



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 29, 1921, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Published weekly by The Toller Publishing Association.
Room 405, 80 East 11th St., New York, N. Y.

Price 5 Cents

Vol. VI. No. 264.

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1923

A Challenge to Washington!

Workers Party Asks All Labor to Join in Demand for Unmasking of Private Detective Agencies

Foster First to Face Trial in Michigan

BULLETIN

CHICAGO.—The Michigan trial has been postponed to March 12. The report that Foster is the first to go to trial is confirmed. The demand for a bill of particulars has been granted.

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The national office of the Labor Defense Council here announces that William Z. Foster, secretary, Trade Union Educational League, and editor of its official organ, "The Labor Herald", will be the first of the victims of the Michigan trial to be put on trial. It bases this announcement on reports received from Michigan.

The trial of Foster is scheduled to start at St. Joseph, Michigan, Monday, March 5, postponed from Feb. 26, before Circuit Judge Charles E. White. Frank P. Walsh, the famous labor defender, will be the chief counsel for the defense. He will be assisted by Humphrey S. Gray, a prominent Benton Harbor, Mich., attorney. Counsel for the prosecution will include Charles W. Gore, Prosecuting Attorney for Berrien County; Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith, of Michigan, and Max Berger, until recently an agent for the department of justice in Chicago, who has now been announced as associate counsel for the State.

Foster is perhaps the best known progressive trade unionist in the United States and has an international reputation for his constructive trade union program and for his established success as a labor organizer. It was largely thru Foster that the stockyard workers in Chicago and elsewhere were organized and under Foster's brilliant leadership the packing house workers built up a most powerful organization.

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Investigate

Congress Must Unmask Detective Agencies or Stand Guilty of Their Vile Crimes

"THE WORKER" does not attempt to pass on the validity of all the charges made by Albert Bailin, alias Balanow, in the hearings held at Chicago incidental to the Michigan Communist Trial. But there is no question that Bailin has revealed such a rotten mess that every intelligent worker will ask, "What next? What will those in power do? What has congress to say?"

Bailin's charges show definitely the diabolical relations between private detective agencies and the government, federal and state. Burns is a high official of Daugherty's department of justice, while heading the Burns Agency. Maclay Hoynes, hunter of radicals, was state's attorney of Cook County (Chicago) while acting as treasurer of the Thiel Detective Agency. These combinations deliberately held up big business interests for huge funds to finance attacks on the organized labor movement.

The national congress, and the legislatures of states affected, should immediately inaugurate thorough investigations of the inside workings of all detective agencies. THEY MUST DO THIS OR CONFESS THEMSELVES EQUALLY GUILTY OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE BURNS AND THE THIELS, AND ALL THEIR STINKING CREW. We make this demand on behalf of all the workers of the United States. To show the basis for this demand we publish a report on the Chicago hearings as prepared by the Labor Defense Council, the national organization that is putting up the fight for the victims of the Michigan raids. This report is as follows:

(SPECIAL TO "THE WORKER")

CHICAGO.—Albert Bailin, alias Balanow, former undercover man for the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, the Thiel Detective Agency, the Department of Justice and the Chicago Police Department, declared in the course of a startling exposure of detective-manufactured crime that Allen O. Myers, chief of the Radical Department of the Burns Detective Agency, actually offered to instruct him in the art of bomb-making and suggested that he throw the bomb so that the Burns agency could arrest radicals and send them to jail or to the gallows.

This direct charge was made by Bailin during the taking of depositions by Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel in the Michigan Communist cases. O. L. Smith, Assistant Attorney General for Michigan, Max F. Berger, former chief of the Department of Justice and now on the pay-roll of the Michigan Attorney General.

Bailin's testimony has sent the detectives rushing into print to deny these charges, but they only succeed in contradicting each other. The Herald Examiner of Chicago in a leading editorial calls on the detective agencies to answer the damning charges made by Bailin. They have been paid with public money it declares. They have taken thousands out of the pocket of the people of Cook County thru the State's Attorney's office and the public is entitled to know how the money was spent.

Balanow was first hired by Flanagan of the Thiel Detective Agency in 1917 to join the Cigar Makers' Union and indulge in a window breaking campaign and incite the strikers to violence. He later learned that Charles Windfield, Business Agent of the Cigar Makers' Union was another Thiel operative. He

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Red Lights Herald 10th Red Congress

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker"

MOSCOW.—The 10th All-Russian congress of soviets, meeting in the sixth year of the Russian republic, marks a return to normalcy. The congress is meeting only once a year now, instead of every few months. The political upheaval which made frequent meetings necessary no longer exists.

In the second place, the first act of congress, on its opening evening, was to approve, cheerfully and unanimously, every act of the government during the past year. There was no row about it. Everyone agreed that great progress has been shown and then they got down to business. The onlookers, who had come in expectation of some of the old revolutionary thrill went home at reasonable hours, declaring the sessions extremely dull.

The great auditorium of the Grand Opera of Moscow was set aside for the sessions. Mounted guards surrounded it. A year ago the streets of Moscow were dark, but now the front of the theater, flanked with red electric letters over the whiteness of the snowy square: Tenth Session of the All-Russian Soviets. On the other side of the square a changing sign in white advertised the government's new internal loan.

It must not for a moment be imagined that the return to normalcy is a return to the common state of a capitalist country. On the surface, life goes on much as in other countries, except that the vast majority of industrial enterprises are in the hands of the state. One million workers are employed in state industries, whereas all the private industries taken together employ about 80,000 workers, and of these about half are in co-operative establishments or semi-state trusts.

In trade about 30 per cent of the operations are private, 70 per cent by state or co-operative organs. Foreign trade is completely in the hands of the state, as is banking. All the land is state property, but about 95 per cent of it is at the disposal of the peasantry.

