



For the Worker: One Fight! One Foe! One Front! One Victory!

THE WORKER

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American Workers! Protect the Foreign-Born Workers Against Attack of the Capitalists and the Government

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA:

The capitalists, with the aid of the government, are launching a new attack on the workers of this country. They are preparing thru oppressive laws to make it impossible for the foreign-born workers to fight against the open shop and for better wages and working conditions. They hope that by enslaving the foreign-born workers they will be able to force the open shop and lower wages on native and foreign-born workers alike.

Russian Aid Pledged West Europe's Toil

By Radio to Impekorr (Berlin) and Forwarded by Mail to The Worker
MOSCOW, Nov. 24.—At the Fifth Session of the Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, today, the delegates took up the discussion of the world offensive of capitalism.

Heckert (Germany) spoke on the capitalist offensive, the disruptive activity of the Amsterdam Trade Union International, and the united front tactic. He spoke in favor of maintaining the tactical line of the united front, and demanded the most energetic fight, with all revolutionary consequences, against the capitalist offensive.

Achmeto (Turkey) aroused considerable excitement in the congress with his report on the imprisonment and persecution of Communists in Turkey. The congress resolved on a declaration of protest, similar to that of the Communist International.

Dulieux (France) described the struggle against capitalism and reformism. He declared himself in favor of the united front.

Pavlik (Czechoslovakia) spoke on the capitalist offensive, accusing the Amsterdam International of treachery and splitting. For the rest he said he was in agreement with Heckert's remarks.

Zaiser (Germany, Union) considers the united front tactics hitherto pursued to be inconsistent. He is opposed to the creation of new organizations.

Mandel (Switzerland) remarks that the experience gained in the Swiss engineering conflict confirms the conclusions drawn by Heckert.

Hoytkevich (Poland) points out the success of the united front tactics (despite the efforts of the Amsterdamers towards a split) against the capitalist offensive having for its object a legal ten-hour day and the introduction of a Czarist labor code.

Tasca (Italy) is of the opinion that all countries are threatened with Fascism, as this is a special form of capitalist organization accompanied by reformist ideology.

Vanson (Russia) speaks to the effect that the capitalist offensive only affects Russia indirectly. He promises the Western European proletarians the aid of Russia's workers.

Herta Sturim: The workers are the most important factor in the process of production. The protection of their interests is of the greatest significance.

Sabotika (Germany) holds it to be a matter of course that in Germany the tactics of the winning over the trade unions should be followed. We must lend the Shop Steward Movement every aid in order to impart a solid form to the united front of the workers which we are striving after.

Malakka (Java) draws attention to the offensive of the united Dutch and native capital in India. In Java 60,000 out of 200,000 organized natives have gone over to the R.I.L.U. He emphasizes the necessity of creating a Red International of Transport Workers.

A motion proposed by Pavlik, to send a telegram of sympathy to the striking miners in Czechoslovakia, is accepted. A telegram of greeting is sent to the Estonian trade union congress.

The foreign-born workers have suffered for many years in this country because of their inability to speak the language and their lack of knowledge of the life of the country. The capitalists have taken advantage of this to rob and oppress the foreign-born even worse than they rob and oppress the native-born workers.

They have compelled the foreign-born workers to accept low wages. They have kept down the standard of living of the foreign-born workers and compelled them to live under the worst possible conditions. In the mining regions and steel districts and many other industrial centers the foreign-born workers have been herded together in shack-towns, without social life, without recreation, mere slaves of the bosses.

In recent years the foreign-born workers have joined the native-born in the struggle against the bosses, the open shop and low wages. The bosses have learned that they can no longer use the foreign-born workers to cut down the standard of living of all American workers. The great steel strike of 1919 showed that. The repeated strikes of the coal miners, in whose organization there are many foreign-born workers, showed that. The strike of the clothing workers and the textile workers, whose unions are almost entirely made up of foreign-born workers, proved that.

In order to stop the movement of the foreign-born workers to join the native-born in building strong labor unions, which will protect the interests of foreign-born and native-born alike, the capitalists and the government are proposing to pass oppressive laws directed against the foreign-born and intended to keep them hopeless slaves of the capitalists.

THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS ARE TO BE REGISTERED. THEY ARE TO BE FINGER-PRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED LIKE CRIMINALS. IF NATURALIZED THEY ARE TO HAVE THEIR CITIZEN PAPERS TAKEN FROM THEM IF THEIR CONDUCT DOES NOT SUIT THE BOSSES. THEY ARE TO BE DEPORTED IF THEY PARTICIPATE IN STRIKES OR MAKE SPEECHES IN STRIKE MEETINGS.

All these measures to keep the foreign-born workers in the grip of the employers are now being proposed by government authorities. President Harding, in his message to Congress, recommended the registration of foreign-born workers. The Department of Justice proposes the finger-printing and photographing of these workers. Secretary of Labor Davis asks for the right to revoke citizen papers. Representative Edmons introduced a bill to deport foreign-born workers who participate in strikes and strike meetings.

Workers of the United States! These oppressive measures launched against the foreign-born workers are an attack upon native and foreign-born workers alike. The foreign-born workers are the majority in most of the great industries of the United States. If the bosses, with the aid of the government, can keep these workers unorganized and make it impossible for them to strike it will mean a lower standard of living for all American workers. It will mean an easier fight for the bosses in their campaign to destroy the unions.

Workers of the United States! You must unite in the fight for the protection of the foreign-born workers against these oppressive measures. American-born workers! You must come to the aid of the foreign-born workers. Foreign-born workers! You must unite with the native-born workers in the struggle against the bosses, against the capitalists and their government.

ORGANIZE COUNCILS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS IN EVERY INDUSTRIAL CENTER. EVERY TRADE UNION, EVERY ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS, EVERY POLITICAL PARTY OF THE WORKERS SHOULD SEND DELEGATES TO THESE COUNCILS. MASS MEETINGS MUST BE HELD AGAINST THE OPPRESSION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS. RESOLUTIONS MUST BE ADOPTED IN ALL WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST THESE OPPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Foreign-born workers! You must join the unions! You must strengthen the political organizations of the workers! Only by joining the union and participating in the political struggles of the workers of this country, by common action against the capitalist exploiters and oppressors, can you protect yourself against the laws directed against you.

WORKERS! UNITE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS!

NO REGISTRATION! NO FINGER-PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING LIKE CRIMINALS! NO ROBBERING OF THE FOREIGN-BORN OF THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE AND STRIKE!

UNITE FOR THE STRUGGLE AGAINST LOW WAGES AND THE OPEN SHOP! UNITE FOR THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALISTS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Mine Owners Uniting for New Mine War

Editor's Note.—The big development in the American industrial struggle today centers about the negotiations between the coal miners and mine owners for a new agreement to take the place of the wage contract that expires March 31. Another conference, this time at Chicago, has adjourned, to be followed by another conference this month in New York City. Tom Tippet, an Illinois coal miner, writes about the Chicago Conference as follows:

By TOM TIPPETT
Federated Press Correspondent

CHICAGO.—The third of the preliminary conferences between soft coal barons and miners, intended to start negotiations for a new contract, followed the others to failure.

Nothing was accomplished that could be put down in black on white, but the unofficial feeling was that the inevitable haggling and disputing is now over with and that the fourth conference, said to be called for New York, the latter part of this month, will see business transacted.

The conference just closed differed from the November and December conferences in that the operators concealed their internal differences in the meetings and presented a fairly united front. In the lobbies, however, it became plausible to infer that the four-state group of operators were less insistent on district (single-state) agreements than operators outside of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The western Pennsylvania delegation seemed the most hardbodied of the four-state operator group.

The miners stood inflexibly for the four-state agreement and a fixed wage scale free from arbitration clauses. They were willing to accede to the suggestion of the federal coal commission that the present contract be extended another year to March 31, 1924, but the operators opposed this. The commission wanted the extra year in which to gather facts on the industry on which to base conclusions for permanent peace.

Cases of N. Y. Politicals Is Given Hearing

(Special to "The Worker")

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Smith has taken the matter of granting a pardon to Jim Larkin under advisement following a hearing here.

When asked if he was also considering the matter of a general pardon for Benjamin Gitlow, Harry Winitsky, C. E. Ruthenberg, Isaac T. Ferguson, Paul Manko, Ignatz Mizher, Minnie Kahn and Anna Leismann, also convicted under the criminal anarchy act, the governor replied that he could not pass on their cases until formal applications for pardons had been made.

It is understood that such applications will be filed immediately by the Civil Liberties Union.

"Amalgamation is the only effective answer railroad labor can make to the 'open shop' drive," From the Railroad Amalgamation Advocate.

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Unmask Scab Rule "We'll Work Mine if We Have to Work It with Blood," Bosses' Threat at Herrin, Ill.

By McALISTER COLEMAN, Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker"

MARION, ILL.—From the lips of a dozen witnesses for the defense in the first of the Herrin trials came as strong an indictment of the methods of strikebreakers and the use of gunmen in industrial disputes as has ever been heard in an American courtroom.

"We came down here to work this mine," said C. K. McDowell, the one-legged superintendent of the Lester strip mine, "union or no union, we're going to run it. We'll work it if we have to work it with blood. You tell all the God-damned union men not to pass this way. They're liable to have their heads blown off."

And again McDowell said, "Look out for my guards, they're wild men. I've broken strikes before and I'll break this one too. Let the union men come. We're ready for them."

The superintendent made these boasts days before there was any trouble at the mine.

A guard rushed up to a union man passing by the mine in an auto on a public road a week before the rioting. "I eat 'em alive, I eat 'em alive," shouted the guard, according to the witness. "I love 'em hot. Shoot his damned head off. I want hot blood."

While the miner sat there with his arms high above his head a car came out from the company office. In it was McDowell. "Kick him out," shouted the superintendent who turned to the coal digger and said, "If you don't beat it out of here we'll shoot your head off."

McDowell showed visitors who came to the mine before the rioting high-powered rifles, riot guns and shot guns, revolvers and a ton of ammunition. He boasted that he was ready for anything. He showed one miner, whom his guards had taken from the road and escorted to the company office, a machine gun which he said fired 60 shots a minute.

There was evidence from a number of witnesses that the first shots fired came from a machine gun hidden under a bush at the top of the mine embankment. Jordan Henderson, an unarmed miner sitting with a group of miners in front of a farmhouse, was struck and killed by a bullet from the gun.

Charles Ashleigh Writes for "The Worker" About Opening of Fourth Congress of the Communist International at Red Petrograd

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of two articles just received by "THE WORKER" from Charles Ashleigh, who is in Soviet Russia. This first article tells of the thrilling events incidental to the opening of the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International at Red Petrograd. Ashleigh was sentenced to Leavenworth Prison, Leavenworth, Kans., during the war, with the Industrial Workers of the World. He was released about a year ago and deported to England. Later he tried to go to India to investigate conditions there, but was prevented by the British government. He is now in Russia. Next week he will tell about "A Day with the Red Navy." This week's article follows:

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

Five years of the Revolution. Five years of the Soviet Republic. We knew that the Revolution had lived five years; we knew that this was the Red Week, the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution of November, 1917. We knew it because everywhere, in store windows in great red signs against the fronts of houses, and upon the walls of public buildings, the fact was blazoned. Wherever you went, there was the great red "V" standing for the five years of struggle under the hammer and sickle. It was in the long special train, for Petrograd, where the opening celebration of the Communist International was to be held, on November 7th, the anniversary of the birth of the Workers' Republic.

We knew it, because wherever our train stopped, the stations were hung with evergreens and red bunting; and working men and women and Red Guards stood on the platform, with their hand to greet us. Ours was a Red Train. In fact, there were two trains; we were too many for one. It was a first-class train, because honor must be paid to representatives of the workers from other lands. The only people on our special were delegates to the Communist Congress, the Congress of the Red International. (Continued on Page Four)

Liebknecht Is Big Figure in Struggle for World Revolution

Liebknecht! What a host of recollections that name recalls! What a multitude of associations! A name that has grown dear to every conscious worker the world over. A name that flashed across continents, and warmed the hearts of struggling rebels. A name dreaded and loved, the name of Karl Liebknecht! A colossal figure of the revolution, whose limitless courage and unexcelled devotion to the proletariat, remains unsurpassed in the annals of revolutionary history. He not only gained devoted friends in the ranks of the working class, but even in the camp of the enemy he was regarded with awe and respect. He alone stood the test in the Reichstag when the German Social Democracy revealed its true nature. Alone he rose and defiantly he cast his vote against the military budget. Alone, deserted even by those who

(Continued on Page Two)

Communists Hit Invasion of the Ruhr

At the time this issue of THE WORKER was going to press, the armies of France were again on the march, advancing on Essen, Germany's great industrial center. The announced plan of the French imperialists is to occupy "The Ruhr" since the Germans have defaulted in their payment of reparations.

This advance into Germany was the program advocated by Georges Clemenceau during his recent propaganda tour of this country. It is a program repudiated by Great Britain, and which resulted in an overwhelming demand in the United States senate for the return of all American troops along the Rhine.

Communist representatives of seven countries met at Essen, Germany, Monday, Jan. 8, and declared their unflinching opposition to the invasion of the Ruhr, and the carrying out of the Versailles Peace Treaty. There were representatives present from the Communist Parties of Germany, France, England, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Holland and Belgium, and the tone of the meeting was spirited throughout. A working committee of 11 was elected with representatives of France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Poland, with three additional committees, composed of French and German delegates, representing miners, railway operating workers and other railway workers.

The leading speakers at the meeting were Marcel Cachin, Communist member of the French chamber of deputies and Willie Callacher, who led the famous British Clyde Shop Stewards' Strike of 1915. J. L. Walton-Newbold, Communist member of the British Parliament, was present.

France Opens War on Communists Active in Ruhr Anti-War Meeting

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris declares that the French government has begun raiding Communist organizations after it had been decided to apprehend certain Communist leaders who have recently been in the Ruhr Valley. They are charged with having excited the population to revolt against the entry of the French troops.

Five leading Communists—Monmoussou, Maranne, Pietri, Sourdout and Trent—were arrested on the charge of having attempted to violate the internal and external security of the state. Gaston Rene, a carpenter, also was arrested.

Gaston Monmoussou, most widely known of the arrested men, was thought to be still in Essen, but was found to be at his home. He had been expelled from Essen by the German police.

Semashko Speaks for Lenin.

In a dispatch from Berlin, Semashko, Soviet Commissar of Public Health, en route from Moscow to Geneva, to attend a commission meeting of the League of Nations, denied frequently published reports as to the ill health of Lenin.

