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Demand Pennsylvania Release Dolla; Chicago Joins Fight for Foreign-Born

New Arrests in Michigan Raid Cases

GET "OUTSIDE HELP"

By Federated Press

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—Berrien county will not be bankrupted by the criminal syndicalism trials for which preliminary hearings have already been held. Outside money will be available to help the county prosecute the labor men charged with participating in a secret meeting Aug. 21. This promise was made to the supervisors by Dist. Atty. Charles W. Gore, who stated that the county would emerge financially sound from the trials.

Following the whitewash be received at the hands of a packed congressional investigating committee, Attorney General Daugherty and his chief sleuth, "Bill" Burns have started a round-up of the remaining 54 persons who, it is claimed, were at the last August convention of the Communist Party at Bridgeman, Mich. Those arrested so far are:

Alex Wm. Bittner, Cleveland.
Alex Georgian, of Minneapolis.
Taddeo Cuomo, Jersey City.

All three are being held for extradition to Michigan.

Shortly after the arraignment of Foster, Ruthenberg and the other de.

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Senator-Elect Hits Palmer, Daugherty

Byron S. Wheeler, Senator-Elect from Montana, in a letter sent to Labor Defense Council severely criticizes Attorney General Daugherty and laments the fact that the Department of Justice is causing thinking people to lose respect for our government institutions. Wheeler's letter follows:

"Moritz J. Loeb Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your circulars and thoroly agree with you that these raids carried on by former Attorney General Palmer and by the present Attorney General Daugherty, are doing more to break down our constitutional guarantees than anything else that has happened in my time and is indeed causing thinking men to lose respect for our institutions or at least for those persons who are charged with upholding the same.

Respectfully,

B. K. Wheeler."

This letter is typical of hundreds of letters being received by the Labor Defense Council from men and women prominent in the public life of the country. It is merely a coincident that this letter was received on the same date as the one received from Tom Mooney who is himself one of those who has suffered severely by the breakdown of the machinery of justice.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 259

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Steel Trust Fury During Big Strike Sent An Innocent Man to Prison Hell for Long Term

This week we publish the facts in the criminal frame-up of Jacob Dolla by the hirelings of the steel trust during the recent steel strike. But we are not content to merely publish the facts. We want you, we want your organization to join the fight, to get into the drive demanding that Pennsylvania's governor release Dolla from prison. After reading this exposure of Dolla's arrest and conviction, sit down and write a letter or send a telegram to GIFFORD PINCHOT, GOVERNOR, EXECUTIVE MANSION, HARRISBURG, PA. Get your labor union to send a telegram. We want Dolla free to help organize the new struggle of the slaves of the steel industry. Here are the facts about the persecution of Dolla.

* * *

(Special by Staff Writer to "The Worker")

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—In all the black record of frame-ups by the American Capitalist Class there is no single piece of dirty work more monstrous than the framing of Jacob Dolla, member of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who is languishing in a Pennsylvania prison under sentence of 12 to 17 years, a victim of the fury of the insatiable Steel Trust.

Altho the news of his incarceration is just beginning to come out, Jake Dolla has been in jail since Oct. 5, 1919. He was put there by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, because of his splendid services to the workers in the great steel strike. Figuring on the aid of the large mass of foreign-born workers, most of whom did not belong to the union, the company tried to get away with a 25 per cent wage reduction in its plant at Lebanon, Pa.—but the figuring was all wrong. When the inevitable strike was declared the non-union men began to join the union, and one after the other Croatians, Hungarians, Russians, Poles and Slovaks came to the organizers and said they were with them. This was due largely to the untiring efforts of Jake Dolla, who was born in Hungary and speaks five languages, and whose enormous prestige among the foreign-speaking elements made him a special factor in the strike.

It also made him a marked man with the enfuriated capitalists. They determined that he was to "get his"—just as Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti had got theirs. One day there was an explosion. Dolla was arrested and sent up for a long stretch, convicted of bombing two dwellings.

Jake Dolla is as innocent of the crime for which he is doing time as if he had never been born. Four other men had previously been arrested in the case and had confessed their guilt. They were now taken in hand by the prosecuting attorneys and their first confession was elaborated upon, the understanding being that they were to be let off easy if they would testify that the whole thing had been directed by Dolla. These four men are Clarence Miller, William Mumford, John Sohn and Harry Dissinger.

Altho the dynamiting was supposed to have been the result of lengthy plotting with all of these men, Sohn admitted under cross examination that he never saw Dolla in his life until a few minutes before the explosions. As a matter of fact, it was amply proved at the trial that when the explosions occurred and for some time preceding them, Dolla was in a Lebanon tea room, chatting and drinking tea with a large party of friends. At the time when Dolla was supposed to be pointing out to his fellow-conspirators one of the houses that was to be blown up, he was working on a crew train for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, several miles from Lebanon, he has a sworn statement from the railroad company to that effect. Miller, with whom he was charged with stealing the dynamite, has made affidavit that he never met him until after they were in prison. Dynamite was actually found in the house of Dissinger, who was one of the most important witnesses against Dolla, but for some mysterious reason he was never accused of complicity in the theft of it. No dynamite was ever found on Dolla, or in his house.

Dolla was accused of organizing and taking part in the bombing of two houses. The front porch of one of these houses was blown up, but there was no loss of life and the total damage is estimated at from $100 to $150. The other house, belonging to one Karl Wutzbin, was never dynamited by anyone and is still intact.

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A Day with the Red Navy

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

As a preliminary to our day with the Red Fleet, we went to the opera. The great Opera House of Petrograd is called the Marinski Theatre, and is so named in honor of the sailors of the Russian Navy who fought for the young revolution.

A party of eight of us went to the theater—where they were giving Prince Igor—the evening of the day of our arrival in Petrograd. But we could get no seats—the first act was nearly over, and the box-office was closed. Then the audience poured out into the hall to smoke and talk. Hundreds of sailors were among them; the sailors of the Red Fleet look upon this theatre as their own pet play-house.

One of our number, a stout Welshman who had been in Russia before and who spoke some fifty or sixty words of the language, told a couple of sailors of our disappointment. They consulted together for a moment, and then fetched two of their officers.

"Delegat, delegat. Comintern," we heard them say, over and over again.

The magic words worked. The officers went away for a moment, returned and asked us to follow them. We were conducted to a box—a most capacious and luxurious box which must surely have belonged to a Grand Duke. We wanted to pay for our seats. "No, no," said they. "You are

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Ashleigh's Story Makes Great Hit

The article by Charles Ashleigh, the revolutionary poet, in last week's issue of THE WORKER on the opening of the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International found an instant and enthusiastic response. This week we publish another article, sent direct to us from Moscow, on "A Day with the Red Navy," by the same writer. We hope to have similar articles for publication in future issues.

Watch for them!

Plan Unity in Political Fight for Chicago

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

(Special to "The Worker".)

CHICAGO.—Denunciation of the Socialist Party for its separatist tactics in Chicago, the passage of a resolution calling upon all labor unions and political organizations to unite in a united political action, and unanimous endorsement of a request to the Chicago Federation of Labor urging a conference of all working class political parties to establish united action on the political field featured the conference of the Farmer-Labor party of Cook county here Sunday.

The resolutions on the defense of alien workers introduced by Jay Brown, National Secretary, Farmer-Labor Party, reads as follows:

"The employers are planning a new offensive against the labor movement in the attack being launched upon the foreign-born workers. President Harding, recommending in his message to congress that all foreign-born workers be registered. The Department of Justice urged that the foreign-born workers be photographed and finger printed like criminals. Secretary of Labor Davis asks that the government be given authority to revoke the naturalization papers for dissatisfactory conduct after naturalization. Representative Edmons introduced a bill to make foreign born workers who participate in a strike or speak at a strike meeting subject to immediate deportation.

"All these measures have as their purpose to make it impossible for the foreign-born workers, who are the majority in the basic industries, to carry on a struggle against low wages and to keep them unorganized. By keeping the foreign-born workers unorganized and forcing them to accept low wages the bosses hope to force down the standard of living of all workers on this country.

"We declare our opposition to all these measures directed against the foreign-born workers. We call upon the foreign-born workers to unite with the labor movement of this country thru joining the unions and supporting the political struggles of labor and thus make common cause with all other workers against those who are oppressing them.

"For the purpose of waging the campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers we recommend the establishment of committees for protection of the foreign-born workers, to be made up of representatives of all labor union and political organizations of labor as well as organ-

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To All Active Members of the Workers Party in New York and Vicinity

We want to get an increased number of New York's working men and women acquainted with THE WORKER. To do this we want the active members of the Workers Party in New York City and vicinity to help us distribute sample copies of THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City, and ask for the business manager or the editor. Do this today.

Striker Is Lynched; Why Not the Railroad Barons?

Small business men and farmers, who it is claimed had suffered because of the two years' strike on the Missouri and North Kansas Railroad, are alleged to have constituted the mob that lynched a railroad striker, E. C. Gregor, at Harrison, Ark., by hanging him to a railway bridge. Other rail strikers were either horse-whipped, wounded, deported or jailed.

The violent outbreak against the spirited struggle of the railroad workers is said to have been headed by a "Vigilance Committee of 1,000." The object very evidently was to direct attention away from the crimes of the railroad barons.

If that mob of blood-thirsty assassins had not been blinded by ignorance and prejudice, it would have known that those who really oppress them are the railroad and banking profiteers, and that if they had vented their lynching appetite on a few of these they would be hitting at their real enemies.

It is not to be expected that the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce will raise a $50,000 fund to apprehend the lynchers and put them on trial and send them to the gallows. They have funds only for the war on organized labor, as at Herrin, Ill.; St. Joseph, Mich., and elsewhere.

The New War Looms

If France is pushing for the dismemberment of the German republic, as it is claimed, then the militarist ambitions at Paris were making headway as this issue of THE WORKER went to press.

The German Fascisti, in Bavaria, under Adolph Hitler, leader of the German grey shirts, were preparing for trouble, with the ambition, no doubt, of establishing separate Bavarian rule. It is not unlikely that France may also seek to establish a separate [illegible] in the Rhine districts, [illegible] Germany. It is already to foment [illegible] tell. The big fact is that the cost of living in Germany has doubled since the French took Essen, the mark now selling at 18,000 to the dollar.

WAR AGAINST WAR!

It is under these circumstances that the Russian Soviet Republic, by every means possible, is urging the workers of all Europe to war upon the threatened new capitalist war.

Such demands have come from the executive committee of the All-Russian Soviet Congress, from the Communist International, from the Red Trade Union International, from the Young Communist International, while repeated appeals are published in "Pravda," official organ of the Russian Communist Party, and "Izvestia," official organ of the Russian Soviet Government.

Russia's first official pronouncement on the occupation of the Ruhr by the French was made by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee Russian Central Executive Committee in the form of a message addressed to "all peoples of the world."

Protest Against French Action

It sharply protests against the action of France and her allies, and calls attention to its belief that war threatens, but makes no statement of what Russia's attitude would be if war ensued.

It charges that France has gone even beyond "shameful Versailles," and that England, Italy and Japan, by washing their hands or only feebly protesting, are equally guilty of breaking the sovereignty of the German people and trampling upon their rights of self-determination.

The call concludes:

"Terrible poverty and suffering threaten the laboring classes in Germany. Europe is threatened with growing economic disorder. Russia warns the peoples of the world of the terrible danger that menaces peace. Your fate is in your own hands."

Want Peace; Ready for War

But while Soviet Russia is demanding peace, the Moscow correspondence of the capitalist press seem agreed that the Workers' Republic is ready for war.

Thus the New York World publishes a special cable dispatch from Moscow, declaring, that

"The Communist Internationale and the Red trade unions are planning to form a 'Committee of Action,' which, if events justify, would take the place of a revolutionary war staff for all Europe.

"These organizations together and the Soviet Government [illegible] states that [illegible] correspondent.

"The Soviets place the blame not only on Paris, but on London, Brussels and Tokio as well."

The same correspondent quotes from the appeal of the Communist International as follows:

"Down with the new imperialistic war. Welcome government by the workers and peasants. Welcome a European union of socialist republics. Welcome the proletarian revolution."

The Associated Press correspondent cables that "altho the Russian Communists hope for an ultimate revolution in Germany, the correspondent is informed that Russian Government circles prefer tranquility in that country at this time.

"One widely known Communist asserted that if a workman's revolution took place in Germany now, Russia would probably be obliged to feed the population.

"With Russia short of food herself this would be difficult," he continued. "But the world remembers that we were in worse shape in 1918 than now, yet nevertheless we sent food to aid the German Spartacists, which they refused.

"If any other sort of European war should develop either from the Ruhr situation or the Lausanne conference, it is extremely possible that Russia would be the only great country of Europe sufficiently isolated and sufficiently self-maintaining to remain neutral."

Demonstrate on Liebknecht Day

On Tuesday, the Associated Press agents reported that demonstrations against war and the French occupation of the Ruhr were staged by the workmen of many factories in Moscow on Jan 15, after ceremonies in observance of the fourth anniversary of the assassination in Berlin of Dr Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

"Down with the French imperialists; long live the German revolution!" were many of the banners carried in the procession.

How About It, "John D."

Enormously rich men—characterized by him as "leading and distinguished citizens" of the city and the country—perjure themselves under oath and tell infamous lies to evade the payment of taxes on their property and wealth, according to Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, president of the department of taxes and assessments of New York.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Herrin Trial Ending; Alibis for Prisoners

By McALISTER COLEMAN

(Federated Press Correspondent)

MARION, Ill.—As the first of the Herrin trials draws to a close, the case for the five union coal diggers on trial here becomes steadily stronger. Alibis for all the defendants are now in. Witnesses traced the movements of Bert Grace, one of the defendants, from the time he left his home in Marion on the morning of the rioting until long after the killings. Grace was accused by Donald Ewing, a Chicago newspapeman, of having stood astride the body of a dying gunman at the Herrin cemetery refusing to allow the reporter to give water to the gunman.

Ewing was in court and heard the testimony of witness after witness who saw and talked to Grace in various courthouse

Discussed at C. I. Congress

By Radio to Imprekorr (Berlin) and Forwarded by Mail to The Worker

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—The Mandate Examination Commission made its report today announcing that 61 parties are represented in the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International by 392 delegates, 44 of whom have advisory vote, 6 delegates being admitted as advisory guests.

The debate upon the capitalist offensive was then continued.

