Cagney Writes Hot Reply to Fantastic Charges of Same—"Bolshevik Baiter"—See Page 6

THE WORKER

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1921, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 3, 1879.

Vol. VI. No. 290. Subscription Rates: One year, $2.00; six months, $1.00; Foreign, $2.50; Bundle rates, $1.50 per 100. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923 Published Weekly by Central Executive Committee, Workers Party, 799 Broadway, New York City. Price 5 cents

Mine Owners Force Strike

A Message from Karl Radek

World Famous Communist Journalist Greets Campaign for "Daily"

Karl Radek, world-famous Communist journalist and one of the dominating spirits in the Communist International, has cabled his greetings to the committee in charge of the campaign for "The Daily Worker." It is as follows:

"The publication of an English-language daily by the Workers Party is of the most vital necessity for the American movement. All efforts must be made by the entire party to establish this "Daily," which will take a leading part in the political and economic problems of the United States. I wish you the best of success in this campaign, and have full faith in the American comrades."

President Cal Coolidge, the 100Percenter

Second Article

By JAY LOVESTONE

In his book, "Washington Close Up" Edward G. Lowry has called "Silent" Cal Coolidge "a politician who does not, who, will not, who seemingly cannot talk."

It is a hot day in January when Coolidge talks clearly and distinctly about the problems confronting the country. Yet, Coolidge's whole history, his meteoric political rise from a local figurehead to a national figure and international importance—has been marked by one hundred per cent loyal service to the employing class and uninterrupted hostility to the working and farming masses. Despite President Coolidge's much overadvertised silence and oppressive generalizations and vagaries—such as "a plan to strive for perfection" and "our platform"—every thread of his political record is a chain forged against the city and rural workers.

Having had fortune and greatness thrust upon him, President Coolidge, thirtieth President of the United States at a time when the country is on the eve of giant class conflicts. The rise of Coolidge, who has ridden into national infamy thru outright strikebreaking activities portrays with painful clarity the unbridled domination of the employing class over the working masses. Nothing can clinch this truth as forcefully as an examination of the President's record.

His Service to Capital

When the capitalists were laying their plans to drive the American workers and farmers into the infernal slaughter in Europe, the Massachusetts employers did more than their bit. And in the Bay State's preparedness drive and other activities to insure the maximum force to save Dollar-Democracy, Coolidge was more than there. Says the Republican Campaign Text Book for 1920: "He was actively instrumental in putting Massachusetts in the lead in preparation and later in the execution of plans which resulted in the big part Massachusetts played in the World War."

Already the army and navy leaders have announced that they are pleased with Coolidge in the Presidency. These war lords point with joy to such declarations of our new President as follow:

"The only hope for peace lies in the protection of the arts of war."

"One of our first duties is military training."

"We must never neglect military preparation again."

"The great problem which our present experience has brought is the development of man power."

"To a free people the most reactionary experience, short of revolution, is war. In order to organize and conduct military operations a reversion to an autocratic form of Government is absolutely necessary."

After he helped smash the Boston police strike he ran for re-election as Governor under the slogan of "Law and Order." In this super-patriotic campaign of his, Coolidge was supported by the powerful capitalist spokesmen of both parties. Congratulations and promises of support poured in on him from Governors, newspapers, Labor-hating Agencies and Chambers of Commerce the country over.

The Democratic Party was about to face a national election Woodrow Wilson, then President, thus wired Coolidge on his Gubernatorial re-election: "I congratulate

(Continued on Page Two)

The Miners Will Fight!

The strike looms in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. It is being forced by the mine owners, who refuse to recognize the miners' union and grant an increase in wages. The mine owners have forced the ending of the Joint Conference at Atlantic City, and the mine workers will quit their jobs on Friday, Aug. 31 to enforce their demands thru the strike.

This week "THE WORKER" has secured the statements of two of the representative spokesmen of the coal miners in the conferences held with the bosses in New York City and Atlantic City. These statements outline the case for the mine workers.

Christ J. Golden, president of Dist. 9, is one of the staunch advocates within the union for the nationalization of the coal mines. As member of a committee on nationalization, he joined in submitting a report on this question that was so progressive that it was rejected and attacked by the Lewis administration.

Rinaldo Cappellini, President of Dist. 1, only recently assumed that position after defeating the candidate of the Lewis administration. Golden and Cappellini may therefore be considered as closer to the rank and file in the present negotiations with the bosses, than the miners' officials within the Lewis administration. Golden says:

An Exclusive Statement Given Specially to "The Worker"

By CHRIST J. GOLDEN

President, Dist. No. 9, United Mine Workers of America

The anthracite coal miners are going to stand pat. There isn't going to be a pickaxe swinging in the anthracite fields Sept. 1st, unless we get our fundamental demands. The anthracite miners have never gotten a thing without fighting for it. We know we must fight to win anything at all. We know we will have to fight every inch of the way to win any of our demands now.

For three years we haven't had a wage increase. The miners wanted a wage increase in 1922. They fought for one then and they are going to fight for it now, until they get it.

The anthracite miners are determined to get their rights this time. In 1920, after Thompson, head of the Anthracite Com-

(Continued on Page Four)

Chicago Aids Campaign for Labor Party

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO, ILL.—After one of the most spectacular sessions in its recent history, the Chicago Federation of Labor adopted the Minnesota Federation of Labor resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor Convention, at Portland, Ore., Oct. 1, to change its Constitution so as to permit the organization of a great labor party in this country. The resolution adopted was presented by J. W. Johnstone, Arne Swabeck, A. Overgaard and a number of other left-wing delegates to the Federation.

The resolution was opposed by a faction in the Federation, but they were unable to defeat it. The Right Wing, led by Oscar Nelson, Vice-President of the Chicago Federation of Labor and City Alderman attempted to kill it for the coming convention by submitting it to a referendum of the local unions which would take two or three months. [illegible] Nelson, who [illegible] solution as much as the Right Wing, moved that it be amended so that it would call upon the American Federation of Labor to endorse the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Resolutions Committee taking still another track, voted concurrence in the resolution, and proposed to substitute for the phrase, "including all working class political organizations," in the first resolve, therefore, the words, "Farmers' and other organizations in harmony with the organized labor movement."

The strength of the resolution was apparent, immediately discussion took place. It swept aside the opposition of the Right Wingers and the farmer-laborites, occupying the center in the Chicago Federation of Labor, who ventured to oppose it. Vice-President Nelson, leading the reactionaries, realizing that his sabotaging motion to submit the question to the local unions had no chance whatever to carry, hastily withdrew it, to save his face. Then, for the same reasons, the Farmer-Laborites took the same action regarding their motion. Upon the special appeal of John Fitzpatrick, who could see a defeat of the Farmer-Labor Party, right in the open meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the delegate who made the motion to have the resolution propose that the American Federation of Labor should endorse the Farmer-Labor Party, withdrew his motion—to save it from sure defeat. Then the combined center and Right Wing concentrated their fight on carrying the motion proposed by the resolutions committee over the opposition of the Left Wing who voted for original words. The resolution presented originally by the Left Wing delegates carried unanimously as amended by the resolutions committee.

The Left Wing in the Minnesota Federation of Labor presented a similar resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Now the Chicago Federation of Labor gets into line on the same proposition. This resolution unquestionably indicates a big fight on this proposition both in the Illinois Federation and the American Federation of Labor Convention. It is one of the sharpest challenges of "Gompers' Non-partisan political policy issued by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

* * *

NOTE—The resolution adopted will be found on Page Two.

Resist War of Bureaucrats on the T.U.E.L.

NOTE.—William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, will be one of the speakers [illegible]

* * *

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The contemplated action of the bureaucratic machine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the active members of the Trade Union Educational League has already begun. In compliance with orders from the general executive board steps have already been taken to remove the active and devoted union members for the only reason that they belonged to the Trade Union Educational League. The machine believes that it can get rid of the League members by breaking up the organization. With such action the reactionaries hope to dispose of the "League Program" in the union. In the fight against the League the reactionary machine hopes to hide its criminal inability and reactionary tactics, that have been responsible for the present demoralized conditions in the unions.

The beginning was made in Chicago with two League members who were delegates to the Joint Board. Obeying an order from "The International's" office in New York, Vice President Meyer Perlstein of "The International" preferred charges against them for belonging to the Trade Union Educational League.

The Joint Board of the union

(Continued on Page Two)

Big Struggles of U. S. Labor Demand the Communist Daily

Messages of greeting, accompanied by pledges of support continue to pour into the headquarters of the drive for "The Daily Worker."

They come from the spokesmen of the workers in all sections of the country. They are all permeated with the enthusiasm that helps put this big drive across to victory.

Earl R. Browder, associate editor of "The Labor Herald," joins his co-worker William Z. Foster, whose statement we published last week, in urging the immediate necessity of a Communist Daily. Browder says:

* * *

Party Activities Demand "Daily"

"The Labor movement is [illegible] Party, all more pressing demand, a daily paper to carry the news and our program to the American workers every day of their lives. This is the immediate task. Let every member do his share."—Earl R. Browder.

"Daily" Good Anti-Toxin

"Insurance is the best policy. I am convinced that there is no more effective medium by which the workers can make their political and industrial strength felt in their fight for what they need most—than a virile Communist Daily. A powerful workers daily is the best insurance not only against the "poison pens" of the capitalist master-minds but also the best means for putting the spotlight on the high spots of the class conflict that is day by day more and more engulfing the working masses. The political outlook for 1924 is a stormy one for Labor. All working men and women should get behind the drive to launch a daily to help pilot them thru the troubled waters ahead."—Jay Lovestone.

Pledges Support to Campaign

"The City Central Committee of Local Boston received with great joy and enthusiasm your decision to launch the English Daily, which means a declaration of war upon all enemies of the working class of this country.

"All the delegates voted to send you our fraternal greetings, supporting wholeheartedly your historic decision and pledged to do the utmost financially and morally for the English Daily.

"Boston Comrades will do their [illegible]

"On with the work.

"Long live the Daily of the Workers Party of America."—Robert Zelms, Secretary, Local Boston."

The Youth and "The Daily"

"The campaign for a militant working class daily comes opportune at a time when the young workers of this country must fight side by side with the Workers Party. Child labor has never been more prevalent than it is now and yet there is no aggressive campaign carried on against this dreadful practice of the capitalist class. 130,000 children will not find seats when they return to school this fall. Military camps are humming like beehives and the boys are being drilled for another World War. The children of the workers are being "Goose-Stepped" in the "public" capitalist schools.

"Labor is fast recovering from its long deep slumber. The Amalgamation movement, the forward stride towards a labor party, the cry for a workers and farmers government is arousing them. And now a new light, a new vital fighting force will bring him to his power . . . . A FIGHTING MILITANT DAILY . . . A daily which will fight for the youth . . . A daily that will carry with it the hope of the world."—Al Schaap.

Inspiration to Language Sections

"The day when our "Worker" will begin to appear daily will be a day of triumph and celebration for every militant worker in America. It will be an event of great encouragement and inspiration, particulary to us, of the language sections of the Party, to whom the appearance of an English daily will signify that at last the native and Americanized worker is coming into the revolutionary movement to assure its final and lasting success. All support to the campaign for a militant labor daily in the English language!"—Alexander Bittelman, Secretary, Jewish Federation.

Boston Hails Daily

"Boston, aptly called by Villard, the journalistic poor farm, and other cities of New England, all without a labor party, are the fertile field for a communist daily. To shatter the encrusted conservatism of the workers and farmers of this section is a formidable task, which will be lightened by a daily barrage of communist education. Launching the daily on November 7, will be a mighty step toward our goal."—William Simonis, Organizer, Massachusetts District, Workers Party.

Send Minor and Engdahl on Big Tour for "Daily Worker"

The opening event of the campaign to establish a great Daily Newspaper of the revolutionary workers of America is the selection of Robert Minor and J. Louis Engdahl to make a nationwide tour in the interests of the $100,000 Fund. The Chicago Local has already arranged for a gigantic mass demonstration to open the tour on Sept. 23.

The selection of Minor and Engdahl for this tour has been made because of the vast and intimate experience of these Comrades in the battles of American Labor. Robert Minor, editor of "The Liberator," and known internationally as Labor's greatest Cartoonist, has been correspondent in American Labor's mightiest struggles. Minor served with the Mooney defense and his articles and speeches did much to shatter the conspiracy which the bosses hatched to railroad this leader of militant labor of the West. As correspondent for the labor press in the West Virginia strikes and other famous battles of the workers, he has learned the meaning of a press which will unflinchingly fight for the working class.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," has been engaged in the socialist and communist movement for twenty years. During this time as editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist and other labor publications, and as a party worker, he was witness to the monster battles of the workers to establish their unions. He was labor's correspondent in the last Michigan Copper Strike, when Moyer was kidnapped and deported. In 1913 he was on the job in the famous Paint and Cabin Creek coal strike, in West Virginia, where Fred H. Merrick, District Organizer of Pittsburgh, Pa., was arrested and sent to jail.

Experiences in these and similar battles have placed these Comrades in the forefront of the fight to establish a press which will faithfully and courageously represent the interests of the exploited toilers.

Drawing by Hugo Gellert

Strike!

The First Response for "The Daily"

The Bulgarian Branch of Madison, Ill., holds the honor of being the first to contribute to the $100,000 fund for the establishment of "The Worker" as a daily. Immediately upon the announcement of the opening of the campaign, these comrades sent in a check for $30.00, with the assurance that this is only the first step in their cooperation to make "The Daily" possible.

Other contributions during the week have been received from the South Slavic Branch of Illinois, $25.00, and John Slezak $10.00.

These contributions are thus far from collrades who are members of the language federations, and promises, every assurance that our Federations will do their part in the campaign.

Members of the English Branches! What do you say to this example, of the foreign comrades?

Applications for shares have been sent to your branches. Take up the drive for "The Daily" at the next Branch meeting.

Buy your share!

Sell a share to a fellow worker!

Make the Daily a living fact!

Midsummer Outing

Sunday, August 26th

to Sherwood Park

ZEDLER'S GROVE

the most beautiful spot in Westchester County

TICKETS ON SALE NOW

$1.00 for Adults — 50 cents for Children including full privileges—no extra charge for AUTO RIDE TO THE PARK and return

BATHING, SPEAKERS, DANCING, BOWLING, GAMES, MUSIC, 20 ACRES of beautiful PICNIC GROUNDS

Refreshments for Sale

ENTIRE PROCEEDS FOR DEFENSE

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, New York Division

Room 400, 799 Broadway, Cor. 4th, East 11th Street

Special automobiles to the Park from East 241st St. Station of Subway

THIS ISSUE IS No. 290

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Standard Oil Trust Laughs as Big Price War Massacres Its Troublesome Competitors

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

There is a great tumult throughout the middle west, in the ten states dominated by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, over 14c and 16c gasoline. Not since the nation went dry has a section of the country indulged in such a jag, albeit a gasoline jag. The only sober element in the tempestuous furore is the Standard Oil Trust, itself, that matches all comers with new reductions in prices, knowing that its golden fortress of profit is impregnable. On the other hand the Socialists, and some LaFollette elements, have showed themselves most tipsy in this gasoline orgy.

When Governor W. H. McMaster, of South Dakota, went into the oil business for a few days in his state, and brought prices down to 14c and 19c per gallon, the Wisconsin Socialists, especially the Victor L. Berger and Milwaukee Leader cohorts in Milwaukee, could not remain inactive.

The Socialists in Action.

