

"Forward to Victory!" Call of Convention

(Continued from Page One)

cuts to the abolition of the capitalist social system of profit and plunder. The Workers Party takes its stand as the defender of the rights of the foreign-born workers. It espouses the cause of the oppressed Negro workers and takes its stand in support of the class war prisoners.

The party takes its stand against mass emigration of workers to Soviet Russia, feeling that "revolutionary determination can be expressed only by American workers remaining in America and fighting for their emancipation here."

While recognizing the necessity of foreign-language sections, the party demands that their activities be centralized to make the party an effective organization.

Similar centralization and discipline is demanded for the party press, developing that strength that will make it possible to launch in the near future, a Communist daily, the forerunner of a powerful daily press fighting for Communism in the United States.

The necessity for work among the youth and among women workers was recognized and steps taken to promote these activities.

A program for educational work was adopted in recognition of the need for "primary and advanced education in economics and Communist tactics in political and labor union work among our party membership."

Resolutions were adopted: calling upon the workers to join in a great movement to compel the government of the United States to recognize Soviet Russia and to grant a long time loan for the economic reconstruction of Russia; approving the aims of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, denouncing the American Legion and Ku Klux Klan, and urging workers to join the World War Veterans, urging all members to become readers of the "Labor Herald," and endorsing the action of the Central Executive Committee in meeting the crisis in the Jewish Section of the Party.

It was with a tremendous feeling of satisfaction that the convention elected the party's central executive committee for the coming year, adopted a cablegram to be sent to the Communist International, and then adjourned with the singing of "The International" to attend a banquet arranged by Local New York of the party.

We Arrive Thru Struggles

Frequently there crept into the discussions of the convention an indication of some of the struggles thru which the Communist movement in this country has passed before arriving at its present stage of effectiveness.

The delegates were enthused over the fact that on the eve of the assembling of the convention the last of the comrades taken in the Michigan raid had been released. Many of them sat as delegates in the convention including Dunne, Ruthenberg, Eil, Harrison, Lambkin, Browder, Krumbein, Sullivan, Tallentire and Lerner.

Some of the delegates were but recently released from the Illinois state prison at Joliet, where they had been sent as former members of the Communist Labor Party. These included Ludwig Lore and Niels Kjar. Delegate James Dolson had been one of five recently on trial as former Communist Laborites at Oakland, Calif. The jury had disagreed and the indictment has since been dismissed.

Many other delegates have spent more or less time in prisons in this country for their loyalty to labor including Wicks, Lindgren and Merrick, who spent 31 months in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary for strike activities. Others have been faced with deportation proceedings, while the remainder, if they have not been subject to extreme capitalist persecution in this country, have faced it unflinchingly in the European countries from which they have come.

It may truthfully be said that the great majority of the delegates have gone to prison, at one time or another, to help build up the Communist movement in this country that is now the medium thru which greater and more effective Communist work will be carried on during the months ahead.

When the capitalist government of the United States struck at the American Communist movement in January, 1920, sending thousands to prison, it was declared that Communism had been wiped out in America.

Thru the Second National Convention of the Workers Party, Communism rises more powerful, mightier than ever, more firmly entrenched in the hearts and in the minds of the exploited working men and women of America.

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

Greetings Exchanged Between Workers Parties of Canada and United States

GREETINGS FROM THE WORKERS PARTY OF CANADA

C. E. Ruthenberg, Workers Party, New York Labor Temple, East 8th St., New York.

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of Canada, extends to convention of sister party warmest congratulations and cordial greetings. Recognizing the tremendous difficulties confronting the American movement, calling as it does for extreme personal sacrifice occasioned by the efforts of the bourgeoisie to crush militant expression in complete defiance of their own forms of sham democracy, we declare our fullest sympathy with the struggles of our American comrades to play their part in establishing world-wide communism.

Macdonald, Vice-Chairman
W. Moriarty, Executive Secretary

REPLY OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

W. Moriarty, Toronto, Canada.

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party of America notes with pleasure the establishment of the Workers Party of Canada. Following the same general leadership and attacking closely related problems, the Workers Party of America and Workers Party of Canada will mutually strengthen and assist each other. To the convention of the Workers Party of Canada, meeting in Toronto, February, 1923, we extend heartfelt greetings and instruct the Central Executive Committee to send if possible a fraternal delegate to deliver this message in person and to advise with the Canadian comrades.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

"Keep Up Fight for the Labor Party!" Decision of Workers Party Convention

Unanimous approval of the action of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, in its campaign for the Labor Party, and in sending delegates to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, was voiced by the delegates to the party convention.

It was the feeling of the delegates that the entrance of the Workers Party into the struggle for the Labor Party marked its first appearance as a political force in this country.

The party secretary, C. E. Ruthenberg, one of the delegates to Cleveland, made the report on this question, followed by a discussion in which a large number of the delegates took part.

"The labor party movement is a movement springing out of the new experiences of the workers," said Ruthenberg. "We must be a part of that movement. We must cease to be a sect. We must cease to be a segregated organization."

The resolution on this question adopted by the convention follows:

Resolution on the Labor Party

1. The Second Convention of the Workers Party greets with joy the movement of the industrial workers, farm laborers, tenant farmers and working farmers for the formation of a Labor Party. It sees in this movement for independent political action a new consciousness of the character of the existing system of exploitation and the government which upholds and protects it, which will ultimately develop into a mass struggle to establish the Workers Republic and the Rule of the Workers. We approve of the action of the Central Executive Committee in actively participating in this campaign and in sending delegates to the Cleveland Conference.

2. The formation of the labor party does not mean that we will liquidate the Workers Party. The Workers Party will enter the labor party as an autonomous body, maintaining its own organization and carrying on its distinctive work.

3. We condemn the betrayal of the Labor Party movement at the Cleveland Conference by the reactionary trade union leaders of the Johnstone, Stone, Keating type who are trying once more to frustrate the aspirations of the workers and farmers for a political party which will fight their class political struggles. These reactionary leaders are endeavoring to stifle the movement for independent political action and a labor party by committing it to the discredited Gompers' policy of "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies" of labor. They are endeavoring to defeat the demand of the industrial workers and farmers for a political party of their own and make the movement toward that end the tail to the kite of the so-called

Workers Party Leads Fight to Protect the Rights of the Foreign Born Workers

War upon congressional legislation directed against the more radical elements among the foreign-born workers was declared by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party.

This activity will take the form of the organization of committees for the protection of the rights of the foreign-born workers. These committees will include delegates of trade unions and all fraternal organizations and educational societies.

The report on this question was made by Ludwig Lore, editor of the German daily, the Volkszeitung, and resulted in considerable discussion of the offensive of the capitalists and the government against the foreign born, that the report states is "taking on new impetus and activity."

Resolution on Protection of the Rights of Foreign-Born Workers

1. The separation of the American workers into two divisions—one the English-speaking workers—the other the foreign-language-speaking workers is the greatest obstacle to the unity of action and class consciousness of the American Working Class.

2. The majority of the workers in the basic industries are foreign born; they are one of the important elements of the American working class.

3. The Foreign Born Working

Masses are economically exploited and politically oppressed to a greater degree than the English speaking workers.

They cannot write or speak English. They are not citizens. They are therefore robbed of the most important weapons of self-protection. They take no part in the political life of the country, to a large extent are not organized industrially, and furthermore among themselves they are divided into scores of national groups. One of the most important tasks of the Workers Party is to draw the foreign-born workers into the broad political life of the country.

4. The offensive of the Capitalists and the Government against the foreign born is today taking on new impetus and activity. Already many states have denied the right to vote to the foreign born workers who could not read or write. Already many states have forbidden foreign born workers to hold meetings in their own languages. Today an unprecedented offensive against the

foreign born workers has been launched. President Harding in his message to Congress has, as an important point in his program, recommended legislation for the registration of all foreign born workers. The Department of Justice has recommended that all aliens be catalogued with photographs and fingerprints. Secretary Davis has recommended that legislation be enacted giving the Government the authority to revoke naturalization certificates because of gross misconduct or disloyalty occurring subsequent to naturalization. A bill has been introduced by Representative Edmonds providing for the deportation of every foreign worker who participates in any strike or makes a speech in any strike meeting. The Government today would register and catalogue the foreign born workers as criminals with photographs and fingerprints.

5. It is the duty of the Workers Party to launch an aggressive campaign against this new form of oppression for the protection of the foreign-born workers. The Workers Party must draw the foreign-born workers into the broad political life of the country, into the general labor movement and must convince the foreign-born working masses that the most powerful weapon of protection against the ruthless oppression of the Government is a LABOR PARTY. The Workers Party must convince the foreign born comrades that they can only protect themselves when they fight side by side with the English-speaking workers. At the same time the W. P. of A. must convince the English speaking American workers that an attack upon the foreign-born workers is an attack against them, and further, that the division of the working class into these sections enables the capitalists to pit one section of the workers against another while exploiting both.

6. The Workers Party will organize, on a national basis, committees for the protection of the rights of the foreign-born workers. These committees for the protection of the rights of the foreign-born workers shall consist of delegates from the trade unions and all organizations with foreign born memberships such as benefit organizations and educational societies. Our members must wage this campaign so that every separate nationalist element shall be abolished. We must never emphasize special protection for any national group but always the protection for all foreign-born workers and the solidarity of foreign-born workers with English-speaking workers.

Workers Party Against Emigration of Members to Russia; Needed Here

America's revolutionary workers are urged by the Workers Party to remain in this country and struggle for their emancipation here, and not emigrate to Soviet Russia. This does not prevent economic aid and general relief being sent to the Workers Republic. The resolution on this subject adopted by the party convention says:

1.—It is one of the most important tasks of all revolutionary and militant working class organizations to support Soviet Russia by means of every kind of economic aid.

Soviet Russia can, however, best be helped by the workers of every country carrying on a militant class struggle against the capitalist system of their own country.

2.—Economic help to Soviet Russia consists in general relief and reconstructive aid in the form of machinery, capital, the furnishing of agricultural and industrial experts and technicians. We, therefore, approve the work of the Friends of Soviet Russia, and the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, since they represent large contributions by American workers for the relief of Soviet Russia and for the reconstruction of her industry and agriculture.

3.—The trade unions of this country can help Soviet Russia most effectively by taking up concessions and furnishing capital and machinery for the rehabilitation of Russian industry. It is to be hoped that the example already set by one American trade union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will be emulated by other influential unions.

4.—Soviet Russia needs machinery and capital; she needs but few men. There is plenty of willing labor.

Conditions in Soviet Russia are different from American conditions. As a result, American workers will not be easily assimilated. We, therefore, are against mass emigration to Soviet Russia, whether in an organized or unorganized form.

5.—We are against the emigration of Party members, militant workers and all sympathizers of the Communist cause. Sympathy for Soviet Russia and revolutionary will are badly expressed by workers emigrating from this country to a country already freed from the yoke of capitalism. Revolutionary determination can be expressed only by American workers remaining in America and fighting for their emancipation here.

6.—Emigration of Party members means weakening of the American party and a desertion of the revolution here. The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party will report such desertions to the Communist International and the Russian Com

It Will Be a Happy New Year—



To Ralph Chaplin's Harpies

By ROBIN DUNBAR

You took a strong, healthy, bright American lad,
Descended from the best Revolutionary stock,
Away from his home on the rustling corn-fields of Kansas,
And threw him into a dirty dungeon, reeking with poison-damp.
You tore him out of the arms of his weeping wife,
Out of the tender grasp of his tear-stained son,
And stuck him behind low prison bars
Where you are keeping him now.
During the best years of his young, lusty manhood;
And for what? Answer that, ye scum of iron-heeled masters!
For the crime of being true to his class;
A crime in a worker of the greatest turpitude;
A virtue in a parasite of the highest beatitude!
All right! So be it! Keep him there for life.
If you think it will do you any good.
But may be there will come a day here, as it came in Russia;
A day when the worm will turn under the iron heel of Capitalism,
As it turned there under the iron heel of Czarism;
And then how will it go with you, hirelings of hell?
Does not the fate of Czar Nicholas tell you anything?
Do you think to escape scathless here in America,
Just because it once was the land of the free, the true and the brave,
And you have perverted it into a land of bloody shambles?
Woe unto you, panders, of scoundrels of Capitalism!
Your last days will be worse than the worst days
You gave our brave and heroic Comrade, Ralph Chaplin!

Build Powerful Press, Plan for English Language Daily, Says Party Convention

Build for a powerful, centralized, disciplined party press, was the unanimous decision of the Workers Party Convention, in giving instructions to the Central Executive Committee for the coming year.

Prepare the way for an English-language Communist daily, said the convention. It is needed in the struggle to reach the English-speaking workers with the message of Communism.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE WORKER, made the report on "The Party Press," reviewing the struggle of the Workers Party publications during the past year, the obstacles that confront them at the present time and the outlook for the future.

