

AS WE SEE IT

- Banking Toppling
- Poverty and Luxury
- Fascism Praised
- Snowden's Resolution

VOICE OF LABOR

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The subscription price of the Voice of Labor is \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months. Subscribe to it; get others to subscribe and thus spread the message of industrial emancipation.

Banks are crashing here in Chicago and workers, who were in the habit of "thrifting" along with the "New York" envelopes, are wondering how they are to get out of the jug on the "thrifting" places to keep their savings than the pretentious pillars built by our respectable pillars of the community and given the honorable title of banks. Reports of bank closings here in Chicago are becoming so monotonous now that nobody pays any attention to them. The scandal connected with a baseball star is more to the taste of the 100 per cent American.

The banking system is one of this country's great institutions. In fact it is the flower of them all. As Will Rogers said in one of his syndicated articles a few days ago, "You may see a shoemaker with broken shoes; you may see a tailor with a bum looking suit of clothes, you may see a sober bartender, but you never did and never will see a poor banker as long as he is a banker."

While we are on the question it might be well to throw the harpoon into the potwallopers who sing the praise of capitalism in the daily press. These hirelings are never tired of pointing out the beauties of this present system and the splendid results achieved by private initiative. But when we consider the mess that the capitalists have made of Europe where one robber-led government makes war on another but weaker set, bringing suffering and misfortune on millions of people, and when we find in another country 1,500,000 workers out of employment and starving, is it not time for our pitiful politicians to take a rest and shut off the poison gas?

And here in America we have, in spite of great wealth of the country which the workers created, suffering galore. We have besides evidence of a decrease in the mentality of the population which is undoubtedly the result of the unhealthy social atmosphere produced by a system of corruption. The organization of the mental defectives into an irresponsible band was done by the founders of the Ku Klux Klan and the next grade of moron is now being mobilized into the Fascisti. And fearing that the female sex would escape complete intellectual assassination, the women are now being organized into an auxiliary Ku Klux. This proves that the women of the species are no less stupid than the male.

A flood of Fascisti propaganda recently appeared in the American press. A speech of Mussolini's in Rome, in which he promised to support the capitalist system, met with universal approval. The burden of the song sung by the pied pipers of capitalism, was that Italy got tired of radicals and courageously determined to set its house in order and save the country from the quicksands of communism. Read an article on another page about the Fascisti movement and you will see how the sand is running out of Mr. Mussolini's hourglass. The Fascisti seized power in Italy by "force and violence." But they used force and violence in the interests of capitalism therefore they are praised and petted and the brigand chief Mussolini is touted as a man of brains while the communists of Russia, who have displayed real brains and statesmanship, are abused and labelled "dictators" because they are maintaining power in the interests of the workers. And the yellow socialists join in the cry.

David Karsner is now managing editor of the New York Call. He runs a column on the front page, entitled "Here, There and Everywhere." Commenting on Philip Snowden's introduction of a bill in the English House of Commons calling for the GRADUAL suppression of capitalism, Karsner says in part as follows: "But Snowden knows, if anyone does, that capitalism cannot be gradually or suddenly suppressed by a political body. Capitalism is an economic enterprise founded upon industrial theft and exploitation. Parliaments and congresses merely give that system a legal bill of health. It derives its power, however, not from any political system, but from the working class who serve it. It was not established in parliament and cannot be set aside by parliament. Its abolition depends upon the intelligence of the working class that sus-

Communist Movement On Trial

Court Figures In Trial of William Z. Foster at St. Joseph, Mich.



Ruthenberg on Witness Stand Explains the Theory of Communism

Clears the Atmosphere of Effects of Prosecution's Lurid Tales

Whatever effect the lurid tales of blood and thunder concocted by the prosecution for delivery by stool-pigeon Morrow may have on the public was dissipated by the testimony of Charles E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party and participant at the Bridgeman convention when he took the witness stand last Friday and in a calm even voice explained the theory of communism and the history of the communist movement in America.

So damaging was his testimony to the frame work of the case that the prosecution tried to build up around Foster that they made frantic efforts to keep him off the stand when the court resumed its sittings on Monday. The judge however, ruled that Ruthenberg qualified as an authority on Communism and he was allowed to continue his testimony.

WORKERS! SUPPORT THE LABOR PARTY REFERENDUM OF THE T. U. E. L.

The Trade Union Educational League has taken its first big step in the campaign to popularize independent working-class political action. It has sent out 35,000 letters to practically every local union in the United States. These letters each contain a leaflet outlining the position of the League regarding a Labor Party and a ballot whereon the multitude of local unions are requested to express their opinion on the commitment of the whole labor movement to independent working-class political action.

The communication points out the need for not only a united political movement, but also for a strongly-built industrial movement, the two issues being linked together. A quotation from the letter follows: "Amalgamation and a Labor Party. These are the supreme needs of the labor movement at the present time. On the one hand, we must amalgamate all our craft unions into a series of powerful industrial organizations, and on the other hand, we must discard our present antiquated political policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies and organize a militant labor party, capable of de-

termining out political interests. The recent great strike of shopmen, miners, and others, with the government entirely on the side of the employers, shows the absolute necessity of a labor party. The future progress of the entire labor movement depends upon the accomplishment of these two basic and vital measures, Amalgamation and a Labor Party.

In order to learn the sentiment of the rank and file of the labor movement generally on the proposition of independent working-class political action, each of the 35,000 local unions is requested to vote on the following propositions: Resolved: That we endorse the formation of a Labor Party by the whole trade union movement, to be based upon direct representation from the local unions, and to include as affiliated organizations all existing working-class political parties. Widespread interest has been aroused by this unusual referendum. Labor papers from New York to California have been carrying long stories about it, and have commented favorably upon the project. In thousands of unions it is becoming the subject of conversation. Does the labor movement need a Labor Party? Do the rank and file want a Labor Party? The referendum will give the answer. Every union man should see that this referendum is brought to the attention of his local union. If the members are not yet thoroughly posted on the issue, they should have it explained to them in short talks by those who have studied the question. The statement issued by the National Committee of the T. U. E. L. gives the conclusive arguments needed to bring forcefully home the lesson of the need for a Labor Party. This statement is now available in leaflet form at a small price; a few of those distributed in each local union will clarify the issue and bring the organizations enthusiastically into line. Every reader of the Voice of Labor should join at once in this great educational campaign. Talk about Amalgamation and a Labor Party. Raise your issue in your local union. Distribute the leaflet issued by "The League." Introduce the resolution cited above. Send in the vote of your local union to the Trade Union Educational League. Let us act all together; as a result the demand for a Labor Party will soon be as widespread and insistent as the demand for amalgamation.

Railroaders Want More Pay

Representatives of Shopmen Instructed to Meet Management not Later than April 15.

Wicker Park Hall in Chicago was filled with enthusiastic and determined shopmen, working for the North Western railroad, where reports were given by delegates from the System Federation about conferences already held with the management of the road, which terminated on the company refusing an increase in pay from 70c to 85c per hour for all mechanics and changing of certain rules now in force.

The report of the committee showed conclusively how well organized the railroad capitalists are and how much they are interested in legislative matters. The whole committee, numbering some 20 men, were as much as told not to disturb the company on a certain day, because a certain piece of legislation was to come before the Wisconsin law making factory that affected the cash interests of the company and had to be taken "care of." The attitude of the gentlemen representing the railroad was rather favorable on the first day of the conference, but changed their attitude after instructions were received from "higher ups."

Speakers Greeted With Applause. Brother Larkin, financial secretary of the Machinists, spoke of the conditions under which the railroaders still on strike have to live, and what hardships they have to endure to keep up the struggle against the open shoppers, appealing to the men to support the men still on the firing line. Applause greeted Bro. Larkin's remarks. Bro. Nick Dozenberg urged all present to become active in their union affairs, as the best means to make their grand lodge officers do what they are supposed to do and for (Continued on page five.)

IDA ROTHSTEIN TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO ON APRIL THE 2ND

Ida Rothstein, organizer for the International Committee, Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L., will arrive in Chicago the 27th of March and will address a mass meeting, Monday, April 2nd at 188 West Washington St., at 8 P. M. The meeting is arranged by the Chicago Needle Trades Group of the T. U. E. L. All workers in the needle trades are welcome.

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE MAKING HEADWAY

Second week shows live interest taken by a large number of W. P. branches and Young Workers League branches in different cities.

While we are busy putting the many new names on the mailing list and not in a position to give the whole secret of the drive, the few items that follow will be sufficient for the wise ones: City Central Committee of the Boston Young Workers League want to have the "outfit" sent them right on the spot, not to delay their participation in the subscription drive and earn the hand embroidered red silk banner.

McMillion of the World War Veterans of West Virginia sends in five new subscriptions requests 200 subscription cards be sent at once and says, "With the assistance of our Voice of Labor we will make W. Va. a decent place for the working man to live in." We call that doing fine. Frank Lauer, of Omaha, Neb., sends in five new subs. and receives a copy of "Ten Days That Shook the World" as premium. Mike Poluhich, of Akron, Ohio, sends a book of five orders and insists of two more books being sent at once. John F. Danta, of Chicago, came in with four combinations of the Voice of Labor and the Liberator and said, "Gee, I never thought it was so easy to sell subscriptions for the Voice of Labor. All that you have to do is just ask the man working next to you to subscribe and that's all there is to it. I am sure that before the end of the drive, every one in the department that I work in, will be a steady reader of the 'Voice.'" What is true of the conditions in the place where Comrade Danta works, is true in every other place. All you have to do is just to ask for the subscription and that is no exaggeration either.

The drive for subscriptions for the Voice of Labor had created world attention. Even the Labor Department of the League of Nations, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, sends in their subscription and write, "The (Continued on page five.)"

CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING TRADES-COUNCIL ENDORSED LABOR PARTY.

A resolution endorsing the formation of a Labor Party was passed by the California State Building Trades Council at its annual convention in San Bernardino.

Stool Pigeon Morrow Testifies

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—That the state will have practically their whole case, in the trial of Wm. Z. Foster, on the testimony of stool pigeons is evidenced in the first days proceedings of the trial. From the closing of the opening statements throughout all of the testimony of the state's witnesses, with the introduction of every bit of evidence it becomes plain that the words of such men as Spolansky, Wolf, Morrow and others of the stool pigeon tribe will be relied upon by the prosecution to send Foster to prison. The jury will be asked to believe the testimony of that type of men whom Burns, himself their chief, characterizes as "The worst bunch of Blackguards that ever went unwhipped of Justice."

As star witness for the prosecution, Francis Morrow, who while in the employ of the Department of Justice attended the convention at Bridgeman, has occupied the witness stand for three days in direct examination. Through him, over the constant objections of Attorney for defense, Frank P. Walsh, the prosecution is introducing the evidence which, it is alleged, was found by the raiders. Judge White has ruled that the prosecution, which seeks to prove that Foster assembled with a group advocating the doctrines of criminal syndicalism, has the right to use Morrow, to adduce the general character of the raided convention.

Morrow, like all stool pigeons, is an accomplished liar and also like the rest of his tribe likes nothing better than publicity. He appears to be enjoying his part in the affair to the fullest, not having yet experienced the delight of undergoing a cross examination at the hands of Frank P. Walsh, he evidently has not profited from the experience of his predecessor on that stand, Morris Wolf who having been a staunch defender of Americanism (with a broad German dialect) under direct examination, developed a bad case of goose flesh under the scathing cross questioning of Attorney Walsh.

