



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

THE WORKER

AN ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS EXPRESSION

Entered as second-class matter September 2, 1911, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. VI. No. 260.

Subscription Rates: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; Foreign, \$2.50; Single rates, \$3.50 per 100.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1923

Published weekly by The Worker Publishing Association, Room 405, 28 East 11th St., New York, N. Y.

Price 5 Cents

Labor! How About Arkansas?

Murder of C. R. Gregor Direct Challenge to All Workers

Fayette County, Pa., Miners Demand \$1,500,000.00 More Relief from the U. M. W. of A.

Secretary Hamilton, of Miners' Relief Committee, Is Forcibly Ejected from Convention; Notorious Strike-Breaker Van Bitner Imported to Drive Steam Roller Over Fayette Miners; Feeny Does Dirty Work.

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—In the most heartless manner high officials of the United Mine Workers of America, Thursday, Jan. 18, attempted to close the tragic strike of the Fayette County Miners at a convention at New Salem, Fayette County, in one of the stormiest meetings ever held in the stormy history of the Western Pennsylvania Miners.

It was evident from the first that even hardened members of the "machine" like John O'Leary and William Feeny had no heart for their work. It is even reported that Feeny cried during the convention.

However, "The International" had made its decision and those who are on the payroll had to be as cruel as they were instructed to be. As Feeny and O'Leary don't have that kind of courage they took their orders without a murmur, and carried them out.

Van Bitner in Charge

Union Heads Move to Crush Brave Miners

(Special to The Worker)

PITTSBURGH, PA.—International Organizer Feeny has refused credentials to 11 coal miners selected by the militant strikers of the Fayette County coal fields to solicit voluntary contributions throughout the United States.

The international officialdom of the United Mine Workers, headed by President John L. Lewis, has also issued notice to the entire membership of the miners' union not to contribute to the hungry and homeless strikers of Fayette County and their families.

Need Unions to Win Social Revolution

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

MOSCOW, Nov. 21.—"The aim pursued by the revolutionary trade unions is the overthrow of capitalism," declared A. Lozovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, in discussing the question of organization at the Second World Congress here.

"The struggle for practical demands must be utilized," he continued. "No worker should remain unorganized. No members should leave the trade unions, no little unions should be formed.

"The social revolution is only possible with the aid of the workers organized in trade unions."

The speaker discussed the organization of expelled members of trade unions, and demands that the utmost efforts be made towards re-unity, use

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Verdict at Herrin Makes Yellows Howl

By CARL HAESSLER

(Federated Press Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—Howling in rage because the blood of union miners is not to be spilled on the scaffold as a result of the first Herrin riot trial, the metropolitan press is skating recklessly on the thin ice that protects the American judicial system from a complete overhauling at the hands of the people.

Because a jury principally of farmers listened to the overwhelming alibi testimony the defense was able to produce, and because the jury believed the relatives and acquaintances of prosecution witnesses when these relatives and acquaintances swore that those witnesses were common liars, the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Journal of Commerce are beside themselves with fury.

Balked of their bloodlust for union labor by the acquittal on murder charges of Otis Clark and four other miner defendants at Marion, Ill., these papers angrily point out that the men cannot be tried again for the same offense and that the guilty verdict cannot be appealed by the state.

"The Journal of Commerce, in a boxed front page editorial refers violently to what it calls a miscarriage of justice, revives the 'blot on our fair state' talk and comes as close as it dares to an attack upon the American judicial system that permits juries on occasion to free union men on evidence of innocence.

Plan New Trials

MARION, Ill.—Changing its schedule, the prosecution in the Herrin strip mine riot cases has decided to postpone the Shoemaker murder case in favor of the Molkovich case which involves three of the defendants acquitted of the Hoffman killing which came to a close Jan. 19.

Otis Clark, Bert Grace and Peter Hiller are three of the nine men to be tried Feb. 12 for the murder of Antonio Molkovich, Erie, Pa., one of the body of mine guards and strike breakers imported into Williamson county by Wm. J. Lester last June in the expectation of clearing \$7000 a day for himself by mining coal during the strike.

"For United Front of World's Workers!" Call of Fourth Congress, Communist International

The Slogan of the Fourth Congress: "UNITED FRONT!"

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International, comprising 62 parties of Europe, America, Asia, and Australia, has confirmed that which the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International has already twice resolved: that it is the duty of all Communist parties to devote all their energies towards organizing the working class into a solid united front, in order to resist the attack now being made by world capital on every position of the working class.

Thus the highest tribunal of the Communist parties has confirmed that which has been the aim and object of our last year's work, and has sounded as the slogan for our coming work: "The struggle for the united front of the world proletariat, the struggle for unity for the common defense of all proletarians, regardless of their political tendency and attitude."

As early as last spring the Communist International applied to the Second International, and to the Vienna Working Union, with the request that they participate in a Worker's World Congress for the pur-

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Fight Fascisti Terror with the Strike and the Boycott

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

The challenging facts in the bosses' murderous war upon the strikers of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad in the state of Arkansas are now available. They tell the story of the greatest threat to organized labor ever made by organized dollars. It is railroad labor's turn to act. If the murder of C. R. Gregor, railroad shop strike leader, at Harrison, Ark., is to go unavenged, then American labor had better get a little more accustomed to its shackles and prepare to keep on licking the boots of the American profiteers for a long time to come.

Gregor was in the front line trenches in this two years' struggle of the Arkansas railroad workers. He defended himself in his own home, at night, when attacked by a cowardly mob. But he was overcome, torn from his family, dragged to a railroad bridge, where a rope was tied around his neck. While the leering mob of respectable 100 per centers stood looking on, he was pushed off the bridge, the noose tightened, his neck was broken and life was strangled out of him. That same rope was just as surely around the neck of all organized labor. That rope tightens and tightens unless labor resists and tears it away.

Gregor is dead. But others who confessed to crimes they never committed to escape the bloodlust of the "law and order" mob of bankers, merchants and rich farmers, still live, altho they are in prison. Hundreds of other strikers, flogged and jailed, still live. Hundreds of brutally outraged wives and children of strikers, driven from their homes and into the hills, like refugees of war before an advancing army, are still alive. The thousands of other strikers, their wives and children, all along the line of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad, still live, but waiting, waiting for you, workers of America, to act. And the railroad union lives with them, if the organized workers of the land stand and fight for them.

The doddering president of the American Federation of Labor, from his swivel chair, in his comfortable office in Washington, D. C., appeals to the capitalist government of Arkansas to intervene. Gompers asks his democratic and republican friends in the Arkansas state house for help. They jeer back at him. What? Help him attack their friends, jail their pals, indict the best people, the representative citizens along the line of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad? How those Arkansas politicians must laugh at poor Gompers!

It is announced that the locals of the federated railroad shopcrafts' unions have launched an effort thru the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor to raise \$3,000,000 for the "discovery" and prosecution of the "Vigilante Committee."

But it is more than money that is needed. The murderers of Gregor are well known. They are "prominent citizens." They flaunt their crime in your very faces, Workers of America! They publish their proclamations openly in their own kept press. They publish lists of their officials. Thus "The Southwest American," Sunday, Jan. 21, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, reproduces a letter sent out by W. L. Snapp, chairman of the "Citizens' Committee," to all local chairmen and secretaries. The leaders of this American Fascisti attack on the labor unionists of Arkansas are as follows:

W. L. Snapp, Chairman of the "Citizens' Committee."

Official list of local chairmen and secretaries:

HARRISON—W. L. Snapp, chairman, general; Dr. Froy Coffman, secretary, general.

LESLIE—W. W. Fendley, chairman; N. G. Sawyer, secretary.

MARSHALL—S. W. Wood, chairman; Z. F. Ferguson, secretary.

ST. JOE—W. L. Henley, chairman; F. M. Walker, secretary.

EVERTON—B. Killebrew, chairman; F. M. Jones, secretary.

ALPENA—J. A. Centers, chairman; Dr. W. L. Watkins, secretary.

GREEN FOREST—A. L. Kinney, chairman; W. G. Coxie, secretary.

BERRYVILLE—Tom Morris, chairman; Oscar Johnson, secretary.

EUREKA SPRINGS—C. E. Sweeney, chairman; Floyd Walker, secretary.

WESTERN GROVE—C. E. Shinn, chairman; Horace Magnus, secretary.

JASPER—J. W. Moore, chairman; A. B. Arbaugh, secretary.

This is the gang of anti-labor conspirators, who swept aside all local officials sympathetic with the striking railroad workers and their families, and instituted the dictatorship of the railroad and banking profiteers, a dictatorship maintained by the hangman's noose, by gun, by black-shake whip, by terror.

What are the remedies? Obviously the situation cannot wait "until the next election." It is just as certain the democratic state politicians and local prosecuting authorities, hypocritically sworn to maintain the law, will do nothing. No voice has been raised anywhere, even by those "progressives" in office, from whom the Gompers and Johnstons have told the workers to expect much.

Organized labor must fall back on direct action in this crisis—ON THE STRIKE AND THE BOYCOTT. The industrial slave in the state of Arkansas, who continues to toil for local capitalists before the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad has been completely unionized, deserves to wear his chains.

In the meantime American organized labor should place an effective boycott against the State of Arkansas until the murderers of Gregor thru even-handed justice, have been treated to a similar fate.

The workers of Europe boycotted Hungary, they boycotted Spain, they boycotted Yugoslavia, because of the White Terror ruling in these countries. Should the workers of the United States do less against the big business terrorists of Arkansas?

Workers of America! Crush the budding American Fascisti movement in Arkansas NOW, or it will soon spread to the entire nation. The strike and the boycott are your weapons. NOW! Use them before it is too late!

Rail Heads Incited Mob in Arkansas

By H. M. WICKS

It is now definitely established that the destruction of bridges on the Missouri and Northern Arkansas Railroad, which is said to have been the cause of the organization of the so-called "Citizens' committee" at Harrison, Ark., was due to defective fire-boxes in the broken-down engines of the road, and not to strikers as has been charged by the prostitute press of the nation, which re-echoed the declaration of the mob that has terrorized the district for the past week.

The effort of the railroad company to destroy the shopmen's union thru employing strike breakers has resulted in the complete breakdown of all the engines on the road. Trains are always late and much produce perishes in transit. Many delays have been caused by the burning of bridges. The officials of the company and the petty country newspapers along the railroad lines, mostly edited by lickspittle editors who receive free car-fare and other favors from the railroad company, have been used by the company officials to vilify and heap contumely upon the heads of the railroad strikers by blaming them for the physical breakdown of the railroad property.

All other means of intimidation, such as the employment of strike-breakers, thugs and gunmen and the general time-worn tactics of corporations engaged in crushing the strike, having failed, the railroad officials determined to fan the flames of mob violence.

It is charged by J. P. Venable, a labor leader of the district who escaped the frenzied mob last week, that the mob was organized and directed by the railroad officials.

Fight for "Open Shop"

The burning of bridges by the defective fire-boxes was merely the excuse of the railroad to start a widespread open shop drive and thru mob action endeavor to destroy every union and drive every union man or woman out of the district.

Engineers who handle the engines on the railroads declare that every day there are hundreds of burned spots along the right-of-way and that there is constant danger of starting damaging fires because of the condition of the engines.

Simultaneous with the outbreak of violence against strikers, there appeared large placards in many places of business proclaiming the "open shop". Strikers charge that these posters were prepared long before the outbreak and assert they are evidence that the "uprising" was not spontaneous, but the result of a well formed plot.

A number of stores alleged to be in favor of the strikers were closed by the "committee of one thousand"

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THIS ISSUE IS No. 260

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

Toss Kamenev at Banquet in Moscow

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Staff Correspondent Federated Press
and The Worker

MOSCOW (by delayed mail).—I never saw such vast, riotous joy in my life. Yet scores of those present were going home to prison and battle and death.

It was a great banquet held in the Hall of the Unions. The labor unions of Moscow and the city council acted as hosts. Every factory and every Soviet institution had its chosen representatives, about 1400 of them, including the senior class of Sverdlov university, the university which trains communist organizers.

The guests were 675 delegates to the seven or eight international congresses which had been going on almost simultaneously in Moscow. The Communist International was the largest and, tho it started early in November, it had lasted two weeks longer than expected and overlapped all the others. Then there were the Congress of Labor Unions, the Congress of Communist Youth, and several congresses of special trades, metal workers, building workers and so forth.

Two thousand people sat down to the banquet at 10 o'clock in the evening, after a long day of conferences ending in a closing session in the Grand Opera House. The dinner consisted of cold meats and cheese and bread, with ice cream, tea and soda waters, but it took three hours to serve as the waiters forced their way thru the closely packed throng. But the eating was only an excuse, the real festivity was quite different.

Songs, shouts, stamping of feet arose from all parts of the hall at once. The place was so big that half a dozen songs could go on at once, with little interference—an appropriate condition for an international congress. Over in one corner the Italians would start a revolutionary song adapted from the French revolution, and all the French and Spanish and some Russians would join in from all over the hall. And I know that one, at least of the Italian delegates had escaped from Italy wounded, and that the veteran leader of the delegation had been warned that he would be shot on his return.

A peculiar Russian custom consists in tossing in the air any man whom the people desire to honor. He is seized by eight or ten comrades and thrown high above their heads, sometimes seated, but more often lying. As he comes down, he is caught on 20 outstretched hands and sent aloft again. It is a strenuous honor, but he is supposed to be a good sport and take it smiling.