It was shown that while the foreign-language sections of the party had built up a strong press, that the English-language press was still confined to a few weeklies. The party press declaration reads as follows:

1. The building of a strong, centralized and disciplined party organization depends in great part on the centralization of the ownership and control of the party press.

It is, therefore, recommended that the incoming Central Executive Committee shall devise ways and means of centralizing the ownership of all party-controlled papers and magazines.

2. In order to develop uniform party activity it is necessary that all party publications vigorously support the tactics and policies of the party, as decided by the National Conventions of the Party, and by the Party Central Executive Committee between conventions.

To this end all party publications must publish in full the proclamations and manifestos of the party. They must support all programs of action thru editorials and news articles, on every phase of the action, published continuously during the period of the action, as outlined in these declarations.

3. The language barriers, that are an obstacle to a unified party, also prevent unified editorial action on the part of our press, published in numerous languages.

It is urged, therefore, that Monthly Editorial Conferences of our party editors be held in all cities where we have publications in more than one language, to discuss and develop joint action on the part of our press, in harmony with the declared position of the party.

4. An English-Language Daily.

WHEREAS, The working class is at a great disadvantage in its struggle with the capitalist class because of its lack of accurate information and news, and

WHEREAS, The press today is a most powerful weapon in the hands

Y. W. L. Observer Views Demonstration in Soviet Russia

Our observer from the Y.W.L. of America sent to the third Congress of the Young Communist International sends the following interesting description of the demonstrations in the land of the Soviets:

"The demonstrations in Petrograd and Moscow were gigantic. In Petrograd, Nov. 5, 300,000 marched. This, however, was puny compared to the Moscow demonstration on the 7th. Close to a million workers—men, women, children, soldiers—marched. If there was any one in the city who did not, I failed to notice them. The demonstration started at 11 a. m., and at eight in the evening thousands were still parading by the stands. As a demonstration was unparalleled, Russia is solid behind the Soviets. Let no one make any mistake about that.

"Economically conditions have improved wonderfully for the worker. All are well fed and look happy. They are obviously better fed than the German workers. And they are warmly and well clothed. Russia, on the upgrade economically. The famine is beaten and now it should be pointed out that the Russian workers' conditions will continue to improve while those of the other countries will continually go down. The revolution is going forward; nothing can stop it."

Courses in Agricultural Technique for English Speaking Comrades

The Russian Institute of Technology has opened special courses in agricultural technique for English speaking comrades. The Institute is fully equipped with all the agricultural machines, which are necessary in order to give the pupils a complete illustration of modern farm methods. Tractors, plow and plowmachines, binders, reapers and many other implements make the school one of the best institutions of that kind in the state of New York.

The Institute has been organized by the New York Branch of STASK. The first already existing group of Russian speaking students has made so far excellent progress. For further information apply to the secretary, Comrade Keselme, 231 East 37th St., N. Y. City.

Soviet Recognition Wins

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Immediate recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States won the decision in debate at Harvard University. It was the first debate of the Harvard Debating Union, organized on the English system. The Progressives, in opposing recognition defeated the Conservatives who opposed it. The question was vigorously fought, the audience voting 47 to 35 in favor of the progressives.

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White Terror in Yugoslavia Is Denounced

The Executive Committee of the South Slavic Federation of the Workers Party has issued a manifesto to the South Slav workers in the United States and Canada, calling on them to arrange protest meetings against the crimes of the White Terror of Yugoslav plutocracy.

The response has exceeded all expectations. In less than two weeks the giant protest meetings have been held all over this country and Canada. Resolutions in the same spirit as those of the workers in Europe were unanimously adopted.

The spirit of the mass meetings and the tones of the resolutions adopted is conclusive proof that a deep sympathy exists between the workers the world over which manifests itself most clearly when they are subjected to bourgeois violence.

The following is one of the most typical resolutions adopted at the meetings in this country:

The South Slavic workers of America, gathered at mass meetings throughout the country in response to the call of the South Slavic Section of the Workers Party, bring forth this resolution:

Living in utmost misery and under a tyrannical rule of the bloodiest regime in all history of class rule, the oppressed and exploited workers of Yugoslavia are carrying on a heroic struggle for the betterment of their miserable conditions and to overthrow the oppression of the Yugoslav plutocracy.

When the workers demand bread the ruling class feeds them with lead in place of their human rights, they are most brutally assaulted, jailed, tortured, exiled, shot and hanged. Their economic and political organizations have been broken up, their property confiscated, their leaders imprisoned, exiled, tortured and executed. All of Yugoslavia is strewn with corpses of the most devoted and self-sacrificing labor militants who fell victims to class oppression in the struggle for the cause of Labor. These horrible actions of the tyrannical ruling class stand out as glaring examples to what depth of brutality a decaying ruling class sink in defense of its class privileges and rules. The exile and the prison, torture and murder, that is the answer of the exploiters to even the most elementary demands of the suffering workers. These are the methods used by the exploiting class to maintain exploitation and perpetuate its rule. Such violence and brutality must the workers in Yugoslavia bear on their shoulders.

The newest crimes of the Yugoslav bloody regime is the condemnation to death of a mine worker, Geo. Kerosevich, for his participation in a strike for the betterment of the miserable conditions of the Yugoslav workers. The ruling class accused him of killing a gendarme in the strike and also proved innocent of that act at his trial. He must nevertheless hang. They are going to murder him because of his loyalty and devotion to the working class, for whose interests he fought.

We, the South Slavic workers of America, protest most energetically against the shameful outrages of the Yugoslav white terror regime, and especially against its sentencing to death an innocent worker, Geo. Kerosevich, and its refusal to pardon him. We demand that Geo. Kerosevich, together with the other imprisoned miners be set free.

We demand that the persecution of workers in Yugoslavia be stopped and that the Labor Unions and the Communist Party be given freedom of movement.

We brand with contempt the treachery of the cowardly Socialist Party of Yugoslavia, which became an open and secret ally to the white terror regime in its persecution of Communists and workers in general. For these acts of cowardice it received the press, the homes and other property that the Government stole from the Trade Unions and the Communist Party. For this act, they won for themselves the contempt of the class-conscious workers the world over and the brand of eternal shame and disgrace.

To the oppressed and exploited workers in Yugoslavia we extend our right hand and pledge ourselves to carry on in this country, or wherever we may happen to go, that great struggle for the emancipation of Labor for which they are fighting and dying.

To the leadership of the Yugoslav workers, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, which received the hardest blows from the Government of white terror, we send our comradely greetings and congratulations upon the great work that it is carrying on to free the workers from the yoke of white slavery.

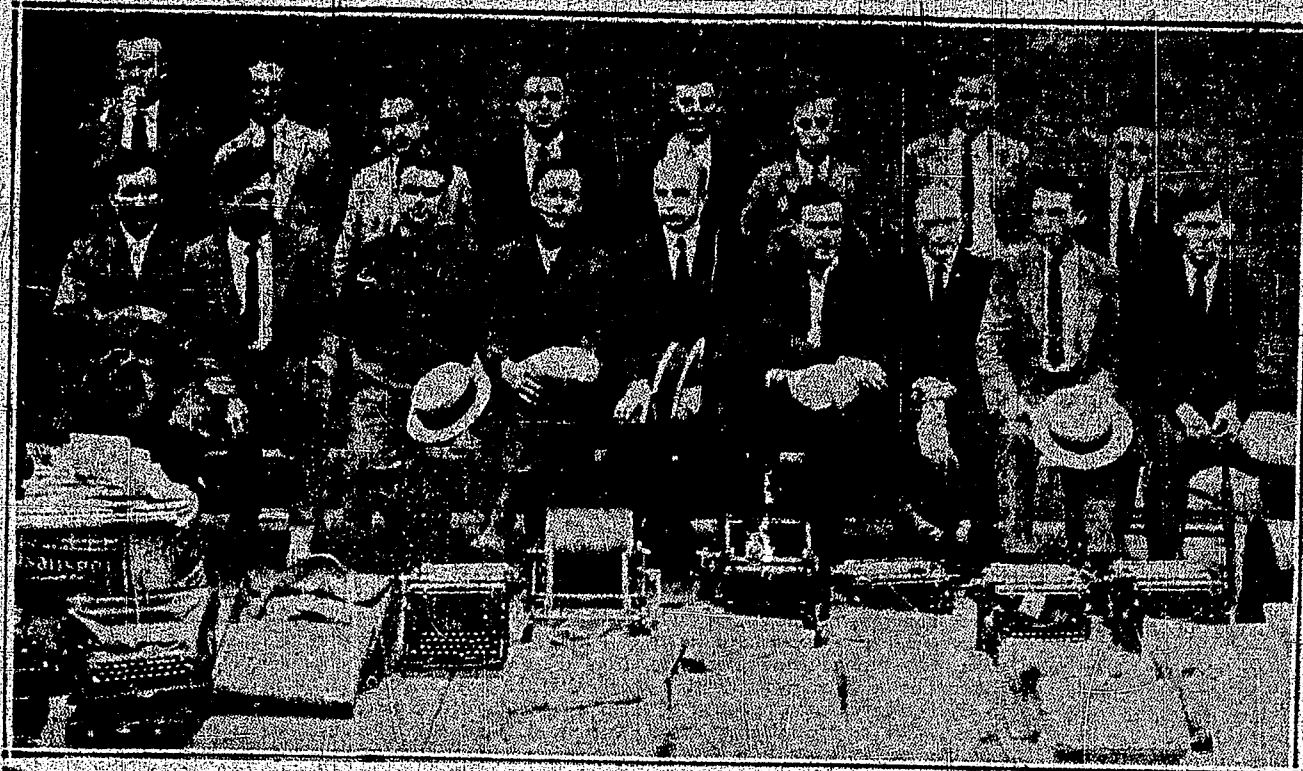
Down with the Government of violence and white terror!

Long live the revolutionary Labor Movement of Yugoslavia!

Long live the victory and power of the working class!

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Yugoslav Legation in Washington, D. C., and to every labor paper for publication.

All Out on Bail! Face Trial in Michigan Jan. 15th



All the Michigan aid victims are now out on bail. Many of them were delegates to the Second National Convention of the Workers Party. They face trial on Jan. 15, and the Labor Defense Council is pushing its activities to see that they get a proper defense, the defense that will keep them on the outside.

The above picture was taken shortly after the arrests. The typewriters, mimeograph machines and documents seized are seen in the foreground. William Z. Foster, Earl R. Browder and Philip Arenberg, arrested later in Chicago, do not appear in this picture. Those in the picture are:

BACK ROW (Left to Right): Thomas J. Flaherty, Charles Erickson, Cyril Lambkin, William F. Dunne, John Mihelic, Alex Ball, William Reynolds and Francis Ashworth.

FRONT ROW (Left to Right): Norman Tallentire, Caleb Harrison, Gene Bechtold, Seth Nordling, C. E. Ruthenberg, Charles Krumbein, Max Lerner, T. R. Sullivan and Elmer MacMillan.

All Out on Bail!

All of the twenty men arrested in Berrien County, Mich., under the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism law have been released on bail. After four months' confinement the last five have just been given their freedom. They are: Seth Nordling, Portland Ore.; Norman Tallentire, San Francisco, Calif.; Joseph Zack, New York, and Charles Erickson and Eugene Bechtold, Chicago.

That twenty defendants in this case have now all been released on bail in spite of the outrageously high bond demanded by the Berrien County authorities is a striking manifestation of the solidarity of the working class of America has shown in coming to the assistance of their militant brothers.

It is also evidenced by the indignation with which many free thinking Americans who, while not in any way connected with the labor movement are resisting the illegal attacks made by the Burns-Daugherty combination on American civil liberties. More than \$150,000.00 in cash, liberty bonds and property have been scheduled for the bail of these twenty men.

The case in Michigan will no doubt now take on a more militant nature than ever. With all of the defendants freed from the custody of the authorities, the defense in this case now becomes more than ever an offensive against the repressive measures of the anti-labor forces of this country.

The Labor Defense Council now for the first time freed of the necessity of devoting so much of its energy to securing release of the defendants on bail now announces that all of its efforts will be devoted towards an offensive-defensive campaign, which it is hoped, will result not only in the acquittal of the twenty men involved but will result also in crushing and lasting defeat to criminal syndicalism laws in America and the anti-labor campaign of which criminal syndicalism prosecutions are the outstanding manifestations.

Support the Prisoners!

After listening to spirited addresses by Earl R. Browder, Norman Tallentire, William F. Dunne and Charles Krumbein, four of the 20 Communist prisoners taken in the Michigan raids, the Second National Convention of the Workers Party unanimously adopted a declaration calling upon the working class to support everywhere the victims of the White Terror. It pledges the party to whole-hearted support in every endeavor to free all the class-war prisoners.

The convention endorsed the campaign being waged by the Labor Defense Council, the success of which was interpreted as a great demonstration of Communist influence among the masses of America's workers. The declaration adopted in full follows:

Class Struggle Becomes Sharper

The class struggle in the United States is steadily becoming sharper and broader because of the intensified resistance of the workers to exploitation and oppression. Hundreds of militants have been thrown into prison by the capitalist government. No one phase of American society shows its fundamental class character more drastically than its class war prisoners. Nothing more clearly demonstrates the fundamental cleavage between the written constitution of the United States on the one hand and its application in actual life by capitalism on the other hand.

