been unanimously passed by the Socialist Party in Pasadena, Cal., U.S.A. It breathes the same noble spirit of pure patriotism that suffuses the breasts of the Financiers and Capitalists who have been sacrificing their employees to the war.

Pasadena, Cal., 6th April, 1917.

Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,—We, the Socialists of Pasadena, Cal., representing a large share of the employees of Pasadena, hereby pledge our loyal and patriotic employers to the service of their country. We feel that, now war has been declared because of their efforts, their services will be given, and we ask you to use them in any way you can, feeling sure that, because of their patriotic utterances in the past, they will gladly lead any charge against the enemy, even if it is at great danger to themselves.

Our employers have always maintained that they were much more useful than we, and, because of this, they have insisted on receiving the lion's share of the wealth produced by us. We have never before agreed with them in this, but now will take them at their word, and feel sure that, with this great array of brains and superior ability, our country will be in no danger whatsoever.

Their presence at home will not be missed, and our work of producing all the world's goods will go on as usual. However, we might add that, as we will not have the benefit of their wonderful intelligence in producing these goods, they, the owners, need not expect any return, but that all wealth produced during their absence will be divided among us, according to the value of the labor done.

Hoping you will accept this great offer from us, we beg to remain, very truly yours,

Pasadena Socialist Party.

John C. Packard, Organizer.

ODESSA SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

A "Times" correspondent writing from Odessa, April 9, has sent in a description of events there that reads more like a chapter out of Kropotkin's "Conquest of Bread" than a description of actual facts. He notes, among other things, "Perfect tranquillity continues to prevail here, although for the moment Odessa is practically without police. The whole of the former police force has been disbanded and enrolled in the army."

An unprofessional "civic guard" has sealed up all intoxicants. Supreme authority in the town and district is vested in a Revolutionary Committee augmented by delegates from the army and the working classes. Most of the old authorities are under arrest.

Delegates of officers and soldiers meet on a footing of perfect equality. The law students have expelled two of their professors from the University. The convicts who were set free held a public meeting, and passed a resolution to amend their future lives. So far they appear to have done so, for there is a satisfactory absence of crime. Innumerable meetings and assemblies are held, all conducted in the most orderly way. The house servants demand an eight-hour day.

AN INTERNATIONAL SCANDAL.

"The Call," England.

We are in a position to publish the following documents, which need no further comments:

The "Bulletin of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates of

Petrograd" of April 21st publishes the following note:

"For a long time past rumors have been in circulation to the effect that the French and British Governments are very reluctant in permitting Russian refugees to pass through their territories. To-day's 'Bourse Gazette' states: 'To-morrow arrives in Petrograd with the night train, by the Finnish Railway, G. V. Plechanoff'; along with this we read in the 'Russkaya Volya' an announcement that Martoff and his friends, who adhere to the Kienthal programme, cannot, with all their will, return to Russia. Evidently somebody is preventing them from doing so. We should like to know why some refugees are enabled to return to Russia freely, and others are not. On whom does the discrimination depend? We should like to hear an explanation on these questions from our Minister for Foreign Affairs."

"Pravda" (Social-Democratic daily belonging to the Bolshevik-majority-section) publishes the following letter under the title, "Russian Revolutionists in British Torture Chamber":

"Dear Comrades,—Permit us who have just come from America to make known the following facts: As soon as the news of the Russian Revolution reached America, the active workers in the Russian Revolutionary movement at once set out for Russia. At first the Russian Consulate refused to issue permits, and only two or three days before the departure of the only available neutral steamer, the Christiana 'Flora,' a few of us succeeded in obtaining permits and tickets, the remaining majority being obliged either to choose the long and costly journey through Japan or to wait for an indefinite period.

"All ships leaving the U.S. are controlled by England, and have to proceed on their way to Halifax, Canada. In the case of Swedes, Americans, and Norwegians, the examination of documents is but a formality. The entire attention of the authorities is concentrated upon us Russians, and the cross-examination is not confined to the establishment of the identity of persons, but is of the nature of a Russian cross-examination by gendarmes. The authorities demand to know if one is a Socialist, and of what views, and in what Labor organizations the persons in question have worked, etc. Two days later another cross-examination takes place of certain selected individuals, and on the following day a detachment of armed soldiers made their appearance and, without producing any warrant, or indictment, proceeded to arrest Trotsky, Melnichansky, Chudnovsky, Mukhin, Fischelev, and Romanchuck. Our comrades declared that the arrest was illegal, whereupon a scene familiar to Russian Revolutionists was enacted. Our comrades were seized by their arms and legs, and dragged into a boat. A cruiser came to the scene for the purpose of intimidation. The remaining protested that the British Government was acting in collusion with the Romanoffs, but the British officials acted with an air of complete assurance and only poured ridicule upon us. Apparently they had communicated with London, and perhaps also with Petrograd. We tried to communicate the fact of this outrage to New York, but the authorities stopped the message. On our way we attempted to communicate by wireless, but the frightened captain refused to accept the cable. Our journey was full of danger, two vessels having been sunk but a few miles from our ship, on one of which some refugees from England perished. We political refugees were wending our way between the German underwater pirates and

the British pirates on the surface. Where shall we turn; to whom shall we complain?—(Signed) V. Likhacheff, S. Voskoff, Anna Bychkoff."