I saw as many as eight dignitaries, heads of national delegations or favorite speakers, up in the air at once all over the hall. At one time Kamenev, whose position is equivalent to mayor of Moscow and governor of Moscow province combined, was being tossed forward to the platform in this way. He is a very dignified gentleman, and a polished man of the world in appearance. When they got him to the platform in this undignified way they upended him and set him on his feet; whereupon he pulled his clothes into shape and smilingly began to preside at the banquet. At the other end of the vast brilliant hall, Claude Mackay, the Negro poet of America, was going up in the air, also, holding himself rigidly in a sitting position, with a broad grin on his face.

Tomorrow again they would be fighting, the little tag ends of fights left over by the various congresses, which had whipped most of the main conflicts into unified programs for the national sections to take home and work on for another year. There were plenty of disgruntled folks, and folks whose grudges, added to their natural capacity for revolting against everything, would make life unpleasant for their fellow workers later.

Yes, they weren't all heroes, or even agreeable humans. But on this night the differences were forgotten and the spirit of comradeship was unleashed and triumphant. They remembered—or was it the Russian comrades present in such overwhelming numbers that reminded them—that they were one vast army of workers setting out to conquer the world.

That was the note on which they closed and went home, some to the slow and tedious tasks of labor organization and education, to work for amalgamation by industries and others to face the guns of the Fascists, or the unheralded but even more bloody massacres of India and the far corners of awakening Asia.

OLON DE LEON
Will conduct the Study Class
Work of the Brownsville English
Branch, W. P.,
Each Friday Eve., 8:30 P. M.
1834 Pitkin Ave.
The subject will be:
"THE WORKERS
AND ECONOMICS"
Party members and non-party
workers are urged to attend.

Zimoviev Writes of Fourth World Communist Congress

THE WORKER, thru the International Press Correspondence (Imprekorr) has just received an article by Gregory Zimoviev on "The Fourth World Congress of the Communist International." Zimoviev was president of the Petrograd Soviet during the first years of the revolution. He has been the chairman of the Comintern (Communist International) since it was organized. This article will appear in next week's issue of THE WORKER. We have also received the resolutions and declarations adopted by the Fourth Communist Congress and these will be published as rapidly as space permits. Renew your "sub" now so that you will not miss any of the future issues.

Millionaire "Bread Trust" Profiteer Freed After Murder; Innocent Workers in Prison

By MAX SHACHTMAN

The self-admitted murderer of a penniless ex-Sailor has been released from the indictment returned against him six months ago. The murder, he says, was committed in self-defense as the result of repeated extortions by blackmail of money from the accused by a so-called "ring" of whom the dead man was a member.

The murderer is Walter S. Ward, the eldest son of the head of the Ward Baking Company, "The Bread Trust." He refused to state on what grounds blackmail had been extorted. The members of the "Ring" whom he named were never found, and are believed to be the heroes of one of the most ingenious pieces of fiction of the season.

Ward, Sr., who was given as a witness, ran away from subpoena servers and could not be found. The prosecuting attorney, Fred E. Weeks, who procured an indictment only when public feeling had been raised to a high pitch, vacillated continually in bringing the case before the Grand Jury. During the administration of the party to which Weeks belongs, the Republican, the entire party machinery was brought to bear on every effort to free the murderer without trial. Now the Democratic attorney Mr. Arthur Howland is in office.

On being questioned he said that he could bring up the case to another Grand Jury, but that he had no expectation of doing so at present, which means it will never be done.

Now, why is it that Ward, the millionaire, can murder a man in cold blood, for all the evidence points to the absurdity of the ex-sailor, Clarence Peters, having attacked him. Why is it that this man can concoct such a palpably cock-and-bull story and get by with it? Why was this brute admitted to such low bail as \$10,000 merely because he did not want to spend a few weeks in jail? Why were all the powers that be arraigned on his side to see that he should not come to justice? Why the many other incidents that are so incredible but true?

There is only one answer. The murderer is a millionaire, the son of a millionaire, who is head of a millionaire corporation. That is the one and only reason for all the solicitude shown for his freedom.

Contrast this situation with that of the murderer who was sentenced with such dispatch, Abe Becker, the Bronx truck-driver. Contrast this with the attitude of the courts, the prosecuting attorneys, the political parties of Capital, the administrative bodies of all kinds and the kept press when a Communist or an I. W. W. is brought into court. Compare the servile zeal of the prosecutors in the trial of a worker with the laxity shown in the Ward case. Compare the miserable falsehoods of Ward and how they were ignored and excused, to the readiness of the prosecutor of Sacco and Vanzetti to jump on any minute piece of testimony that did not concur with another. Place side by side the bail figures of a man who admits a murder and of a radical worker who is only accused of, let us say, attending a meeting. Contrast the attitude of the State and National judicial departments in the Michigan Communist cases, with that of the inattentiveness in the Ward case. Compare the evasion of court service by Ward, Sr., to the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Compare the position of tolerance taken by the Judge in the Ward case with the illegal aggressiveness of the kept puppets in the cases

An indication of new struggles to come in the textile industry is seen in the demands of the textile workers for a 29 per cent increase in wages.

Benjamin Schlesinger has again announced his resignation as president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. No one who has the real interests of the labor movement at heart will mourn his going.

"Hillquit Sees Workers Party in Few Years," says New York Call headline. We always did know that Hillquit was several years behind the times. Speed up, Morris!

La Follette's Governor Blaine of Wisconsin forgot to mention unemployment in his recent message to the state legislature. That's a good politician. Always dodge fundamental problems.

Daugherty and Harding tried to dig coal with militia bayonets during the last coal strike. They failed. The French imperialists are trying to dig coal in the Ruhr Valley with bayonets. They will fail.

The era of the merging of great trusts in the United States continues with the combination of the Ryan and Guggenheim copper interests into a \$150,000,000 corporation.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has a cold and is going to Florida. Now let everyone in the land who has a cold ask himself why he, too, cannot go on a holiday to Florida. Send all replies to "John D."



"Look a'here, Johnson, you got to do that job."
"Say, Boss, the only thing I got to do is die."

Drawn by ART YOUNG

Railroad Officials Incited Mob Rule In Arkansas Strike

Blood-Streaked Hurlings of Corporations Attempt to Impose Open Shop Upon Community; Terrorize Innocent Men Into Confessing 'Crimes.'

(Continued from Page One)

which is the euphonious name of the mob of hired assassins.

Committee On Grand Jury

This "citizen's committee" sits on the grand jury, along with the regularly constituted jury and hears "evidence" against rail strikers and participates in the deliberations of this alleged secret body, with the result that there have been twenty-five indictments against union men.

So thoroly is the community under the reign of terror that two men who pleaded guilty to arson when they were accused of firing railroad bridges at Harrison, appeared before a joint legislative committee at Little Rock and admitted that they pleaded guilty because they feared for their lives, altho they were innocent of the crimes charged. Before they pleaded guilty they had asked the judge before whom they appeared for a trial and were informed that while a trial would be granted he would not guarantee that they would be safe.

After reassuring that their lives were in danger the judge promised them they would be tried the next morning. After a conference with their attorney they decided they had better plead guilty to save their lives from the mob, especially since it was plain that the judge was a party to the conspiracy to murder them in case they attempted to defend themselves in court.

Murdered Striker Innocent

E. C. Gregor, the striker murdered last week by the frenzied mob that hanged him on a railroad trestle, was asleep in a bunk house 45 miles from the scene of the burning of the bridges according to a story told by his bunk-mate.

For a long time previous to his lynchings Gregor had been at work in a construction camp and had appeared in his home town on the morning of his murder for the first time in months. The fact that he was known as a strong union man resulted in the railroad company's thugs picking him for their first victim.

So thoroly under control of the terrorists is the entire community that every person known to be in sympathy with the strikers has either left the vicinity, or is in hiding, while local, county and state officials by their inaction condone the outrages.

A. F. of L. Starts Probe

The American Federation of Labor from Washington announces that it has started an investigation of the outrages of the "Citizens' committee" which included the lynching of Gregor and the wholesale beatings administered to other union men and sympathizers.

The taking over of the local government by the blood-streaked mob of railroad hirelings and their dupes will be thoroly investigated and action by the organization will depend upon the findings, according to the official announcement from the office of the A. F. of L. at Washington.

The shopmen of the Arkansas district have announced that they have started a campaign to raise over a million dollar fund for the detection and prosecution of the leaders of the mob.

It is about time that organized labor abandons its defensive policy in cases of murderous aggression by the vicious tools of the master class and definitely takes the offensive. The scab-herders use every means of publicity to inflame the small business men and the farmers against strikers, in addition to the economic pressure they can bring to bear upon these elements of the population. Unfortunately there are members of the working class so deluded that they also fall prey to the propaganda lies of the capitalist class organs.

The best service the American Federation of Labor could perform for the labor movement in general would be a wide-spread campaign in every strike district in order to pillory the blood-suckers of labor so that they will not dare appear publicly for fear of the wrath of the aroused working class.

In order to effectively fight such outbreaks it is necessary to organize the working class into effective unions, a thing that has been woefully neglected by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the petrified leadership of its affiliated unions.

Effective unionism in Arkansas would have made impossible the successful deportation thru terror of the strikers. The sort of unionism needed to combat such contemptible outrages against the working class is the unionism that made Herrin, Ill., the bright star in the firmament of unionism in America the past year. Teach the jackal pack of capitalism that they cannot with impunity murder strikers and there will be no repetition of the atrocities such as occurred at Harrison, Ark.

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

Workers! Come to This Meeting!

Foster Will Be in N. Y. for T.U.E.L. Gathering, Jan. 28th

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

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

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

Mooney Calls on Workers to Rally Behind Raid Victims

Tom Mooney, from San Quentin prison, where he is serving a life term after one of the most infamous frame-ups ever perpetrated against the labor movement, has come splendidly to the support of the Labor Defense Council, which is conducting the defense for the 20 men arrested in the case of the Bridgman, Michigan, raids. In a stirring article Mooney makes a dramatic appeal for the defense of Foster, Ruthenberg and the 18 others. Mooney's statement which is one of a long series which have been issued by famous American political prisoners on the Michigan case, follows in full:

RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT

William Z. Foster, of the Railway Carmen's Union; William F. Dunne, of the Electrical Workers' Union; Earl Browder, of the Machinists' Union and 17 other active members of the labor movement were arrested and charged with criminal syndicalism in Michigan.

Big Business in general and "Wall Street" in particular, ordered their tools in Washington, D. C., "Frame-up" Burns and "Injunction" Daugherty, to stage this grand frame-up against these twenty active members of the working class. Their activity in the labor movement is the real reason for their arrest.

Criminal Syndicalism laws in some twenty-odd states are drawn to be used against workers of any organization when they are courageous enough to become real union men and take an active part in the labor movement. Criminal Syndicalism laws are a menace to organized labor and should be fought with all the power the labor movement can command.

I urge every worker and all organized labor to rally to the support of these loyal members of the working class. Contribute liberally to their defense; without funds they can secure no defense worthy of the name, and without a defense, their hope of justice is out of the question and the attempted frameup against them will succeed.

Each and every trade unionist should take it upon himself to have his local write a letter or resolution to the Governor of Michigan, protesting against the raiding of these men to prison for exercising their constitutional right of free speech and free assemblage. Every labor body should take this action in support of these workers.

Send all communications and make all checks payable to the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. (Signed) TOM MOONEY.

All United at Clinton, Ind.

CLINTON, Ind.—All four train service brotherhoods are represented on the local committee for the amalgamation of the 16 standard railroad unions. O. P. Middleton of the conductors is chairman. The engineers, firemen, trainmen, telegraphers, clerks and maintenance of way men also have representation on the committee, which is working in conjunction with the international rail amalgamation committee with offices in St. Paul, Minn.

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

SOME PICTURES AND A LETTER

Dear Worker Reader:

WE DON'T HAVE TO TELL YOU—that the saddest man, the most cast-down down-in-the-mouth and all-round miserable creature alive—is the worker who refuses to keep informed on what's going on in the world of LABOR. A WORKER, who knows not what WORKERS are doing, what are their aspirations, their hopes, their plans, their activities—is already DEAD. All that's needed to complete the picture is a funeral, only it isn't worth the trouble!

Great events are transpiring, great things are happening: LABOR IS WAKING UP. It is striking, fighting, AMALGAMATING in a new, stronger line-up against the BOSSES—a line-up which takes in larger masses of workers every day.

"The Worker" wants to help you keep happy by keeping you informed of what Labor is doing every month in the year. Don't get into the class of the worker above, keep informed.

A remittance for your renewal at once will place you in the class with the worker down here.

"THE WORKER."

799 Broadway, New York City.

Demand New Trial Feb. 3rd in Sacco Case

By KARL PRETSHOLD
(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, Mass.—Argument on four motions for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Massachusetts labor leaders who were found guilty of murder in connection with a pay-roll hold-up, will be heard before Judge Webster Thayer, Saturday Feb. 3rd.

Three of the motions have to do with testimony given by witnesses for the state. The fourth motion is based on facts brought out by a man who witnessed the hold-up and murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were indicted. This man was so close to the men who did the job that a shot went thru his coat. Altho he gave his name to the police, he was never called to testify by the state. He has seen both Sacco and Vanzetti and is positive that neither of them were among those who did the hold-up.

Fred H. Moore, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, believes that this argument on motions for a new trial is one of the most important episodes in the three year fight to save the lives of these men.

Frank Walsh Carries Michigan Communist Case to Washington

Frank P. Walsh, famous labor attorney, who is handling the legal defense of the victims of the Bridgman, Michigan, raids has carried the cases to Washington and is making it unpleasant for the odious Wm. J. Burns and other stool pigeons of the capitalist class of America.