The Russian situation is essentially different from that in any other nation. The political power is firmly placed in the hands of the working class. There is no pretense that equality exists, either before the courts or in making contracts with the government or in paying house rents. A worker will pay one-tenth of the rent paid by a capitalist in the same house for the same kind of room; a worker will be let off in court for a misdemeanor while a bourgeois (whose superior education should have taught him better) will be punished; a cooperative will get much better terms in the way of concessions than are granted to private individuals.

This is not democracy, and does not pretend to be. But this is its own destiny. That is the new thing in Russia; that is why this year, in spite of its surface capitalism, is more truly revolutionary than even the glowing moments of overturn and seizure of power.

For this is the first year of peaceful and uninterrupted construction on a new foundation.

Will Congress Act?

STATEMENT BY THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA:

The exposure of the methods of the Burns and Thiel Detective Agencies as made in the testimony of their former stool-pigeon Bailin is a challenge to the Congress of the United States.

When labor organizations have been accused of violation of law Congress has been quick to act and appoint investigating committees in answer to the hue and cry which the newspapers, controlled by the employing class, have raised.

Now there are facts to prove that the private detective agencies, supposedly helping to enforce "law and order," have actually urged acts of violence so that they might be charged against the labor movement. They have manufactured menacing letters in order to be able to blackmail those they serve into loosening their purse strings.

The accusations against the Burns and Thiel Detective Agencies brought out in the examination of Bailin by Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee and Joint Chairman of the War Labor Board, do not stand alone. The Interchurch World Movement in its report on the great steel strike of 1919 presented a mass of evidence proving similar acts by these private detective agencies.

The head of the Burns Detective Agency is now head of a department of the government. In that capacity he has used federal operatives and federal money to interfere in the prosecution of state cases, thus adding another indictment to the charges against him as head of the Burns agency made by Bailin.

The Workers Party of America demands, in the name of that section of the labor movement which it represents, that Congress appoint a special investigating committee to uncover the crookedness, blackmail and provocation of violence by the private detective agencies. There is ample evidence to prove that other private detective agencies have followed the same methods with which Bailin has charged the Burns and Thiel Detective Agencies.

The Workers Party asks of labor organizations of this country to pass resolutions supporting this demand for an investigation of the methods of the private detective agencies.

Will Congress act? Or will it demonstrate again that it is the servant of the employing class, which in its frenzy to destroy the labor movement inspires such methods as those charged against the Burns and Thiel agencies.

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

What Kind of a Party?

By J. P. CANNON

What kind of a party—that is the question. We are turning a new page in the history of the American movement and it is important that we agree amongst ourselves now as to what we wish to write upon it. Two fortunate circumstances have conspired together to give us this opportunity; the one being the favorable political development in America, and the

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Foreign-Born Are Victims of N. Y. Lawyers

Revelations in congress that lawyers in New York City are growing rich preying on helpless foreigners coming to this country, gave added impetus to the international protest meeting planned for next Wednesday, Feb. 28, 8 p. m., at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. Rep. Albert Johnson stated that New York lawyers, with offices in a building he referred to as "A Den of 40 Thieves", are growing rich selling promises of congressional influence to aid in the violation of immigration laws.

Meanwhile new laws aiming at more stringent restriction—which will require higher priced law breakers—are being advocated in the same Congress.

The whole fight of the bosses against the foreign-born will be exposed at the mass meeting Wednesday night. There will be speakers from several nationalities as announced at the bottom of this page.

Jury Frees Philadelphia Communist in 15 Minutes

(Special to THE WORKER)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After 15 minutes deliberations, the jury in the case of John Dreher brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty". Comrade Dreher was arrested April 29, 1921, in Philadelphia, along with 35 other comrades, for distributing a communist leaflet, "The May Day of Revolution". The police, who had been notified in advance of the distribution, organized themselves to the size of 10,000 brave and fearless cops; and then they proceeded with unequalled daring to round up the 35 men. John Dreher was the first one to be tried in the case, and the verdict of "Not Guilty" will undoubtedly have a decisive influence on the cases of the other 34 communists.

Thousands of dollars have been spent by the U. S. treasury in trying to locate the crown jewels of the late czar of Russia. The hunt ended fruitlessly in a Brooklyn graveyard. Perhaps the treasury department is thus trying to make up for the losses sustained by American business thru the state department's refusal to recognize commercial relations with Soviet Russia. Such is team work under the Harding administration.

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

Program Distribution Reaches 150,000

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Secretary, Workers Party.

More workers of this country have received first hand information about the Workers Party's position during the last four weeks than since the party was organized a little more than a year ago. Through the distribution of the party program, in which is set forth a clear statement of its principles 150,000 persons have gained a clearer insight as to the methods and aims of the party.

The total number of programs distributed went up with a jump thru an order for 15,000 received from Boston, Mass. Cleveland promises an order for another 15,000 which together with the daily order for

from five hundred to a thousand or two will send the total up to close to 200,000 by the end of the week.

This figure is, however, not what it should be. There are now 20,000 dues paying members in the Workers Party and with an assignment of only 100 programs to each member the total distribution should reach ten times that figure. The National Office has set the goal at ONE MILLION COPIES.

The program is printed in attractive form. It is headed "The United States Today" and illustrated by four cartoons appropriate to the text. No better peace of Communist propaganda could be in the hands of the workers of this country than this program.

NO MEMBER OF THE PARTY

WILL HAVE DONE HIS FULL DUTY UNLESS HE HAS DISTRIBUTED AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED PROGRAMS.

The programs sell at \$5 per 1000 and 100 lots cost 50c. Every member should contribute that much to the branch fund for programs and a collective order should be sent to the National Office for enough programs to give every member 100 to distribute.

A political party grows thru work. It must take part in the struggle of the workers and it must spread a knowledge of its principles. Thru the program distribution every member of the Workers Party has the opportunity to do effective work to spread the knowledge of Communist principles.