LIEBKNECHT-LUXEMBOURG Jan. 19th Webster Hall, 11th St. & 3rd Ave.
MEMORIAL MASS MEETING 8:30 P.M. SPEAKERS: Ruthenberg, Lore, Bittleman and Elston

Moscow Art Theater Here from Russia

By JOHN DALE

Out of the Russia of the Soviets, out of the land of the "Bolshevik Barbarians," a phrase loved by the best kept of American capitalist editors, out of the Workers' Republic, where the prostitute press has repeatedly claimed "Art is dead!" out of Red Moscow itself, there has come to these shores, "The Moscow Art Theater," now heralded by these same editors and their sheets as "probably the most famous theater in the world."

While it has been repeatedly charged that the Soviet Regime in Russia had practically exterminated artists and art thru persecution and starvation, the Moscow Art Theater has opened a short engagement in this country at Jolson's Theater, New York City, with "the entire first line of its world famous company intact." How the facts give the lie to reports! The quotations in the two preceding paragraphs have been taken from The New York World, that so assiduously spread the anti-Soviet propaganda of Emma Goldman, and other Bolshevik-hating notables, who would have the American workers believe Soviet Russia a vast waste of barbarism and ignorance.

We cite these facts here, because the American Defense Society and other 100 per cent plus organizations of American jingoism, that opposed the coming of the Moscow Players, no doubt saw in these world-famous actors a living refutation of the falsehoods they had perpetrated.

In fact, at this moment, we may recount that it is out of the Soviet Russia of the workers and peasants and into the United States of jazz and slap-stick, that there has come these past few months, Chaliapin, who filled more than anyone else the place made vacant by Caruso in the Metropolitan Opera Company; Baillif's "Chauve-Souris," copied and imitated by American musical and dancing productions, poverty-stricken in ideas and originality; and also Isadora Duncan, dancer, who has adopted all Russia's children as her own.

And now the Moscow Art Theater, that has grown thru a quarter of a century to a personnel of 1,000, is with us just for a brief period, because these players are returning again to their home, the Red Capitol of the Soviet Republic.

The first appearance of Constantin Stanislavsky's organization here was in "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich," the five-act play of Alexei Tolstoy, the elder cousin of Count Tolstoi.

"Tsar Fyodor" came to the throne of all the Russians, during the dying years of the 16th Century, as the successor of his father, "Ivan the Terrible," whose cruel and savage rule has left much blood on history's pages. Fyodor is weak, timid and vacillating, and warring factions battle each other thru the play to his dismay and distress. Nowhere does one get a glimpse of the great masses of Russia's oppressed except in the last act where a few beggars huddle on the steps of one of the Kremlin Cathedrals, the Tsar within praying for "guidance and inspiration."

The Tsar, thru the masterful interpretation of Ivan Moskvine, who has been with the Moscow Players from the beginning, is made to appear a rather ridiculous and pathetic figure. Such weak characters rise to place and power only thru inheritance. Just as it was given Fyodor to rule more than three centuries ago, so we have our characterless "Industrial Tsars" of today in Rockefeller, Jr., Marshall Field III and others, not to mention the stage door Johnnies among the Whitneys, Goulds, Vanderbilts, etc., etc., ad nauseum.

The Russian workers and peasants, really admitted to the theater for the first time under Soviet Rule, will have little respect for the Tsars of the past thru seeing "Fyodor Ivanovich" strut the stage. They will reflect on the new Communist regime, where men and women rise from the masses to places of responsibility thru sheer power of intellect, and their ability to serve and not oppress.

Thousands of Russian and Jewish workers, as well as those of other tongues, will take from their savings during the next few weeks and purchase admission tickets to feast their eyes on the truly artistic productions of the Moscow Art Theatre, that mirror Russian Life with so much realism and beauty. The actors' almost interpreting types that lived in a period long past are the very living symbols of the age they portray. And there is a richness of scenery and costume that has never been surpassed on the American stage.

It is peculiar of the Moscow Players that they present to the audiences facing them no stars. Altho Moskvine as "The Tsar" is constantly before them, one is equally impressed by the wonderful work of Alexander Vishnevsky, as Boris Godunoff, and "Fassily Luzhsky," as "Prince Ivan," heads of the contending factions, while every other character stands out with its separate importance, all blending into a united whole.

The play runs for the week to be followed by Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths," the week of Jan. 15.

A Million Programs to a Million Workers!

The Party has now a Communist program. The program adopted by the Second Convention is one of which every member can be proud. It is not only a clear-cut Communist program but the ideas are presented in a style which makes it an excellent propaganda document.

The National Office has printed it in a style which adds to its attractiveness by illustrating the principles expressed in the program with cartoons.

Our next task is to get this program into the hands of the working masses of this country. So long as it remains merely "our" program it cannot have great meaning. It must become a program with which every worker in this country is familiar.

The National Office has set out to distribute a MILLION COPIES

of this program during the next three months. January, February and March have been set aside for this work. EVERY BRANCH MUST HELP IN THIS WORK. WHETHER IT BE AN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, LITHUANIAN, FINNISH BRANCH OR A BRANCH OF ONE OF THE OTHER LANGUAGE SECTIONS. EVERY MEMBER MUST HELP!

Every branch and every City Central Committee must organize the work of distribution. In those places where there is only one branch, that branch should go ahead with the work. Where there is a City Central Committee, the City Central Committee should organize the work of distribution for the whole city.

The method should be the following: Every trade union, every benefit society, lodge or working-class organization of any character should be listed and the work of distributing the program in each case assigned to a particular comrade. As many factories and shops as possible should be listed and the work of distributing copies of the program to the workers in these assigned to specific comrades. This same should be done in regard to every other place and organization where the workers gather.

The plan which should be adopted by every branch and City Central Committee is to make a survey of the city in which it is located and then systematically cover every place where workers can be reached with the Party program.

The work is not to be done in one

day. It is to be one of the first tasks of the Party organization for the next three months. To methodically and systematically cover their territory with the Party program.

The programs are sold by the National Office at \$5.00 per thousand. In order that the printing of a MILLION COPIES may be financed it is necessary that each Party unit raise the money to pay for the copies they need for their territory and send the cash with the order.

Comrades, the distribution of a MILLION PROGRAMS means a big step forward for our Party. It will, for the first time, bring our Party to the attention of the working class masses and give them a clear statement of our principles.

We must make a success of this campaign. WE SHOULD DISTRIBUTE NOT ONLY A MIL-

LION BUT SEVERAL MILLION PROGRAMS.

IF EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY PAYS FOR AND DISTRIBUTES ONE HUNDRED COPIES WE CAN DISTRIBUTE TWO MILLION PROGRAMS.

ORGANIZE FOR THIS WORK. COMRADES! ORGANIZE AND LET US DO THIS JOB QUICKLY AND WELL.

Our Party is growing. It is becoming a more powerful force in the American Labor Movement. We must give all our strength to build it faster and stronger.

The next task—DISTRIBUTE ONE MILLION PARTY PROGRAMS!

The National Office is ready. Send in the order. Make them big orders and send them quick.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Sec'y.

Martyred in Struggle of German Workers to Join Russian Comrades in Winning Victory for World Social Revolution



LIEBKNECHT

Let Them Free the Prisoners

The recently elected "progressive" governors have taken office. Not one of them celebrated his inauguration by extending amnesty to class war prisoners.

To be sure, the much-heralded Governor Hunt, of Arizona, found an opportunity to pardon a convicted murderer who had a \$6,000 a year job waiting for him in New York City. He was not guilty of a crime against capitalism.

This means that labor must raise new demands for the release of imprisoned workers. These demands must be made even upon these so-called "friends of labor." The fight has already started in the two states of Pennsylvania and New York.

THE WORKER, in last week's issue, published the facts about the brutal railroadings to prison, for 12 to 17 years, of Jacob Dolla, prominent in the 1919 steel strike. Dolla dared stand against the steel trust in its strongest fortress, the city of Pittsburgh, and he is paying the penalty.

Similarly, two other militant workers, Isadore Blankenstien and Joe Martinowitch, are in prison in western Pennsylvania, serving two to four, and three to five year sentences. Martinowitch is suffering from tuberculosis and will die if he is not soon given his freedom. Nearly two score more workers in western Pennsylvania are also facing a similar fate under the seditious law of the steel trust and the mine owners.

This is the condition that confronts the "progressive" governor, Gifford Pinchot, hailed as a "labor friend." He must be compelled, at an early date, to take a definite stand. Releasing the prisoners is the least he can do, if he has any intentions of budging the iron heel of Pennsylvania Cossack Rule. Watch Pinchot!

Similarly, in New York state, "Al" Smith has assumed the governorship, lauded by reactionary labor officialdom, while Jim Larkin and others still rot in prison. While the cases of Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Ferguson and Winitzky are being fought out in the courts, leaving them at liberty on bail, Ignatz Mezher, Paul Manko, Minnie Kalnin and Anna Leisman still see the days pass from behind the steel bars of their cells.

While even one of these remains in prison, conservative labor breathes a hypocritical lie in claiming even a passing "friendship" with those in power.

Workers of New York and Pennsylvania! Demand the release of all the Class War Prisoners.

"The Bolsheviks are creeping nearer and nearer!" is the startling news brought back from China to the kept press by Arthur H. Maudsley, an English camphor merchant. Maudsley, in good British imperialist style, admits that his 20 years' experience in the Orient has persuaded him that the Chinese want to go back to the monarchy. But, he feels, those terrible Bolsheviks just won't let them.

Court Rulings Aid Michigan Raid Victims

Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel for the defense in the so-called Michigan "Red Raids" cases, scored the first points in the initial contest with the prosecution. The occasion was a hearing of the defense's motions to quash, to obtain a bill of particulars, and to grant separate trials to the twenty defendants. The Court decided in favor of the defense on the last two motions, and reserved decision on the first.

The defense has set its feet squarely on the road to victory though its arrival at the goal or failure depends largely upon the workers.

The moral support of the working class is the sign post along the way, but only financial contributions will buy the seven-league boots that the defense must have. In order to permit Mr. Walsh to take some essential affidavits, the first trial has been postponed until Feb. 26th. The taking of these affidavits in various parts of the country will entail a heavy expenditure and will split the already cracked Defense Fund, unless the individual workers come to its assistance.

Puzzlingly enough, the St. Joseph newspaper, the Herald Press, was arguing a case for "communism" in the public prints, while Mr. Walsh was pleading for his clients in the St. Joseph Circuit Court. One wonders whether Judge White, the prosecuting attorney, and Max Burger, the Department of Justice's grasshopper-like agent, read the Press editorial of January 2nd, called, "Dividing Up." A few paragraphs follow:

"Henry A. Dix has turned over his business to the 400 employees of his company in New York. He has introduced a new and worthy idea into the commercial world, a form of communism in trade.

"Seldom, if ever before, has an entire business been transferred to the employees, and the experiment will be watched with interest. The progress of a firm might be retarded by the absence of the ability and genius of the founder in such a transfer, but in this particular case that difficulty is avoided, at least temporarily, by Mr. Dix remaining as a director. The control is vested in six old employees, who understand the business and who have aided in its prosperity.

"This is a move which others might emulate, altho it is more than can be expected from the average. It is a division of capital which prevents the piling up of great fortunes in the hands of a few and, at the same time a recognition and reward of the faithfulness of those who help make business a success."

Mr. Burger, who was continually guiding the court activities of Berrien County District Attorney Gore and Assistant State's Attorney Smith probably forgot to whisper this editorial sermon in their ears. Attorney General Daugherty and William J. Burns, head of the Bureau of Investigation, are no longer making any effort to conceal the government's participation in the prosecution. They are, however, smoke-screening the Wall Street "interests" which are financing this latest attempt to crucify labor. Neither Berrien County, Michigan, the place of the trial, nor the State of Michigan have agreed or will agree to appropriate sufficient money to prosecute. There is no federal statute, permitting the government to make such an appropriation.

Let the financial slings and arrows of outrageous workers fly at the "Wall Street Gang." Help Foster, Ruthenberg and the rest defeat their enemies, for their victory, comrades, is your victory. Mail that contribution at once to the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or to Room 434, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Back numbers of "Labor Herald"

Back numbers of "Labor Herald" from April on at 5c per copy on sale at Teiler Book Shop, 208 East 12th St. All other magazines also on sale. "Subs" taken for all papers and periodicals.

Recognize Russia!

There is one issue on which all the workers of the United States can unite. That issue is the demand for the recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic. This was the spirit of the great demonstration at the Lexington Opera House, New York City, last Sunday. Some of the declarations made by the various speakers were as follows:

JEROME T. DEHUNT:—"Soviet Russia stands to-day respected by every liberty-loving people throughout the world. The United States should not only enter into trade relations with Russia, but should recognize her as a sovereign nation."

JAMES H. MAURER:—"The Russian workers and peasants believe in their government. They have stood by it thru five years. Let all labor unite in the demand for the recognition of Soviet Russia."

FRANK P. WALSH:—"Soviet Russia has not been recognized because of the rule of the White International. I charge that it is part of a plot of international bankers to block recognition of Soviet Russia. The big spoke in the wheel is Mr. Herbert Hoover, a member of Harding's cabinet, who wants to see England get into Russia before the United States."

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE:—"Some of our statesmen at Washington object to recognition of Soviet Russia because the Russians have changed their form of government. I want to say that the government that has a supreme court that says the abolition of child labor is unconstitutional—that government needs a lot of changing."

PAXTON HIBBEN:—"Russian finances to-day are sounder than those of any other country in continental Europe. They are already coining gold and silver in Russia. If the United States wants to help the economic life of the world, there is a way to begin and a place to begin; it is by recommending economic relations with Russia."

The National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and the Recognition of Soviet Russia, under whose auspices the Lexington Opera House meeting was held, is planning another demonstration for March 11, at Madison Square Garden, with U. S. Senator William E. Borah as the principal speaker.

Liebknecht—Foe of Capitalist Militarism

By HARRY GANNES

Militarism and anti-militarism before the war never assumed the importance in this country that it did in Europe, but the constant aggression and expansion of American imperialism is forcing the question of a stand against militarism upon the revolutionary movement of this country. With the financiers clamoring for a larger army, with Harding urging an increase in citizen's training camps, the organized workers of this country will be placed in a position where they must express themselves on the question of the arming of the capitalists.