Surrounded by press reporters and photographers, the Socialist AldermanArthur Shutkin, and Thomas M. Duncan, private secretary to the Socialist Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, raised $5,000 and plunged for 50,000 gallons of gasoline, that they put on the market for 14c per gallon.

When last heard from the Milwaukee Socialists had quit the gasoline business and were taking a flier in bread, with John D's octopus pushing the price of flivver juice back to normal.

The wail of the "independent" oil companies, out in South Dakota, that the gasoline war was sending them into bankruptcy was accompanied by the wild exhaltations of the Socialists that they were really accomplishing great things, while John D., himself, celebrated last Sunday at church in Pocantico Hills, N. Y., by giving a brand new dime (See N. Y. Times, Aug. 21) to a real estate broker, Henry R. Macht, of Manhattan, who happened to be passing and stopped curiously.

All-Seeing Standard Oil

For the Standard Oil Trust makes use of big events and little happenings. It hired a place to house its agents at the Genoa Conference, that was to make the Versailles peace workable. Since the war it has got at least a finger into every Balkanized state in Europe, and now it has its foot well planted in the Near East as a result of the peace treaty just signed with the Turks at Lausanne.

But the activities of the Standard Oil Octopus in foreign lands has not at all prevented it from looking after its interests at home. For it has many arms, altho it is ruled by but one head, in spite of all the tried beating efforts manipulated from Washington, D. C.

It was as far back as last May that the Standard Oil monopoly began looking about for ways and means to crush its rivals. At that time it was shown that the capitalizations of the "independents" was running up close to the total of the various Standard Oil tentacles. The Standard Oil group was capitalized at $592,000,000, very close to $600,000,000, while the ten big "independents" totalled a capitalization of 489,200,000 or close to half a billion, a joint capitalization of more than a billion dollars.

Repeat Fight of Last Spring

The big fight last spring, repeated this summer, was the struggle for the control of the Mid-Continent field. The object now, as it has always been, is to wipe out competition, this making it possible to establish any price desired.

It was U. S. Senator LaFollette who shouted from his seat in Washington that there was a danger of gasoline going to $1 per gallon. The "independents" claimed that this could never be, unless they were completely wiped out. And so the Standard Oil Trust seems bent on wiping them out.

In the spring most of the cuts by Standard Oil were on crude oil. The "independents" were forced to meet the cuts. In May the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was said to be opposed to any cuts, yet in these August days it was the first to announce a 6.6c per gallon reduction in gasoline.

In the spring LaFollette claimed that Standard Oil was out to "massacre" the "independents," but it is the LaFollette elements that have been active in the middle west in aiding the killing program of John D's oil business. Instead of announcing a program to wipe out private ownership in oil and other basic necessities, the LaFollette elements merely complained that the Standard Oil heads were enjoying $125,000 per year salaries; felt believed after they had shown that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey had stolen $12,256,132 in profits during the first six months of 1922; that the whole Standard Oil group had distributed a billion dollars in stock dividends, and that Secretary of State Hughes was aiding Standard Oil in foreign fields. But the Standard Oil Trust answered LaFollette's propaganda for propaganda, and nothing was done.

We might repeat that Senator La Follette, and most all his followers, have been in the U. S. Senate during all the eleven years since the Standard Oil Trust was "dissolved." Yet this Standard Oil group, that now comprises two score companies, during these 11 years has declared $1,067,451,925 in cash dividends and $1,444,948,870 in stock dividends, putting more than two and a half billions of dollars in the pockets of lucky holders of Standard Oil stock.

The New York Times, Tuesday, August 21, declared that the much-beloved competition of the LaFollette elements and their friends, the Socialists, with its consequent temporary price cutting, had resulted in a plan being reached by the "independents" to pool their interest, rather than place their hopes in the theory of "the survival of the fittest."

Just how the fittest were surviving, however, was shown in this same issue of The Times, in its "Topics in Wall Street" column, Page 20, where it declared:

"The situation, according to information, is such that wells with settled production, in the mid-continent field, can now be bought for about one-fifth of the price quoted earlier in the year. Further reductions in the price of crude oil also are predicted."

This will be tragic news to the great numbers of the lower middle class and even wage earners who have been investing their savings in oil stock. Arthur Brisbane, the editorial wizard of the Hearst chain of newspapers, who has just purchased the Belmont home in New York City, for a quarter of a million dollars, has been advising the readers of the chain of papers owned by Hearst to invest in oil. Coal is going out of fashion. Oil is the style. Invest in oil, urged Brisbane, and no doubt many have taken his advice and invested their savings in oil wells that will now be knocked down at one-fifth of what they were worth a few months ago. Perhaps John D. will slip Brisbane a few brand new dimes for his services.

Pass Out More Dimes

He can pass out a few more dimes to Edward J. Clapp, financial editor of the Hearst sheets, who tells the "independents" that they have overproduced. This is what the grain gamblers and their allies the bankers told the farmers when the new bumper wheat crop came into the market and the price was nearly cut in half per bushel.

Mr. Clapp points out that the Oklahoma-Kansas refineries had 262,000,000 gallons in storage on July 1, more than double the 130,500,000 gallons in storage the previous July 1, 1922. All this after the Standard Oil people had predicted a shortage in gasoline. Thus the Hearst editor tongue lashes the "independents" who have brought "chaos" into the industry in which no doubt both Mr. Hearst and Mr. Brisbane are heavily interested.

Progressives Get Scare

The reaction of the so-called "progressives" to the price cutting war in the middle west, including Senator Magnus Johnson, the U. S. Senator-elect in Minnesota, deprecates the action of Governor McMaster, of South Dakota, saying the price cut should have been 3.3 cents instead of 6.6 cents, because "too radical action permits the Standard Oil Co. to kill off the independent dealers." But Senator Johnson offers no plan for price regulation. Perhaps she knows that LaFollette's presidential scheme in Wisconsin, for the last quarter century have brought no results.

Here's a Socialist, Alderman Shutkin, talking: "When the oil companies realized that the city actually would have gasoline to sell at 14c per Gallon they arrived at the conclusion that public opinion would crystalize against them, and that if they continued to maintain their recent profiteering prices, they would lose the good will of the public."

And here's another Socialist, Hoan's secretary, Duncan, who says: "When faced with municipal competition it seems the oil companies Standard as well as so-called independent, took the attitude of Crockett's coon, 'Don't shoot, I'll come down.'"

Call on Coolidge in Vain

But in the same issue of The Milwaukee Leader, Governor McMaster, of South Dakota is quoted as saying he "questions the sincerity" of Standard Oil. He expressed fear the big company's action would break small dealers, eliminate competition and become a boomerang against consumers." And in another place it says "The man (McMaster) who started the gasoline war is scared."

The complete grip that Standard Oil has on the situation is shown by the fact that in Indiana it sold gasoline at 16c per gallon, while in Ohio, next door, it kept the price at 23c per gallon, a price that generally prevails throughout the east. This has caused Governor Vic Donahey, of Ohio, to issue frantic appeals to President Coolidge to help bring down the price of gasoline. But President Coolidge is too busy plotting ways of helping the anthracite coal barons to interfere with the high jinks of the Standard Oil profiteers.

Then the Milwaukee Leader strews this editorial bouquet on the graves of the dying "independents": "Everybody is sorry for the independent oil men, but at the same time they knew what to expect when they tackled John D.'s pocketbook by entering his monopolized field of business," yet in another column this same sheet exults editorially, "It rows public competition to bring down the price of gasoline."

There Is But One Real Fight

The price of gasoline will go up again in the mid-continent field. It will do this in spite of the "Socialists" who offer no definite program for the crushing of the Standard Oil monopoly. The Milwaukee Socialists, like the LaFollette "progressives" in Wisconsin and other states, have shown how ridiculous they are by offering municipal and state palliatives to fight a problem that is not only national, but international in scope. Soviet Russia has its hands on the rich Baku oil fields, in addition to other great oil producing sections of the "earth" surface. It has planted the red flag of workers' and farmers' rule over one-sixth of the earth's surface the globe. But it does not feel that it has triumphed over the Standard Oil monopolists, and the other capitalist imperialists of the world. It does not feel certain of its victory until it has won the workers and farmers of all other lands to its standards. It offers the Communist program of emancipation, the only constructive and workable program yet offered for the liberation of the earth's oppressed. "It offers it to the workers and farmers of the United States. It is this program, demanding the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, that laughs at the tube-and-all-offered by so-called "Socialists" and would-be "progressives." The great masses will laugh at the alleviations of fighting the oil trust, the bread trust, the coal trust, or any other trust. They will learn the necessity of seizing all trusts and administering them for the benefit of all under a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

STANDARD OIL! A World Power

Unprincipled Socialists and misguided La Follette "progressives" in the middle west are trying to butt into the mid-continent price war of the Standard Oil Trust against the "independents," thru throwing a few thousand gallons of gasoline on the market. This is surely a confession of the bankruptcy of their intellects. Their efforts are as futile as dipping the ocean dry with a spoon.

Resist Needle Trades Bureaucracy's War on Militants in the Unions

(Continued from Page One)

thereupon appointed a special committee to investigate the charges. The committee considered the charges at two sittings. At the hearing a stenographer was present who took down word by word everything that transpired at the hearing. Pearlstein at this hearing not only acted as the accuser, but also as the prosecutor and judge. The result of the hearing was that the committee brought in a decision exonerating the two League members, because they came to the conclusion after considering all the evidence that the Trade Union Educational League is not a dual organization. This decision was reached by the committee by a vote of five to one. Nevertheless, Perlstein demanded from the Joint Board that they should reject the decision of the investigation committee. He declared that any delegate who would vote against his motion to reject the report will, by doing so, vote himself out of the organization.

On account of the threat of Perlstein his motion was adopted by a vote 11 to 8. Seven delegates refused to do Perlstein's dirty work and refrained from voting, and seven who were known to be sympathetic to the League were denied the right to vote. This indicates that for Perlstein's motion to expel the League members only 11 delegates out of 33 present voted.

This action of "The International" against the League in Chicago has been hailed and approved by the capitalist press of the country. Perlstein's statement to the capitalist press gives out the impression that in the service of his country he is wiping out "The League" in "The International" because it is a red organization dominated by Soviet Russia, the Red Trade Union International and the Third (Communist) International. However, Perlstein cannot give a similar explanation to the members of the union. These members are not to be fooled by a red scare. So to the membership Perlstein gives the excuse that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual organization. This damnable piece of dirty work done by "The International" machine will not be tolerated by the rank and file. They will in no uncertain terms reject this move on the part of the well paid reactionary officials to split their organization. A mighty wave of resentment is already sweeping the rank and file. This resentment soon will be translated into action and the reactionaries will be driven out of the unions and their stranglehold upon the organization broken.

Big Demand for Real Labor Party Stirring Workers of the Nation

CHICAGO.—The resolutions adopted by the Chicago Trades Union of Labor demanding that the President, Congress, Convention of the American Federation of Labor take a stand for a real "Labor Party" were as follows:

"Whereas, in the struggle between the organized workers and the employers it has become more and more apparent that the power of the government is being used on the side of the bosses, as witnessed by the infamous Daugherty injunction against the Railroad shopmen, the abolition of the Bureau of Labor Law, and Women and Minimum Wage Law, and many other similar acts; and

"Whereas, to protect our interests we have found no organize ourselves in the various governmental bodies, which are now almost entirely controlled by the employing interests; and

"Whereas, to protect our political interests, we must have a political party of our own, the prevailing political policy of labor being inadvisable of getting the best results; and

"Whereas, in many other instances, the workers, unlike in Great Britain, have built powerful labor parties, which exert tremendous influence in their respective governments; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled declares that labor must form a political party of its own based upon the trade unions and including all working class political organizations, and herewith instructs the Executive Council to take such further steps to form such a party; and be it further

"Resolved, that in order to permit this action, the American Federation of Labor constitution shall be herewith amended by striking out section eight, article three, and be it further

"Resolved, that the Executive Council of the Chicago Federation of Labor of the 1923 Convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to introduce and vote for the above resolutions in those conventions."

NOTICE

The Labor Herald for "August" is out. Get your bundles at office of Trade Union Educational League, 208 East 12th Street.

President Coolidge—The 100 Percenter

(Continued from Page One)

you upon your election as a victory of law and order. When that is the basis all Americans stand together." Speech of Governor Allen, of Kansas, November 4, 1919, said editorially, "The one vital election, the one in which every citizen of Kansas has a keen interest, is in Massachusetts. Governor Coolidge's energy and courageous action in the Boston police strike has gone far to restore prestige and won him national respect. He is the candidate of order, of law . . ."

And the notorious New England Red-Baiter Henry M. Whitney chimed in with this chorus of hate against the workers in this fashion: "The principles for which Governor Coolidge stands are vital to the life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in the United States and over the whole world."

Big Business Always with Him

When Coolidge was running for a second term as Governor the big Boston Bankers did their all to secure a victory for him in recognition of his stirring speaking services.

Even tho Coolidge was not yet considered marketable Presidential timber in 1920, yet the big capitalists openly invested according to the Senate investigation committee from $60,000 to $100,000 to sell "Coolidge to the Republican voters in the primaries prior to the Chicago National Convention of 1920.

From the San Francisco Chronicle of August 12, 1923, we learn that Coolidge was nominated for the Vice-Presidency mainly because of the manipulations of the California delegates. In this delegation, according to a speech delivered by Mr. Chas. Stetson-Wheeler of California at the 1920 Republican National Convention, there were men representing "practically every big business interest on the Pacific Coast." There were "among the men who dominate great electric light and power interests and the presidents of three of San Francisco's largest banks—banks whose deposits aggregate more than $240,000,000."

Coolidge's nomination as Vice-President was applauded by the powerful financiers of the country. Typical of such whole-hearted indorsement of Coolidge is the following statement made by Mr. Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, 2 Wall St., New York, and a director and officer of the American Can Co., American Cotton Oil Co., United States Rubber Co., and at least a dozen other banks, insurance, trust, and public utility corporations

"As for Coolidge, I think also the choice is excellent. He lends great strength to the ticket, and I think it a pity that a greater responsibility does not fall on the office of the Vice-Presidency with such a man nominated."

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Co., 37 Wall Street, New York, and a director or officer of at least 28 more banking, ice, coal, railway, lumber, iron, cotton oil, and power light corporations; and Mr. Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William Street, New York, and a director or officer of at least 11 more banking, land, soap and insurance corporations, were among the first to express great pleasure at Coolidge's being on the republican ticket.

Closely associated with these men in business are such finance and industrial magnates as Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Paul D. Cravath, Otto H. Kahn, Fredrick R. Coudert, Edward R. Stettinbus, T. W. Lamont, Frank A. Vanderlip, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Now that Coolidge is President, the big bankers and industrial magnates are lauding him to the heavens. The Wall Street Journal has recently said that "Calvin Coolidge is considered a sound and conservative man." Chairman Robert S. Lovett, of the Union Pacific Railroad and director of at least 25 more banking, railway, and steamship corporations has said: "The country is extremely fortunate in having such a clear-thinking, level-headed man as Mr. Coolidge, who stepped into the office in such a great emergency." Also, Elbert H. Gary has rushed in to pat Coolidge on the back with a statement that the new President "has demonstrated on many conspicuous occasions that he is alive to the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the country, and that he stands for protection of property and welfare of individuals alike."

And tho less than three weeks in office, President Coolidge has already had an official tête-a-tête with such overlords of industry and finance as: Julius H. Barnes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, A. C. Bedford, of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Lewis E. Pierson, President of the Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co. of New York, Chas. E. Weed, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, Henry Booth, Vice-President of the Guarantee Trust Co. of New York and F. J. Kent, President of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York.