Walsh's questions were directed particularly to the post-raid activities of Wolfe, who is an investigator in the employ of the U. S. Department of Justice. "Did you or did you not," Walsh asked him, "appear before the Board of Supervisors of Berrien County and say to them, 'Berrien County will not be put to any expense for what has taken place and what will happen in these cases; the money will come to pay all expenses; the source from which it will come I cannot say at this time, but it will come. Money has come in other cases from sources that I cannot disclose and it will come in this case.'"

The witness refused to accept the statement as his expression but admitted that he accompanied Max Berger to the meeting in question and did not deny that the latter had made such a speech. Berger who while an employe of the department of Justice, immediately after the raid was almost constantly in St. Joseph and had free access to the defendants then in the Berrien County Jail and to the documents seized in the raid. He is now sitting in the case as an aid to Assistant Attorney General Smith.

If it is shown that outside funds have been used in this prosecution the case will have to be thrown out as the use of outside funds is prohibited by the Michigan statutes.

(Continued on page five.)

LABOR COUNCIL GIVES BAZAAR FOR DEFENSE

At St. Joseph, Mich., the trial of Wm. Z. Foster is going on, there the case of organized labor is being tried. Much, very much indeed, depends on the outcome of the trial. Shall we have the right to organize and meet? Are labor unions and other economic and political organizations of the workers legal? The very Declaration of Independence is on trial! To continue this case money is needed; you have been appealed to in various ways and have responded exceedingly well. This time a Grand Labor Rally and BAZAAR has been planned. A FOUR DAYS AFFAIR!!! March 29, 30, 31 and April 1.

Among the features on Friday evening March 30 will be the UKRAINIAN CHORUS IN NATIVE COSTUMES. Also Jens Trystad, soloist. The next day, Saturday, March 31, the LITHUANIAN CHORUS will entertain. Walter Carlson in a very humorous monologue and other features. On Sunday afternoon, April 1, ELLA REEVE BLOOR, C. E. RUTENBERG, ROSE PASTOR STOKES and other prominent people in the Michigan case will address the audience. JENNIE PODOLSKY will entertain with Russian songs. Sunday evening SHAWN O'HAY will sing rebel songs. Dancing every night.

Articles of all kinds will be on sale, you will be greatly pleased with the novelties and toys made by Russian peasants, beautiful, artistic work. Patronize these booths and help the defense. Varied refreshments will be constantly on sale and the comforts of our guests will be looked after. Come all to the RALLY AND BAZAAR AT WORKERS' LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Doors open at 7:30 P. M. Sunday at 4 P. M.

DONATIONS TO LABOR DEFENSE BAZAAR.

\$25.00 Painters' L. U. 194; 6 pair woolen hose, J. S. Burns, Salep, Ill.; bath towel, Frank Novofnij; box of face powder and bottle of hair tonic, Frank Novofnij; neck and tie, Frank Novofnij; hand satchel, Frank Novofnij; electric curling iron and comb, G. Maurer; jar of foreheaders, Park View Co., 4740 Lincoln Ave.; ham, Jon Radosevich, S. Chicago; 25 lbs. sugar, 2 live chickens, stockings assorted, and men's tie, barrel of apples, 2 bags of potatoes, etc., from business people of Stock Yard District; electric lamp, Nels J. Kiser; ten apron, Mrs. Krumbain; 1 doz. hatchets in good condition for burial from unknown soldiers, and many other things reported but not sent in yet.

Will Labor Swallow Wall Street or Will Wall Street Swallow Labor?

Watch the Thrilling Cap-Lab. Drama with Warren Stone, Head of the Locomotive Engineers, and Charles Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel, Playing Leading Roles. An All-Star Cast. (It is a Wall Street Picture.)

In these days of queer occurrences, when British labor leaders eat with the King and Lady Astor, give "Jimmy" Thomas of the Second International, alias Privy Councillor to His Majesty, tips on how to keep his stockings from falling down over his breeches, we need not be surprised to read of another act in the drama of Capital and Labor. Sure it is nothing worse than usual, but it is more "newsy." Gompers and the head of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce decided to join the League of Nations, so why should not Warren Stone of the Engineers join with Charlie Schwab and other plutes in the Empire Trust Company?

What we think about this latest proof that the interests of labor fakery and capitalists are identical can best be learned from reading the following extract from advance proof of an article sent by the Wall Street Journal to the New Majority, among other labor papers. We disagree with the Wall Street Journal on general principles.

"Purchase by the locomotive brotherhood of a substantial interest in the Empire Trust Company will bring Charles M. Schwab, T. Coleman du Pont and Minor C. Keith, famous capitalists, to the directors' table opposite Warren Stone and William B. Prenter, famous labor leaders.

"President Johnston, of the machinists' union, says the result will be a better understanding between the two classes, a fuller appreciation of mutual difficulties and obligations. President Baldwin, of the Empire Trust, says: 'We will work together in harmony.'

"When the facts involved in the locomotive brotherhood's purchase of a large interest in the Empire Trust Company are considered, one gets the impression that labor-banking, instead of being a new form of battle tactics on the part of labor organizations, is more truly a move toward co-operation between the two classes, if not, indeed, a joining of hands which may make the interests of labor and the interests of capital one.

"If, as President Baldwin has stated, no changes are to ensue in the Empire Trust, beyond admitting Messrs. Stone and Prenter to the board; if, as he has also stated, the policies of the institution are to remain the same; if these things are true, and remain true, then there is only one interpretation of the Empire Trust deal: That is that Warren Stone, one of the most astute labor leaders in the country, and Charles M. Schwab, one of the most astute capitalists, have discovered common interests and a way to work together to the mutual benefit of the organizations they represent; that labor and capital can get together; that the age-old antagonism between the two classes can be disposed of."

Fascisti Reign of Terror.

ROME, Italy.—Among the victims of the bloody government, was the porter of the building in which the Russian Soviet mission has its headquarters. His only offense consisted in his being in the employ of a communist government.

At the office of the Socialist party newspaper, the "Avanti" damage was done by the Fascisti which is estimated at four million lire.

FT. WAYNE, Ind.—Anti-red, Anti-bolshevik, Pro-American, Pro-labor, Pro-Fort Wayne is the announced platform of The Friday Evening Post, official organ of the Ft. Wayne Federation of Labor. The first issue appeared March 2. It is the successor of the Ft. Wayne Worker, formerly published on lease by Henry B. Hilger who settled the federation's suit against him out of court.

Washington Gossip

By PAUL BANNA

WASHINGTON.—Some remarks between a fashionable clergyman and a cynical hostess, in Paris, are translated by the Living Age.

"Tell me, father," the lady asked, "who was it that said 'Nations shall beat their swords into ploughshares?'"

"The Prophet Isaiah."
"How long ago?"
"About 3000 years."
"Three thousand years! And they still consider him a prophet!"

Speaking of peace, ploughshares and the like, Mrs. Herbert Hoover is playing an active role in the current convention here of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Her role, however, is that of an irritant to the women who want to end the war.

In this role, Mrs. Hoover is formally supported by the war department, which has endorsed her campaign to promote military preparedness by inducing women to give birth to bigger and better boys to fight the next war.

The military draft of 1917-18, Mrs. Hoover contends, showed that American mothers were unwittingly at work undermining their country by giving it a terrific proportion of boys who are undersized, weak and miserably unfit to defend our national honor in the trenches.

"The war department," we read, "expects Mrs. Hoover's campaign to contribute to the desired end of reducing the high percentage of persons physically unfit, as disclosed during the world war."

In a publicity sense, Mrs. Hoover's efforts will indicate that all American women are not in sympathy with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

One more item, then we'll try to get away from this morbid theme of war. A copy of the remarks made by Lieut. Col. Robert J. Halpin to the Reserve Officers Training camp at Camp Kearney some time ago has come to hand. Museum directors are advised to copy and file under glass. Col. Halpin said:

"Gentlemen, I envy you. You are coming on the stage when not only your nation but western civilization is threatened. You are to become military leaders.

"You will be obliged to fight for all that you hold most dear.

"Your white women must continue to bear white sons.

"You will not be frightened. You have the heritage of the white man in your veins.

"You will not let the paid secrets agents of foreign enemies blind your eyes.

"Gentlemen, there will be wars until the end of time. Everlasting peace is for the grave, not for life. The wish for everlasting peace is born of fear and ignorance. It is a sure sign of weakness and of a declining civilization.

"The world cannot be made larger. There are few new worlds on this planet. The strong will survive. The weak must perish. Steel your arms and draft your bodies for the greatest war that the world has ever seen."

Paris Commune Commemorated in Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—On the evening of March 18, the small but live wire Y. W. L. local staged a party in commemoration of the heroic Paris Commune. Heaven, recognizing its economic interests with far more acumen than that displayed by the producing class, sent a 40 degree drop in the thermometer and a cutting north wind. In spite of these handicaps about fifty people turned out.

Four comrades, whose revolutionary fervor is better developed than their musical faculty, tried to hit the same note at the same time, as they rendered the "Internationale" and the "Red Flag." The comic relief being over, Comrades Kaasan and Mihelic gave able speeches on the Paris Commune, its development, mistakes and fall, and the lessons, which, deduced therefrom, made the Russian revolution a success. Speeches were also made in Croatian, Russian and Yiddish.

Delicious refreshments were served, though some dismay was spread, when the cook announced the loss of her handkerchief and wished to know if anyone had found it in his coffee cup. The Yowls then gave a sing-song. We hope to develop a fine vocal group soon. The eleventh and seventeenth renditions of the "Red Flag" were highly creditable.

THE DRIVE IS ON. SEND IN A SUBSCRIPTION.

Statement Regarding Unity Between Workers and Proletarian Parties.

The following reply has been received by the Workers Party to its invitation to the Proletarian Party to unite with it: March 3rd, 1923.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Workers Party of America, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrade: Your communication to the Proletarian Party in which you extend to this organization an invitation to join the Workers Party was received and given adequate consideration.

Owing to the fact that the Proletarian Party has consistently, from its inception, propagandized Communism openly, and our members, including we of the N. E. C., have for more than a year repeatedly declined very pressing invitations to join the Workers Party, it is difficult for us to take your invitation seriously.

We do however suspect that your invitation may be a modest effort on the part of the Workers Party to open the way for the unity of both parties. Then again it may be nothing more than an effort on the part of the leaders of the Workers Party to pacify the membership which is getting more and more difficult to hold with promises, and will-o-the-wisp phrases that these officials have been putting forth as Communist Propaganda.

However, if the Workers Party really desires UNITY, then we take the opportunity of calling the attention of the leaders of the W. P. to the Proletarian Party's standing offer of UNITY, which was adopted at our last Convention and reads as follows:

"The Proletarian Party stands at all times for the unity of all revolutionary working class elements on the basis of a correct application of Marxist principles to the class struggle in America. The Convention authorizes the National Executive Committee to appoint representatives of the Party to negotiate with any elements to achieve unity. Any agreement for unity shall not be binding until approved by the membership of the Party."

In keeping with the stand of the Proletarian Party, the N. E. C. offers unity with the Workers Party upon the following basis:

(1) All Locals or Branches of Lo-

icals of the unified organization shall be upon an English speaking basis only.

(2) There shall be created from within the unified Party an auxiliary organization for propaganda and education amongst foreign born workers. Membership in the auxiliary groups to carry no voice or vote in the Party.

(3) Party membership to be open to all workers over the age of 17 who have severed their connection with other political organizations, and who agree to abide by the Constitution of the unified Party and uphold the principles of Communism.

(4) The name of the unified Party to be other than that of Workers Party or Proletarian Party.

(5) The Central Executive Committee to hold office for at least one year from time of Unity, and to consist of a like number of members from each of the two parties, with the Executive Secretary chosen from the one Party and the National Chairman from the other.