Ravesteyn (Holland) in opposition to Trotzky states that in the West there is imminent not a pacifist, democratic reformist tendency but an extreme royalist reaction. In England, Holland, France and Belgium imperialist tendencies are prevailing which strive for the complete abolition of social legislation. The slogan of the workers' government is possible in special cases in Central Europe, but it is impossible in the West with Longuet, Blum, Clynes and Henderson. In view of the danger of world reaction the tactics of the united front is absolutely necessary for uniting the proletariat.

Stern (Austria) characterizes the capitalist offensive as the last desperate effort of the world bourgeoisie to save capitalism. The best example of this is the Geneva Conference at which the world bourgeoisie ostensibly hastened to the aid of the Austrian bourgeois altho it is impossible to save it. Proletarian action under the leadership of the Communist International is possible in regard to the Austrian question. The Austrian example proves that even small communist parties can successfully employ the united front tactics towards large Social Democratic parties. The slogan of the workers' government is the counter-cry to the coalition policy of the Social Democrats. The united front tactics no longer mean the covering of the retreat but rather the covering of the advance. It implies no danger for us if the Social Democrats join in at the commencement of the struggle. On the contrary, the situation will be all the clearer when they betray the workers later.

Webb (England) points out that

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International Bazaar for Defense—February 21st to 25th, at the Lyceum

Workers in Chicago Hit "Socialists"

(Continued from Page One)

itations of foreign-born workers. Thru these committees all measures directed against the foreign-born workers should be fought and the campaign should be carried on to draw the foreign-born masses into the unions and the political struggles of labor."

The Farmer-Labor Party of Cook county is the second organization to go on record for the protection of alien wage-earners against the efforts now being made by the employers and the government to register and herd them like cattle, the Workers Party having already taken action at its recent convention in New York City. The measure will receive the full support of the Chicago Federation of Labor as the delegates to the conference were all from unions affiliated with that body.

The Socialist Party was hauled over the coals in a brutal fashion by the delegates following its recent nomination of a mayoralty candidate, without consultation with the organized labor movement of Chicago and the demand put forward by the socialists that their candidate be supported to the exclusion of other working class organizations. John Fitzpatrick stated that the Farmer-Labor Party stood ready to cooperate with all working class political parties but that the Socialist party had attempted to jam a candidate down the throats of the organized labor movement in Chicago. Other delegates voiced the opinion that cooperation with the Socialist party was impossible at this time due to their arrogant attitude and said that four years ago when a joint campaign had been staged the socialists, in words where there was a Farmer-Labor Party candidate, but none of the socialist party, had voted for the democrat and republican candidates as a compilation of the returns showed.

It was evident from the discussion that the attitude of the Socialist delegation at the Cleveland conference—where they threw their strength to the reactionary wing—and their arbitrary action here in Chicago has completely divorced the socialist party from the Chicago labor movement.

A real step toward unity on the political field was made by the conference when it adopted, instead of the committee report referring the matter to the executive committee, a substitute asking the Chicago Federation of Labor to call a conference of representatives of the Proletarian Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Workers Party and the Farmer-Labor Party with a view of securing complete unity in election campaigns. There is little doubt but that such a conference will be called by the Chicago Federation of Labor in the near future and it was emphasized in the debate that this will be a real test of the sincerity of political parties claiming to function in the interests of the workers.

During the debate it was stated that thirty delegates representing various unions and who were also members of the Workers Party were in favor of the substitute which carried with one or two dissenting votes.

The conference decided to place no mayoralty candidate in the held for the spring elections but to contest the aldermanic elections in various wards and again the double-crossing tactics of the Socialist Party were the subject of bitter comment in the debate.

Resolutions providing for an intensive membership campaign among the unions with the cooperation of the Chicago Federation of Labor, were adopted and were also a number of others dealing with minor matters.

The convention was attended by 115 delegates representing 40 different unions.

Delegate McVey, of the Lathers' Unions, acted as chairman of the conference. Robert M. Buck was the secretary of the Resolutions Committee.

District Two Tours Dolson

James H. Dolson, formerly editor of "Labor Unity" having completed a successful tour in District Three, has again been placed on the road by the Second District of the Workers Party.

HEAR STORY of

Miners' Struggle

Graphically told by

TOM TIPPET

Organizer, United Mine Workers

SUNDAY, January 21, 2:30 P. M.

LABOR TEMPLE,

243 East 84th St. New York

Auspices:

YORKVILLE ENG. BRANCH,

Workers Party

Admission Free

Victory, We Must Win in the World Class Struggle in Favor of Workers, Says Comintern International in Message to Workers Party

The Communist International has accepted the Workers Party as a sympathizing party, calling upon it to work energetically and with all the necessary enthusiasm and unity. The message is contained in a letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Second National Convention of the Workers Party. It is dated Dec. 25th, but it has only now arrived in this country. It is signed by Bucharin and is as follows:

TO THE CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY:

DEAR COMRADES: The Communist International has decided to accept your party only as a sympathizing party. This does not, however, diminish the importance of the task before the Workers Party.

The Communist International considers the most important task of the Labor Movement in America to be, to unite the greatest number of workers possible under the banner of the mass struggle against aggressive capitalism. For this reason, the primary task of your party should be to close up the proletarian ranks, to unite all those elements, not merely on paper, but in fact, not merely by resolutions, but by active struggle put up a resistance to capitalism, and are prepared to carry the fight further. To win over the masses, to liberate them from the influence of capitalism and its loyal armor bearers like Gompers and Hillquit, are the elementary tasks which you must fulfil before all else. You must, and you will be able to fulfill these tasks only to the extent that the party enters right into the life of the masses, intervenes in every conflict between labor and capital, assists the workers in every strike, watches carefully the every-day life of the masses of the workers, to the extent that your press becomes the sounding board of the every-day needs and every-day struggles of the working class, generalizing and enlightening the whole struggle from the point of view of the fundamental ideas of the emancipation of the proletariat from the burden of capitalism.

It is particularly important properly to apply the tactics of the United Front. The crisis and the tragedy of the proletariat lies in the fact that the bourgeoisie has at its disposal loyal servants and agents in the persons of the Yellow reformists in the Trade Unions and the Socialist Parties basing themselves on the aristocracy of labor. The road to victory for the labor movement lies in the fact that the bourgeoisie has been able to exploit the differences between the skilled and unskilled workers, and between the workers of various nationalities and races. Your young party must, at all costs, learn to unite the masses over the heads, and in spite of the Yellow leaders. These leaders at the present moment desire to split the movement. This was foretold by Lenin in London in his "Iron Heel." For that reason the party must systematically expose this betrayal of the Cause of Labor by calling upon it to conduct a common struggle for the fundamental needs of the working class and to unite around these demands the widest possible broader masses of the workers.

The question of working in the Trade Unions becomes particularly important. Here you must systematically with position after position, constantly putting forward our demands for the unity of the movement.

Your struggle will be protracted, difficult and stubborn. But history will decide this struggle in our favor, if you, comrades, will conduct it energetically with all the necessary enthusiasm and unity in your own ranks.

Long live the young Workers Party! Long live the American Working Class!

In the name of the Executive Committee of the Communist International,

(Signed) BUCHARIN.

Tallentire, Michigan Raid Victim, Tells Defense Needs

By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE

The National Office of the Workers Party, thru the Labor Defense Council, is calling upon all its members to subscribe without delay One Day's Pay for the defense of the Michigan prisoners. This action is in line with the resolution which was passed unanimously by the National Convention, Dec. 27th, which urged every party member to come to the assistance of the Labor Defense Council which stands in pressing need of funds just now.

The need for prompt and vigorous action on this matter was forced home to all class-conscious workers when news was received of the arrest of Alex Gumbo, Frank Cuomo and Frank Severino, by federal agents. These comrades were among the 30 members of our party indicted by the State of Michigan, after the notorious "Red Raid" at Bridgman, Berrien County, Michigan, Aug. 20, 1922, when 20 of our most active members were seized by the Daugherty-Burns agents at the employers.

In addition to the 20 comrades imprisoned on Aug. 22nd, warrants were issued a few days later, for 56 other members of our party. Every one of the 76 in these indictments has been in the fighting line of the workers struggle in America for many years. Among them are some of the best and finest spirits of the militant workers movement in America, many of them having already served one or more prison terms as a result of their loyalty and devotion towards the working class emancipation.

It would seem that the impeachment proceedings in the U. S. Congress against Harry M. Daugherty had constrained this individual and his satellites to retrain from any further persecution until they were sure that nothing serious was meant by the flamboyant assault on the "honor and intentions" of this latest exponent of 100 per cent American "Democracy" in the recent investigation. The "whitewashing" graciously granted to Mr. Daugherty by a complacent Congressional Committee, seems to have revived somewhat the drooping spirits of the Harding co-horts after the severe drubbing of November 7th, last and now that Daugherty and Burns feel secure again, they are proceeding to arrest additional W. P. members, whom, they claim, were present at the alleged "Communist Convention" in August.

The most pressing and immediate task of the Workers Party at the present moment, is to raise funds without delay in order that these defendants in Michigan may be provided, with adequate defense. The very life of the Workers Party is in jeopardy in these cases. Every member of the Workers Party and every forward-looking worker must speedily awake to the menace contained towards the workers' movement in this infamous persecution of individuals for their opinion only, against whom no overt act can be charged. If the twenty-three men now seized in the Michigan "Red Raid" are railroaded to the penitentiary, then others will be seized in successive raids and arrests until the agents of the "Union-Busters" and "Open Shoppers" have destroyed the most militant expression of the working class, the Workers Party of America. Let us lower no illusions about it. This case is fraught with the most serious consequences to the entire working class movement today and it is imperative that every member of the Workers Party without delay contribute their full quota on the One Day's Pay assessment.

The need for funds is desperate. The treasury of the Labor Defense Council being almost empty and money is needed right now in order that proper preparation be made for the trial, now set for Feb. 26th. "The work of defense is being shamefully neglected because of lack of adequate funds" writes William Z. Foster, under date of January 9th. Therefore, this call is sent to each and every member of this young and vigorous organization, to send in their DOLLARS FOR DEFENSE without delay.

New York City has already blazed the way with seventeen Workers Party branches, who voted to assess each member One Day's Pay and have elected special committees to collect same. Over one thousand dollars is already in the hands of branch secretaries in Greater New York, at the end of the second day of the One Day's Pay Drive (Tuesday, Jan. 16th). Now let every comrade be heard thruout the country. Make your donations in thousands of dollars, the answer to the agents of reaction who arrested comrades Severino, Georgian and Cuomo.

To delay is dangerous. All forces must combine together to meet this latest assault upon the revolutionary expression of the American Working Class. If we mean to exist as a Workers Party in America, the Michigan cases must be won. To provide the necessary funds on abundance for the defense of Ruthenberg, Foster, Browder, Dunne, Harrison, and the rest of the twenty-three defendants in the most important immediate task before us. All other work and activity is contingent on the outcome of the Michigan cases. If we win, we go forward. If we lose, we go backward, at least temporarily. We must win, we cannot lose.

All sections must unite in one great push, and pay over the One Day's Pay assessment 100 per cent in all sections. Let us show our comrades and the members of the organizations, as well as the agents of Daugherty, Burns and Harding, how the members of the Workers Party of America, rally to the defense of their members when they are in danger as a result of their party activity. All together now. Send In Your Dollars! "GIVE UNTIL IT HURTS", and let every section do its share. Let us show from the same manner that New York has been heard from, in the first two days of the One Day's Pay Drive.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Radek Answers Critics of United Front at the Fourth C. I. Congress

(Continued from Page One)

in England the capitalist offensive proceeds parallel with the betrayal of the Amsterdam trade unions and leaders of the Second International. The strike of the miners and of the engineers are the best example of this. There now follows the offensive against the railwaymen. A firm coherion of the Communist parties of Central Europe is necessary and a close rapprochement to the East, where the Social Democrats have no grip and the revolutionary movement is on the increase.

Hoernle (Germany) declares in the name of the majority of the German delegates that they are in agreement with Radek. In controversy with Urbans he declares that the eternal doubts of the opposition on the question of the united front has a paralyzing effect. The united front is certainly bound up with dangers; but at the same time it tends to purify the party from opportunist elements. An example of this is the secession of the KAG. (Levi Group) from the Communist Party. A closer cooperation of all Communist parties is necessary,—as is the case with the French and German Parties. Fascism has two types in Germany: in Bavaria it consists of the middle peasants and middle bourgeoisie, while in the East Elbe district it also embraces a section of the agricultural workers. "The self-defense of the proletariat must be organized at the right moment.

Roemer (France) moves the following resolution: A Warsaw telegram reports the arrest of Stephan Rybacki who was returned to Parliament for Dombrova by 32,000 votes, and Comrade Krolikovski who was elected for Parliament by 27,000 votes in Warsaw, languishes in prison. This violation of the will of tens of thousands of workers is only part and parcel of the persecution to which the Communist movement is subjected in the new democratic Polish Republic. After the shameful judicial murder of Comrade Dombal who boldly exposed Communism, the Polish Government is attempting to silence the mouths of the members of Parliament who have been chosen by the people in spite of the unheard-of white terror. The Congress stigmatizes before the world proletariat the barbarity of the Polish Government. It endorses its admiration for the Polish proletariat fighting with sublime heroism for the emancipation of the working class.

The resolution is adopted unanimously.

In his concluding words Radek emphasizes the fact that in the Communist International there are right wing dangers and left wing dangers. The right wing danger, however, is the greater. The greatest danger at present is passivity, which means a lessening of the fighting will of the broad proletarian masses in connection with a one-sided adaptation to the Social Democrats. With regard to Urbans he replies that the left waters also turn the Centrist mill. He charges him with an incorrect estimation of the position. The counter-offensive of the proletariat is not yet begun, it is much more possible that the capitalist offensive has not yet reached its highest point.

The Shop Stewards Movement and the fight for the eight hour day is only a defence against a disastrous undermining of the position of the proletariat. As long as we are the weaker section, the tactics of the united front are necessary. We must endeavor to fight against capital together with the Second and 2½ Internationals, altho the Social Democratic leaders consciously fight every revolutionary movement.