Eager to Hear About Russia Today

The demand from party organizations for dates for the lecture tour of J. P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, indicates a great interest in the conditions in Russia today. Altho only the Eastern section of the country has been circularized by the National Office of the Workers Party, requests for dates are now coming daily from other districts.

Cannon was in Russia for over six months. He had an opportunity to study Russian conditions during the period of application of the new economic policy. He will tell from personal experience how completely

the Communist determines the economic policies in Russia and the steps which are being taken to build up a Communist system of production.

The first six weeks of Cannon's tour will take him thru the New England states, New York, Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. Circularization of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana has just begun and meetings will be arranged in these states next. Following this arrangements will be made for meetings in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Before the tour is finished Cannon will cover the Western and Pacific Coast states. The whole tour will take over four months and Cannon will speak at over 100 meetings at which tens of thousands of workers will hear the facts about Russian conditions today.

While the lecture which is being given most importance is "Russia Today", Cannon will also speak on "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International". This lecture, however, will only be given at a second meeting when two dates are asked for by the same city.

Protect the Foreign-Born! Mass Meeting!

Central Opera House Wednesday,
67th St. and 3rd Ave. Feb. 28, 8 P.M.

SPEAKERS: English, Nearing, Wicks, Engdahl; German, Lore; Jewish, Olgin, Bittleman; Russian, Chramoff; Ukrainian, Nastasiefsky; French, Moreau; Spanish, Massaron; Italian, Bellanca.

Cannon Shows Communists Turning New Page in History of the Movement in the United States

(Continued from Page One)

After the intervention of the Communist International which has produced the party forward to take full advantage of this favorable development.

We are fighting our way, as a party, back into the open. After long argument and a push from Moscow—we are undertaking to establish and maintain an "Open Communist Party." What kind of a party do we want it to be—large or small, broad or narrow? The next future of the party depends, to a large extent, upon the answer we give to this question.

It faces us at every turn. Every time we discuss a question of policy it has to be considered. New contacts we are making with radical trade unionists compel us to think about it. It was brought to the front again by the recent declaration of Scott Nearing, in which he showed a very friendly attitude toward us. Some party members, myself among them, have frankly welcomed the prospect of such additions to our ranks, on the condition, of course, that they agree to our general statement of principles. Others, with equal frankness, express fears about admitting those who may not be 100 percent "Kosher" into the party, which, according to their view, already has too many "centrists." They think the party suffers now for lack of purity; we say its main weakness is that it is not big enough and not broad enough.

Which point of view is correct? The answer depends upon another question; the one asked at the beginning of this article—What kind of party? If you have the small party idea; if you think the "million masses"—to borrow a phrase from DeLeon—can be led by a clever clique, you will very naturally fear the influx of new elements. On the other hand, if you see things as we see them, you will prop the door wide open and, if necessary, kick out the window. We try to look at the American situation as it really is, and to shape our tactics accordingly. We see the best organized and most powerful capitalist class on earth; we see

a highly developed labor movement and a strongly entrenched bureaucracy at the top of it, and we say: Only a big party can cope with this situation. Our greatest danger, from which we must flee as from a pestilence, is the tendency toward sectarianism, the tendency to let the party degenerate into a small, self-satisfied, exclusive circle of narrow partisans without influence on events about it and without receiving any control from them.

Scott Nearing and the large group whom he, to a certain extent, typifies and symbolizes—former Socialists, former I. W. W.s and trade union radicals—are very close to us. We can assimilate the bulk of them if we really make the effort. They have no set prejudices against us; no opposition in principle. They are separated from the party mainly by doubt, hesitation and pessimism. And they lack confidence in the party. All these difficulties can be overcome by systematic work and a friendly, sympathetic attitude toward them.

For us it is a life and death proposition to draw in these new elements; to start a definite movement toward the party within the next year. The party has big tasks before it and it must grow bigger to meet them. We must get more members into the party. We must get them quickly. Our failure to do so, with external conditions so favorable, will prove there is something wrong with us.

The membership of the Trade Union Educational League is much broader than that of our party. It embraces many elements who are far from understanding the fine points of Marxian theory. Yet it works. It is causing Gompers more concern than any small group of pure disciples ever did. The reasons for its success are clear enough. One reason, and not a small one either, is that it set out at the start to be a broad movement, a sweeping movement, drawing in everyone who wants to fight the labor fakirs and the bosses. Another reason is that it has its feet on the solid ground of reality. The revolutionary implications of its propaganda and activity

are clear and unmistakable; but it does not deal exclusively or mainly in the ultimate. It is taking hold of the workers in the trade unions because it has something to say and do concerning the concrete problems which press hard against them in their daily lives. Incidentally, and for these reasons, the Trade Union Educational League is a revolutionary factor of great importance. The man in the shop will listen to a little talk about the final revolution from a man who works and fights beside him in a practical way; the propagandist who hurls an abstract proclamation at him from somewhere "above the battle" gets no attention.

Everyone in our party recognizes the great importance of the Trade Union Educational League. It is undoubtedly true that with many this recognition is as yet theoretical and platonic; it does not result in any serious consequences. It is sufficient now to note this. I intend to speak about it more fully in another article. We are dealing here with theories of the movement; and since we are all united on the question of the Trade Union Educational League—in theory—we can proceed from a common point.

The question is: What shall be the future relation between the party and the League, and what can we learn from the experience of the League? Up to the present time we have taken it as a matter of course that the League should organize the militant left wing of the trade unions into a broad organization while the party should aim only to be a small nucleus within it, supporting it in every way and trying to exert an influence on its general policy. This theory has been pretty generally accepted and has worked out fairly well so far.

Now, since we are "starting a new chapter in our work" we ought to ask ourselves whether this theory is the best one possible, or whether this relation between the party and the trade union left wing is necessarily permanent. Undoubtedly it was the only thing possible at the start, in view of the weakness of the party

and the strength of the left wing. But I am of the opinion that we can and should now take a leaf from Foster's book. I think we should set to work with the conscious purpose of making the party as broad as the militant left wing in the trade unions and identical with it. The party should not be always a small nucleus within the left wing but it should aim to become, in time, the left wing itself.