Dyed-in-the-Wool Reactionary

That Coolidge is a dyed-in-the-wool out and out reactionary is evident from his following words and deeds:

Delivering an address on Founders Day at the Carnegie Technical Institute at Pittsburgh on April 28, 1921, Coolidge spoke of Andrew Carnegie as "a man who represented American ideals."

How closely President Coolidge is John's backward phrases is seen from the following portion of his address to the Massachusetts State Senate on his inauguration for his term as Governor: "It is fundamental that freedom is not to be secured thru disobedience to law. Government must govern. To obey is life. To disobey is death.

"We need to change our standards, not of property but of thought. If we put all the emphasis on our prosperity, that prosperity will perish, and with it will perish our civilization. Employer and employed must find their satisfaction not in a money return but in a service rendered."

In answer to the vice-presidency notification speech of Gov. Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, in 1920, Pres. Coolidge further said: "No one in public life can be oblivious to the organized efforts to undermine the faith of our people in their Government, foment discord, aggravate industrial strife, stifle production, and ultimately stir up revolution. These efforts are a great public menace, not thru danger of success, but the great amount of harm they can do if ignored. The first duty of the government is to repress them, punishing with violations of law, turning the full light of publicity on all abuses of the right of assembly and free speech."

What the Government's proper functions are in the eyes of Coolidge was made clear in a speech he delivered at the commencement exercises at the Holy Cross College, on June 16, 1920: President Coolidge said in part: "Unless property owners had proper safeguards of constituted authority, transportation would clash, industry would shrivel up, all property be destroyed, and all incentive to effort perish. All our freedom comes from the support of the constituted authority."

Doesn't Want Woman Suffrage

When Coolidge was approached by advocates of woman suffrage to aid their cause by using his influence to have other States act favorably on the ballot for women, Coolidge replied, June 25, 1920, that he "will not interfere with other States" on the suffrage issue.

Furthermore, in one of his campaign speeches, delivered on October 20, 1920, at New Castle, Tennessee, Coolidge went on to say: "I don't know how you folks up here in Tennessee feel about suffrage, but I know how it was in my own family. My wife originally didn't want suffrage. Something far back in her New England ancestry perhaps revolted against it. But when it came, like the rest of the women, she was strongly for it."

Bitter Foe of Soviet Russia

Where our new President stands in so far as Soviet Russia can be seen from the gist culled from his speech delivered before the Vermont Historical Society on January 18, 1921: "Russia is under a despotism worse than ever was administered by a Czar."

Exposes Himself in Red-Hunt

So energetic a "Red-baiter" was Coolidge that he even took it upon himself to write a series of articles captioned "Enemies of the Republic" in that well-known barbershop and kitchinette journal, the "Delineator." This was supposed to be a series of articles, commencing June, 1921, and exposing the "Reds" in the American Colleges and Universities.

Little need be said in reply to or quoted from this excursion of our President into such noble efforts at saving the Republic. The best characterization of this series in behalf of the "Fatherland" is found in the following telegram sent to Coolidge by the State Board of Administration of North Dakota on July 9, 1921: "We are surprised that a man of your exalted position should give currency to a story which has been proved false."

President Coolidge had quoted Congressman O. B. Burtress regarding the placing of radical books in circulation in school libraries.

Hastens to Free Rum Thieves

There are many representatives and champions of Labor imprisoned today because of their loyalty to the working class. President Coolidge has not raised a finger towards releasing these innocent workers. Coolidge has now announced that he will follow the policy pursued by Harding of not granting amnesty to all of them, but of examining each of the cases separately.

In the meanwhile, in less than two weeks after his taking over the Presidency, Coolidge has already hastened to pardon criminals. On August 16, he gave freedom to "John J. Walsh and James McLone, sentenced to from five to seven years in Atlanta Prison in connection with the theft of a $1,000,000 consignment of liquor from the Black Rock Yards of the New York Central Railroad. Walsh was a Sergeant and McLane a Lieutenant in the New York Central Police Force."

* * *

Next Week—Article on "Coolidge as Strikebreaker—The Boston Police Strike."

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

"Underground Radicalism"

An Open Letter to Eugene V. Debs and All Honest Workers Within the Socialist Party

By JOHN PEPPER

This pamphlet of 48 pages deals with the past four years of the political and economic history of the workers of the United States. It gives a clear exposition of the attacks levelled against the Unions by the capitalist class, the Open Shop Drive against the Unions, the attacks against the Communists, and the struggles of the workers to stem the tide against wage reductions and the offensive against their unions.

Chapters are as follows: The Working Class in Danger; "Underground Radicalism"; Political Development from 1920 to 1923; The Labor Spy; The Socialist Party—Two Wings Without a Body; United Front, But Separate Organizations.

Price, 10 cents—5 or more, 7 cents

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

The Next Step In the Fight

AGAINST AMERICAN CAPITALISM IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GREAT

DAILY NEWSPAPER

The Workers Party has begun a campaign to raise the fund of $100,000, for the publication of THE WORKER as a DAILY. This fund is to be raised thru the sale of preferred stock at $5.00 per share, in the Workers Publishing Company, organized to conduct the Daily Worker. It is planned to publish the first issue on November 7th, the 6th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

TWENTY THOUSAND WORKERS ARE WANTED TO LAUNCH THIS DREADNAUGHT OF LABOR

Which Will Fight

For Amalgamation of the Trade Unions
For the Federated Farmer-Labor Party
For the Organization of the Unorganized
For the Defense of the Class War Prisoners
For Recognition of Soviet Russia
For a Government of Workers and Farmers

* * *

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SELL A SHARE TO YOUR FELLOW WORKER!

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799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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799 Broadway, New York City.

Daily Worker Stock Application

Comrades:—I hereby make application for ..... shares of preferred stock of the Daily Worker Publishing Co., at $5.00 per share. Herewith find $..... in payment. Stock certificate to be mailed to me at address below:

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Howat Stirs Coal Miners in Illinois

(Special to "The Worker")

ZEIGLER, Ill.—Alexander Howat, deposed president of the Kansas coal miners, who has been deserted in his fight for re-instatement by Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Coal Miners, addressed an enthusiastic audience that jammed Park Pavilion here. The meeting was under the auspices of Miners' Union, Local 992, with President Corbisley presiding.

Howat told about the fight waged against the Kansas miners by the Lewis officialdom in the miners' union. He then explained the principles of the International Progressive Miners' Conference, organized at Pittsburgh, in June. It was because of Howat's sympathy and cooperation with this body of progressives that Farrington claims he was compelled to quit Howat's cause, and join with Lewis.

Howat urged the miners to stand by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. He pointed out it was the nearest approach to an all-inclusive, 100 per cent political farmer-labor organization. He urged the miners to send the strongest delegates possible to the January convention of the United Mine Workers.

Resolutions were adopted, without a single dissenting voice, demanding the re-instatement of Howat and all other expelled Kansas coal miners.

Instruct T. U. E. L. Delegates

The Food Workers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League will hold two meetings to elect and give instructions to the delegates to the National T. U. E. L. Conference which will be held on Chicago, Sept. 1st and 2d. There are other important matters that will be taken up. Friday, August 24th, 8 P. M., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 2, American Federation of Labor Bakers, Butchers and Waiters.

Saturday, August 25th, 3 P. M., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 2, Amalgamated Food Workers' Bakers, Butchers and Hotel Workers.

Metal Trades Meeting

August 27, Monday, 8 P. M., at 208 E. 12th Street, Room 2: the Metal Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League will hold a special meeting to take up a number of very urgent matters. Also instructions to the delegate, elected at the last meeting to attend the National Conference of the T. U. E. L. to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Sept. 1st and 2d, 1928, will be given at this meeting. All progressive and radical metal workers are invited to attend.

Building Trades Meeting

New York Building Trades Amalgamation Committee—General meeting of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators (also Glaziers), Carpenters, Floor Layers, Furniture makers, Plasterers, Electricians, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Iron Workers will meet this Saturday, August 25, 5. P. M., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 2 to take up very important questions. We urge all progressive Building Trades Workers to attend this meeting.

Textile Trades Meeting

The Textile and Knit Goods Workers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League will meet this Monday, August 27th, 8 P. M., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 8. Very urgent and important questions will be taken up, and members and sympathizers are asked to come on time.

Call Is Issued for Convention to Organize the New York City Federated Farmer-Labor Party

TO ALL TRADE UNIONS, LABOR, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, CO-OPERATIVES AND LABOR POLITICAL GROUPS

BROTHERS:—On July 3d, 4th and 5th there was organized by a convention in which were represented 600,000 organized industrial workers and farmers the FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY.

This party of the industrial workers and farmers is the greatest political party representing the interests of the producers which has entered the political struggle in this country.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is based upon the principles of a federation of existing organizations of the workers and farmers. The constitution of the party provides "Any organization of industrial workers or farmers, such as local trade unions, city central bodies, state federations of labor, national or international organizations, which endorses the principles of this organization, may affiliate with it."

On Sept. 16th, at 2 P. M., there will be held at the LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84th STREET, a conference of delegates from labor, industrial, political, fraternal and cooperative organizations of New York City to organize the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in New York City. Nominations of candidates to run in the November elections will be made at this conference.

We extend to your organization a hearty invitation to join with the workers of other local organizations in uniting labor in New York City for the political struggle against their oppressors and exploiters, by sending delegates to this conference. Every organization having up to 250 members may send one delegate. Organizations with over 250 members may send two delegates.

There already exists in New York City the American Labor Party, consisting of a combination of the Socialist Party and the former Farmer-Labor Party together with some local unions. This organization has thus far refused to unite all the forces of labor in one party. It has decided to nominate candidates on the Socialist Party ticket in the coming election. In order to prevent a division of the forces of the workers in the coming election the Provisional Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party extends to the American Labor Party an invitation to send a committee to the Sept. 16th Conference for the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, empowered to agree upon a common slate of candidates for the November election.

You will find enclosed a pamphlet containing a statement of principles, organization plan and a list of the National Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party showing the organizations represented in the organization of the Party.

Labor in New York City must organize for the political struggle. Send your delegates to the SEPT. 16th CONFERENCE and let us build a powerful party of the workers of New York and fight side by side with the workers of other sections of the country who organized their political power in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in the Chicago Convention.

Fraternally yours,

Provisional Committee for the Organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in New York City.

(Signed)

JOHN D. MASSO
Business Agent, Glass Bevelers, Mirror Workers, and Glass Cutters' Union, Local 528.
NORMAN STEINBERG
Member, Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators, Local 442.
ERIC B. SARNGER
Member, Plasterers' Union, Local 60.
FRANK MELNICK
Member, Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators, Local 261.
JULIUS LIPSHITZ
Member, Local 9, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
CHARLES JANKAITIS
Member, Local 34, A. C. W.
JOHN BIAZZO
Member, Executive Board, Local 63, A. C. W.
PETER WISOTSKY
Member, Executive Board, Local 103, A. C. W.
ISIDOR STENZOR
Member, Executive Board, Local 1, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
ABRAHAM ZIRLIN
Member, Local 9, I. L. G. W. U.
ROSE MIRSKY
Member, Executive Board, Local 22, I. L. G. W. U.
ROSE WORTH
Member, Executive Board, Local 25, I. L. G. W. U.
MAX HALBERSKY
Member, Executive Board, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U.
HARRY GEWIRTZMAN
Member, Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union.
HENRY SAZER
Member, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, Local 1.
JAMES WARMBRODT
President, Pastry Workers' Union, Local 15.
JOHN GORENE
Member, Executive Board, Bakers' Local 164, Amalgamated Food Workers.
GUSTAV HOFFMAN
Member, Executive Board, Bakers' Local 3, Amalgamated Food Workers.
RALPH KOLB
Member, Executive Board, Local 189, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Inter. Union.
OLDRICH POUCEK
Member, Executive Board, Local 22, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Inter. Union.
CARL SCHLESSER
Member, Butchers' Union, Local 174.
LEO HOFFBAUER
President, Local 373, Architectural, Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers' Union.
ABRAHAM JOSEPHFELD
Member, Local 373, Architectural and Bronze Workers, Local 373.
ALFRED FLEISCHER
Chairman, Executive Committee Knit Goods Workers' Union.
SIGMUND ARONCHICK
Executive Secretary, Local 17, Amalgamated Shoe Workers' Union.
FRANCISCO COCCO
General Organizer, Italian Chamber of Labor.
PAUL COMMOR
Member, National Control Committee, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.
FRANK SZABO
Chairman, Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Organization.
ROAL LONDON
Workmen's Circle, Branch 564.
JOHN SIURSA
Chairman, Alliance of Lithuanian Workingmen's Organizations of Greater New York.

JOHN D. MASSOW, Sec'y, Provisional Committee.

A Boost for "Amalgamation"

(From the Locomotive Engineers' Journal)

While American unions are debating the amalgamation question, their British fellow-organizations are actually accomplishing amalgamation in many of the important industries. The difference between the two movements is that amalgamation in England is being officially promoted by the general council of the Trades Union Congress, which corresponds to the American Federation of Labor.

This movement, which has in the past two years gained tremendous momentum with the merger in 1920 of seven metal trades unions into one with a membership of 460,000, and the formation in 1921 of the Transport and General Workers' Union with a membership of 300,000 by the amalgamation of 17 unions, has made tremendous progress during the past three months. Twenty-nine out of 35 machinists' unions with a total membership of 400,000 have elected a committee to arrive at a basis for amalgamation into one union. Seventeen unions took part in a recent convention to plan for amalgamation in the textile trades—other than cotton—which it is anticipated will be easily accomplished because there is little overlapping of crafts and the trades are closer together geographically.

There are 14 unions in the printing trades, with a membership of about 173,000, already united in the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, but a movement is also on foot there to amalgamate into one industrial union.

Actual reorganization and amalgamation has taken place between the National Union of General Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Labor and the Municipal Employes' Association which will bring into one organization 500,000 general workers in many trades.

While there is much greater need for amalgamation of unions in England, where over 725 different unions with a membership of over seven millions have operated up till now, than in America, where the total number is about 150 unions, with 4,000,000 members, nevertheless it may well be that the British workers' movement has in it some valuable lessons for many American unions, especially since it is being promoted by the able leaders of the British Trades Union Congress.

BLOOD AND STEEL!

The Story of the Struggle of the Workers Against Czar Gary's Twelve-Hour Day in the Steel Industry.

By JAY LOVESTONE

The Twelve-Hour Day in the Steel Industry has aroused the interest of not only the workers involved. A murmur of public disapproval is heard thruout the country against this relic of serfdom. Public men, churchmen and social organizations are giving expression to the utmost antipathy to it. The American Federation of Labor has entered upon another attempt to organize the steel workers; while the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are actively engaged in organizing the workers for a victorious fight against the inhuman twelve-hour day.

"BLOOD AND STEEL" tells the whole story of this inhuman plot against the workers. Read it, get others to read it. Order a number of copies and sell to all workers in all industries. The steel workers must have your support in their fight—which is also your fight.

10 cents per copy
In lots of 10 or more 7 cents each.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Who Is He?
Where Is He from?
What Does He Do?
How Many Are There of Him?
What Is the Government's Attitude Toward Him?

You will find answers to these and many other questions in

"The American Foreign-Born Workers"

By CLARISSA S. WARE

A pamphlet of 40 pages illustrated with colored charts, statistical tables and filled from cover to cover with FACTS concerning the foreign-born workers in the United States. For your own information you should read it, furthermore, you should buy a number and sell them to your shop mates.