The pressure of the proletarian masses can compel the Social Democrats to break with the coalition. Then we are ready to fight with them but not in the coalition. The Communists must not only vindicate their position, they must rather conduct practical every-day struggles. The struggle will also convince those masses who do not believe in the dictatorship that dictatorship is the only way. The continual doubts of the opposition can hinder the organizing of the fight and injure the party. Then exists the danger of Centrism which passively waits for the revolution the day after to-morrow. The Communist parties have to act today and tomorrow. In our tactics for the next period we must not lose sight of the future perspective. Anxiety over the tactics of the united front is injurious. The Communists are practical class fighters. We negotiate with the Social Democratic leaders so long as we can get the majority. This way leads to our goal —the dictatorship.

Zinoviev reads out a telegram from which it appears that in England, Newbold is elected as candidate of the Communist Party.

Velti (Switzerland) proposes the creation of a committee for the realization of the International United Front of the Communist Parties against the reaction.

Appeal to the Labor Party

[illegible]

We propose that the Executive Committee of the Workers Party, in the name of the Workers Party, shall call upon the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Educational League, inviting the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Educational League to place before the Conventions of the Trade Unions, the following resolutions which should be adopted by the Conventions, and which should organize now, under the standards of the Trade Union Educational League, into Industrial Unions, all possible members to be in these conventions: Amalgamation resolutions should not only be adopted, but carried into effect, as in the case with the Maintenance of Waymen's Union that is now carrying on this fight among the railroad unions. Cut out the accompanying list and keep it for reference.

Conventions of Unions, 1923

Jan. 15-22, Washington, D. C., Franklin Square Hotel, Marine Engineers' Association.

Jan. 15-25, Philadelphia, Pa., National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots.

April 3-17, Warren, Ohio, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.

April 13-18, Washington, D. C., Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.

May 14-21, Boston, Mass., Longshoremen's Association.

May 14-28, New York City, United Hatters.

May 14-21, St. Louis, Mo., Federation of Musicians, Planters Hotel.

May 26, York, Pa., Print Cutters' Association.

July — Toronto, Can., Jewelry Workers' Union.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., Operative Pressers.

July 9-19, Kansas City, Mo., Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

July 9-14, Baltimore, Md., Pavers, Rammerman, Flag-Layers, Wood Block and Brick Paving, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers.

July 9-15, New York City, Piano Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.

July 11-21, Chicago, Ill., Glass Bottle Blowers.

July 16-21, Omaha, Nebr., Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

July 16-23, Philadelphia, Pa., Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union.

July 17-21, Chattanooga, Tenn., Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 21-24, New York City (Executive Board Meeting) Wire Weavers' Association.

Aug. 6-10, Chicago, Ill., Foundry Employes.

Aug. 13-18, Atlanta, Ga., Typographical Union.

Aug. 13-20, Chicago, Ill., Hotel Morrison, Hotel and Restaurent Employes' Alliance and Bartenders' League.

Aug. 20 to 25, Milwaukee, Wis., Photo-Engravers' Union.

Sept. 3-8, Denver, Colo., Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Sept. 3-8, Providence, R. I., Association of Letter Carriers.

Sept. 4-9, Atlanta, Ga., Railway Mail Association.

Sept. 10-17, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Sept. 10-17, New York City, United Textile Workers.

Sept. 3-8, Los Angeles, Calif., Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Sept. 10-20, Oakland, Calif., Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Sept. 17-24, Philadelphia, Pa., United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.

Sept. 17-30, Denver, Colo., Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers.

Oct. 1-7, Montreal, Can., Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

Oct. 2-21, Cleveland, Ohio, Stone Cutters' Association.

We would be glad to get any additions to this list. Also dates of conventions planned by state labor federations.

The Bosses' Honor Role

The Associated Press broadcasts, with great satisfaction, the news that the railroad chiefs are opposed to the amalgamation of the 16 standard railroad unions.

The honor role of this capitalist news agency is as follows: W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and D. B. Robertson, president of the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Those are names that the railroad workers should remember.

The Communist International Is Against Mass Emigration to Soviet Russia

By ISRAEL AMTER

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International took a definite stand on the question of emigration to Soviet Russia. The Congress unanimously adopted a resolution on relief for Soviet Russia, which contained the following point (Point 5):

"The emigration of foreign workers to Russia should be confined to individual special workers who are specially needed in industry. But even in these individual cases, the workers should be procured only with the knowledge and approval of the Russian trade unions. At the present stage of Russian economic life, mass emigration of foreign workers to Soviet Russia would mean no support but only a hindrance in the reconstruction of Russia. Under no circumstances, therefore, is it to be encouraged."

This resolution speaks clearly and definitely. There is not the slightest doubt as to its meaning nor does it allow of any interpretation. Soviet Russia is not in a position to accept large numbers of workers. The industries are not yet working in such order that workers of capitalist countries who depend on the use of machinery and are accustomed to a certain mode of life, can easily be utilized.

Revolution is revolution. The Russian Revolution has had to suffer as all revolutions suffer—but only to a higher degree. Not only did Soviet Russia have to fight for four years against every kind of counter-revolutionary plot, hand and army, fitted out and maintained by the capitalist governments; not only did Soviet Russia have to suffer the hell of the blockade and of the famine; not only were factories and mines destroyed by the "civilized," "Christian" hordes of the counter-revolutionaries; but worst of all, the Proletarian Revolution was sabotaged by the intelligentsia—by the technicians and experts who were highly necessary for the reconstruction of Russia on the new basis. The economic blockade which still exists, and which prevents Soviet Russia from procuring the immense quantities of goods, particularly machinery, which she needs in order to build up economic life, is the last link in the chain of obstruction, with which the capitalist governments, including America, have endeavored to throttle the young Workers' Republic.

The resolution passed by the Fourth Congress of the Third International is of considerable significance to American workers. Up to the present, there has been a great deal of confusion on the question of emigration to Soviet Russia. Large numbers of workers have been filled with the idea that, despite the adverse conditions under which Soviet Russia is trying to rebuild her industries, unlimited numbers of workers in other countries who are disgusted with capitalist exploitation and seek freedom from it, may emigrate to Russia. This is especially true since the inauguration of the Kuzbas venture. Not only was the truth about conditions not told, but little care was taken in the selection of the proper workers. The result has been, according to information, that Kuzbas has not succeeded and will have to be put on an entirely different basis.

These should have been self-evident truths to any student of revolution and of the primitive industrial conditions obtaining in Soviet Russia. The recent convention of the Workers Party was the first to take cognizance of the actual conditions and to pass a resolution against mass emigration.

The resolution of the Fourth Congress indicates clearly not only that mass emigration and propaganda for mass emigration must cease, but also that technicians, skilled mechanics and experts should be sent over only upon previous agreement with the Russian trade unions, which occupy a very high place in the Soviet Government and must know the economic needs of the industries and of the country.

An Open Letter from the Communist International

Next week THE WORKER will publish in full the "Open Letter" issued by the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, speaking in the name of 62 Communist parties in as many countries in Europe, America, Asia and Australia. This "Open Letter" is addressed to the Second International, the Vienna Working Union, to the Trade Unions of all Countries, and to the Hague International Conference of Trade Unions and Cooperatives. Every thinking worker should be given an opportunity to read this "Open Letter". It applies to the United States as well as to every other country. Get a bundle of THE WORKER of this issue and distribute them.

Moscow Art Theater Wins Right to Live

By JOHN DALE

The production of Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths" wins for the Moscow Art Theatre the right to live thru the years ahead when Soviet Russia will gradually move forward into complete Communism.

One can readily understand how real art spans revolutions, living from one social system to the next, when witnessing the profoundly realistic work of the Moscow Players, at Johnson's 59th St. Theater, in the offering of their second week here.

Gorky has had his little troubles under the rule of the Workers' Republic. He has been quite lively to find with the Soviet Regime. But the Russian Communists have always been charitable with him, as one of Russia's greatest living artists.

Gorky thru the written word, and the Moscow Art Theater thru the medium of the stage, will make this cross section of the life of Russia's submerged under czarism live for all time. And that is the only way that this ghastly picture of human misery and degradation will live—only as a memory—for the bright light of Communism, shining stronger and ever stronger over Gorky's Russia of black places and sunken humans, heralds the new day of happiness and good things for all, that czars, capitalists and church dignitaries claimed "can never be".

Altho the Moscow Players passed thru three centuries from the time of their first play, "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch", to the period depicted in "The Lower Depths", we, nevertheless, get a repetition of that ensemble acting that keeps one constantly and intensely interested in all that goes upon the stage. This is especially true in the opening scene, where we get acquainted with the habitues of the cellar-refuge of a city in the Russia that is gone. It is repeated in the chaotic struggle of these human rats called into "The Lower Depths" the internal backward of "The Night Lodging" by the inviting, warm spring sunshine. One of its greatest effects is produced in the last act with its drinking and card playing and then, as these victims of the downward pull in the human whirlpool chant a low song, an absolutely charming effect is produced as "The Baron" rushes in to announce that the discarded, vodka-saturated "actor" has hanged himself.

It is a prisoners' song, they sing, "Koolitser Wiedersehen Zachodit" (The Rising and the Setting of the Sun), a favorite among the political victims of Russian czarism, that is chanted time and again by these sacrifices to life's underthow, chained to their environment. The broken "actor" leaves this environment by the route of death.

Those meek qualities that made Ivan Moskvin appear as a weak, vacillating "Tsar Fyodor" last week, are him stretch and character as Luka, the Russian pilgrim, who brings his inspiring philosophy into this refuge of the damned. He minister to the last moments of the consumptive wife of the locksmith, an honest worker, who feels his failure keenly.

The portrait of the two directors of the Moscow Players, Constantin Stanislavsky, helps interpret Gorky's philosophy of life as Satine, the cynical derelict, once a photographer with some education. It was Satine that came to the defense of Luka in the last act, after the Pilgrim had disappeared with the challenge to his fellow-outcasts. He understood man—you don't".

Georgi Burdzhaloff approaches the uncanny as the keeper of the "Night Lodging" while Raisa Shevtchenko, as his wife, Vassilisa, in her sleekness, provides a contrast with her sister, Natasha, to these other prisoners of this underworld. The chief feminine role, however, falls to Olga Knipper-Tchekhova, as Nastya, the painted, cigarette-smoking, novel-reading prostitute, who has known better days, and now finds an escape from her revolting surroundings by imagining herself the heroine of romantic stories that wander thru her bewildered brain. She was at all times effective. We will not forget Vassily Katchaloff, as "the baron", for many a day, especially for such moments as the one when he is caught, in a fleeting reflection, trying to polish his finger nails in memory of the days of refinement, almost completely forgotten.

The scenic effects of the play and the costuming of these wrecks in human form leave nothing to be desired.

The spontaneous and prolonged outburst of enthusiasm, from an appreciative audience, that greeted the players as the final curtain fell, was a fitting tribute to a great task well done.

* * *

Shachman Article Next Week

NOTE.—Owing to lack of space we have been compelled to omit the promised article by Max Shachtman on "The Moscow Art Theater". It will appear next week. Watch for it.

Join in Demand that Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, Free Jacob Dolla from State Penitentiary

(Continued from Page One)

Furthermore, since Dolla's imprisonment Witzman has admitted that he lied in testifying against him at the trial. Witzman is widely known as an international scab and professional witness in labor trials.

The evidence of Dolla's innocence is overwhelming. All in all, he has no less than 39 affidavits and two sworn statements, one from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. and one from Dr. John Light of Lebanon, to contravert the perjured testimony of Mumford, Sohn, Dissinger and Witzman.

Responsibility for the crime lies squarely on the shoulders of the Steel Trust, whose paid agent, a certain John Aldridge, labored all thru the strike to induce the men to commit some act of violence and later helped Dissinger steal the dynamite which was used in making the bombs. The lawyers of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Lebanon Iron Company admit that Aldridge was a company spy, planted among the strikers to help bring about their defeat.

Aldridge, who was a stranger in Lebanon, succeeded in gaining admission to the union by playing upon the sympathies of the workers; he won the confidence of the members in general and even managed to have himself elected trustee. After he was made trustee he began to urge all sorts of acts of violence against the company, against the scabs and against the state police. He was profuse in suggestions, outlining various detailed plans. Finally, his persistent agitation bore fruit. Mumford and Dissinger, Sohn and Mumford were drawn into a bomb plot.

It was this company spy who explained where the dynamite could be obtained and it was he who directed the actual theft of it. Moreover, according to Mumford's testimony, Aldridge was present when the conspirators rehearsed the technical processes of exploding the bombs. Not only was he the instigator of the crime, but he was a direct accessory to it. Nevertheless, he has not been indicted and no effort has been made to arrest him.

The explosions occurred on September 28, 1919. On Oct. 5, Jake Dolla was arrested. Everybody in town knew that Dolla had been the principal strike center for all the foreign born workers in the strike and that he had been threatened time and again with punishment if he did not cease his activities. It was common talk in Lebanon that the Steel Trust had at last laid hands on their man.

After undergoing a gruelling third degree by the state police, Dolla was put into a cell and allowed to go to sleep—only to be dragged out that night and turned over to private Pinkerton detectives for further treatment. Horrible brutalities, both physical and mental, were visited upon him. The Pinkertons threatened to shoot him if he would not sign the confession they had prepared for him. They told him there was a howling mob outside the jail waiting to lynch him and that unless he signed the confession they would let the mob take him. These private detectives, in the pay of the company, were allowed to have their way with him for two hours. Then he was thrown back into his cell.

During the 67 days when he was awaiting trial Dolla was not permitted to shave or have his hair cut, although he had offered to pay for the barber to shave him. Dolla's lawyers, Messrs. Stamford and Miller, tried to secure his release on bail. The reader will of course understand the reason for this extraordinary procedure. Dolla's friends offered to produce in court he looked like a wild man. Who would be expected to believe this hairy ape in preference to his neat and well groomed accusers penitently who confessed their guilt and were sorry for it?

The malignant power of the Steel Trust showed itself at every point in the proceedings. Dolla's wife and mother were not allowed to be present at the preliminary hearing. His witnesses were chased away by the state police and told to stay away if they knew what was good for them. The capitalists hired a large staff of special attorneys to assist the prosecution, but when Dolla's wife tried to secure a lawyer for him she found all doors mysteriously closed against her. Finally two law partners agreed to take the case, demanding $1,000 for their services, all the money that Dolla possessed.