Capitalist society in America has long outgrown the constitution upon which the legal structure of the nation is based. As a consequence we have the contradiction of its theoretical acceptance as an inspired document together with its practical repudiation wherever its limitations tend to restrict the full exercise of capitalist power. This is particularly true with regard to the guarantees of civil liberty which have been ruthlessly discarded. Thus in the hands of the capitalist government the constitution has become a barricade from behind which is conducted an offensive campaign against labor.

The American Communists, who have been in the front ranks of the workers fight against unbridled exploitation, and who have relentlessly pointed out that the only remedy lies in the complete abolition of capitalism, have, as a consequence, been particularly singled out by the government. This attack on the Communist is part and parcel of the nationwide offensive against the entire working class by the capitalists and their government. It is one sector in that which includes the "open shop campaign." It is another example of the determination of capitalism to wipe out all traces of working class organization.

In addition to the Communists there are still hundreds of workers in prison who were incarcerated for their activity in the labor struggle war.

or upon pretense of violation of war measures. Such are Tom Mooney, and Warren K. Billings in California, Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts, the I. W. W. prisoners in Leavenworth, Jacob Dolla in Pennsylvania and countless others. Many are still in prison from long before the war as Ford and Suhr in California.

The National Convention of the Workers Party pledges its whole-hearted support to every endeavor to free all class war prisoners.

We greet the Labor Defense Council, and the National Defense Committee, organized to resist the attacks upon the workers' civil rights, and we especially express our great joy at the success of the Labor Defense Council in raising the tremendous sum necessary to obtain the release on bail of the militant workers arrested in Michigan and in Chicago. We call upon all members of the Workers Party and the working class generally to contribute generously to the defense fund being raised by the Labor Defense Council.

We condemn the traitorous conduct of the Socialists at the Cleveland Conference in opposing the liberation of all class war prisoners and in proposing amnesty only for those workers imprisoned during the war.

We call upon the workers of America to render support to the Gitlow case involving the constitutionality of all criminal syndicalist laws and now under consideration in the Supreme Court.

We call upon the workers to rally to the support of the Communists arrested at Bridgman. The trial of these militant workers involves the right of the workers to meet and organize for self-defense against capitalist aggression.

We call upon all the workers to render maximum support of these working class organizations and call upon all trade unions and working class organizations to unite into one mighty movement for the repeal of the numerous State Criminal Anarchy and criminal syndicalist laws, and for the liberation of all working class prisoners, those convicted for violation of these infamous laws as well as those convicted during the war.

Party Ranks Grow; Show 20,000 Now

(Continued from Page One)

the arrest of 20 of the most active members of the party.

Urges "Make Party Grow" Stamp

The report urges that a special "Make the Party Grow" stamp be issued to be purchased by every party member, and that the foreign language branches be called upon to actively engage in the sale and distribution of the party literature.

The report was so detailed and comprehensive that it called forth but little discussion when the reading had been completed.

Delegate Earl R. Browder, Chicago, associate editor of the Labor Herald, declared the report showed that the party had definitely got on its feet, that it was a promise of future increased party activities and continued progress.

The remainder of the first day's session was taken up with the discussion of "The Labor Party" and "The Party in the Labor Unions". The declarations adopted appearing in another column.

The Party and the International

C. E. Ruthenberg was chosen chairman of the second day's session and Alexander Bittelman, vice chairman.

Following acceptance of the report on the question of the protection of foreign born workers, Bittelman reported on the question of "The Workers Party and the Communist International". He showed the collapse of the Vienna (234) International and then dwelt at some length on the waning strength of the Second (Socialist) International in the face of the growth of the Communist International. He showed that the struggle of the Third International was toward the development of a World Communist Party.

He declared that the "Left-Wing Sickness" that had paralyzed the Communist movement in many countries for a time, had now been completely eradicated.

He pointed out that the Workers Party was represented by fraternal

delegates at the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, but that these had not returned to the United States in time to report personally to this convention.

There followed a discussion as to the possibilities of the open struggle for Communism in the face of the black reaction in this country after which the Convention voting unanimously for the report submitted by Bittelman, which appears as part of the party's program, under the heading of "The International". It reads as follows:

Statement Unanimously Adopted

"The Workers Party accepts the principle that the class struggle for the emancipation of the working class is an international struggle. The workers of Russia have been obliged to fight against the whole capitalist world in order to maintain their Soviet Government and to win the opportunity of building their system of production on a Communist basis. In this struggle they have had the support of the enlightened workers of every country.

"The future struggles against capitalism will take the same character. In order to win the final victory in the struggle against world capitalism the working class of the world must be united under one leadership.

"The leadership in the International struggle which inspires hope in the hearts of the workers of the world and arouses fear in the capitalists of every country is the leadership of the Communist International.

"The Workers Party declares its sympathy with the principles of the Communist International and enters the struggle against American capitalism, the most powerful of the national groups, under the inspiration of the leadership of the Communist International.

"It rallies to the call 'WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!'"

Following the adoption of this declaration the delegates and the audience joined enthusiastically in the singing of the "International" and then proceeded to the reading of the proposed party program by Secretary Ruthenberg. It was then taken up for discussion.

I. W. W. Still in Dungeons

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—Eight of the 10 criminal-syndicalist prisoners here who went on strike in protest against continued slavery in the jute mill are still in the dungeons on bread and water.

Join the Workers Party!

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party issued an invitation to all revolutionary elements in the American working class still outside its ranks to enlist under its standards. This invitation was as follows:

For the Political Unity of All Revolutionary Elements
The achievements of the Workers Party since its first convention one year ago conclusively demonstrate it to be the rallying center of the revolutionary elements in the political struggle of the American Labor Movement. This surely must now be apparent to all those militant elements that still remain outside its ranks.

To all the members of the Socialist Party who consider themselves revolutionists, to those who refuse to give their assent to the cowardly betrayals of Hillquit, Berger, O'neal and the rest of the Socialist delegates at Cleveland, to these we issue our appeal, JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

We call upon all the revolutionary English-speaking elements still affiliated with the Proletarian Party, the Socialist Labor Party and similar organizations, to JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

We recognize that the foreign-born worker has always been the backbone of the American revolutionary working class struggle. In our ranks we have, therefore, foreign-language federations in 16 different tongues. There are, however, at the present time, organizations of Bulgarian, Armenian, Roumanian, Slovak and French workers. To all these we issue our call, JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

To the thousands, if not tens of thousands, who have for one reason or another, mistakenly as we believe, allowed their membership and active participation in the revolutionary movement to lapse during the last three or four years, we now say, JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY, and again become active in the revolutionary struggle.

WORKERS! FORWARD WITH THE WORKERS PARTY!
FORWARD TO THE VICTORY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL REVOLUTION UNDER THE LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Communists Must Not Break Solidarity of Workers in the Struggle Against the Bosses

The program for practical work in the trade unions adopted by the convention is as follows:

1. The Communists must be the firmest exponents of proletarian discipline; they must never be instrumental in breaking the solidarity of the workers in the struggle against the employer but, on the contrary, must bend every effort to extend the discipline and consolidate it. The fight against the reactionary leadership must never be allowed to split the masses. Responsibility for discipline of every kind must be placed clearly where it belongs, upon the officialdom. The latter's disruptive work must be made clear to the rank and file.

2. On the basis of the union discipline, communists develop slogans and policies for more effective action, and more complete solidarity, against the capitalist forces. The programs take the form of movements for amalgamation, for increasing the scope of the union and its discipline, and for broadening the interests for which it fights. The communist policy always drives toward more militant struggle, of larger masses, for ever greater conquests.

3. From these two basic tactics arises the necessity for the most closely-knit organization of the Workers Party members within the trade unions to put the policies into effect in the life of the masses. The party can fulfill its function of leadership only if it has the proper organs; for this purpose Party members must form nuclei in every industrial center and union organization, to formulate common policy and action. The communist nuclei are the basic units of all labor progress.

4. The Party nuclei must, in turn, form an alliance with all sympathetic and progressive forces in the unions. This alliance should take the form of a left bloc, in which the communist nuclei should be the most active element; and thru which, as disciplined members of the union, they put their programs before the rank and

file. The left bloc within the unions is the principal channel, at our present stage of development, of communist trade union activity.

5. Every step taken by the W. P. nuclei in the unions should be clearly to advance the interests of the union and its members. Care must be taken to block the reactionaries in their attempts to misinform the rank and file, charging the communists with violating union autonomy, and imposing the will of an outside organization. These inevitable charges, the last refuge of discredited officialdom, is best refuted when an attack upon the W. P. nuclei becomes an attack upon some pressing, immediate need of the workers for which the W. P. nuclei are carrying on a fight. The Party industrial activity is upon the healthiest basis, when it cannot be attacked without attacking the vital needs of the masses.

6. As the Workers Party more and more, thru its nuclei activities and its correct programs, establishes communist leadership in the trade unions, to that extent the political education of those organizations becomes a matter of prime concern. The educational work of the Party within the union is intensified; as its leadership is consolidated; the Party nuclei function more and more openly as the recognized leadership of the organization. This is the goal toward which all communist work drives, communist leadership of the masses, for the conscious struggle to establish the workers' control of industry and society.

"The Party and the Labor Unions" Rouses Interesting Discussion by Delegates

Probably the most interesting discussion of the convention occurred on the report on "The Party and the Labor Unions," submitted by William F. Dunne.

The debate developed into a report of the party's successes in reaching the workers organized into their labor unions in various sections of the country.

Delegate Fred Merrick, Pittsburgh, reviewed the fight in Western Pennsylvania; Kjar, Krumbein, Browder, Dozenberg, spoke for Chicago; Mollenhauer, for Detroit; Sullivan for St. Louis and Southern Illinois, while among the others who joined in the discussion were Tallentire, Wicks, Askenusi, Harrison, A'onne, Ware and Ruthenberg.

Dunne reviewed the efforts that would be made to extend the industrial work of the party during the coming year, and urged in conclusion that:

"Let us so carry out our work in the unions during the coming year, so that next year we may be able to come back here and talk about 'The Work in OUR UNIONS.'"

The resolutions on Industrial Relations were as follows:

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party views with greatest satisfaction the developing movement, organized and directed by the Trade Union Educational League for the amalgamation of labor's economic organizations into giant industrial organizations of labor under the inspiration and guidance of the Trade Union Educational League.

We greet with enthusiasm the historic achievements of the Conference of the International Committee for the Amalgamation of the Sixteen Standard Railroad Organizations just held in Chicago.

We declare our solidarity with the militant coal miners of District Five (Western Pennsylvania). United Mine Workers of America, in their energetic efforts to cleanse their own ranks of reactionary elements, and to develop a more solidified struggle nationally against the mine owners in preparation for the new crisis growing out of the expiration of the present wage agreement in the spring.

We hail the magnificent battles of the coal miners and the railroad shopmen this year as a tremendous advance in the waging of the American class struggle, marking, as they did, the inauguration by the workers in this country of nation-wide action against the oppression of their exploiters.

Similarly, in the textile mills, in the face of big obstacles, there was displayed an encouraging solidarity among the striking masses of the workers in this industry.

All members of the Workers Party must not only become members of but effective workers in the labor unions.

Every member of the Workers Party stands instructed to join the Trade Union Educational League, the organized expression of the militant workers in the unions.

We urge that special efforts be made to organize the foreign born workers, as well as the great masses of English-speaking unorganized labor. Only by developing powerful unions in the steel industry, and similar unorganized fields, can labor present a united front to the closely knit forces of the bosses.

Since many unions, justly or un-

THE PASSING OF CAPITALISM

Monster, the end of thy reign draws nigh—
Thou hast come, Prepare to die!
The toilers are rising—Hark! the cry
"COMMUNISM!"

Monster, listen! Thy death-knell ringing,
Listen again! The toilers sing,
And in the march of triumph bring,
"COMMUNISM!"

Long have the toilers dreamed of the day,
When they their fetters cast away,
And greet with hearts that are light and
free,
"COMMUNISM!"

At last the day of Freedom draws nigh—
A message of hope spreads o'er the sky,
The toilers are rising—Hark! the cry,
"COMMUNISM!"

Joseph McDonald.

justly, demand citizenship as a membership qualification, we call upon all foreign-born workers to become naturalized citizens in order that they may become active members of the organized labor movement.

Every possible effort must be made to win all militant unionists to active membership in the Workers Party.

Soviet Russia Pictorial Arrives

The initial issue of "Soviet Russia Pictorial", just off the press, more than makes up to the advance notices, being a richly illustrated and popularly written number unique in the history of labor publications in America. To mention that it contains forty pictures and ten articles in addition, to usual departments, like "Book Reviews" and "Editorials", gives a measure of the quality rather than the quantity of the magazine.