(6) There shall be Party control of the press through an Editorial Board for each periodical. Same Editorial Board to be elected by the N. E. C. and subject to the control of the N. E. C.

(7) There shall be a new program drafted by an equal number of representatives of both Parties. The program to be upon the basis of Marxism.

(8) There shall be established in every Local classes for the purpose of training the membership so that the greatest possible number become informed and capable Communists.

(9) That the unification of the Workers Party and the Proletarian Party be put into effect immediately upon ratification by both Parties through the means of a referendum vote of the membership.

If the Workers Party is in favor of UNITY and ready to accept these conditions as a basis for the same, a Committee of the Proletarian Party is ready to meet with a Committee of the Workers Party immediately for the purpose of hastening the unification of both Parties into one Party of Communism.

National Committee, Proletarian Party of America.

Capitalist Ownership of U. S. Government Root of the Evil

Several days ago we saw an editorial in the Press Gazette showing beyond any question of a doubt that the postoffice department was going broke and that the taxpayers were constantly being called upon to make up the losses. They quote "Go to Hell" Dawes as their authority. This of course, they claim is due to government ownership. First, let it be understood that this paper does not represent the large financial interests, and for that reason we are in a position to tell the truth. The real reason for this loss is not because we have government ownership of postoffices, but because we have railroad ownership of government. Look at the Esch-Cummings law; look at Daugherty's injunctions; is any more evidence needed to convince thinking people?

We have made it a point to get some real information on the matter of railway postal graft, and we found the following gem in the congressional records as compiled by Prof. Henry C. Adams, statistician for the United States postal commission:

A Few Examples.

New York to Buffalo, 440 miles:
1 ton of mail \$ 31.85
1 ton of freight 7.50
1 ton of express 12.50
100 pounds of mail 1.58
100 pounds of freight39
100 pounds of express63
New York to Chicago:
1 ton of mail \$ 71.39
1 ton of freight 15.00
1 ton of express 25.00
New York to San Francisco:
1 ton of mail \$265.53
1 ton of freight 60.00
1 ton of express 135.00
100 pounds of mail 15.28
100 pounds of freight 3.00
100 pounds of express 6.75

On top of this the government is cheated in the weighing of the mails and is charged exorbitant rent for the use of mail cars on top of the regular postage rate. The government pays an average rental of \$3,500 for each wooden mail car that it cost only \$6,500 to build.

Taking all this into consideration, the cost of carrying mail is probably eight or nine times the cost of carrying express matter. But then, you know, the great dividend coupon clippers must have money with which to pay the kept press for being good boys and lying to the people. Yes, we'll agree with you when you say that railroad ownership of government is a failure.—The People's Voice, Green Bay, Wis.

WORKERS PARTY DELEGATES WILL MEET PROLETARIANS

To this communication the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has sent the following reply: John Koracher, Sec'y

Proletarian Party of America, 184 W. Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:

In sending to the Proletarian Party an invitation to unite with the Workers Party of America, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party had only one purpose, to bring into one organization all those workers in the United States who are Communists and supporters of the Communist International.

It is in this spirit that the C. E. C. has considered your reply of March 3rd. In accordance with your suggestion we have appointed a committee consisting of Earl R. Browder, Chas. Krumbain and C. E. Ruthenberg to confer with your committee as to the details of unification of the two parties.

While our committee has full power to discuss with you the question raised in your letter, we give you following our views on some of the points raised:

(1) The Workers Party is a fraternal section of the Communist International, and as such, accepts the program, tactics and leadership of the C. I. The acceptance of this position by the united party is a fundamental condition of unity.

(2) The Workers Party program is a clear-cut statement of Marxist principles. This program is of course subject to changes at the next convention of the united party.

(3) We have already established the principle in our Party that the Language Sections are only organizations for propaganda, and have no disciplinary power. This is reserved to the Party organization, of which the language sections are an integral part. In a country in which 60 per cent of the workers in the basic industries are foreign born it is a logical deduction that the Communist Party should have a large foreign born section, for it is exactly these workers in the basic industries who because of their experiences became Communists first. As Marxists we must face this fact and must not build our idea of the Party upon an

idealistic conception of what it should be.

(4) We are in full agreement with your suggestion that the educational work within the Party be greatly extended.

(5) We are prepared to arrange for representation of your group on the C. E. C. of the Party.

(6) We already have an Editorial Committee which decides the policies of the Party papers. We will arrange to give your group representation on this committee.

(7) The Workers Party does not take referendum votes of the membership. The membership passes upon the work of the C. E. C. thru its representatives in the annual convention. Between conventions the C. E. C. has full power to act for the Party. That is the form of democratic centralization supported by the C. I., and which must exist in a party of action. You may submit the terms of unification to a membership referendum if you desire.

We hope an early meeting can be arranged between the conference committee and that the unification of all the Communist forces in one strong organization can be achieved at an early date.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

THE LIBERATOR 799 Broadway New York City

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Government Rule of Trade Unions Sought in Hub

BOSTON.—An attempt at governmental regulation of labor unions is seen in the action of State's Attorney General J. F. Stevens in ordering an investigation of a reported request of a member of the Massachusetts national guard for a discharge on the ground that as a member of the United Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers, he is not permitted to enlist in any state militia except in defense of the country.

Stevens cited a state law which provides a fine or imprisonment, or both, for anyone who dissuades a man from enlistment in the national guard, or who obstructs or annoys him because of his membership in the guard. He added that the investigation would include all unions which might have constitutional provisions interpreted as conflicting with this law, and that the findings would be communicated to the secretary of war with a view to extending the investigation to other states.

"No labor unions here have any laws or regulations which forbid members to enlist in the national guard," said Ernest A. Johnson, president of the Boston Central Labor Union. "The United Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers, at its 1917 convention, abolished the clause of its constitution which specified that no member of the United Association shall enlist in any state militia except in defense of the country."

The only clause relating to military service at present in the plumbers' union constitution, he said, is one specifying that no sick benefit shall accrue to any member whose illness is due to military service.

BALTIMORE CAPITALIST ORGAN ATTACKS SYNDICALIST LAW

BALTIMORE.—Michigan's criminal syndicalism law is intended to stifle political thought and impair freedom of opinion, in the editorial judgment of the Baltimore Evening Sun.

"Michigan is not alone in this matter," the Sun asserts. "Other states, including New York and Illinois, have enacted such laws with protest only from the so-called liberals. The mass of the people have seemed willing to accept with equanimity a state of affairs which is a travesty on our traditional concept of the freedom of the individual and almost certainly upon the intent of the framers of the constitution."

"We do not argue for the opinions held by such men as Foster and his associates. The best that can be said of them is that they are sincere idealists. At the worst they are wrong-headed fools. But in neither case, it seems to us, can the state of Michigan or any other state afford to assume that because the opinions held by certain men are not liked by the majority therefore those men must be persecuted and imprisoned."

"If we allow the mob spirit full play today, who knows but that tomorrow it may not turn upon us and rend us?"

ROCHESTER WORKERS WIN BIG POLITICAL VICTORY

ROCHESTER, Minn.—Election of eight of the aldermen from all the wards of the city, commissioner-at large, and an open break on minor city offices marks the greatest victory of organized labor in politics in the history of Minnesota.

The election gives the labor forces complete control of the city government and a housecleaning in appointive offices is anticipated. Discrimination in electric rates to local corporations was the main issue in the campaign.

Rochester is the home of the famous Mayo hospital, known all over the world for its marvelous surgical operations. The stranger arriving in Rochester is at a loss for a time to decide whether he is in a metropolis or a village. The city in itself is not large, but it has some of the finest hotels in the northwest to accommodate the flood of wealthy patients who visit the hospital.

RACE RELATIONS

By J. H. BRATTON

Among the many perplexing problems that infect the social life of our country, the problem of race relations stands head and shoulders above them all. This is made true by reason of its far reaching and acute effect upon our industrial life.

A few years ago we were shocked monthly, almost weekly, by reports of horrible race clashes in our great industrial centers. These outbreaks, although they seemed to express merely the hatred of one racial group for another, were deeply rooted in industrial conditions. The hill that we have since experienced is no indication that these conditions are better but simply that the surface tension which caused them to manifest themselves in this manner has been relieved. The recurrence of such outbreaks is not only a probability but a certainty unless the prime cause is removed.

Careful observation and investigation have proven, to my satisfaction at least, that if we are to enjoy social and economic progress uninterrupted by the hampering influence of race friction we must readjust our race relations to conform to the higher claims of economic and social justice.

Just after the great race riot in Chicago in July, 1919, in which 38 lives were lost, 537 people injured and 1,000 made homeless, Governor Lowden was induced to appoint a race relations commission. We watched with interest the work of that commission and attended some of its sittings. Like all other peace loving citizens we were eager to see that the commission reach a conclusion and make recommendations that would tend to establish permanent peace between the races. But we were doomed to disappointment. Whatever criticism may be alleged against the personal of the commission, this much at least may be said in their behalf. It is a very difficult matter to get a group of men, the majority, if not all, of whom are out of touch with the common people, to reach a conclusion and make recommendations that would reflect the common people's attitude which after all must be the guide to the securing of satisfactory results.

In the commission's report a most misleading statement is to be found under the caption "Industrial Relations," wherein it states that at the time of the riot, according to numbers, there were as many Negroes in the unions as there were whites. This statement is misleading, because the commission bases its percentages upon the white and colored general populations, and not upon population of workers in industry.

For example, an investigation of conditions in the packing industry that perhaps employed a greater percentage of Negroes than any other industry at that time, would show that the white workers (clerical help excluded) were from 90 to 95% union and that at the same time the highest possible ratio of organized Negroes were from 20 to 25%. This was at the time when the unions were making every effort to get the workers to join together in protecting the principles of collective bargaining, seniority rule, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays, all of which the most careless observer could see gradually slipping from their grasp, all of which the workers in that industry have since lost. In this low percentage of organized Negroes lay one of the prime causes of the strained relations between the races.

It is almost a thing impossible to get the average Negro to see the union movement in the right light. By his own conduct he has acquired the unenviable position of union hater and strike breaker. A more liberal attitude toward unions will remove this stigma and do much to relieve the tension between the races.

By no means are we prepared to lay the entire blame of strained race relations at the door of the Negro. However, I have no desire to offer an indictment against the whole of the white race. Neither is the whole of the colored race to blame for its share of the strained relations. But there is a group of whites numerically very large and powerful, among employers and employees as well, who entertain very narrow and foolish views regarding the Negro. Among many of their charges they claim him intellectually inferior, morally corrupt, and industrially incapable. This doctrine is mischievous, philosophically unsound and historically untrue. And the least that can be said of this class is "They know not what they do."

The people who think that by reason of their race identity they are entitled to the lion's share of the goods of life and that the culls and only culls must go to "Sam" by reason of his race identity are contributing their full share to the cup of hate. This feeling of superiority has been, and always will be a barrier to the better solution of the problem.

I do not wish to lay undue stress upon the harmful practices in either race. Both races much co-operate and especially the workers in both races in the refashioning of their attitudes, and the purifying of their convictions.



The Poor Fish Says

I don't believe in attacking the Constitution, but if a man can get a good drink, he ought to take it.

Industrial Finks Poor Investment Says Babson

WASHINGTON.—What Roger W. Babson thinks of industrial spying, as disclosed by the Bailin testimony and the Michigan communist trial, he tells to the employers of labor in his current special bulletin to industrial leaders.

"Whether Bailin's testimony is true we do not know," he remarks. "Probably it is, as reported, only partly true. The most important fact is that the kind of thing that Bailin tells about is common in our industries. There are a score or more of these industrial spy agencies at work in the country. They act under all kinds of names which give no hint of their real work. Immense sums are paid to them by our employers."