Is there anything startling in this proposal? There shouldn't be. In almost every other country the situation which I have set up as a goal to strive toward has already been reached. The Communist Party being the only revolutionary party, it has quite naturally become the undisputed leader of the revolutionary left wing in the world labor movement. Everywhere, except America here the party was so small, so obscure, so unequal to its task, that the leadership of the left wing passed over to a non-partisan body. We must admit that this non-partisan body has done a very good job so far, with our help. But he who is satisfied for the party to be a helper in a big enterprise doesn't think much of the party; and he forgets its historic mission, which is, to be the leader of the majority of the working class thru the revolution. We are far from that now. Long before we reach that point we must prove that we are able, as a party, to lead the revolutionary minority in the trade unions. The party can fill this more modest role only on one condition: that the party grows much bigger, broader, and more realistic and practical in its work.

During the six months I was in Moscow I studied the tactics of the International on this point with special interest because I already had the opinion that our party was much smaller and narrower than it needed to be and that the fault lay, partly, with our own conceptions. That opinion was strengthened and confirmed by what I learned there. The expression "mass party," which the great leaders never tire of hammering into the young Communist par-

ties, means what the words say. The communist party must not only aim to be the leader of a mass movement; it must itself be a mass movement.

It is a great mistake to think that all the parties in the Comintern are already thoroughly Communist in their activity as well as in their programs. I had a pretty good chance to see them as they really are—the actions of one or more of them were being constantly considered by the Executive Committee—and I came to the conclusion that there are few which are "purer" in the doctrinaire sense than our own. There is no group in our whole party that ever went so far to the right as the center of the French party which represented at that time a majority of the members; or the ruling faction of the Norwegian party. Yet the International did not start a "centrist" hunt. They demanded the exclusion only of those individuals who were clearly anti-communist—bourgeois agents in our ranks. They dealt very patiently and carefully with those who, while far from being thoroughgoing communists, showed the will to move in the right direction. The International tried in every way to hold on to those who, as Zinoviev said, "want to be communists."

The meaning and the purpose of this strategy became very clear to me. The leaders of the Comintern start out with the idea that we must get large masses of workers into our party and still larger masses to follow its leadership. That is the main idea behind all of their manoeuvres and they never lose sight of it. We must have the masses, so they reason; otherwise we are bound to lose, no matter how good our intentions. We must break ever-larger numbers from the influence of the reformists and the bourgeoisie and get them under our influence. And we must swell the membership of the party; make it a "mass party." That is the sine qua non, the condition without which the victory of the proletariat is impossible.

Germany is a smaller country than the United States and the struggle

for power there will certainly be no harder than here. Yet the German Communist Party, with its 250,000 members, is not yet large enough or influential enough for the task. Zinoviev suggested to the German comrades the slogan of "A million members for the party!" Those who have the small party idea in America might very profitably reflect on this.

We hear it stated often, in support of the small party theory, that the Bolsheviks of Russia had ten thousand members "at the time of the Revolution." This is true—if you mean the Kerensky revolution, which put the bourgeoisie in the saddle. But during that same speech where he suggested the slogan to the German party, Zinoviev pointed out that the Bolshevik party had a quarter of a million members at the time it led the struggle for power in October. Of course, he made it clear that the influence of the party is not measured exactly by its size. The fundamental requirement is the support of a majority of the working class. The German Party may accomplish this with less than a million members; but it will be more apt to accomplish it with them.

It is claimed that there is danger in a conscious effort to broaden the party, a search for large numbers of new members quickly, and an adaptation of the party's tactics to facilitate this end. These questions are asked: "If we run after members will not centrists, even opportunists, find their way into the party? Is there not danger that our doctrine will be diluted and the party lose its firm communist character?"

To the first question we must frankly answer, Yes. As the party broadens itself it will undoubtedly attract some elements who cannot be assimilated and whom we will eventually have to discard. But we will easily cope with that danger if we have confidence in ourselves. A healthy body does not avoid disease germs; it throws them off. Besides, that danger is only incidental; it is one of many that we cannot possibly avoid if we are going to be a serious party playing a serious part in the

class struggle. The real danger before the American movement at the present time is that we may allow it to remain small and doctrinaire—a little clique of personal friends and partisans, running no risks because it is afraid of them.

The second danger, that our own doctrine will be diluted, we need not fear at all. Communist principles and tactics, as taught by the great leaders, are made of the stuff of life; they live and thrive on contact with reality. They have no meaning except as they are put to constant use and to every test. Communist principles are living things. They have no significance standing alone. They are made to mix with the mass labor movement and from that mixture fruitful issue comes. If you believe in the principles and tactics of communism, put them to work! Give them a real chance to show how strong they are. The result will be, not to weaken and dilute the party, but to build and strengthen it and clarify its purpose and multiply our own faith and confidence a thousand times. The movement to broaden the party, in its membership and its activities, is not a departure from communist principles and tactics. On the contrary, it is based on the desire to really begin to apply them in America.

Broaden the party!—that is our slogan. It represents in a word the will of those who are dissatisfied with the present, but who are filled with confidence for the future. We believe that our party, after four years of experience and with the help of the International, is finding the right road. That road leads to a bigger and broader party, working and fighting realistically in the heat of the daily struggle, and extending its influence over an ever-widening circle of conscious workers. This is not merely a pious aspiration on our part. The conditions for the making of the kind of a party we want are already at hand. The conditions are at hand for the making of such a party within a comparatively short time. We cannot fail unless we ourselves fail to understand what it is we have to do.

Tactical Education of Workers Making Rapid Strides in the Mining Industry

THE FAYETTE COUNTY CALENDAR OF SHAME!