The fundamental examination of capitalist militarism was made by Karl Liebknecht whose work on "Militarism and Anti-militarism" today

stands foremost as a clear and fruitful discussion of the question. Who has not heard the axiom expressed by Liebknecht in that book—"He who has the youth has the army." It is the fundamental battle cry of the Young Communist Leagues of the World. The article on militarism in revolutionary periodicals is rare that does not contain that sentence. Liebknecht began his efforts to win over the working-class youth for revolutionary socialism because he knew that to leave them to the mercy of the capitalists was to place them against the workers.

The constant expansion and increase of the Imperialist army of Germany brought the question of militarism to the forefront in Germany in 1905 and '06, just as the demand for a larger army here and an increase in naval armaments will make militarism a pressing question that must be faced by the revolutionists in this country, and Liebknecht took the care to make a thorough study of the problem which resulted in a lecture on "Militarism" at a conference of young workers in Germany.

So important did Liebknecht, and his colleagues, consider this phase of the struggle against capitalist imperialism, that he elaborated the material used in his lecture into the book "Militarism and Anti-militarism."

The capitalists and militarist junkies of Germany could not let a book so dangerous to their interests go by unnoticed, so on the 23rd of April 1907 the book was ordered confiscated and every copy withdrawn from circulation; Liebknecht was jailed and brought to trial on the ninth of October. The trial lasted three days.

One of the most significant incidents of Liebknecht's trial was the fact, as Sidney Zimand tells us, that "the Kaiser . . . was kept constantly in touch with the progress of the trial by a special wire." When he was formally accused of high treason because he had written the book Liebknecht did not hide behind any technicalities of the law. His reply was: "I take entire responsibility for every word I have written."

On the second day of his trial, Liebknecht declared in open court that he was sure a verdict of "guilty" had been decided upon. He knew too well the bond between the German Imperialist Court and the military force to be deceived as to his chances for liberty. As Liebknecht predicted, a verdict of guilty was brought against him and he was sentenced to a year and a half for the crime of enlightening the German workers on the role and purpose of the German military machine.

From then on—even to this day—Liebknecht was the symbol of the fight of the workers against militarism.

Liebknecht Is Big Figure in Revolution

(Continued from Page One)
believed as he did, but dared not vote with him, in the face of hostile opposition. Alone, fearless, defiant, he towered above the traitorous reptiles that crawled on their bellies before German Junkerdom. Alone he charged the infuriated representatives of German Imperialism. He alone remained loyal to the class he represented.

It was in the May Day Peace Demonstration in 1916, that he made his anti-war speech, which later caused his arrest, and finally resulted in his conviction to four years and one month of hard labor.

At this time, as irony would have it, Liebknecht was being heralded as a martyr thru the pulp and press of Entente Imperialism. Especially the yellow press of the United States eulogized his courage and glorified his imprisonment, into what a fury of moral indignation it worked itself at this outrage. At the same time it forgot or feigned to forget that the prisons of the Allied robbers were packed with men and women who voiced the very same opinion that Liebknecht did in Germany.

Then the Russian Revolution came and aroused the slumbering international proletariat. It flared forth in an unconquering fire. It lighted a path for the workers and soldiers of Germany. The German proletariat at home as well as abroad was being rapidly infected by Bolshevik propaganda. The masses were growing restless, the rumbling of satisfaction was growing ever louder and louder. The Hohenzollern Dynasty shook. German Imperialism trembled with fear before the rapidly approaching storm. They clutched at a straw in a frantic attempt to save their skins. Liebknecht was liberated in the hope that this act of clemency would at least partly soothe the bitterness of the working-class and would perhaps delay the imminent crash.

But their fond hopes were in vain. Immediately after his release, Liebknecht once more threw himself into the struggle with the same fire of enthusiasm and the same inexhaustible energy.

Stronger, day by day, grew the movement that centered itself about Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and drew its inspiration from the Russian Revolution. Daily it loomed blacker, more threatening on the horizon of German Imperialism. Scheidemann was growing fidgety and horror stricken. He shrieked thru his mouthpiece, the Vorwärts, about the terrible spectre of Bolshevism and pleaded for unity amongst all "sane" elements to combat the "monsters" growing influence, to be ready to establish a "stable" government, should the Hohenzollern machine collapse.

It came. The storm burst. The Hohenzollerns were swept away. Scheidemann found himself at the helm of the state, solidly backed up by the propertied class, who only thru him hoped to save their treasured wealth. Nor was their faith betrayed. No keener watchdog of capitalism ever barked inside the legislative hall. No bloodier hound of imperialism ever feasted on the blood of the exploited, than did the "Socialist" Scheidemann and his faithful lieutenants. Their fangs, dripping blood, tore out the heart of Karl Liebknecht. They forever silenced his fearless partner, Rosa Luxemburg. They trampled with savage joy on the bodies of the revolutionary dead, to the ghastly accompaniment of the full-bellied laughter of the bourgeoisie.

January 19th is the date set aside by the Young Communist International, for its respective sections throughout the world, to commemorate the death of these gallant fighters and martyrs of the proletariat. It is only natural that the commemoration of Liebknecht's death be left in the hands of the young. No other single individual did as much to further the organization of the exploited youth. No one placed more faith than he did, in the ability of the young toilers to lead in the conquest of power from the capitalist class.

But it is not in lamentation, that young and old will gather the world over on that day.

We will gather to refresh our memories, to set our teeth more firmly, to determine more earnestly that they who have fallen in the clash of the struggle will not be forgotten and that the cause they have championed will be carried on to a successful conclusion.

Revolutionists do not weep. Nor do they forget.

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

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

Coal Police Fight Women in Big Strike

Editor's Note.—The accompanying telegraphed story was received by "The Worker" from a woman of the coal mines in Alberta, Canada. This heroic struggle of the Canadian miners should receive the immediate attention and support of the United Mine Workers of America, to which the coal miners of Canada, as well as those of the United States, belong. The dispatch does not mention, but no doubt, the coal police who beat up and turned their guns on the women of Canada's western coal mines, are the same "Canadian Mounted Police," the Canadian brand of the U. S. Constabulary (Cossacks), who get so much heroic attention in the movies. This dispatch paints them in new and true colors.

(By Wire to "The Worker")

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, Canada.—The miners' strike for union recognition, and better working conditions has reached an acute stage. A new phase has arisen. The struggle is being accompanied all along the line by persecution and brutal police attacks upon the strikers.

Mass arrests have been made, resulting in the incarceration of some 135 miners during the last few days. Incensed against the mass persecution of the miners, their husbands, the wives have organized, demonstrating their solidarity, and decided to picket the mines.

After a mass demonstration on Thursday, Jan. 4, an attempt to picket the Penn mine was made by the women. It resulted in the worst chapter of police brutality on women ever heard of in Canada. Women clubbed, kicked, beaten and fired at, were among the dramatic chapters of the afternoon. As a result of this attack three women are fatally injured, while scores received minor injuries. A strike bulletin with sworn affidavits of these incidents has been issued and these events have awakened public interest as never before. A monster mass demonstration of protest was held in this city, Jan. 6, showing in no uncertain terms how the citizenship feels. There is a great possibility of a general strike of District 18 United Mine Workers, in consequence, and also, should occasion warrant it, a general strike of all workers of Edmonton and vicinity.

T. U. E. L. Holds Successful Meeting in Philadelphia, Pa.

(Special to THE WORKER)

Philadelphia.—The Trade Union Educational League here held a very successful meeting last Sunday evening, with every seat in the hall taken. A poll of the audience showed that, with a few exceptions, those present were trade unionists. The trades represented included: bricklayers, sheet metal workers, painters, moulders, metal polishers, carpenters, printers, cigar makers, bakers, capmakers, auto mechanics, the needle and textile trades, and workers in the food industry.

Joseph Manly, secretary of the New York Trade Union Educational League, outlined the purpose of the League and pointed out how the progressive group in the American Federation of Labor unions could be united in support of the amalgamation and Labor Party movement. After his speech, Wm. F. Dunne spoke briefly on the labor situation. A number of the trade unionists attending then told of the local situation, all promising to engage actively in the organization work. Despite the reaction which grips this city, as so many others, there was a feeling that Philadelphia could be put on the progressive labor map by concerted action according to the program outlined by the League.

The local League meets at the Amalgamated Center, 431 Pine Street every Monday night and urges live wire trade unionists to attend.

Renton, Pa., Miners Ask Aid

Local Union, No. 811, Renton, Pa., United Mine Workers, has sent a resolution to "The Worker," calling upon the officials of their international union, and other labor organizations, to come to the rescue of several of their members who have been arrested and jailed.

Help "The Worker" Find THE WORST BOSS!

The instrument of the great exploiter in the oppression of the workers is the small boss, the "straw boss," the foreman or forelady in the factory, the pit boss in the mine, not to mention a host of other names applied to this human whip.

Under present large-scale industry the worker never sees the owner. To the worker the manager is usually a myth, heard about but never seen. All the worker knows and hears is the boss with his curse and the crack of his whip.

"THE WORKER" wants to publish your story about your boss. Through your stories, appearing each week, we will find out who is the worst boss. For the best stories published "THE WORKER" offers 14 prizes as follows: First Prize, \$10 worth of books; Second Prize, \$7.50 worth of books; Third Prize, \$5 worth of books; Fourth Prize, \$2.50 worth of books; and ten additional prizes, each one \$1.00 worth of books.

The contest will close on March 31st. The judges will be C. E. Ruthenberg, Elmer T. Allison and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories immediately to the Editor, "Worst Boss Stories," "THE WORKER," Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Tasks of the Workers Party Members in the Trade Union Educational League

By H. M. WICKS

For the first time in the history of trades unionism in America the left elements seriously challenge the supremacy of the sinister oligarchy that has for decades paralyzed effective action on the part of the working class. The dominant factor in the labor movement in America is the American Federation of Labor, controlled by a reactionary machine built up through years of treachery to the working class. It is as at present constituted absolutely impotent to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class. Its fossilized leadership, constantly serves as the hand-maiden of the most vicious and backward tendencies in the capitalist system.

Faced with the terrific assault of the "open shoppers" against labor shortly after the close of the War, the reactionary leaders were retreating on all fronts. In spite of the fact that the very life of organized labor was at stake the officialdom of labor opposed the demands of the rank and file for action, thereby aiding the enemy in the attempt to accomplish the general demoralization of labor.

Taking full advantage of the tremendous opportunities created by the industrial crisis the ruling class crushed the ranks of the workers with sledge-hammer blows. This continued for months, with labor beating a steady retreat. The order of the day was lengthening of hours, reductions in wages and a constant reduction of the workers' standard of living. Membership in labor unions declined at a startling rate.

In many industries there was a spirit of militancy developing on the part of the rank and file. Very reluctantly the labor leaders rallied their forces to open conflict with the employers.

So intense was the action and determination of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America in the greatest strike known to history that the backbone of the open shop agitation was broken.

The strike of the shop men on the railroads is not yet abandoned. Betrayed by the most vicious servants of capitalism, masquerading as labor leaders, from the very first, this strike produced evidences of further militancy on the part of the rank and file of labor.

The sympathetic action of the trainmen, engineers, firemen, maintenance of way men and others who defied the mandates of their officials during this struggle were not accidental or evanescent episodes, but were symptomatic of a widespread spirit of militancy that is permeating the rank and file of labor.

At this time, when large numbers of workers are becoming discontented with the old forms of organization and strive to break the fetters that prevent effective action, there appears a unifying force among these militant elements that, although only in existence a short time, has challenged the supremacy of the whole reactionary officialdom of labor. That organization is the Trade Union Educational League.

The Trade Union Educational League is the one organization capable of rallying all the left elements in the labor movement for the struggle against the spirit of Gompersism. The League is convincing ever larger numbers of the working class that labor can never win back the ground it has been forced to yield since the War without fundamental changes in the form of labor organizations in this country. Not only must there be a complete change of leadership, but the fact that unions cannot recuperate with their present obsolete structure must also be emphasized in order to pave the way for effective action against capitalism.

Our Task As Communists

As the vanguard of the working class, and as the natural leaders of the labor militants who see beyond the struggles of today and perceive

machine and its satellites in all labor organizations charge the Trade Union Educational League and the militants with desiring the destruction of the American labor movement. Since they cannot defend themselves against the assaults of the representatives of the rank and file in the labor movement, these reactionaries visualize themselves as the entire American labor movement. Every attack upon their own integrity is distorted by them into an attack upon labor. The one thing they dread is the rise of the militants in the labor movement to a position of influence in the trade unions. They know full well that a militant rank and file heralds the doom of their own organized treachery against the labor movement.

As the labor organizations of the North American continent display revolutionary tendencies and as the principles of Communism threaten the existence of the reactionary machine these enemies of the workers will attempt to destroy the labor movement in order that the militants will have nothing but shattered remnants to march against the capitalist class.

In order to forestall such a catastrophe to our labor movement we must utilize all our resources in order to solidify the ranks of labor and build a movement so impregnable that it cannot be destroyed by the combined assaults of the capitalist class and its labor lieutenants of the Gompers type.

Militants Only Can Save Labor

Far from desiring the destruction of the labor movement it is only the militant elements in the unions that can save it. Instead of advocating a policy of craft unionism, which vitiates the efforts of organized labor, we propose the amalgamation of all unions in a given industry into one industrial union that will be able to meet and resist the encroachments of the capitalist class. We need no repetition of the history of the disasters labor has suffered as the result of the obsolete policy of craft unionism. The history of the American labor movement is replete with examples of lost strikes and colossal betrayals as the result of pursuing the obsolete policy of craft unionism.

When the Trade Union Educational League formulated the slogan "Amalgamation or Annihilation" it was no idle play upon words, but was rooted deep in the needs of the organized workers of this continent. With intelligent direction of the left forces in the labor movement the majority of the members of organized labor will come to realize the full meaning of these words. That direction must be the major task of the Communists in the labor movement.

As revolutionists we must so identify ourselves with the labor movement that it will be impossible to separate us from it. We have no interest aside from the interests of the working class.

It is the policy of the reactionary leaders of labor to endeavor to separate the militant elements from the rank and file of labor. This is the detestable work that is now being carried on by the Gompers machine and other labor-faking henchmen of the capitalist class. If the revolutionary elements in the labor movement can be separated from the mass of organized workers the traitors to labor know that their positions are secure.

To overcome the prejudice constantly fostered against Communism by the reactionary machine in its desperate effort to maintain its position as lackey of capitalism requires patient and persistent educational work. But in addition to our own work toward the revolution there is the inexorable march of history on our side. The development of industry itself aids us in proving to the workers that capitalism must pass before there can be any lasting solution of the labor problem.