"This is a serious blunder on the part of corporation leaders. It stirs up trouble where none exists. It is the most potent breeder of radicalism that we have. The 'boring from within' which radical agitators are charged with, is a drop in the bucket to the boring that the industrial spy does for money which the employer pays. These spy agencies set out to find rottenness, and if they do not actually find it, some make it or fake it."

A Unique City Council

MINNEAPOLIS.—Claiming that the Saturday Evening Post does not contain reading matter of a nature to improve the minds of persons held in the city jail, the city council by a vote of 13 to 10 has barred that publication and ordered the matron of the jail to furnish prisoners with copies of the Minneapolis Labor Review, a Federated Press member, in place of the Post.

IN FASCIST ITALY

By A. B. (Rome.)

Officially Fascism dominates life in Italy. Fascism wishes to appear as a renovating factor in every sphere of social life.

After the hesitations and uncertainties of the past democratic governments, we have now in Italy the strong government, the state, the authority regarded by every single individual as something sacred. This is the official formula. It has been inscribed on every wall, so to speak. The atmosphere is saturated with it. A regime of iron.

"Down With Mussolini"

But anyone who happened to enter within the sphere of influence of the Fascist state at the beginning of the new year, could suddenly observe a typical incident, which is the more novel, in that it would not have been possible before the establishment of this strong government: The "Royal Guards," that is, the agents of the state police, were dissatisfied with the decree for their fusion with the Carabinieri, and in Turin, Naples, and other places they mutinied and set fire to the offices of the Fascisti quite in accordance with Fascist methods. The Turin newspapers reporting these events were confiscated. But one fact is known which only shows what a really strong government is capable of: The troops of mutinying Royal Guards forced their way into the cafes of the centre of Turin, compelled the high society visitors to rise to their feet, and forced them, at the point of the revolver to shout "Down with Mussolini."

Fascisti Split

On this occasion the Carabinieri and the Fascisti troops succeeded in getting the upper hand again for the government. The "Fascistified" police will proceed on very different lines in the future. In anticipation of the organization of the Fascist national militia, which organizes the Fascist troops under Mussolini's commands, groups of black shirts have commenced doing duty in the most important towns, as a support to the Carabinieri and the police officials. They perform the duties of the political and criminal police, as well as of maintenance of order and public morality. Fascism is also going to abolish crime: The first deeds of the Fascist patrols, forcing their way into houses and beating and arresting peaceful citizens, are so scandalous, that Gen. De Bono, chief of police and enthusiastic Fascist, has been obliged to adopt prompt counter measures. He disavows the actions of the Fascist troop police, and states they can only be permitted to work when accompanied by an authorized state official. The Fascist methods of controlling the cafes are particularly

sensational, for here the police assume the right, as guardians of public morality, of acting like customers—but without paying.

Inquisition Reviewed

Thieves and criminals of every description will be dealt with by the Fascisti. The traditional system of investigation is replaced by a more up-to-date procedure: for instance torture. Either confess or have your bones and limbs broken by the servants of justice. Recently the whole of Rome was thrown into a state of excitement by the kidnapping of a child. The Fascisti declared that they would find the kidnapers immediately. Nobody had any idea who these were. Meanwhile some suspects had been arrested, and several of them admitted their guilt under the influence of Fascisti brute force. The child has not been found, but justice has been done.

An efficient government must be well informed of everything, and keep an eye on the enemies of the fatherland. In Milan the Fascisti election committee considered it necessary to carry out a political control of the inhabitants. The committee did not apply to the chief of police for this purpose, but to the landlords, who are close friends of the Fascisti, as the latter have done away with the state limitations to rents. Every landlord received a question form in which he had to fill in all particulars regarding his tenants, including their political opinions. These were quite innovations.

Close Censorship

There is also the censor for letters and newspapers. Officially this control does not exist. The government denies its existence. The sole communist paper, the "Lavoratore" in Trieste, published the truth regarding the mutiny of the Royal Guards. The police immediately appeared and confiscated the paper, and the paper appeared with a large blank. The workers fought for a copy of the paper, the while edition was sold out at once. Great rage on the part of the president of police, who warned the chief editor the next day: "You are not permitted to publish your paper with blank spaces. The government does not desire it." We have decided on the next occasion to fill in the censored space by publishing a folk song: "Poor Theresa." The song is not new, but we are not inventive as the Fascisti.

Fascism liquidates old officialdom. Fresh forces are wanted, young forces, qualified workers! And Mussolini's followers occupy every high state position. A new life has begun.

The "Movie" Statesman

When drinking his coffee one morning, Mussolini—"after a moment of sharply concentrated deliberation"—appointed the deputy Edoardo Torre, pharmaceutical chemist by profession, to the position of minister for railways.

We shall not speak of the reforms announced by him in an interview. After many declarations and promises about clearing out the red railwaymen, a courageous journalist ventured to ask Torre what he thought of the great deficits in the railway budget. But the new minister is a Fascist; he answered fearlessly: "I shall state my opinion after the accounts have been calculated." Great admiration.

Ignorant Minister

All the newspapers reported the following episode: The new minister travelled about. He occupied himself with instructing the staff with regard

Eastern Conference T. U. E. L. Militants Will be Held May 6

The Eastern office of the Trade Union Educational League will send out a call for a conference in New York City on Sunday, May 6, of all militant trade unionists in sympathy with its program. The Eastern District extends from Pittsburgh to New York and from Boston to Washington.

Tremendous sentiment for the program of the T. U. E. L. is sweeping the district and of late such a conference shows that rapid progress being made in this entire section. At present leagues exist in all principal cities, and members of the League and their sympathizers have been clamoring for a conference in order to coordinate the work throughout the district upon the basis of information regarding industrial conditions that will be obtained through such a meeting.

All indications are that the conference will be a huge success.

to discipline. Suddenly he sprang out of the train at the station, made a tremendous fuss, and threatened the most frightful punishment. Why? The train was not heated. A diffident railwayman ventured into the compartment which had been occupied by the minister, and ascertained that... the handle of the heating regulator was turned over to "cold." Technical knowledge triumphed Fascistically!

We will not speak here of the persecution of the revolutionists, nor of the new principles of justice coming into force. As for instance the amnesty. All punishable acts committed on the occasion of political conflicts are to be amnestied on one condition: that these deeds were committed for national purposes. In this naive manner, the few Fascisti actually condemned for arson and murder are liberated. But the cruelest sentences continue to be passed on the workers who dared to defend themselves.

The printing offices of our newspaper have been invaded and destroyed. There is one office where the Fascists come every time they require anything; they complete the destruction, and take away anything they find useful, typewriters and the like. Legally, we occupy the premises. But if we want to save our property, we must do so by night and by the aid of a master key. To-day I received news that the comrades have "stolen another setting machine." This is actually the case. We have "stolen" the machine, which belongs to us. Another Fascist success.

In Rome the Fascisti set fire to the business premises of our publishers' book-selling establishment. They then accommodated one of their clubs on the premises. We were insured against damages caused by riot. The insurance company informed us that they will not pay: The loss, so they say, has not been occasioned by riot as stated in the contract, but by the revolution. Article so and so excludes this from claim to compensation... Revolution! We cannot define the Fascist revolution theoretically and politically as such, but it has probably created so many new occasions for insurance that we shall lose the lawsuit against the insurance company. Fascist Italy is interesting.

THE DRIVE IS ON. SEND IN A SUBSCRIPTION.

Tenderloin Bells

By EDWARD J. IRVINE

Give me power. Oh! mytic inspiration of the universe! to portray in all its tragical hideousness, that which I now see, before my burning eyes, meanwhile the maddening bells of some damned hypocrite church are thundering peals of misery through my ears. Is there life in iron? yea, and even in that minute life diffused through it there must be hearts indignant.

Far on the dew-damp grass, are shuddering forms, and shapes that creep like snakes let loose from hell, and racks of bones called women are pretending to be merry, and selling their poor souls for food, here in this green granary the earth, where food could be piled up into pyramids, and all people have more than enough to eat forever. We see this fetsam and jetsam of despair starving in a populous city, committing crimes, going crazy with rot-gut.

"Ring out, Wild bells!" but do not break Oh! iron heart! for we will need you to ring the knell of capitalism, and peal a song of laughter.

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Unrest in Sweden

By JOHN OSSIAN.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25 (by mail)—The working conditions in Sweden, just improving after the war, have now taken a turn for the worse since the employers decided to take to the lockout club and threw 65,000 workers out on the street. The lockout is figured to embrace 20,000 men within the iron industry, 24,000 men within the saw mill trade, 4,000 men within the building trade and 17,000 men within the paper factories. In everyone of these trades the lockout was to go into force in case no agreement could be reached between the workers and their employers. The workers decided by a big majority to refuse the arbitrary proposition and the lockout is now on.

The workers at Nyqvist & Holm, Trollhattan, belonging to the Metal Workers Union, decided to send an ultimatum, demanding a guaranteed wage scale on piece work and also higher prices than the employer had offered. In case of a refusal on the part of the employer a strike will be proclaimed. Nyqvist & Holm is known as builders of locomotives for Soviet Russia.

In Gothenburg a strike is running with new casualties every day. The workers in the harbor went out on a strike as an answer to the employers' attempt to reduce the wages 10 per cent. This strike is embracing 1,600 men and of these almost one half are unorganized. The employers are prepared for a long fight. They have two lodging boats and besides send recruiters to Germany as well as to England to get strike breakers. The strike has extended and members of the Transport Workers' Union are now partaking.

The workers within this union have determined to refuse to do any work or to give any assistance to any steamer which has strike breakers on board. The branch in Gothenburg of the International Sailors' Union had a meeting to discuss their relation to the conflict. Since the branch members were informed that many of their comrades had been getting fired, they refused to work. The branch as a whole decided to send an exhortation to the I. S. U. to take the question of a strike under consideration and call a meeting with the others. With this conflict a problem many times discussed within the workers' bodies is again coming to the front. It is, if organized workers, working under agreement shall scab on their own comrades within other trades as in this case through service at the machines for unloading of boats. Shall the workers be loyal to the principle of working class solidarity? Then they will break the agreement which the leaders of the old party always have been up against. It will be interesting to see how this conflict will turn out.

The steamer "Stockholm" belonging to the Swedish-American Line, is at present tied up at the Gota wharf and this company is also touched of the strike. To get the steamer ready for the season and coming exhibition at Gothenburg it has been decided to tow the boat to some wharf in Denmark or Holland.

As everyone can see, the conditions in the Swedish trades are far from good and emigration from the country increasing. The bureaus for passports are busy trying to serve all the thousands of applicants. The serious situation has appalled the leaders within the parliament and temporary improvements have been attempted, as for instance giving away farm land in Norrland (the Northern part of Sweden) and forest work with wages so low that it is just balancing the limit of the living standard.

The minister of war, Per Albin Hansson, an old socialist, was reprimanded in the parliament because he attended a congress of Socialdemokratiska Youth and the capitalists turned out their old artillery, that the 8-hour day law was the cause of the present bad conditions, because that law is eliminating every possibility to take out more profit within the limit of the present wages. This 8-hour law is only a few years old. Before then the workers used to work 9-10, yes 12 hours a day.