15 cents per copy, 10 or more 11 cents each

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Many German Labor Unions Amalgamate

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

BERLIN.—This is the convention season in the German trade union movement, and in a number of conventions the question of amalgamation by industries is a chief topic on the order of business.

At the recent convention of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Leipsic last year, a resolution was adopted favoring the idea of industrial unionism, and urging the various trades to consider their amalgamation with other trades in the same industry as rapidly as possible.

The first group to fall in line was the potters and glaziers' union, which decided to join the building trades industrial union, in which there are already embraced the most important unions in the building trades.

Some years ago the saddle makers, upholsterers and leather pocket makers formed a joint union. At their convention this year, these three decided to amalgamate with the shoe makers and the leather workers.

The fur workers have voted in favor of an amalgamation with the clothing workers.

Despite the vote of their national convention, the ship carpenters have for the present declined to join the metal workers. Of 4,465 members, only 2,984 voted, and of these 1,418 favored amalgamation with the metal workers, while 1,539 held out against it.

Union leaders expect, however, that a campaign of education among the members will soon reverse the result.

Steel Workers of Nova Scotia Forced to Give up Fight for Present

By JOHN A. McRURY,
(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia.—The 3,800 steelworkers employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation, who struck June 27 for a 20 per cent wage increase and establishment of the check-off system of collecting union dues, have voted to return to work, their objects unattained.

After a 100 per cent strike for six weeks, the local treasury is depleted. With no help coming from their international the men decided that if they wanted to save their union the best policy was to return to work.

Three days after the strike started the provincial police were poured into the city and commenced their reign of terror by clubbing peaceful citizens on the way home from church. Over sixty men and women were seriously injured. Then soldiers arrived, recruited from as far west as Winnipeg, equipped with full wartime regalia. Within ten days from the declaration of strike the city resembled an armed camp, the forces marshalled against the strikers including 1,500 soldiers, one warship, a bombing plane, searchlights, and machine guns, etc. The Nova Scotia miners joined the strike in the second week of the struggle in protest against the atrocities committed by the provincial police. Finally the opposition of President John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers of America, forced the miners to return to work.

Study Classes in Marxism

The English Harlem Branch, N. Y., is again on the job with two good study classes in Marxism. After its success of the last season, the Branch feels that the foundation for this work in Harlem has been laid.

The same instructors and the same students are back on the job in the same building, with many new faces promised. Quite a number of new students will be accepted, and if the registration is sufficiently large a third class will be accepted.

For those who wish to participate in this work, it is announced that the first class will take up the study of "Capital Vol. 1" with Fanny Jacobs as instructor. This class will meet Saturday afternoons at 4 p. m., commencing on Saturday, Sept. 2.

The other class will take up the study of Engel's "Origin of the Family" and Lenin's "State and Revolution" with Julius Codkind as instructor. This class will meet Mondays at 8.15 p. m., commencing Monday, Sept. 4.

Both classes will meet at the Workmen's Circle Building, 143 East 103d Street. A tuition fee of 50 cents per month will be charged, to cover the expenses. Comrades unable to pay will be accepted as students without question.

Open Air Meetings

Section 1, Lower Manhattan, has mapped out a plan for outdoor propaganda, and plans to hold four or five open air meetings weekly.

English Down Town: Friday, 14th St. and Irving Place, Speaker, Nessin.

Jewish Down Town: Friday, August 24, Jefferson Street and East Broadway. Speaker, Levy.

Italian Down Town: 8th Street and Avenue C. Speaker, Sadie Amter.

Let Yellow Bureaucracy Have "The Call"; The Rank and File Will Have "The Daily Worker"

The complete bankruptcy of the New York Call's policy, of attacking all things Communist is given as probably the greatest cause for the new re-financing plan there which it is hoped to carry the life of the Socialist daily.

This is borne out by the two facts: (1) That "the new policy" divorces "The Call," financially, from Abraham Cahan's Anti-Communist Jewish Daily Forward; (2) By the declaration that the reorganized editorial staff will not include James Oneal, pro-eminent Socialist among the Communist haters in the Socialist Party.

On Sunday, April 21, that "THE WORKER" published the facts showing the definite adoption by "The Call" of an Anti-Soviet and Anti-Communist policy. This was to be a militant, aggressive anti-Communist campaign. This could not be apparent thruout the entire paper. This policy was carried out by the managing editor, David Karsner, reaching its highest pitch in the publication of the Francis McCullagh articles, reprints from the New York Herald, attacking the Russian Soviet Republic.

When Karsner resigned, it was rumored for a time, that Algernon Lee, who had made the motion for the anti-Communist policy in The Call board of directors' meeting, would assume the editorship. But this did not develop.

The present program of re-financing, which gives the Socialist Party only minority control, nevertheless expects to win the needle trades union, that has inaugurated relentless war against the progressives, even to the carrying out of expulsions of members of the Trade Union Educational League, that will have "The Call" as an additional weapon. Solidly in the Hillquit control group are Sigman, Feinberg, Wolinsky, Zaritsky, Zausner and Kaufman. Whatever "liberal" elements there may be on "The Call," it is not to be expected that they will be able to dominate the Socialist anti-radical elements.

Shows Need for Communist Daily

The outlook that confronts "The Call," therefore, clearly shows the need of an English-language Communist daily.

"The Call" will not fight for independent, class political action. A Communist daily will.

"The Call," like the other English-language labor dailies, including the Milwaukee Leader, the Minneapolis Star, the Textile Union Record, will not wage an aggressive struggle for amalgamation of craft unions and nationalization of industry. "The Call" will oppose the bureaucracy in the industrial field. In its efforts to be considered "American," "The Call" will not defend the rights of the foreign-born workers. Only a Communist daily will do all of these things.

The efforts to liberalize the Anti-Communist "New York Call" only proves the absolute necessity of establishing an aggressive, militant Communist daily, with a definite, unwavering policy in the struggle of the workers against their exploiters.

Let the labor bureaucracy have "The Call." The rank and file will have the Communist daily, "THE DAILY WORKER."

definitely certain that their refinancing program will change the policy of "The Call." There are many reasons to believe that "The Call" will continue its definite, anti-left policy, both politically and industrially.

The Albany Conference showed that there are three definite policies of the working class on the political field: (1) That of the Conference for Progressive Political Action supporting the Gompers' nonpartisan policy; (2) That of the Socialists for independent political action under Socialist control, a wavering position opposed to an all-inclusive Labor Party; (3) That of the Communists in favor of an aggressive campaign for a United Front in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It is insane to believe that any labor daily can successfully shuttle back and forth between these three positions. One look at the board of directors will prove that the new "Call" will not support the third position.

The political policy of the refinanced "Call" will be that of the labor bureaucracy that followed Hillquit to Albany, and that supports the Socialist control in the American Labor Party, in New York City.

It is the same official bureaucracy, especially in the needle trades union, that has inaugurated relentless war against the progressives, even to the carrying out of expulsions of members of the Trade Union Educational League, that will have "The Call" as an additional weapon. Solidly in the Hillquit control group are Sigman, Feinberg, Wolinsky, Zaritsky, Zausner and Kaufman. Whatever "liberal" elements there may be on "The Call," it is not to be expected that they will be able to dominate the Socialist anti-radical elements.

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Let the labor bureaucracy have "The Call." The rank and file will have the Communist daily, "THE DAILY WORKER."

Leather Workers for Amalgamation, Labor Party and Recognition

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual convention of the United Leather Workers' International Union of North America, held at Peabody, Mass., went on record for amalgamation of the workers in the shoe and leather industry, for local labor parties in each city wherever there was a local union, and for the recognition of Soviet Russia. Plans were laid for an organization campaign. This International is an independent union, with headquarters in Peabody.

The Convention was addressed by William Simons, District Organizer of the Workers Party.

Eleven hundred lasters are on strike for higher wages at Lynn. The manufacturers have offered a slight increase, but it was rejected.

Massachusetts A. F. of L. Convention

Twenty-six votes were cast in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia, whereas last year there were only 18 in favor of negotiating a trade agreement. Of course, the resolution was soundly trounced, 119 to 26, for this is Massachusetts, for its former revolutionary days, and its present reactionary spirit.

The Convention welcomed the National Conference for Progressive Political Action, since it was in line with the non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L., and had refused to start a third party.

The question of organizing the unorganized was sidestepped by referring it to the Executive Council of the State Branch. The Ohio Workmen's Compensation Act was rejected by a vote of 136 to 19; and the exclusive state fund bill was accepted.

An educational meeting of the Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union, at Eagle Hall, Brockton, was addressed by Dora Lohse, of the Workers Party; William Simons, District Organizer of the Workers Party; and Fred Biedenkapp, Comrade Lohse discussed the part taken by women in the unions, and in industry; Comrade Simons talked over the lessons of the recent strike, the necessity of amalgamation and an independent labor party. The union officials stated that plans were already under way for such a local labor party. The last speaker, Biedenkapp, gave a wonderful talk on the class struggle.

Plan Nebraska F. P. L. P. Ticket

(Special to "The Worker")

OMAHA, Neb.—Plans are on foot here to put a full farmer ticket in the field for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in 1924. It is expected that the Progressive Party, that was represented at the Chicago Conference, in July, by Delegate W. H. Green, will be merged with the state organization of the Federated Party. Green is the first vice-chairman of the Federated Party.

An intensive campaign for the Federated Party is being carried on throughout the state, that will be reflected at the state convention of the Nebraska Federation of Labor, Sept. 5, at Lincoln. It is expected that the Nebraska Federation will instruct its delegate to the Portland, Ore., convention of the American Federation of Labor, to support the Minnesota resolution for independent political action.

The Government and the Worker

A Review by Scott Nearing in "The Nation" of

"The Government—Strikebreaker"

by Jay Lovestone

"Four years of American history through the eyes of a Marxist" would be a very fair title for this study of the class struggle in the United States. The book carries a real contribution, for it is a collection of facts by a radical author and publisher, selected and commented upon by those very persons against whom the full vigor of the Department of Justice is now being directed.

"The author begins with a statement of the labor policy of the government during the war, and a summary of the promises that were made to the workers when the life of the republic seemed to be threatened. He then traces the position of the authorities in the textile, mine, and the railway-shop strikes to prove his contention that the government is America's strike-breaker-in-chief. Following two chapters on the use of the injunction in labor disputes there are a number of sections devoted to the army, employers' associations, and the press. The conclusion of the whole matter is that the so-called American democracy is in reality a capitalist dictatorship. There is nothing new in this contention. It is unusual, however, to have the issue so well presented by a radical writer.

"Perhaps the book would have been stronger if the author had begun with the great strike of 1919. Certainly he should have given credit to the workers in the needle trades, and particularly to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for their spectacular stand against the union-smashing campaign of the bosses. Then, too, the case is a bit overstated. The government is not really the strike-breaker, but a combination police department, sanitary squad, and propaganda bureau for the vested interests. However, these are matters of detail. The major fact is the diligent collection and clear presentation of a very large number of salient industrial and social facts in a low-priced, readable form. Dollar books are almost as rare nowadays as dollar diamonds. Both the author and the publisher are to be congratulated upon their ability to talk English at popular prices."—Scott Nearing.

"The Government—Strikebreaker"

By JAY LOVESTONE

A book of 360 pages, tells the story of the strikebreaking, union-smashing policies of the U. S. Government in all the big national strikes of the past few years. It lays bare the Government's nefarious activities against the workers in the Rail Road Strike, the Textile Strike, the Coal Miners' Strike and scores of lesser conflicts between labor and the employing class.

Paper Binding 75 cents

This book should be read by every worker. It provides an arsenal of incontestable facts, gathered from original sources which condemnds the Government as a strikebreaking agency of the employing class, and a ruthless enemy of the workers.

Cloth Binding $1.50

5 or more in paper, 60c. each. 5 or more in cloth, $1.10 each.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Cappellini Charges the Mine Barons with Provoking Strike

By ANTONIO PRESI

The anthracite coal mine owners have sold that the check-off system for the coal miners is an American and against the laws of the United States. The check-off is 100 per cent American and against the laws of the United States.

The bosses are trying to provoke a strike in order to make millions in profit out of the mountains of culm and slate, and other waste outside their mines.

The clouds of a tremendous class storm are appearing over the anthracite coal fields. The mine owners are directly responsible for this storm, for the reason that they do not intend to concede any demand made by the coal miners.

Rinaldo Cappellini, recently elected president of District 1, the Wilkesbarre-Scranton District, gave me an idea why the mine owners do not want to consider the justice of the miners' demands. He said:

"The mine owners, in nearly a month of conferences, have maintained an unchangeable attitude. They say that our demands are extravagant, exorbitant and inadmissible. The check-off system, they say, is against the laws of the United States. But this applies only to us. But the same check-off system, when it is used to take money from the miners' pay for the company's stores, powder, rent, insurance and numerous other items, is 100 per cent within the laws of the country.

"The fact is this: for the mine owners everything is within the law; but, for the miners, the law is given an entirely different interpretation. The remainder of the 11 demands of the miners have not even been discussed. You know why. The mine owners want a strike. In the anthracite coal fields there are millions of tons of culm and dirty coal. From these piles, during the world war, the coal barons made millions of dollars in profits. They repeated this during our last strike. They know that another strike means millions more in easy profits from these huge piles of useless waste.

"Their crocodile tears for the suffering of the 'dear public' are an emotional method for fooling the 'dear public'. The bosses are playing an old game. Their press knows how to play this old game and how to fool the 'dear public.'"

In continuing this exposure of the infamous practices of the mine owners, Cappellini declared that the miner workers are ready to accept the challenge of their exploiters, and to stop the digging of coal, if this is necessary to win living conditions.

"The miner knows more how difficult is their task," said Cappellini. "They alone know how horrible are their living conditions. They alone know how dangerous is their work down in the dark and damp mines, where their lives are always in the hands of death.

"The mine owners can speak very glibly, in refusing the mine workers' demands, as they look into those death holes from highhanded and superb Pennsylvania Hotel, on 32nd Street, New York City, or from the sparkling ocean shores of Atlantic City. But if they were compelled, for a month, to go down where the miners go, and forced to dig up tons of rock and coal every day, with treacherous gas everywhere, and dangerous rocks above their heads, then their viewpoint, maybe, would be entirely different.

"The bosses say the few days remaining is too short a time to reach an agreement. We say that it is more than enough. Our men will not dig coal after August 31, if the bosses have not agreed to give us all that we ask. We are organized 100 per cent. No scabbery is possible. On the morning of September 1, our men will strike as a solid body in case the Atlantic City conference fails."

I assured Cappellini that all the power of the Workers Party would support the fighting miners until the banner of victory floated over every coal mining tipple thruout Pennsylvania's anthracite coal fields.

Workers Edit 500th Issue of "Freiheit"

By A. ROVNER

The daily "Freiheit," official organ of the Workers Party in the Jewish language, has hitherto had a special section in the paper to which the workers were the sole contributors. In this section, under the heading "Life and Struggle," the workers were given the opportunity to write their troubles, and of relating anything of a general interest that transpired in their work places, trade unions, and fraternal organizations.

To have a section of a daily newspaper permanently turned over to the workers was a daring enough proposition, when the idea was put into process. It evoked a great deal of interest and the "Freiheit" subsequently made one step forward in the direction of enabling the appreciation of the workers to put their thoughts on paper, and to stimulate their interest in their own daily.