The development of industry alone will never achieve the emancipation of the working class. The existence of a strong Communist movement is necessary to accomplish that achievement, and that movement can never come into existence until we have developed the mass power of organized labor and mobilized it against capitalism by convincing the majority of the workers that our position is correct. This is why the Workers Party declares that the chief task of the membership today must be the work in the trade unions in order that we may direct the economic struggle of the workers into the final class struggle for political supremacy.

Amalgamated "Journal" Out

The full proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have been printed. The book contains the report of the General Executive Board and of the proceedings of all the ten sessions of the convention. The appendices include statistical charts, records of strikes, lock-outs, injunctions, agreements and decisions of the Impartial Arbitration Machinery. Well indexed and illustrated the book is necessary for an understanding and reference to one of the most progressive labor organizations in the United States.

STUTTGART, Germany. — The recent municipal election in the home town of the famous German communist, Clara Zetkin, Stuttgart, has shown an increase in the vote of the communists and decrease in that of the socialists. The communists gained one seat and the socialists lost three in the Municipal Council.

Amalgamation and the Labor Party

This is a permanent feature of THE WORKER. In this department each week is published the best material sent in on the drive for "Amalgamation and the Labor Party." Three prizes are awarded each week, by a committee consisting of William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks and Joseph Manly. Keep articles under 200 words and send them to Amalgamation Editor, THE WORKER, 799 Broadway, New York City.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Have you sent in that story on the news about the Labor Party and Amalgamation as you come in contact with it in your labor organization? If not, get busy! Next week "The Worker" will publish the list of the conventions this year of the various international unions in so far as we can obtain them. The fight for "Amalgamation and the Labor Party" at these conventions must be organized now. Watch for this list! Then get busy.

Sentiment Develops

Our paper, "The Journal" of the Railway Maintenance of Way Employees, has started an "Open Forum" for the discussion of timely subjects. It is significant that the first two articles published deal with "Labor and Political Action" and "The Amalgamation Question."

The writer of the former, who signs himself "Simple Simon," urges that "the time is ripe for the formation of a political party backed by every international labor organization and also by the farmers of this country."

The second writer has an excellent article "in favor of the amalgama-

tion of all railway organizations into one working body."

I am sure that all members of our union should send in their views on these two subjects, and that similar "Open Forums" should be conducted in the official organs of all international labor unions.—A. RAIL.

Bloc Begins to Splinter

Under the heading, "The Bloc Begins to Splinter," the Minneapolis (Minn.) Labor Review, official organ of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, says:

"Washington advices indicate that Borah and LaFollette are at the parting of the ways over the calling of an international conference, the former insisting upon such a conference, the latter, together with that political splinter and jaller of Tom Mooney, Hiram Johnson, opposing it. Here is shown the beauties of nonpartisan political action by labor for the politicians. Perhaps a little further splintering of the farmer-labor bloc in congress may cause in the advocates of nonpartisanship a realization of just what a dismal morass they are leading labor into thru pursuing of such a policy."

Churches Monuments to Plutocratic Princes

Many churches today are nothing but monuments to plutocratic princes, declared Dr. William Guthrie, rector of St. Mark's in the Bowery, New York City, in an address in which he charged that the churches are being run for profit. They are under domination of pewrent payers and contributors, both actual and prospective, he said.

"The affairs of the church are managed by the vestry," he said. "Today the vestry is not elected. The vestrymen of the Episcopal church are chosen by the sexton and a little group. They are usually elderly men with money, chosen for their contributions or for their influence upon contributors or prospective contributors. A clergyman has to be a pretty big person to be independent under such circumstances."

British Jobless March to Tune of "Red Flag"

Shapurji Saklatvala, one of the Communist members of the British parliament, was among the speakers at the tremendous Trafalgar Square demonstrations of the jobless in London, last Sunday. Great parades of unemployed marched to the square from all sections of the city behind drum and five corps playing "The Red Flag." It was the largest demonstration yet held.

The Tenth All-Russian Congress of Soviets in its closing session has issued an appeal to the workers of the world to support its program of disarmament. The appeal is addressed to the nations of the world, but in terms calculated to reach the toiling masses. The Congress points out the efforts made again and again by Soviet Russia to bring about a diminution of military and naval forces, and calls upon others to aid in this endeavor.

Leonidas Obolenski has been received at Warsaw as the representative plenipotentiary of the Russian Soviet Republic to Poland. But the United States still holds aloof. It will trail a lot of other small countries in recognizing the Soviet Republic if America's workers do not bring greater pressure to bear upon Washington.

A story is told of a liberal lawyer who was talking with Trotsky and criticizing the bold tactics of the Russian Revolution.—"The trouble with you," said Trotsky, "you want to make a revolution without getting into difficulties with the district attorney."

The New Majority, official publication of the Chicago Federation of Labor, asks the question, "Isn't it about time to organize the steel workers?" We'll say it is.

A LITTLE STORY FOR CHILDREN ON:

"The Comforts of Home Life"

Little children, boys and girls, of the coal fields, gather around and listen to the story of a princess. It isn't taken from a fairy book. She is not a fairy princess. She is a real live princess. The New York Times, Jan. 7, tells all about her.

You say you are cold and hungry, you children of the coal fields of Fayette County, Western Pennsylvania, because your fathers are denied the right to work, to bring home the wages needed to feed you, clothe you, house you.

All you have is the thin canvass of a tent, provided by the miners' union, to fight back the winter's cold, you say, boys and girls of striking miners of West Virginia.

And you, boys and girls, of Herndon, Ill., you say, some of you, your fathers are dead, or they are in jail, murdered by thugs of mine owners or victims of capitalist justice.

And in all the other thousands of coal camps scattered over the land, you are suffering, boys and girls of the miners. But the tears that drop from your eyes, the quivers of your tender flesh stung by the cold, the pangs of hunger that tear at your youthful stomachs, all help to bring ease and comfort and happiness to this fairy princess.

Her name is Muriel H. Wurts-Dundas. She lives at the Hotel Touraine, 9 E. 39th St., New York City. A judge in a court, Surrogate Foley, by name, has just decided that her guardian, George F. Lawrence, of Short Hills, N. J., may have \$24,000 each year from the income of the Lippincott coal tract in the anthracite coal fields of Schuylkill County, Pa.

Muriel's guardian wanted \$25,000 out of the blood and sweat of your fathers and brothers, and out of your misery, children of the coal mines. But all this fairy princess got was \$24,000. These coal lands were once owned by her greatuncle, James Dundas Lippincott, to do with as he pleased, and he pleased with all the other coal mine owners throughout this nation to continue the system that makes a few girls and boys happy, the many boys and girls very unhappy.

While thousands of you children of the coal mines, evicted from your fathers' homes by the mine owners, live in tents, in empty barns, in chicken coops, anywhere that a shelter offers, Muriel will spend \$5,000 each year for the rent of an

apartment; \$3,500 for the wages of a companion and two servants; \$5,000 for food; \$3,500 for clothing; \$2,500 for her education, including instruction in music, dancing, singing and voice culture; \$2,000 for rent of an automobile, and \$3,500 for travelling expenses, physicians, church, charities and amusements.

Children of the Schuylkill, Pa., coal mines! Muriel won't even pray for you when she goes to church in her heated car, with her companion at her side, perhaps a poodle dog, too, after a breakfast of rich foods in her \$5,000-a-year apartment.

She doesn't know a thing about you, because she is taught that she lives under a "glorious government," the product of "the best social system" the world has ever known. It certainly would be rude if thousands of you, tens of thousands of you, boys and girls of the coal mines, would write her and tell her how you really do live.

Muriel's guardian says he wants to surround her with "the comforts of home life," and he will do it, but at the terrible price of sacrificing all the comforts you should enjoy, at the great cost of shattering the home life of the hundreds of thousands of fathers and mothers, boys and girls of the coal mines of these United States of America.

J. H. Dolson, delegate from California to the recent convention of the Workers Party will speak at the following places under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council: Birmingham, Jan. 15; Syracuse, Jan. 22; Rochester, Jan. 18; Buffalo, Jan. 19; and Cleveland, Jan. 20. He will then spend ten days in the Chicago district on his way back to California.

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Help The Worker Grow!

Dolsen and Dunne at Philadelphia (Special to The Worker)

PHILADELPHIA.—The mass meeting held here last Saturday night by the Labor Defense Council was well attended. M. Feinstein, of the Russian local, spoke in Russian. William F. Dunne outlined the economic conditions which produced the Michigan "Red" Raid and appealed for funds to aid the defense. James H. Dolson, of San Francisco, closed the meeting with an address, relating how, from his own experience as defendant in two trials under the criminal syndicalism law of California, the prosecution frames up for convictions by any means available.

Sixty-one dollars was given in the collection, besides a large number of tickets sold in advance, and a good deal of literature sold.

The Workers Party of Trenton, N. J., held its first defense mass meeting last Friday night. It was addressed by J. H. Dolson who appealed for local support to the Michigan cases.

"The Worker," The Best Paper

"The Worker" is the best paper I ever read. It is the Workers' paper and I think every worker should read it. I am 13 years of age and I read "The Worker" and there are older people who read the Capitalist paper. I wish every worker would read "The Worker" and "Liberator".

You! Workers of the world, UNITE in the Workers Party and work for Freedom like in Russia. The people in Russia established a workers' government so that all workers have the right in Russia. WE in America must work for a workers' government. The workers of America are squeezed down by the Capitalist. Warren G. Harding and Rockefeller and the rest have an easy life and you SLAVES have to work for them. WE must work to knock down the Capitalists and put up a workers' government.

Work for FREEDOM, workers! WE must work for a class struggle! AND WIN! GO INTO VICTORY FOR FREEDOM ALL OVER THE WORLD!!! Worker's Child, RUDOLPH LISCH

Quarrels Over Money

"All this quarrel over money is very unfortunate," said Harold Spender, English journalist, commenting on Rudyard Kipling's attack on America's part in the world war. "Money is the root of all evil between nations. It is the cause of all wars. Even the War of Independence resulted from a quarrel over money."

Spender is a member of a delegation which has just arrived in New York from the Sulgrave Institution in England, on a mission to "promote Anglo-American friendship."

He had better watch out for the American Legion and Pat Hamrock in Colorado.

Help Fire This Broad Side

Next Week THE WORKER will publish the complete exposure of the railroad to prison of Jacob Dolla, one of the leaders in the recent steel strike. The judge gave Dolla from 12 to 17 years, and he is now serving his sentence. THE WORKER has joined with all other militant labor publications, and is co-operating with the Trade Union Educational League, in the drive to secure Dolla's release thru a pardon from Pennsylvania's governor, Gifford Pinchot. Send in an order for a bundle of this issue at \$3.50 per 100, to THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Mine Owner Gave Wife Pearls and Diamonds

By HARRY GODFREY

(Federated Press Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—Mrs. E. J. Berwind, wife of the head of the Berwind-White Coal Co., died here not long ago. Among other trifles, her will disposed of diamonds and pearls and other jewels which the tax appraiser has valued at \$376,944. These she bequeathed to her husband, the will setting forth that she left him no money because "he needs none."

Some of the reasons Berwind does not need more money now are disclosed in the report of a committee appointed by the mayor and representing New York City, which recently made an investigation of the

conditions under which the mines of the Berwind-White concern in Somerset and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania, are worked. The report is one of the most blistering arraignments of coal mining employers ever put into print. It concludes with a demand that the government take over the coal mines and operate them for the benefit of the people.

"The committee," says the document, "heard harrowing tales of suffering and deprivation, and saw in tents, henhouses, stables and other improvised homes women and children whose feet were bare and bleeding and whose bodies were thinly clad." "It did not take long to

learn," the report continues, "that the Berwind-White company officials treated their employees purely as beasts of burden and sacrificed the lives and limbs of thousands of women and children to build for themselves an industrial autocracy."

"Sad as it is," the charges of underpaying, short weighing and overcharging for food and clothing against the Berwind-White company by its striking employers are only too true. The dejected condition of the miners, the wasted bodies of their wives and the sad faces of their under-sized children testified in the strongest terms to their helpless and poverty-stricken condition."

Even the Dead Lived in Russia's Red Petrograd on Fifth Anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution

(Continued from page One.)

of Labor Unions, the Congress of the Young Communist International, and Party workers and Labor journalists.

Nobody slept on the long night's journey to Petrograd. Nobody even seems to sleep in Russia. You attend Congress all day and committee half the night. You get supper at about eleven, and then you write an article and some letters, and discuss matters with other delegates until about five. Then you go to the room you share with four others, and do some more talking. And then you have to get breakfast and go to the Kremlin for the morning session. Perhaps you sleep a little, somewhere in between all these things, if you are lucky. Probably you don't. But you don't mind it a bit.

From the station in Petrograd we went to Smolny. Smolny, the dynamo station of the Petrograd uprising. The late genteel finishing school for young ladies had been rudely jolted from its accustomed routine, when the Workers' Peasants' Soldiers' and Sailors' Deputies began tramping its long corridors in their heavy high boots, and the machine guns and armed forces rumbled up its main lawn to guard it against the soldiers of Kerensky. But it seemed now quite resigned, and as if it had been all its life a centre where rudely clad rebels worked sixteen hours a day at making a revolution.

The great hall of Smolny was

where we dined. Then our names were called out from the presidium. Two hundred meetings were to be held that evening, in factories, workshops, government offices, barracks, universities and naval stations. As their names were called the delegates went up to the platform, where formed into little parties, under the eye of an interpreter, and described from Smolny in motor cars. I went with Albert Rhys Williams, who has written a jolly good book about Russia, and Jack Johnstone, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and a Czechoslovak and two Turks, to Czestok, thirty miles away from Petrograd, where we had a most wonderful time. And we all had splendid meetings, and those who got back in time went to the opera; and some of us may have gone to bed. And the morning of the next day was The Seventh of November.

Red Petrograd. Womb of the Revolution—heroic city of conflict and achievement. There was a stir early next morning in Petrograd. The workers were assembling. Red banners came down the streets, bowing and lifting over moving masses of men. Bands came, and flags, and ever more flags, and long lines of workers, converging from a hundred different points into one great stream.

The rain came down upon the banners, and wet them so that they looked as tho they had been soaked in blood. The snow began to melt, and we stood in the slush, ankle-deep, in

the gray keen morning. The unevenly cobbled streets began to run with streams of water; they flowed over our frozen feet; and the rain and hail beat down upon us, as we stood for an hour, waiting for the start, as the tributory processions poured in to join our main parade. For we meant riding in motor cars today. We chattered foreign, and we walked with the other workers on the feast-day of the Red City of Petrograd. No one suggested we should ride, of course; but God help the man who had done so!