Walsh was seeking to determine from what sources Burns and his thugs obtained their "evidence" against the Communists, and Burns refused to appear in court with the proof demanded. Attorneys for the defense then announced that they would seek to have Burns cited for contempt of court because of his refusal to answer questions pertaining to the raid at Bridgman and the manner of collecting evidence against the accused men.

One R. M. Whitney, the miserable scribbler responsible for the articles on the "Reds in America" that appeared in the Boston Transcript and other fellow journals thruout the nation, had boasted to certain individuals that he was a stool pigeon and that he attended the gathering at Bridgman. Whitney denies the statements attributed to him. He is a member of the notorious American Defense Society, an organization of half-wits that does not yet know that war is over and is trying to capitalize a fast waning hysteria thru brainless attacks upon what it conceives as the "Red Menace to America."

The sources from which Burns and creatures of the Whitney type secure their information is so questionable that they dare not reveal it. To do so would completely discredit them before the few morons that still fall for their idiotic propaganda.



Ask Officials to Tell About \$1,500,000

(Continued from Page One)

of the Miners' Relief Conference being driven out of the room by physical force.

Feeny Baited Delegates With One Week's Relief

As soon as the doors were closed Van Bitter appeared and ruled with a rod of iron. The first clash came over the selection of a resolutions committee. An attempt was made to elect such a committee from the floor. Van Bitter instantly ruled that nothing of the kind would be allowed. He stated that the committee would be selected by him as chairman of the meeting and this was done. He placed "payroll" like O'Leary, Feeny, etc., in the majority and only two delegates from the Coke Mine region were permitted to sit on the committee. By these tactics the stunned delegates were driven to a vote to call off the strike. Feeny offered the bait that if they would adopt the resolution, the "International" would give them one more week's relief, but if they did not pass the resolution they would immediately be cut off without anything. This was the final argument that put the resolution across after nine hours of angry discussion.

Organizers Fly for Lives

As soon as this was accomplished the organizers rushed away to save their lives knowing that when the delegates got back to their locals and told their members what had happened the storm would break. And it did.

Ever since indignation meetings have been held all over the district and there is serious danger of a dual movement starting as a result of the cruel treatment of these miners.

What About the \$1,500,000?

What makes the miners particularly bitter, both in the coke field and the organized section in district 5, is relief assessments laid by the "International" on its entire membership of over 500,000 miners of \$4 for November and December.

This must have brought in over \$2,000,000. The "International" has not spent more than \$615,000 in Fayette County Relief. Where are the other million and a half dollars?

These figures of \$615,000 were given by Van Bitter at New Salem but I thought best not to give our authority until challenged.

Connected with N. Y. Conference

It is very significant that the calling off of the Fayette County strike by Van Bitter on January 18th was the same day that the announcement was made in New York that Pennsylvania would be left out of the settlement and that only Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would be considered.

There is no question but that these two incidents were carefully staged to occur at the same time.

Fear Progressive Miners

There is no question but that one reason that the Fayette County miners have been handled in the manner that they have is because the machine fears the Progressive Miners movement in this district. It was the Progressive Miners that compelled the "International" to come to the relief of the Fayette County late in October when they thought that they could escape this responsibility. The heavy vote polled by Progressive Miners led by Thomas Myerscough has resulted in scaring the machine as it was never scared before.

No Dual Movement

The Progressive Miners cannot emphasize too strongly at this time that they are absolutely opposed to any Dual or Outlaw Movement. It will only bring disaster to the miners. They must stay inside the organization and fight this thing out to the finish. A definite policy will be decided upon for Fayette County and carried out.

Let every friend of the miners do all in his power to accomplish this.

Merrick Accepts Challenge of the "International" Machine

On Jan. 14th, at the Workers Party Mass Meeting held in the Italian Hall, Charleroi, Pennsylvania, Nick Pontecio, International Organizer of the United Mine Workers, accompanied by a notorious thug as a body guard, John Grecula by name, an International Slavish Organizer of the United Mine Workers, evidently acting under the instructions of the "International" in the middle of the meeting challenged Fred H. Merrick, Organizer, District 5, Workers Party of America, to a public debate on the question of the Fayette County strike. Merrick immediately accepted but was unable to pin Pontecio down to any date for the debate.

The Progressive Miners in District 5 have so frightened not only the District Organization but the International Machine, that they are flooding the district with an army of organizers at the expense of the membership, sending in men of such type as Van Bitter, Pontecio and Grecula.

The membership of the United Miners should know something about the characters of these people. Van Bitter is so notorious that nothing need be said here concerning him.

Nick Pontecio, who hails from Springfield, Illinois, has an unsavory record as a renegade radical who traded his influence among radicals for a job on the National payroll.

At a conference of Illinois delegates at the United Mine Workers' Convention, September, 1921, when Thomas Myerscough gave the story of the corruption in the election in District 5, in 1920, Pontecio was the only Illinois delegate who attacked his exposure. On that occasion Myerscough denounced Pontecio as one of the leaders of the outlaw Belleville strike, which caused the Illinois Miners an expense of \$21,000, and that he deserted the radical miners in return for a job on the "machine" payroll. During his recital Myerscough made the statement that John Grecula, International Slavish Organizer, was an organization spy. Pontecio carried the story to Grecula with the result that the latter made a vicious physical assault upon Myerscough the following day in Indianapolis. Pontecio was one of only two or three Illinois delegates who fought against Howat in the September Convention.

Early in 1922 Pontecio, as usual, accompanied by his pugilistic body guard, John Grecula, appeared in a meeting of Local 1826, Cannonsburg, and talked upon a resolution concerning Howat's expulsion from the organization. On this occasion Pontecio said, "I take off my hat to Van Bitter for his work in Kansas."

As for John Grecula, he is a man of the lowest type. Following the election in District 5, in 1920, he resided in Pittsburgh and misrepresented himself as a disgruntled and discharged International Organizer, and won the confidence of Myerscough and Progressive Miners of the District. Later he got upon a committee of four who acted as trustees for the custody of 20 affidavits getting evidence of corruption in District 5. By legal trick he has been successful in keeping these affidavits locked up in a safe deposit box so they cannot be used at District and International Conventions.

Following the charge made by Myerscough that he was an organization spy, he attacked Myerscough unexpectedly and in a cowardly manner and by kicking him upon the knee knocked him to the pavement where he continued to kick him in the most cowardly and brutal manner.

These are the types of agents that the "International" is sending to District 5, to begin a campaign of intimidation and thuggery. However, they will not be successful. The Progressive Miners will continue to fight for the principles as before.

MERRICK ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ISSUE THROUGH PONTECCIO AND WILL DEBATE THE QUESTION WITH ANY OFFICIAL OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND PAY ALL EXPENSES.

Help "The Worker" Find The Worst Boss in the U. S. A.

This week we publish the first story in our hunt for "The Worst Boss in the U. S. A." THE WORKER wants to publish your story about your boss. Thru 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 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. Here is the first:

The Well-Fed Boss and His Check

EDITOR, WORST BOSS STORIES.—Below is a true story of what actually transpired, I being the committee:

The hero is the well-fed benevolent boss, the minor character is a wage slave looking for salvation thru the generosity of the fat hero.

After a decade of back-breaking toil at a fast moving machine in a dusty factory, the wage slave finds himself with about \$200.00 in the bank and a good case of lung decay. Not

Letters to the Editor

New York City, Jan. 22, 1933.

Dear Comrade—Kindly insert the following in your paper:

A Proletcult Forum has been organized by a group of radical comrades with an advisory committee consisting of Max Eastman, Louis Budin, Robert Minor, Floyd Dell, Arturo Giovannitti, Roger Baldwin and Mary Heaton Vorse. This forum will arrange lectures and debates every Sunday evening on vital subjects of the day which are to be presented by people prominent in our social, political, economic and literary life.

The purpose of the Forum is not alone to stimulate interest in current events, but to promote a keener understanding of social problems thru open and free discussions, and to facilitate ease of self expression.

Comrades are earnestly requested to give this forum their full hearted support, to make it a center of radical thought.

On Sunday evening, January 28, Mr. William P. P. will speak on "Does The Negro Want Social Equality?" at John Reed Hall, 208 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Mr. P. is the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.—Jeanette Pearl, Secretary.

But a shock was in store for the committee! A glance at the check a moment later showed the word "CHARITY" written across the face of it in bold letters, and the sum was "FIVE DOLLARS!"

Such was the charity of the well-fed benevolent boss!

Such was the reward of the meek slave on her way to the grave!

And so will charity be administered until the meek slaves become MILITANT REBELS and overthrow the system that grinds blood and flesh into wealth and substitute for it a system that will grind wealth into blood and flesh grinding commodities.—J. J. R., Cambridge, Mass.

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

4-Week Drive for R.A.I.C. by F.S.R. Now On

At its last meeting the National Executive Committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia passed this motion:

"We are in favor of supporting the Russian-American Industrial Corporation with our full strength, and toward that end we shall conduct a four-week drive beginning Jan. 22nd, of which two weeks shall be devoted to an especially concentrated and intensive campaign."

The tremendous task of helping Soviet Russia with constructive relief can only be accomplished thru the support of the working masses of this country and only the trade unions can mobilize the working masses toward this end.

"The RAIC is the first experiment in this direction. It has the backing of the great Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America."

The success of the RAIC will set a precedent for all other trade unions for further cooperation in the constructive relief work.

"Soviet Russia needs billions of dollars, which can be secured only thru the millions of American workers. The RAIC has set its task the raising of the first million dollars. Already they have sold \$300,000 worth of shares. The F.S.R. undertakes the task of selling \$100,000 worth of shares. To accomplish this, we shall exploit the full strength of our organization."

Letters are being sent to F.S.R. secretaries, with concrete suggestions for work to be done to put this motion into effect. Literature goes with it that explains the plan of the RAIC in great detail.

All together for Soviet Russia thru the Russian-American Industrial Corporation!

Renew Mine Agreement for Three States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois

After a six-day conference between sub-scale committees of miners and mine owners in the three central competitive states an agreement was reached which renewed the wage scales and working conditions of the 200,000 coal miners in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Details of the agreement are yet to be made public, but it is plain that neither the labor leaders or the operators wanted a repetition of the struggle of last year.

The Cleveland agreement was reached last fall, not because of any action on the part of the reactionary Lewis machine in control of the United Mine Workers of America, but because the strike itself was developing militant sentiment on the part of the rank and file of the members in favor of continuing the strike until the employers were decisively beaten. When the militants of many districts started a concerted move to continue the strike and demand more than simple reinstatement of the old terms, Lewis & Co., always alert to serve the interests of the enemies of labor, hastily called the conference that resulted in the return of most of the strikers to the pits.

Anyone who knows anything about strategy on the trade union field recognizes that there is at present a splendid opportunity for the miners to improve their conditions of work, but the Lewis machine prevents effective action by renewing an agreement that goes no further than merely recognizing the existence of the union.

Gompers Still Hunting Heresy in Steno Union, This Time in Omaha

(By Federated Press)

OMAHA.—Organizer Conboy, A. F. of L., has recommended to President Gompers that the charter of the Omaha local of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' union be taken up, on the ground that it has but eight members, with several of them not now working at the trade. Another reason assigned is that the Midwest Labor News, whose editor, J. A. Lochray, is a member of the union, did not adhere to the A. F. of L. nonpartisan policy in the last election but favored independent political action. The paper is the official organ of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor and of the Omaha Central Labor Union, of the Carpenters' District Council, of the Women's Union Label League. Gompers communicated with the Omaha central body, which will decide on a course of action after hearing the report of the local organizer.

Charters of the New York and Seattle locals have been taken up and the New York local reorganized.

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

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. DuBois, H. M. Wicks and Joseph Manly. Keep articles under 200 words and send them to Amalgamation Editor, THE WORKER, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Propose Practical Plan for Amalgamation of Metal Trades

By CALEB HARRISON

A practical plan of Amalgamation for the metal trades has just been issued by a committee composed of a large number of delegates from the following unions of metal workers:

International Association of Machinists.
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Metal Polishers' International Union.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.
International Molders' Union.
Patternmakers' League.

These eight are possibly the most important of all the 24 unions that now exist in the metal industry.

Eight out of 24 does not seem to be many organizations to favor a plan that needs them all to be completed. Even so, we need only keep in mind that the Amalgamation campaign is but one year old, and has to contend with stiff opposition from all the reactionary international officers of the various unions, and we then get a clear idea of the great progress made.

The convention at which the plan was adopted was not called especially for the metal trades—more attention from the outside was given to the affairs of the sixteen railroad unions. The result was that many metal working unions did not know that a metal union program was to be considered.

Any person employed in the modern metal working industry will appreciate very much the clear description of the development of the metal industry from the blacksmith shop, foundry, and machine shop of the village in bygone days to the gigantic modern metal working establishment of to-day employing thousands of workers of every conceivable trade in metal fabrication. There are many workers still living who witnessed this growth of the metal industry; there are many workers, who actually began work somewhere in an isolated blacksmith shop, machine shop or foundry, and remained part of the industry as it traversed thru the various stages of amalgamation—while the various specialized shops were brought together into the present-day steel mills, electrical plants, etc., all under the dominance of Wall Street combines.