The pictures, to mention one unusual fact, are very clear, because the publication appears on a fine glossy paper which reproduces photographs excellently. They deal with such divergent phases of contemporary Russian life as reconstruction, new art, American colonists, racial groups within the country, international affairs, and other subjects.

Walsh Speaks for Russia

NEW YORK.—Praising the integrity and ability of the officials of Russia, Frank P. Walsh told the Foreign Policy Association that Russia is the "nation of great opportunity to all men of vision." Walsh, who recently returned from Russia, where he studied legal, economic and political conditions, declared the new economic policy of the Russian government was entered into in good faith, and that business and industry is showing a rapid improvement there.

Talk on the French Party

A talk on the French Communist Party will be given by Comrade Simon Felshin at the meeting of the Harlem English Branch of the Workers Party, this Thursday evening, Dec. 28, at the Workmen's Circle, 121 E. 103rd St. Comrade Felshin has just returned from a two-year stay in Europe where he made a study of the radical movements in the countries which he visited. Workers Party members and sympathizers are invited to be present.

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

Lenin Speaks on, "Five Years of the Russian Revolution and the Prospects of World Revolution"

(Continued from Page One)

on it just now. I shall therefore speak on the subject: How did we begin the New Economic Policy and what results have we obtained by this policy?

If I am to begin with how we began this New Economic Policy, I must go back to an article written by me in the year 1918. At the beginning of 1918 I had polemically touched upon the question of what attitude we were to adopt towards state capitalism. At that time I wrote: "State capitalism is a step forward compared with the present economic position of the Soviet Republic—that is, compared with the economic situation at that time. If we could introduce state capitalism within six months, that would be a great success, and the best guarantee that within a year Socialism would be firmly established and unquarrelsome among us."

In the year 1918 I was thus of the opinion that, in comparison with the economic position of the Soviet Republic at that time, State Capitalism would be a step forward. That may sound very strange and even absurd, for at that time we adopted new economic measures daily, as quickly as possible, probably too quickly; measures which were distinctly socialist measures. And despite this I expressed the opinion that State Capitalism signified a step forward as compared with the economic situation of the Soviet Republic at that time.

I explained the idea further by simply enumerating the elements of Russia's economic structure. In my opinion these elements were: in the first place patriarchal, that is, those furnished by the most primitive forms of agriculture; and secondly, production on a small scale; to this category belong the majority of peasants, dealing in corn. Thirdly, private capitalism; fourthly, state capitalism; fifthly, Socialism.

All of these economic elements were represented in Russia at that time. And so I set myself the task of explaining the relations of these elements to one another, and of ascertaining whether we should not perhaps estimate a non-socialist element, i. e., State Capitalism, higher than Socialism.

I repeat that it appears strange to everyone that a non-socialist element should appear to be higher, and should be acknowledged as higher than socialism, in a republic which has declared itself to be socialist.

But the matter becomes clear when you remember that we did not consider Russia's condition to be final, but fully recognized that in Russia we have first the patriarchal system of agriculture; that is, the most primitive form; and then the socialist form. The question is, what role can state capitalism play under these circumstances?

I further asked myself which of these elements was stronger. It is clear that in a petty bourgeois milieu the predominant element is petty bourgeois in character. The question which I asked myself was: what is our attitude to state capitalism? And my own reply was: state capitalism, altho not socialistic, would be more favorable for Russia than the present form. This means that even then we understood, to a certain de-

gree, that it would be better for us to arrive soon at state capitalism, and later, to direct Socialism.

I must lay special emphasis on this part, for I believe that this alone enables us to explain what the present economic policy represents; secondly, we can draw from it very useful practical conclusions for the Communist International. I am not prepared to say that at that time we already had our plans of retreat ready. This is not what was meant. The few lines of my polemical article were no plan of retreat at that time. No mention was made of retreat. A most important point, one of fundamental importance for state capitalism—but nevertheless there is a vague general idea of a retreat in it. And I am of the opinion that we, as a Communist International, as the International of the Western European, advanced countries, must take this into consideration.

At the present time, for instance, we are occupied with the program. For my part I believe that we should do best if we were to first subject all programs to our judgment, and not come to any hasty decision this year. Why? One reason is of course that in my opinion we have not yet thought out everything thoroughly. But a special reason is that we have scarcely taken the thought of a retreat, or of securing the retreat, into consideration at all. We should not only consider how we are to act when we make an attack and are immediately victorious. In revolutionary times that is not so very difficult. In the course of a revolution there are always moments when the enemy loses his head. If we utilize this moment for attack, we may easily gain the victory. But there is no certainty in this, for the enemy, having thought the matter over, collects his forces. He is then very likely to provoke us to attack, and then to defeat us for many years. The idea of the necessity of providing for a retreat is of great importance, not only from a theoretical standpoint. From a practical standpoint it is also necessary that all parties thinking of making direct attacks on capitalism in the near future should occupy themselves with the need of securing the retreat. I shall now pass to the

Results of New Economic Policy

I repeat: At that time, in 1921, this was still a vague idea. After we had brought the most important phase of the civil war to an end, and to a victorious end; there came a great, and I believe the greatest—internal political crisis in Soviet Russia: not alone were great masses of the peasantry dissatisfied, but also great masses of workers. What caused this discontent? The cause was that we had gone too far with our economic demands, that we had not secured our base, that the masses felt what we did not yet know how to consciously formulate.

After a very short time we also realized that the direct transition to purely socialist distribution of goods exceeded our powers, that we should break down if we could not find a line of retreat enabling us to confine ourselves to easier tasks.

In the spring of the same year we decided unanimously—I did not ob-

serve any great differences on the subject—to adopt the New Economic Policy.

What is the result? Has our line of retreat really benefited us, and saved us? Or is this not the case; is the result indefinite? I believe that this leading question is of the highest importance for all communist parties, for it is to be answered in the Communist International. I am not negative, we are all ruined. I believe that we can all reply in the affirmative to this question with an easy conscience. The one-and-a-half years which have passed since that time have positively demonstrated that we have passed this test.

I now pass to the proofs. To do this I must make a brief survey of every part of Russian economics.

First, I shall take up the financial system and the famous Russian rouble. I believe that we can call the Russian rouble famous, if for no other reason than because the number of these roubles now exceeds a quadrillion. That is something in itself. An astronomical figure. I am sure that you do not even at all know how much that is.

But from an economic standpoint we do not consider the number of roubles of importance, the noughts can be crossed out. We have already performed wonders in this direction, and I am convinced that during the further course of events we shall perform even greater ones. What is really of importance is the stabilization of our currency. If we succeed in stabilizing the rouble for a long period, and then permanently, we have won. Then these astronomical figures, the trillions and quadrillions are nothing whatever. Then we can establish our economics on solid ground, and practice them on a firm basis.

With regard to this question I believe I am in a position to state rather important and decisive facts. In 1921, the period during which the paper rouble was stabilized, lasted less than 3 months; in 1922, the period has already lasted over five months, and the year is not yet ended. I believe that this fact speaks for itself. The figures which I have just stated prove that since last year, when we stood at the beginning of our New Economic Policy, we have learned how to advance. When we have once learned that, I am sure that we shall know how to make further progress, unless we commit some particularly stupid errors.

Thus, altho our really systematic and properly formulated economic activity is only commencing now, we have none the less been successful in increasing the period of stabilization from three to five months, so that I think I have a right to say that we can be well satisfied. For we stand alone. We received, and still receive, no loans. Not one of these wonderful capitalist states, which have arranged their capitalist economics to such good purpose that they now do not know where to turn, lends us a helping hand. With the Versailles Peace they have created a financial system which they themselves do not understand. If these wonderful capitalist states carry on their economics in such a manner, then I am sure, that we, the backward, the uneducated, may well be satisfied with having

known how to accomplish the most important feat—the stabilization of the rouble. And this is not merely proved theoretically in discussion; it is an actual fact.

I now pass to our social factors. The peasantry is of course the most important. In 1921 the great peasant masses were dissatisfied. After this came the famine, the very hard trial for the peasantry. And naturally all the foreign countries exclaimed with one voice: We told you so. That is the result of socialist economy. They naturally ascribed the famine to the civil war. All the landowners and the bourgeoisie, who attacked us in 1918, maintained that the famine was the result of the socialist economics. And how is the matter now, after this unusual and unexpected misfortune? It seems to me that the answer lies plainly before us, for the peasantry has not only succeeded in overcoming the famine in one year, but has also delivered up the taxes in kind to such an extent that we have up to now received hundreds of millions of roubles, almost without the need of using force. The risings among peasantry (of common occurrence in Russia up to 1921), have almost completely ceased. We may confidently assert that the peasants are now satisfied with their condition. And we believe that such proofs are much more important than any statistical proofs. The position among the peasantry at the present time is such that we have no fear of any movements against us whatever. It is of course possible that the peasantry may have complaints against us, but there is absolutely no thought of any serious complaints against us in the peasantry as a whole.

As regards light industry, I may confidently state that a general improvement is to be noted. This all-round improvement in the position of light industries is accompanied by a distinct improvement of the position of the workers in Petrograd and Moscow. This is less the case in other districts, where heavy industry predominates, and the position is not so favorable.

The third question is the heavy industry. I must say that the position is more difficult here. A slight improvement took place in the year 1921 to 1922. We may thus hope that the near future offers better prospects. We have already collected a part of the requisite means for this purpose. In a capitalist country an improvement of the position of the heavy industry would certainly demand a loan of hundreds of millions. There would be no thought of an improvement otherwise. We have obtained no such loan, we have obtained nothing. Everything which has been written about concessions and so forth is only paper up to now. Despite this we succeeded in making a modest beginning, and our commercial activity has gained for us a certain capital, of about 20 million gold roubles. At any rate a beginning has been made. Our commercial activity gives us the means which we require for the improvement of our heavy industry. But this is still a dream of the future. At present our heavy industry is in

a sad condition. But I believe it is of decisive significance that we are able to save something, and that we shall continue to save. It will often enough be at the expense of the population. We are working towards decreasing our state budget, our state apparatus. I shall say a few words later on the state apparatus. We are aware that without the restoration of heavy industry we have no industry at all. Without the heavy industry we are completely lost as an independent country, this we know. The sole salvation for Russia is not only good crops for the peasantry, not only favorable conditions for light industries. We require the heavy industry. And it will take several decades of work to set it properly going. If we have no heavy industry we are ruined as a civilized country—I will not even speak of a socialist country. And in this respect we have taken the decisive step. The commencement made this year is but small. The sum which we have collected is less than 20,000,000 gold roubles.

I believe I am justified in drawing from the above the general conclusion that the New Economic Policy has already yielded a plus quantity. The proof is already given in that we are in a position to carry on trade as a state, to maintain firm positions in agriculture and industry, and to make progress. Our practical activity proves this.

For five years we have held our power, and we have been at war for almost the whole of the five years. This is comprehensible, as the peasantry as a whole was in our favor. They perceived that behind the Whites stands the landowner, whom they hate beyond anything on earth. But this was nothing much, it was only a question of whether the power should be in the hands of the landowners or of the peasants. That is not enough for us. They comprehend that we have taken over the power for the workers, and that we aim at the development of a socialist state, of society, by means of this power. For us the most important question has therefore been, economic preparation for applied socialism. We could not take a direct course for this preparation, but we have been obliged to take an indirect one.

The state capitalism which we have created is a peculiar one; it does not correspond to the usual conception of state capitalism.

We have all the highest positions of command in our hands, we have the land and soil; this belongs to the state. This is most important, our opponents pretend that it is of no significance. They are entirely wrong. It is very important that the ground belongs to the state; it is also the greatest practical significance, for economic activity and for other reasons. We have already been successful in rendering our peasantry satisfied, in improving trade and industry.

Our state capitalism differs from state capitalism literally understood, in our having not only the ground in the hands of the proletarian state, but all the most important branches of industry.

A few small parts only, mostly

small and medium industrial undertakings, have been leased by us; everything else remains in our hands. With regard to trade I should like to emphasize that we are endeavoring to found mixed companies, and have already founded such—that is, companies in which one part of the capital belongs to private capitalists, these being foreigners, and the other part to us. In the first place this gives us an opportunity to learn what we need to do if we are to carry on trade, and in the second place we always possess the power of dissolving the company, so that we risk nothing, so to speak.

There is no doubt that we have committed an enormous number of foolish errors, and will doubtless commit more. Nobody can judge of that better or more objectively than I. Why do we commit these foolish errors? This is comprehensible: 1. we are a backward country; 2. education is at a minimum; 3. we are without help. No civilized country helps us; on the contrary, they all work against us; 4. there is the question of the state apparatus. We took over the old state apparatus. But that was our misfortune.

As a matter of fact it often happens that at the top where we possess state power, the state apparatus functions well; but further down the machinery works against us. Here nothing can be done in a short time, that is certain. Here we must work for several years, to perfect the apparatus, and to develop new life forces, which we must bring into it.