From the very beginning Dolla's lawyers acted queerly. In spite of the fact that there was no evidence against the prisoner other than that of Witzman and the evasive testimony of witnesses which was contravened by scores of witnesses eager to testify in his behalf, they never made an effort to prepare a defense. Instead, they assured him that his case was hopeless and that the only solution was for him to plead guilty. They even insisted that his witnesses should not testify at the trial, on the ground that it would prejudice their judge against him. When Dolla resisted their entreaties they began to work on his wife, telling her that a plea of guilty was the only thing that could save him from a 20-year sentence; they brought his wife and children crying to his cell to beg him to follow their advice. He was told that if he signed certain papers the lawyers could get him out of the whole mess.

Upon being assured that he would not have to say anything in open court, he signed the papers, which were hurriedly taken away from him before he had time to read them. They proved to be pleas of guilty to all of the charges against him, including the explosion that never occurred. The judge sentenced him to from 12 to 17 years in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Mumford was given 5 to 11 years, Miller 3 to 5 years, and Sohn and Dissinger 2 to 4 years. All except Dolla are now free.

One of the most remarkable things about the case of Jake Dolla is the indomitable spirit of the man. With little hope of relief from the outside, knowing that powerful forces have been at work to prevent news of the case from leaking out, he has remained strong in the conviction that some day he will be vindicated. He has not squealed or backed down. During the three years of his imprisonment his loyalty to the cause of labor has never wavered. His ruling passion is to resume his place in the front rank of militant workers who are struggling to throw off the yoke of capitalism.

An irresistible campaign should be started, which will not cease until Jake Dolla is set free. Thru the efforts of some of Dolla's friends in Lebanon, a few outstanding labor leaders have already interested themselves in the case, which has been thoroly investigated.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Clinton Golden, of the Machinists' Union; and William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, are furnishing active assistance to Dolla. John Fitzpatrick and E. N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor are also interested.

Unless a pardon can be obtained Dolla will have to spend another nine or perhaps 14 years in jail. A pardon must be secured at all costs. Jake Dolla must be freed. Only the working class can bring the necessary amount of pressure to bear!

We are informed that Dolla is very anxious to get some good books in English. Surely some of our readers will be glad to come to his assistance in this respect. Send all literature to Jacob Dolla, Penitentiary of Eastern Pennsylvania. Books on the labor movement will be especially welcomed.

Language No Real Bar to World Labor

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and The Worker

MOSCOW, SOVIET RUSSIA.—(Delayed in the Mails.)—It's a hard job for the workers of the world to understand each other. We sit here in a wonderful hall, the Labor Temple of Moscow, once a nobleman's club. Under the chandeliers of crystal and between the pillars of marble, from a great platform decorated with welcoming banners of red—the speakers hurl at us their remarks in Russian, and German and French, and, occasionally English. We are at the congress of the Red International of Labor Unions.

I should hate to be one of the speakers. For one fourth of his audience listens to him, while all the rest is round at tables, contentedly reading pamphlets or holding whispered discussions, or strolling out to the refreshment hall to get a glass of tea. They couldn't understand him, anyway, so they don't even pretend to listen.

Then suddenly he is thru perhaps a bell tinkles, or somebody calls "translations" and every language group crowds around its own central tables, and hears what the speaker has just said. You hear the French group crowds around its own central group applauding, and then perhaps the English translation is finished, and the delegates settle back in their chairs and the next speaker starts.

Sometimes it is even more complicated. For there are 42 nations represented, from all parts of the world, and some of the delegates cannot even speak any of the four official languages of the convention. So a Chinese makes his talk, and it is translated into Russian, and afterwards from Russian into the other languages. Or an Arab brings a message from the Arabian Workers, and an English comrade translates him; or a Persian tells of the 15,000 Persian workers recently organized, and is translated first into French, and then into the other languages.

And then, just when you are saying to yourself: "My God, how can this vast conglomerate bunch of workers, with such sundering traditions, ever understand each other thru the wear-some mechanism of a four-fold language? How can they ever act together, or go forward together?"—just then something dramatic happens.

"Comrade," says the chairman, Lozovsky, who speaks three languages himself, and is learning the fourth, "two Turkish delegates have arrived. They were seized en route by the Kemalist police, but they have overpowered their guards and escaped to join us. They will now tell us of the labor unions of Turkey."

Applause breaks out over the hall, and everybody listens intently while the tale makes its way from Turkish thru French into other languages. "Labor unions are illegal in Turkey, they inform us. Yet they have organized 22,000 members in the past four months, 10,000 of them miners, and all of them affiliated to the Red International. Three hundred have just been jailed for belonging to unions; they ask us to send a protest to the Angora government. And they close: "Long live the international union of workers."

Incidents like this occur constantly. Yes, they understand each other. In spite of the brains wearied under the hammer of four languages; in spite of differences of color and racial tradition; they all come from groups of workers organized to fight exploitation and to achieve control of their own destiny. There is, perhaps, no group in the world that represents so many nations, or whose members understand each other so well.

Needle Trades Amalgamation—Two Plans

By PHILLIP KURINSKY

Amalgamation is now becoming the most burning question among the needle workers. The leaders of the needle trade unions, some voluntarily, others by force, must talk about this question. They must discuss it because among the rank and file the consciousness of unity and this is the reason that the word "Amalgamation" has become so prominent, and swam to the surface of the order of business of the needle trade union organizations.

It is, therefore, necessary that the question of Amalgamation be thoroly discussed. We must analyze fundamentally the various plans that are set forth in order to bring about Amalgamation in the needle trade unions, otherwise, it seems to us, that from out of the whole mess of plans, a sickly, freakish thing may spring.

There are two main viewpoints advanced.

One says, "We want Amalgamation—but on condition that every needle trade union be autonomous and shall be permitted to carry on, by itself, its own convention, have its own treasury, its own general executive board, carry on its own strikes and so on.

The second viewpoint sets no conditions. Without a single proviso it states: "We want one big union of all the needle trade unions—one big union under one leadership, under one general executive board, with one treasury and so on."

One naturally asks himself, which is better? The first or the second plan?

Let us earnestly consider the main arguments of both viewpoints and we will arrive at a decision.

The main argument of the faction which desires Amalgamation with autonomy is as follows: "We want such amalgamation as will in the best way guard the interests of each division of the trade, for if the interests of the cloakmakers or furriers, for example, cannot be taken care of as they deserve, why do we want amalgamation at all?

The best way to guarantee the welfare of each division is to permit each union absolute autonomy, in every matter concerning its particular trade; but at the same time all the needle trade unions should be united for mutual aid and for certain occasions, but at all times, the plan of amalgamation must be so worked out as not to have one union swallow another—in such a way that its name shall not be forgotten, nor that it may sink into oblivion.

This, we want to say here, is the type of amalgamation as brought forward in the Capmakers' Union. Schlesinger of the International may not even accept this plan, but this does not change the fact that such a plan is a limited one and does not go beyond the lines above described. It is a kind of old-fashioned departmental industrialism with modern conveniences, such as even Old Sam Gompers could not but help favor—and he does. IT IS FEDERATION, NOT AMALGAMATION.

Now we will see what are the arguments of that faction which is for an absolute close unity—for the whole needle industry, without a single if or but.

First we say the whole plan of amalgamation is for the purpose of opposing one, strong, solid, united front to the employers—to show such a united strength that the bosses should virtually fear to come out in opposition, and if they do oppose, they should know that they will meet a solid, united mass, instead of an isolated group. If this is accomplished, it will mean the good and welfare of every section of the needle trade, not alone of one particular division.

The organization must in practical life, show itself to be the defender, not alone of one group, or trade, but of the whole industry.

Now, we ask, how can this be accomplished, if as the first faction claims, each union will be fortified with autonomy and will handle all matters concerning its special needs alone? And how about the many and varied interpretations of each union's special rights, aside from this guaranteed autonomy, when the occasion arises?

Autonomy means that each union will be able to make its own arrangements with the bosses, separate contracts and on separate conditions. These contracts will tie the workers' hand and foot, and those unions, where even an amalgamation is in force, will be unable to give any aid except that of perhaps a few dollars, and that, one must admit, is being done even at the present time. Of course, under autonomous amalgamation it is possible that the aid given will be greater financially.

The most important thing of all—that of preventing a united front to the employers' assaults—will be impossible, and the same guerilla warfare will again have to be waged, the same vain energy will again have to be expended.

Let us return again to the possible financial aid. Even that will be limited. There will be bargaining. The separate unions will point out the extent of the strike, the number of strikers; they will take into consideration the size of the union—whether great or small, and the extent of the aid given will be governed by the size of the combined fund gathered from the amalgamated unions. Why? Because after all, it will still continue to mean: someone else's business, some one else's troubles, not our own. The bosses will understand this well, and their arrogance will not be diminished one iota.

Autonomy means that in case of a strike the shop will not act as a unit, but each trade will have to act as a separate division. For instance, let us examine a shop where there is being made both men's and women's wear, as has recently been begun in the shops of Hart, Schaffner and Marx in Chicago. Let us suppose a strike here of one department—that of the women's wear workers. The workers of the other department may say, if they please, "This is none of our affair," and let us assure you, they would not, in such case, be violating the principle of autonomous amalgamation.

This sort of amalgamation, too, will not in the least, lighten the woeful burden of taxation which the worker now bears.

Perhaps it will save somewhat here and there, but owing to the separate conventions, the separate general executive boards, and the separate staffs of clerks, there will again be the condition existing today, as we see in the International—the disbursements greater than the income; instead of having something in its treasury it is deeply indebted; and the members are therefore loaded down with new and greater taxes.

It would, however, be entirely different under ONE UNION. Due to the amalgamation, the per capita tax, assessed now going into separate treasuries, would go into one central treasury, constituting one huge fund. The cost of maintaining so many separate treasuries and assistants would be eliminated. Imagine, if you can, just ONE CONVENTION. This one item alone, would multiply the union treasury at least five times, for it would mean the elimination of at least five separate conventions held by the different trades at present.

Thus, by amalgamating the treasuries, the general organization expenses and having but one convention, the ONE NEEDLES TRADE UNION would increase income and decrease expense—in fact, it would be possible to reduce the amount of tax on each union member and still have money in the treasury instead of a constant and annually increasing deficit.

Aside from this, we must keep in mind that the bosses would not dare to provoke the number of strikes they do now. Knowing, for instance, that the needle workers have a treasury of $50,000,000, for instance, adding to this the great, class-conscious army of workers, the bosses would certainly hesitate long before attempting to play with strikes as they do today.

There is no question, in that event, that the workers would not fear the threat of a lock-out on the morrow. They could face the future with supreme confidence.

Now let us examine the statements made by some that there would be confusion in the trade if we had absolute Amalgamation; that it would be hard to control such a huge mass; and that it would lead to the neglect of certain trades. This is obviously an absurdity. It is just as if a banker were to say, "Let's not take in so much money. We may not be able to keep our accounts straight. We may even go bankrupt." J. P. Morgan and Co. will not say this. What would you think of the Standard Oil Company if it were to say that it must stop swallowing any more oil companies because it feared it could not control them? No, the Standard Oil does not say that at all. What might happen, and undoubtedly would, is this: The directorate would say to its paid officers running the amalgamated whole, "If you do not feel capable of controlling such a vast enterprise, resign! There are others who are capable and willing to do so."

The same thing may be said to any union president who does not feel capable of standing at the head of such a huge working enterprise as the ONE UNION.

If those who fear amalgamation because of the possible neglect of certain trades would follow out the natural consequence of their reasoning, they should flot only demand no amalgamation, but even a further division of the trades than exists at present.

This, however, is nonsense. We must have amalgamation, but REAL AMALGAMATION. The development in the needle industry is ripe for it. Modern machinery has brought about the same revolution in this industry as in all others. The process of the division of labor is developing in this, in the same way as in other industries. The bosses here are organized just as strongly, and are becoming just as arrogant, and as stubborn and embittered in the struggle, and whether we will or no, they are driving us to real amalgamation. We must, however, be on guard not to permit the beclouding of the issue of amalgamation with the destructive force of autonomy—nor to permit the dilution of the pure acid of amalgamation with the water of self determination.

Chicago Labor Demands Dolla's Release

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago Federation of Labor has empowered its executive board to start the machinery to obtain clemency from Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, for Jacob Dolla. The federation will enlist labor support wherever possible for the clemency move.

Foster Comes to N. Y. for T. U. E. L. Meet, Jan. 28th

William Z. Foster will be present at the general meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, to be held at Labor Temple, Room 10, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., Sunday, Jan. 28th, 2 P. M.

The Secretaries and Literature Agents of all Leagues must be present to report on the activity and progress of the work. In addition all active League members and those interested in trade union work are requested to be present.

This will be a most important meeting. If you want to know what activity is going on in your various trades and industries, come to this meeting and see the League at work. An interesting discussion will take place.

NEW YORK.—The shop crafts employes of the Erie railroad have signed a new wage agreement with the road by which the wage rates authorized by the railroad labor board are extended, the union is recognized, and full seniority rights are restored to all the 20,000 men involved, according to announcement by John J. Dowd, chairman of the strike committee here.

Friends of Soviet Russia

WE HAVE HELPED FEED RUSSIA NOW LET US HELP CLOTHE RUSSIA

Russia, mighty Russia, ruled by the workers and peasants, is in RAGS. But how is it possible to supply enough clothing for 135,000,000 people? Send them money for

CLOTHING FACTORIES

This solution has been found by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. They have founded a corporation to finance the clothing industry.

The organized workers' corporation, known as the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, is participating with the Supreme Council of National Economy, in the running of

19 FACTORIES IN MOSCOW
11 FACTORIES IN PETROGRAD
8 FACTORIES IN KAZAN

Capital to purchase this equipment is to be supplied by organized labor of America and those sympathizing with the struggles of the First Workers' Republic. Money invested is NOT A GIFT. The Soviet Government has guaranteed the capital and dividend.

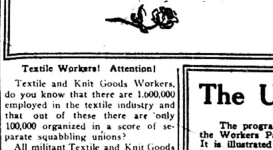
BUY A SHARE—SELL A SHARE

Lenin, Premier of the Soviet Republic, has bought two shares in this Industrial Corporation founded by American Organized Labor.

UNIONS—BUY A BLOCK OF SHARES

The Russian Soviet Government endorses this project.

This Stock Certificate Has Been Sent to Lenin



LENIN endorses it and has BOUGHT TWO SHARES OF STOCK. He has pledged his full co-operation.

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA endorses it and urges all organizations and individuals interested in the reconstruction work of Russia to

BUY A SHARE — SELL A SHARE — $10

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA
201 West 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

I offer to help in the reconstruction of the Clothing Industry.