Craft Unionism Obsolete

Yet how many of these workers understood the social significance of this amalgamating process in industry? How many understood how this change would affect their unions? If any understood they kept very quiet for fear that the significance of the change would have a bad effect upon sacred forms and customs in the realm of unionism. It is now about twenty years since the labor movement was stirred by the demand for industrial unionism. The weakness of the craft form of union, its helplessness against the corporations and trusts, employing workers of all trades, was outlined just as clearly as it is outlined today; but for some reason, that the industrial unionist could not understand, the workers failed to respond in large numbers. There never was a response as encouraging as that shown at the Amalgamation Conference in Chicago last December, 9 and 10.

One great trouble with the industrial unionist in the past was his impatience with the trade unions. Failing to win the unions over after a few short skirmishes with the reactionary officials he gave up the fight and decided that the trade unions are hopelessly reactionary and corrupt. Then the industrial unionist concluded that if the trade unions would be destroyed and put out of the way the path would be clear for the organization of all wage workers into one powerful industrial union. The most fatal mistake industrial unionists of the past ever made was to think that organizing the working class would be easy just because the industrial union plan of organization is superior to the trade union form.

The Amalgamated circular does not fall into this error. They have taken a leaf from the book of the employers—the employers did not destroy the existing industries when they set out to amalgamate. The employers knew that it would not be easy to organize new industries on the new basis. They amalgamated the old ones, except when some short-sighted owner stood in the way, then they put him out of business.

A Comprehensive Program

There are something like 33 occupations in the metal industry and nearly 4,500,000 workers who are eligible to membership in a union of the metal working industry. If an effective and up-to-date union can organize the majority of these workers more readily than an outworn trade union can, then it is the greater part of wisdom to take the strength that the numbers of the present unions give us and increase that strength thru amalgamation rather than to spend our energies trying to first tear down before we build.

The amalgamation program leaves nothing undone. There is a compre-

Duncan Stays to Dance for F.S.R., Feb. 2

Isadora Duncan has decided to remain in America a few weeks longer for the special purpose of giving a benefit performance under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

In view of the fact that this great dancer, the acknowledged leader of her art—has been persecuted and maligned since her arrival because of her pro-Soviet sympathies, her appearance under such radical auspices is very dramatic.

The performance will be absolutely her last on an American stage. She will leave for Soviet Russia as soon after this final appearance as possible. The performance is scheduled for Friday evening, Feb. 2nd, at the Lexington Theatre, 51st Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The program for the evening, Miss Duncan has announced, will be exclusively Russian, and in every respect new. Music will be provided by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Modest Altschuler.

Notes of Local New York

A few more back numbers of the Labor Herald, Russian Review and The Marxian are on sale at the Toiler Book Shop, 208 E. 12th St., all at five cents a copy.

All delegates to the City Central Committee must attend the meeting Saturday, Jan. 27th, at 8 p. m., 208 E. 12th St., as the election of an Executive Secretary for the coming year will take place.

Comrades thruout the Local are cautioned that all tickets for the November 7th and November 29th affairs must be in the local office by February 1st.

Book Review By H. M. WICKS

"GUILD SOCIALISM" BY NILES CARPENTER, PH.D., PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

As long as publishers can be found glibly enough to publish such unadorned twaddle as is contained in the 335 pages of this book there will be an abundance of college professors who will write it.

Mr. Carpenter, the author of this work, is an instructor and tutor in social ethics at Harvard University. When we observe the products of

plagiarist, who first perverted the works of Marx in a clumsy Italian edition and then used Marx's own arguments to reply to his invention. This man Loria must have been a source of inspiration for Carpenter and we are quite sure that Frederick Engels, were he living today, would apply the same epithets of degradation to Carpenter that he did to Achille Loria, another college professor.

Carpenter imagines the labor theory of value of Marx was originated by certain English economists and tries to belittle Marx by contending that his theories were current in England many years before the publication of Marx's earliest works. That Professor Carpenter, himself, is unfamiliar with the works of Marx is seen from his crude endeavor to explain the labor theory of value. Says Carpenter on page 237:

"Now, in order to make the labor theory of value signify anything beside the manifestly absurd proposition that value increases directly as the length of time consumed in producing an article, the theory must be loaded down with a set of qualifications which entirely contradict it."

He then explains that it would be more profitable under such a theory to employ lazy, stupid and crippled workmen. It is almost unbelievable that such a miserable perversion of Marx can find its way into print, especially since any school child who has ever read the smallest and most elementary of the economic works of Marx could set the professor straight in regard to what Marx meant.

Marx never held that the value of a commodity was determined by the actual amount of individual labor embodied therein; but that it was determined by the socially-necessary labor, which excludes cripples, idiots and college professors.

This infantile screed by Carpenter has absolutely no value, historically, economically, or sociologically. It is merely one more pebble in the monument erected by college professors that testifies to the impenetrability of the Marxian law of value.

The worker who buys this book will not only waste his money, but will waste his time reading it, which is of more importance than money. In reading books the worker should choose the best, as our time is all too limited anyway and every book read should furnish us new weapons with which to fight labor's struggles. Let the calumniators of Marx in the university chairs write their foolish books for the consumption of the ruling class whose boots they are anxious to lick; but the working class should have none of them.

The college professors and colleges and universities generally, are coming into such disrepute that intelligent workmen exist today by the thousands who can successfully refute the shabby pretensions of the so-called educators of America.

There is no need to enter into a detailed examination of the fallacies involved in Marxism; the task has been adequately done many times, both by socialists and non-socialists.

Thus is Marx swept from consideration and in a footnote we learn the names of some of the annihilators of Marxism. The non-socialist critics include the writer, who modestly admits that he once refuted Marx, and also our old friend Boehm-Bawerk, with his marginal utility vulgarism that passes among the bourgeois intellectuals for economics because it flatters their own inferiority. The "socialists" who have adequately disposed of Marxism are Bernstein, the revisionist of Germany, and the Italian, Loria, the

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World Labor Is Told the Aim of the Revolutionary Trade Unions Is the Overthrow of Capitalism

(Continued from page One.)

being made of the Shop Stewart Movement.

He warned against the illusions of the One Big Union. Lozovsky demanded more activity from trade unions working within the various industrial internationals. At the same time care must be taken that the unity of the industrial internationals is preserved as far as possible.

Lozovsky also spoke on the tasks of the Communists in the trade unions. He said that the Communist (Communist International) fought equally against the breaking up of the trade unions and against the liquidation of the Profintern (Red International of Labor Unions).

The offensive of the capitalists, he said, and the tactics of the reformists diminished the number of members in the trade unions. The Amsterdam Trade Union International bravely defends the interests of the bourgeoisie, instead of those of the proletariat; it is cowardly in its relations to the bourgeoisie, but most courageous with regard to the left. The Amsterdam Trades Union International is openly striving to split up the trade unions. This has been seen in France, in Czechoslovakia, and in Spain.

The periodical of the General German Trade Union Federation announces: "The enemy is on the left. We must purge our own ranks!"

(The German miners' movement prefers to join hands with Catholic and Polish national federations rather

than with the Union of Brain and Hand Workers. The international industrial unions have declined association with the Russian trade unions because the latter belong to the Profintern.

In France, Italy, Spain, Holland and America, the anarcho-syndicalists are combating the Profintern under the watchword of independence for the trade unions. They demand separation of party from the trade union, and are trying to create a new trades union international. They form a united front everywhere with the reformists.

Anarchism is a pretty bourgeois ideology. The anarchists merely form a small group of political vegetarians. Their political ideal is the bandit chief Machno.

Neither the anarchists nor the syndicalists recognize the part to be played by a revolutionary party. In syndicalism there are various tendencies. Many recognize the necessity of the proletarian dictatorship. We must work in common with these, despite theoretical differences.

The relations of the trade unions to the party must be adapted to the special conditions in every country. The French party and the French trade unions must come to an agreement as to their mutual relations. The independence of the Union of Brain and Hand Workers in Germany can be maintained.

The members of the French party must however remain communists, even in the trade unions. In France

the syndicalists created their groups within the party and not the reverse, which proves the diseased condition of the French party.

We communists must fight against schism in the trade unions, and where there have been expulsions, we must act for re-union. We must create our groups within the syndicalist organizations. All expelled members must be immediately gathered together by the watchword of re-unity.

If the exclusion of the communists from the international industrial federations is continued, this will oblige us to gather together the international revolutionary forces. We fight equally against schism and against the voluntary withdrawal of communists from the trade unions.

The party press must devote more attention to the trade union question. We are not desirous of winning the trades union leaders, but the workers.

Affiliation to the Profintern is only possible where the majority in the national organization is in favor of it, where this is not the case, we must remain further in the trade unions. The red trade unions must also remain in the international industrial federations, and fight energetically in them.

The Communist unites communists only, but the Profintern unites all revolutionary workers really anxious to fight against capitalism and reformism.

The liquidation of the Profintern, as demanded by the Amsterdamers, would be a crime against commun-

ism. The Amsterdamers, whose working masses we cannot win over by schism, but only by ideology, are the last rampart of capitalism.

We shall only be successful in this conquest of the trade unions if the Communist parties work out a practical program of action for every country, for every industry, and for every trade union. Our watchword is: Unity against every attempt of schism, and strict discipline in the trade unions in the struggle against the bourgeoisie.

Clark (England) declares himself in agreement with the proposed resolution. The English workers are already really anxious to fight. In the speaker's opinion twenty per cent of the English workers are under the influence of the communists. In Scotland, and in the London district, the movement is particularly powerful.

Lansing (America) speaks as follows: The strike of the railwaymen and miners proved the increased strength of the left tendency. During the railwaymen's strike the slogan was: Political general strike! We must fight against the expulsion tendencies of Gompers and his kind, and also against the secessionist tendencies of the left radicals. The trade unions are not only the recruiting ground for the communist parties, but also the lever for the overthrow of capitalism.

Heckert (Germany): The Union of Brain and Hand Workers fight against the formation of communist groups. The latest agreement forms however a favorable foundation for mutual work. The good syndicalist elements in France should enter the French party, and thus enhance its proletarian character. The French and Czech parties missed the right moment for forming groups in the trade unions. It is not always possible for expelled members to gather together in their own organization. The speaker proposes that communist groups be formed everywhere in the trade unions, and that a special communist program be worked out for every country and every federation. The revolutionary trades union organizations should be prohibited from fighting against one another.

Lauridan (France) criticizes in detail the conduct of the French party, which has forgotten its own traditions. Since Tours, the party has not concerned itself with what is going on in the trade unions. By this it has facilitated the spread of anti-communist ideology. It has also neglected to provide for the formation of communist groups in the trade unions. Besides this, the campaign referring to the trial of the social revolutionaries was much too feebly conducted in France. The party crisis may be solved by unifying the really communist elements, in the party with the C.G.T.U.

Herta Sturm (Germany) points out that the capitalist offensive concerns women particularly. Up to now there has only been an average of 10 per cent of women in the communist parties. The speaker makes practical suggestions regarding the ideological enlightenment, and organization of women in trade unions.

Tasca (Italy) declares the agreement of all the Italian delegates with Lozovsky's remarks on the necessity of communist work in the trade unions. The communists may enter the Fascist trade unions with the object of destroying them. The root of the French party crisis lies in the trade union question. The speaker does not demand that the trade unions be subject to the party, but the C.P. has the right of influencing the trade unions. He expresses himself as opposed to any concessions in this respect.

Garden (Australia) declares that in Australia 1000 communists are influencing 400,000 members of the trades unions. They forced the labor party to admit communists, and did away with the influence of the I.W.W. in the trade unions. Under the leadership of the communists the capitalist offensive was warded off with entire success. The wages have remained as before.

Pavlik (Czechoslovakia) criticizes Lozovsky's speech. He desires information as to the manner in which the expelled are to organize themselves in Czechia, where the Amsterdamers are striving for a split.

Vereik (Czechoslovakia): The Profintern is not following any definite line. The Amsterdamers have already carried out the split. The speaker wishes the congress to recognize this fact in a clearly defined resolution.

Kucher (America) declares that the winding up of the independent trade unions is not to be desired, as there are 32 millions of unorganized workers in America, and the Federation of Labor, which is incapable of reform, only comprises four million of workers. The independent trade unions have thus a wide field of activity before them.

Rosmer (France) defends paragraph 20 of Lozovsky's resolution, by which the relations of the C.G.T.U. to the French party are regulated. The C.G.T.U. possesses more influence over the masses than the party. Even if theoretical differences exist, an agreement is still the first step towards practical work.

Orkhan, in the name of the delegates from Angora and Constantinople, proposes to direct an appeal to the workers and peasants of Turkey with reference to the persecution of communists. The appeal states that on the eve of the Lausanne conference, the Angora government had communists arrested in the interests of the bourgeoisie, although the communists helped it in its fight against imperialism. The appeal protests against the torture and deception of the people by the government of national betrayal. The appeal is unanimously accepted.

The appeal is unanimously accepted.

Cashes War Stamps; Aids "The Worker"

What are you doing for THE WORKER to make its power increase, to spread its influence among greater masses of exploited toilers.

We are this week publishing a letter from one of our readers that shows the real spirit behind THE WORKER, the spirit that is building for a militant Communist movement in the United States.

We cannot give the name of the writer of this letter, nor his address, but we do not think that this will lessen its worth. Here it is: THE WORKER, New York City.

DEAR COMRADES: Enclosed herewith is a post-office money order for \$20.00 to be used for the up-keep or improvement of THE WORKER as the management sees fit.

I have not suddenly gotten rich but I cashed my War Savings Stamps Certificate. I never was in sympathy with that financial move but being just a common wage slave with a job I needed to hold I was forced to use my "free will" like the rest of dear Uncle Sam's working brutes to help furnish munitions to murder our surplus labor.