45,000 Coke Field miners called on strike and invited to join the United Mine Workers of America on April 1, 1922.

August 28th. Coal companies of District 5 signed contracts and omitted Fayette County, and even mines of companies near Pittsburgh which signed up.

Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference circulated resolutions among the coke field locals demanding help from the International in September.

Oct. 9th. Wave of protest so strong that International compelled to lay assessment of \$2 per member per month for relief of strikers.

Jan. 18, 1923. International Board suddenly called off the Fayette County strike over the vigorous protest of the men.

Jan. 27, 1923. Representatives of the coke field locals voted to apply for their jobs under protest.

Jan. 29, 1923. members of all coke field locals applied for their jobs under protest and so reported to the United Mine Workers of America, being invariably refused employment.

Feb. 8, 1923. The little, spasmodic relief which was being doled out at the W. Brownville headquarters was officially annulled entirely leaving about 25,000 people entirely stranded in the middle of winter.

Feb. 12, 1923. Mass convention at New Salem unanimously expressed confidence in Progressive Miners' Group and requested them to continue the leadership of the fight to compel the International to recall the strike and renew relief.

DEMANDS!

Immediate distribution of the balance of the \$2,000,000 assessment raised of which but \$615,000 has been distributed in Fayette County.

Replacing the \$2 a month assessment to give relief to stranded miners locked out thru the treachery of the Lewis machine and recalling the coke field strike.

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In no part of the labor movement of America is the tactical education of the workers making such rapid strides as in the mining industry.

This is largely due to the fact that the oppressive conditions among the miners forced them first among all the workers to organize into a great industrial union.

The association of men of all nationalities, languages, religions and crafts in local union meetings has developed a spirit of solidarity and progressivism without parallel in other trades.

However, the education of most of the miners has been a matter of many years. In Fayette County, Pa., where no union existed before April 1, the miners have had to learn in a few months what it took 30 years for other workers to learn. This rapid development has not only been of value to the miners involved but is a great object lesson for the workers in other crafts who can easily learn by observation and avoid mistakes that would otherwise be made.

In Memoriam

Frank J. Indof, Progressive Miners Candidate in the last election for board member in Sub-District No. 5, of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A., died in Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, after 12 hours of terrible suffering.

Indof was a martyr to the greed of the coal profiteers. He was working where the company failed to provide the proper protection from a bad roof. Slate fell and broke his back, three ribs and one leg and crushed his chest. Altho he was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, the doctors immediately said there was no chance for him to recover. He was conscious during the whole time, and his last thoughts were for the success of the Progressive Movement among the miners.

Indof was a tower of strength among his Slovenian comrades. He had a winning personality and even the reactionaries whom he fought mercilessly were on pleasant social relations with him.

Machine Tricks Employed. Realizing that the miners of Fayette were not acquainted with the tricks of the union machine as were the older members of the United Mine Workers of America the Lewis gang has been using methods in the last few weeks that are educational in their value to all workers.

Each move of the machine has required the application of counter strategy by the progressive elements. The best part of this education was that the Progressive Group from District Five, who have advised the miners of the Coke Region were compelled to carry on their campaigns in the open before hundreds of miners where for hours and days they would publicly advise and state their reason and debate the problems back and forth with the miners involved. Many times the coke field miners were suspicious of the advice of the Progressives but little by little they are being won over to the philosophy of the "United Front."

"Progressives" Not Disrupters. The trump card the machine has always used in various forms is the

moss covered one that the Progressives are disrupters.

When the Progressives condemned the Cleveland Agreement and Anthracite Agreements as a betrayal of the machine called them disrupters. This charge was disproven by Progressives leading rebel miners back to work under protest while the rank and file wanted to remain on outlaw strikes.

When the Progressives condemned the desertion of the Fayette miners and demanded systematic relief for them they were denounced as disrupters. The charge was disproven by the fact that the Progressives took such an interest in Fayette County and raised so much for relief for them that the machine was compelled in the middle of October to place an assessment for two months for the coke field.

When the Progressives condemned the calling off of the strike on January 18th the machine howled bloody murder and charged that a big dual movement was being launched. They even planted their agents to help it along. This charge was disproven when the Progressives accomplished the impossible and persuaded the angry coke field miners to apply for their jobs under protest thus preventing an outlaw movement. They immediately raised the slogan of, "Recall the Coke Field Strike and Put the Miners Back On Relief."

The Crucial Moment

The most serious moment proved to be not at the prospect of an outlaw strike as the Progressives had thought but after the movement had passed that danger point.

After the union had called off the strike and incidentally all relief and thousands of families were stranded in their snow covered tents because of inability to get work the strikers now locked out, faced the terrible fate of actual starvation. There was nothing to do but to organize a general relief committee and do what they could to get help. This was an unpleasant situation where the Progressives had to show what kind of stuff they were made of. They came forward with a proposition to organize a committee composed jointly of Coke Field Miners, Progressive Group of District Five, and Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference. This was unanimously agreed on at New Salem, Jan. 27th. Of course millions of dollars did not immediately roll in. Then the stool pigeons of the machine saw their chance. They began their whispered campaign of secret slander. "Don't you know that J. A. Hamilton of the Miners' Relief Conference is related to the notorious Alexander Hamilton, the trusted agent of the Pittsburgh operators?" This and numerous other lies circulated freely about the Progressives, and even John L. Lewis himself told a relief committee in Indianapolis that the Progressives would get them into the penitentiary. These rumors circulated for the purpose of disrupting the relief movement began to have some effect.

Progressives Faced Charges Openly. Again the Progressives proved equal to the occasion. A conference was called at New Salem, Feb. 14th. The strenuous sessions of this con-

When the Mad House Burns

Fire has swept an insane asylum at Ward's Island, New York City. The charred remains of 15 unidentified dead fill a morgue. The total list of hopelessly insane whose lives were snuffed out totals 27.