To this letter the paper appends an editorial note:

"The communication printed above has been handed in to us by three comrades, refugees who have just returned from America. These three comrades, impelled by a feeling of solidarity, wanted to remain with Trotsky and his arrested colleagues, but Trotsky and his friends asked them to proceed to Petrograd in order that they might inform the workers of the exploits of the British Imperialists. It is difficult to preserve calm on reading this statement of the brutalities committed by M. Miliukoff's 'Allies' on the champions of the Russian working class. Comrades, have we overthrown the Tsar Nicholas in order to permit now the employees of British financiers to arrest your brothers? We hope that the British Internationalists will, in their turn, have a serious talk with their Government about this disgraceful scandal."

"Rabochaya Gazetta" (organ of the Menshevik-Minority-Social Democrats) of April 21st announces that the Executive Committee of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates have sent the following telegram to the British Government and the British Press:

"The E.C. of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has learnt that the Russian political refugees (names follow) have been arrested by the British authorities at Halifax on board the ship 'Christiana Feodor' (sic). The revolutionary democracy of Russia is impatiently waiting for the return of its fighters for freedom, and is calling under its banner all those who by their efforts have prepared the overthrow of Tsardom. Yet the British authorities are allowing some refugees to pass to Russia, and keep back others, according to their views. By such acts the British Government is rendering itself guilty of an inadmissible intervention in Russian domestic affairs, and inflicts an insult upon the Russian Revolution, depriving it of its faithful sons. The E.C. of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates protests against this conduct of the British Government, and invites the British democracy to support this protest, and calls upon the Foreign Secretary to take the urgent steps necessary for the return to Russia of all political refugees without exception."

The same paper, of the same date, publishes a leading article pointing out that only those refugees are allowed to return to Russia who are in favor of continuing the war:

"Why?" it asks, and continues: "M. Miliukoff explains that the Allied Governments have drawn up 'Control Lists,' which include all those refugees whose return to Russia the Allied Governments have recognized as 'undesirable.' How can the Provisional Government permit such an outrage on free Russian citizens? M. Miliukoff has assured the representatives of our Press that he telegraphed to our Consuls abroad asking them to afford a 'possibility' to all refugees to return to Russia, irrespective of their views about the war; but surely it is not sufficient to admit the 'possibility' of such a return; it is also necessary to call upon the French and British Governments to guarantee that 'possibility'—just as it is not enough to renounce the grabbing of other people's lands for oneself, but it is also necessary to call upon one's Allies to do likewise.

At the same time the statement by M. Miliukoff of what he has telegraphed to our Consuls is disputed by our comrade Zuraboff, member of the Second Duma, who states publicly in the Press that he was shown at Copenhagen, in the presence of two witnesses, a telegram from M. Miliukoff's office giving orders not to issue

passports to those refugees entered on the 'control lists.'"

Lastly, on April 24th, "Rabochaya Gazetta" publishes the following text of a telegram received from Copenhagen:

"Martoff (leader of the Menshevik Social Democrats, then in Switzerland) wires: 'Telegraph to the E.C. of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates about our intolerable position owing to the absolute impossibility of passing through England for many months to come, at a time when for Plekhanoff, Cachin (French Socialist member of the official deputation), and other supporters of Imperialism means of transport have been found. We protest against such a state of affairs, and we have firmly decided not to allow such an inequality in the application of the general amnesty. It is now a fortnight since the affair was first placed before your deputy-chairman, Kerensky. If he does not want or is unable to accept our plan of exchanging us for interned Germans—the only plan which can solve the problem—we shall regard ourselves as entitled to find other ways and means to come back to Russia, to fight in your ranks for the cause of International Socialism. We are speaking in the name of hundreds of exiles and old fighters. Please publish this telegram.'"

(Since the above, Martoff, at the head of some two hundred refugees from Switzerland and Italy, have returned to Russia through Germany.)

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

The Hungarian Socialists have chosen Pagny, Garamy, Buchinger, Kunsky, and Geltver to represent them at Stockholm.

According to "Het Volk," the Executive Committee of the I.S.B. does not desire to bind in advance the delegates of the various national sections to taking part in an International Conference. They desire their presence at Stockholm for the purpose, in the first place, of conferring with the committee, and they can then decide whether an International Conference would be useful and desirable.

The "Socialiste Belge" contains the following official announcement: "The seat of the International has been temporarily removed to Stockholm; the Dutch members of the Executive Committee, Troelstra, Van Kol, Albarda, and Wilbaut, as also Huysmans, are leaving for Stockholm, whilst Vliegen will remain behind to transact the current affairs of the Bureau. The Dutch delegation held a meeting (April 15th) to discuss the International situation. It accepts in general the point of view of Kerensky and also the peace programme formulated by Wilson to the American Senate . . . (censor). Under the circumstances the Bureau is temporarily removed to Stockholm with the object of organizing a Conference of the various Socialist parties at a date to be fixed later. With regard to the composition of the Conference, the delegation is of the opinion that both the Majority and Minority sections of the belligerent countries should be represented."

A certain group of American Socialist-Patriots, among whom are Walling and Chas. Edward Russell, have issued a manifesto declaring the Stockholm Conference to be one of the most dangerous of the plots engaged in by the German Emperor. Of course, Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee are denounced as inveterate pro-Germans. Unable to rid themselves of the national patriot prejudices, these Socialist-Patriots seem unable to appreciate the possibility of any opposition to their views unless based on some prejudice or other.

The Russian Left Wing Socialists (the "Bolsheviks," led by Lenin) have decided not to take part in the Stock-

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