I still have before my mind's eye the head draughtsman of the factory where I worked, as he proudly filled his patriotic position as leader in this work of gouging the workers of this factory. When he asked me what I was willing to give, I told him not a cent, and furthermore I wished to know why these crooks who want the war do not furnish the goods. He then braced up and shook his finger in my face and said, "Look here, young man, be careful how you speak!" He then told me how liberal all the rest were acting and the least that was expected.

I shut my right eye but my thinking increased in proportion. I made up my mind there and then to put every cent of my certificate (both principle and interest) to work for bolshevism.

I have long ago lost all hope of winning our cause by peaceful education alone. But that is the only ray of hope left us in this tomb of capitalism to make our victory less bloody. It is up to us who can see the light, to bear our own burdens as well as of those who will not be taught their duty. I am not humanitarian enough to joyfully help bear the burden of these human degenerates, but it always comes back to my mind again when I look a baby in the face, how many of these innocent ones are forced into this world to bear its thankless burden.

Fraternally, R. A. H.

Howatt Is Free; Keeps Up Fight

By H. M. WICKS

After serving 256 days in jail for contempt of court, Alexander Howatt, and August Dorchy and three other miners of Kansas were released on parole last week.

A Kansas judge granted application for parole for the five miners but declared that the parole only affected the one year sentences imposed by the infamous Kansas Industrial Court and did not in any way affect the indefinite sentences imposed upon these men because they refused to obey the mandates of the Industrial Court.

So far Howatt and his associates have not been rearrested under the life sentence imposed upon them until such time as they consent to recognize the authority of the Industrial Slavery Law.

Will Continue the Fight

The first utterance of Howatt after his release from prison was to again hurl defiance at the Industrial Court by proclaiming his determination to continue the fight until the law has been eliminated from the Kansas statute books.

His declaration of defiance of the law evoked tremendous enthusiasm from an audience of over five thousand Kansas miners who had assembled at the first meeting addressed by him in nearly two years. That the militant sentiment of the Kansas miners has not subsided under the blows levelled against them by the combined forces of the State of Kansas and John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, was evidenced by the determination of the rank and file to support Howatt in spite of the Czaristic tactics of the Lewis machine.

The meeting which was held in Franklin, Kansas, last Monday, passed resolutions demanding that the former miners' officials be reinstated to the positions they occupied in the union before their imprisonment and before the Lewis machine at Indianapolis took advantage of their imprisonment in order to expel them from the organization for "insubordination."

Must Beat Lewis Machine

It will be remembered that it was the Kansas miners, under the leadership of Howatt, that struck the first blow against the vile attempt of Henry J. Allen, the corporation hiring governor of Kansas, to destroy organized labor in that state by the enforcement of the Industrial Court Law. The miners of that district went out on strike in spite of the threats of imprisonment. Since Howatt was recognized by the Lewis machine as a dangerous contender for the leadership of the United Mine Workers of America, Lewis & Co. refused to sanction the strike and ordered the strikers back into the mines, thereby playing directly into the hands of the labor-hating in-

terests of Kansas and their hired tool, Governor Allen.

The refusal of the Lewis machine in control of the United Mine Workers of America to sanction the strike enabled the state of Kansas to successfully jail Howatt. If Lewis & Co. had sanctioned the strike and supported Howatt in his defiant and heroic struggle against the forces of reaction in Kansas the law would have been nullified in two weeks and its sponsor, Henry J. Allen, relegated to oblivion.

The action of Lewis in betraying the Kansas miners not only enabled the Industrial Court Law to survive, but gave it an impetus that threatened to spread to other states and magnified the ignorant corporation Hunkey, Allen, into a national figure. Thus the avowed hiring of capitalism, Allen, and the labor lieutenant of capitalism, Lewis, worked hand in hand. Lewis played just as contemptible a role in keeping Howatt, Dorchy and their associates behind prison bars as did Henry J. Allen, and the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America must be made familiar with this unparalleled betrayal of their interests by the Lewis machine so that they will rise in their wrath and destroy it.

Now that Howatt is again out of jail every militant in the miners' organization should rally to his support and assist in smashing the organized treachery of John L. Lewis & Co.

The first step in that direction should be a campaign against the Lewis machine that will force it to reinstate Howatt and the Kansas miners to their former positions in the union, from whence they were expelled because Lewis feared the militant sentiment of the rank and file that was crystallizing around the Kansas struggle.

The Industrial Court Law of Kansas and its sponsor, Allen, are on the road to destruction, now let the rank and file of the miners' union start the Lewis machine down the same toboggan.

Workers' Defense Benefit

"The God of Vengeance," at the Provincetown Theatre, has been chosen for a special performance for the purpose of raising funds to further the cause of labor defense. Boundless praise should be bestowed upon the Workers' Defense Union, and its organizer, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, for the choice of "The God of Vengeance," written by Sholem Ash.

To the Workers' Defense Union the only acceptable prize should be that of a "full house" with a possible "S. R. O." sign hanging outside the Provincetown Theatre, McDougal Street, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27th. Tickets can be secured at their office, 81 East 10th Street, New York City, at \$2.20 each, which includes war tax.

YOUOCO, Porto Rico.—La Reforma, conservative daily here, calls attention in an editorial to the continued imprisonment of war-opinion prisoners in the States four years after the war, and announces that it will publish a series of articles detailing injustices to working people there.

"The Cherry Orchard" Is Play for All

By JOHN DALE

Our best, 100 per cent American critics of the drama, in the interior cities, are beginning to take notice of the presence in New York City of the Moscow Art Theater.

Thus William F. McDermott, in the Cleveland, O., Plain Dealer, for instance, spreads himself in full page headlines and type of goodly size about this "premiere artistic and box office sensation."

The complaint of the critic, McDermott, however, is that these Moscow Players speak "in a language that not one out of 1,000 of their New York audiences understand."

Thus he displays his ignorance of New York's population, also of the human make-up of the United States as a whole, which includes a few millions of Russians.

I might invert Mr. McDermott's declaration and say that last Monday night, at Jolson's Theater, at the opening performance of Anton Tchekhoff's comedy "The Cherry Orchard," but one in every thousand was not keenly aware of what was transpiring on the stage.

The instantaneous response to rapidly occurring bits of delicate humor was so genuine, that I hope the Moscow Players make an inland tour of a large number of cities, if for no other reason than to convince the skeptics that the drama in its broad aspects is truly international; that it doesn't belong to any flag, except for the purposes of jingo propaganda.

It is the clever artistry of Tchekhoff that makes it possible to label the story of a dying social order as a comedy. To be sure; there were plenty of tears, and great scenes, gripped other emotions, aside from our sense of humor. But in the darkest moments of near-tragedy, there comes the sunshine of comedy that the Moscow Players have shown themselves so adept at interpreting.

In every land, the era of old estates has come in contact with the growing industrialism of modern cities. So in Tchekhoff's Russia, Olga Knipper-Tchekhova, as Luboff, Andreievna Tanevskaya, landowner and proprietor of "The Cherry Orchard," an estate near a new Russian city, gives us a classic presentation of the weaknesses of those no longer able to carry on the social struggle. She is a widow, with a son lost by drowning. The beginning of the play finds her returning to the old home, after trying unsuccessfully to forget her troubles with a new husband in Paris.

Constantin Staislavsky, who was a ne'er-do-well telegrapher in Gorky's "The Lower Depths," shows an equally weak, albeit more respectable character as the brother, Leonid Andreievitch Gaieff, superlatively sentimental in his poetic speeches, but thoroughly unable to apply himself to the new tasks of a forward-moving world.

The new era of capitalist industrialism is typified very satisfactorily by Leonid M. Leonidoff, as Vermolai Alexievitch Lopakhin, son of a serf on the same estate, who has become a wealthy merchant and "self-made man." It is Lopakhin, the son of the serf, who buys "The Cherry Orchard" at auction.

An American playwright would develop this situation into a happy ending of some kind or other, no matter what, as long as the fade-out left everyone smiling and well provided for.

Not so with Tchekhoff. To be sure Mme. Ranevskaya makes an heroic attempt to marry off her adopted



Russia's Growing Generation

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

Every development in recent Russian history has served to emphasize further the fact that the future of the Workers' Republic rests with the children, the growing generation. The relentless assaults of international capital—the refusal of credits—the backwardness of the workers outside of Soviet Russia—the necessity for the New Economic Policy—can we deny that they mean delay? They signify that the consummation of our common purpose may become the task of the boys and girls of today.

However strong the human appeal of the million starving children in Russia may be, the practical appeal is at least as convincing. Russia's growing generation must be cared for. It must be taught. It must be imbued with a hatred for capitalist exploitation. It must be brought up strong. Because upon it will fall the burden of finishing the work now undertaken.

Yet by the hundreds of thousands these children wander from place to place, digging among refuse for food, without a bed, unschooled, sickly. They are the innocent victims of the natural calamity, the famine, and of the greed of international bankers. Great numbers of them die, others unless taken into Children's Homes, will grow up crippled.

The buildings to house these children are available. Teachers are available. What is needed is the cash with which to equip and to maintain these Homes. Two dollars will support a boy or girl for an entire month. Will you adopt one or more by pledging the two dollars, together with an initial five dollars toward equipping the Home? The same question is being put to the workers of all countries by the International Workers' Aid, of which the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th St., New York, is the American branch. It is to America, however, which is comparatively in a better position to help, that the Russian children turn their faces.



daughter, Varya, to the prosperous Lopakhin, but without success. The two social orders, feudalism and capitalism, are not allowed to mix in love any more than in economics.

So the exiles depart from their home in a scene so international that it mattered not in what language the words were spoken. In the hurried departure an 87-year-old servant is left behind. He comes into the living room of the dismantled home as the door is locked by the departing on the outside and the shutters closed. Thus deserted, he breathes his last. As he dies the last link with old institutions breaks. Outside the woodchoppers apply their axes to the treasured cherry trees. There is no sentiment in their sturdy strokes. The trees must come down to make way for homes for the growing industrial population.

Ivan Moskvine seems even more suited to the role of the hapless, mirth-provoking clerk in "The Cherry Orchard" in spite of his tremendous effective work as Russian Tsar and Russian Pilgrim in the two preceding offerings. Alexei Bondrieff makes a deep impression as a tramp, who is tossed a gold piece by Mme. Ranevskaya. This in spite of the fact that he is on the stage only a few seconds. Other parts are equally well rendered.

Non-Russians are this week reading up on translations of Tchekhoff's "The Three Sisters" that will be given by the Moscow Players next week.

FINNISH ACTIVITIES

The Finnish Federation for Greater New York has arranged for a day course of lectures at the Brooklyn Finnish Hall, 764 40th Street, Brooklyn. It began Monday, Jan. 22, and will continue for three weeks, seven hours a day.

Special lectures are to be held in the evenings at the local branches for the entire membership and those who are not able to attend the regular day course.

Engdahl to Lecture in Williamsburg

J. Louis Engdahl will lecture on the "Left Wing Movement" at the Royal Palace, Manhattan Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock.

The lecture will be very interesting and everybody is urged to attend. Discussion after the lecture. Admission is free. Auspices: Local Williamsburg, Workers Party.

ONE DAY'S CAMPAIGN

JAN. 15 TO FEB. 15

for the
DEFENSE

of

William Z. Foster, Ben Gitlow, C. E. Ruthenberg, Minnie Kahnin, William F. Dunne, Anna Leisman, Charles Krumbine, Ignatz Mizher, Caleb Harrison, Paul Manko, Earl Browder, Engelbert Preiss, Philip Aronberg, Joseph Kowalski, Cyril Lambkin, John Miholic, Elmer McMillan, William Reynolds, Alex. Ball, Seth Nording, T. R. Sullivan, Norman Tallentire, Max Lerner, Tom O'Flaherty, Gene Bechtold, Charles Erickson, Joseph Zack.

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German, Yorkville, one day's pay.
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Lithuanian, Bronx, one day's pay.
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Swedish and five others, \$10 each.
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Russian, Newark Branch, one day's pay.
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German, Jersey City, one day's pay.

Send all contributions thru your Workers Party Secretary. Notify the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, Room 434, 80 East 11th St., if your branch has taken action.

TORONTO, Canada.—Soviet Russia is improving in every phase of national life, according to Mrs. Florence Custance of this city, who has just returned from a visit to the Workers' Republic. The improvement, she said, was showing itself in the lives of the workers and peasants. Already the workers were better fed and clothed than those in Germany.

The Problem of the Hour Is the Coming LABOR PARTY

A political party for Labor looms on the horizon. Its advent is foretold in the wild scramble of anti-labor forces to prevent its formation; and the frantic efforts of labor's all-leaders in the ranks of organized labor to prevent the unity of ALL workers in a mass political movement capable of interpreting Labor's interests and making the WORKERS a factor in American government.

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Why will a Labor Party succeed whereas all but one of the third parties of the past failed?

What similarity is there in regard to its economic foundation will there be between the Labor Party and the Republican Party at the time of its birth?

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WORKERS PARTY

New York City.

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WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

799 Broadway, Room 405

New York City

Fourth Congress of Communist International Issues Call to World's Workers to Unid

(Continued from Page One)

pose of organizing this common fight for saving the eight hour day, against wage reductions, against the loss of everything which has been gained by the trade unions, against the renewed armaments, and against the danger of new wars.

At the Berlin Conference of the representatives of the three executives, the representatives of the Communist International made this proposal. The parties of the Second International rejected it.