We are doing this at a fairly rapid pace, perhaps too rapid. Soviet schools and workers' faculties have been established, many hundreds of thousands of young people are learning, are learning too quickly perhaps. If we are not working too rapidly, then within a few years we shall have a large number of young people capable of changing the apparatus down to its foundations.

Should our opponents perhaps be inclined to throw it in our faces that Lenin himself admits that an enormous number of foolish errors have been committed; I should like to reply: Yes, but do you know, our foolish actions are of a very different kind from yours. We have just started to learn, and we are learning so systematically that we are sure of attaining results. But if our opponents, that is, the capitalists, and the heroes of the Second International, relate the foolish errors we have committed; I can give here an example taken from a famous Russian author. I shall alter this example a little, so that it has the following aspect: When the Bolsheviks do anything foolish, the Bolshevik says: Twice two are five. But when the opponents, that is, the capitalists and the heroes of the Second International, do anything foolish, they say: Twice two is a tallow candle. This is not difficult to prove. Let us take for instance the agreement with Kolchak, the treaty agreed to by America, England, France, and Japan. Are there any states in the world better educated or more powerful than these? And they promised to help Kolchak. That was a fiasco which even humanity's liability to

err cannot explain. And as a second example, the Versailles Peace. We have the civilized powers done here. How can they now find any way of the confusion and absurdity? I believe it to be no exaggeration when I repeat that our foolish actions are nothing in comparison with those committed by the capitalist world in combination with the Second International. I am therefore of the opinion that

Prospects of World Revolution Good

And, with one condition, I believe they will become better still.

In 1921 we passed a resolution at the Third Congress, relating to the development of the organization of the Communist Parties and to the methods and content of their work. The resolution is excellent. But it is almost completely Russian, that is, it originates entirely from the Russian phase. Therein lies the good of the resolution, but also the bad, for it is almost incomprehensible to a foreigner.

We have not found the way of passing on the results of our Russian experience directly to the foreigner. And if we cannot do this, we can make no progress. I believe it to be of the greatest importance for us all, Russians and foreigners alike, that now, after five years of Russian revolution, we have the opportunity of learning. I do not know how long the capitalist powers will allow us the possibility of learning quietly. But we must utilize every moment in which we are free from military activity, from war, for learning. We Russians know how to learn.

The whole party, and all social strata in Russia, prove this by their striving after education. It is a moot point whether it is proletarian or bourgeois culture. I do not exactly see how that is to be decided. But in any case, in my opinion, what we first need is reading and writing, and proper comprehension of what is read. Abroad they do not require this any longer. They need something higher. And what is required most of all is that which we wrote regarding the development of the organizations of the Communist Parties. Our foreign comrades signed this without reading it, without understanding it. To learn to understand it should be their first task. They must absorb a piece of Russian experience. How will this be done? Perhaps the Fascists in Italy may for instance render us good service in this connection, and enlighten the Italians on the point that they are not so very cultured, since black bands still pervade the country. I am convinced that in this sense we must say not only of the Russians but that for other countries too the exigencies of the coming period demand above all that they learn. We learn in a general sense. They must learn in a quite specific sense, in order to really comprehend the organization, the construction, the methods, the substance of the revolutionary work. When they do this, then I am convinced that the prospects of the world revolution will not only be good, but excellent.

U. S. Courts Don't Know Czar Is Gone

NEW YORK.—There is a government in Russia, and it has been functioning for five years or more, but so far as American courts are concerned that government is the old imperial government of the czars, and so far as American courts are concerned there isn't any other government there but the czar's. So says the supreme court of New York state.

The opinion, delivered by Justice Ford, is one of the finest examples of judicial and legal contortion and distortion, of the legalistic making of white black and explaining when black is white, ever issuing from a seat of wisdom. It was delivered in the course of an opinion which, if upheld by the higher courts, will enable American banks to evade payment of perhaps \$200,000,000 deposited in their branches in Russia and central Europe, where the banking systems have been taken over by new governments.

Boris N. Sokoloff, a former resident of Russia, now living in this city, had sued the National City bank of New York for \$28,365 and interest, which he had deposited before the Russian revolution in the bank's Petrograd branch. The bank refused to honor Sokoloff's checks, contending that the Russian Soviet Government, when it seized the business of all the banks in Russia became responsible for all the liabilities of such banks. The court upheld the bank.

Money to Smash Unions? Sure!

NEW YORK.—Class 1 railroads paid out almost a quarter of a billion dollars to maintain their union-crushing policy in the three months of July, August and September, according to an article which will appear in The Nation by Evans Clark, labor statistician.

Attack on Communists Fails!

The attack on officials and members of the former Communist Labor Party in California has fallen with the dismissal of the indictment brought in 1919, against J. A. Ragsdale, J. H. Dolson, C. A. Tobey, J. G. Reed and J. E. Snyder.

This case collapses as a result of the disagreement of the jury that sat in the recent eight weeks' trial. The jury was discharged at midnight, November 28, after having been deadlocked for 36 hours.

Dolson was tried twice, once separately and then along with his comrades. He acted as counsel in both instances. Both juries disagreed.

This victory in California, in the home of the severest attacks against labor under a state criminal syndicalist law, follows on the heels of the pardon of the Communist Laborites in Illinois.

Dolson declares that "The several recent jury disagreements in I. W. W. trials in the state is symptomatic of the fact that people are getting tired of the endless prosecutions for mere opinion which have disgraced California even more than other states in the union."

"The favorable ending of this extraordinary trial, combined with the pardoning of William Bross Lloyd and other Communist Laborites in Illinois should have a good influence in retarding further attempts to railroad labor agitators to jail under the infamous criminal syndicalist laws of the various states."

With Our Readers

Wicks vs. Sinclair

Editor "The Worker"—Permit me to make a few remarks in regard to Comrade Wicks' criticisms on Mr. Upton Sinclair.

There is nothing which hinders the progress of the working class more than the autocratic dominance of Special privilege over the Press, the School, and the Church. With these institutions under the dominating influence of Capital, it appears to me often as almost a hopeless task to awaken the working class.

Certain it is that if the masses shall eventually arise and repudiate this yoke of bondage, their confidence in these institutions, as they are now, must be shaken or exterminated. In my opinion, the determining factor which made possible the Revolution in Russia was, that the educational system of special privilege there had but little influence over the masses. No one in our country has done more than Sinclair to expose the sinister influence of special privilege in our Press, School and Church. His books, "The Goose-Step," "A Study in American Education," "The Brass Check," and "The Profits of Religion," are pro-

ducts for which we radicals should be grateful, it seems to me.

But when Sinclair favors taking control of the corporations by the working class thru purchase, as he advocated in The Appeal to Reason some time ago, then I must take issue with him. In my opinion, such a procedure would be entirely lunatic. Denver, Colo., S. Skjogstad.

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

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"Loyalties" Under the Present Social System Face Many Conflicts

By JOHN DALE

Life is intricate under the capitalist social order. It has its many crisscrossing, conflicting "Loyalties." John Galsworthy saw this and built a play by that name that is drawing crowds to the Gaiety Theater.

There are the conflicting "Loyalties" to race, country, army, the law, of soldier to soldier, husband to wife, wife to husband, of woman to woman, to one's children, to one's household, even loyalty to "The Club," the only loyalty that escaped being loyalty to religion. Yes, there is even the "loyalty to duty" of the policeman making an arrest.

The play grows around the age-long struggle of "The Jew" for recognition. Galsworthy's Ferdinand De Levis, a successful Jew in the money world, has made some progress over Shakespeare's Shylock. De Levis has been permitted to enter three London clubs and is on the threshold of a fourth. But he is robbed of \$5,000 at a house party, and his suspicions fall immediately on Captain Ronald Dancy, D. S. O., dare-devil of the British army.

De Levis proves to his English host and to "The General" that Dancy has taken the money, but they force him to silence with the threat of making such a charge might bar him from the fourth club.

"Social blackmail," De Levis calls it, yet he surrenders.

Knowing Dancy to be guilty, the curtain falls on the first act with the General and the Host strutting out of De Levis' bedroom, saying, "We have implicit faith in Dancy," which draws from De Levis the one word, "Rats."

But De Levis is black-balled in the fourth club and he spreads the story that Dancy had stolen his money. The audience grows tense as the two—Jew and Gentile—face each other. The British soldier thief seeking protection in calling the other, "You damned Jew," and challenging him to



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WORKERS PARTY
799 Broadway, New York, L. A.

Peter Speaks for Jim

SEATTLE.—Peter Larkin, brother of Jim Larkin, who is imprisoned in Sing Sing at the behest of the British secret service, is speaking thruout the west for his brother's freedom.

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

The play is valuable as a cross-

Some Strong Sidelights That Show Up the Dark Places in the Cleveland Political Labor Conference

(Continued from Page One)

plausibly, not too emphatically. He said of the "predatory interests," the "powers that be," and called for a system that would give the workers "equal and exact justice."

A cut and dried faked speech—typewritten and prepared for publication. Not a ripple of applause—only a feeling of nausea and weariness. When would the stream of meaningless phrases come to an end? This was the man who bluffed that the workers would not be tyrannized by the government when Daugherty got out his infamous injunction!

At last he stopped. Up jumped James O'Neal of the Socialist Party, editor of the notorious yellow sheet, the New York Call, breathless and excited.

"Mr. Chairman, is your speech to be had in printed form?"

Quite overcome with emotion that James O'Neal should have been so desirous of having a copy, Johnston replied: "We had no money, so we only got out 50 copies."

"Be sure to keep one for me," replied Mr. O'Neal. The famous document will serve as the future guide for the illustrious editor of the New York Call, the vociferous proponent of a Labor Party of the toiling masses; the Labor Party that O'Neal and the yellow Socialists helped to turn down!

Yellow, oily, smirking, bowing to the representatives of the big unions, with the reactionaries and with the Socialist counter-revolutionaries who have just joined the 2 1/2 International Hobnobbing with Keating, the ex-congressman from Colorado and present editor of "Labor," one of the most reactionary organs of the day, and joking with Hillquit, champion of the raid on the Workers Party delegates to the Conference!

Bombastically nominated as permanent chairman of the Conference, as the "best man and most worthy to represent the interests of the workers, for which reason I rise to place in nomination the name of William M. H. Johnston." The poor boob who nominated him was so overcome with the seriousness of his job, that he gave the already seriously handicapped chairman (mentally and morally) the further burden of another initial.

This was Johnston, greasy, slick and smooth, who had already sold out in Washington to the "progressive bloc"—sold his soul (if he had any) and his influence.

William H. Johnston, chairman!

THE MACHINE

There is nothing more necessary than a machine. It is the most de-

structive means of doing work. It is the most constructive. In Moscow there operates a machine that holds the Soviet Republic intact and safe from any counter-revolutionary attack. In Washington, London and Paris there is a machine made up of diabolical schemers supported by the full force of the government—the diplomatic service, the influence of the moneyed interests and then such little things as the army and navy.

In Cleveland, there was also a machine—reaching from Jewell, the \$25,000 a year "worker" at the head of the Railway Crafts Division of the A. F. of L. to Victor Berger, "socialist" congressman from Wisconsin, the big baby of the conference!

The machine worked pretty smoothly. It was well oiled and only creaked a few times, when some delegates seemed to forget that this was a conference for "progressive political action." When, for instance, the delegates from the local labor unions demanded to be seated and the secretary of the Credentials Committee tried to make the conference believe that it did not understand the English language. And when Max Hayes, of the Typographical Union, told Mr. Keating, the reporter of the Credentials Committee, that the conference would not stand for the "vicious practice of the committee reading into the call anything it pleased!"

The machine creaked a little and then went on—reporting the next morning the names of "safe" delegates, who were seated, and totally ignoring the others. Otto Branstetter, the loudest of the yellow Socialists, was a member of the same committee and recognized the names of several militant unionmen, such as Merrick, of Pittsburgh, and Harrison, of Cleveland, and others. These would be votes for a Labor Party. Forget it! Their names were not even reported!

It creaked again—a loud creak, a noisy, ominous creak when the Workers Party delegates asked about their credentials.

Ominous silence... The secretary replied that "no credentials had been received." He was a Farmer-Labor man... the reactionaries and Socialists had tricked him. He did not know that the betrayers of a Labor Party had hidden the Workers Party credential. He did not know that when the credential of the Young Workers' League was found it had the word "held" across the face.

Then the vicious attack by Keating! The machine bellowed! It roared! The epithets flew fast and thick: "un-American," "against the flag and constitution," "disruptive,"

"in the employ of the interests!" The delegates of the railroad unions and of the United Mine Workers must have imagined they were in Daugherty's office in Washington or in Judge Wilkerson's court in Chicago. How familiar were the words, how familiar the scene!

Daugherty and Harding's influence were directing the machine. A Mitchell Palmer's spirit could be felt!

Then the counter-attack by Cramer of Minneapolis—and then silence again.