The kept press is horrified, as we are. City and state are on the job with six investigations, as they should be. But nothing will come of it. This is only "another disaster."

It is confessed that other mad houses, state institutions of every kind, school houses, manufacturing establishments, in New York, as elsewhere, are mere firetraps, death nests ready to take life easily when flames break. It would cost money to wipe out these firetraps, and capitalism doesn't believe in spending money where it is not compelled to do so. Life is too cheap.

The silly, prostitute press works up sympathy for these maniac dead. Thus it helps withhold attention from the madmen in power in this insane capitalist world. Poincare, Bonar Law, Mussolini, Cuno, Hughes are no less maniacs than the inmates of the Manhattan State Hospital. The only difference is they are on the outside, ravaging the world with their madness. Today the Poles and Lithuanians slaughter each other; there are French and German killings in the Ruhr, the fire of war creeps nearer and nearer the mad house in the Near East. These are but preliminaries to the next great holocaust that the capitalist madmen are bringing upon the world, when the Ward's Island disaster will be easily forgotten in the midst of new millions of dead and maimed.

Firetraps will exist even as wars will continue as long as capitalism lasts. Weep not for the dead, but protect the living by smashing this maniac social system called capitalism, that maintains a firetrap for the whole world, ready and willing to sacrifice all in its mad flames.

TO PLEDGE THEMSELVES THAT IF THEY COULD COMPEL THE INTERNATIONAL TO RECALL THE STRIKE AND SEND SUFFICIENT ORGANIZERS AND PROPER RELIEF INTO THE COKE FIELD THEY WOULD IMMEDIATELY WITHDRAW FROM THE LEADERSHIP OF THE STRIKE AND WORK IN THE RANKS AND HELP TO MAKE THE STRIKE A SUCCESS.

The coke field miners could hardly believe their ears when they heard these statements and they were applauded and cheered. This was the crowning achievement of the two days sessions and hundreds of happy miners went away clear in their own minds that they at last knew what the "United Front" really meant, that they knew what real UNIONISM was.

The Progressives now await the next move of the machine confident that the arsenal of the United Front contains all the ammunition needed to destroy the evils of the treachery of the Lewis machine.

Boston Plans Concert

(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, MASS.—The Workers Party is planning an international concert here, March 3, at 8 o'clock, in the Dudley Street Opera House, 113-119 Dudley St., Roxbury. One of the numerous features of the concert will be a unique "Anti-Fascist" song to be sung by our Italian comrades, and every one knows that Italians CAN SING! There is not a worker living in Boston who should find himself, on March 3, outside of the Dudley St. Opera House.

MAKE THE PARTY



GROW 50¢

The "Make the Party Grow" stamp will be a badge of honor which every member should be able to show on his or her dues card.

To show why the Party is asking every member to contribute 50¢ take the following:

Today in the tier of states extending from North Dakota to Texas, the territory in which the most grain of the United States is produced, there is wide-spread unrest. The farmers in these states have supported the Non-Partisan League, but have found that it is not an instrument thru which they can gain relief. Mortgages are piling up high, income is lower than ever for the working farmers of these states.

The Workers Party at present has only a few scattering organizations in these states. The opportunity to build up a nucleus of farmers who will support the party program exists in these states now.

The party is planning to take advantage of this situation. It proposes to begin organization work in this tier of states. It proposes, as soon as there is an organization to support it, to issue a farm paper in these states.

This is one aspect of the work which the "Make the Party Grow" stamp will make possible. The stamp in a membership book is a badge of honor because it means that the owner of the book has helped to do this work.

The time is past when the party can depend upon chance circumstances to increase its strength. The Workers Party will grow because of carefully planned and aggressively carried out campaigns among workers.

WE WILL MAKE THE PARTY GROW!

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

WANTED!

THE WORKER will appreciate copies of the following issues: 212, 218, 219, 232, 242, 247, 253.

Comrades having copies to spare will please send them to THE WORKER.

Foster First to Face Michigan Court as Trial Starts on March 12th

(Continued from Page One)

tion. It was largely thru Foster's efforts that the American Federation of Labor was induced to form a national committee for organizing the steel workers and when this national committee was formed, Foster was made its national secretary and treasurer.

In the brilliant campaign waged to organize the steel workers Foster was the predominant leader. It was he who undertook the major burden of the organization work and it was on him that the heaviest attacks were made by the steel trusts. Surrounded by enemies and assisted only by comparatively few trusted lieutenants, Foster led one of the most important strikes ever conducted in America and in spite of the unsurmountable obstacles came within an ace of defeating that strongest organization of American capital—the Steel Trust. Ever since that time the Steel Trust, the banking trust, the packing trust and in fact all of the chief enemies of American labor have sworn to "get" Foster and put him where he can no longer be of service to the labor movement.

For the last 18 months Foster has been national secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, an organization which has as one of its primary purposes the amalgamation of all craft unions into single industrial unions of the respective industries. As secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and as editor of the "Labor Herald," its official organ, Foster has been considered by many as the leader of progressive trade unionism in America.

It is no doubt because of his outstanding position in the labor movement and because of the enmity born against him by the steel trust, the packing trust and others, that Foster is chosen by the prosecution to be the first victim in the Michigan case.

From authentic sources comes the statement that individuals connected with the steel trust and with the Morgan banking houses are sending money into Michigan to support the prosecution against Foster. As has always been the case and as it now becomes evident thru the Bailin exposure, the enemies of labor are always willing to spend large sums of money to send outstanding labor leaders to jail.

The Labor Defense Council, 160 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., the organization formed to defend Foster and his associates depends upon the labor movement for financial support. To enable it to carry on a successful defense, trade unions and individual workers are urged to support this campaign generously. Funds should be addressed to the Labor Defense Council and sent to the above address.

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

Last Three Days! NATIONAL DEFENSE BAZAAR, Feb. 22, 23, 24, at the Lyceum, 86th St. & 3rd Ave.