As a first condition for the convention of a world workers congress, the Second International demanded that the Soviet Government abandon its opposition to those parties attempting to induce the Russian proletariat to renounce the most important conquests of the revolution, to give up the possession of the factories and to replace the power in the hands of the bourgeoisie; as a second condition the demand was made that the Communists cease propagating their views within the trade unions, and give up combating those trade union heads who are in favor of weakening the struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie, altho the intensification of this struggle is an obvious necessity. The Communist International was obliged to decline these proposals, for their acceptance would have been tantamount to the abandonment of the whole aim and object of the United Front.

We are working for the united front with the aim of increasing, not lessening, the fighting and defensive powers of the proletariat against the international bourgeoisie.

Six Months of Capitalist Offensive.

Another half year has passed since the failure of our proposal to form a united proletarian front for the organization of the proletarian defensive struggle. This half year saw

the uninterrupted advance of the bourgeoisie in all countries.

In England the reactionary elements of the bourgeoisie have gained the upper hand. They have put an end to Lloyd George's attempts to conceal the aggressive policy of English capital beneath phrases expressing anxiety for peace and for the reconstruction of Europe.

The Conservative Party, now reigning supreme, has proclaimed "law and order" as its watchword, and "non-interference of the state in economics", that is, it gives capital a free hand in the strangulation of the proletariat.

Its first step was the attempt to do away with the minimum living wage. Bonar Law even refused to listen to the unemployed.

In France the government gave the command to shoot at striking workers in Le Havre, only 4 years after the wholesale bloodbath. The French government attacks the eight hour day openly.

In Germany the coalition government of Social Democrats and bourgeoisie has openly and unequivocally declared that the sole means of stabilizing the mark is to squeeze more work out of the under-nourished proletarian masses. It has openly proclaimed that the last vestige of economic control is to be given a free hand. The new Cuno government is a government of industrial magnates, and the fore-runner of the open dictatorship of the iron and coal barons. The character of this government is so notoriously reactionary, so unmistakably directed against the first interests of the working class, that the Social Democrats were obliged to refuse to enter it.

From Bavaria the extreme counter-revolutionists are preparing an armed attack on the last remnants of the November Revolution, on the republic. They are encouraged in their

efforts by the success of the Fascist in Italy, where the dictatorship of the sabre was proclaimed without the slightest resistance being offered by the democratic bourgeoisie, where the parliament has become a zero and now aims at so strengthening the rule of the bourgeoisie that the working class is to be forced to place itself unreservedly at the disposal of capital with blood and sweat.

In Czechoslovakia the capitalists are throwing thousands of workers into the streets daily. Unemployment increases; one lock-out after another is utilized to reduce the workers' wages.

Austria has been crushed into a colony of the Entente capital. Austrian finance is to be put on a sound basis at the expense of the Austrian working class, by means of starvation wages for the workers and the lower officials of the civil service. The representatives of Entente capital are to be lords over life and death of the Austrian masses.

In the United States of America the employers are attempting to destroy the trade unions by depriving the workers of the right to organize. Capital is to possess its mighty trusts, and no one is to drink a glass of milk without tribute to the Trust. But the working class is to be scattered by every puff of wind, like sand.

In South Africa, General Smuts, the gem of international liberalism, is playing the Grand Executioner. General Smuts, pacifist of the League of Nations, not only commands workers on strike to be shot down, but he has the leaders of the South African mining struggle, provoked by his government, hanged eight months later.

New Wars Ahead

All these facts showing how the most elementary interests of the working class are being trampled un-

derfoot. But the capitalist offensive is not alone directed towards intensified exploitation of the proletariat, but the danger of a fresh imperial world slaughter looms ahead with appalling clearness. Up to today no single capitalist state has set about carrying out the reduction of naval armaments resolved upon by the Washington Conference. Not a single old battle-ship has been scrapped. The building of new warships has not been interrupted.

The proposal made by the Russian Soviet Government, for disarmament, or at least for the reduction of land armaments, was rejected at Geneva by all capitalist powers. The League of Nations is impotent; it can accomplish nothing in this direction, even if it wanted to. The resolutions of the League have to be unanimous, and require the ratification by the governments opposed to disarmament.

Europe is bristling with weapons, now more than before the war. And during the Near Eastern crisis in September of this year the world had the opportunity of seeing what this means. Europe was saved from a new war solely by the renunciation of the Turkish Government of its right to occupy its capital city, to cross the passage to that capital, the Dardanelles, solely by the renunciation of the Turkish government of its right of self-determination. The English trade unions and the English Labor Party accused Lloyd George of having stirred up a new war, a war which would not be confined to the Balkans. And who can be sure that the conservative government of England will not defend the rapacious interests of English Imperialism with as much determination as Lloyd George's government?

With infinite pains, the Soviet Gov-

ernment has prevailed upon Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, and Finland, to meet together for a disarmament conference in Moscow. Roumania is not represented at the congress, because the Roumanian Boyars demanded, as a reward for appearing at the conference, a piece of Russian ground, Bessarabia, and the peasants dwelling upon it. At the moment when the Fourth Congress of the Communist International is adjourning, the Moscow Conference is not yet ended. But the withdrawal of the representatives of the vassal states of the Entente shows plainly enough that they do not desire any reduction of armaments. This then, means that the great year, which cost the lives of 12 millions of human beings, was not the last war. The bourgeoisie is preparing new ones!

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International appeals to the workers of the Second International and of the Vienna International, to the millions of workers organized in trade unions throughout the world, to their leaders, and to the conference at the Hague, with the question:

Are you going to stand there inactive, and look on while the eight hour day, the first condition for the rise of the working class, is destroyed?

While the standard of living of the workers of the oldest industrial countries is being reduced to that of a Chinese coolie, while the most elementary rights of the workers, by the aid of which you hoped to attain emancipation from the capitalist yoke along peaceful lines, are being snatched from you; while the dictatorship of capitalism is being established are you going to remain inactive, and look on while victorious capital, unhindered, dictates a fresh war in which you are to bleed in the interest of capitalism?

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International appeals to all its affiliated parties, and to all sympathizing trade unions in all countries, state for state, country for country, to place this question before the labor parties, and to summon them to fight unitedly against the legal or practical abolition of the eight hour day, against wage reductions, against the deprivation of the working class of its liberty of movement, against fresh armaments, against the danger of new wars, for the minimum living wage of the workers, for disarmament, and for peace among the peoples.

The Call of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International turns to the Second International and to the Vienna Working Union with the plain question whether they are willing, now, after their policy has rendered the position of the working class worse than before, to join hands for the establishment of a United Front of the international proletariat, for the struggle for the primary rights and interests of the working class.

It turns to the Amsterdam International with the question: Is it willing to cease its splitting tactics in the trade unions and its tactics of expelling Communists out of the trade unions; if it is willing to help lead a united proletarian front into action.

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International appeals to the Hague Conference of Trade Unions and Cooperatives, assembled at the same time as the capitalists of the Entente gather in Lausanne, after the bankruptcy of the Versailles peace, to force a new Versailles peace on the Turkish people, and thus to sow the seeds for fresh wars. The Com-

munist International asks the Hague Conference if it is willing to join with us in a forward march of the working class, and to show the bourgeoisie that the international proletariat is no longer willing to be dragged without resistance on the fresh fields of battle.

As we already said at the Berlin Conference, the Communist International does not expect the parties of the Second International, and of the Vienna Workers Union or the leaders of the Amsterdam Trade Union International, to fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat which was and is our goal. But we ask them if they will fight against the dictatorship of capital, if they are willing at least to utilize the last vestiges of democracy for the purpose of organizing a resistance against the victory of the same Capital which transformed the world into one great grave, and is already digging fresh graves for our proletarian youth.

The Communist International has spoken. It has issued its watchwords for the fight:

For the united front of the proletariat,

for the control of production, for the eight hour day, for the minimum living wage of the proletariat,

for the armament of the workers and the disarmament of the bourgeoisie,

for the workers' governments of the united labor parties as instruments in the struggle for the immediate interests of the working class.

And now it is your turn to speak, Second International, Vienna Working Union, Amsterdam Trade Union International, and Hague Conference! Moscow, December 4, 1922.

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International.

After 3 Years Party Comes Back in N. H.

NOTE.—Here is a report from Max Lerner, one of the Michigan defendants, now touring the New England states, that ought to hearten the Workers Party members still submerged by black reaction in other sections of the country. After three years the party membership is getting back into the struggle at Nashua, N. H., and we are sure they will be in the lead in party activity in this section of the country soon. Lerner writes as follows:—

By MAX LERNER

(Special to The Worker)

NASHUA, N. H.—During the 1920 raids some 300 people were marched thru the streets of this city to the local jail and crowded five in a cell to await punishment for the terrible crime of attending a meeting held under the auspices of the Communist Party.

Thirty or 38 of these were weeded out and sent to Deer Island to await deportation. The rest were warned that if they ever appeared at a radical meeting again they should expect the same.

Ever since anyone known as a radical in Nashua has been hounded and blacklisted wherever he has gone to seek work—most of the active comrades have had to depart to seek work elsewhere. But there still remain a handful, the handful that staged my meeting in the town which boasted with pride that it was one of the glorious Open Shop Centers. It seems that the workers of Nashua had been thoroughly intimidated, and also remembered the famous march of 1921. Very few showed up. But it was a beginning. It was the first meeting held since that march of the 300 thru the streets.

After the meeting was over and I had had my say on the United Front policy of the Workers Party, the village sleuth who had been hovering conspicuously around the doorway of the hall to listen in, inconspicuously on what must have been to him a very engrossing description of the capitalist system and what we desired to do with the latter, trotted over to me and pompously inquired wherefrom I hailed and who I was.

"Pray, whom have I the honor of meeting at this most auspicious moment?" I asked.

"Me, I'm the police representative, and say, Mister," he continued, "Don't ever come to this town again with that line of bunk you handed out, or else we'll give you a free ride and free board. We want no guys who speak this radicalism stuff in this town. Any guy who comes here, preachin' this abolition of the capitalist system isn't gonna get very far around here. We don't want them kind of guys, see?"

This is the ultimatum of Nashua.

"The Worker" and Oil City, Pa.

"Having read your wonderful labor paper, and being a subscriber, I would like to have you send me your little COUPON SUBSCRIPTION BOOK."

"This city is badly in need of labor action, both political and industrial. Something should be done here to arouse this dormant condition." Yours for success, W. R. J. Oil City, Pa.

Read about our "COUPON SUBSCRIPTION BOOK PLAN" in another column in this issue. Then send in for your "Coupon Book" to THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

N. H. This does not however daunt our comrades there in the least. They are determined to put the matter to the test if it must come to it and will continue to arrange meetings in the future.

This is my first test of New Hampshire. I am looking forward to my other meetings in New Hampshire with great interest.

Jan. 25 and 26, Lerner will be at Worcester, Mass.; Jan. 27, at Clinton, and Jan. 22, at Maynard.

Scandinavians Become Active

WEST CONCORD, N. H.—After meeting here on Labor Party the secretary of the former branch of the Scandinavian Federation before it joined the Workers Party assured Comrade Max Lerner who was the speaker for the evening that they would organize or reorganize the branch which had in the meanwhile disintegrated, to be affiliated with the Scandinavian Section of the Workers Party.

The former secretary was very enthusiastic about the program of the Workers Party and felt that within two or three weeks a branch would be functioning.

The Workers Party in West Concord will be appreciably strengthened by the coming back of these active comrades as most of them can speak English well and therefore can help a great deal in the work.

In the course of his speech, Lerner took note of the local situation where three unions had been on strike in the quarries and had refused to go back to work separately. He said:

Oppose "American Plan"

"Your own strike, here in Concord, brothers, has shown what can be done by sticking together. You know what would have happened if one of the locals had gone back to work on an agreement while the others were still out. Everyone would have been discouraged and disgusted. The strike as a whole would be lost. The American plan started would control your industry within a short time. It would take a long time to rebuild that which you would have lost."

"Your fight is a shining example of the United Front. You have learned thru your own bitter experience that it pays. You have your unions left and your spirit intact where otherwise you would have had no organization and in its place the bosses' American Plan. Keep the United Front idea going. You have made a fine beginning. Keep it up and show your brothers that it pays to go even further, to make your three crafts one organization thru their amalgamation. In the political arena carry the united front idea, that you have learned so well, forward to aid in the organiza-

tion of Labor's own political Party, a Labor Party."

After the meeting, Comrade Lerner was informed of the cheerful tidings that the quarry owners had settled the local strike in the quarries that very day and that the time had arrived when all three unions concerned could go back together.

After a great show of opposition the employers in Concord had agreed to pay fifty dollars a head in fine for every member of any one of the unions that they had gotten back to work and to dismiss the strikebreakers who had come in from the outside. The strike had started with a lockout before the agreements between the various locals of the quarry workers and the company had expired. When the agreements had expired the locals countered the lockout with a strike and had stayed on strike for more than nine months. The stone cutters and the paving cutters, the more skilled of the three crafts, had been offered agreements but had refused to go back to work on stab stone until the third local, the quarrymen, had been settled with. In West Concord the settlement came today. In other places in New England the quarry workers are still on strike on the same basis. The reason for the original lockout by the employers had been the attempt to establish the Open Shop and the "American Plan" in the quarries.

REFUSE TO OPEN HALL

KEENE, N. H.—Meeting on Labor Party to have been addressed here by Comrade Max Lerner who is touring New England on an organizational tour, called off after proprietor of hall refused to open hall which had been rented for the occasion. A large crowd had to be turned back on this account. There is no doubt that the day of the meeting the proprietor of the Eagle hotel, the place where the meeting was to have been held, was warned by someone to prevent the meeting from taking place.