Enclosed find $..... for ..... shares of stock at Ten Dollars each.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

Mail to Russian American Industrial Corporation, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Textile Workers! Attention!

Textile and Knit Goods Workers, do you know that there are 1,000,000 employed in the textile industry and that out of these there are only 100,000 organized in a score of separate squabbling unions?

All militant Textile and Knit Goods Workers are urged to attend a special meeting for the purpose of organizing a section in your industry of the Trade Union Educational League.

This meeting will take place at 208 East 12th St., Saturday, Jan. 20th, at 4 P. M.

Metal Workers! Take Notice!

Metal Trades (Machinists, Blacksmiths, Tool and Die makers, Sheet Metal Workers, Jewelry Workers etc.) the last few strikes in the Metal Industry proved conclusively that you must either Amalgamate or your unions will be Annihilated.

All militant metal workers are urged to attend a special meeting for the purpose of organizing a section in your industry of the Trade Union Educational League.

This meeting will take place at the Hungarian House, 350 East 81st St., Saturday, Jan. 20th, at 2 P. M.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The United States Today!

The program adopted by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party has been printed as a four-page 11x17 folder. It is illustrated with five cartoons picturing the principles stated in the text.

This program should be put in the hands of every worker in America. It tells the story of the industrial conditions in the United States today.

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THE LIBERATOR }

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On this offer you may secure either of the first-named publications with THE YOUNG WORKER for

$2.25

This price represents a saving worth while and will give you the best of reading. Every young proletarian should read THE YOUNG WORKER. Address THE WORKER, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Communism Is Taught Sailors in the Red Naval Academies of Soviet Russia

(Continued from Page One)

Communist delegates—you are our guests." When this was interpreted to me, I protested—I did not want to be under false colors.

"I am no delegate," I said. "I'm only a poor journalist, alas!"

"The stout Wehbman interpreted, and then obviously added something on his own account. The officers turned to me, smiling, shook hands, and gently pressed me into a seat. "What did you say to them?" I asked the Welshman, accusingly.

"I just told them what you said; and then added that you'd been in jail three years for the Cause," said this most unreliable and conspiratorial interpreter. So, if I gained nothing else by doing time, at least I got a seat at the opera.

During the next entr'acte a young naval officer was brought to our logs. He was introduced to us as the commander of a naval academy. He was thirty years old, and was in charge of some two thousand cadets. Tall and thin, with a lean dark face, he was active, keen and poised. He had been a sailor of the Czar's fleet when the Revolution came. Now he was entrusted with the political education of the new material for the Soviet Fleet.

At the end of the performance, he asked us whether we would like to see some ships the next day. We would. We made an appointment. And so, amid the medieval and barbaric glow of Prince Igor, we were inducted into the modern miracle of a revolutionary navy.

In the morning, our Commander turned up on the second-to-one hotel. We didn't. Some ad as had been alarmed into a walk down that great avenue that used to be called Sadovaya Prospekt, but which had been renamed the 25th of October Prospekt, this date being the equivalent, in the old Russian calendar, of November 7th. And so we drifted in, in twos and threes, only about half an hour late; thus disproving, at the opportunity, the statement we had so often heard in England and America—that Russians were frightfully unpunctual, and that we' business-like Anglo-Saxons were the only persons who ever kept appointments.

First we went to the museum, the Naval Museum. I hate museums and I must confess that, when I heard we were going to one, I was inclined to balk. But I am glad I went; for, although I hate museums, I love ships—and there were hundreds of models of ships in this museum. There were Viking galleys and fat, heavy galleons, and lumbering wooden ships and percy clippers—every kind of ship that had ever sailed the seas, and even some that never had; grotesque inventions that sank as soon as launched, a completely circular steamer, for example, which was designed by the order of some whimsical Czar, whose knowledge of marine architecture, probably, was only equalled by his knowledge of all other subjects.

The whole ground floor of the museum dealt with the pre-revolutionary period. On the second floor, they were beginning their collection of revolutionary exhibits. Only one section of the immense corridor was in use. There were flags, the flags of ships which had fought for the Revolution—the Black Sea fleet, for ships which left Helsingfors which was in the hands of the Whites, and sailed round to Cronstadt to fire their guns over the cowering orators in the Duma—a journey of over two weeks thru a sea which was partly ice—a heroic and almost impossible voyage, a journey of proletarian Argonauts seeking the treasure of freedom thru perilous seas. Torn flags, stained and bullet-pierced flags of red, hanging upon the walls over the photographs of sailors who had died, leading their comrades in the fight, the warrior agitators of the revolutionary fleet.

The Commander—we called him the Commander, not because it was his rank, but as a sort of affectionate nick-name; he was a young and boyishly keen and even naif, with all his responsibility—led us to a ship which lay moored alongside the Neva quay. We did not board this ship, however; the Commander cautioned us not to stray while he went aloard and spoke with the Commissar of the Fleet, to secure permission for us to visit a torpedo boat, a destroyer and a submarine.

He soon returned, and we started for the destroyer. But we went very slowly. One of our number, a Belgian, had a wound-d foot; and, at every few steps, the Commander would ask us to go slowly so that our lame comrade could catch up with us. But, after he had made this kindly request about five times, I glanced round and there was our limping comrade, far in the rear, with a group of Red Sailors, who had taken charge of him. So why all the solicitude? Then I knew, I had forgotten, that we of the Anglo-Saxon race are a race of big and strong. Another lagged after him, encircled with a sympathetic group. All the time, the artillerists, came the rest of the band, all at a trot. Right then I had a suspicion as to the real cause of the Commander's solicitude for our Belgian. At all costs, the band must get there before us. But I said nothing—I would not have anticipated our surprise welcome for the world.

Marvel of organization! Who said the Russians couldn't organize things, that they weren't efficient? Thru weeks, thru I'll took us about seven minutes to walk from the one ship to the other, and, when we arrived, there was the whole ship's company standing on deck, with the officers standing at the gangway at salute, and the band striking up the International—All I am quite sure I failed, as we stepped on to the gang-plank. We walked up the gangway, hat in hand, slowly; the ranks of sailors stood rigidly at attention. My feelings were rather mixed; there was more than a touch of self-consciousness, and I suppose I tried to look dignified—and I am quite sure I failed; and I know that I was exalted. We were introduced to the officers, were led down past the long line of sailors. The band stopped; we stood there bare-headed and received the welcome of the Red Sailors.

"Three cheers for the Communist International!" cried the Commander. And we waved our cosmopolitan hats and shouted at the top of brazen lungs, while the band played its best. So why all the solicitude? Then I knew, I had forgotten, that we of the Anglo-Saxon race are a race of big and strong. Another lagged after him, encircled with a sympathetic group. All the time, the artillerists, came the rest of the band, all at a trot. Right then I had a suspicion as to the real cause of the Commander's solicitude for our Belgian. At all costs, the band must get there before us. But I said nothing—I would not have anticipated our surprise welcome for the world.

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Then came the speeches; and, as usual, I interpreted. We were welcomed in the name of the Red Navy; in behalf of the Soviet Republic and Comrade Lenin; and in the name of the Young Communist International—he came first because the Young Communists have adopted the whole Red Navy recently (but I shall tell you more of this later. Then came an Englishman, whose fine speech was rendered by me into a German passing strange, but it must have all been put right again in Russian, judging by the response the audience gave us; it sounded as the entire navy was applauding.

Then we went over the boat. We saw guns, and machinery and cabins—all hung with pictures of Comrades Marx, Lenin and Trotsky—and mess rooms and galleys and chart rooms. And then the crew lined up again on the other side of the ship, while we went over the side down a precarious ladder, into a smart little launch The band played a farewell to us, and we stood up unsteadily in the crowded little launch and waved to the boys.

Down the Neva; and factory chimneys were pouring smoke into the sky. Churches thrust their spires high, and solid public buildings stood by the water's edge.

There were two submarines, resting brotherly side by side in the water We climbed up the narrow ladder and stepped upon the wet wide iron deck, upon which rose the deck of the long black iron cigar. Not much of the submarine showed above the water; their life was lived down below. We went down the tricky ladder into the entrails of the boat.

I am not going to describe the submarine. A revolutionary submarine is just like a capitalist submarine, as far as appearance goes; there were the long thin tubes, from which death glided out. A revolutionary submarine is just like a capitalist submarine. Except for the enemy it fights and the cause it defends. Those stood to net would, perhaps, one day send out a swift high-tempered messenger of death to the navies of imperialism . . . These sailors and officers who fraternized down in the long iron corridor, in which they lived, slept, ate, and would one day fight—they would one day stand in the thick used air of the submerged vessel, sending out their torpedoes to keep freedom alive in the world. "This is not our Navy, it is yours," said the sailors to us.

Thousands of members of the Young Communist League are in the Navy. Some time ago, the Russian Young Communists realized that they had not yet adopted any part of the Red fighting forces. It is a custom for a branch of the Communist Party to adopt a battalion, or even a regiment in the army. The Young Communist League debated for a while, as to whom they should pick among the unadopted regiments. It was hard to choose. Then someone thought of the Navy. The Navy had no revolutionary four-parsons.

"Let us pick a ship in the Navy," he suggested.

"A ship!" they cried. "We'll adopt the whole Navy!" And so they did.

We shook hands with the submarine crews and rebounded our boat. It was getting late, and we had to take the train for Moscow at six.

"You haven't seen anything yet, really," said the Commander, regretfully. "You should go to Kronstadt, the naval station; and you should look over our naval academies."

"What do you teach them there, besides naval subjects?" I asked.

"Communism," he replied. "They start with an examination on the A. B. C. of Communism; if they haven't read it, they must do so. Bucharin's new book, 'The Materialistic Conception of History,' is another book in our compulsory reading course. And, of course, they have to read Marx and Engels, and other earlier Communist writers.

Think of a whole Navy that has read these things! And a whole army, too! The danger of a return to capitalism—so joyfully deplored by our Reformist and Anarchist friends—seems rather far away. "Don't bother about capturing the power of the State," I think I can remember my syndicalist friends saying. But the long black guns, pointing over the sides of ships; and the sunlight, broken by a thousand bayonets into a many points of light; these are the Communist arguments that shatter their fallacies and send light thru the midst of their pacific theorizing.

New Attacks by "Forward" Are Answered

That the Jewish Daily Forward, edited by Abraham Cahan, is still on the job attacking the Friends of Soviet Russia is shown in the following letter sent by the F. S. R. to "The Freiheit," the Jewish Communist daily:

N. Y. City, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1923.
Editor, "Freiheit," New York City.

Dear Comrade:—In an editorial in your paper recently discussing the frenzied behavior of the **Jewish Daily Forward** you suggest indirectly that the Friends of Soviet Russia should sue the Forward for libel or for hush money the malicious lies published by that paper.

We appreciate the spirit of the suggestion. We can understand how the scurrilous misrepresentations of the Forward must enrage all true friends of the Workers' Republic.

The latest effort of the Forward, as you know, was an article whose obvious purpose was to create bad blood between the Friends of Soviet Russia and the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, and thus to interfere with the work of both organizations. Of course, Capt. Paxton Hibben of the Committee promptly denied that any conflict exists.

We presume it was this direct offensive against the Russian organization that led you to suggest a libel suit. But we feel that on second thought you will agree with us that a libel suit is precisely what a yellow journal would like against a red organization.

Mr. Cahan and his henchmen know very definitely that a relief group affiliated with the International Workers' Aid, which in turn works directly thru the Soviet Government, would come to court branded as "bolshevist." What chance of justice would it have in a capitalist court in a contest with a paper as rich, as "respectable," as strongly entrenched with capitalist politicians, as openly hostile to Soviet Russia as the **Forward**?

There is even room for suspicion that the **Forward** is deliberately going further and further in piling on lies in the hope of forcing the matter into the courts where capitalist judges would of course co-operate with the **Forward** in stabbing a pro-Soviet organization in the back.

We have thought it best to let our work be the real answer to the **Forward**. The brilliant results of the campaigns in behalf of the children are our answer. Two hundred thousand children are holiday meals with funds sent thru the F. S. R. An average of more than one thousand dollars a day is coming in for the destitute children, and is being promptly dispatched to Russia. The campaign is still at its height. We have the enthusiastic support of large masses of workers all over the country. The bazaar of Local New York, as you know, was overwhelmingly successful despite the manifesto launched against it by the Cahan politicians.

Yours in comradeship,
A. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

An Important Date

Saturday evening, Feb. 10, is an important date, and should be kept open by New York radicals for the dance arranged by the Harlem English and Jewish branches of the Workers Party to be held at the Socialist Hall, 61 East 106th St.

EDITORIALS . . . By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Unskillful Lying

With absolute disregard of the facts and a brazen effrontery that exceeds all previous efforts in this direction, the New York Call of Jan. 14, accuses the Chicago Federation of Labor of disrupting labor on the political field. The charge is made merely to cover the disgraceful tactics of the Socialist Party in Chicago, tactics which have resulted in embittering the Chicago Labor movement against the Socialist Party to an extent hitherto unknown.

The facts of the case are these:

The Socialist Party in Chicago after shedding several gallons of tears over the disunity in labor's ranks, without consulting the Chicago Federation of Labor or any other working class organization, nominated a lawyer, William A. Cunnea, as their candidate for mayor. They then approached the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Farmer-Labor party and demanded that they support the Socialist candidate. This "Socialist" conception of the United Front—rallying the labor movement around a lawyer picked by a handful of bureaucrats—has not met with the approval of any group of workers in Chicago. Their high-handed action was denounced by the delegates to the Cook County convention of the Farmer-Labor party, and althu the convention decided not to oppose the Socialist candidate, John Fitzpatrick stated that "we are not going to have a candidate jammed down our throats by a party without a membership". He said if this policy, of each organization picking its own candidates, was followed to its logical conclusion and the Workers Party, for instance, should nominate Wm. Z. Foster, he, as a union man, would have to support Foster, a union man, in preference to a lawyer.

It is not hard to see that the Socialist Party in Chicago is to blame for the present lack of unity there on the political field but that it also has practically divorced itself from the mass of organized workers.

In this respect at least it has done some good.

The unskillful lying of the New York Call comes too late to prevent the unmasking of the officialdom of the Chicoga Socialist party as the real cause of the demoralisation of labor on the political field in that city.