"Socialdemocracy is not any guaranty against future wars," said Mr. Kihlborn, one of the leading communists in Sweden. "In France we have seen the socialdemocrats in the front line of those who demanded warfare against Germany. How many times have not the communists been indulged but still it's from this side only ensures against any future war have been seriously proposed." The speaker proposed that the allowance

LEWIS HENCHMEN BREAK UP UNION MEETING

Made despatch by the tide of sentiment sweeping district Five as a result of Howat's meeting around Pittsburgh, the Lewis machine staged one of its most disgraceful examples of rowdism when they succeeded in stopping a meeting in Charlot, Pa., Sunday afternoon, March 18, and prevented Alexander Howat from speaking.

Their conduct proved that the Lewis machine regards Howat as the most dangerous man in the miners' movement today. The reaction from the rowdism on this occasion is tremendous. The crowd was overwhelming in the approval of Howat and many permanent enemies of the machine were made by the conduct of the gang.

Mass Meeting Protest.
As a result of the rowdism on this occasion there is a general demand for a monster open-air demonstration in Charlot, Pa., early in April when Howat will return to District Five. The word is to be scattered far and wide and probably 25,000 people will gather to protest against this outrage of free speech.

The Pay-Roll Gang in Action.
Shortly after the doors were opened, the pay-roll gang entered and ostentatiously grouped themselves in all parts of the theater. Acting President, Fagan, Pattison (Vice-President) according to official reports, Secretary-Treasurer Hargest, of District Five were there, also, Gracula, O'Leary, Feeney, Robertson, Malone, Wolcott, Dobbins, Van Bittner and forty more.

Black looks were exchanged between the miners as they watched the aggregation enter and realized that many hundreds of dollars of their hard-earned money were being squandered by their so-called leaders, in the invasion of the meeting with no possible good purpose.

No sooner had Chairman William Guller of the Progressive Miners' Group announced the first speaker, Wade Riggien, of the Coke Region General Relief Committee than Fagan gongorously shrieked emfw emfw emfw repeatedly by the chairman that the meeting had a definite program to follow and that he and the others would be given a voice at the proper time, Fagan persisted in his attempt at disruption. Hypercritically repeating the parrot-like formula, that he did not wish to "disturb the tranquility of the meeting," he brazenly insisted on dictating the program of the meeting. In an endeavor to allay the distress of the acting district president, Howat, rose and volunteered to lay aside the regular program, and to accept then and there the challenge to debate made

by Fagan the preceding Sunday at Cainsburg. But this seemed to take away the appetite for verbal battle from the valiant defender of the machine and he sidestepped by offering for slaughter other sheep of the fold, Van Bittner and Feeney, "authorities" on the Kansas situation and coke region respectively.

Finally sufficient order was restored to allow Riggien to make a few remarks, after which Max Lerner was introduced. His short talk on the subject of relief for the locked out miners of the coke region was constantly interrupted by cries of freedom from O'Leary, Feeney, Fagan and the rest, determined to break up the meeting even though, in so doing, they demonstrated their total unfitness to be leaders of any other organization than a gang of thugs. The refusal of the coke region miners to allow themselves to be starved to death without a protest, and loyal determination to make this protest from within rather than from without, the union had irritated the machine to the point of desperation. As Lerner led up to the point of a collection for the benefit of the coke region, the victims of the international's cruelty, which from the crowd that packed the theater and overflowed into the streets, and which indicated its response by frequent bursts of applause, promised to amount to many hundreds of dollars, the frenzy of the gang, inspired by O'Leary, Fagan, Feeney and Van Bittner grew uncontrollable. Just at the moment when Lerner was calling for the ushers to start the collection, a squad of police stopped the speaker by lowering the curtain and ordered the meeting to disperse on the grounds that the actions of the disturbers were leading to certain riot.

The gang had been victorious. The miners had been kept from hearing from the coke region, which persists in living when it was supposed to die peacefully months ago, and from being told the story of the crucifixion of Alexander Howat and the other officials and members of district No. 14. Yet, with every such victory defeat comes all the nearer. The miners of District 5 will rally as never before to the support of Howat and the coke region miners when they hear of the disreputable methods taken by the machine to prevent Howat and the coke region men from telling their stories.

Howat has definitely decided, as a result of the tactics of the gang in District 5, to make a tour of the United States, Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference, 25 Miller Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. A. Hamilton, Sec'y.

PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION CLOSE TO THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND

The order for program of the Workers Party, adopted at the Second National Convention are rolling into the Party headquarters faster than ever. Total orders received at the time of going to press run close to the 300,000 mark.

The program of the Workers Party adopted by the second convention has been called the clearest statement of Communist principles made in the United States. One of its strongest recommendations is that it deals with the experiences of the workers of the United States, illustrating the principles presented with facts from the recent labor history of this country. The Party has set out to distribute

at least a million programs. There should be ten million distributed. Every worker in the United States should know the facts of the life of the workers as set forth in this program, which is called, in the pamphlet form "The United States today." It is a picture of the United States—a picture in which is outlined in clear cut lines the facts about the oppression and exploitation of the workers. The program is printed in four pages half the size of this paper and is illustrated by four cartoons. The price is \$5.00 per thousand of 50c per hundred.

Party branches and members who have not ordered their supply should do so at once.

SHE CALLS HERSELF AN INTELLECTUAL BUT...

She is so dumb she thinks Marx & Engels were a firm of clothing manufacturers. That's Ernestine Pierpont, daughter of John Pierpont, who admits he's the cleverest crook among the whole five capitalists who occupy the center of attention in the opening scenes of "The Last Revolution," the rollicking operetta for proletarians which is to be staged on Sunday afternoon, April 15, at Wicker Park Hall, 2024 West North Ave., for the benefit of the Voice of Labor.

"The Last Revolution" is the first real operetta for proletarians to be to the army and navy, at present 150,000,000 kronen should be liberally reduced and the amount instead be turned over to the unemployed.

The Swedish royal family is at present visiting Nice, where the king is partaking in a tournament in lawn tennis. The queen had an adventure on the journey. She was robbed of six hats and many valuable plumes. The royal sorrows aren't of sufficient consequence to irritate the Swedish workers in their fight against their exploiters.

produced in this country. It has a plot which makes the two acts of the play an entertaining hodge-podge of everything ridiculous, funny, foolish, gay, hopeful and serious in the day-by-day manifestations of the class struggle; it is shot through with music that would make King Tut-Ankh-Amen rise up out of his tomb and join lustily in the chorus of: "I'm the Henery, I'm the Henery, I'm the Henery, Henery Dubb. My back is strong but I'm weak in the head. I love my master's stub-de-rub-de-rub. I'd rather eat speeches than good rye bread. I feel it a privilege to grub, grub, grub... And that's why they call me the dub, dub, dub. They call me the Henery Dybb."

Comrades have been rehearsing "The Last Revolution" since November. It is an ambitious undertaking, comprising some 40 people, including 18 principals and a large chorus. Book and lyrics are by Comrades Michael Gold and J. Ramirez; music is by Comrade Rudolf Liebhich.

United Miner and W.P. Member Arrested in W. Va.

On Friday, March 9, 1923, John Buksa, a member in good standing of Yorkville, O., local of the U. M. W., and secretary of the Yorkville South Slavic branch, Workers' Party of America, was arrested in the city of Wheeling, W. Va., for circulating the official program of the Workers' Party. The Wheeling authorities preferring the charge of "treason" and distribution of "seditious" literature against him, Buksa was held in the Ohio county jail until Saturday afternoon, when he was released on bail of \$1,000.00, which was furnished by Samuel K. Johnson, his friend.

Due to the fact that Buksa is a naturalized citizen, no effort will be made to deport him, but he will be compelled to await the action of the grand jury, which meets May 1. It is very probable that he will be indicted under the West Virginia statute defining "treason and sedition" (see Barnes' West Va. Code Annotated, 1923, chapter 143, secs. 4-5-6-7), as the authorities are determined apparently to take action against him for the active part taken by him in the affairs of the United Mine Workers in that vicinity, where he is very well known among the workers.

All workers in the Wheeling-Bellaire district are urged to get behind the defense of John Buksa to the utmost, financially and otherwise. William L. Brandshaw, a local attorney of Wheeling, has been retained temporarily in the case. A local defense committee is now being formed by J. J. Hope, of the United Mine Workers of Bellaire, with whom those wishing to help should get in touch. All workers organizations are requested to send delegates to the local defense committee. Lists should be circulated, funds collected and a fight put up for Buksa that will make the masters of industry and the government in West Virginia think seriously before they attempt to curtail the rights of the worker to freedom of press, speech and assembly.

Contributions to the defense fund of Comrade Buksa should be sent to H. E. Keas, temporary secretary, Buksa Defense Committee, 1400 East 55th St., Cleveland, O.

BOSTON WORKERS PROTEST FRAME-UP OF SACCO-VANZETTI

BOSTON, Mass.—The Needle Trades workers of Boston filled Faneuil Hall, when they protested against the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, who for three long years have had hanging over them the death penalty for a crime which they did not commit. Attorney Moore proved conclusively that the men were innocent and that the prosecution's witnesses had changed their testimony so often that they were absolutely unreliable.

The meeting was called by the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and was attended also by the members of Local 49, Ladies Waist & Dressmakers of the I. L. G. W. U. There had been a cessation of work at 4 o'clock as a demonstration of sympathy and faith in Sacco and Vanzetti. The 30-day hungerstrike of Sacco had roused to his side a large number of workers.

William Simons, district organizer of the Workers' Party, after pointing out that it had to fight the case of twenty of its comrades in the Michigan case, pledged its support, and stated that the members of the Workers' Party would be behind any real working class move in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The name of William Z. Foster, now in trial at St. Joseph, Mich., was greeted with thunderous applause.

GERMANS FORCED TO FILL BROTHELS FOR FRENCH ARMY

LONDON.—Commenting on the report that French military authorities are compelling the Germans to supply women as prostitutes to be used by French troops in the Ruhr, E. D. Morel states that the evil is intensified by the fact that some 35,000 African troops are included among the French armies. "I am credibly informed," he adds, "that the proportion of sex diseases among the Rhineland population has increased by something between 200% and 300% since the occupation of the territory on the left bank began." Questions are being asked in the British parliament as to whether such arrangements are made also in British occupied territory in Germany.

This is something absolutely new in America. Tickets are 65 cents if purchased in advance and \$1 at the door. After the play the hall will be cleared for dancing. You can dance all evening.

INDIANA HARBOR BELT R. R. ORGANIZED SCAB UNION

By H. W. GARNER.

The links have a union and also a working agreement on the Indiana Harbor Belt R. R.

The I. H. B. is still being operated on a contract basis and is one of the many roads throughout the country on which the shopmen's strike is not yet settled.

The management has however managed to get a few weakminded slaves to go into the shops and attempt to make repairs on locomotives, and being very much interested in the welfare of those weak minded creatures, the management has written up a constitution for an organization and has set about to organize them, and all the links have to do is to join it, and then live up to the provisions of the agreement, which is also written by the management.

A copy of the constitution and also the agreement found its way out and fell into the hands of some of the shopmen, who are yet on strike on this road, so here are some of the high spots in the working agreement. Agreement between the United Boiler Heating & Foundry Company, Railroad Dept., and its employees: Thus the name of the Ind. Harbor Belt R. R. is omitted to evade compliance with the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Article 1. All employees coming under the provisions of this agreement will be paid on a piece work basis so far as practicable, where it is not practicable to apply a piece work rate such employees will be paid on an hourly basis.

Article 2 state that the hourly rates of pay shall be: Mechanics, 70c; helpers, 47c; laborers, 38c; and when piece work rates are available, men will be guaranteed their hourly rate for a reasonable time only, and the guarantee will be computed for the semi-monthly pay period.