EDITORIALS . . . By H. M. WICKS

When Can We Believe Spies?

It is but seldom that a revolutionist can quote the opinions of capitalist editorial writers except as a preliminary to their denunciation. Especially is this true in the New York World, one of the most rabid anti-Bolshevik sheets in America.

But in the issue of Feb. 15, the World carries a deserved denunciation of the unspeakable William J. Burns and at the same time raises an interesting question: When can we believe the word of a spy?

After denouncing the holding of political offenders in prison for exercising the much-vaunted right of free speech, the World observes that New York has definitely repudiated this anti-Bolshevik hysteria. In reference to Burns the writer declares:

"Considering the testimony of Albert Ballin at Chicago, this is an especially fortunate time to retire from the business. According to Ballin he was employed by the Burns Detective Agency as an agent provocateur and was personally entrusted with the faking of bomb plots and the forging of threats. If he is telling the truth, the discredit cast upon Burns and the whole cult of conspiracy hunters is obvious; if he is not telling the truth, which is equally possible, the discredit is hardly less. This is the kind of man whose word was good enough with the Burns agency to convict others. When it comes to convicting Mr. Burns, however, Ballin is dismissed as a rattlesnake, a double-crosser and a chronic maker of affidavits."

It is clear to even the capitalist editor of the World that, "As the head of the secret service he (Burns) has more to gain than anybody else if the country continues frightened."

The logical inference that Burns would endeavor to keep alive the fear of violent destruction of the plutocracy as a mere matter of self-interest is not at all imposed upon the credulity of an intelligent person. Knowing the very low degree of intelligence possessed by Burns one must indeed be glib to believe otherwise.

As to the truthfulness of Ballin, there is not any doubt that he is an accomplished liar. That is one of the first qualifications of a detective, and his long experience as a trusted employe of various private detective agencies and the Department of Justice is ample evidence that he is a prevaricator extraordinary.

To the extent that he furnishes leads to information that can be verified from other sources against Burns and his plug-uglies and morons, to that extent is his information of service to Frank P. Walsh and his associates who are to defend the Communists in Michigan. When dealing with spies and ex-spies the revolutionist knows at the outset that he is dealing with the scum of the earth. There is nothing in all nature lower than the labor spy. When Burns characterizes Ballin as a rattlesnake, he thereby brands himself as of the same species. Such an insinuation is inexact and is a libel of the snake.

The expose of Burns and other private agencies that is taking place throughout the country from many sources has resulted in placing the labor stool pions on the defensive. In hunting out such creatures as Ballin and obtaining their testimony and separating the truth from the lies, the Communists' counsel is rendering a distinct service to the entire labor movement and militant labor everywhere should rally to the support of this case and make the expose complete.

The labor movement can profit by this reaction against the practices of private detectives by beginning a campaign immediately for the complete abolition of all such agencies. These practices have been denounced at convention after convention of the American Federation of Labor. Now is the time for decisive action toward the destruction of this nefarious business.

Theological Piffle

Of late there has been raging a fierce controversy between two eminent theologians of the Episcopal faith, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant and the Rev. Bishop William T. Manning, both of New York, over the question of whether Jesus Christ was a man or a God. The Rev. Dr. Grant, a pulp-pounder extraordinary in the Church of the Ascension, contends that Jesus was a man and that at the same time he was the son of God, but that he was not God, while Bishop Manning of the New York diocese, holds that Jesus was the son of God and possessed all the attributes of God.

It is customary, when entering into a discussion to first prove the existence of the thing under discussion. It seems to us that the more logical procedure would have been to first establish the existence of God and then proceed from that point. That is fundamental and must first be established before intelligent people can get excited over such a verbal battle as that between the Reverends Grant and Manning.

The existence of anything so all-powerful as a ruler of the universe is the subject of scientific investigation, and right here is where the preachers are eliminated. Modern science has definitely proved that the universe exists, not as the result of conscious purposive forces, but purely as a matter of chance. We also know beyond the shadow of any doubt that the universe never had a creator and that the alleged authority upon which the preachers base their unproved assertions is nothing but a mediocre compilation of obscene filth thrown together by sundry gangs of drunken ecclesiastics at the Council of Nice and further elaborated at a drunken brawl, known as the Council of Constantinople during the Fourth century.

Years ago the holy men used to indulge in great theological debates regarding the number of angels that could dance upon the point of a needle. Not being able to produce any angels one priest's word was as good as another's; one took sides as a matter of faith, not as the result of conviction.

The Rev. Grant-Bishop Manning controversy belongs to the same low degree of mental development that characterized the combatants over the needle question. Theological discussions have been raging since man first created his Gods in his own image. An incidental discussion to the one now being waged in the Episcopal church took place in Babylon two thousand two hundred and thirty years ago under the rule of King Khammurabi. The basis of religion was the worship of Marduk, son of the God Ea. Orthodox religion held that Marduk possessed all the attributes of his God and father, Ea, while the "liberals" held that Marduk was in reality a man, altho the son of Ea. The outcome of the controversy is not known.

Marx characterized religion as "the opium of the people."

In the case of Rev. Grant and Bishop Manning, it seems that they got an overdose of their own dope, have gone wild and are running amuck. Their brawl is taken up by the hop heads on the capitalist press and a helluva rumpus is raised that is on a par with two chinamen in Pell Street arguing over whether a pink elephant or a white one walked the tight-rope the night before.

According to the New York Times the latest preacher to enter the Rev. Grant-Bishop Manning case is the Rev. Howard Murray Dumbell. Still there are those who do not believe in Divine Providence! We resist the temptation for further comment.

Call for May Day!

A May Day Conference is called for March 1st, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., at 8 p.m., New York.

The call for this conference to form a United Front on May First was sent to all labor and political organizations of New York City. It reads as follows:

"The First of May is International Labor Day and is observed by the workers all over the world as an expression of solidarity of the working class."