We started walking in rows of twelve, in the center of the street. All traffic was stopped on our route. As far back as you could see, there were banners; and as far forward as you could see.

We came to the great Uritsky Square, where the review was to be held. The delegates were hurried ahead of the procession, so that they might gain the reviewing stand on the Square, past which the workers would march. But first we stopped, at the Place of the Dead. Here, at this mound, covered with flowers and red banners and ribbons, where were buried the Petrograd workers who had died in the revolution, we stopped to pay our tribute. The jests and comradely chaff died upon our lips. We stood there for a few minutes in complete silence. And then the bands played the Revolutionary Funeral Hymn.

Oh, Petrograd, your dead lived that day. They lived in our hearts and in our wills. Oh, Petrograd, your dead are immortal. Not in the trinity of a priestly heaven, but for ever in the dynamic impulse of man to shatter and to create. The guns of Petrograd saluted a hundred and one times. Red banners swept the dark sky, and the bands sobbed out their mourning music. The rain fell upon our uncovered heads as we stood at the place where you lie, oh, fallen comrades of ours. And your dust lived again and was our flesh; your words became our words; and your will was renewed in us, who shall carry forward your fight until that for which you died has conquered the world. Dead workers of Petrograd, heroes of poverty, we salute you, brothers; and go on, to fight, as you have fought, that the workers may all be free, and that we may be worthy of you and your deeds. Farewell, warrior comrades, we go to battle; and if we die, may our end be as yours!

Wave after wave, the mass came on. Bands and banners, the Internationale throbbing thru the air, Communist Party branches, labor unions, factories, mills, schools, universities, workers, men and women, workers, workers, workers. They had been up since about five in the morning, getting everything ready. They were soaked to the skin; they had stood in the puddles of slush for hours. But they were laughing and cheering and singing. These men and women and children, poorly dressed, toil-stained, and haggard with the sufferings of the five years' blockade, they sang, and they marched erect, and hope was in their faces, and courage, and their march was a march of victory. And I remembered how Bill Haywood used to quote the words: "Beware of an army that sings." Yes, beware, you well fed ladies and gentlemen in other countries, smug and secure in your palaces and parks; for their songs are sung not only in Russia, but are echoing round the world.

They passed on and on, for hours. And their faces were raised towards us, as they passed, and ever they cheered. And we cheered back. We were hoarse and cold. Our arms were so tired with waving back at them, that we could hardly raise them. And, after a while, I no longer saw the individuals in the crowd. I saw only the crowd. Their identities melted fused into one. They were no longer proletarians, they were "The Proletariat." They were the

mass become conscious and creative. They were Solidarity, one and indivisible, precursors of a new state of consciousness, which shall one day be realized, as the final fruit of accomplished Revolution: mass consciousness, articulate and self-realizing.

From the Square we went to the hotel for a hurried meal, and then to the opening session of the Congress.

The great hall was full. We sat there for some time, waiting. Then, suddenly, everyone stood up and cheered, and the band played the Internationale. Zinoviev came in, and took his place at the red-covered table of the Presidium. And then Clara Zetkin, the white-haired heroine of the German workers. One after the other, the leaders in the world class struggle took their place. Then there was silence. Zinoviev rose. Keen and sensitive, he stood for a moment, facing the immense audience, then:

"The Fourth World Congress of the Communist International is opened," he said simply, and took his place again.

There were no discussions at this opening session. This was the formalization of the working classes of the world, thru their representatives. Speaker after speaker rose and delivered the message of the workers of his country to the workers, peasants, soldiers and sailors of Red Russia.

"We are with you, comrades of Russia," they said. "We are doing all we can to help you; and we are doing all we can that the workers of our own land may overthrow capitalism, as you have done."

Some speakers had tales to tell of persecution, of imprisonment and the White Terror; some had news of victories, of the organization of great Communist Parties; others told how the movement, in the land from which they came, was still small, but that the comrades were loyal and were working hard to win the workers from the errors inculcated by treacherous leaders. All mentioned the great capitalist offensive, which had swept all countries. But they all sounded the note of hope. Revolution came to Russia, and the workers were freed. Revolution was possible. Working-class revolution was no longer a Utopian dream but a definite thing to which the world, shattered by the great war, was inevitably tending. And already the workers were rallying from their post-war defeats, and were forming ranks to face the capitalist attack. The subject peoples of the East were arousing, and were preparing to enter upon a struggle with Imperialism on a greater and more vigorous scale than ever before. Large numbers of organized workers, in many countries, had lost faith in their compromising union leaders, and were rallying to the Red International of Labor Unions. In Czechoslovakia and Germany, great advances had

(Continued on Page Five)

More "Watchful Waiting" Is America's European Policy

By C. S. WARE

The same Wilsonian policy of "Watchful Waiting" that got us into the world war at the proper time to save the investments of Wall Street bankers, is being pursued to-day by the Harding administration, and it will lead America into the European financial and economic chaos at the moment when American capitalism can most easily establish its stranglehold on the throats of the workers of the world.

Neither the French, the German, nor the Anglo-French situation has developed to the point of forcing the hand of the United States, or of presenting the favorable moment for the establishment of world hegemony by American capitalists.

When this moment arrives we may expect to see a new commission called to meet in Washington on the basis of a moratorium extended by America to England, by England to France, with the attendant easing of French claims against Germany. The chances are that France's debt to America will be collected, although payment might be somewhat delayed. This arrangement would be followed by a loan from an international tax free bond issue taken by American bankers or by a direct American loan to Germany.

It is a less probable possibility that the results of negotiations will be: all debts to hold and America to make a loan to Germany in order to put her in a position to pay a reparations bill acceptable to the American experts. And the least possible possibility is that there will be a moratorium on all war debts.

Accepting the first possibility as the probable policy of the Administration, what would it mean to the three American economic groups interested: the Capitalists, the Farmers and the Workers? The capitalist group and the farm representatives are ready to aid the rehabilitation of Europe but their interests differ. The farmers want a market for American food products with its resultant increase in prices.

The desire to increase the buying capacity of the European masses in order to secure a market for American agricultural and industrial products will hardly be achieved by any policy which the American capitalists are contemplating.

Their plan of a loan to Europe is a different proposition. They seek not only the re-establishment of the European market but also the turning of Europe into a field for the increasing investment of American Capital. This will mean the investment in European industry where products can be produced at lower costs—less wages, and longer hours than in America. This is bound to be reflected in unemployment and progressively deteriorating wage and working conditions for the American working class. Our workers will be forced to compete with Europeans.

This is the probable European policy of the employing class of America—another step in the concentration of ownership and centralization of control of world capital.

Where Does Organized Labor Stand?

What will this mean to the American Workers? And what is the International policy of Organized Labor in America? For the American Workers this policy of their employers will mean worse than unemployment and starvation wages and unutterable working conditions. In order to insure the safety of American capital so invested the employing class will call upon the workers to maintain an army and navy fully able to protect and realize these investments—even to the point of saving our dollar democracy by another world war.

What is the answer of Gompers? What is the International policy of organized labor in America? Organized labor in America has not yet reached the stage of even thinking of an International policy. The American Federation of Labor is still dabbling in the narrow national terms of restriction of immigration, of refusing European workers entry into America. Gompers is a sworn enemy of any step toward international action by the Workers. He is even opposed to affiliation with the yellow Amsterdam International.

The Workers Party must advocate and work for the organization of labor's forces to prevent the encroachments of American capital on Europe with their consequent dangers of a new imperialist world war. The Workers of America must solidify their ranks to frustrate the efforts of their employers to force down their working and living standards.

To this end the Workers Party of America advocates unity of action of the American Workers at home against their own ruling class and solidarity with their struggling European brothers against world capitalism.

The international action of the employing class must be met with the international working class action.

Today there is only one international economic organization of the working class that is valiantly fighting the plans of the imperialists to enslave and plunder all the workers—The Red Trade Union International.

WORKERS OF AMERICA! ORGANIZE NATIONALLY! AMALGAMATE YOUR CRAFT UNIONS INTO FIGHTING INDUSTRIAL UNIONS! WORKERS OF AMERICA, ORGANIZE INTERNATIONALLY. JOIN THE RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL!

Big Plans for 1923 Bazaar Announced by The National Defense

The eve of Feb. 21, will have added significance and will go down in history not only as the eve of George Washington's birthday but also as the Grand Opening of the SECOND ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR to be held at the LYCEE, 80th St. and 3rd Ave., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 21, 22, 23 and 24, for defense and relief of class war prisoners.

Every nationality is called upon to give expression to its traits in costumes, folk dances, and in contributing articles unmistakably typical of it. We want every national group to show its best and to join in festivities with the other language units so as to give the lie to the often recurring statement that every language federation has a ghetto of its own—be it Jewish, Russian, Finnish, German, or any other. Our goal is unity of the workers of the world and we will spare no effort to attain it.

This has been the consistent policy of the National Defense Committee and it will continue to maintain until the Workers Republic is established. The first steps have been taken. Arrangements have been made to have a Turk and Greek march together in the Professional of the Grand Costume Ball on Saturday. A Jew and an Irishman will have a debate on Wednesday, the opening night, as to whether George Washington ever told the Truth. The German and Frenchman will join in making a mockery of all reparations schemes.

The New York Division undertakes to arrange the most interesting and colorful bazaar ever held in New York. Beauty, entertainment, and purpose will all be attained if all those who are participating in Labor's Fight remember its victims—the class war prisoners and give aid for their defense and relief by contributing to the bazaar any of the following articles: embroidered articles, knitted goods, fancy work, stationery, leather goods, toys, dolls, china, perfumes, soaps, books, dresses, clothing or money for the purchase of these things. Urge friends and sympathizers "to pitch in" and help make the bazaar a success. See that your organization makes a donation and reserves a booth. Get advertisements for our Souvenir Journal. If you cannot contribute an article or money and have some time to spare report to the office and the exchange will be considered quite as valuable. Send all contributions to: The National Defense Committee, New York Division, Room 405, 80 E. 11th Street, New York City. Telephone Stuyvesant 9642. Norma Beriman, Secretary.

Observer to Young Communist Congress on Way Back to U. S.

Due to the efforts of the Young Workers League members, sufficient funds were raised to send an observer to the third Congress of the Young Communist International, recently concluded in Moscow. The name of the observer will be given out soon, but it is deemed advisable by the National Executive Committee of the Y. W. L. not to divulge it yet.

When the observer of the Y. W. L. returns to this country he will be toured to report to the Y. W. L. branches. It is expected that his trip will start in the East, and he will then proceed to Massachusetts, from thence to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Plans are being made to send the Y. C. L. report to the Pacific coast.

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

Shifty Schemers, Endowed with Brutal Cunning, Win "Success" Under Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

From the killing floors of a slaughter house to the head of Armour & Co., to succeed J. Ogden Armour, is the record of F. Edison White, new chief of the hog butchering business, with its main headquarters in Chicago.

From cash boy to the top position in Marshall Field & Co., supreme department store in Chicago, is the development of James Simpson.

It is to be expected that the kept press will dilate at great length upon the "meteoric rise of these successful business men." And so we are not surprised that the capitalist philosopher who writes the "Topics of the Times" column for The New York Times should write on "Opportunity Still Exists for All."

But we confess ourselves somewhat startled by the concluding admission of this writer that, "It should not be forgotten, however, that of success in life there are many kinds, and 'business' does not offer all of them by any means. Indeed, to not a few people, 'business' offers none at all—never did and never will."

Perhaps this was only the way that the Times writer could bring himself under the wire as "a success," and he grabbed the opportunity.

White has been a vice president in the Armour meat producing business for the past eight years. We do not know just what his task has been during those years. But we are reminded that the Armours, Morrises, Swifts, Cudahys, and Wilsons have been most active during this period in crushing all efforts at organization among the slaves of the packing houses. Handsome sums have been paid, from time to time, to Chicago police officials, to rally the police on the side of the packers in their anti-labor wars. Spilling of workers' blood and the crushing in of the heads of their men, women and child slaves, is as much a part of the meat packers' business as knocking down cattle, or sticking pigs and sheep.

White is an apostle of this form of brutalizing human slavery. He believes in it or he would never have been chosen to succeed the shifty, cruel, scheming J. Ogden Armour, as I judged him while testifying before the U. S. Industrial Relations Commission. White may consider himself a "success" and the "Brass Check" press will applaud him. We believe, however, that the Fosters, the Johnstones, the Fitzpatricks, and the Nockels, who have led the uprisings in America's Packingtowns from time to time, have gotten considerably more satisfaction out of their work.

They call him "Smiling Jimmy" Simpson, and the last time I saw him he was on the witness stand of the Illinois Vice Commission, trying to justify the \$5 per week paid to the girl clerks in the stores of Marshall Field & Co., that has extensive interests in the child-labor cotton mills of "The South."

"Marshall Fields" is an anti-labor institution. It gets what it pleases from city council or state legislature. A jobless hungry worker may be arrested and sent to prison for stealing a loaf of bread, but "Marshall Fields" shoves its store under the streets, appropriates alleys or performs those many other little feats, that enable it to build up its huge annual dividends for the Marshall Fields' Estate.

"Marshall Fields," like Armour & Co., had the police force and the city administration on its side in a terrifically fought teamsters' strike. It has barred "unionism" from "State Street," Chicago's shopping district. Thru its huge advertising patronage it forces every kept sheet in Chicago to proselytize for its particular form of white slavery. Thru years of growth it has won that power and dignity that even refuses a girl clerk the privilege of powdering her nose or bobbing her hair. Over this kingdom "Smiling Jimmy" Simpson, handsomely debonaire yet

Field IV, with heirs fighting over the division of the spoils of industry, both in this country and in England. "Smiling Jimmy" will retain his smile just as long as he continues to keep the golden stream of profits flowing into the hungry lap of the Field aggregation of parasites. Otherwise he will be "fired" just as quickly as the ribbon counter girl who fails to punch the time clock on the appointed second in the morning.

Thus the absentee owners of industry grow in numbers. The parasites who depend on the work of the many for their ease and luxury are more and more divorced from any participation in the nation's industrial processes, whether in the production and sale of food, a la Armour, or in the manufacture and sale of clothes and household goods, according to the Field method.

The time will come when the slaves in these, as in other robotized industries, will ask themselves why they should continue to slave for the idle few who live in riotous luxury. Mr. Armour gave his daughter, Lolita, a birthday gift of a \$100,000 cottage as a winter home among the orange groves of Southern California. It has not yet figured in any of the Hollywood "movie scandals."