• • •

Denying the Obvious

Every so often the press carries a denial by some more or less prominent actress of a new story telling of her engagement to this, that or the other person in or out of the theatrical profession.

Careful investigation of these incidents discloses the fact that before the ink on the denial is dry the persons mentioned—in 99 cases out of a hundred—have been married.

We are moved to the above reflections by a vehement denial by the Rand School of the charge that it is no longer socialist in character. There has been much delighted comment in liberal circles lately to the effect that the Rand School had abandoned "its doctrinnaire character." Those who know our liberal friends will understand at once that the Rand School no longer stands for anything except the purveying of innocuous information on every subject in accord with the best liberal traditions. The Rand School has evidently won the approval of the groups whose good opinion it so ardently desired and we are puzzled at its anguish over its success.

The truth of the matter is that in the denial published by the New York Call the spokeswoman of the Rand School should have made the necessary distinction between Socialism and the Socialist Party. The statement says:

"It (the Rand School) is working in harmony with the Socialist Party and is also forming ever closer relations with various progressive trade unions."

That it can work in harmony with the Socialist Party and still continue to be socialist in character is an obvious impossibility in a country where the Socialist Party has become the handmaiden of the Gompers machine and where it functions as a lifeslayer for a trade union officialdom which the militant unionists are already preparing to discard.

For some years now the Rand School has been petty bourgeois in outlook and policy. For that reason we are inclined to believe that the last statement in the published denial is true. It says:

"As for the future, the Rand School intends to be just what it has been in the past—only more so."

The marriage was consummated before the denial was in print.

On page three of the New York Times, Jan. 12, the Russian Communists are lauded by Walter Duranty for their "great courage and skill." On page 10, of the same issue, Rev. John Cavanaugh, former president of Notre Dame University, in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, explains the growth of Communism in America because its philosophy has been adopted by more than "a few cranks and freaks of weak intellect." In time, the pioneers of Communism in America, because of the growing strength of the movement, will cease to be called, even by capitalist sheets and spokesmen, "weak intellects," but will also be known, even by women of "great courage and skill." The names one is called changes as one rises to power.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

Forces Rally for Defense Bazaar in N.Y.

The National Defense Committee reports progress in its Second Annual International Bazaar to be held Feb. 21st, thru the 24th, at the Lyceum, 86th Street and Third Ave., New York City. Reports come in daily to the office of individuals and organizations who have reserved booths for the bazaar or contracted for advertising space in our Souvenir Journal or who have contributed one or more of an endless number of salable articles to the Bazaar.

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers have reserved a booth and will sell leather goods. The Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance, will have booth of miscellaneous articles; the German Branch of Yorkville will have a fruit and flower booth; the English West Side Branch, the Yorkville English Branch, have arranged for miscellaneous booths; the Williamsburg English Branch will have a drug booth. The V. V. Edelweiss has contributed $25.00 for the purchase of articles and inserted an advertisement in the Souvenir Journal.

More organizations and many more individuals will have to respond to our appeal in order to make the bazaar a success. The Treasury of the National Defense is empty, the Gitlow appeal must be carried thru the U. S. Supreme Court. $10,000.00 is needed for that alone, not including the needs for the other cases—Harry Winitsky, Anna Leisman, Minna Kalnin, I. Mizher, Paul Manko, Joseph Kowalski, and Engelbert Preis.

Every comrade, friend and sympathiser, is urged to get busy and help the New York Division in its present drive. Help can be given in many ways. A member of an organization can take up the matter of a booth and use all his influence to see that your union, fraternal organization or social club reserves one. If that is not possible, get an outright contribution. Those who are not members of an organization can go among their friends and relatives and get an article or a donation for the purchase of articles for the Bazaar. You are asked to use your purchasing power wherever you go to solicit "ads" for the Souvenir Journal (Contracts may be had at the office). If you cannot do any of the above things, you are in duty bound to give money or report for clerical work instead. Remember the class, war prisoners, and do all for their defense and relief. In Coué's manner, decide right now that "every day, and day by day, from now until February 21st, you will remember the National Defense Bazaar, work for it," and send in your contribution in the form of "ads," articles or money, to the National Defense Committee, New York Division, 405, 80 E. 11th St., New York City. Tel. Stuyvesant 9642, Nerma Berman, Secretary.

Paterson To Reorganize

The Paterson, N. J., City Central Committee, that for a short time had been deficient in its activities is now undergoing an organizational operation. Edward Lindgren, District Two organizer, a physician, has already injected a new and determined spirit in that body. The first reorganization meeting will take place on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M., at 60 Paterson St., Paterson, N. J. All branches of the local are requested to elect one delegate for every five members in their branch, to represent them at this conference.

Class in English

On Friday, January 19, at 8 P. M. the third session of the class in English will be held at the Freiheit Hall, 47 Chrystie St., near Canal St.

Arrest Three More in Michigan Raid Cases; Defense in New Appeal

(Continued from page One.)

fendants who had previously been arrested and now face trial in St. Joseph on Feb. 26th, the Berrien County prosecutor and the Department of Justice announced that warrants had been issued for 54 additional persons and that these would be apprehended and brought to St. Joseph for trial.

This plan did not at that time have the approval of the good citizens of Berrien County, due to the tremendous cost of arresting so many persons, widely spread as they probably are over the entire country, and the cost of bringing them to St. Joseph for confinement.

The first problem that faced Berrien County after the raids at Bridgman was that of finance. At the regular meeting of the Berrien County Board of Supervisors held after the raids, the county prosecutor was called in as was also Allen Meyers, Department of Justice agent. Both of these gentlemen assured the Board that the United States Government was willing and anxious to help bear the cost of the trial. Acting on this advice the Board passed a resolution calling upon their representative in Congress and the U. S. Senators from Michigan to do all in their power to secure Federal financial aid in the Red cases.

When it became apparent that securing funds for state cases from the Federal government was no easy task due to an inconvenient legal obstacle which prevents such use of Federal funds, the appetite for red meat of the prominent citizens and neaviest tax payers of Berrien County became of a sudden, considerably diminished. From last August 26, when Earl Browder and Philip Aronberg were arrested at the national convention of the Trade Union Educational League, until Jan. 10 when Severino, Cuomo and Georgian were picked up, no arrests were made.

Attempts to extradite Edward Lindgren from New York failed in hearings before Gov. Miller.

It may be significant to note that rumors have been emanating from Berrien County that their financial worries in connection with the case are over, as "Certain Private Interests" will bear a great part of the costs. It was shortly after these rumors became current that the latest arrests were made.

Wherever there are "Certain Private Interests" connected with a labor case, there is to be found a "Frame-Up." Likewise, wherever a "Frame-Up" against a militant unionist is made, look for the "Certain Private Interests." They go together, one and inseparable.

That "Certain Private Interests" would be overjoyed at the possibility of "Getting" Wm. Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, William F. Dunne and their co-defendants, is suspicioned. That the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism case is a "frame-up" has from the first been the opinion of many, both in the labor movement and in among the liberals of the country. The story of the Michigan Frame-Up seems to have taken root. Before the case is finally decided it may be that the Michigan Frame-Up will be notorious, even in the United States where Frame-ups are a regular part of well ordered American Society.

Money, Food and Clothing Thru the

"YIDGESKOM"

Remember that you can already send thru the "Yidgeskom" to your relatives in Russia and the Ukraine

MONEY, FOOD and CLOTHING

MONEY—remittances that will be sent from America thru the Berlin Bureau of the "Yidgeskom" to relatives and friends in Soviet Russia, Ukraine and White Russia will be everywhere paid out thru the "Yidgeskom" in AMERICAN DOLLARS. In cases where the addresee could not be located the money will be returned to the remitter in American Dollars.

FOOD—that is being sent thru the "Yidgeskom" is being delivered DIRECTLY to the addressees so that there is no necessity for them to travel for it to the larger centers. Thousands of receipts for food packages that were sent thru the "Yidgeskom" less than two months ago are already received in America.

For a CLOTHING DRAFT in the value of $35 or $20 your relatives in Russia will receive shoes, stockings, clothes, bedding, underwear and sewing supplies, etc., sufficient to meet the needs of a family consisting of several persons.

All particulars regarding food-drafts, clothing-drafts and also the transmission of money thru the Berlin bureau of the "Yidgeskom" can be obtained in the American office of the "Yidgeskom," 110 West 40th Street, Room No. 207, New York City, N. Y. The office is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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Office and Desk Room to Let (Privileges)

MEETING HALL—150 Capacity—

Reasonable Rent

Workers' House, 208 East 12th Street

Apply Room 5.

Remember Liebknecht, Luxemburg

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg altho dead for three years are not forgotten.

Great memorial meetings are being held this week in all countries. Such gatherings have also been planned thruout the United States.

Friday night, Jan. 19th, at Webster Hall, 125 E. 11th St., New York City, Ludwig Lore, a personal friend and comrade of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg; C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary of the Workers Party of America; M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, and M. Elston, formerly of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League will speak.

In Philadelphia the Young Workers League has arranged a mass meeting at which H. M. Wicks, of Chicago, and other prominent men will speak. The meeting will be held on Friday evening at White's Auditorium, 15th and Chestnut Street. Musical selections will be rendered.

The Karl Liebknecht Branch of the Workmen's Circle will also observe its usual custom and hold a memorial meeting.

Liebknecht Day in Cleveland

International Youth Day and Liebknecht Day will be fittingly celebrated in Cleveland Sunday, Jan. 21, under the auspices of the Young Workers League.

Zoltue to Godina's Hall, 6127 St. Clair Ave. Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M., and add the prestige of your presence to a wholehearted appreciation of the lives and work of our heroic comrades, Liebknecht and Luxemburg.

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John and Salome in Real Life

Wisconsin "Socialists" Say La Follette Prepares Way for Berger's Socialist Victory; But Disillusionment Follows When the "Progressives" Fall into Laps of Reactionaries in Crisis.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

The movies are featuring Oscar Wilde's version of "Salome." The "Socialists" have evidently taken upon themselves the job of transferring this Egyptian tragedy to real life, not "reel life."

This becomes rather apparent to us in perusing the enthusiastic reports in the "Socialist" New York Call of the frantic efforts of the Wisconsin "Socialist" Salome to inveigle into her meshes the republican "John the Baptist" in the form of the La Follette group in the Wisconsin legislature.

It will be remembered that Salome pleaded long for a kiss from John the Baptist, in prison. Now the Wisconsin Socialists have thrown their support in the state legislature to the La Follette-Blaine program for the organization of both houses. They did this on the ground, as announced by "Socialist" Senator Hirsch and Socialist Assemblyman Duncan, former secretary to "Socialist" Mayor Hoan, of Milwaukee, that "the La Follette group is solemnly pledged to promote the economic way for the successful inauguration of the Socialist society.

"The mission of the La Follette group," they say, "is to act as a John the Baptist, to prepare the way for Socialism. The La Follette legislative conference in Washington, the Socialist-Farmer-Labor-Nonpartisan Conference, at Cleveland, were John the Baptist groups."

We do not know who wrote that statement for the Wisconsin "Socialist" legislators. But this political "Salome," with well-developed desires for political power and prestige, surely expects much from this kiss of preferment from the La Follette "John the Baptist."—in fact, nothing less than paving the way for the Socialist Society so that the Bergers and the Hoans may step right into the new kingdom, even as Salome would probably enter the Kingdom of Heaven on the lips of the real John the Baptist.

But La Follette showed at Washington, and his hired man, Keating, showed at Cleveland, that this republican outfit is the sworn foe of revolutionary Socialism. The question then arises, what will "Socialist" Salome do when the La Follette John the Baptist refuses the kiss, when he refuses to prepare the way for Socialism. If the Berger "Socialists" are true to their Salome role, they will stick with the La Follette John, even if they must have him beheaded and steal the kiss from the helpless lips chilled in death.

That is the way the "Socialists" in other countries are maintaining their affiliation with so-called middle-class liberal elements.

The Cuno-Stinnes capitalist regime in Germany witnesses the death and decay of the Social-Democracy and liberalism in the war with Communism. Mussolini, the royalist-militarist dictator in Italy, sneers at Socialist reformism and timid liberalism alike, as he rallies his forces against the Communists.

So also in Wisconsin. The "isms" of La Follette and Berger will go to a common grave. But even as Herod had the voluptuous Salome slain, so the workers in this country will leave the American "Socialist" Salome dead upon the political battlefields of this country, by deserting the party that looks to a confused, wilderness-wandering section of the Wall Street republican party to open the way for the social revolution.

These workers, guided by the dawning light of reason, will more and more turn to Communism, just as they are doing in every other land, to Communism, that definitely draws the class line between them and those who exploit and rob them.

We can see the finish of the American Socialist Party in the John the Baptist-Salome drama as enacted in real life in the Wisconsin state legislature.

• • •

It Is Futile to Lament

We are now hearing considerable lamenting from Minnesota where the Farmer-Labor Party elected a United States senator, and where the "progressives" thought they had won control of both the houses of the state legislature.

But when the time for organizing the two houses of the legislature, the "supposed liberals" in the old parties were found in the laps of the reactionaries, putting these conservatives in absolute power.

Even "alleged labor men" elected by the old parties from the three cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, cast their ballots for Nolan as speaker, altho they knew he was the candidate of the "Steel Trust," the public utility interests and other great corporations that rule in Minnesota as everywhere else.

This should only result in further solidifying the ranks of Minnesota labor back of independent political action and against trying to capture old party primaries, or picking friends among the candidates of the democratic and republican parties.

It is futile to lament. Workers have no time for regrets. Just as soon as labor discovers its enemies it should repudiate them. Labor in Minnesota has learned, fully and thoroly, that the elected candidates of the two Wall Street parties are the enemies of the workers. Minnesota labor must now know that it can depend only upon its own independent class organization. Labor thruout the land will also learn that lesson in the very near future thru experiences similar to those Minnesota labor has gone thru.

On Page 2, of the financial section, Jan. 14, the New York Times tells us that the "1922 STOCK MELONS TOTAL $1,484,107,719," while on Page 7, of the special section, we are told that "TAX-FREE STOCK DIVIDENDS TOPPED $2,000,000,000 IN 1922," the exact figures being $2,149,151,425. It begins to look as if the big profiteers were trying to hide the loot they managed to accumulate during the year of the open shop drive, great unemployment and extreme misery among the workers. The first report is by Dow, Jones & Co., the Wall Street brokers, the second by the U. S. Federal Trade Commission. That may account for the discrepancy, in part.