There is nothing said as to who is going to decide what the reasonable period of time, which the worker is to be guaranteed the hourly rate will be, but we presume the management, and after the expiration of that reasonable time, if the worker cannot make an existence on the piece work rate—well he just doesn't exist, that's all, and if he makes a little over his hourly rate some of the time and at other times he makes nothing. It will all be balanced up at the end of the

year. The link needs do is just go on and serve his master and help maintain such conditions as he has.

Article 3. "Straight time shall be paid for the assigned hours and time and one half thereafter." Nothing is said as to what the assigned hours are, but we presume there will not be more than 24 in any one day.

Article 4 states that qualifications being equal the senior employees at point employed shall have the preference; the company's officer to be the final judge as to the qualifications.

We thought so.

Article 5. "Any employe may appeal any grievance that he has from the officers above him to the higher officers, up to and including the work's manager. The latter's decision to be the final." But any worker who is weak minded enough to get as a strike breaker under such an agreement as this will not be likely to have any grievance to appeal.

This agreement will become effective July 1, 1922.

I am withholding the names of the committee who signed this so-called agreement, for I feel that at least some of them may in time recover from the mental derangement from which they are now suffering and they might feel that I had done them too much injustice by broadcasting their names.

The name of the company union is "The Locomotive Employers' Association," and is being organized at three points, Gibson, Blue Island and Norpahl. Its purpose shall be to "protect and promote the interests of its members, to represent them when necessary in their relations with their masters, to promote the efficiency of the shop organization and to bring about cordial relations with the management," or rather to promote the interest of the master at the expense of the slave.

While this company union is being organized locomotives are falling to pieces all along the line and the striking shopmen are still waiting for something to happen.

They want to go back and repair those locomotives and be able to at least make wages enough to enable them to procure the bare necessities of life for themselves and families, but they are determined not to go

Hammond Labor for Amalgamation and Labor Council

HAMMOND, Ind.—Two resolutions one from Cleveland, Ohio pledging support to the movement for the amalgamation of all craft unions into industrial unions and the other congratulating the Labor Defense Council on its splendid work in defending the communists arrested in Michigan were passed by Lincoln Lodge No. 209 International Association of Machinists at a recent meeting.

The amalgamation resolution furthermore demanded that the international officers call a conference of other crafts for the purpose of creating one union for each industry through amalgamation.

The secretary was instructed to send copies of these resolutions to the local press for publication.

St. Louis Judge Grants an Anti-Labor Injunction

ST. LOUIS.—United States District Judge Faris has granted a temporary injunction restraining St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 from picketing the "open shop" establishment of the Con P. Curran Printing Co. An injunction in favor of this firm against the local Allied Printing Trades Council was dissolved June 20, 1922. The court held that the picketing was in restraint of interstate commerce because the strike against Curran had been fostered and aided by the International Typographical Union. The Curran concern is about all that remains of the employers' combine against the 44-hour week movement of the printing trades in St. Louis, inaugurated in 1920.

back and work under such an agreement as this.

The railroad shopmen have put up an heroic struggle, but only through amalgamating their present craft unions into strong industrial unions and exercising their political power, not "by rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies," but along a clear-cut working class program to the extent of establishing a workers' republic and abolishing capitalism: will they be able to materially better their conditions.

10,000 New Readers by May 2, 1923

The Voice of Labor must have 10,000 more readers. The workers of all trades and occupations and working farmers commence to understand the role the capitalist press is playing in the class struggle with its poisoned dose, prepared by the editors serving the interests of the Boss-Capitalist Class. The workers begin to see the need for a strong, uncompromising and militant labor press, papers like the Voice of Labor, to speak for them, to defend them, to lead them, to inspire them, to be their spokesman, to be their paper, etc. They must be approached to subscribe for the Voice of Labor.

\$1.00 for 8 Months to New Subscribers

During these 6 weeks the subscription price, to new readers, will be \$1.00, JUST ONE DOLLAR FOR 8 MONTHS. Get ready to have all your friends, shopmates, neighbors, etc., to subscribe. The Slogan is: 10,000 NEW READERS BY MIDNIGHT, MAY 2nd, 1923. It can be done; it will be done! ARE YOU WITH US?

PREMIUMS FREE

- For every \$5.00 subscriptions we will mail you \$1.00 worth of books of your own selection from a catalogue sent free.
- For every yearly subscription at the regular rate of \$2.00 per year we will mail free of any charge, any book from a list of 200 books, of your own selection. Lists supplied free.

Make No Less Than 3 Choices

- A GRAND PRIZE OF A \$35.00 KODAK, double f. l. 7.7 Anastigmat lens, post card size, to the one who sends in the largest number of subscriptions, new or renewals. The basis of competition for the grand prize will be the number of months covered by the subscriptions procured: 1 year, 12 months; half year, 6 months; 2 years, 24 months; 5 years, 60 months, etc.

The drive starts on March 15 and closes on midnight May 2, 1923.

In case of a tie, all those involved are to receive a Kodak of the same price, make and size.

ALL WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS ARE TO ELECT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES TO CONDUCT THE DRIVE BY HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVAS, AT WORK, MASS MEETINGS, ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC.

Organizations are requested to take this matter up without delay, and to offer inducements to its members. Write for subscription cards, premium lists, literature, etc. Get in line and help get

10,000 New Readers by May 2nd, 1923

Address THE VOICE OF LABOR, 2517 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A Whole Evening of Russian Movies

"RUSSIA THROUGH THE SHADOWS"

Nine Years of Revolutionary History

Prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia—National Board of Review Says: "Excellent, Splendid" All Profits Benefit Russian Orphan Homes

Wednesday, March 28 CHICAGO, ILL. Orchestra Hall

Thursday, March 29 DAYTON, OHIO

Thursday, March 29 EAST CHICAGO, IND. Orpheum Theater

Saturday, March 31 CINCINNATI, OHIO Emery Auditorium

Workers Party Activities

NEWS OF DISTRICT 8

By ARNE SWABECK, Dist. Organizer.

Subscription cards with the necessary explanation for the present big Voice of Labor circulation drive have now gone to all branches within the district.

material will be furnished all branches as well as information relative to the general league groups and the various industrial groups so that all members who belong to a union may be connected up.

During the month of June we will likewise concentrate our whole energy on the promotion of the labor party issue.

The greatest need at present appears to be the building and strengthening of the basic units of our party—the branches.

The highest possible concentration and co-ordination of all party activities in the best assurance of success, and it will also give our members an effective training.

Y. W. L. Activities

Maplewood Branch News. Thursday, March 29, educational meeting.

Thursday, April 5, regular monthly business meeting with readings of proletarian literature.

Liebknecht Branch News. Regular monthly business meeting will be held Monday, April 2.

Monday, April 9, educational meeting. Subject, "The Economic Struggle of the Working Youth."

WHAT LOCAL CHICAGO IS DOING

There are many signs of increasing activity and improvement. City Central meetings are better attended with more language branches represented.

Organization committee plans intensive organization drives in various sections of the city, in each of which two mass meetings will be held during the period of a month to set the Workers' Party program before the workers.

Branches that are particularly active in all sorts of work such as literature distribution, study classes, propaganda meetings, support of Labor Defense bazaar, sale of "Party Grow" stamps, distribution of literature and soliciting of subscribers for the Voice of Labor are:

Each and night, each day. More help I pray— My hair grows gray— Who'll win the city election? Will Deter win? Lueder get in? Now please don't grin— Cannea and his collection? Will taxes drop? Free beer? Free pop? So wages make no connection? Can jobs be had? Will dubbs be glad? Or just as sad? As they're made by each selection? Whoever wins... God save his pins. Pardon his sins... He'll be no damn good to the workers anyway!

In its usual Sunday diatribe the Tribune says on nationalization of industry: "If America allows its enterprise to be taken over as European peoples have, we shall see an end to American prosperity as we have known it in the past."

The Workers' Party local Chicago has called upon unions and working class political organizations to participate in a United Front May Day celebration.

All Workers' Party branches are asked to send delegates to F. S. R. conference (next meeting April 4, 8 P. M. at Workers' Lyceum) also to L. D. C. conference (next meeting Saturday March 31, Workers' Lyceum, at 2:30 P. M.)

Volunteers are wanted on Thursday evening March 29 at 6 or 7 P. M. to help set up the booths at the bazaar (address 2733 Hirsch Blvd.)

- Coming Events. March 28—Russia through the Shadows, Orchestra Hall. March 29 to April 1—Labor Defense Bazaar, Workers' Lyceum. April 7—"Freiheit Jubilee," Carmens' Hall. April 15—"Last Revolution," comic opera, Wicker Park Hall. May 1—International Labor Day celebration, Ashland Ave. May 20—J. P. Cannon on "Russia" for Voice of Labor. July 4—Annual picnic Workers' Party, Chernauckas Grove.

F. S. R. Conference

F. S. R. conference, Wednesday, April 4, 8 P. M. at Workers' Lyceum. Delegates take notice. W. P. branches send delegates.

Next meeting of C. C. C. Local Chicago W. P., Tuesday, April 3, 8 P. M., at Workers' Lyceum. All branches, see that you are represented.

Special meeting of Labor Defense Council, Chicago branch, Saturday, March 31, 3:30 P. M., at Workers' Lyceum. All delegates please attend.

The Party Caucus

Comrades:— The "Examiner" announces "The Love Letters of the Tsar," a feature "officially furnished by the Russian Soviet Republic."

Proving the Soviet government can go too far in publishing state secrets.

Doctor Grant, who has gained so much notoriety of late, says existence in heaven would be governed by the same laws as govern existence on earth.

The world's greatest liar carries the following from the Washington correspondent, "Many senators already either have gone or are planning to go to Europe. Others have gone to the West Indies and Central and South America."

Wonder if they carry a mission that connects with a statement made by Charles Schwab in the same issue that "the labor shortage is acute in this country."

Will Deter win? Lueder get in? Now please don't grin— Cannea and his collection? Will taxes drop? Free beer? Free pop? So wages make no connection? Can jobs be had? Will dubbs be glad? Or just as sad? As they're made by each selection? Whoever wins... God save his pins. Pardon his sins... He'll be no damn good to the workers anyway!

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James Connollys Soc'y to Hold Mass-Meeting

Captain Robert Monteith, confidante of Roger Casement to Tell of Ill-fated Expedition to Ireland.

The James Connolly Literary Society of Chicago, organized for bringing the message of economic emancipation which James Connolly advocated home to the Irish workers in America has arranged a meeting to honor the memory of those who gave their lives in Easter Week 1916 to establish a republic in Ireland.

The meeting will be held on April 22nd in Emmet Memorial Hall, corner Ogden Ave. and Taylor St. The principal speaker will be Captain Robert Monteith, who accompanied Roger Casement on the expedition from Germany to Ireland shortly before the rebellion. Casement was captured by the British government, charged with treason and executed. The story of the voyage from Germany to Ireland and the secret history of the entire affair will be told for the first time by Captain Monteith who is the only man in a position to tell.

The Connolly Club is planning to extend its activities and endeavor to bring greater numbers of the Irish workers into the revolutionary movement in America. It is a radical outpost in the conservative Irish American wilderness and is performing very useful work. The Voice of Labor hopes to see this work carried on with increased energy and the meeting to be held on April 22nd is one of the methods to be employed in reaching the Irish workers and bringing them in contact with revolutionary propaganda.

Cannon Meetings

Jack P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers' Party, who returned from Russia recently after a six months study of Russian conditions, is making a four or five months tour to tell the workers of this country about the life of their Russian comrades. Comrade Cannon will speak on "Russia Today" and "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."