The conference could proceed. Once more, the machine creaked. The next day when the Socialists explained that they voted to exclude the Workers Party not because it was un-American, but because it was a "disruptive" element in the labor movement. And when Jack Bradon, of the World War Veterans, denied it, there was a flare-up and then the machine had things in hand again.

But it was fated to creak once again—loud and shrill. The question of the Labor Party could not be evaded. Of course the machine felt sure of its hand. It had canvassed the delegates at the conference and knew their stand. So sure were they that they announced in the press the day before the conference that there would be NO Labor Party.

But they did not know how strong the sentiment for the Labor Party was. They did not know that they would have such a narrow escape. 64 votes to 52! Had the Workers Party delegates and the local union delegates been seated the vote would have been still closer. Had these delegates been admitted, there would have been a fight in the conference from the start to the finish.

Bill Dunne would have ripped the mask off the face of the "leaders." He would have shown them up. He and Ruthenberg would have mobilized the many vacillating delegates and brought the Labor Party over the top!

That is why the Workers Party delegates were not seated! The machine may crack once in a while, but it is dangerous in these times to expose it to too many possibilities. The Rank and File Conference of the Railroad Unions was in session in Chicago and there was danger that the Workers Party and local union delegates would crystallize the same rank and file sentiment—and bring the machine to a standstill.

The machine withstood the attack of the sponsors of the Labor Party. It creaked—loud. But it remained intact.

It was a good machine—but only

for today. Next time, the Labor Party machine will control!

THE GREAT BETRAYERS

It is a peculiar fact of history that the great apostles of an idea are also its greatest betrayers. Judas, the great betrayer of 1900 years ago, has his disciples today!

In 1914, the Social Democrats betrayed the working class of the world. Ready to die for the idea, they were equally ready to traduce it! They did in Germany, France, England, Austria. In 1917, the Mensheviks in Russia. In 1918, the Social Democrats in Germany. In 1920 the Socialists in Italy and again in 1922 when they declared peace with Mussolini; from 1919 to 1922 in Jugoslavia, Austria, Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria, Lettland, Germany, where they sold out the militant workers and the Communists, betrayed them into the hands of their enemies.

In 1922, the Socialists of America committed another of their betrayals. These loud, boasting defenders of the working class! These valiant champions of a Labor Party!

How they boasted of it! They told the workers that the "American Labor Party" of New York would be the nucleus of the future Labor Party. A Labor Party alone would save the American working class from the further treachery of the capitalists and their parties. At last we would begin the action that British workers had started more than a decade ago.

They, the Socialists, would fight for the Labor Party. Their best men would be present in Cleveland to sound the call for the Labor Party.

Yes, yes, just like the Second and 2 1/2 Internationalists! Bragging, of what they would do while the enemy isn't around!

But Cleveland was quite another matter. There stood the stolid leaders of the Railroad Brotherhoods, enemies of a Labor Party. And some of the farmers, who had "tried out" the "rewarding" policy at the last election and found it effective.

So the Socialists went in, with the gang-of-the leaders! Johnston to Hillquit—the whole array of fakers and betrayers of the working class!

The Socialists early gave evidence of their reactionary sentiment in voting not to seat the local union delegates. Again when the Workers Party came on the carpet. But it remained for James O'Neal to vote in committee against the Labor Party because "the American workers are not yet ripe for independent political action!"

Hillquit, in a smooth, smiling way, indicated that the Socialists would be satisfied with anything that the conference decided. They accepted the primaries without protest, nay, Hillquit reported for the Organization Committee and explained the mysterious ways whereby the workers could win by means of the primaries.

O'Neal capped it all by casting the SOLE vote in committee AGAINST trade relations with and recognition of Soviet Russia!

These great betrayers of the American working class do not wait till the workers led by the Communists seek to gain State power. Even today they stab the workers in the back. They, the defenders of the Social Revolutionaries against the Soviet Government, are offspring of the same vile breed in America. They have sold out the Revolution; they have sold out the Labor Party; these Scheidemanns, Noskes, Tura-tis and Hendersons of the working class movement.

These the apostles of the great betrayal!

THE LOST FIGHT

It was a valiant group—the Farmer-Laborites, the delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and scattering delegates. It was an honest group of men who knew what they wanted—but did not know how to get it.

Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Brown, Hillman, Buck, Hayes, Cramer, Thomas, Schlossberg. They wanted a Labor Party and determined to make the fight of the conference on that issue.

When the local union delegates were not to be seated Hayes made a little fight. But the group was silent.

When the Workers Party delegates were refused admittance, Cramer made a fine speech. But the group was silent.

When the committee did not report out the resolutions, the group awoke. It was a spasmodic fight, with no fire and vigor. The group was waiting for the discussion on the Labor Party.

That was how it lost the fight.

It was clear to everybody—even the machine—that the reason the rejected delegates were not seated was that there was danger (to the machine) of a Labor Party being formed and the Compers' non-partisan policy being thrown into the discard.

Hence good strategy demanded that the Farmer-Laborites fight for the seating of every militant. The

fight alone would have solidified the group. It would have won over the hesitant elements. It would have given them more stability and infused them with a greater fighting spirit.

When the Labor Party question came up, the vacillating elements were disgusted. They had been intimidated or coaxed over to the reactionary position by the threats of the railroad unions and the persuasion of the Socialists. And surely if the Socialists, if Hillquit, is satisfied with a LaFollette boom, they can be!

And so these honest, courageous Farmer-Labor, St. Georges lost the fight. They had not acquired from Communist strategy the knowledge that the workers must learn from "partial" struggles to win the final struggle! They had not understood how to build up and cement their group by fighting on all issues that would strengthen their cause.

They failed to apply in this conference dominated by labor and political fakers the tactics they have learned in their struggles against the bosses: that you can only beat a machine with a more powerful machine.

It was a good fight—an honest fight—but a lost fight!

If this group wishes to win, it must fight with and for the most militant section of the working class, which sought admittance to the conference and was refused—the Communists of the Workers Party.

THE TRAITOR

Even the militants have their traitors.

There was Levi in Germany, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, who criticized the Party when the workers were in the midst of action. He was expelled and quickly degenerated, sinking thru the Independent Socialists into the United Social Democratic Party—into the lap of reaction.

There was Williams of the Triple Alliance of England, who betrayed the striking workers during the tremendous strike of 1920 and for that was expelled from the Communist Party of Great Britain.

And there is Salutsky, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America!

His party was malignant. It was accused of one of the most heinous crimes that workers can be guilty of—disruption of the labor movement when the capitalists are engaged in a campaign to smash up working class

organizations and break the workers' spirit. Just as Burns and Daugherty called the miners and railroad workers "un-American" and "against the flag and constitution," the conference tried to brand the Workers Party as traitorous to the labor unions.

Salutsky, slinking cowardly Salutsky, did not defend his party. He sat there, afraid to face the conference and say he was a member of the Workers Party. He dared not tell them that his party stood for the amalgamation of craft unions into powerful industrial unions; for the building up of a fighting front against the greedy exploiters; for the demand that the constitutional rights of the workers be given them; that the workers organize into a Labor Party to the end that finally they should take over all power and establish a workers' republic.

This he was too cowardly to do—Salutsky, who calls himself a Communist!

Perhaps it is good the conference did not seat the Workers Party delegates. They should have had to sit next to Salutsky, the traitor, and acknowledge him as one of their own. They rejected the Workers Party, but Salutsky, yellow-spined Salutsky, who refused to speak for his party, remained in the conference, a traitor to his party and the working class.

This coward and renegade has no place in the ranks of revolutionary America.

IN PROSPECT

The conference produced no Labor Party. But the Labor Party is in the process of creation. The working class of America, the rank and file of the organized workers demand a Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor Party refuses to accept the treason of this Conference for Progressive Political Action. It refuses to be party to the betrayal of the hopes and aims of the workers of America.

The militant workers of the country stand behind the Farmer-Labor Party and the Chicago Federation of Labor. The Workers Party will work hand in hand with these fighting workers for the formation of a Labor Party—this the first step in the political enlightenment and emancipation of the workers and farmers of the country.

Forward in united front with the rank and file of organized labor and with the organized working farmers, against the capitalists, the reactionary trade union bureaucracy, the yellow Socialists and Mr. Salutsky!

Threats of American Defense Society Urge Civil Liberties' Fight

Anti-labor literature of The American Defense Society confidentially circulated, reveals the big business soul of this organization. Thru its Washington director, R. M. Whitney, the Defense Society recently blasted against the release of political opinion prisoners. Previously the same Whitney published a series of unreliable articles in the Boston Transcript against Wm. Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and their co-defendants, awaiting trial on Jan. 15, at St. Joseph, Mich., for alleged violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Law.

"What the American Defense Society is working to do," is a subject head of one of the society's broad-casted pamphlets. Enlisting its activities, the organization folds itself out in the American flag and makes itself out an industrial Ku Klux Klan.

An outstanding plank in its platform calls for the creation of Home Defense Committees, to act under proper officials in case of general strikes that public service facilities may continue and the life of American communities may not be at the mercy of irresponsible agitators. Another proposes the elimination of "Labor reds and outlaw strikes."

An interesting bit of psychological terrorism is seen in the Society's plan to "educate" the workers thru their pay envelopes. "Encourage industry and increased production," the pamphlet advises. "The Society provides printed leaflets to be placed in pay envelopes demonstrating that increased production can reduce the cost of living and that all must give their best efforts to increase output."

As a fitting conclusion a selected public is asked "to contribute in support of the work American Defense Society is doing," the circular requests that "your check" be made "as large as your interest permits."

The Labor Defense Council, headed by Frank P. Walsh as chief counsel, is concerned not only with the defense of the group of workers arrested in Bridgman last August, but also with the protection of the constitutional guarantees of the entire working class against the anti-social practices of all such organizations as the American Defense Society. Therefore, personal interest, at least, should urge all workers to do their part in winning a big victory for civil liberties against the forces of reaction. Contributions may be sent to the Labor Defense Council at 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, or to its Eastern office at Room 434, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Italian Communist Party Sends Greetings to Italian Workers in the United States

On the occasion of the celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the Italian Communist Party has addressed an appeal to the Italian workers in the United States, as follows:

Rome, Italy, Nov. 7, 1922.

The Italian Communist Party, Section of the Communist International, to the Italian Workers in America:

Comrades!—On the anniversary of the first revolutionary victory of the proletariat, on the day sacred to the martyrs and heroes of Russia, we appeal to you in the name of the Italian workers struggling against the formidable attacks of the capitalist offensive.

On this day on which the hearts of the workers are gladdened by the celebration of a triumphant episode of the Communist revolution we wish to draw your attention to a tragic and little-known aspect of the titanic effort which the world proletariat is making to shatter the renewed capitalist resistance, as a first step necessary in order to follow on the ground of the conquest of power and the gradual socialist realization, the marvelous example of the Russian masses.

Comrades!—The Italian proletariat is fighting to-day a strenuous class-war. Every so-called "civil" form of warfare has been suppressed, with sword and fire. The proletarian dead are numbered by thousands. Thousands of club-rooms, chambers of labor, cooperatives and private residences of radicals have been destroyed. Entire provinces are literally prey to continuous terror. Organizers, deputies, innocuous citizens guilty only of having in the past expressed sentiments, opposed to the reactionary orthodoxy, have been "banished" from their native cities and provinces, where they could earn their daily bread; the number of political fugitives increases daily. In spite of all this, the heroic Italian proletariat is not tired of the struggle; daily new sanguinary and heroic episodes serve to illustrate the desperate and obstinate combativity of the workers.

Just as the fascist movement is the centre of reactionary activity, so the Communist Party is in the vanguard of every economic, political and military proletarian battle. In fact, the social-democrats, who in the name of a policy of "pacification of souls" wish to hand over the workers bound, hand and foot to the bourgeoisie intent on reducing them to the condition of slavery, because its only hope of political and economic salvation—call us communists, the "red fascists." Well, the communists do not disclaim this definition which, in the foolish intention of those that coined it, should have a meaning full of contempt. We notice that increasingly greater numbers of workers are entering with enthusiasm into the orbit of communist influence and ascribe this fact to the decisive, courageous and profoundly and sincerely revolutionary stand which the Party is firmly maintaining. We can state without hesitation that the Communist Party in Italy to-day concentrates all the revolutionary

energies and hopes of the working people. In the flames of the class-war, the Italian proletariat has been able to forge the weapon indispensable to its present and future battles: the class-party, such as our great teachers indicated to us in the Manifesto which with the passing of time does not fade, but is rendered ever richer in lessons vivified by the daily experience of our epoch.

The recent split of the Socialist Party of Italy is a consequence of this process of clarification, which, even in our present tragic state constitutes a formidable promise of proletarian victory. Demagogic and opportunistic "maximalism" is completely liquidated; the revolutionary workers' vanguard, is united under the banners of the Communist Party. Meanwhile the reformists, forced by the logic of events, have definitely assumed their role of accomplices to the counter-revolutionary plans of the bourgeoisie.

Maximalism is dead, once again. Long live the proletariat and the Communist Party!