Charles M. Schwab told the members of the New York State Bankers' Association that it would be a good thing economically if every steel company in the land were grouped under one head. Yes, it would be a good thing for the profiteers now, and it will be a good thing for the workers when they get complete control over the steel industry.

The New York Court of Appeals has fallen into step with British courts in ruling that the Russian Soviet government cannot be sued. Once in a while some good results from this country ape England. Still England is several laps ahead of the United States in developing trade relations with the Workers' Republic.

The New York paper that carried the biggest headlines recently again heralding the "new illness" and probable death of Nikolai Lenin was the Jewish "Socialist" Daily Forward, patron saint of the English-language "Socialist" daily, "The Call." Litvinoff, at Moscow, is the latest Soviet official to deny "this nonsense."

Now the bankers are planning for a super-dictator after the fashion of the movies, baseball, the theater and the dreamaking industry. No doubt his first discovery will be that working men and women are getting too much interest on their meager savings accounts. Anything to save the poor bankers.

Great fear has been aroused in the heart of the editor of the St. Louis, Mo., Globe-Democrat, as he sees that "Russia has definitely decided to establish the United States of the World." The editor pleads with the Russians to follow the United States of America. But in doing that he shows that he doesn't know the Russians.

Dr. Semashko, Soviet Commissar of Health, at Geneva, Switzerland, gives the latest interpretation of conditions in Soviet Russia in the following words: "Agriculture is growing, manufacturing, industry shows a little betterment and life in the towns is improving."

Edelman to Lecture on New Education for New World, this Sunday

"A NEW EDUCATION FOR A NEW WORLD" will be the subject of a lecture by John Edelman, one of the directors of the Modern School of Stelton. The lecture will take place at John Reed Hall, 208 E. 12th St., Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, Jan. 21

Engdahl at Hartford, Conn.

J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of THE WORKER, will be the second lecturer in the series of ten, that has been arranged by Local Hartford of the Workers Party. His subject will be "The Program of the Communist International". All readers living in the vicinity are urged to be present at the Labor Education Center, 287 Windsor Ave., Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M. J. Louis Engdahl delivers a very interesting message and you are assured of a pleasant and instructive afternoon.

Literature Agents

All Literature agents are called to attend a meeting at the Party Office, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7.30 P. M. It is very important that we have no absentees on that day.

Back numbers of Labor Heralds at 5 Cents per copy, Labor Monthly, 10cts, British Communist, Dreadnaught, Russian Review and other publications on sale in the Toiler Book Shop, 208 East 12th St.

Branch For Night Workers

Local N. Y., Workers Party, has decided to form a branch for night workers which will meet in the afternoon. The first meeting of this branch is to take place Jan. 18, at 208 E. 12th St. All workers interested in joining such a branch are urged to get in touch with Secretary Herbst, Local New York, 208 East 12th St.

Ruthenberg in Hudson County

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary, Workers Party, will give a "Review of International Affairs," as the first of a series of lectures planned by Hudson County, N. J. Workers Party, at Bluebird's Hall, 95 Leonard St., Jersey City, Sunday, Jan. 28, 8.15 p. m.

Goldstone to Lecture

Dr. Goldstone will speak on "The Experiences of the International Revolutionary Proletariat in the Last Five Years", this Sunday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M., at 1844 Pitkin Ave. All are welcome.

Special Benefit Performance For Workers Defense Union

Provincetown Theatre, 133 MacDougal St., Friday eve., Jan. 19th. Mr. Rudolf Schildkraut, the famous Jewish actor, who is appearing for the first time on the English stage, presents "THE GOD OF VENGEANCE" by SHOLEM ASH.

Tickets $2.20 (including war tax). All seats reserved. Tickets on sale at office of Workers Defense Union, 81 East 10th St.

Divorce Problem Treated in Equity Players' Play, "Why Not?" by Williams

Divorce is justified in the comedy of conventions, "Why Not?" by Jesse Lynch Williams, the offering of the Equity Players at the 48th St. Theater, the third of its season.

This is the first play built around a social problem that the actors have attempted in their own theater. It is hoped that it is the herald of greater efforts in the same direction.

When Joseph Medill Patterson, now one of the Editors of the Chicago Tribune, was a "Socialist," a decade and a half ago, he wrote a play called "Divorce" that found quite a response. The result was that the Catholic Church had a play produced in reply to Patterson's effort.

Since Williams writes in a humorous vein, and one is not compelled to be more serious than one desires, the church has not yet challenged "Why Not?" altho there is a constant clash between the Presbyterian and Episcopalian faiths. Finally, the church is turned down completely and all marrying is done by "The Mayor."

One of the high spots in the play comes when it is discovered that the Episcopalian Church will only remarry the innocent victim of a matrimonial sin. The husband declares, "I will not be driven into sin, even by the church," altho he is very anxious to enable his wife to get a divorce so that she may re-marry. In fact, the play concerns two couples who jointly decide they are mismated and determine to "change partners." There are a daughter and son involved, but even they approve of the change, and at the happy ending the only disturbed mind is in the head of a lawyer who repeatedly claimed "it couldn't be done."

While some of the stars that scintillated thru the earlier productions of the Equity Players are missing, players of equal merit take their places. Tom Powers is seen again to great advantage with an able cast supporting him.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Karl Liebknecht

They killed him
Because he was the lion's offspring.
Because he was Spartacus arisen,
Because he led the slaves to revolt.
They murdered him
Because we loved him.
Karl Liebknecht's blood on the ground,
His blood on their hands,
Our curse on their heads,
Our tears for Karl Liebknecht.

He arose single-handed against their crimes,
He asked them disconcerting questions,
His words stirred on our hearts,
And we went towards him.
Therefore they murdered him—
Because they feared his voice,
Because he was the lion's offspring,
Because he was Spartacus arisen,
Because he led the slaves to revolt.

SIMON FELSHIN.*

*The author of the above poem, Simon Felshin, was in Berlin, in January, 1922, and participated in the great demonstrations on the Liebknecht Anniversary held one year ago.

A Martyr for Russia

By MAX SCHACHTMAN

Among the regiments sent over by Woodrow Wilson on his illegal imperialist filibuster to Siberia was the 149th Infantry, stationed at the Philippine Islands. Amos Karachyn, a native of New York State, was a member of a machine gun company in this regiment.

While in Vladivostok, he realized that his fighting against the forces of the first workers' republic was not in accord with his working class feelings. One night he disappeared, in the hills with a machine gun, munitions and as much equipment as he could carry. He immediately joined the Soviet forces and soon rose to prominence by his brilliant activity in drilling recruits, and taking part in many skirmishes and battles, not only against Kolchakists but against the troops of the Allied interventionists.

During one of the major engagements, he re-entered Vladivostok at the head of a regiment. He was captured and turned over to the American command. After a drumhead court martial, he was sentenced to die and was forced to dig his own grave. His sentence was, however, commuted in time and Karachyn was returned to this country.

His case was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, which passed the buck to the U. S. District Court. It evidently feared to pass on the case which would have involved the legality of the presence of troops in a country against which Congress had not declared war.

Now, Karachyn is serving a sentence of from 10 to 20 years in one of the worst military penitentiaries in the country, Fort McNeil's Island.

And the workers of this country, who should have been aroused by this remarkable example of international class solidarity, are doing absolutely nothing to effect his release.

Lerner Finds Spirit of Fine Solidarity Among Isolated Granite Cutters

By MAX LERNER
(Special to "The Worker")

Lanesville, Mass.—There is an excellent spirit prevailing among the workers of Lanesville, the spirit that helped keep up the granite workers' fight for nine long months—nine long months during which the four crafts working in the local granite industry stuck together as one.

I spoke on the subject for which I was scheduled, "The New Unionism." If what I said was new to the granite workers of Lanesville in theory it was certainly not a new thing to them in practice, for they had been working along that line for four months. Isolated as Lanesville may be, way off on Cape Anne, near Gloucester, it had caught the spirit of solidarity, of the united front which is really the essence of "The New Unionism."

The four quarry men's crafts, the Engineers', the Paving Cutters', the Stone Cutters', and the Quarry Workers' Unions had fought it along together. One craft had refused to go to work while the other craft was out—it had refused to work with scabs.

All the crafts felt that their interests were alike and that it was the duty of each of them to help along their brothers in the struggle even tho it meant a loss to them in so much wages or in a better agreement or settlement than the rest.

In this nine months' struggle our comrades of the Workers Party have conducted themselves in such fashion that they have proven to their brothers in arms that we are sincere when we talk about the solidarity of labor, when we urge our members to get into the fight and do their utmost to strengthen the unions, and to promote the united front.

Our comrades in the Finnish branch, tho but few of them can speak English well have caught the spirit of our industrial program. They are in the union doing all they can. They have supported this strike with all their enthusiasm and have not hesitated to do any work no matter how hard, to contribute their mite to help win the fight. Lanesville is a bright spot, small as it is, both in the labor movement and in the Workers Party. Its example certainly serves to revive jaded enthusiasm.

GALION, O.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, of the Episcopal church, whose communist opinions have made him unpopular with his brethren in the house of bishops, admits that he holds heretical opinions. But he will not leave the church unless it goes on record against a heretical naturalistic interpretation of the Bible and in favor of an orthodox supernaturalistic one. Some of the brethren have been conducting a whispering campaign against Brown's sanity.

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What effects has the war and the period since had upon the working class?
Why are the conditions ripe for the organization of a Labor Party?
Why will a Labor Party succeed, whereas all but one of the third parties of the past failed.
What similarity in regard to its economic foundation will there be between the Labor Party and the Republican Party at the time of its birth?

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The Murders at Mer Rouge

Murder is an ugly thing. Bourgeois society professes to be horrified at it. The present bourgeois order is so outraged by murder that it commits murder to punish murderers. But when the capitalist state, thru hanging, shooting, the electric chair, and now by the proposed "lethal chamber" commits murder, it is accepted as one of the justifiable functions of capitalist society.

The bourgeois press now professes to be very much disturbed over the fact that the Ku Klux Klan, as shown in the revealing murder trial at Mer Rouge, La., assumed some of the functions of state. It set up laws of its own, deported its victims or subjected them to savage tortures until dead.

It was a self-righteous Governor Parker that hurried to Washington to present the distressing circumstances to President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty who decided it was a "state matter" and that the federal government could not act. Thus the state prosecutions.

THE WORKER has fought the Ku Klux Klan at every opportunity. We have pointed out that, at the proper time, the Ku Kluxers, with the American Legionnaires and other jingo organizations, will become the American Fascisti against America's organized workers.

BUT WE SAY THAT THE COURT ATTACK ON THE KU KLUX KLAN, AT MER ROUGE, LA., IS A LUSCIOUS BIT OF BOURGEOIS HYPOCRISY.

What does Governor Parker have to say about the brutal exploitation of black and white labor in the lumber and sugar camps of Louisiana. Nothing. Yet every uprising of these workers has been crushed and drowned in its bath of blood. Parker is from one of the states that make up "The Solid South", where most lynchings of Negroes take place. Yet about the same time that Parker was in Washington, the democratic and republican "statesmen" endorsed the lynching of negroes by rejecting the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

Capitalist justice, with its grand juries, courts and murder machines, was not moved to action when Frank Little, the I. W. W. organizer, was hanged by a masked mob in Butte, Mont., when Prager met a similar fate in Southern Illinois; no machinery of justice was let loose when 1,100 workers were deported from Bisbee, Ariz.; when an American Legion gang attacked an I. W. W. headquarters at Centralia, Wash.; when Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood were kidnapped and deported out of Colorado to Idaho; when Moyer was dragged thru the streets of Hancock, Mich., by a copper-trust inspired mob, shot in the back and deported; when Foster was deported out of Colorado.

No voices were raised by the kept politicians and their press against the barbaric tortures visited upon the thousands of Communist prisoners taken in the 1920 "Red Raids", no opposition was reported against the "third degree" inquisitions imposed during the steel and coal strikes, leaving their list of dead, or, as in the case of Paul Manko, still in a New York prison, insane.

But all these victims were of the working class, militants struggling against the established order to better the conditions of their fellows. They are legitimate prey. They have committed no social crime. But they are anti-capitalist.

The capitalist state tolerates the Ku Klux Klan because it is not anti-capital. It is, in fact, pro-capital, and as it becomes more and more definitely anti-labor, capital will accept it as an ally. But it can be a valuable ally only as it maintains its "bourgeois respectability".

The Mer Rouge trials will not hurt the Ku Klux Klan. Some of its members may be sacrificed to satisfy the blood appetite of capitalist law. But it will be heralded, far and wide, as cleansing of the ranks of this "American Fascisti" of its worst elements. It will thus be lifted to the level of bourgeois respectability in order that it may better serve capitalism.

Yet even this respectability is unmasked, before the great masses of America's workers, as it decays and disappears with the growing intensity of the struggle between capital and labor. It is making one of its last stands in the murder trial at Mer Rouge, La.

A Task for You

There are probably very few passively sympathetic readers of THE WORKER. We take it for granted that anyone who sympathizes with Communism, also has some desire, no matter how small, to spread its message.

It is, therefore, that we now dare to speak to practically every reader of THE WORKER on the subject of the distribution of one million copies of the Communist program adopted by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party.

We join C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the party, in feeling that not only one million, but nearer five million copies of this program ought to be spread among the workers of the nation.

Directions to the various party branches and committees for their part in this nation-wide distribution were published in last week's issue. But great results can also be accomplished thru the co-operation of isolated individuals, even those who are affiliated with the party. In fact the distribution of this program in those sections where the party has no organization is extremely important because it crystallizes the sentiment that will come to life in time in a party branch.

Therefore, if you are a lone Communist, or a lone Communist sympathizer in your town, or your neighborhood, get a bundle of these program leaflets and distribute them from house to house. Pass them out among the members of your labor union. Give the members of your Workmen's Circle, your Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, or other fraternal organization an opportunity to read it. Order a bundle and carry a few at all times in your pocket, dropping them among the passengers on street cars or railroad trains. This is a task for you, the kind of work that should bring you great joy to think that you have helped.

THE WORKER will publish each week the progress that is being made in the distribution of millions of copies of this program leaflet. Will you appear among those on this Communist roll of honor?

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The Thunder of Mer Rouge

[illegible]

The Ruhr and the Revolution

We have yet to hear of the views of any imperialist statesman bold enough to contend that the mailed fist of French militarism striking at the German republic thru the Ruhr will in the least check the European social revolution.