A new daily feature was added in the newspaper, this was a contest for the best description of ones boss, foreman, ones neighbor in the shop or ones organization.

In spite of all predictions to the contrary, this contest was taken up with great interest, thousands of letters poured in from all parts of the country from those interested in it.

Many a picture drawn in these amateur attempts deserved the pen of an artist.

It is only to be regretted, that not more than 100 of these descriptions were published, such were the terms of the contest, but many of the unused manuscripts contained very valuable material.

This having achieved success in the two previously mentioned features, the "Freiheit" made one more daring step and announced its intention of having a whole issue of the paper exclusively prepared by the workers themselves.

The most optimistic of the optimists prophesied failure. Many held that such an issue would become the laughing stock of the town. Others maintained that nothing will come out of it anyway, as there would never be enough worthwile material to fill the space of the paper.

In a word, there was a lot of opposition and very little support for this venture.

However, the thing is now an accomplished fact, and not only was this issue no failure, but it proved the greatest success and will remain a lasting tribute to the services of the "Freiheit" both in its daring innovations and in the way it implanted self-confidence in the workers.

The occasion for the issue of that special number by the workers was the celebration by the publication of the 500th consecutive number of the daily "Freiheit," which appeared Tuesday, August 14th. The workers' number appeared on Sunday, August 19th.

This issue was written, composed and issued by the workers themselves—with no outside help whatsoever. It is worth while mentioning the topics of the articles in this issue: "New Paths;" "European Capitalism in Its Dying Stage;" "The Movement for a Labor Party;" "The Press of the Workers and of the Capitalists;" "Marxism, Intellectuals and the Proletariat;" "An Appeal of a Working Woman to Women Workers;" "The Lack of a Soul;" "An Observation of the Condition Prevailing in the Jewish Trade Unions;" "The Role of Psychology in the Labor Movement;" "The Workers and the Intellectuals;" "What Is Becoming of the Jewish Labor Movement;" "Have I Political Questions any Relationship to Trade Unions?" "We, the Left-Wingers, Must Be Very Tactful;" "The Workers Heal the Conditions in the Present-Day Society." Besides, there were a number of songs, short stories, editorials, congratulations of workers' organizations, a biography of a working-man and the regular news pages.

As announced on the front page of the paper the contributors to the special issue represented the following trades: Carpenters, cloakmakers, weavers, pants makers, ladies' waist makers, painters, men's tailors, furriers, printers, dressmakers and designers.

The very fact that the shop workers could issue this paper and the earnestness with which they took to their task is proof sufficient that there is enough intelligent energy latent in the working class.

It only requires to be awakened and given a tender hand, and it will assert itself. And one more thing can be proven by this undertaking, that the workers can consume and digest good literature and a high class of journalism. This dispels the customary excuses of the yellow and so-called "popular" publishers, they must feed trash to the workers as the latter cannot appreciate anything else.

The "Freiheit" may rightly congratulate itself on the success of this issue and the workers may be proud of their achievement.

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

The Workers Party Today—And Tomorrow

By JAMES P. CANNON

2: A Look in The Near Mirror

This is the second of a series of articles on party questions by Comrade Cannon which will appear weekly in THE WORKER.

My propaganda now lasted nearly five months and took me to every section of the country. I met the rank and file of the party, became pretty familiar with the party press, became acquainted with the Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee. Then the six months I spent on the Executive Committee of the Communist International, where the problems of the various political parties were dealt with almost daily, enabled me to get a clearer understanding of what the great leaders meant by the Communist Party. I came back, therefore, able to look at the party today, in comparison with the party in its first three years, and with the older movements which preceded it, and also to form an opinion as to the progress we are making towards becoming a genuine Communist party.

First of all, on the basis of what I saw and learned on the long trip, I have no hesitancy in saying that, in all respects, we are making great headway. And with equal certainty the reasons for it can be stated: the advice of the Communist International, and the increased activity in party affairs, and influence on party policies, of a number of experienced and practical trade union men.

Anyone who knew the real condition of the party only a year ago cannot but regard the progress as phenomenal. From all standpoints we are in better shape than ever before: The party has stronger discipline, closer unity, more homogeneity, wider influence and more of the characteristics of a real Communist Party.

But when I make these statements, it must be understood that I am speaking comparatively. I have in mind the fact that the life of the American Communist movement, for the first three years, was mainly an internal one, poisoned with sectarian dogmas and paralyzed by factional disputes. I do not mean to say that we have capitalism by the throat, or that our party has become the leader of a big proletarian mass movement. To expect this of a party that is just finding its legs, and of a class that is showing only faint signs of awakening to class consciousness, would be to expect a miracle. And Communists, by official decision of the Enlarged Executive, are not allowed to believe in miracles.

The real progress the party has made, especially during the past year, is indicated principally by the nature of its activity. The main activity of the party today is external, not internal. From a small sect of abstract theory and routine propaganda it is striving to become a party of campaigns and actions over concrete issues; and it is doing this without falling into the theoretical errors, confusion and opportunism which wrecked the older movements in America when they tried to broaden the scope of their work.

These changes in the character of the party, more than the increased amount of influence it has gained, represent the advancement it has made. The class struggle is not a steel machine which automatically returns a package of influence for the first penny of real, practical effort we insert into it. The results are sure, nevertheless, and we need not worry if the party has not become popular over night. Such a party as we are striving to become will inevitably extend its prestige by leaps and bounds. Of this we can be confident.

A year ago we could all say that sectarianism was our greatest danger. Now it is quite clear that we are overcoming that trouble, and doing it much more rapidly and with less internal travail than the most optimistic amongst us hoped. We have taken deeply to heart the advice of the International, and are trying with all our zeal and energy to become a body of realistic fighters in the daily struggle; without forgetting for one minute the revolutionary aims of the movement. The whole party has learned, in theory at least, that revolutionary work in America today is daily work; the work of leading the fight for regeneration of the labor movement and raising the level of working class consciousness, of carrying the war to the capitalists and their labor lieutenants on questions which press hard against the workers today.

We are at the very beginning of this work and, taking into account the present stage of the class struggle in America we can see, surely, that many years of pioneer work are ahead of us. For that reason we ought to carefully study the situation and the part we are playing in it. A constant and fearless self-criticism is the only thing that will prevent the little mistakes that inevitably occur in the daily work from growing into big ones. Thoughtless mistakes are a luxury which a revolutionary party cannot well afford.

Our campaigns for Amalgamation and the Labor Party have deeply stirred the trade unions, without a doubt, and have already produced a number of results which should be noted. We have to face the fact that the expected increase in party membership has not yet materialized; but, in the real sense of the word, the party has grown. We have succeeded, thru these campaigns, in drawing into the party quite a number of well-known and prominent trade unionists. These elements are like nuggets of gold to the party. If we had nothing else to mark up to the credit side of these campaigns we would be repaid a thousand-fold for the energy we put into them.

In several localities our party has been able to set the whole labor movement in motion thru the instrumentality of a few of these strategically-situated individuals. Lenin, in one of his books, speaks very warmly of the "Eminent Workingmen" who, in the days of blackest reaction in Russia, got themselves so situated that, in spite of all difficulties and obstacles, they could carry out the party's work in the labor organizations. The dynamic possibilities of a party made up principally of such elements, and armed with the tactics of Leninism, staggers the imagination. That would be a real Bolshevik party!

Besides drawing a number of these workers directly into the party, we have also succeeded in organizing around us a much wider body of sympathizing workers than we ever had before. But it must be admitted that our propaganda and agitation has run far ahead of our organization. Many of our well-aimed bullets turn out to be blank cartridges for this reason. With such a small party we are only able to fight successfully if a much larger body of sympathizing workers stand with us. When we get too far ahead we run into trouble. Many of the fights which appear to be very spectacular have more smoke than fire, as far as we are concerned.

Organized opposition confronts us all along the line. The fights we have started in several of the big unions, and especially the formidable showing of our party at the Chicago Farmer-Labor Conference, have greatly alarmed our old enemies, and united them with some new ones against us. In one way this can be taken as a proof that we are active, and that the reactionaries fear us.

The United Front against the capitalists is still a propaganda slogan; but the United Front against the bureaucrats is a reality. We seem to be organizing our enemies faster than we are organizing our friends.

An old sickness of the American Party—a psychological one—is not yet completely cured. That is the tendency to get unduly excited, to over-estimate the radical development, and plunge into premature actions which bring disastrous defeats and paralyzing reactions in our own ranks.

We have progressed earth-ward during the past year, but we are still too much up in the air. We still throw more bluffs and make more noise than our strength warrants. This would not matter if we were not the ones who suffer by it. Many times during the past year delicate situations which might have been matured by patient work have been shot to pieces by too much advertisement and boasting of our intentions. Lincoln's story of the river steamboat is not a bad one to remember. This boat had a small engine which could not generate enough power to move the boat and blow the whistle at the same time. Our engine is not very large either.

An aggressive, fighting policy is, of course, the breath of life to a party such as ours. And in our general propaganda our demands should not be modest ones. We can be as bold as the "S. L. P." in this respect and demand "The Unconditional Surrender of the Capitalist Class." But when we take up specific fights on concrete questions of the day, and raise slogans of action in regard to them, we have to take into account the relative strength of our forces with those of our enemies, and endeavor to regulate the tempo of our campaign somewhat by the rate at which the struggle is naturally developing.

When we fail to do this, we overstimulate the movement, run away ahead of our own sympathizers and bring the issue to a head prematurely. Then we suffer from the consequent reaction, and the isolation of our comrades who, in such cases, often have to hunt for cover and keep still for a while in order to regain their contacts.

Outside of the defects noted here which, after all, are the result mainly of the very life we have been living, and the lack of time for self-examination, there is very little to find fault with in the party. It is on the right road, its general line of tactics is correct, and it has excellent prospects for healthy growth. If we cannot find the grounds for the optimistic hope expressed by Comrade Zinoviev in his letter that "In the near future the Workers Party will mature to one of the truly Communist mass parties of the world," we can say confidently, that the party is going forward at a good rate of speed, and that it will give a good account of itself in the next year.

Giving Mr. Gompers the Truth

Altho he is considerably disturbed at the united front of the Transport Workers, achieved at Berlin, Mr. Samuel Gompers, the high priest of American labor reaction, finds spiritual comfort in the objection by the British Labor Party of the Communist Party application for affiliation. Mr. Gompers has read the kept press reports, believed them, and his soul is soothed; witness an editorial in the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor.

It would perhaps be a crime against innocence to analyze the vote of 366,000 in favor, 2,980,000 against, on the question of Communist affiliation. Yet it would be enlightening.

It is the bloc vote of the labor unions that counts heaviest at the congresses of the British Labor Party. Mr. Hodges cast 1,000,000 for the miners; Mr. Cramp has 400,000 for the National Union of Railwaymen. Caucuses before the party congress decide how the vote is to go. The miners' caucus voted 50 for affiliation, only 66 against, showing the miners' delegates almost evenly divided on this question. But the small majority gave Mr. Hodges the privilege of casting the full million votes against affiliation. Similarly with the railwaymen. On the question of granting the Labor whip to the Communist member of parliament Newbold, the caucus vote was three to three, with the result that the railwaymen did not vote on this question in the congress. But one member being absent from the caucus on the question of Communist affiliation resulted in the 400,000 votes of the railwaymen being cast in opposition.

On the other side of the ledger it is shown that there were 36 Communist delegates in the Labor Party Congress this year compared to only seven last year. In addition to the scores of labor unions sending in resolutions for Communist affiliation, two unions gave national support: the Distributive Workers, with 100,000 votes, and the Clothing Workers, with 50,000 votes. So a real tabulation would send the vote for the Communist affiliation above the 1,000,000 mark, with the opposition being pulled below 2,000,000 votes.

These are facts which we furnish Mr. Gompers gratis. He might refer them to the commission of his anti-labor National Civic Federation that is to investigate activities of the American revolutionary movement. These would probably be the only facts the commission would receive, unless we chanced to present additional information.

Coal Miners' Heads See Big Anthracite Strike Sept. 1st

(Continued from Page One)

mission, told us one night that he would put his name down to a 27 per cent wage increase, they put it over on us by giving us only a 17 per cent raise.

The miners were sore as hell then and terribly dissatisfied. Some of them went off on "vacation strikes" for six weeks or so, not because they expected to change Thompson's decision but merely because they wanted to show the Commission their great discontent and exactly what they thought of it.

MINERS IN FINE SPIRIT

We weren't satisfied with the 1922 settlement and we are now ready to fight harder than ever. The spirit of the anthracite miners for a fight is splendid. The miners are in a fine mood for a showdown.

We know what a victory or a defeat for the anthracite miners means, not only to us but to all the other workers. If the miners had been beaten in 1922, the labor movement in this country would have been thrown back for years. As it was, our ability to resist successfully has done a tremendous amount of good to all labor. I know of locals in Philadelphia that were just going to pieces during the wage-slashing campaign. After we held the mine owners back in the last strike, these local unions in industries that have nothing to do with anthracite mining were again on their feet and doing well.

The mine owners can fight no harder than they fought in 1922. They can get no more support from Wall Street's most powerful bankers than they did in 1922.

Can't Get Strikebreakers

The mine owners can't get men to dig anthracite. We have a one hundred per cent organization. Even if the mine owners should try to get bituminous miners to take our places it won't work. A bituminous miner can't dig anthracite well. The highest skilled state-certified anthracite miner is up against terrific hazards in his work. On the average two people are killed daily in anthracite mining. In a period of eight years the number of killed and wounded is equivalent to a number sufficient to go the round of all the workers engaged in the anthracite industry.

Even if it were possible for the owners to get bituminous miners to take our places, this game couldn't be kept up for long, because of the havoc the losses in killed and crippled would entail for these workers.

Owners Spread False Propaganda

All this talk of lots of anthracite being stored up is just plain bunk. Let the Operators go on fooling themselves in their attempt to fool the public about the large quantities of hard coal they have in reserve.

As to substitutes, let the owners worry about them. They are the ones who live on the profits of anthracite coal. We don't. If there should be an increased demand for bituminous, we wouldn't worry. We can send out men into the other fields to mine soft coal. An anthracite miner, unlike the bituminous coal-digger, can mine soft and hard coal.

Workers Strong for the Check-Off

The anthracite miners want the check-off. The check-off is fundamental with us and we won't arbitrate or compromise any fundamental issue. As John Hays Hammond and Marshall told me in person: "The miners would be fools to arbitrate their vital demands in any other way but upwards.

The miners want the check-off badly. The owners recognize the check-off principle for about 35 other items in their dealings with the United Mine Workers of America. It is not illegal and right for the owners to apply the check-off principle to collecting rent for themselves and insurance, then the same holds true for the check-off being applicable to wages. But the owners in refusing to apply and recognize the check-off in so far as wages are concerned are afraid to do so because they fear it will make "The Union" too strong for them. The owners are afraid of the check-off creating such a fine spirit in "The Union" as to make our organization invincible.

The owners practice the check-off principle in collecting dues amongst themselves in their own association. They see to it that not a single member of their association fails to pay his dues regularly and that not a single anthracite mine owner fails to join them. Believe me, they sure have got some closed shop for themselves. Why shouldn't they let us have the same rights as they have?

The public has nothing to lose and all to gain by the check-off. The check-off system would prevent the many small troublesome strikes, called "button-strikes," often arising from the refusal of the miners to work side by side with those who don't have buttons showing; their having paid their union dues up-to-date.