It is remembered that the fast passenger trains that run between Chicago and Milwaukee pass a high brick and stone wall as they leave Northern Illinois and enter Southern Wisconsin. That wall keeps the prying eyes of the "vulgar" many from witnessing the beauties of wide lawns and sunken gardens that surround the Armour Mansion, the home of J. Ogden Armour.

No one ever thinks of crossing that wall. At least, not now. But the time will come, even here in the United States, when the slaves of industry will leap the wall that separates them from the ownership of industry, and a new social order will be born where new values will be placed upon human life.

F. Edison White and James Simpson, or those who come after them, "successes" under capitalism, will then learn that Communism demands other qualities to rate one as a "success," qualities that make for the realization of a higher civilization and not for the degradation of mankind.

Paying for the Strikes

WASHINGTON.—Forty million dollars in savings were drawn out of the postal savings banks during the hard times and strikes which occurred between March 1919 and September of this year.

In the World of Books

By MAX SCHACHTMAN

"Our Medicine Men" (Century) by Paul H. De Kruff, contains ten essays written in an artificially exasperated tone, maintained by means of the cacophonous style used by the man de Kruff imitates, H. L. Mencken. Nevertheless, the book is a very good criticism of the stupidity, narrowness and fraud in the medical profession today.

One part I could not swallow. Writing against preventive medicine because it produced over-population in proportion to production, the author advocates compulsory contraception, not for the "backbone of our national strength," the plutocratic and middle classes, but for the proletariat, whose "larvae" swarm in our cities. Shades of Parson Malthus and William Sanger, what diluted Nietzscheanism is this! I think this is a bit of the clownishness to which Mr. de Kruff admits his mind to be prone. It reminds me of a callow, undersized half-witted youngster who used headedly to defend old Friedrich's Sklavemoral; he could see the absurdity of himself as a Superman. The last I heard about him was that some truck driver, a confirmed low-brow and very unintellectual, struck him lightly and obliged my friend's removal to a morgue. Thus passed a future ruler! This trifling tale may be appropriate, but I have a copyright and intend to use the story as the kernel for my projected monumental satire on the theories of Freddy Nietzsche.

"Forward Crowd" Gets Surprise

The Socialist Party is becoming about as popular among Omaha, Neb., workers as Harry Daugherty. The attempt of the S. P. Daily Forward crowd to obstruct the Fifth Anniversary Celebration under the auspices of the Workers Party, certainly didn't do their reputation any good. Here's the story:

By their usual, unscrupulous tactics, the Forward crowd secured control, which they are not destined to hold very long, of Branch 173 Workmen's Circle, the principal fraternal organization among Jewish workers. So when the communication inviting that branch to participate in the Fifth Anniversary Celebration was read at the branch meeting, these Daily Forward "Socialists" manoeuvred thru a motion that the branch should take no part in the Celebration, and that no members should attend. The individual responsible for this is none other than Mr. Harry Sheinin, official representative of the Jewish Daily Forward.

Meanwhile, the National Office of the Workers Party, due to the tremendous demand for speakers everywhere, was unable to provide a speaker for the Celebration. Determined that they should not capitulate before the enemies of Soviet Russia, the local Jewish comrades nevertheless went ahead with arrangements for the Celebration, doing no advertising except by word of mouth and communications to labor organizations.

On the evening of the Celebration, to the amazement of the above-mentioned Socialists, the hall was rapidly filled to the doors, and an excellent program of local talent presented. Much to the surprise of this Forward crowd, two locally prominent trade unionists were present and made excellent talks in English. Even the Workers Party members themselves were surprised at the success of their impromptu Fifth Anniversary Celebration.

What will the Daily Forward have to say about their Omaha representative?—Tom Matthews.

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

Ashleigh Hears Speakers Tell of World's Workers Rallying After Their Post-War Defeats

(Continued from Page Four)

been made along this line, and Great Britain and America were also securing gains.

It was a meeting of the General Staff of Militant Labor. One after the other, the representatives stood up, and gave the report of their sector of the world-wide fighting front. And they did not speak as mawkish sentimentalists, whining their cheap sympathy for the sufferings of the poor, nor as romantic dreamers, uttering pale longings for a vague Utopia, nor as smug politicians, bartering "rhetoric" for votes—but they spoke as soldiers in the midst of war, who had come to deliberate the next strategies in a conflict which would be hard and long enough, indeed, but of whose final victory they were assured.

The next day, the military parade. A long fleet of automobiles stood outside the hotel—the Hotel Europe which was reserved entirely for us. This hotel, by the way, was leased from the State by its workers. It was run by the waiters, clerks, elevator boys, cooks and chambermaids. And when they were asked by the Comintern as to whether they would put us up, they agreed, and promptly gave their guests—speculators, bourgeois, foreign and native—respectful notice to quit within 24 hours.

I saw car after car leave, full of delegates, for the Uritsky Square. I did not know what was coming, so I

wondered why we did not go by tram. My turn came. I climbed into a seat next to the chauffeur; four comrades got in behind me, and we started.

How shall I describe that ride? That breath-taking cruise around the shores of an army? Picture to yourselves the enormous Uritsky Square. Trafalgar Square would look like a back-yard next to it, and Union Square would be lost in it. It was a great oblong, and in the middle of one of the long sides was the reviewing stand. And, drawn up, on the other three sides, were soldiers. But, soldiers were not just in the Square. In the boulevards which led from the Square, there were more soldiers; so that the machine entered the Square, skirted the three sides, left by one boulevard, passed, by a cross street, into the other boulevard, and so back to the Square and to the stand.

That was what we had to face. As we got near the Square, our driver motioned to us to stand up. We did so, but did not know why. We saw the comrades on the car in front of us, also stand and take off their hats as they entered the Square. But we did not know why. We soon knew. We were to receive the salute of the Red Army.

Our car ran into the Square. We went on, at an easy run, passing soldiers drawn up in perfect order, their officers standing at salute. And, as we passed each unit, they cheered.

And so a great deep-throated cheer rolled on, from battalion to battalion, regiment to regiment, with us, as we went. Infantry, artillery with their machine and heavy guns, cavalry with their lances fluttering with crimson banners, armored cars, tanks, mounted infantry, aerial corps, sailors, soldiers of every branch of the service—in their well made, well fitting and perfectly clean and new-looking uniforms, red flags to each company, and great banners to each regiment—an ocean of brown, picked out with red. And still we went on, out of the Square, past half a mile of brown-clad youths, cheering, smiling—different from all other soldiers I had ever seen, not cowed nor stiff and lifeless like automatons, but with all their strict formation, like a lot of jolly boys, enjoying what they were doing, and knowing they were freemen. They had their representatives on all the local Soviets, these free soldiers, and on the Pan-Russian Soviet; they had a voice and a vote in matters military, and in the general running of their country. And they knew that they were fighting for Communism; and they knew that we were fighting for Communism; and so they liked us, and let us know it. Their faces were not expressionless rigid, like capitalist mercenaries of imperialism, for they looked up at us, as we went by, smiling broadly, with a youthful and exuberant friendliness. And their cheering was real cheering.

They were Our Army, and I loved them. They were youth, smiling, gallant and gay, and ready to go thru Hell for the Revolution. They were guarding Russia, while the workers built her up. They stood on guard with their lives, while the workers built the new world. They, and the surging shabby parade of the day before, were one great army—they were part of the new, cleansing wonder in the world, which is Revolution. They were the Armed Proletariat, the world of power made flesh.

I felt awfully ashamed of myself. I was standing up in full view of these thousands. I was trying to

smile back at them, but it must have been the rush of the wind which brought water to my eyes. It was very embarrassing. At a military parade, one would look rather martial, I should think, when receiving a salute; and, at least, one should appear cheerful, with all these smiling persons gazing at one. But then I was only a poor worker, tramp, sailor, reporter, who had been knocked on the head more than once, and alarmed into jail here and there, so I wasn't used to military reviewing; and then the wind was pretty strong. I looked at the auto ahead of ours. I could see my pal Harry, from England. He was standing up, of course, but was acting in a most unmilitary way. He held his hat in his left hand, and with his right held stiffly to his forehead, was saluting. This was terribly wrong. One simply mustn't salute with one's hat off. But then Harry was probably perfectly unaware that he was saluting, or that his hat was off, or both. I know how he felt. I looked around at the fellows in my car. There was a young Turk there I had often chatted with. He was crying, openly and unashamedly. With a sense of relief, I gave up trying to look martial.

And then we got back to the reviewing stand, and stood there for hour after hour, while the boys marched past.

That evening, we became part of a legislative assembly. In other

words, we had a joint session with the Petrograd Soviet. We marched into the hall, with its semi-circular rows of seats and desks, and mixed up with the members of the Soviet.

The Soviet Presidium and the Comintern Presidium sat at the scarlet-draped table. The inscribed red banner of the Petrograd Soviet was held by a Red Guardsman, who stood with fixed bayonet. Workers, soldiers, peasants and sailors—deputies of the people—sat with us, fraternizing.

Speakers exchanged greetings. Soviet members told us of the value of that organ of power, the Soviet, the means by which the proletariat exercises its political will. We told them of the struggle of the workers in our countries, and that, one day, we hoped to see the representatives of the Russian workers received by the Soviets of our lands.

Then Clara Zetkin stood up and presented to the Petrograd Soviet a banner made by the Communist women of Leipzig. The long, scroll-like banner was unfurled, and during the rest of the session, two Red Soldiers stood below the Presidium, holding, so that all might see, this flag which German working women had made with such love, in the scanty time spared from factory and housework for the working class of far-away Petrograd.

We received presents from the workers of Petrograd: boxes of cigarettes—"Workers of the World,"

Unit!" on the box in four languages—and useful note-books for our work at the Congress. "We have not much ourselves, and cannot give fine presents," said the trade union speakers of Petrograd. "But what we can give, we give with love." And they spoke the truth, for, thru all, there shone that strong spirit of simple comradeship—that affection, which somewhat puzzles me, for I cannot quite decide whether it is a distinctively Russian trait, or whether it is a thing which the Revolution will produce in all peoples.

And then, from the Soviet session to the train for Moscow, where great doings were to be held next day.

Good-bye to Petrograd: the journey to the station in red-festooned street cars. The cheering workers at the station and the Red Guards band playing the Internationale, as our two trains steamed out.

Good-bye to Petrograd, flaming with red bunting, battle-scarred, suffering yet from hunger, deprived of so much by blockade, yet working heroically.

Good-bye to Petrograd, where your sacred dead lie sleeping in a red-flowered grave; and where your valiant living are working, with scarred hands and shining eyes, to build a world in which we shall one day live, prouder than kings, wiser than grey teachers, and as simply gay as young children.

Workers of the World, unite!

Bordiga Tells C. I. Congress about Fascisti

By Radio to Impekorr (Berlin) and forwarded by Mail to "The Worker"

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—Declaring that Fascism is a classical example of the capitalist offensive, Delegate Amadeo Bordiga, delegate of the Italian Communist Party, addressed the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International on the Fascist movement in Italy. He spoke in part as follows:

"Fascism was founded by the war interventionists. The economic crisis of the post-war period encouraged this trend of feeling in the bourgeoisie.

"Fascism first took up the offensive in the agrarian districts, where, as socialist communal authorities, the Socialist Party, and the trade union organizations, had locally almost realized the dictatorship.

"Villages and small towns were not able to defend themselves against the military expeditions of the Fascisti. It was not till later that the Fascisti proceeded to exercise terror, incendiarism, ejection of the workers' leaders, and murder, in their war on industrial centres.

"The associations of industrial magnates, the large agrarian owners, as also the medium landowners, officers and petty bourgeoisie, tradesmen and half-proletarians, all joined the Fascisti.

"Fascism rules on the pretence of representing national unity. It is supported by three factors.

"Firstly by the state, which gained time to organize the Fascisti and the Royal Guard by means of democratic pseudo-concessions during the demobilization crisis. Where the Fascisti did not defeat the workers, there the state disarmed the workers. At the time of the occupation of the factories, Gigliotti and Nitti embodied the pseudo-democracy."

"The second supporting factor is the aid of the greater bourgeoisie and the big landowners; the third factor is the skilful organization of the disappointed middle class. The bourgeoisie parties possessed no serious organizations. Fascism created such.

"Fascism has no positive program. All it brings is new men, a new organization; but it follows the old bourgeois policy. The Fascist trade unions, formed with the aid of the employers, work with national demagoguery. France assisted Mussolini not only during the war, but is still assisting him with money.

"The main lesson to be learned from events is that, during the period of revolution, the state apparatus alone is inadequate for the bourgeoisie. A firmly organized party is required as well. Fascism was pressed forward to a rapid seizure of power by an international party crisis, and by exhaustion of the party treasury."

The speaker described how Comrade Toplati, the chief editor of the Communist central organ, was almost shot at the time of the Fascist

seizure of power, but is still working further for the party despite this. The position is now clearer than during the period of pseudo-democracy.

The bourgeois parties support Mussolini, the Turati group makes contacts with Mussolini, and the state apparatus has entered into a compromise with the Fascisti. Mussolini intends demobilizing the Fascisti.

Despite official freedom of the press the party organs Communista, L'Ordine Nuovo, and Lavoratore, can only appear illegally at present. The Communist Party is not disbanded, the trade unions are still working. Fascism will not be able to solve the difficult problems. Disappointment will soon be felt. The struggle of the working class will be severe, for Fascism fights against the proletariat with the aid of the state apparatus. The first conditions for our victory is strict discipline, the creation of a well organized Communist Party.

Smeral (Czechoslovakia) points out that the bourgeoisie of Czechoslovakia is not only planning a 50 per cent reduction in wages, but also the closing down of the textile industry. The rise in the exchange value of the crown is a means of doing this. The economic crisis has given rise to wide-spread social discontent.

At the same time the hegemony in its democratic form is threatened by the national minorities, and by the growth of the Communist Party. The next election will give no national Czech majority. The result will be a crisis in parliamentary democracy. The present government is the last stand of the bourgeoisie. A fight to the death will follow with the bourgeoisie, leaning on the aid of the white guard legions and Sokolists, for the proletarian dictatorship.

Our main task is to diminish the social basis of the Czech Fascisti before it comes to this. The slogan of the united front and the workers' government is a suitable medium for gaining the national socialist working masses, who may otherwise become an aid to the Czech Fascisti. Our chief task is to win over the masses. To do this, the primary necessity is inner consolidation of the party, and a party executive which is not disturbed by the mistrust of an opposition, and is supported by the confidence of the members.