- New York City—Friday, March 30, 8 P. M. Central Opera House. Elizabeth, N. J.—Sunday, April 1. Afternoon and evening. Baltimore, Md.—Monday, April 2. Baltimore, Md.—Tuesday, April 3. The Fourth Congress of the Communist International. Washington, D. C.—Wednesday, April 4. Trenton, N. J.—Thursday, April 5. Reading, Pa.—Friday, April 6. Rochester, N. Y.—Monday, April 9. Birmingham, N. Y.—Saturday, April 7. Buffalo, N. Y.—Tuesday, April 10. Syracuse, N. Y.—Sunday, April 8. Jamestown, N. Y.—Wednesday, April 11. Erie, Pa.—Thursday, April 12.

The Milwaukee Leader has an unfinished slogan. It reads: "Unawed by Influence. Unbribed by Gain." They should add: "Untouched by socialist principles."

Our slogan is: Workers of the world, give em hell! —Walt Carmon.

MAKE THE PARTY GROW 50¢

70 NEW BRANCHES—600 MEMBERS ADDED TO THE PARTY.

More than 600 members organized in 70 branches were added to the Party in the last six weeks, since the "Make the Party Grow" campaign began. These branches are the result of the work mainly of special organizers sent out by the Party organizations to all parts of the country.

ENGLISH BRANCH MEETINGS OF WORKERS PARTY.

- Local Chicago. North West English—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Fullerton Ave., headquarters of W. W. L. The next meeting will be held on April 10. North Side English—Meets on Mondays at 2409 North Halsted St., Imperial Hall. The next meeting will be on April 2. Douglas Park English—Meets Mondays at 3322 Douglas Blvd. (National Institute). South Side English—Meets first and third Thursday of each month at 3201 S. Wabash Ave., Hall, 2nd floor. The next meeting will be April 5. Mid-City English—Meets every first and third Wednesday of month at 1237 W. Madison St. Next meetings will be on April 4.

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE LOOMING

International Labor Office, which was set up by the Treaty of Versailles, is collecting information of industrial and labor questions throughout the world, and it is important to study the contemporary periodicals, and such a one as that of which you are editor, is of the greatest value to the office. If Switzerland has heard the call for 10,000 new readers by May 2, 1923, then it surely should have been heard by all concerned in this country. Get busy!

DEBS OUT FOR PROGRAM OF THE T. U. E. L.

CHICAGO.—The workers of this nation need to be industrially organized without any further delay," writes Eugene V. Debs in the April Labor Herald. "It is the crying need, the urgent demand of the working class."

"That does not mean that dual unionism should be organized. Not at all! I should be the first to oppose any such program. The lessons of the past experience warn against any such further attempt."

"The Trade Union Educational League, under the direction and inspiration of William Z. Foster, is in my opinion the one rightly directed movement for the industrial unification of the American workers. I thoroughly believe in its plan and its methods, and I feel very confident of its steady progress and the ultimate achievement of its ends. Of course, I also believe in political unity, and the necessity of the working class building up an independent political organization."

"The urgent, imperative need of thoroughgoing working class unity was never so glaringly manifested as it is today. Recent lessons growing out of the defeated steel strike, the defeated mine strike, and the defeated railroad strike, are tragically in evidence in the appeal they make to the workers of the nation. Each of these strikes that resulted in such disastrous failure could and should have achieved a clean-out victory. The grievances in each instance were sufficiently flagrant to arouse the attention of the entire nation, and the successful outcome of the battles as they could possibly be."

"The only reason that the brave soldiers who fought these heroic battles against starvation went down to ignominious defeat, thousands of them having been rewarded with the blacklist in return for their lost jobs, is that they fought under a craft union instead of an industrial union standard, and consequently became the prey either of their misleaders, or of the designs of their masters and exploiters."

"Craft unionism today is not only an obsolete form of organization, but characterizing it bluntly it is a crime against the working class. Its sole purpose in the present industrial development is to keep the workers divided, arrayed against each other for the benefit of their masters and misleaders."

RAILROADERS WANT MORE PAY.

(Cont. from page One.) for which they are paid good salaries; to discard all such "pie cards" found shirking their duties and loading on the job; to support the men on strike; to stick to and support their unions now more than ever, warning against any secessionist ideas, no matter by whom advocated, pointing out that the worst is yet to come for the railroad sharks and that railroaders have many reasons to be optimistic, and laying particular emphasis on amalgamation as the shining star of hope and inspiration for the future struggles. The applause that followed were sure signs that the men mean business.

Resolution Adopted.

A joint resolution committee of all the shopcrafts brought in a resolution which in the main reiterated the position taken by the men before in their demand for an increase of wages and instructing the System Federation to again meet the company and bring pressure to bear to meet the demands of the men.

The men are determined to make the company come across. They also consider this as the best way of helping the brothers still in strike. Those who think the North Western shopcrafts are dead have a big guess coming. They are getting ready for a good come-back.

Don't Forget THE DRIVE IS ON. SEND IN A SUBSCRIPTION !

FOR THE DEFENSE OF OUR CLASS WAR PRISONERS Labor Defense BAZAAR at Folkets Hus FOLKETS HUS, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Thursday to Sunday, March 29-April 1

Spend A Night in Russia!

10,000 Mile Trip Through Six Years of Turbulent History Through Seven Reel Film

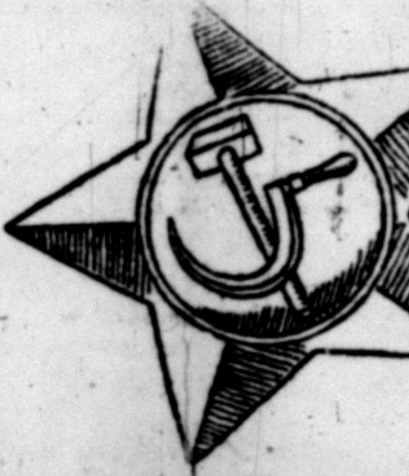
RUSSIA THROUGH THE SHADOWS

Commended by National Board of Review Passed by various State Censors ENTERTAINING EDUCATIONAL

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 28TH First Show at 7 P. M., Second at 9:15 P. M. ORCHESTRA HALL, 220 S. Michigan Ave.

All Proceeds Benefit Chicago Orphan Home in Russia. TICKETS for sale at: F. S. R. room 307, 166 W. Washington St.; Vilnis, 2513 So. Halsted St.; Voice of Labor, 2003 N. California Ave.; Spravednost, 1825, So. Loomis St.; Freiheit, 1145 Blue Island Ave.; Soviet School, 1902 West Division Street; Pellegrini and Biondi Candy Store, 4937 West 14th St., Cicero, Ill.; Orchestra Hall, 220 South Michigan Blvd.

ONE NIGHT ONLY IN CHICAGO Buy tickets in advance and don't be disappointed.





Editorial Page of the Voice of Labor



The Communist Trial

At the end of the first two weeks of the trial of Wm. Z. Foster for "assembling with" the Communist Party in the convention held at Bridgeman, Michigan last August, the lines of the struggle between the Prosecution and Defense stand out clearly, and the issue in the trial has been thrown into the spot-light.

As Frank P. Walsh argued, in demanding that C. E. Ruthenberg be permitted to make a complete statement of Communist principles, "It is Communist principles which are on trial here in the person of Wm. Z. Foster."

From the argument of the Prosecutors and their questions put to witnesses it appears that they aim to create the impression on the jury that the meeting at Bridgeman was a convention of a secret band of conspirators who continually preach the use of force and violence by the workers in their struggle against the capitalists. The attempt is being made to make the judge believe that Communists are bomb throwers and are continually at work to incite the workers to riot and violence.

Against this contention of the Prosecution the Defense presents the Communist movement in its historical aspects. Thru the testimony of C. E. Ruthenberg, the Marxian analysis of previous historical epochs, the class struggle within the capitalist system, the forces which are destroying that system, and the part that force plays in the great historical changes was brought before the jury. The Defense does not contend that the Communists say the workers can achieve power and dominate the government as the dictatorship of the proletariat, without the use of force, either in achieving power or in protecting their rule after it is established. The Communist viewpoint that great historical changes have never come without a resort to force is boldly avowed, but is declared that this use of force must revolve out of the social and economic conditions, that Communists are not bomb throwers nor do they incite the workers to isolated acts of violence.

On the question of the Communist Party being a secret underground organization, the Defense cites the fact of the 1923 raids on the Communist Party, when six thousand of its members were arrested, many of them brutally mishandled, although not one was indicted and convicted of crime and only a few hundred out of six thousand were deported.

The Communist Party, the Defense says, went underground because of the persecution. Before the Bridgeman convention a movement had begun to have the Communist Party again come out into the open. There was practically a tie vote on this question at Bridgeman, and because the convention was interrupted the matter never came to a definite decision a compromise being made by the two groups. Since the Bridgeman convention even the group which opposed coming out in the open has become convinced of the necessity of this action and the Workers Party of America has become the open Communist Party.

The Communists, the Defense contends, therefore stand before this court openly announcing their views, seeking to hide nothing about their organization, but boldly demanding their right to publicly advocate their principles in the United States.

That is how the issue stands today. The open avowal of the Communist viewpoint, the frank acknowledgement that the Bridgeman Convention was a convention of the Communist Party and that he, Ruthenberg, was at the time of the Bridgeman convention a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, by C. E. Ruthenberg, swept away the atmosphere of mystery and conspiracy with which the Prosecution has attempted to surround this trial.

The issue has been drawn clearly. Are Communist principles criminal? It is that question which the nine farmers, the one railroad worker, the tradesman, and house wife on this jury are asked to decide. It is one of the ironies of history that the principles of a great historical movement such as that which is based upon Marxian principles should be on trial before a jury, a less competent one than that which is to decide such a question could not be imagined.

But the final decision will not be before THIS jury. It will be before the masses of the American workers and there the Communist principles will win a verdict of approval, even though they lose before this jury.

Labor Rallying to Foster

As the Foster trial draws to a close, the interest of organized labor in particular and of all liberal minded people in general is centered in St. Joseph, Michigan and in Foster himself. Under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council mass demonstrations are being organized in all parts of the country for the purpose of voicing the determination of labor that Foster shall not be sent to prison and as a means of adding to the defense fund to bear the expenses of the court trial.

"For the Defense of William Z. Foster" has become a slogan and a watchword throughout the country. The mention of Foster's name at a public meeting is a signal for wild and prolonged ovations. The task of the progressive labor movement is to distill spontaneous spirit into actual support for the defense which will result in financial returns to the Labor Defense Council and in the bringing of pressure to bear on public opinion and on the authorities of the state of Michigan.

Hundreds of local labor unions, city and state federations, have employed the method of sending resolutions to the Governor of Michigan and the Berrien County Prosecutor, voicing their protests against the illegal prosecution of labor men and women. This has had telling effect on the morale of the prosecution who were assured by the federal detectives when the raids were instigated that this blow at labor could be taken under the guise of an attack only on an isolated labor group. The knowledge that the prosecution is considered as an attack on the entire labor movement has had telling effect. The governor of Michigan who has always considered labor support as part of his political strength is seeking for protection from conservative trade union leaders, most of whom have already been discredited in their own communities and organizations.

Walsh Grills Morrow

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 21.—In a tense atmosphere Frank Morrow, the Department of Justice spy, continued his evidence against Wm. Z. Foster, charged with assembling with the Communists in the trial here which has now reached its ninth day.

All Wednesday morning Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the defense and O. L. Smith, assistant attorney-general of the state of Michigan, who is conducting the examination of Morrow, struggled over the admission of certain documents, with the defense scoring victories in a majority of instances.