There is, then, only one reason why the mine owners and their friends, no matter who they are or where they may be found, are opposed to the check-off. And it is precisely for that very reason that the anthracite miners and their friends are as anxious to get the check-off. Sixty-five per cent of the men employed in coal mining have the check-off, and, by God, we are going to get the check-off now for every anthracite miner.

MASS MEETING IN THE BRONX.

On the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Friday, August 24, 8 p. m. at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, near 169th St., Bronx.

Speakers: J. Louis Engdahl, Editor "The Worker," Alexander Bittleman, Secretary, Jewish Federation, Workers Party, and Louis A. Baum. Sylvan A. Pollack, Chairman. Admission Free.

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HUNGARIAN SECTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY

and all other brotherly organisations combined

BEAR MOUNTAIN

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Steamer leaves Pier 11, East River, near Wall Street, 8 A. M.

DANCING MUSIC REFRESHMENTS

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TICKETS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

Jacoby Millinery Store, 1192 First Ave.; B. Szumygh, Embroidery Store, 1225 First Ave. and 66th St.; Varga & Bros., Pharmacy, Ave. A, corner 79th Street; Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 81st Street; Leib Barber Shop, 1604 Second Ave., Frank Wagner, S.S. Agents, 2394 Second Ave., Bodnar Barber Shop, 349 E. 86th St., Mendelsohn Florists, 1341 Second Ave., Horovitz Embroidery Store, 1567 First Ave., Hoffman Florist, between 78th and 79th Sts., Second Ave., Kerekes Bros., 1645 Second Ave., N. Y., Elöre, Hung. Daily, 33 E. First St., N. Y., The Worker, 208 E. 12th St.

CANNONS OR TRACTORS

World War ? Reconstruction

EUROPE—a boiling pot of economic chaos.
The situation growing daily more strained.

WORLD WAR OR RECONSTRUCTION?
That's the question!

RUSSIA—1/6 of the entire globe. A population of 135,000,000. Unlimited natural resources. A vast buying and selling field as soon as recognized.

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA MEANS RECONSTRUCTION OF RUSSIA.

RECONSTRUCTION OR RUSSIA MEANS A STIMULATED WORLD MARKET.

A STIMULATED WORLD MARKET MEANS EMPLOYMENT AND PROSPERITY IN AMERICA AND PEACE FOR THE WORLD.

As long as false statements about Russian life and conditions are broadcasted by the bureaucratic labor and capitalist press, just so long will Russia be refused recognition by America.

HELP SEND A DELEGATION OF AMERICAN WORKERS To RUSSIA who will bring back to you the truth about Russia.

What have you done to get your organization to enter a candidate or vote for one of the nominees in the second contest for

A FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 1, 1923

JOHN T. TAYLOR, President Detroit Federation of Labor, winner in first contest.

I cannot contribute but will do all I can to get the support of my organization for the drive.

Name .....

Address .....

Name of my Organization: .....

I send herewith $..... to help buy tractors for the people of Russia.

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Friends of Soviet Russia

201 West 13th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Splitting Role of Socialists Fully Exposed

By JOHN J. BALLAM
(Special to "The Worker")

BUFFALO, N. Y.—No doubt under orders from the Hillquit Tammany Hall, in New York City, the "Socialists" here have decided to stand pat on their municipal ticket, which is scab and dual to the Labor Party ticket for the coming city elections. This was the only result of the meeting of the committee of the Buffalo Labor Party with the local "Socialist" executive. The "Socialists" had been asked to withdraw their ticket in the interests of unity.

All that remains now as a sequel to the action of the Socialists is their elimination as a political factor in the labor movement of this city.

Thus we have seen how the yellow "Socialists" react to the labor party idea. Now come the black reactionists of Buffalo, who are scurrying for cover, like insects when their protecting stone is torn up letting in a flood of daylight. The old-line Democratic-Republican labor bureaucrats of the Buffalo Building Trades Council fear the action of the rank-and-file. While this Buffalo Labor Party was in the making, they used all their power in the attempt to prevent its formation. Failing in that they then used the capitalist press of Buffalo to try to discredit all who were connected with the B. L. P. raising the cry of "reds" and "bolshevism" in true Gompers style.

Under the leadership of John S. Keyes, President of the Building Trades Council, the reactionaries made a concerted attack upon the B. L. P. and fought bitterly to prevent the Central Labor Council (of which they are a part) from endorsing the Buffalo Labor Party candidates for supervisor and councilmen.

The motion to endorse the candidates of the Buffalo Labor Party was carried by a vote of 30 to 16. After their losing fight the officials of the Building Trades Council served notice of their withdrawal from the Buffalo Central Labor Council. This is not the first time that the Building trades have withdrawn their delegates from the Central Labor Council. Whenever they are defeated they withdraw and attempt to split the labor movement only to be sent back by their rank-and-file. What the militant elements in the local unions of the building trades will say to this latest outrage of their leaders remains to be found out. Certain it is that these reactionary officials cannot stop the progress of the idea of independent political action in this city or its crystalization into a real bona fide labor party.

If it were not for the fact that members of the Workers Party are and have been active in their unions, and were the prime movers for the labor party here, and are now influential in its councils, the Buffalo Labor Party would long ago have succumbed to the attacks of its enemies. The Workers Party in the Labor Party is the steel rod that stiffens its resistance and makes for its permanence and success.

In this Buffalo situation our own comrades may easily find a lesson, or two. Some of our members have doubted the wisdom of the policies pursued by our Central Executive Committee in carrying out the tactics of the united front in relation to the labor party movement. It will, however, be found to be increasingly apparent that unless the Workers Party takes the leading role in the formation and guidance of the labor party movement, that movement must succumb to the machinations of its enemies.

Let our members take heart and hope everywhere, when they contemplate the situation here in Buffalo. Eleven months ago the Buffalo Central Labor Council was one of the strongholds of reaction; today it stands proof against the attacks of the most skillful tacticians of the bureaucracy. It has given birth to the first labor party in this State and it is unshakeable in its determination to uphold it against the sabotage and open attacks of the reactionists and yellows. And all this has been the work of a few men under the leadership of Comrade James Campbell, Secretary of the Molders Union here, the fighting Scotchman who has led the militants in Buffalo in their battle against the worn-out policies of the Gompers crowd, by sticking closely to the communist tactics of the united front.

What has been accomplished here can be done everywhere. The workers betrayed and defeated under the leadership of the old-line officials, are waiting for skillful radical leadership.

"Watch Us!" Is Challenge from Workers Party Members in St. Louis, Mo., District

By BARNEY MASS
(Special to "The Worker")

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With delegates present from the mills and mines, the shops and the factories, from all the territories, the District Convention of District 10, Workers Party, at the Federated Building here. The industrial report was given by Comrade Z. Foster, who analyzed the position and problems facing the Trade Union Educational League and Workers Party. Foster cautioned the delegates, not to become too confident, because revolutionary opportunity is met continually, due to the antagonisms aroused by the progress of the Trade Union Educational League.

The delegates reported on the situation of the party in each the respective territories, and described the activities carried on by the party. These reports were very interesting and gave valuable information to the new District Organizer, L. K. England, placing him in position to know just what is needed in every territory.

Foster spoke briefly on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the possibilities of establishing a "labor party" in this district, as shown to be very good. Great enthusiasm was expressed by the delegates over the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and each delegate was forced upon his return home, to get behind the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, get into correspondence with the National Organizer and thus work in complete harmony with the program laid down by the Chicago Convention.

Barney Mass has been appointed Assistant District Organizer to work with Comrade England, the new District Organizer, who, with the new D. E. C. has outlined a program for this district which will bring results. A city convention has been called in St. Louis for the purpose of rejuvenating the party here.

There is going to be a real party in St. Louis—everyone should watch for developments. St. Louis is going to show the party what a wonderful district this is, and she is confident after what they read, the party will sit up and take notice....ALL HAIL THE FUTURE'S BIGGEST DISTRICT OF THE PARTY!

Defense Outing to Have Unusual Features

According to the latest announcement from the office of the Labor Defense Council, the Midsummer Outing planned for Sunday, August 26, promises to be an affair unique in radical circles.

All the pleasures of Coney Island, the bathing and even the "r-r-r-red hot dogs" will be combined with the pleasures of being in the country for a day.

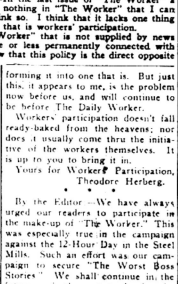
Special automobiles will speed passengers in comfort from the Subway Station at 241st Street and White Plains Avenue to Sherwood Park, where twenty-four acres, twenty-four city blocks of beautiful picnic grounds, covered with soft, green grass and shaded by tall, green trees, await them.

The park dance hall is admirably suited to dancing in the cool crisp air. Tickets, which are one dollar for adults and fifty cents for children, include all privileges—bathing, dancing, bowling, music, speakers, games of all kinds, and the auto ride to the park and return. There are no extra charges.

Tickets are now on sale at the office of the Labor Defense Council, Room 434, 80 East 11th Street, telephone Stuyvesant 0646. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. The entire proceeds will be used for the defense of the Michigan cases, which come up again in the fall. All tickets purchased will be refunded in case of rain.

Bob Minor Speaks

Bob Minor will speak at the Mid-summer Outing of the Labor Defense Council, Sunday, August 26.



Pleasure Seekers at Sherwood Park (Zedler's Grove)

Urges Workers' Participation

EDITOR "THE WORKER":—In the last issue of "The Worker" a reader writes that there is absolutely nothing in "The Worker" that I can criticize. It's all "O. K." I don't think so. I think that it lacks one thing to make it a real workers' paper, and that is workers' participation.

Practically everything in "The Worker" that is not supplied by news agencies is written by someone more or less permanently connected with "The Worker's" staff. Now you know of that pursued by the Pravda throughout the whole of its glorious career. Its policy was to have as much as possible of the paper written by the mass of workers at large, and the editorial staff was as far as possible a coordinating agency.

The same policy has been officially adopted and is being well carried out by the Workers' Weekly the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain. If you will look in the issue of Saturday, July 14, you will find one of its many appeals for workers' participation. This time it quotes Pravda. The Workers' Weekly says:

"'Pravda (the Truth) was the first daily paper published by the Russian workers themselves. Here is a quotation from its first number:—

"'We want the workers not just to limit themselves to sympathy, but to have an active part in carrying on our paper. The workers must not say that they are not used to writing; working class writers don't fall ready-baked from the sky, but only work themselves up by their practice.'"

"That was written exactly ten years ago. It applies today to our paper, the Workers' Weekly. Write to us. Write straight and write short. Don't tell us about organizations, meetings, trades councils, etc.—write to us about your place of work, working conditions, the boss, the foreman—and tell us the truth about how workers live. Then your mates will begin to realize that life is the same everywhere—for the workers, and when they have realized that, they may do something about it."

This may give you some idea of what I mean. "The Worker" now—considering as it does of official or semi-official articles with an editorial flavor—is certainly not based upon the idea of workers' participation. And I realize the difficulty of transforming it into one that is. But just this, it appears to me, is the problem now before us, and will continue to be before The Daily Worker.

Workers' participation doesn't fall ready-baked from the heavens; nor does it usually come thru the initiative of the workers themselves. It is up to you to bring it in.

Yours for Workers' Participation,
Theodore Herberg.

* * *

By the Editor—We have always urged our readers to participate in the make-up of "The Worker." This was especially true in the campaign against the 12-Hour Day in the Steel Mills. Such an effort was our campaign to secure "The Worst Boss Stories". We shall continue in the future as in the past, to develop the closest possible co-operation with our readers. Perhaps the writer of the above will help us along by sending us stories of conditions in his shop or factory. We invite him to help us do what he thinks we are not doing.

Foster Speaking Dates

CHICAGO.—The Labor Defense council, of which Robert M. Buck is chairman; Eugene V. Debs and the Rev. John A. Ryan, vice chairmen, announce that William Z. Foster, organizer of the steel and packinghouse workers, will lecture to western audiences upon the criminal syndicalism trials in Michigan, where Foster himself was tried and his case continued after a disagreement of the jury.

Under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council Foster will speak at Belleville, Ill., Sept. 16; Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17; Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 18; Denver, Col., Sept. 19; Hanna, Wyo., Sept. 20; Rock Springs, Wyo., Sept. 21; Ogden, Utah, Sept. 22; Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 23; Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 25; San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., Sept. 29-30; Portland, Ore., Oct. 7; Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14; Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 16; Butte, Montana, Oct. 21; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Oct. 28; Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.

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

PLEASE—
Will comrades send "THE WORKER" copies of Nos. 282, 283, 284 and 285.
These are needed to complete our files?

Bentall Bares Vile Rule at Leavenworth

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Leavenworth is a government institution making cabinet-makers, according to J. C. Bentall, a political prisoner released from there July 24. Bentall, Socialist candidate for governor in Minnesota in 1918, now a member of the Workers Party, was railroaded on a two-year sentence under the federal espionage act and after serving eighteen months was given an unconditional commutation.

Describing his prison experiences in an amnesty address at the Folkert's Hall here, Bentall, whose prison job was head nurse in the hospital, said:

"The prisoners try to 'get by' as well as possible. But the dangers there are greater than anywhere else in the world. The bath places and the bedding spread all sorts of disease. If the other prisoners knew, as I did, what sort of diseases some of the prisoners had who used the dishes, they would starve before eating off those dishes.

"In the tubercular hospital the beds were so close together that they were touching each other—23 in one little ward—and the consumptive prisoners coughing and spitting. Some in such condition that they would throw off a gallon of blood! I slept there, in the same ward. And the cooks slept there. And all the food was cooked right there in the building, for everybody to eat!

"Nobody can know just how bad this system is, until he has been in the penitentiary—as a prisoner.

"Thirty-odd I. W. W. were put in 'the hole,' which is guarded by two big colored men who are 'lifers.' When a man is a 'lifer' he has no fear or regard for anything. Lifers enjoy beating up the prisoners under their control. One young prisoner was so beaten and kicked by these guards that he was injured for life; he was strong and healthy but if he ever somes out, he will never be strong again."

Bentall is using his freedom speaking for amnesty for all political prisoners. In the spring he will go to Europe.

* * *

Minneapolis Welcomes Bentall

By Budd L. McKillips,

MINNEAPOLIS.—Eighteen long months ago, when J. O. Bentall, one time Socialist candidate for governor of Minnesota, left Minneapolis to start another term in Leavenworth as a political prisoner, only a handful of friends and a U. S. marshal were present at the depot.

August 11 he returned. In addition to hundreds of friends, an official welcoming committee representing the city of Minneapolis met him at the depot and escorted him.

The welcoming committee was composed of aldermen appointed by the president of the city council after that body voted to extend to the former political prisoner "an official welcome back to the city of Minneapolis."

At one time Bentall was editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist. After leaving Chicago he took up farming in Minnesota and was the Socialist party's candidate for governor in 1916. Up to the time he started serving his Leavenworth sentence he was editor of the now defunct Truth, a Duluth weekly.

Birthdays in September of Political Prisoners

Birthdays in September of political prisoners confined in American prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wisc., as follows:—

Leavenworth, Kans., Box No. 7

Sept 5, Harry Lloyd, Reg. No. 13164; Sept. 13th, Roy P. Conner, No. 13564; Sept. 13th, Pete DeBerard, No. 13565.

San Quentin Prison, Calif.

Sept. 14th, Mickey J. Dunn, No. 35564; Sept. 15th, Frank Bailey, No. 37647.

Kern County Jail, Bakersfield, Calif.

Sept. 8th, Felix Thornton.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Box 911

Sept. 17th, Frank Godlasky.