Comrades! We hope that the bloody struggles of the Italian workers do not find you indifferent, for your brothers are fighting these battles. Materially, your homes and your women left in the native country are in danger. Reaction spares its blows to no one and if to-morrow you should return to what ironically is called the "mother land," immediately the fact that you are workers would place you face to face with the threat of death or starvation at the hands of the implacable enemy.

And further more: in Italy to-day we are witnessing a phase of the eternal class-struggle which is fatally destined to extend itself, sooner or later, to all capitalist countries.

Just as communism is international, reaction is international. In the open struggle against the workers, the world capitalists are natural and loyal allies. The disintegration of capitalist economy, which plunges the Italian bourgeoisie into open warfare on the workers, will extend to other parts of the world the same tragic situation that we have in Italy to-day.

Consequently, if we are to have a unified front, we must be united in every struggle, not only in the manifestation of verbal solidarity, but above all in action and in mutual efficient help.

Comrades! Acquaint the workers of America with the real situation of the Italian proletariat. Advise the American workers to prepare themselves in time to oppose their strength compactly, to the reactionary offensive which inevitably will break out against them in the same form in which it oppresses the Italian people to-day. Place the American workers on their guard against those leaders that love to navigate in a generic radicalism, as a theory and a social-democratic practice. The workers of the world should learn from the experience of the Italian proletariat.

Comrades! Be tireless in helping your comrades in Italy. We are not indicating to you the ways and means; you will find them. Remember that recently the Italian "fascisti" have received considerable financial help from their friends and backers in America. While "fascisti" groups are being organized in America, a concrete and powerful answer must be given by you emigrants, that see the threatening tentacles of the reactionary monsters stretching out ever to the shores of America.

The Marxist motto: "Workers of the world, unite!" should find in your eventual action a new aspect, of its revolutionary realization.

Long live the unified front of the Italian workers in America!

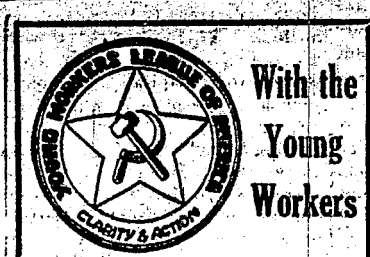
Long live the unified front of the world's workers, in the struggle against reaction and for the revolutionary conquest of power!

The Executive Committee of the Italian Communist Party, Bordiga, Fortichiani, Griego, Repossi and Terracini.

Rome, Nov. 7, 1922.

New England Defense Concert

GRAND CONCERT will be given by the NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, New England Division, on Saturday, Jan. 20, 8 p.m., at DUDLEY STREET OPERA HOUSE, 113-119 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Mass. Best talents of Boston and vicinity will participate. Admission 40 Cents. All fraternal Organizations are kindly requested not to arrange any other entertainments on that day.



With the Young Workers

LIEBKNECHT DAY

The Young Workers League of America has joined hands once again with the young workers of the world, in celebrating Liebknecht Day, in celebrating the attention of the working youth that one of our bravest fighters has been killed. In these days of the Fascisti, in these days of White Terror, in these days of the "open shop" drive, and the Koo Klux Klan, the young workers of this country are beginning to wake up to the fact that even they are not immune from an open attack of the capitalists. This celebration must be used as a warning to the young workers of America that if they want to escape a reign of White Terror in this country, such as the European workers are experiencing, they will have to organize now to resist the offensive of the bosses.

Every sincere rebel should send out the cry "On to Liebknecht Day," for whether you are young or old, you surely realize that the future belongs to the young, so do all in your power to stir the young workers up and get them to participate on this day. Ignite the young workers of your acquaintance to attend, explaining to them who Liebknecht was, and of his valiant fight against Militarism. The youth of this country like a man with nerve, so when Liebknecht's deeds for the working class are told them they will immediately say, "Here was a true working class leader who fearlessly fought to the end, the kind we need in America." The terribly exploited young workers in this country can be reached and this is one way we have of reaching them.

This celebration comes in the midst of winter, after the holiday season is over, also after the much talked of Christmas spirit is gone. The young workers laid off after the holiday rush, begin to realize that the "Christmas spirit" of the bosses is only in words, but as deeds they give them layoffs and wage cuts for Christmas. So this call for a rallying of youth on Liebknecht Day comes at an opportune time, and all that is necessary is for us to throw all our energy in it to make it a landmark in the young movement in America.

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

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OPENED IN MOSCOW, DECEMBER 23, 1922.

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INTERNATIONAL MASS MEETING

to protest against the

FASCISTI OUTRAGES IN ITALY.

will be held

Sunday, Dec. 31, 1922, at 2 P. M.

in STUYVESANT CASINO, 142 Second Ave., N. Y. City.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Secretary, Workers Party, and ARTURO GIOVANNETTI will speak in English.

DR. MATTEO SIRACUSA and FRANK BELLANCA will speak in Italian.

Admission, 10 Cents.

Princess Anastasia, formerly Mrs. William E. Latta, now the wife of "Prince" Christopher of Greece, has returned to the United States under doctor's orders. "Kable" has written that the doctor, the "Latter" (Latter, variously estimated at from \$14,000,000 to \$20,000,000 is much sicker in this capitalist-battered country than in real Greece.

With Labor Against Capitalism

J. E. Walker, New York Communist member of the British Parliament, has been refused admittance in the Labor Party bloc, and as a result will not be permitted to take part in its caucus. This is not surprising in view of the fact that J. Ramsay MacDonald, Second Internationalist and bitter foe of the Communist International, has been chosen as the Labor Party whip.

In fact, MacDonald and his friends merely duplicated the action of Hillquit, O'neal and Co., in barring the delegates of the Workers Party from the Conference for Progressive Political Action at Cleveland.

Newbold does not seem to be troubled by the fact that he has been temporarily locked out of the Labor Party's parliamentary group. He announces he will always be found in the same lobby with the Labor Party members against capitalism. He declares he wishes to hasten the Labor Party's advent to office, when he might be found in opposition, because his aim would then be to prepare the way for the coming of the Communist Party into power.

Yet, even while Newbold remains as a party unto himself, there are several Communists in the Labor Party group, elected as candidates of local Labor Parties, in spite of their national leadership.

That seems to be the way the Labor Party will come in the United States, first locally and then the states, then nationally. But whatever the wavering position of labor's reactionary leadership may be, American Communists, as in Great Britain, will be found fighting for the parliamentary victory of the Labor Party, and then on to the conquest of all power under Communist standards.

Truth and sanity must be kept out of the theological seminars and so Dr. Arthur Waskfield Slater, professor of Biblical Literature and Religious Education at William Jewell College, Kansas City, Mo., has lost his job. He advanced the insane idea that science ought to have something to say about the creation of the world.

Daugherty Feels Vindicated

Attorney General Daugherty claims that his attack on the railroad unions during the shopmen's strike has been vindicated by the conviction of eight workers in the federal courts at Los Angeles. The master class judicial machinery has decided that these men interfered with "interstate commerce" by helping to tie up railroad traffic in the "Arizona desert" last summer.

Daugherty weeps over the inconvenience alleged to have been caused "helpless men, women and children," and glories in the fact that the convicted workers may be sent to prison for two years and compelled to pay \$10,000 fines.

The railroad unions will doubtless fight this case thru the United States Supreme Court. It is not expected that favorable action can be secured from the capitalist roadies on the Supreme Court bench who condemned millions of children to slavery in the mills and factories of this country because our sacred "interstate commerce" must not be interfered with. Daugherty did not then worry about "helpless children."

Interviews secured with the men, women and children stranded at Needles, Arizona, for a few hours last summer, showed they were all on the side of the striking railroad workers. They showed themselves willing to endure a slight inconvenience if it helped the strikers. They enjoyed their vacation, they said, at the expense of the Santa Fe Railroad. They were not hurt. But the workers on the engines had declared their solidarity with the shopmen. They had refused to haul unfit, scab-repaired trains, manned by gunmen, and that was a direct assault upon the power of railroad capital. It is for this that the eight railroaders were convicted under the direction of Daugherty's western representatives.

If those railroad men had taken out defective trains, if a wreck had resulted and hundreds had been killed, nothing would have been said. Human life is cheap under the rule of gold.

But the railroaders committed three great offenses: First, the trainmen displayed solidarity with their fellow-workers, the shopmen; second, they dared revolt to secure better working conditions for themselves, more happiness for their families that comes thru increased wages and the shorter working day; third, they had dared interfere with the running of trains, safe or unsafe, thus violating the first rule of business, "Profits First!"

The courts have vindicated Daugherty and the whole social system for which he stands, that rallied all its strength in capitalism's war on labor in the shopmen's strike. But labor will some day win its own vindication thru abolishing completely the power of capitalist rule and instituting the first social order that has emblazoned upon its banners the slogan, "Humanity First!"

These Are the Progressives

We do not think that the unmasking of the "progressives" that reactionary labor prides itself on having helped elicit on Nov. 7, would come so soon. But this gang of four-flaming politicians, with their conservative labor support, is thereby exposed by the Senate vote for the confirmation of Pierce Butler, the "kept" lawyer, as supreme court justice, following appointment by President Harding.

In all the Senate only eight members voted against putting this lackey of the money changers in a seat on the supreme court bench. Only three of these votes were cast by Republicans, the members of the party of La Follette, Borah and Johnson.

La Follette alone voted against Butler. Borah was "absent." Hiram Johnson, endorsed for re-election by Gompers' National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, the election campaign expression of the American Federation of Labor, voted to seat Butler, the corporation hireling.

Gompers has always trailed with the democratic party. The democratic senators, Gompers took pride in re-electing last Nov. 7th and who voted FOR BUTLER and AGAINST LABOR were Ashurst, Arizona; Bayard, Delaware; Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Wyoming; and King, Utah.

These old party senators, elected as candidates of the Wall Street parties, at least had the courage to declare their convictions, to take their stand on the side of their masters.

More shifty is the self-confessed "progressive" who dodges the issue when he is called on to vote. Thus, in addition to Borah, we find Brookhart, Iowa; Capper, Kansas; France, Maryland; Ladd, North Dakota; McKellar, Tennessee; Owen, Oklahoma; Pittman, Nevada; and Swanson, Virginia, all dodging the official Senate roll call.

The crime committed by these men against labor would be sufficient basis for immediate expulsion from any disciplined Labor Party. But Gompers urges the election of these Democrats and Republicans, again and again, and still is allowed to retain his place as head of the American labor movement.

This is the same demo-republican, bipartisan outfit of dollar statesmen, in large part that Johnston-Stone-Keating and Co. dragged so much about at Cleveland, and on the basis of their boasting delayed the organization of a Labor Party.

Wall Street and its political henchmen seem determined to kick the American workers into a Labor Party. But that proceeding should be accompanied by the kicking of a selected assortment of fakirs and traitors out of the organized labor movement into a well-earned oblivion.

THE WORKER

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Fascism Spreads to Belgium

It has been the stock in trade of the Yellow Socialists to charge that the rise of the Fascists to power in Italy was due to the methods pursued by the Italian Communist Party, carrying out the policies and program of the Communist International. Thus they hope to create prejudice against Communism everywhere and sympathy and support for their own reformist and compromising betrayals.

The specious arguments of these traitors are completely annihilated by the frantic appeal of the veteran Socialist, Auguste Dewinne, in a recent issue of Le Peuple, the official organ of the Belgian Labor (Socialist) Party.

The growing Communist movement in Belgium is still weak. Its present forces have been brought together in spite of the corrupting jingoism that swept the entire Belgian labor movement during the war, and that has held it in a vicious grip ever since.

Dewinne, therefore, could not heap coals of fire upon the heads of the Belgian Communists as he issued his hysterical outburst attacking the kept press in Belgium for hailing Mussolini, the Italian dictator as a great man, and asking, "Is there no strong man like him among the Belgian leaders of capitalism?"

Belgium will have its Fascists, just as every other country, because the pretenses of democracy, there as everywhere else, are being swept away, and labor is compelled to openly struggle against capitalism.

The Belgian labor movement, before the war, was one of the strongest in the world. It was famed for its powerful co-operatives. Politically its power was measured when the traitor, Emil Vandervelde forced himself into the King's government during the war as minister of justice. In spite of language divisions, it has always been organized into strong trade unions. It is against this labor power, rapidly reviving its class conscious spirit and militant strength in spite of Vandervelde and other Second Internationalists, that Belgian capitalism must have its Fascists. It is against this fascist danger that Dewinne exclaims:

The big bankers, captains of industry, landlords and church dignitaries of Belgium would welcome a Fascist movement that could break the back of the Belgian Socialist, trade union and co-operative movement.

Acknowledging that the Belgian workers have been chloroformed by the years of fake "civil peace" promised them by Vandervelde, we find Dewinne trying to arouse the Socialist membership with the following:

"Today most of our members still fail to see any danger of Fascism on the Belgian horizon. They rely on the great number of our trade unionists, co-operators, mutualists. They point out that the treasuries of our organization are bulging with funds running up into millions, that new enterprises of the workers are rising, that Anseele's merchant marine with the red flag floats upon the oceans.