Early this morning, with the jury excused from the courtroom, Walsh took the floor before Judge White to bitterly denounce the admission of articles written by individuals as evidence to show the principles of the Communist Party, and to demand that they be excluded from evidence. This issue had been raised by the admission yesterday afternoon of an article appearing in THE COMMUNIST, official organ of the Communist Party on "Our prisoners" said to have been written by Thomas O'Flaherty and a second article in the same paper supposed to have been written by Robert Minor, called "The Blight of Purity."

"If we are to judge 'his organization by the individual views of certain members,'" Walsh thundered, "why does not the Prosecution offer in evidence this article (reading from another article in the same issue of THE COMMUNIST expressing diametrically opposed views to those expressed by Minor). 'We demand that this organization be judged by its official statements and not by the views which individuals have expressed.'"

Judge White ruled that the articles were admissible, since they had been found in the barrels holding the papers of the convention.

Prosecutor Smith thereupon tried to introduce a file of the Labor Herald with the purpose of using the cartoons appearing on the cover as evidence of Foster's "State of Mind." After a legal battle lasting an hour, these were ruled out, with the exception of one copy containing a cartoon by Robert Minor on the sabotage of the railroads, as proven by the railroad union before the Railroad Labor Board.

Another bitter struggle ensued over the admission of a typewritten document, alleged to be a transcript of a speech made by Foster at the Bridgeman Convention. The Prosecution said that this typewritten document had been found in the baggage of C. E. Ruthenberg when he was arrested at Bridgeman. On the strength of the admission that it was not in the barrels Judge White ruled it out. Prosecutor Smith then tried to have Morrow repeat what he knew about the speech made by Foster.

Morrow said that Foster had told the Convention that the Socialist Party had failed because it had not developed a sound trade union policy. That the communist were not making this mistake but had adopted the policy of working within the trade unions to strengthen them and develop them into militant working class organizations. Foster, he continued, had told the convention that this policy had been agreed to by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party. He then detailed some stories about acts of sabotage by certain trade unions, which Foster had told about in his speech, evidently as an illustration of some point he was making about the attitude of trade unionists.

Morrow got into hot water, when he tried to identify another document said to be transcript of the report of Earl Browder to the Communist Convention. Morrow said he had sat two seats from Browder and had seen the document in Browder's hands. Walsh interrupted the direct examination to ask the witness:

"Is it not a fact that Browder made a speech without notes and that this speech was taken down in shorthand and was afterwards transcribed and mimeographed, and isn't the copy you have identified a mimeographed copy?"

Morrow appeared to find himself in a tight corner, but wiggled out of the situation by declaring his inability to say whether the copy of it was an original typewritten manuscript or a mimeograph copy.

Judge White ruled that the document was admissible. Defense attorneys claim this ruling is a fundamental error.

Morrow will probably complete his direct testimony today and will then be taken over by Frank Walsh for cross examination. Some of the incidental questions asked him by Mr. Walsh during his direct testimony indicate that he is in for a difficult day, as the Defense will challenge a great deal of his testimony.

Fink a Proven Liar

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 21.—For an hour before adjournment of court Wednesday afternoon, Frank P. Walsh took over the government spy Frank Morrow for cross examination. Morrow twisted and turned and evaded under the steady pressure Walsh brought to bear upon him, but at the time of adjournment two facts had been brought out, which in one instance was a straight-out admission of miss-statement, and in the other made a strong impression of dishonesty.

Morrow stated under cross examination that he had joined the Socialist Party in first half of 1919 and had become a government agent a month later. He remained in the Socialist Party as a spy. On February or March of 1920, some six months after the Communist Party was organized, he then turned his attention to the latter organization.

He said that he received one dollar per day and expenses from the Government until September 1921 when he received a raise to \$60.00 per month. He further stated that the Government was paying him \$5.00 per day and expenses for his time as a witness.

Questioning Morrow on his activities while a member of the Communist Party Walsh asked, "Where you a delegate to the Workers Defense and Relief organization in Philadelphia?"

"I was," answered Morrow.

"Did you head any office in that organization?" Walsh continued. Morrow answered with a flat no. Walsh thereupon produced a series of cancelled checks of the Workers Defense and Relief Committee and asked the witness whether his name was

signed to these checks as treasurer. Morrow admitted that his signature appeared on the checks as treasurer. Morrow had also identified a weekly bulletin of the Communist Party introduced by the Prosecution in order to lay a foundation for its interpretation of the theses of the third congress of the Communist International. He said that he had received a copy of this bulletin thru the mail he was confronted with a copy which he had identified as coming thru mail and was shown that it was flat and not creased in any way.

Morrow's general attitude is one of sneering evasiveness, again and again, Walsh after five or ten minutes of questioning compelled him to make admission of facts which he tried to evade.

Early in the afternoon after a consultation of attorneys in Judge White's chambers, the Prosecution withdrew a copy of the Labor Herald previously admitted in evidence and a typewritten manuscript an purporting to contain answers to questions made by Foster at the Bridgeman convention admitting that these have not been sufficiently identified to go in as legal evidence.

His Memory Recovers

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 22.—The morning was spent by the Defense, at the trial of Wm. Z. Foster, in leading Frank Morrow, Government spy, step by step, thru the proceedings of the Communist Convention at Bridgeman, to show that nothing had been said or done by the Communists in the State of Michigan which violated the law of the state.

Under the skilful and persistent cross examination of Frank P. Walsh, Morrow was led from fact to fact up to the time of Wm. Z. Foster's departure from the Convention on Sunday morning. Judge White has ruled that what happened after Foster left the Convention is inadmissible as evidence.

Morrow stated that upon arriving at the Convention he joined what he called the "Goose-Caucus," in which there were twenty-three or four of the forty-five delegates, whose names he gave. Under questioning of Mr. Walsh he denied that the question whether the Communist Party should remain underground or become an open party had ever been discussed in this caucus and further denied that any thesis or resolution on the subject had come up.

Later, however, under direct examination of assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith his memory recovered, and in answer to Smith's questioning he described the so-called "Goose Caucus" as the "underground caucus," and suddenly discovered that it had two theses on the subject of open underground party submitted to it, which he declared had been referred to the Convention as a whole as a basis for discussion. In questioning Morrow, Walsh read, as a viewpoint in the Convention opposed to views which the prosecution had read into the record, a thesis said to have been written by C. E. Ruthenberg and Max Bedacht declaring that the circumstances which forced the Communist Party underground no longer existed and that it must persistently fight its way out in the open again thru the medium of the Workers Party.

This thesis declared that "The test of a Communist program is whether it advocates mass action, the Soviet state and the proletarian dictatorship, and affiliation with the Communist International." Morrow declared that the final action of the Convention on the subject of the underground or open party was a unanimous adoption of a compromise resolution called the report of the adjustment committee.

Morrow tried hard, under redirect examination of prosecutor Smith to explain the fact that he had stated that he had received a sheet of paper which was uncreased, thru the mails, stating that it had come rolled in a tube, he also endeavored to straighten out his testimony that he had not been an officer of the Workers Defense and Relief Committee of Philadelphia in view of the checks bearing his name as treasurer, with which the defense confronted him.

On the latter question he asked the jury to believe that he was just asked to sign his name on the checks as treasurer and had complied. He denied ever having gone to the bank to register his signature. Walsh demanded of him, "Do you ask this jury to believe that from May to July the Colonial Bank of Philadelphia cashed checks running as high as three hundred dollars in amount signed by you as treasurer without your signature being registered at the bank?"

"I do," answered Morrow.

Then Morrow left the witness stand at noon.

The afternoon will probably be taken up by the reading of resolutions from the thesis of the Third Congress of the Communist International. It is probable that the Prosecution will close its case by the end of the day.

Bonar Law's government escaped defeat by the skin of its teeth last week. Its Ruhr policy was indorsed by a vote of 249 to 201. That is too close to indicate long life for the Tory outfit.

Ramsay MacDonald dined with the King on March 15. We are informed by the press report that he was not the least bit excited and remained in the House of Commons until one hour before the great event. He is getting so used to dining with royalty now that such little things don't bother him. Unlike "Jimmy" Thomas, Ramsay knows how to wear his stockings.

The Chicago Tribune says that Senator Brookheart is not a radical but an old fogey. He believes in going backwards, not forwards. "His suggestion to change from a system of competition to a system of Rochdale co-operatives is reactionary," says the organ of plutocracy. Quite right! The only solution of the problem that Brookheart is worrying over is communism. If the senator advocated that solution, the Tribune would not confine its attacks to fatuous sneers, but would seek to have him put behind the bars.

A bill providing severe penalty where prisoners are abused or led into confessions by police trickery was withdrawn by its sponsor, Senator Jewel, in the Illinois legislature, when opposition to the bill developed.

Red Rockets.



"In again, out again, Pinnegan." That's the way it is with the devil himself nowadays, if we are to believe S. D. Gordon, who preached here in Chicago to the Chicago Church Federation. The doctor claims to be a devilologist, that is, he has made the devil his main study. "Every man to his trade," is a good motto.

The trouble with the devil is—no, no, the trouble with the people is that sometimes they let the devil get in too far and again they let him get clean away all together. Now it is very queer about this devil. In fact it's hell. You can't make head or tail of it.

Let's try and get the doctor's point of view. "To get him in too far is bad. To let him slip clear out is (here the doctor fears he is slipping; the devil is a slippery rascal) what shall I say? Bad? (Then with deliberation) I have come to the conclusion that letting the devil slip clear out of our thinking is worse and worse. Because it gives him a freer hand in our lives and the devil never fails to make use of any opportunity that comes his way." Ha, ha, he is an opportunist.

This is a wallop on the head for those who favor the boring from within policy, that is taking the devil's point of view. In other words, the devil is more powerful on the outside. We suppose he sets up a dual organization. At the same time he can do a lot of damage on the inside—that is if he gets in too far.

How to manage the devil seems to be a problem. It appears that it would not be good policy to "liquidate" him altogether as he then might come up in the open, which would do away with the hell theory and the real tickets of Messrs. Gordon & Company. But we are at a loss what to make of him. He is as big a puzzle to us as the Irish saint who swam the Irish sea carrying his own head between his teeth. We will wait for further diabolical reasoning until the Rev. Doc. Gordon throws another fit.

Letters from Our Readers

A Ypsel Comes to Bat.

Chicago, Ill.

Editor of Voice of Labor:

In reply to the Y. W. L., the ypsels said that the YWL position was correct. Only one person discussed the YWL position. This person said that he advocated dictatorship and atheism but absolutely did not say that the revolutionary youth should ally themselves with a political organization.

The article states that he did say so and it gives the idea that due to the wonderful display of ability of the Y. W. L. debater, he simply summoned up enough courage to express his communist views, when as a matter of fact he held those views before the debate and those comrades with whom he argued know it. Let those comrades who probably denounced false impressions created by a capitalist press, practice what the ypsel.

Let there be no mistake about the Ypsel viewpoint. Today the Proletarian Party, headed by one of the most able Marxians in the country, John Keracker, denounces the Workers' Party as a reform organization. When a fellow joins a youth movement, which is allied to a political organization, he naturally becomes prejudiced against all other political parties, regardless of what their purposes are. As the Y. W. L. believe the Workers' Party stand is correct, so do the youth of the Proletarian Party believe their party is right. Both of these parties can not be correct. How can youth decide intelligently which platform is correct except by a critical analysis of all viewpoints? This is the purpose of an independent movement.

—Milton Gorfinkel.

The next issue of the Voice of Labor will carry articles by Arne Swabek on the New Economic Policy in Russia, Dr. Karl Sandburg on the Movement in Norway, and by Joseph Zack on Party Problems, besides the usual features.