Repressa, Calif., Folsom Prison

Sept. 22nd, Louis Allen, No. 12026.

Cora Meyer, National Secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications must be sent directly from the publishers.

James Price, who recently was remembered, writes: "The many remembrances were as a slender stream of golden star-dust that flashed across the dull greyness of the bars, softening for a moment their harsh, hard bleakness."

Warren K. Billings writes: "It is a great pleasure to be thus remembered by friends thruout the country, and I appreciate the attention. Shall be delighted to hear from them any time they feel inclined to write."

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

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your August issue of the LABOR HERALD

Labor Day in San Free Speech Test in Fight Against the Pittsburgh Steel-Coal Terror

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—As the date for the trials of the workers arrested on July 4 and 5 approaches, the preparations for the defense are being pushed.

A big meeting under the auspices of the Workers Party is being held this Sunday, August 26, at which the Labor Defense Council and Free Speech Council, the Socialist Party and Liberals and clergymen prominent in Pittsburgh's public life are speaking.

As this meeting is the first one the Workers Party to function openly without any interference will be defended vigorously. The guarantee of the Constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly will be demanded for all workers regardless of their political beliefs. The Workers Party will challenge the attempts of the agents of the Steel and Coal Trusts to rob it of its right to put its case before the workers.

This meeting is looked upon as a test meeting in many ways. The position of the Workers Party will be placed squarely before the working masses and their support for the Party will be asked solely on the basis of its principles and tactics. No big meeting of this character has been held for some time in Pittsburgh and the workers are looking forward to rallying considerable additional strength and supporters to the defense of the persecuted workers.

Put Case before Pinchot

Preparations are also in full swing for laying bare before Governor Pinchot all the horrors of the Pittsburgh outrages committed against the members of the Workers Party. Mr. Robert W. Dunn, Acting Head of the Civil Liberties Union, and Jay Lovestone are preparing to put the case of the defendants up to the Governor on the basis of the workers having their most elementary constitutional rights flagrantly violated. The rights of Workers Party members to agitate and work for their principles openly will be defended and the full restoration of their civil liberties demanded.

It will be recalled that in June 1919 when the notorious Flynn Anti-Sedition Act of Pennsylvania was being put over by former Governor Sproul at the behest of the Steel and Coal interests, Gifford Pinchot appeared as one of the most aggressive opponents of this vicious measure. Governor Pinchot; James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Thomas Kennedy, of the Anthracite Miners; George Rowan of the Railroad Brotherhoods; and S. J. McDonald of the Central Labor Union of Scranton then led the fight against the Flynn Act at a public hearing.

In making his plea against the Bill under which all the persecution against the Pittsburgh workers is now being carried on, Governor Pinchot then said that he did not want free speech denied. He appealed to the Flynn measure on the ground that it met discontent with force.

Pinchot Kept Fully Informed

For some time the facts of the savage persecution to which workers have been subjected under this Czaristic law have been continually and systematically sent to the Governor. The latter and Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania have had the opportunity to consider jointly a memorandum outlining the wanton outrages committed against the workers by the agents of Assistant District Attorney Myers and the Federal Department of Justice.

In a letter to Mr. Dunn, dated July 20th, Attorney General Woodruff replying for the Governor, told of the investigation of such outrages that the Governor was conducting. And in big letter of July 23rd to Dr. Harry F. Ward, of the Civil Liberties Union, the Governor assured him "that the State Police, to the extent they help actively or by their mere presence to interfere, without the existence of necessity of protecting the public, with the constitutional rights of individuals, will be disciplined."

With the Young Workers

Youth of the Working Class! ARISE!

On Sept. 2, THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOUTH calls to the young workers and peasants all over the world.

On this day the working class youth in all countries demonstrates its determination to put an end to its miserable condition. It resolves to be no longer the docile cannon fodder for the capitalist wars. It determines to take its destiny into its own strong and capable hands and announces its decision in no uncertain terms to the capitalist class — the masters, the landlords, the profiteers, the militarists and their tools and hangers-on.

On this day it shows to its enemies the revolutionary unity of the tortured proletariat.

THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOUTH is a strong weapon placed in the hands of the young workers by the Young Communist International which has taught them how to use it against their enemies, and year by year more young workers rally to the DAY OF YOUTH.

Only the organizations affiliated to the Young Communist International have fought energetically against the dictatorship of Fascism, against the danger of war and against the economic repression of the working class youth. In this battle the Young Communist International has received honorable scars in the service of the working class and has proved itself the loyal and honest champion of the revolutionary youth.

The social-democratic youth organizations have continually rejected the overtures of the Young Communist International for a united front of the working class youth in the fight against fascist aggression, and at their Hamburg Conference they have gone still further; they have completely rejected the idea of mobilizing the youth for the inevitable political and economic fight which the youth must make or be crushed.

THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, therefore appeals directly to all young workers to fling aside all other considerations and to gather under its banners for the final battle.

TAKE PART IN THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE WORKING CLASS YOUTH!

TO THE YOUNG WORKERS IN EVERY TOWN AND EVERY VILLAGE THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CALLS TO JOIN THE POWERFUL ARMY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAT ON THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOUTH!

The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

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

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY
Friday, Sept. 14, 1923
WEBSTER HALL, N. Y. C.

U. S. Colleges Take Part in Moscow Show

(By F.S.R. PRESS SERVICE)

On Board S. S. Esthonia, at Sea.—In the hold of the S. S. Esthonia on route for the Moscow Agricultural Exhibition are twenty-three cases of American exhibits, most of them donated by American colleges and universities.

Among the institution who have contributed their material and services to this cause are Cornell University (N. Y. State College of Agriculture), Amherst, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, and the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

W. A. Brayles, Professor of Agricultural Education in the last named institution, in sending a case of exhibits measuring six by eleven feet, wrote: "I am sure that it is the wish of our Dean that we carry to your people some of the message of better agriculture . . . . I wish you success in the undertaking you are now engaged in."

Several private educational bodies, such as the "World Agricultural Society" and the Extension Division of the International Harvester Company, have also contributed valuable material.

Canadian Gov't Donates Movies

Seven pictures, a total of 6,147 feet of film, showing latest methods of grain raising, irrigation, water power, salmon fishing and canning, maple syrup refining, etc., are donated by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau. Special arrangements were made by the Canadian authorities to save the payment of duty to the United States on this gift to the Russian people.

The shipment is in charge of Alexander Bucholtz, who will also install it in Moscow according to directions given by the American college authorities. The same ship bears the motion picture exposition of the Friends of Soviet Russia, in charge of William F. Kruse.

* * *

The agricultural exposition at Moscow opened Sunday, August 19, with 26 American firms represented. There were speeches by Kamenneff, Rykov, Tschitcherin and Krassin.

NEW FILM
'THE FIFTH YEAR'
will be shown in
Orchestra Hall
OCTOBER 6th,
Keep this date open

Regular Meeting of the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, CHICAGO BRANCH
will be held at
WORKERS LYCEUM
2733 Hirsch Boulevard
SATURDAY, AUG. 25th, at 3:30
All delegates should attend

GREAT ANNIVERSARY
LABOR DEFENSE RALLY
at DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM on
SUNDAY, SEPT. 16th, 8 P. M.
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Speaker

At Portland, Ore.
LABOR DAY PICNIC
SEPT. 3rd at ROHSE'S PARK
FLOYD RAMP will speak.
Comrade Ramp is certainly worth hearing.
Dancing, Games, Refreshments.
Take "P" Car on Third Street
Ask the Conductor
Admission ..... 25 Cents
Auspices: SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH of Workers Party

EVERY PARTY MEMBER EVERY WORKER
Should read this book:
Abridged Reports of 4th Congress
Abridged Reports of Meetings held at Petrograd and Moscow, Speeches, Discussions, etc., by Delegates to the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, Nov. 7—Dec. 3, 1922.
300 pages—Price 75c., 5 or more 60c.
This book contains the abridged stenographic reports of the meetings of the C. I. and furnishes a record of reports, speeches and discussions by all delegates. It is the most complete record extant of the positions maintained by delegates of all countries on the various questions which were acted upon at the World Communist Congress. Every American Communist should have a copy.
WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Monster Demonstration
To Open the Drive for the
Daily Worker
Friday Evening, Sept. 21st
at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th Street and Third Avenue
Watch for Further Particulars

THE WORKER
Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

ONE YEAR $2.00 — Single Copies 3 cents — SIX MONTHS $1.50 — Bundle rate $1.50 per hundred

Address all mail and make remittances to THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
ELMER T. ALLISON, Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter September 29, 1921, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Advertising rates upon application.
Phone: Stuyvesant 9642.

Without Capitalist Aid

Spokesmen for Soviet Russia are quick to grasp the significance of developing events. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that there is no bluster in the note struck by all the speeches at the opening of the Agricultural Exposition, at Moscow, that, "The success of this exhibition proves that Russia can accomplish her own reconstruction, whether Europe helps or not." This is the big fact that the imperialist propagandists are trying to hide. Hence their flood of printer's ink against the favorable reports brought out of Soviet Russia by American congressmen and senators, and other sympathetic visitors.

It is significant that with the opening of Moscow's exhibition comes the report from Berlin that Senator LaFollette is going into Russia. Instead of attending the State Fair in his own state, the Wisconsin senator will be rubbing shoulders this year with the Russian workers and farmers. It is hoped, as a result, that the narrow national outlook that has characterized some of his decisions in the past, may take on an international vision. It may be taken for granted that LaFollette will not come out of Soviet Russia with any word of encouragement to the ex-Russian bankers and landlords, now sojourning in foreign climes.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the Pittsburgh millionaire, is back from Europe. He did not go to Russia. He exhales the bankers' usual optimism and declares that if the situation in the Ruhr could be adjusted, prosperity would come back to Europe, and the capitalist world would be on its feet again. But the situation in the Ruhr is going from bad to worse. The oppressed thruout all Europe are looking more and more toward the European United States of Workers' and Peasants' Governments as the only hope for their emancipation. Mellon says there is no danger of Germany going Bolshevist. But there may be more significance than words can convey in the New York Times' story of the opening of Moscow's agricultural show, under the heading, "Russia's Military Idol Meets Her Prize Hog." General Budenny will not lead his Red Cossacks into Germany, but long years hence of pork from the flourishing hog farms of Rostoff-on-the-Don will bring to the German workers the story of the triumph of Soviet Rule over capitalist imperialism, which may persuade the German workers that they ought to have some of the same. All the battles for progress are not fought with the bayonet.

The Murder of the 100

While multi-millionaire coal barons, in New York City, argued for the safety of their investments, and secured a coin increasing dividends, the lives of 100 coal miners were snuffed out in the Frontier Mine, at Kemmerer, Wyoming. This wholesale murder of workers in the western mining camp did not cause the coal profiteers even to bat an eye in pressing their demands upon the miners' union representatives. Lives do not matter with the coal barons when they are lives of the workers. In 18 mine catastrophes, since 1900, three thousand workers have been killed outright. "God wills it," say the coal barons, and continue counting their gold.

They were digging 100 graves out in Kemmerer, Wyo., and the palavering in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, went on, the whole power of the United States government allied with the coal barons, opposing the demands of the spokesmen of the United Mine Workers. A victory for the demands of the miners' union meant more of life and happiness to the coal diggers and their families. But it also meant cutting profits. And the government that sits in Washington, headed by Coolidge in the White House, was created and is being maintained to safeguard profits.

John Hays Hammond, the millionaire mine owner, is chairman of the strikebreaking United States Coal Commission, that watched developments in New York City, and reported them to Hoover and Davis, the cabinet advisers of "The Strikebreaker President" Coolidge. This president hears only the defense of profits. His ears are not open to the demands of the miners' union. They cannot hear the weeping of the widows and orphans of the 100 dead in the Frontier Mine, at Kemmerer, Wyo.

Yet the death of the 100 in Wyoming, and the murder of the thousands that has gone before will be avenged. Thru their own misery and suffering, the great masses of labor will be schooled in the struggle for their own emancipation. In return for the lives of the many, the plundered workers and farmers will take the life of the capitalist system, that oppresses them. That will be the beginning of a new day, not a day of mourning and sorrow, but a day of rejoicing for all who labor.

The Miners Will Strike

Unless the mine owners are willing to meet the miners on the fundamental issues, there will be a strike of the miners on the 1st of April, according to the decision of the Miners' Labor Day.

At the release of the Pattons Coal Commission, under orders from President Coolidge, the miners and operators are back in Atlantic City, continuing the negotiations which were broken off on July 27th.

It is understood that the adoption of the principle in the collection of union dues, and the wage increase of 20 per cent for tonnage workers and $2 a day for men working on a time basis are fundamental demands. At this moment it appears that the anthracite miners will not strike to win the formal recognition of their union, but will strike for the other demands.

Another element making for a strike is the shortness of time at hand for settling the issues. There are eleven demands to be met by the mine owners. The time left within which the disputed points can be straightened out is altogether too short, since the negotiations are being resumed all over again.

The workers are in a mood for a strike. They are bent upon making up their past losses. They realize that if they don't win their demands now they are in for a rather rough sailing. Once the economic depression, already visible in many ways, sets in, the miners don't stand a chance of improving their conditions. For the moment it is the time to fight, and a wage increase NOW.

The anthracite coal miners have the only big union that is one hundred per cent organized in any basic industry in the world. The anthracite miners know their strength and are determined to use it. They will stand firm for their demands. The spirit of the rank and file is at its height for a real showdown.

Reply to This Challenge

Rodzianko, president of the Russian duma that was swept into the discard by triumphant Bolshevism, wants to start a daily paper to fight the Soviet Republic. He has written to David R. Francis, the St. Louis millionaire, who was the anti-Soviet plotter, American ambassador, at Moscow, before and after the Bolsheviks came into power. The head of the czar's duma, who is now reclining in the hospitable lap of the Jugoslavian white terror, certainly knew whom to approach with his plea. And Francis knew what to do with the letter. He has had it published, accompanied by his own endorsement and a $500 pledge, in the friendly columns of the New York Times.

Rodzianko does not ask much for his anti-Soviet propaganda daily—only $3,000 or $4,000. And like every beggar licking the boots of capitalism he adds to his pledge, "Be sure that when God pleases to allow us to return to Russia, we shall repay our debt to our good American friends." Rodzianko means, of course, that if his class, the bankers and landlords, ever get back into power in Russia, they will make the workers and peasants pay to the full the dollars advanced by Mr. Francis, and his "rich countrymen." To be sure, what should and probably will happen, is that Soviet Russia will add those $3,000 or $4,000 to the indemnity it will ask when the United States comes begging to Moscow for the right to recognize and open trade relations with the Soviet Republic of Workers and Peasants.

But the greatest protection right now, not only for the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia, but for the workers and farmers of the United States, is the starting of a Communist Daily in this country. Francis, the American millionaire, and Rodzianko, the emigre, counter-revolutionary Russian want a daily paper to fight against Communism. Let the workers and farmers of the United States reply with a daily to fight for Communism.

Steinmetz Looks Into Future

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, "wizard" of the General Electric Co., has taken another look into the future, into the electrical age of the four-hour workday, when the collectivist civilization of the East will have spread over Europe, leaving the United States, however, still isolated. It may be said that as prophet Steinmetz sees much clearer than he acts in present situations. Otherwise it would be difficult to explain how he can be a candidate on the Socialist ticket, urge Henry Ford for president, while contributing to the support of Orphan Homes in Soviet Russia, and giving other aid to the Republic of Workers and Peasants.