"They look with pleasure on the power of Belgian labor built up by themselves. They trust in universal suffrage, believe that we can realize our program exclusively by peaceful means of parliamentary procedure, and that we can sleep quietly on the pillow of legality.

"But there is the example of Italy. And in France do not the nationalists also command their armed bands? Do not the German monarchists plot to overthrow the republic.

"So the Belgian reactionaries also dream of a grand assault on labor, that they hope for some Messiah who like Mussolini shall abolish government by parliament, destroy labor temples, offices and printing plants, rob labor treasuries and save capitalism from the nightmare of Socialism.

Dewinne then throws all pleas to democracy to the winds and claims that the Belgian Socialists will defend themselves. They will not quit without a struggle. In his own words he says the Belgians:

"have strong organizations. They have but to get ready for a battle with the Fascists. It took the Italian Fascists two years to get their army organized. The Belgian Socialists can get ready in two weeks.

"They have the Young Socialist guards, strong gymnastic battalions, sporting clubs and other militant groups. They can give the Socialist and trade union movement a military organization in a very short time.

"The Belgian Socialists do not conspire for a violent overthrow of capitalism. They prefer the road of peaceful legality. But if the reactionaries do not respect their own laws, they shall be warned that the Belgian labor and Socialist organizations can use force as well as the Fascists, or even better."

But it is certain that before Belgian labor's struggle with the Fascists of Belgian capitalism has proceeded very far, that it will be deserted by most of its parliamentary leadership.

Vandervelde, like Turati in Italy, will be pleading for a place in the Fascist government. Some Belgian "Socialist" will turn Mussolini and make war on his former comrades.

It is not even written that the triumph of Belgian labor against the opposing Fascists will be won under "Socialist" standards, now everywhere hued in yellow. Labor in Belgium, as in Italy, will triumph under the Red Flag of the Communist International, the only flag in the world today that knows no defeat.

Red Celebration in Christiania

Christiania is the capital city of Norway. It will soon celebrate its 300th anniversary.

This tercentenary celebration has suddenly taken on added significance to Norway's workers, because of Communist success at the recent municipal elections resulting as follows: Communists, 33; Socialists, 8; Prohibitionists, 2; and Conservatives, 40.

This gives the Communists, and the Socialists who are forced to work with them, a majority of the city council that will have the direction of the city's festivities. This matter of the city's birthday celebration was considered of such importance by the conservatives that they made a campaign issue out of it. They contended it would be a great disgrace to have the Communists in power on such an occasion. But the workers have shown they thought differently.

The Communist movement in Norway is daily gaining in strength. The Norwegians affiliated with the Communist International in 1919, while most of the trade unions of Norway have affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions.

The Socialists are to be found in the Social Democratic Party, numerically not an important fraction of the Norwegian Labor Party. In the last parliamentary elections the vote was: Social Democrats, 83,000; Communists, 192,500, out of a total number of 905,000 electors.

Workers thruout the world will follow with interest the Communist celebration in Christiania, Norway, a forerunner of the day not far distant when it is believed Norwegian labor will celebrate the winning of all power in its country.

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

Duplicating its usual great achievements in "Socialist" journalism, The New York Call, this year as yet, got its reports of the Workers Party Convention from the New York Times. The re-write man didn't even take the trouble to try to hide the source of his information.

Who Helped the Coal Miners?

We published last week the detailed auditor's report showing that the Miners' Relief Committee of the Workers Party raised more than \$9,000 in aid of the starving West Virginia coal miners. We call the attention of Mr. Abraham Cahan, editor of the New York Forward, also of the editors of the "Socialist" Call to this statement. Or perhaps they fear to peruse it, believing it might shame them into silence in their attacks on the Workers Party and its activities.

This magnificent sum was collected and sent into West Virginia when the miners there were facing the darkest hours in their struggle with the mine owners. It was gathered together in spite of the indifference of the officials of organized labor in New York City, and against the sabotage of the "Socialist" Forward and its editor.

We may recall that The Call, in its issue of August 25, under two-column headlines, announced that Local New York Socialist Party, had collected \$188.18 and sent it, not to the West Virginia miners in need of it, but to the officials of the United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, Ind. We do not forget that labor officialdom, at the top of the international unions, usually send relief to these who support their policies. This has been shown very conclusively in the experience of the Rayette coal miners of Western Pennsylvania. Thus the "Socialists" not only raise an insignificant sum but send it where it will do the least good.

We do not hope to change the ways of the "Socialists," nor to convert the reactionary officialdom of labor. All that we can expect to do is to call these facts to the attention of the great rank and file of the coal miners' union, and of labor at large, and ask them to keep them in mind the next time that the yellows, whether "Socialists" or trade unionists, pour forth their venomous falsehoods against the organized Communist movement.

All of the Michigan raid victims are now out on bail. Support the campaign of the Labor Defense Council to win the necessary victory at the rapidly approaching trial. We must keep them on "the outside" working for Communism.

Conquests by Diplomacy

If we are to believe a cable to The Chicago Tribune, the Russian Soviet Government, on the heels of the Baltic Disarmament Congress at Moscow, is proceeding to the unmasking of the peaceful pretensions of Roumania, one of the catspaws of the capitalist allies.

The Moscow Congress failed because the Versailles imperialists would not allow their pawns, Finland, Poland, Latvia and Estonia, to enter into a disarmament agreement with the Workers' Republic.

That the Russians are in earnest in their proposals to the Roumanians is shown by the extensive concessions they are willing to make; surrender of all claims to Bessarabia and recognition of the Russo-Roumanian frontiers on the following conditions: 1. that the Roumanians make a definite peace with Russia; 2. recognize the Russian government; 3. start economic and political relations with Russia and make the same conventions with Poland; 4. agree to the Russian disarmament program.

Roumania was the only Russian border state absent at the Moscow disarmament gathering. If Roumania is brought into line, Russia may force the other border states to cripple their military machines in spite of the Allies.

Roumania is one of the countries bordering on the Black Sea, thus involving it in the settlement of "The Straits" problem, that is now uppermost at the Lausanne Conference.

Roumania is also one of the strongholds of the Russian emigres, also the last abiding place of White Guard elements ousted from Russia, thus making of it an excellent jumping off place for new Allied intervention efforts.

The Workers' Republic, therefore, has much to gain in the diplomatic conquest of the Roumanian monarchy, that was less successful in its attacks on Soviet Rule in Russia than in the overthrow of Soviet Hungary.

There was a time when the border states refused to have any dealings with Soviet Russia, except to make war upon her. That time is past. The time must come when the peoples of the governments of the border states will ally themselves with the Workers' Republic against their Versailles overlords.

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party is over. It has made history for American labor. Help translate its decisions into effective action during the coming year.

"They All Work Against Us"

One of the many impressive features of the inspiring address delivered by Lenin before the Fourth Congress of the Communist International is the oft-repeated declaration that the Communist order of society is breaking its way to life, not only without the assistance, but against the opposition of the passing capitalist social order.

Lenin spares no words in placing the heroes and traitors of the Second (Socialist) International with the counter-revolutionary forces of capitalism.

"We stand alone," says Lenin, showing that no help comes to the Workers' and Peasants' Republic from "these wonderful capitalist states."

No credits, no loans from foreign capitalists or governments, while all the much-heralded "concessions" exist, so far, only upon paper.

Yet the Russians have satisfied the great masses of the peasants so that there are no serious complaints amongst them against the Soviet regime; small industry has been set going, the wheels of heavy industry are beginning to move.

Lenin admits that the Russians have made mistakes because "we are a backward country, education is at a minimum, we are without help; no civilized country helps us; on the contrary, they all work against us."

But, Lenin points out, many hundreds of thousands of young people are learning. Within a few years we shall have a large number of young people capable of changing the apparatus down to its foundations.

"We are learning so systematically that we are sure of attaining results," says the Communist statesman, in another place, laughing at the charges of the capitalists and the Second Internationalists that Soviet Rule has made mistakes.

Lenin claims that the one and one-half years of the New Economic Policy show that Soviet Rule has successfully met the greatest test put upon it. This all the world must now admit.

Communism is rising to power in the world, first in Soviet Russia, because Communism has the only solution for the ills humanity is suffering today. It is a good natured and self-confident smile that spreads over the face of Nikolai Lenin as he hurls back into the teeth of world reaction his reply: "Our foolish actions are as nothing in comparison with those committed by the capitalist world in combination with the Second International." A new world is being born in spite of the old.

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



OUR PROPHECIES FOR THE YEAR 1923

January—Yellow press still writing about the terrible Workers Party Convention.
February—Elected government officials are beginning to forget their promises.
March—Shortage of coal, low price for ice.
April—Forward celebrates April Firs with special articles showing the unkindness of the Friends of Soviet Russia to Soviet Russia.

May—Daugherty and Burns reveal red plots for the overthrow of the U. S. Government.
June—Shortage of ice, low price for coal.
July—Workers' Party celebrates Independence Day at the Waldorf Astoria in second telephone booth.

August—Everything normal; high cost of living and unemployment.
September—A. F. of L. celebrates Labor Day in true revolutionary style; parades streets with American flags, singing fearlessly the Star Spangled Banner.

October—Disease epidemics; air contaminated with election speeches.
November—Socialists don't elect more than 10 governors and 50 congressmen.
December—Bolcoms publish the prophecies for the year 1924.

THE BOLCOMS NEW YEARS RESOLUTIONS

1. Be kind to the Fascists and Ku Klux.
2. Never criticize the Socialist Party.
3. Honor and obey Daugherty, Burns, etc.
4. Respect the Forward and the Call.
5. Love and be loyal to Gompers and his clique.
6. Make peace with Cahan, Hillquit, Bergson, etc.
7. Support all 100 per cent American activities.
8. Never joke about prohibition.
9. Never knock the A. F. of L.
10. Print only good articles in the Bolcoms.

"Will we live up to our resolutions? Like HELL we will!"

WHO SAID ROBOTS ARE MANUFACTURED?

(Conversation overheard in subway.)

"Happy New Year, Mac!"
"Happy New Year, Joe!"
"Oh, so gloomy this morning?"
"Why, 'trouble enough! Got fired for asking the boss for a raise. Can't find any work to do. Over two weeks that I'm hanging around, doing nothing. My wife and kids are laid up with the flu. Can't get any coal for the house. Haven't even money for food and must pay rent this week. How are you, Joe?"
"Not so good. I'm still sick. The doctor said if I don't quit my job, I'm going to die. One of these days, I'll go to the lower end of the scale, twenty-five per cent so now the wife has to take in washing."
"Damn it, things are pretty tough. With the high cost of living, shortage of coal and unemployment one should be thankful for being alive. In Europe the workers are eating one another alive. Thanks to the 'President' that things are not as bad here as they are on the other side."
"You know Mac, it's those damned bolsheviks who are the cause of it all!"
"Right you are, Joe. We free Americans ought to kill these damned creatures!"

OUR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

To help solve the unemployment question, the Bolcoms have secured the following jobs for our esteemed statesmen. They are requested to inform us at once whether willing to accept them. These positions will positively not be open after the 10th of this month.

CLEMENCEAU—bond salesman for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation.
EBERT—wurst clerk in the co-operative deli at 123rd Street.

DAUGHERTY—collector of funds for the Defense Committee.
KING GEORGE—Irish correspondent for the Call.

LOYD GEORGE—managing editor of the Call.
HARDING—errand boy in the Bolcoms office.

MUSSOLINI—hole puncher in a macaroni factory.

THE FORCES OF ORDER

A house in Germany was lately insured against damage from labor disturbances at the rate of three per cent. The insurer then proposed to protect his property against damage by the police or other agents of the "Socialist" Government. The rate for that, was the company's reply, "will be twenty-five per cent."

WORTHY OF BOLCLUB MEMBERSHIP

The Workers' Party Convention Banquet was held in true Bolcoms spirit—thanks to our talented toastmaster. A representative of the staff gathered the following gems for us.

COMRADE DUNNE: "Our next speaker is Dr. Konikov. I don't entirely agree with her. I believe that some of the accusations she made at this convention are false. For instance, she claims that most of the delegates here don't even try to convert their wives. Now, that's untrue, as a matter of fact we try to convert too many wives."

COMRADE KILAR: "New York is an awful burg. Wherever you go all you see is ash cans and ash cans. Multitudes of ash cans. All kinds and styles of ash cans. We came here to the Workers' Party Convention and what do you think we saw? A deluge by the name of ASHKANOUSE!"

COMRADE KRUSE: "I politely object to the jovial manner in which serious matters were discussed here to-night. Of all the comrades even dared to joke about our supper. Now I maintain that anything we pay two dollars for is nothing to laugh about!"

The editor in charge of the Waste Basket requests us to inform your esteemed correspondents and to send any contrib. before New Years as the basket needs repairing.

Happy new year to you.

TRV.