Keene is one of the string of Open Shop towns in New Hampshire. Any attempt to organize anything which might turn out for the benefit of the workers is stopped in one fashion or another before it begins. The Finnish comrades under whose auspices the meeting was called were, however, not discouraged and immediately got as many comrades and sympathizers as could be crowded together into the home of one of the comrades where Comrade Lerner delivered his talk and appealed to those present to help organize an English speaking branch in Keene.

After the talk was over, the Finnish comrades present who could speak English promised to do all in their power to help start an English branch.

Morgan on World Throne Minor Shows

How J. P. Morgan and Company of New York have taken over the British Government is shown in a brilliant analysis of American capitalism by Robert Minor in the February issue of The Liberator.

The analysis, entitled The Throne of the World, deals with the international aspects of the feud between the Morgan and Rockefeller dynasties. It is a sequel to the author's article on The Throne of the United States, and is one of a number of fine contributions to the February issue which, in general, shows marks of an increasing power, and intelligence. The executive editors, Robert Minor and Joseph Freeman and their literary and artistic collaborators, are to be congratulated on the vigor and grace with which they have illuminated political and cultural tendencies of the day.

Groppe's double-page cartoon showing two skeletons, France and Germany, choking each other for Poincare and Stinnes, is perhaps the most pungent satire on the Ruhr situation which America has turned out. C. E. Ruthenberg's article on the recent convention of the Workers Party, and Rose Pastor Stokes' story of the Fourth Congress of the Third International in Moscow give vivid pictures of the progress of communism, both in the United States and the world over.

Alexander Chramoff's critique of the Moscow Art Theatre, lucidly conceived and entertainingly written, is full of intimate anecdotes about various Russian actors, whom the author has known personally. In addition, his article stands out above everything written about the Moscow Art Theatre in this country because it is studied from the Marxian point of view.

Floyd Dell's review of Steel, by Charles Rumbold Walker, has the same vital, clear-headed attitude toward life and art. It contains a pithy epigram which punctures the inflated conceits of the inhabitants of what Mr. Dell has so aptly called "The Celluloid Tower."

"Literary anesthesia to the world," says this epigram, "has its values like butterfly collecting; but I am glad to know that there are young artists who can think of steel-mills without calling for smelling-salts."

The February number of The Liberator is richly illustrated with drawings by Hugo Gellert, William Groppe, John Decker, Adolph Dehn, and J. J. Lankes. It is one of the most brilliant reviews published, communist or otherwise.

Reception to Larkin

The Ulster Defense Alliance will give a reception to James Larkin, recently freed from Sing Sing Prison, at Tecumseh Hall, 315 W. 42nd St., at 8 p.m., Friday, Jan. 26.

American Workers and Russian Needs

By ISRAEL AMTER.

There is no doubt that American workers who contemplate emigrating to Soviet Russia consider the welfare of Soviet Russia first. They act, or believe they are acting, in the interest of Soviet Russia. Hence, even though many mistakes have been made in sending workers to Soviet Russia, there is no doubt that most of the workers who have emigrated have been impelled by the thought primarily of helping the land of the first Proletarian Revolution.

Nobody is better able to tell of the needs of Soviet Russia than trade union officials or those in direct touch with the Soviet authorities. Information from them, therefore, must be regarded as OFFICIAL, and must be taken to heart by every well-wisher of the young Workers Republic.

Soviet Russia is in great need of experts of every description—skilled mechanics, technicians, etc. These workers are badly needed as is machinery. There is no question that Soviet Russia can use a large number of them, even though the supply of technical personnel should be undertaken only with the "knowledge and approval of the Russian trade unions," as was provided in a resolution passed at the Fourth Congress of the Communist International. This latter fact must not be overlooked, since there are localities unable to employ any men at the present time.

Thus, the Secretary of the All-Russian Mine Workers Union on November 11, 1922, wrote as follows: "To the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, Economic Department."

Dear Comrades.—In reply to your inquiry regarding the procurement of 1880 men for work in the Don Basin, we wish to state that the Central Committee of the All-Russian Mine Workers Union considers this step inadvisable for the following reasons:

1. There is an acute building crisis in the Don Basin.
2. There is but meagre application of machinery in production and extensive application of manual labor, as compared with American conditions. This will constitute an unfavorable condition for American workers.
3. The Don Basin workers are living under hard material conditions.
4. There is unemployment in the country.

This is authoritative information, such as must be obtained whenever emigration or the supply of technical help is intended.

Speaking in the name of the Executive Committee of the Communist International at the Fourth Congress, Comrade Muenzenberg said, among other things:

"In America there is the Friends of Soviet Russia which has already supplied considerable economic help, for instance, the twenty tractors which are now at work in the Perm District. There is also the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, which also sent several tractors to Russia; this organization has several branches and several thousand members. Then we have Comrade Hillman's plan which proposes to raise a loan of one million dollars for Russia and who has arranged with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to found large-scale clothing factories in Russia."

In the last few days, the Russian Government has established a special

commission, under the control of Comrades Eiduck and Martens, which will bring over 8000 American workers to Russia next spring.

"I believe it is the duty of the Communist International to define its position with regard to these matters. In America there are at least 20,000 people who are interested in these enterprises; in Europe perhaps an equal number. We must know how to deal with these things. Perhaps they are not good—then they must be changed into large-scale campaigns for economic help. Among most of the workers in Europe and America who are inclined to emigrate to Russia, the desire to aid Russia is mingled with the desire to aid themselves. They have the idea that, within the next few years, there will be great political crises in America or Europe. Russia, however, is at present in a state of improvement. Therefore, they think, let us shoulder our bundles and start for Russia. So far, the Communist International has failed to take a position on this matter; but it must now assume a very definite attitude. In the face of such a plan, the bringing of eight to ten thousand emigrants to Russia, we of the Communist International are in duty bound to tell our Russian comrades that we have given our best thought to this subject, not only to the work which these emigrants will do here, but to the consequent weakening of the revolutionary movement in the country which they leave, as a result of their withdrawal. There is no reason why we should mitigate the tremendous economic crises in France and Czechoslovakia by bringing a great mass of unemployed to Soviet Russia. I believe that we should unconditionally take the stand that, as a Communist Party, we are strictly opposed to any mass emigration of European and American workers to Russia. Such emigration implies no further support for Russia but only a relieving of the crisis in the Western capitalist countries."

"It is quite different, however, when for certain factories, certain skilled specialists are needed who cannot be found in Russia. In such cases, the bringing over of European or American workers, under the control and with the consent of the Russian trade unions, might be advisable."

No mass emigration—experts and skilled technicians with the consent and under the control of the Russian trade unions! That is Soviet Russia's need and wish.

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Are You Going to the Costume Ball of "THE LIBERATOR", Friday, March 2, 1923, At TAMMANY HALL, 14th St., New York.

Gifford Pinchot, the new "progressive" governor of Pennsylvania, moved his desk out into the reception room of the governor's office so that all comers could see him at work. This gesture may fool some, but we are reminded that the steel trust still rules in Pittsburgh, and the reign of Cesar Schwab at Bethlehem has not been shaken.

Put the Mine Owners on Trial

There has been a continuous angry roar from the kept press during the past few days over the acquittal of the five workers placed on trial for their lives in Illinois as a result of the Herrin Mine War. The blood-hunger of the Chambers of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, the Union League Clubs, and the spokesmen of American capitalism, from President Harding down to the cheapest stool pigeon of the American Defense Society, has been cheated. The Illinois Mine Workers' Union has won against organized dollars.

It is now the turn of the Miners' Union to demand that the mine owners, their backers in the campaign against organized labor, and the heads of the scab-herding employment agencies in Chicago, be placed on trial for their lives.

No one denies that William J. Lester, owner of the Lester Strip Mine, near Herrin, Ill., tried to operate his mine with scab labor, when the miners were on strike for living conditions.

No one denies that Lester hired thugs and gunmen from detective agencies in Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities to terrorize the neighborhood in the vicinity of his mine.

No one denies that Lester had employment agencies in Chicago recruiting strike-breakers for him, that scabs were lured to the Herrin mine thru misrepresentation and falsehood.

No one denies that two union miners, when they came to the Lester mine to protest against these conditions, were murdered in cold blood by Lester's hired assassins.

It is declared that the United States Steel Corporation, successful in operating the non-union steel industry, supported Lester in his war on the miners' union, the war that resulted in deaths that organized business charged against the organized workers.

The miners' union and its members have been declared innocent by a jury in a capitalist court of justice, the prosecution being financed by big business and carried forward by the laboring Attorney General Brundage, of Illinois, who has ambitions to be the dollar governor of the state.

Lester was directly responsible for the Herrin Mine War and its death toll of more than a score of lives. **PUT HIM ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.**

The heads of strike-breaking employment and thug-herding detective agencies were Lester's accomplices. **THEY SHOULD BE PLACED ON TRIAL WITH HIM.**

If it can be shown that the Steel Trust stood back of Lester, and an effort should be made to do this, then its officials, even up to Judge Gary, should be put in the prisoners' dock along with Lester and the rest of his union-smashing outfit.

Union miners at Herrin have been arrested, torn from their families, thrown into prison, indicted and forced to face trial on a charge of murder. They have been acquitted.

The Illinois Miners' Union should not, and must not rest until Gary, Lester and all their open-shop gang, have been forced to go thru a similar ordeal. And the chances are that if this is done, they will be found guilty of the crime which everyone knows they have committed.

The Illinois Miners' Union and its members have been on the defensive since the Herrin Mine War last summer. It is time that the Miners' Union took the offense against those oppressing its membership.

"Ghastly testimony to political cowardice," comments the New York Times on the acquittal verdict returned in the Herrin miners' trial. It makes the Times feel pretty sick to know that its peculiar brand of legalized lynching failed to work in Illinois.

The Chicago Federation of Labor

It has come to be taken for granted that the Chicago Federation of Labor will support any measure of immediate benefit to the workers. It is for amalgamation, independent political action, it has led in the fight for the class war prisoners, and now calls upon Governor Pinchot for the release of Jacob Dolla.

In harmony with this advance stand, the central organization of Chicago's workers has endorsed the declaration of the Second National Convention of the Workers Party for the protection of foreign-born workers.

Similar action will be taken, no doubt, by the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, the Seattle Central Labor Council, and a few more. But that is about as far as most of these drives get. It is strenuously urged, however, that the campaign for safeguarding foreign-born workers be made the exception. Let every central labor body in the land, every state federation, every international union consider and act favorably on this matter.

Consider these facts. The foreign-born workers have been singled out by the bosses for special attack. President Harding has urged that they be registered; the department of justice that they be photographed and finger-printed like criminals; the "Banker" Secretary of Labor Davis that their naturalization papers be revoked for "unsatisfactory" conduct; and Rep. Edmonds, in congress, that they be immediately deported for participation in strikes.

While the thinking elements among the foreign-born are thus to be gagged, there is to be a special drive in Europe by the big employing interests for "selective immigration." Workers from northern Europe, who read and write, will be rejected. It is found that they refuse to come to this country, anyway. They do not relish being converted into human fodder for America's industrial machine. The quotas from these countries under the three per cent law remain unfilled.

These workers of northern Europe know American industry with its brutal exploitation, its union-smashing, open shop policy, its spies and gunmen, its subsidised press and kept churches, its injunction judges, state constabularies and servile lawmakers, in city, county, state and nation.

That is why the bosses drive for "selective immigration" is being made for illiterates from the Balkan states and other countries of Southern Europe where the belief still prevails that the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor stands guard over a land of golden opportunity. These do not know that they are merely exchanging their hard European serfdom for an American slavery just as grinding.

It will not be their unwillingness to engage in the American class struggle against their new exploiters, but ignorance of their new environment, that will make these newly arrived immigrants a powerful weapon in the hands of the bosses to beat down the strivings of organized labor.

It is, therefore, the duty of all American organized labor to support the stand of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Workers Party to defend the foreign-born workers already here, against every assault of the bosses and the bosses' government, and to develop organs for the assimilation of all newly arrived immigrants into the ranks of the American labor unions.

The giant need of American labor today is a united front of the native-born with the foreign-born. In the words of a real American patriot, Benjamin Franklin, when the colonists were fighting the British, "We either stand together, or we hang separately." The Chicago Federation of Labor calls upon the workers to stand together and triumph.

Arthur Henderson, the British jingo labor leader, defeated in the recent general elections to the House of Commons, has been victorious in a bye-election. He will prove a wet blanket rather than an aid to the fighting elements among the 143 labor members of the British parliament.

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(Formerly The Toiler)

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Published weekly by The Toiler Publishing Association
Entered as second-class matter September 20, 1921, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Advertising rates upon application. Phone: Stuyvesant 9642.

Cachin Goes to Prison

The military dictatorship in France grows in audacity. That it has the French chamber of deputies completely in its clutches is shown by the vote of 371 to 143 denying immunity to Marcel Cachin, one of its Communist members. The fearless editor of L'Humanite, the Communist daily, is now lodged in the Sainte Prison, in Paris.

During the days of civil tranquility, capitalist democracy in France, as everywhere that capitalism rules, wraps itself in bourgeois hypocrites. Among the most fatuous of these is the one absolving members of parliament from prosecution for any utterances they may make, and to a certain extent from any activities they may engage in. This is supposed to be an aid to free and untrammelled expression.

But immediately an utterance or activity can be interpreted as attacking the capitalist state, this immunity is lifted. Communists have no rights in capitalist parliaments when the ruling class fears the loss of its power. Then the lot of Communists is prison and death.