This last declaration, that has found an outlet thru the columns of the New York Times, is perhaps his most outspoken support of Russian Soviet Rule. He says that the collectivist tendencies of the Slavic people will make them the dominant race of the future. He argues that the leadership of the Germanic and Anglo-Saxon races fell by the wayside as a result of the world war, that they will both give way to the leadership of the Slav, while the United States remains bogged in its own individualism. With this outlook Steinmetz proclaims:

> "We are at the threshold of an age, greater in significance to the mass of humanity than even the hundred years thru which we have passed, miraculous as the fruits of those years may seem to have been.
>
> "Co-operative human effort will be the solution of most of the difficulties besetting mankind . . . In the fellowship and brotherhood of national human beings, selfish aggrandizement will give way to enthusiastic and whole-hearted collective endeavor."

These are the boldest words that Dr. Steinmetz has uttered. They will not be the sweet music to the big bosses. But they will be an inspiration to the millions of oppressed workers in this country, who are listening in increased numbers to the Communist call that comes out of the East. American labor realizes, more and more, that only in response to that call will it be able to reap the full fruits of Steinmetz's new age of "inventions and discoveries." While Dr. Steinmetz looks into the future capitalist classes strive as best they may, even without his active participation in their leadership to achieve his dream NOW.

This Week!

From the Daily Worker:

"HERSCHEL BENNET, Italian Fascist, has joined the Workers Party, according to the Daily Worker. Bennet has been actively active in the Italian Socialist Party for the Italian Party of the Communist International. Bennet, former editor of the party's organ, Avanti, was arrested by the Mussolini dictatorship when he returned to Italy, last February, from the Fourth Congress of the Communist International. It was only after the anti-Serrati element had secured control of the Avanti that Mussolini released Serrati from prison. Bennet claims he has the Socialist membership supporting him in his fight for the Communist International, and against those Socialist elements seeking to betray the workers into the Mussolini Fascisti camp.

* * *

"Under Socialist" Rule

With four Socialists in the government, and a Socialist president, in Germany, Field Marshall Von Hindenburg travels to Munich, Bavaria, in a private car, there to meet with the Fascisti Royalists to plot the restoration of the Kaiser's government. And all the time the Socialist press are crowded with thousands of Communists, their crime being their desire to establish a Workers' and Peasants' Government. Thus are the Socialists unmasked.

* * *

Belgian Communists Freed

The 14 prominent officials of the Belgian Communist Party, brought to trial on the charge of conspiracy against the state, have been freed by verdict of the jury. The jurors refused to act as agents of the Kings prosecutor in his attack on the Communists. The trial resulted in a public examination of and attack on the principles and methods of the Communist International.

* * *

"No Change"

Secretary of State Hughes, on behalf of President Coolidge, has informed the capitalist governments of Europe, that there will be no change in the foreign policies of the government at Washington. These policies will continue as always, "Anything to help the Almighty American Dollar."

* * *

Have You?

Has your local union voted support to the Minneapolis Federation of Labor in its demand upon the Portland, Ore., American Federation of Labor convention for independent political action. If not, get busy. The Portland convention meets Oct. 1. The resolutions were published in "THE WORKER" last week.

* * *

It will only be a matter of time before it will be shown that the "Socialist" finance minister, Hilferding, in the Stresemann government at Berlin, will not be able successfully to use the pulmotor on the German mark. Then the Communists will have their turn, even as in the November days, 1917, in Russia.

* * *

Determined to Commit Suicide

Poincare, premier of France, in another Sunday sermon, announces that France will pursue her reparations policy without weakening. Which should convince everyone that French imperialism is determined to commit suicide.

* * *

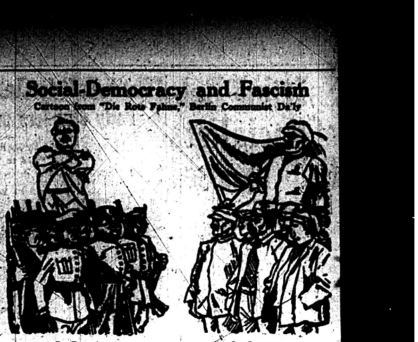
With the Filipinos bucking with more aggressiveness than ever before and the Cubans kicking over the traces, the colonial empire of the United States is getting as restless as that held in leash by British imperialism.

* * *

More members for the Workers Party will help break the power of the strikebreaking president at Washington.

Social-Democracy and Fascism

Cartoon from "Die Rote Fahne," Berlin Communist Daily.



In Prussia:
The Social-Democratic (Socialist) Minister Severing:
"I forbid the Proletarian Hundreds"

In Saxony:
The Social-Democratic (Socialist) Workers:
"We unite with the Communists in creating the Proletarian Hundreds"

The above cartoon from the Berlin Communist Daily, Rote Fahne, July 29, shows the schism within the German Social-Democracy, the United Socialist Party, that separates the official bureaucracy from the party membership. The Social Prussian Minister of the Interior, Herr Severing, has promulgated an order suppressing the Central Executive Committee of the Communist shop councils and all subsidiary organizations. One of the "crimes" of the Shop Councils is the organization of "Proletarian Hundreds" to defend the workers against the armed Fascisti. In Red Saxony, however, the masses of the United Socialist Party have joined in a United Front with the Communists in the organization of the "Proletarian Hundreds." The Socialist masses are with the Communists; the Socialist officials are with the Fascisti reaction.

Make More Communists

In a letter to the editor, under the above heading, Comrade Ray Youngblood, of South Bend, Indiana, suggests that the Workers Party, now that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is in existence, abandon its present form and become a propaganda society for the distribution of free Communist literature.

> He has a worthy plan for distribution of literature that will undoubtedly produce certain results. However, the old Socialist Party used to indulge in precisely this sort of work—the indiscriminate distribution of literature on Sunday mornings—and this did not prove beneficial in membership drives or in any other way. If such distribution can be strictly confined to working class homes it is commendable, but much of this work is wasted on the lackeys of the petty bourgeois.
>
> A better way is to prepare special propaganda to distribute to wage workers on the job in industrial centres and to agricultural laborers in rural districts.
>
> The most serious error in Comrade Youngblood's argument is the suggestion that the Party resolve itself into a propaganda league. That is precisely what the Proletarian Party endeavors to achieve and it is absolutely unknown to the working class of this nation and is without influence anywhere.
>
> Now that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is in the field, we have a definite, Communist tasks in relation to the membership of that Party. The affiliated organizations of that Party contain many advanced workers who are on the road to Communism. It is part of our task to make thorg-going Communists of them.

Furthermore we are different than the F. F. L. P. inasmuch as its program is reformistic and insufficient to achieve the emancipation of the working class of this country, while we are a Communist Party with a revolutionary program. Now, programs, as Marx always held, are gauges of the maturity of working class parties. We, Communists, have reached maturity while the vast mass of labor in America is still undeveloped. Therefore they must be attracted by a moderate program of the type adopted at the Chicago convention, while we must maintain our advanced position and strive to bring this mass under Communist leadership. To do this we must participate actively in the every-day struggles of the working class, instead of talking down at them as a mere propaganda and educational group. For supremacy in the leadership the movement that it is not among the miscellaneous mass of workers that Communist Parties are built, but from those most actively participating in the struggle—the membership of the labor unions and working class political organizations.

What 12-Hour Day Means to Steel Worker

What is the 12-Hour Day really like? What does it mean to the worker?

In his diary as a furnace worker, Lieut. Walker gives us the following picture: "It's hot—temperature, 150 or 160 when you throw your shovelful in—and lively work for back and legs. Everyone douches his face and hands with water to cool off, and sits down for 20 minutes. Making back-wall is similar to stocking only it's hotter while it lasts. The day is made up of jobs like these—shovelling manganese at tap-time—'knocking bottom', bringing up mud and colomite in wheelbarrows for fixing the spout, hauling fallen bricks out of the furnace.

"They vary in arduousness: all would be marked 'Heavy work' in job specifications. They are all hard-handled jobs, and some of them done in high heat. From some of the jobs it is imperative to catch your breath for a spell. Sledging a hard spout, making hot back-wall, knocks a gang out temporarily—for 15 or 20 minutes; no man could do these things steadily without interruption.

"And none of the spells, it should be noticed, are your own time! You strain for 12 hours. Nerves and will are the Company's; the whole shift—whether the muscles in your hands and feet move or are still. And the character of the long day makes possible unrelieved labor, hard and hot, the whole turn of 14 hours, if there is need for it.

"The Carnegie steel workers work 87 hours out of 168 hours in the week—seven hours per day, total 49 hours. He eats in another 14, walks or travels in the street car four hours; dresses, shaves, tends furnace, undresses, etc., seven hours;—His one relaxation is—What the Hell!—the universal text accompanying the 12-hour day.

The Terrible Truth About Russian Education; a Reply to Some Noted Bolshevik Eaters

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

"The terrible truth," this is what John Spargo, noted Bolshevik-eater, asked Sir Paul Vinogradoff, another Bolshevik-eater, to tell to a gathering of learned Bolshevik-eaters at Williamstown, Mass., not the least conspicuous among whom was the notorious Professor Bakhmeteff who managed for five years to represent a government no more in existence.

"The terrible truth," this is what the illustrious statesmen and the grand priests of University goose-step training named the murderatles about education in Soviet Russia, the very name giving to the world a curious exhibition of unctuous hypocrisy, since the tales, if true, would not only not appear "terrible" to the round table conferees, but, on the contrary, would strike joy in their liberal hearts.

"The terrible truth" consists, not of facts, but of statements which can be made so much more pliable than facts. The all-embracing statement which, therefore, deserves precedence, is that "the Bolsheviki are the direct successors of the Czarist régime." Another statement, which may be considered only an amplification of the former, is that the Bolsheviki "have put the people in barracks and made robots of them all." A third statement, which is naturally expected to follow, is that the schools of the present order "are schools in name only." We are glad, of course, to hear that there still are some schools in Soviet Russia, even if they be "schools in name only," but we expect the learned informant to substantiate his statement by facts and figures. We know that he is a very learned man, and the first rule of learning is to jump to no conclusions before building up a solid foundation of facts. If we only knew that the great luminary would deign to look into the pages of our obscure proletarian weekly, we would humbly ask him a few questions. Has he, for instance, compared the number of school children in 1916 with their number in 1922? Has he compared the number of universities and other high institutions of learning in 1916 and 1922? Has he acquainted himself with the great numbers of new peoples' universities that came into existence after 1918? Has he acquired an idea of the numbers of people who at present receive education in one form or another, whether in evening schools, in Sunday courses, in courses for analphabets, in army schools, or in technical schools, peoples' universities, that came into existence after 1918? Has he acquired an idea of the numbers of people who had any kind of access to education before the revolution? Has he a vision of the enormous diffusion of new ideas and new conceptions among the masses, a diffusion which is avowedly the aim of popular education? Has he talked with the Russian masses and tried to ascertain what the Soviet regime has brought to those millions of men, women and children in cities, towns and villages, in the way of education? And what does he mean by saying that "the schools are schools in name only"? Are they schools in name only because their teachers wear uniforms no more, because they do not cow their pupils and do not stuff heads with medieval bunk? Are they schools no more because they have done away with scholasticism, have come nearer to the activities of life, and have practically made the pupils the governing body of every school? Or perhaps are they schools no more because they sometimes lack books, paper, light and heat, in consequence of the civil war and the blockade which those noble gentlemen, now gathered in Williamstown, have so ardently helped to carry on?

In vain would one look into the reports of Mr. Vinogradoff's "terrible truth" to find a ray of light shed on these questions. Mr. Vinogradoff needs no investigation of actual conditions, no understanding of the spirit of the new order, no conception of the new man that arises in proletarian Russia. He would pay attention to all such paramount questions if he came to deal with the history of ancient Egypt or of nineteenth century England or of any other long passed epoch in the history of a people. But he dismisses the first prerequisite of scholarly decency when he approaches the revolutionary order of Russia. Here he is in no need of scientific methods.

Mr. Vinogradoff has another guide to direct his steps in relation to Russia. He is actuated by another truth, far more compelling than the truth of scientific research. This is hatred for the rule of the workmen and peasants, love for privilege under the bourgeois system.

Indeed, does Mr. Vinogradoff need, for himself and his associates, another criterion of horror than "destruction of the middle class" which he so laments? Has he not a reason to regret even the passing of the pre-revolutionary order, where, as he says, "education, though not compulsory, was free, and the universities had led to the growth of a leisure class"? Can we not forgive him even such a little deviation from truth as the assertion that "the teachers in Russia were drawn from the middle class"? Of course, this is sheer idiocy to those who know that teachers in Russia were overwhelmingly drawn from the poor class, and, that they did not run away from the revolution but stuck to their duties and remained the best friends of the people. But is it not natural for a defender of the middle class to see in its destruction the end of the world? Can a man stricken with horror at the passing away of his class, understand the soul and the aspirations of the ascending class?

Poor Vinogradoff! He, who for years advocated the spread of education among the working classes, is now prompted to see a menace in the very rush of the workingmen to the higher institutions of learning "The danger," he said, "is that the workingmen will gradually crowd out the professional students, medical students and so on, which would finally result in the breakdown of the professions." He cannot see that a workingman and a peasant may be his good physician, an architect, an engineer or a chemist, as a son of the middle-class. He cannot conceive of a man of the masses as capable to become a lawyer. He has an abhorrence for the Rob Facs, the Workmen's Faculties, though he may have heard that the aim of the faculties is to produce the better workman for bona fide and earnest academic studies. He does not care to know such trifles. He shuts his ears closed, his eyes, buries his head in an old head of counter-revolutionary émigré papers and in that uncomfortable position hurls curses at the Soviet education.

"The proletariat now receives the first consideration in admission to the universities." This is what pains his learned knighthood. This is what puts into his mouth a direct lie that "the lack of preparedness compels the universities to give elementary instruction." Not all instruction, your lordship, has become elementary; only part of the time of a group of professors is devoted to preparing the students of the Rob Fac's, whereas all the instruction in the main university curricula is conducted on the height of academic requirements and is by no means inferior to that of the bourgeois countries.

But can one blame a man for kicking his feet and crying murder when he is so terribly hurt? Can one hold him responsible for such a splendid remark as that the Rab Fac's "make the truth subservient to class interests"? He cannot see how he denudes himself by such lamentations. Class privilege, an order which creates a leisure class,—this for him is normalcy. A proletarian order where the masses have freed themselves from capitalist and noble, is, to him, an order of "class distinctions."

Can you expect truth from those afflicted with such blindness!

The terrible truth, the real one, is that thru the war and the revolution learnedness has revealed itself as rather an impediment, than an aid for those saddled with it in seeing the trend of new times. From the famous German professors who at the beginning of the world war hurried to the aid of the Kaiser; all thru the host of American professors who, together with the professor in the White House, helped to make the world safe for democracy; down to the English-Russian professor who now barks at the workingmen and peasants of Russia,—professorial knowledge has failed pitiably and dismally. Those who were supposed to have the clearest sight to see, turned out to be as lightless as new born blind pups, though not as harmless. Those who were proud of accumulated wisdom have revealed themselves as playballs in the hands of political passion, a passion to defend the order that he

> "Has made them fit up the cabin to see,
> this-gathering of "ex"es in Williamstown, ex-diplomats, ex-leaders, ex-moulders of public opinion on Soviet Russia. They have lost. They have been ignominiously defeated by the course of history. They are out. To appease themselves, to get some comfort in their misery, they beg Vinogradoff. "Tell us the terrible truth."