Urbans (Germany), contradicts Radek. He maintains that Radek had rendered the opportunists excellent service by his words. The capitalist offensive was much too strongly emphasized. On the other hand, the defensive of the workers was not sufficiently accentuated. According to Radek the possibility of fighting in community with opportunism exists. For us it is impossible, for opportunism is incapable. Radek attaches too much importance to negotiations with the heads. But in actual fighting the united front of the workers is only possible from below, by which the heads can be temporarily forced to work with the workers.

A disposition already exists towards an action of the proletariat. The speaker points to the German Soviet movement and the creation of control organs.

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Day's Pay for Victory!

The day's pay campaign starts January 15th and ends February 15th. It was initiated by the Workers Party for the benefit of the Labor Defense Council in the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism cases.

The Workers Party levied a voluntary Day's Pay Assessment on its membership to mend the gaping cracks in the Defense Council's funds. This fund could appropriately be called the Workers Party-Salvation Fund.

A number of comrades in various parts of the country have written about the campaign to the Labor Defense Council's office in Chicago. These workers react sympathetically to the growing regions of the North-west, from the slave-driven mines of Alabama and the man-traps of steel in Pennsylvania are heartening messages of good will and hope. The following communication is typical:

Comrades and Brothers:—I am a miner with a wife and three babies. Sometimes, there is no work and we never have too much money. But a share of what we have belongs to you, and my brave wife says so, too. We want to help those who are arrested, when they were trying to help us. My wife is religious; she lights a candle for the cause. Many workers must feel as we do. These will not let the prison doors close upon men who have been working to lift us from slavery to freedom.

The members of the Workers Party in America have never before had such an opportunity to reveal the militant stuff of which they are made. Overseas in Russia and in Hungary their brothers climbed to the peak of sacrifice, unflinchingly, the fire of determination blazed in their eyes and stubborn courage was written large upon the tablets of their hearts. American workers are miles from the peak that the foreign comrades conquered; over here the movement is still in the foothills of sacrifice.

But now there is an emergency. It will test the metal of the radical working class in America. Foreign eyes, brave eyes, look out of shallow sockets and dumbly ask the American comrades what they are going to do. They plead with them to get out of the foothills and climb up the slope of the hill of sacrifice. Bloody experience have taught these foreign comrades that the imprisonment of Foster, Ruthenberg, and such progressive leaders would crumble the solidarity of militant American labor beyond all repair. Save these Michigan Criminal Syndicalist defendants, to save yourselves, if for no other reason, these overseas voices cry out to you.

Our Party members must be defended.

Our Party members must make possible the defense.

Our Party rides forward to new conquests in a Michigan victory.

Our Party suffers terrible loss in a Michigan defeat.

On the success or failure of the Day's Pay Campaign depends in large part the success or failure of the Michigan defense.

On acquittal or conviction in Michigan depends tremendously the future progress of our Party.

BUY YOUR HONOR CARD! SHOW IT! IT IS YOUR EMBLEM OF SACRIFICE AND MILITANCY.

Williamsburg Forum

Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung, will give the opening lecture of the People's Forum in Williamsburg Sunday, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock in the Royal Palace, Manhattan Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn. He will speak on the history of the European labor movement.

All comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend and bring their friends with them so as to make this forum a successful educational center for the workers. Admission is free.

Bazaar Nets \$4,300 for Orphans

The net proceeds of the six-day bazaar run by Local New York of the Friends of Soviet Russia, it has been announced, amount to \$4,300, all of which is being sent to Russian Children's Homes. In addition, 137 shares of stock in the Russian-American Industrial Corporation were sold at the bazaar.

Brady Is More at Home with Workers Than with "Rich, Greasy Slobs"

William A. Brady, the famous theatrical producer, was sitting in the midst of an audience made up of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. He was telling these needle workers about his play, "The World We Live In," right in their own beautiful auditorium, in their own building, 3 W. 16th St.

"Say, I like to be here," broke in Brady several times. "I enjoy being here with you. I feel at home with you. I enjoy it much more than associating with those rich, greasy, well-dressed, fat-headed slobs up at the Hotel Astor."

That broke down all barriers between this theatrical producer and the needle workers listening to him. It became a family party.

Brady is out over the city daily, lecturing, talking, telling the people about the startling play, "The World We Live In," by the two young Czechoslovakian Communists, Karel and Josef Capek, 26 and 30 years of age.

The play went over big at first, according to Brady. It was given an extraordinary reception. It was carrying a big thought to the people.

"But it went too far," says Brady. "It told too much truth. It told the kind of truths that some people wanted buried. It looked as if it were going to die."

But "The World We Live In" is still being shown. And Brady is talking about it all over town. Incidentally he is telling everyone he can reach that the "Capek boys," who also produced "R. U. R.," are turning out works greater than those of Shakespeare.

They are giving us these plays out of the hunger and misery of Central Europe," says Brady, "where I saw workers going to their jobs in the morning without shoes on their feet, without a shirt to their backs, and with only a hunk of blackbread in their pockets."

Brady says he has been producing for years what is known in stage language as "hokum," plays such as "Way Down East," "Ben Hur," "The Christian," "Lightnin'" and Warfield's "The Music Master." It has brought him money, so that he now has a bankroll, he has taken care of his family, and he is in a position to experiment with what he calls "the greatest play produced for the masses."

"And there are more plays of the same kind coming from Central Europe," declares Brady.

Since Jansen's Theater has been turned over to the Moscow Players, Brady has moved "The World We Live In" to the 44th St. Theater.

Bronx Busy With Something Novel

Due to the pressure of work of the New York office of the Labor Defense Council, a Bronx section had to be organized. The Bronx Labor Defense Council is arranging a Grand Soiree and Ball a la London, for Saturday eve, Jan. 27th, at 1347 Boston Road, near 169th St.

The next regular C. C. C. Local New York meeting will be held on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 208 E. 12th St.

The Workers Party—A Communist Party

By ISRAEL AMTER

When the Workers Party was organized in December, 1921, no one had any realization of the activity that the Workers Party would be capable of. At the experiment of a militant, revolutionary party entering the political field to direct the workers in their struggles, it was not presumed that the tasks imposed upon the Workers Party would be so extensive within a period of one year, or that the Party would be capable of fulfilling them.

Conditions, however, forced the Workers Party to plunge into the fight. The developments of the past year, with the huge labor struggles—the miners, railroad workers, and the textile workers' strikes; the open-shop drive of the employers with the open assistance of the Government; the tremendous drive of the unions towards amalgamation; the relief work for Soviet Russia; the raids which resulted in the arrest of twenty Party members and brought the Party into close relation with the trade unions, which protested against the arrests and today are aiding in the defense of the accused men; the campaign for the Labor Party, culminating in the Cleveland Conference, where the militants in the trade union movement were ready to fight for the Workers Party and which has brought the Workers Party close to the labor movement of the country—all of these events evoked action from the young Workers Party.

Despite its youthfulness, the Workers Party has proven equal to its task. It has met the issues; it has mobilized its forces. It supported the miners and railroad workers. It gathered funds for the relief of the miners starving in Western Pennsylvania. Workers Party members have played a prominent part in the amalgamation drive that is capturing the trade union movement. Workers Party members have done their utmost in the relief of Soviet Russia. The Workers Party was the only party that made a real campaign for the Labor Party and today is continuing this drive.

The Workers Party today is the leader of the "American" militants. One federation after another which formerly adhered to the Socialist Party, but since the treacherous days of 1919 has been outside the S. P., has joined the Workers Party. The I. W. W., former stronghold of the militants in the labor movement, has succumbed to the attacks of the Communists. Its best elements are now to be found in the Workers Party. One year of activity has stamped the Workers Party as the bearer of the Communist, the revolutionary, work among the trade unions and the fighting workers of the country.

The Government of the United States and the capitalist press of the country, also have not failed to note the position of leadership occupied by the Workers Party. The second convention of the Party was an occasion for many expressions of opinion on their part. The convention went on record advocating a proletarian dictatorship operating thru a Soviet Government; it pronounced itself in sympathy with the Communist International and it closed with a message of felicitation to the Communist International. The whole capitalist press proclaimed the Workers Party a Communist party. To be sure, the principles and the tactics underlying all its activities are Communist in the strictest sense of the word.

The Workers Party is guided by the decisions of the Third International. The United Front—the appeal to workers of all classes and shades to unite in a solid front against the capitalists; the call to the revolutionary workers of America to unite under the banner of the Workers Party to fight against American imperialism; the protection of the oppressed foreign-born workers; the fight against the American Fascist—the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion and the American Defense Society—the militant struggle against the exploiters and the sham "democratic" government that crushes the great mass of the workers in this country; the revolutionizing of the trade unions—all of these activities are in accord with the decisions

of the revolutionary workers of the world, who are gathered together under the aegis of the Third, the Communist, International.

The membership of the Workers Party is the same as that of the other Communist parties of the world. Perhaps in many respects it is superior: thru the past three years, it has suffered from the brutal persecutions of the Government and the extra-legal agencies operating in the interests of the capitalist class. The membership of the Workers Party has made untold sacrifices for the Communist movement of America. It is composed of elements ready to make the supreme sacrifice in cause. In conformity with the situation in this country, the Workers Party has worked with the same revolutionary zeal as the Communist parties in other countries.

In all respects but one, therefore, the Workers Party is a Communist Party. It is not yet directly affiliated with the Communist International. It still has to feel its way into the revolutionary channels. Economic and political conditions, the ever greater oppression of the Government, the greater cohesion and solidarity of the working class, and the growth of the revolutionary spirit of the American workers, under the leadership of the Workers Party, will result in ever greater clarification of methods of work.

The rising class struggle will demand ever clearer definition: what distinguishes the Workers Party from the other Communist parties will one day be obliterated and the Party will take its place beside the other Communist Parties, squarely, fearlessly, directly and clearly flying the banner of the Communist International.

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NOTICE!
Annual membership meeting of the Finnish Progressive Society
Incorporated,
shall be held on MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1923, 8:30 o'clock p. m. at 2042 Fifth Ave., New York City. Order of business shall be as designated by the annual meeting.

FINNISH PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY, INC.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
By August Kamel, Secretary

WILLIAMSBURG ENGLISH-JEWISH FORUM
ROYAL PALACE
Manhattan Avenue & Varet St.
Brooklyn, SUNDAY JAN. 14th, 10:30 A. M.—LUDWIG LORE on "History of European Labor Movement."

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MEETING IN BOROUGH PARK
J. Louis Engdahl will talk on "The American Worker and Communism" at a meeting arranged by the Borough Park Branch, Workers Party, at its headquarters, 1302 40th St. (corner 13th Ave.), Friday, Jan. 12, 8:30 P. M.

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Every day, in every way, the capitalist order is getting weaker and weaker. Ask the British Premier, Bonar Law, and the French Premier, Poincaré. They realize this more than ever following the break-up of their recent conference at Paris.

Great Need for Communist Daily

It seems superfluous to stress the need for a Communist daily in New York City, voicing the aspirations of the working class. Yet that need becomes increasingly greater.

The direction in which the New York Call is tending is best shown by the fact that "The Report of the Proceedings of New York Call Labor Conference" is published in full in "The Textile Worker," official organ of the United Textile Workers of America, that claims to be "The only organization of textile workers recognized by the American labor organizations."

This is the organization that was formerly headed by Golden who with Dennis Hayes, of the Glass Blowers Union, John Tobin, of the Teamsters, and a few others, constituted that reactionary group in the American Federation of Labor that out-Gompersed even Gompers himself.

It is this black reaction that now embraces the "Socialist" daily will come into existence, and the fight of militancy will then be in the labor movement.

Thus it is easy to understand this "Socialist" organ as it heralds the message of New York's new governor (democrat) under the headline, "Smith Urges Many Labor Reforms," and prints laudatory interviews with the conservative officialdom of New York labor under the heading, "Labor Leaders Are Pleased by Smith's Message."

The New York Call is the prisoner of conservative labor. The militants in the labor movement must have a Communist daily to carry on their fight for aggressive working-class action against the bosses.

That need is developing more and more. Increased masses of workers will see that need. The forces will be organized. The daily will come into existence, and the fight of militancy will then be carried on with renewed enthusiasm and with greater success.

"Labor Leaders" at Lausanne

The British cause at Lausanne must be getting weak. Otherwise why should the London diplomats be compelled to resort to the propaganda tricks of the late war, and call up the reserves of "labor leaders" to bolster up their case against the Turks?

These British "labor leaders" are Buxton and Young. They are unknown to us. But they are probably the best Bonar Law could get hold of.

Buxton and Young are reported to have told Ismet Pasha, the Turkish representative, that British labor would never support the government in a war against the Turks to retain control of the oil fields of Mosul, but that unless Turkey satisfied England on the questions of the protection of Christians and other minorities in Turkey, or insisted that the Greeks born in Turkey be expelled, it was most doubtful if labor would attempt to call a general strike to tie the government's hands in the event of war.

Buxton and Young speak no doubt for their lonely selves. They have no influence over British labor policy. We do not believe that British labor will be blindly led into a new war under the false slogan of "Protect the Minorities." The brutal rule of British imperialism over its subject nationalities, of every color, race and nationality, as well as religion, is better known to British labor today than it was in 1914. The workers of Great Britain showed this at the last election when they sent 142 of their own representatives to the British parliament, and we do not remember that the names of Bonar Law's stool pigeons, Buxton and Young, were among them.

British labor will not fight another war for British imperialism. Bonar Law confessed this when he refused to go along with French premier, Poincaré, at their recent meeting in Paris. Buxton and Young, at Lausanne, therefore, speak with a rattle in their throats. Their kind is passing with the continuous collapse of capitalism, and the gradual rise of the workers to power in every land.

Russia Gives Them "The Blues"

The New York Times seems to be affected with another bad case of the "Russian Blues," a malady that creeps over it at frequent intervals. This mouthpiece of capitalism recently displayed bad symptoms in publishing a lengthy article under the heading "Rigid Communism Gaining in Russia."

The declaration is wireless all the way from Moscow, by Walter Duranty, the Times correspondent, that the new constitution of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, under which all the Soviet Republics have been closely united, is so flexible that if the workers of Poland, Latvia, Finland or Turkestan desired to join the Soviet Federation, at any time, they could do so, "automatically, without political complications, with a minimum increase of federal administrative machinery, and with great and financially profitable decrease in the central staff and overhead."

It is felt by the Times' correspondent that the Soviet decision to retain the foreign trade monopoly, and not to make any more advances to foreign capital, at present, also indicates the drift back to "rigid" Communism.