Great Britain and the United States adopted a "hands off" policy, because they fear the consequences of any other stand, while Belgium and Italy join France because they must have a share in the spoils, if there are any to be gotten.

It is, therefore, interesting to study the interpretation of the Russian position toward these developments given by Walter Duranty, in the New York Times.

This shrewd capitalist observer in Moscow maintains that France is deliberately invading the German republic for the purpose of dismembering it. It hopes to do this thru forcing Communist revolutions in Berlin and Saxony, and monarchist seizures of power in East Prussia and Bavaria, leaving the French tricolor to wave in undisputed tranquility over the rich Ruhr Valley.

Duranty says that the French Imperialists could not then afford to allow the Bavarian monarchists to drown the Communist revolution in blood, since this might result in a united monarchist Germany—the cause of all French fears. So that the ultimate balance will be on the side of Communism and against capitalism.

It is this situation that appalls America's capitalist statesmen at Washington as they fall back on Wilson's favorite policy of watchful waiting. World capitalism indeed seems to have lost its unity and virility thru its five years' war on the Russian Workers' and Peasants' Republic. While the forces of capitalism are disintegrating, the legions of labor thruout the world are developing ever closer unity, the solidarity that will be crowned not only with European, but with world victory.

Death sentences imposed upon 172, sentences to life imprisonment for two, seven died while awaiting trial. This is not a report of Turkish atrocities in the Near East. It is the result of the arrest by the British government of 228 Hindu non-co-operationists at Lucknow, India.

France Has Its Liebknecht

French imperialism's invasion of the Ruhr industrial district, the heart of Germany, has given France its Liebknecht in the person of Marcel Cachin, one of the editors of the Paris Communist daily, L'Humanite, and a Communist member of the French chamber of deputies.

"Treason! Traitor!" were charges hurled at Cachin as he sat in the session of the French chamber that declared its confidence in Poincaré's anti-German policy by a vote of 478 to 86.

Cachin had just returned from Essen where he had met with the Communists of seven nations to protest against the new war. Because Cachin, with other Communists, tried to develop peaceful relations between the workers of France and Germany, he is charged with being a traitor to French Capitalism, his parliamentary immunity will be stripped from him and he will be placed on trial for high treason.

The world war produced no such opposition to French jingoism as Cachin and his fellow Communists now offer in the French chamber. Small in numbers, but united, they present an effective resistance to the patriotic clamors of the royalists and nationalists. The "Socialists" are divided as usual, one "Socialist" deputy Ehrlich, even approving Poincaré's policies.

We do not know what the immediate future has in store for Cachin, who was recently convicted with others on the charge of carrying on Communist propaganda among the French conscripts. In its present hysterical efforts to maintain itself in power, French jingoism may drive Cachin from its chamber of deputies, it may put him on trial and convict him, it may even put him to death, but the accelerated forward sweep of revolution will continue.

That is what German kaiserism did to Liebknecht, aided in the final chapter by the German Social-Democracy, and this month Communists thruout the world gather to remember him.

May the spirits of Liebknecht and Cachin unite the workers of Germany and France in revolt against their common enemy—capitalism—so that they will move forward together to victory under the emancipating standards of Communism.

Supporters of "The League"

The seizure of the Ruhr Valley by the French definitely raises the question of the spread over western Europe of the Communist revolution.

It is in this crisis that the more timid elements, in the ranks of labor and capital, appeal to the "Black International", the so-called League of Nations.

Ex-Justice John H. Clarke, who left the United States Supreme Court to espouse the cause of "The League", opened his campaign in New York City on the night that the French legions were taking possession of Essen. Clarke fears for the stability of the present social order in the following words:

"The statesmanship is blind that does not see that Russia and Germany, united in misery and despair, would be a menace to our social order not less than to that of Western Europe. In their exhaustion, Britain and France could not stand against it, and what would our prospects become with Russia triumphant to the Atlantic and bent on the conversion of the world? It may be too late in two years more to prevent this unholy union, but with America in the League, Germany would eagerly enter it, and the danger would be past."

This idea was the central theme of the propaganda tour of this country by Georges Clemenceau, the French war premier. But Clemenceau insisted that the "unholy alliance" between Russia and Germany had already been consummated.

It is not unlikely that Clark and Clemenceau could get the Germany of Ebert and Stinnes into "The League". But it is not to be admitted that the German working class will be caught in this snare.

This matter was thoroly considered at the recent meeting of the Amsterdam Trade Union International. This "Socialist" outfit "places on record once more its emphatic protest". That is a good place to keep a protest,—in a minute book. In the meantime the Communists are being arrested and their headquarters and papers raided because of their active opposition to "the new war".

The Amsterdam International wants the question of reparations settled by some means of arbitration under the League of Nations, thus placing its usual faith in this child of the Versailles Peace. J. H. Thomas, the reactionary head of the British Railwaymen's Union, returns to London from Amsterdam and declares that, "The Communists are already pouring into the Ruhr Valley, ready to take advantage of the situation.

"Obviously", declared Thomas, "If the French pursue this method the effect must be just what those who want Germany to turn bolshevick desire".

It is easy to understand that Thomas, the "British Socialist", with his counterparts in France, Germany and other countries should ally themselves with the ex-justices of the United States [illegible] Clarke, the [illegible] for the [illegible] already rendered, the [illegible] threatening the British Triple [illegible] social revolution in [illegible] social order with equanimity the [illegible] Communists in their own minds.

[illegible] with the traitors who [illegible] while Great Governments. The occupation of the Ruhr Valley by the French will push the American Trade Union International and the Second "Socialist" International still closer to the Black "Capitalist" International. It will drive the masses of the world into closer relations with the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions.

Sacco-Vanzetti will not have much time to devote to labor's interests during the days ahead. The head of the American Federation of Labor is out to "bring back prosperity and peace and make America, in his own words, "the most happy, prosperous and contented land of the free." Or, perhaps, every cloud has its silver lining, and Sacco-Vanzetti may not have so much time as usual to devote to the interests of the labor unions.

Unmask The Conspiracy

"Private interests" are secretly conspiring to railroad William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and their co-defendants under Michigan's Criminal Syndicalist Law to Prison. Like a masked battery, these "private interests" hide behind the Berrien County and Michigan State authorities, who are nominally prosecuting the case.

Berrien County tax-payers concerned about possible onslaughts upon their pocket-books have been told that "Wall Street" is financing the prosecution. This report spread among the people, following a lively meeting of the supervisors with District Attorney Charles W. Gore. These County officials were told by Mr. Gore that the needed funds would come from outside sources and that there was no intention of crippling Berrien County financially.

Several big business organizations have been campaigning against the defendants ever since the raid on the convention of workers at Bridgeman last August. These include the American Defense Society, of New York, whose president is Elon Hooker, well-known war profiteer.

The Washington director of this organization, which recently sent General Pershing on an anti-labor lecture tour of the country, is R. M. Whitney, former Bostonian. Whitney himself wrote the Boston "Transcript's" so-called "Red Raid" articles. These, like the subsequent series they inspired in the New York "Herald" and elsewhere, were so obviously biased and contradictory that they cried ineffectively, despite their noise, in a wilderness of popular skepticism.

The fact that invisible "private interests" are using the courts to torpedo labor's more radical van, should muster all workers in labor's general defense. The less radical flanks are within range, and the capitalist forces have plenty of ammunition. Should their attack upon the progressives be successful, the turn of the conservatives will be next. In the emergency, labor will stand fully united; divided, labor will fall.

To hoist the prosecution with its petard, counsel for the defense, headed by Frank P. Walsh, finds it imperative to take a number of affidavits in different parts of the country. A new element in the case has occasioned this unexpected demand upon the Defense Fund and a fresh appeal for contributions to meet it is made. The burden of the defense's argument rests upon these proposed affidavits and workers everywhere are urged to give their mite for victory. Contributions should be sent to the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

A federal prosecutor out in Buffalo, N. Y., is trying to break into the limelight by starting proceedings to revoke the American citizenship of Boris Reinstein, who has been active in the Russian Soviet Regime since the Bolshevik revolution. Perhaps this is a move to set a precedent for similar action against others "undesirable" in the eyes of American capitalism.

Dictator for Dress Industry

We are having an increasing number of dictators selected to rule over us; Landis for baseball; Hayes for the movies, and Thomas for the theater. Now comes Mosessohn, for the Associated Dress Industries of America, at $50,000 per year, to be taken out of the sweat and blood of the needle workers.

Mosessohn is the first "dictator" to be appointed in an industry with a large mass of organized labor. He comes face to face with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the dress industry, said to be the third largest industry in the United States.

"Dictator" Mosessohn claims he will have nothing to do with any "labor policy." Yet it is difficult to understand how a $50,000 adviser, who comes from the legal profession, can keep his attention away from one of the main problems confronting those who employ him.

It is to be expected that Mosessohn will develop unity of action among the dress bosses. His employers already compliment him on achieving some results in this direction during the past few years. Instead of chaotic conditions that once prevailed, with all the little bosses and the big bosses and the middle-sized bosses fighting each other with every possible scheme, with every "unethical" sort of weapon, we are now told that everything is moving ahead beautifully for the "big bosses." Many of the smaller bosses have no doubt fallen by the wayside, as the bankruptcy courts will show. Some remain, however, and these will no doubt be attended to in due time by Mr. Mosessohn, so that complete "law and order" will prevail in the dress industry.

It is then that "Dictator" Mosessohn, or some similar dictator, will turn his attention toward developing solidarity against an even greater enemy of the "big bosses," against the forces of organized labor.

The officialdom of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union constitutes the greatest bulwark against amalgamation of labor's forces in the clothing industry.

Perhaps these officials will now see a danger signal on labor's stormy horizon, in the words of J. J. Goldman, president of the Associated Dress Industries, when he declares that he feels certain the time will come when the entire needle industry, including cloaks and suits, waists and shirts, and garments of every kind, will be formed into one vast association with a super-director at the head.

With the wiping out of the "little bosses," the united big bosses, appetites whetted for greater victories, will advance against the organized workers, more able because of their unity to bring victory to their standards than at any time in the past.

Now is the time for amalgamation of all workers in the needle trades. The official who offers resistance to the drive for amalgamation of all needle workers is a friend of the bosses, an enemy of those who labor in this great industry.

The bosses are amalgamating and selecting their dictators. On another page we publish an article on amalgamation for the workers that should be carefully considered by every man and woman who toils in the needle industry. And let that consideration be followed by action for amalgamation. The workers must beat the bosses at their own game.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is sending invitations to 100 women representatives of Protestant churches in New York City, asking them to come to her home and talk about the woman of India. Nothing will be said about the women of the oil fields dominated by the Standard Oil Trust in this country. ABSOLUTELY NOTHING!

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

Bolshevik Bonbons

IMPORTANT!!!
(London, Berlin, Paris, Moscow, etc., papers please copy.)
TO THE WORLD AT LARGE—
WE HEREBY BEG TO TESTIFY (AND CHALLENGE CONTRADICTION) THAT THE BOLCOMS ARE IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FRENCH INVASION OF THE RUHR. THIS ACTION BY THE FRENCH DIPLOMATS IS ABSOLUTELY CONTRARY TO OUR EDITORIAL POLICY AND WE WILL HOLD EACH AND EVERYONE OF THEM PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE BEFORE THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE BOLCOMS.
(Signed) EDITOPIAL STAFF AND BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BOLCOMS.

WE'RE SORRY BENNY!

Shaken with sorrow and blinded with tears, we've learned of the resignation of Brother Benjamin Schlesinger from the presidency of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. What a tremendous loss to the Forward, the Call and the Almighty Jompers!

The Editorial Staff of the Bolcoms accept the news of this resignation with deep regret. Yes, we deeply regret that Brother Schlesinger didn't resign nine years ago.

The Latest Prophet—Dr. Coué

The world was getting rotten, its stench so strong and high
That even God could smell it, on His throne above the sky.
And all the angels sniffed that Chicago stockyards smell
That spread from earth to paradise and down to deepest hell.
Good God, said God, for ages I have tried to fix that sewer,
Jesus, Mohammed and Buddha have worked to make it pure.
And now must I send another sacred plumber way down there?
"Great God!" he said, and stopped, remembering He mustn't swear.
So He made him another plumber; a prophet with whiskers gray
And taught him a new line of chatter, and called him Doctor Coué.
And sent him down in the garbage, the rotters a new prayer to teach,
"Day by day I grow better, in every way I'M a peach!"
And now all the Ku Kluxers say it, and the bankers repeat the prayer
And the diplomats softly recite it, as they make new wars out of air,
The whole earth is chanting the slogan, but the smell seems to be just as vile.
It's only the little French doctor who gets better (and richer) thb while. —MICHAEL GOLD.

The House That Jack Built

This is the house that Jack built;
This is the miner that mined the ore, that was used in the house that Jack built.
This is the man that built the road, that led to the mine where the ore was mined, to be used in the house that Jack built.
This is the man that ran the train, that carried the ore, that came from the mine, and was used in the house that Jack built.
This is the farmer that tills the soil, with the machine that was made from the ore that was mined and all for the house that Jack built.
But the man that owns the house that was built by Jack also owns the mine, and owns the works, and owns the machines and owns the trains and also the farm where the farmer works.
Encore.
But throw him out without any regrets, out of the house that Jack built!
And THEN mine the coal and carry the ore and till the soil and run the train — — — —
AND LIVE IN THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT!" —Sadi.

(In compliance with the request of the Third International, Sadi is hereby admitted to the Bolcoms. —Ed.)

Don't Send Us The Prize, C.O.D.

(Respectfully submitted to the WORST "Worst Boss Stories" contest.)

Worker (to paymaster): "There's seven cents missing from my pay."

Paymaster: "Didn't you fall off the roof last week?"

Worker: "I did but what of it?"

Paymaster: "Well, the boss took off seven cents for the time you were falling off."

A Challenge to Doc Cous

The head of the Research Department of the Bolcoms requests us to correct a misapprehension created by Doctor Cone's books. The Frenchman is not the author of auto-suggestion. This theory has been in practice in this country long before his arrival.

Is it not due to auto-suggestion that—

Morris Hillquit believes himself to be a Marxian.

Samuel Gompers claims to be a friend of labor.

Socialist Party considers itself revolutionary and calls itself a working class party? Bolcomally yours, Ed.