Bourgeois democracy came to an end in Italy with the Mussolini dictatorship. "Democracy" in France took a big step in the same direction when the French chamber handed Cachin over to the public prosecutors to be put on trial for treason against the capitalist state.

French imperialism may well take a warning from the fact that when the vote against Cachin was announced, the Communist members of the chamber began singing "The International." That is the kind of spirit that will triumph against all opposition.

"German Mark Falls to 21,000 for Dollar," is the latest headline on the financial pages of the daily press. Yes, and it is still falling. That means that European capitalism is decaying.

Let the King's Son Work

British aristocracy is sorely troubled over the fact that the financial outlook for the Duke of York, second son of the King of the British Empire, is not of the best. In truth the prospects are very dark.

The Duke is planning to marry Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore. The reports agree that the Duke is just as poverty-stricken as the Lady, who comes from an ancient and bankrupt family.

We are told that custom forbids the King's sons working for a living, except as officers of the navy or army, which isn't very strenuous labor and not so well paid.

In the past, a kindly parliament has voted sufficient funds out of taxes wrung from the workers to keep the royal households. But that was before the workers had 143 members in the British parliament.

There are several millions of jobless in England today, unemployed workers who would be willing to take jobs if they were available. The labor bloc in the House of Commons is putting up a fight for these, and the labor communions would make it very uncomfortable for the King's exchequer if he came before them begging for a huge sum to keep the Duke and his Lady in idle luxury. The debate would be very disagreeable "don't cher know."

Our suggestion to the labor bloc in the British parliament would be to offer the Duke a job on the docks along the Thames in London. That would keep him near his father's house. That wouldn't enable him to earn very much, to be sure, and he would be compelled to break royal precedents. But it would help him work up a little muscle and put a few callouses in his hands against the day when British labor will abolish all bourgeois customs, take the titles away from all the kings, dukes and earls, and put all the royal parasites to work, a la Soviet Russe.

The era of new mergers has hit the theatres and we are promised a \$50,000,000 Theatrical Combination headed by Erlanger and the Shuberts. Get ready to pay more for the little amusement that you now can afford.

The Coming Crash in Europe

There is more inflammable substance in Europe in the present crisis than there was in the summer days of 1914 before the great war burst into flames. Any day may furnish the spark that will set off the new holocaust.

The French armies are sitting around the Ruhr mines but little coal is coming to the surface. Strikes of the German miners and railwaymen are notices upon the Paris diplomats that bayonets are poor tools for digging coal and running trains.

The result is that Germany is pulling France down with her in the general European chaos. This will be evident more and more as French imperialism is compelled to discard the present bold front that has no support in substance.

For the time being, what French capitalism has succeeded in doing is to develop a new spirit of German nationalism, to crystallize the jingoism that is drawing into its deceiving meshes large masses of the German working class. This militates against immediate solidarity of the German workers against both German and French capitalism.

This may be what France desires. Military resistance by Germany would give French militarism an excuse for taking over the remainder of the German republic, with the aid of her allies, Poland, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and other French controlled states.

The hand of French diplomacy is now seen in the seizing of Memel by the Lithuanians. The Russians have discovered documents, according to Moscow reports, showing that the French vassal state, Poland, had urged the Lithuanians to seize Memel, hoping thus to keep this Baltic state quiet in the face of new developments.

With Poland attacking Germany from the east, Soviet Russia would certainly be drawn into the conflict as a defensive measure against the extending by France of world capitalism's front against Communism to her own borders.

Thus the world awaits the new crash in Europe. Great Britain and the United States stand back as they fear France is going to her own doom. Soviet Russia would rather spend the months ahead in the great work of reconstruction, in rebuilding her industries and rehabilitating her agriculture. But if she must fight again for her preservation, her Red Army stands ready. The five years of victory of the Russian Soviet Republic will be followed by a sixth year of new triumphs.

At least one church in New York is having overflow audiences. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant of the Church of the Ascension is holding his stand that "Jesus did not have the power of God." Perhaps there is a chance that new masses may be breaking away from the dark age of religion. But Grant is to be put on trial as a heretic. And there are plenty who attack him.

Larkin Is Free Again

Governor Smith of New York has freed Jim Larkin from the Sing Sing prison. It is declared that he will also free the other Communist prisoners still confined in New York penitentiaries.

Larkin entered Sing Sing prison May 3, 1920, to serve a five year term. His crime was having joined in issuing the "Left Wing Manifesto" voicing the position of the revolutionary elements within the Socialist Party in 1919. Larkin has thus served two years for expressing his political views, long after the war came to an end.

Governor Smith gives several reasons for "pardoning" Larkin. But he cleverly steers shy of the issue stated in Larkin's first words after leaving prison, "I never deserved to be sent here in the first place."

Larkin's big crime, according to the capitalist court that tried him, was that he urged the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in the form of Soviets, and that he favored the general strike.

Governor Smith also takes complete exception to Larkin's views, claiming that, "In a free democracy we know no dictatorship and we endure none," contending that, "Political progress results from the clash of conflicting opinions."

Leniency toward Larkin by Governor Smith is perhaps best explained by New York's executive when he says that, "Our state rests too firmly upon the devotion of its citizens to require for its protection an imprisonment of five years for the mere expression of an erroneous or even illegal opinion—political doctrine, unaccompanied by any overt act."

In other words, Governor Smith does not fear that Larkin can do any great harm to the capitalist state at the present time. Therefore, it is easy for him now to agree with two dissenting judges of the Court of Appeals that Larkin had been unjustly convicted, and with the judge who wrote the prevailing opinion, that the sentence imposed was too severe.

"From the legal point of view," says Governor Smith, "it is a case where a man has received, during the period of unusual popular excitement following the close of the war, too severe a sentence for a crime involving no moral turpitude."

It is because of this that we say, "Larkin is free again." If Larkin continues in labor's struggle, as we doubt not that he will, then new prison terms will confront him, even under the regime of Governor Smith. The next strike, whether in New York or Buffalo, or any industrial center in between, will show that Governor Smith is on the side of the capitalist dictatorship, that he of course strenuously disavows.

The war activities of American capitalism are not now threatened, hence some of the war political have been freed. The American capitalist state does not face immediate extinction by a Soviet Republic. Governors Small, of Illinois, and Smith, of New York, therefore, write "pardons" as good political moves during a period of popular protest.

Let labor, however, use this breathing spell to strengthen its forces and consolidate its power to meet the next attack by the frightened hosts of capitalism. It is only by knowing the real meaning of these "pardons" that we can profit by them.

Here is another fitting candidate for a place on the bench of the United States Supreme Court in the person of Ex-Gov. Stephens, of California. Stephens has just marked his retirement from office by granting pardons or commutations of sentence to four murderers, three burglars and two automobile thieves. No clemency was shown the many criminal syndicalist victims, or the class war prisoners, including Mooney, Billings, Ford, Suhr and a host of others.

Mr. Lewis Brands Himself

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, seized what he no doubt considered an opportune moment to attack the Red International of Labor Unions.

Lewis will get no applause from the thinking sections of the miners' union for trying to curry favor with the mine owners by conducting a "red raid" of his own against the International of the world's militants in the economic organizations of labor.

It was some time ago that THE WORKER reported that the coal miners of Nova Scotia, Canada, at their district convention, had voted for affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions. So far as we are aware, this is the first district organization of the coal miners' union that has taken this action.

The Nova Scotia miners asked their international union for permission to link up with the Red International. No doubt they didn't feel like waiting for the more backward sections of the union to catch up with them. The Lewis administration wasn't satisfied to send its reply to the Canadian miners. Lewis used the opening of the conference with the mine owners in New York City to stage his attack on the Red International in particular, on radicals and Bolsheviks in general. There was a big response from the White Guard sections of the kept press.

Lewis repeats the favorite charge of "union-wrecking" against the Communists. This is the indictment so often drawn by Lewis' friend Gompers, who, by the way, has never accepted the challenge of William Z. Foster to debate this question.

The Nova Scotia coal miners, having shown themselves the most radical section of the United Mine Workers, will no doubt disappoint Mr. Lewis by withholding their affiliation with the Red International until the other districts of the miners' union catch up with them. The militants of Nova Scotia realize that nothing is to be gained by flying in the face of the power of the present international officialdom.

The Nova Scotia miners will avoid by every possible means the ruthless expulsion that Lewis and his administration inflicted upon Alex Howatt and the Kansas miners.

Mr. Lewis, by invoking the aid of the capitalist press to attack the best elements in his own organization, has put the brand of "Union Wrecker" upon his own brow. By his repeated acts of betrayal he will burn it there so deep that every member of the miners' union will see it and act accordingly.

Geography and Slanders

One geographical fact usually overlooked by her critics is a rich source of mistaken conceptions about Russia. This fact is that Russia is not "just a country" like Germany, France or even the United States. It is a territory covering one-sixth of the globe; occupying, in fact, half of the European continent and half of the Asiatic continent. The distances are enormous, the transportation facilities insufficient. And so it was a matter of course for Russia, even before the war, that coal, dug in Southern Russia, was exported to Italy while coal for Petrograd had to be imported from England. This method was cheaper and easier than direct transportation from the Don basin to Northern Russia. Sending coal by rail such a distance would consume more coal than the amount shipped. Nobody criticized this method before the Revolution, but at present it has become one of the "proofs" of the inefficiency of the Soviet Government.

From reports coming from Russia thru the Associated Press it appears that a similar situation may prevail the coming winter in the matter of food supplies. Millions of pounds of grain will be exported to other countries, thru the Black Sea, while grain for the famine sufferers in other regions will have to be purchased from abroad. A procedure which, altho practised already before the war, will certainly be used as a stock argument by the enemies of Soviet Russia.



MORE TRUTH THAN HUMOR

10 P. M.—Bolcoms are all written up, save a snappy opening paragraph.

11 P. M.—Drank two glasses of home brew—no inspiration as yet.

12 P. M.—Feel more determined about it than ever. Decided not to go to sleep till I think up a good opening paragraph.

1 A. M.—Broke the typewriter, pulled a dozen hairs out of my beard and no paragraph yet.

2 A. M.—Why didn't I think of it before? There's Doc Cone's book on auto-suggestion, that ought to suggest something.

4 A. M.—Hooaaahhh (representing yawning). Shmoos! Oh, well, this is Thrift week anyway. . . .

AND THAT'S THAT

WE DON'T BLAME THE POLE-CATS A BIT!

A member of the Workers Party, a wobbly and a socialist were out for a stroll in the country one pleasant afternoon, when they came to a cave wherein dwelt various and sundry pole-cats.

The socialist, who had been loudly declaiming that the reduction of the holes in the doughnuts was a more important issue than the dictatorship of the proletariat, was silenced long enough for the three to make a wager. The wager, in brief, was based on who could enter the cave and remain therein for the greatest length of time.

The Workers Party-it marched in bravely, but in a couple of minutes staggered out, fell in a faint and had to be revived.

Next the wobbly, undaunted and intrepid, entered and emerged in about five minutes, calling for a gas mask. He, too, fell in a faint and had to be revived.

Finally, the socialist went in; and hardly a moment had elapsed when the pole-cats staggered out, fell in a faint and had to be revived.

—Harold Coy.

P. S. I am above caring for monetary reward but would appreciate it if you would send me Das Kapital, autographed by Karl Marx via radio and Sir Oliver Lodging-house.

—H. C.
(We've sent it to him inclosed in a post-card.—Ed.)

PHOOLOSOPHY

Deprive a socialist of the right to lie and he would be speechless.

Working-class solidarity is mighty. Indeed, mighty scarce.

A hundred-per-cent American is one willing to give your life for his country.

If brains are power a large percent of our labor leaders must be paralytics.

In its appeal for funds, the Call writes: "A workers' press is a prime essential of a successful flourishing labor movement." Perhaps that's the reason why the Call fails to raise any money.

Judging by the number of times the Forward reported Lenin's death, someone would think Abe Cahan is the beneficiary of Comrade Lenin's insurance policy.

Dedicated To Bishop Manning

The painter was required to render an itemized bill for his repairs on various pictures in a convent. The statement was as follows:

Corrected and renewed the Ten Commandments	\$6.00
Put a new nail on the roster of St. Peter and mended his bill	4.08
Put a new nose on St. John the Baptist and straightened his eye	2.06
Washed the servant of the High Priest and put carmine on his cheeks	2.04
Revived the flames of Hell, put a new tail on the devil, and did several odd jobs for the damned	4.10
Cleaned the ears of Balaam's ass	2.08
Mended the shirt of the Prodigal Son and cleaned the pigs	1.00
Total	\$21.36

E. J. Clode.

Another For The "Worst Boss" Stories Contest

She was one of those little women who are always looking for something that will take up their husband's idle time.

"John," she said, "I wish you would mend the front door lock."

"Can't," replied John, quaking like an aspen leaf. "I've g-got t-the s-shaking ague."

"Oh, well, then, I know the very thing; you can sift the ashes!"

Beta Kappa Seeks New Members

An unusual opportunity is offered to all half-baked journalists, writers, poets, artists, playwrights et cetera, to join the greatest international intellectual fraternity. The Beta Kappa, commonly known as the Bolbul, has started a drive for new members. The requirements are very simple. All one has to do is write something printable for the Bolcoms. No credentials as to sanity required. Reference only from jail wardens accepted.

Advantages derived by membership in the Beta Kappa frat are too numerous to mention. You can't be down and out while a member of this organization. If in need of free board and lodging present membership card at any police station in the country; for physical exercise apply at your local American Legion post; if in need of a vacation report at any federal or state penitentiary. These are just a few of the privileges enjoyed. Join to-day!

Bolcomsly, IRV.