All this is possible because the Communists in power, confesses The Times, have acquired great experience in business during the past 18 months, because the Russian Communist Party has energy and brains, fanatical courage and self-confidence.

Duranty discovers, what THE WORKER has long pointed out, that the Russian Communists, having made a tremendous success of the Red Army and turned back all efforts at intervention, just so will they triumph in their struggle to rehabilitate Russian industry in spite of the sabotage of foreign capitalism.

"I saw the Red Army in the early part of 1920," writes Duranty. "It was a pretty sight. I have seen the Red Army lately, and it is good enough. So, why not industry? With faith, youth, brains and energy you can work miracles—even in Russia."

Duranty says, the strength of the Soviet Regime today lies in the fact that it has won the confidence and is getting the support of the great peasant masses, concluding that "If the peasants of Russia support the Soviet regime it can afford to disregard the rest of the world."

These are the conditions in the Workers' Republic, in the early days of 1923, that throws The Times, and the profiteers for which it speaks, into a new fit of the blues. But the workers, everywhere oppressed by capitalism, will take courage and join the Russian masses in the march toward victory—to the triumph of the struggle for their emancipation under Communism.

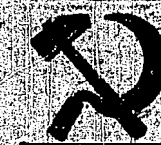
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"If Some Poor Boy Had Killed"

An aged mother, Mrs. Mary O. Peters, with the pennies collected by her neighbors, made the trip from Haverhill, Mass., to Albany, N. Y., to plead with Governor "Al" Smith for "justice" for her boy, Clarence Peters, the former marine, murdered by Walter S. Ward, prominent republican politician, police commissioner and son of the millionaire "Bread Trust" profiteer, head of the Ward Baking Co.

"If some poor boy had killed my son, instead of a wealthy man, I honestly believe he would have been tried and either acquitted or convicted a long time ago," said the Mother to the Governor.

At the very moment that Mrs. Peters was talking to Governor Smith at Albany, a friendless, 19-year-old negro boy, William Battle, was convicted for a murder committed only ten days before, and he will be hanged shortly as "a vindication of Jersey justice," in the words of the prosecutor, and it is not forgotten that not one of the prominent and wealthy suspects in the Hall-Mills murder case at New Brunswick was even indicted.

The negro boy stoutly denies the murder charge against him. The millionaire's son openly admits shooting the sailor, Peters. Mrs. Peters claims, she "cannot understand why the indictment against Ward was dismissed without even making him stand trial."

The answer is found in Ward's place in the present social system. He has wealth. Justice is subservient to money. He is a politician, a big wheel in the New York republican machine, of which the democratic machine is the bi-partisan twin. Attorney General Daugherty, at Washington, has already shown how politics can "fix" anything for money. Young Ward was even more. He was also a police commissioner. He had all the escapes needed for the committing of any crime, and he committed the worst—murder. He is today a free man, without charge against him, while the negro boy over in New Jersey waits for the gallows to claim him.

Governor Smith told the mother, Mrs. Peters, what the politician usually tells, "I'll look into the matter," of the Ward case. That is class justice under capitalism.

Mrs. Peters, a little more toil and care worn, bowed with grief, and still dressed in mourning for her Clarence, will go back home to her five younger children, and the case will be forgotten. Capitalism cares nothing for the life of a boy of the working class.

The First Line of Defense

Governor Alfred E. Smith has taken office in New York state and read his message of approximately 15,000 words at a joint gathering of the democratic senate and republican assembly.

This is Tammany Hall's "Al" Smith that Gompers was proud to help elect, that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor in New York city and state urged labor to vote for, that Morris Hillquit, the "Socialist," claimed was the "best man" among the old party candidates. And no doubt those workers who had been deluded again stood on tip-toe as they eyed Albany and listened for "Al's" message.

Yet they all listened in vain for one word on the subject that even the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor claims is to be made the basis of labor's fight for progress, the abolition of the New York State Constabulary—"The Cossacks."

Glib phrases and oily promises in plenty; there were, about minimum wages, eight-hour day, loyalty tests for teachers, prison reform, home rule, light wine and beer, and all those other topics so valuable in the stock-in-trade of a capitalist politician.

But not a syllable against "Cossack Rule," that the exploiters of the state, as in the Buffalo street car strike, call into action to crush the resistance of the workers. So far as his message is concerned, Gompers' friend "Al" places the stamp of his approval upon this strike-breaking, scab-herding, union-wrecking, head-smashing organization of the bosses, dedicated to the sole task of defeating every effort of the workers to better their conditions. Instead "Al" Smith slobbers over the equally anti-labor state militia in the following language:

"The state has abundant reason to be proud of its National Guard and its Naval Militia. They constitute the State's first line of defense and patriotic citizens who give all their time and energy in the performance of military duty should be encouraged by proposals urged to benefit this important arm of the State's service."

New York state has no foes to fear on her frontiers. There are no Balkanized states along the Hudson River. Capitalist rule in New York state needs "militia rule" and "Cossack Rule," as its "first line of defense" for one reason only, against the rising aspirations of the awakening working class.

"Al" Smith, thru his message, shows he is on the side of capitalist rule, of militia rule, of "Cossack Rule," and the A. F. of L. officialdom, from Gompers down, stand revealed again as traitors to the best interests of the workers.

Such are the enemies of amalgamation; such the foes of the Labor Party. Capitalism has its "first line of defense" in Cossack rule. Let the workers throw up their first line of defense, in spite of their reactionary officials, under the slogan of "Amalgamation and the Labor Party."

Efforts are being made to secure the release of Lothar Witzke from the Leavenworth Penitentiary as "the last prisoner of war." Witzke was convicted by court martial as a German spy and sentenced to death. President Wilson commuted the sentence to life imprisonment and now President Harding is planning to free him. The class war prisoners will still be kept behind prison bars at Leavenworth. They are a greater threat to American Capitalism than German spies.

It's getting to be a dull world for the "Brass Check" press, and it continues to revive the claim that Lenin has suffered another stroke or paralysis. The Russian Soviet embassy at Berlin denies the report, but the denial is not published.

Discontent Is on the March

Exploited labor in the grip of the Standard Oil Trust has been rubbing its eyes at the splitting of stock dividends and the division of great profits.

The crucially oppressed workers in the oil industry have watched with wonder, as Standard Oil stockholders presented themselves with an Xmas gift of \$1,090,030,080—more than a billion dollars—in new stock.

Now these workers are waking up. Discontent has first moved them to action in the Standard Oil industrial hell at Bayonne, N. J. It is here that the great Rockefeller concern has mixed blood with oil in its fight to keep wages down and production and prices up.

Five thousand Bayonne oil workers have signed a petition to Standard Oil, 26 Broadway, demanding cheaper housing. That is the start. More is coming.

After the great strike waves of 1914-15, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., promised the strikers "model tenements." Thirty blocks of shanties and frame shacks were levelled by wreckers. The workers were forced to move into houses that rented at \$40 and \$60 instead of \$10 and \$20 per month. They have waited and waited for the "model tenements" that never came. The company's co-operative store that functioned shortly after the strikes has now gone out of business and the workers are again the victims of rapacious middle-class profiteers taking their cue from the great Oil Trust and charging all the traffic will bear.

The "reform and profit sharing" campaigns and the "Industrial democracy" of Standard Oil, with the hypocritical promises of the Rockefellers have thus been thoroughly unmasked.

The pledges of the billionaire oil profiteers are on a par with the promises that every exploiter makes to break a strike, only to be forgotten when discontent has subsided.

The opportunity is here for new campaigns of propaganda and organization among the slaves of Standard Oil. Discontent is on the march in the oil industry. But it must be headed in the right direction—toward a compact, militant union of the oil workers.

Workers in the oil industry! Put your heel upon company reforms, profit sharing, Rockefeller "Industrial democracy" and all the other diabolical schemes of the bosses. Forward to the amalgamation of all the workers in the industry! Forward to the Labor Party of all the workers in the nation.

"The change that has come over Russia since the accession of Soviet Rule is marvelous. In Russia I found a people animated with hope and heartily backing its government. What a contrast with Germany, where I find a general atmosphere of hopelessness, of despair."—SAVEL ZIMAND, of the Bureau of Industrial Research of New York.

There Are Too Many Farmers

Out on the Pacific Coast the greater part of a crop of 44,500,000 bushels of potatoes is rotting underground.

John Perrin, Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Bank Agent of San Francisco, in his November report, says that this crop in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District has been abandoned because growers felt market prices would not cover costs of digging and transporting them to market.

Yet millions are hungry in Russia. Famine conditions prevail throughout Central Europe. Even in our own American cities gaunt waifs stalk thru the streets with the winter's cold. Those millions of bushels of potatoes could be used to fight starvation and save the lives of millions.

Communism says, use the fruits of the fields and industry to provide for the many. The needs of all must be met.

What does capitalism say? Thru its spokesman, Roger W. Babson, capitalism says that there are 25 percent too many farmers in the United States. One-fourth of those who toil on the land should quit working. What he would do with these millions of unemployed, in addition to the jobless armies in all our cities, he does not say.

But if one-fourth of the farmers would quit working, less food would be produced, and prices would be higher, says this capitalist genius.

Babson has an ardent supporter in Harry N. Owens, editor of Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, Minn., who was asked during a congressional investigation:

"Do you think that there would be too much food in the United States if every family and person were provided with what they need?"

"Oh," exclaimed Owens, "if that time ever comes it will be a long time from now. I speak in terms of effective production, which means PROFITABLE PRODUCTION. Profitable production is based on what people can buy, NOT WHAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO BUY."

Julius H. Barnes, ex-dictator of the U. S. Grain Corporation, now president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, views with joy the movement of 1,700,000 farmers to the cities from the farms, where they have become unnecessary due to the use of labor-saving machinery.

Barnes does not say why he is happy, but we judge that he chuckles to himself as he sees that great army of workers going to the cities to help beat down the wages of toilers in industry, thus making them still more helpless in their struggle to purchase the necessities of life, especially food from the farms. All of which causes Owens, the farm editor, to confess, in spite of his capitalist affiliations:

"If the purpose of the government and bankers is to reduce the farmer to the level of the old world peasants, with a hut to live in and just enough food to keep him alive, then I'll say we are on the right road at present."

Babson, Owens and Barnes, with the rest of capitalism's apologists, may consider that the right road.

But the tens of millions of workers, on the farms and in industry, are beginning to think differently. They are enlisting more and more in the struggle to wipe out "PROFITABLE PRODUCTION" and plan for the production that will meet the needs of the many, the plan that goes into action with the abolition of the capitalist social order and the inauguration of a Communist system of society.

The Republic of Germany, headed by the "Socialist" President, Ebert, is paying billions of marks annually in pensions to relics of the late kaiser's military machine, including 46,630 retired army and navy officers. In the meantime war cripples and the war insane are suffering quite as much in Germany as in the United States, while the victims of industry receive even less than the victims of war.



Congratulations Welcome!

With this issue of the Bolcoms we celebrate our six-month existence. But a half-year has passed since the birth of this institution and we already feel proud of its accomplishments. During this short period, the BOLCOMS have become a factor of vital importance in the newspaper world. It is seriously threatening the existence of all the metropolitan papers. It was due to its untiring efforts that the Subway Sun was chased underground and the Elevator Express is all up in the air. Since its inauguration, over a dozen revolutions have taken place, scores of cabinets have fallen and multitudes of wars declared. It is no longer a secret that the BOLCOMS are the prime cause of the defeat of Lloyd George, the Laborite victory in Australia and the disagreement between the Allies. Modesty does not permit us to mention myriads of our other accomplishments; but we do take the liberty to admit that we are mighty proud of the BOLCOMS and feel that we well deserve the \$10,000 honorarium that we get for editing them.

THE BOLSHEVICK

I am the wild-eyed Bolshevick
I rant and tear my hair;
My teeth are red with bloody blood,
I make good men despair.

For breakfast I eat children fried,
For dinner hard-boiled priests;
I wash it down with red ink,
It's served at all my feasts.

I am the wild-eyed Bolshevick,
I rant and tear my hair;
I let my hair grow on my face,
I make good men despair.—Sadi.

SOCIETY NOTES

Miss I've Got It has donated five million dollars for a home for blind nuns. The construction of the home will give temporary employment to over one hundred ex-servicemen at \$1.25 per day.

Grand Duke Durack Bolvanovitch arrived on the Majestic this morning. The duke claims he has killed personally over five thousand communists. He is the author of "The Intolerance of the Soviet Leader." Prof. R. U. Dippy will lecture tonight at the Town Hall on "Capitalism, the Benefactor of Education." The proceeds of the meeting will go for the starving families of American college professors.

Mr. Fatpurs, president of Cut the Workers' Wages Association, in an address to the American Legion last night, stated that the American working class is too intelligent to turn bolshevick.

Mrs. U. McMeetsick who has recently visited Russia, told the "Women's Club" that conditions are simply horrible in that savage land. Not a single tonsorial parlor for dogs can be found in Moscow!

Rev. How Phoolisch in his sermon last Sunday, preached to his congregation that strikes are un-Christian. The Reverend moves today into the new house bought for him by the Manufacturers' Association.

The American Democracy League will auction off 10,000 Cossack whips this week. The money raised will go to the support of a new Wrangel attack on Soviet Russia.

Mr. I. M. Brannless who returned from Europe last week, told our reporter that all the trouble on the other side was due to the European workers being jealous of the prosperity of their American brothers.

GETTING THE BOSS'S GOAT

We are herewith installing this new feature in the colyum. Let the Bolcoms know how someone got your boss's "goat"—Ed.

Jones was a typical white-collar slave foreman. He was loathed by his workers for the cruelty with which he treated his subordinates.

One day Red Bob, the fellow he despised most, came up to him and asked if he could take the afternoon off.

"What do you wanna take the afternoon off for?" he demanded. "I'd like to go to a funeral," was the pitiful reply.

"Well, you can't go, that's all!" But please, Mr. Jones, I'd feel awfully disappointed if I didn't go to this funeral," tearfully pleaded Red Bob.

Moved by these pathetic words, Jones gently asked: "To whose funeral do you wanna go?"

"To yours," was the laconic reply. Needless to say, Bob lost his job.—J. K. S.

IT'S TOUGH!

Editing a radical colyum is a nice thing. If we publish lies, people say we are rattle-brained. If we don't we are fossils.

If we publish original matter, they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections, they say we are too lazy to write.

If we knock some labor leaders, we are cruel; if we don't we are yellow.

Now what are we to do? Just as likely as not someone will say that we stole this from an exchange. So we did. Bottomly, Irv.



"The Star in the East" as Seen