"This year, as in the past, the Workers Party seeks your co-operation for a monster parade and demonstration in Madison Square Garden. With over 800,000 organized workers in the city, at the very least 200,000 should participate in such a parade and then fill the Garden to its utmost capacity."

"A conference to formulate plans for carrying out this project has been called for March First at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. You are requested to send two delegates."

"Let us all, irrespective of our political or industrial belief, unite upon this day, and by our united strength show that from now on we mean to take the offensive against the Capitalist class."

"Hail Labor International Holiday 'Long Live the United Working Class.'"

"Yours for an impressive and magnificent demonstration, Executive Committee of the Workers Party, B. Lifshitz, Ex. Sec."

30,000 Waist and Dress Makers Vote on Strike Settlement

As we go to press a referendum of the 30,000 waist and dress makers, who have been on strike for three weeks against the employers' associations' efforts to establish scab conditions in the industry, is being taken.

A tentative agreement to settle the strike was reached Tuesday by a committee representing the Joint Board of Waist and Dress Makers, and a committee representing the Association of Dress Manufacturers. The agreement signed by the union officials did not include the week-work system, which was the principal point involved. The despised piece-work system will continue if the tentative agreement is ratified, in spite of the fact that the International is on record in favor of week-work throughout the industry.

The forty-hour week, double time for overtime, no Saturday or Sunday work, prices increased eight per cent and other small demands are incorporated.

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

It's Coming!
Liberator Ball!
Tammany Hall!

Here it is again. THE LIBERATOR COSTUME BALL! Once a year we invite our friends to a grand party—surprising, hilarious, original. This year the party will be held at Tammany Hall, Friday, March 2nd.

On this night of all nights all comrades will discard their working clothes, set aside all cares and worries, forget problems and disputes, get into a costume, any kind of a costume, just as long as it has color and will add to the beauty of the dance, and come to make merry with their comrades with their friends.

The Liberator Costume Ball has been a red letter event every year for writers, artists, actors, celebrities in every field of creative art and just happy joyous folk! The people you know, the people you have always wanted to meet and talk to, the leaders of the radical world, the speaker whose voice has thrilled you, the writer whose articles and stories you always like to read, the artist whose drawings never failed to make a hit, the poet whose verse you love, will be there to entertain you, and dance with you and talk with you.

At midnight there will be a grand carnival parade and a prize will be awarded for the most original and one of the most beautiful costume. A prize will also be awarded to the most beautiful girl. The Liberator artists will be the judges. Only those in costume will take part in the grand parade.

Come in costume! It need not be an expensive, gorgeous affair. No, just a simple blouse with a pair of bloomers, or a colorful peasant costume representing the peasant dress of some nation. There will be comrades from all corners of the earth. They will come in costume. You will come in costume, too. Can you imagine anything more beautiful, anything more inspiring than this grand parade of joyous comrades, an endless flow of bright colors, gay laughing faces, confetti, balloons, colorful streamers? You will be one of us, Comrade. You will join in the carnival parade!

Get the date fixed in your mind. MARCH 2ND, FRIDAY NIGHT, TAMMANY HALL! Buy your tickets now! Come up to the office of the LIBERATOR now before you forget it—Room 405, 799 Broadway, and get your tickets. Price of tickets \$1.00—at the box office, night of the ball \$1.50. You can also buy tickets at The Rand School, 7 East 15th St.; Maisel's, 442 Grand St.; Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St.; Tysons, Longacre Building; Brownsville Labor Lyceum; and The Liberator, Room 405, 799 Broadway.

From Cover to Cover

By MAX SHACHTMAN

There was a time when the natives of the South Seas lived in unsophisticated happiness, their culture at about the upper barbaric stage, enjoying their lovely isles and calm lagoons, chanting their plaintive melodies and tranquilly eating the boiled heads of their contemporaries. They were a magnificent people, beautifully developed in physique, as all travelers attested.

But their discovery and the inevitable expansion of industrial countries has brought an ever increasing change. Syphilis and beach combers, pearl traders and priests, military governors and whores, leprosy and authors are now their burthen. The variegated sky-pilots, declaring that the Almighty disliked naked bodies (in spite of the Adamian precedent) opened the way for New Jersey cotton manufacturers and made the natives don dungarees and shirts. I suppose that in a generation or two, the South Seas will have produced, or imported, their own Billy Sunday, Irving Berlin, Ku Klux Klan, Dadaism, Kandinsky compositions, Harold Bell Wright, Adolph Ochs, Reno, Others Anthologies, Harlem flats and all the other concomitants of our noble civilization, which will entitle them to a place amongst us! The Apotheosis of the Polynesian!

All this is apropos of Frederick O'Brien's latest book, "Atolls of the Sun" (Century). With a rather sentimental felicity he describes his Odyssey over these sunbaked, and surf-cooled atolls. His fine characterization, and the Conrad-like incidents he relates, give a typical touch of Irish loquacity. He wallows, figuratively, in glorious sunsets, limpid lagoons, splendid bodies and flowered pareus. But even so, he speaks of "the rise of imperial industrialism which has destroyed the Polynesian." (Out there, it's good while it lasts; but it won't last long. Where are our own Iroquois, Pawnee, Shawnee and the rest of Cooper's noble savages?)

So, if you like Jack London, Conrad, Cooper and Stevenson; if, in your naivete, you devoured Dana; if you were caught in the flood which carried Melville from out of his undesired obscurity; if you like, the sea and its ineluctable isles and long for vicarious joys—there is every reason for liking Mr. O'Brien's book. I did.

Patching Our Constitution

By JAY LOVESTONE

By a vote of 63-5 the Senate adopted the Norris resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution advancing the date of the presidential inauguration and the assembling of the new Congress.

Should this amendment become a law the newly elected Congress hereafter will meet on the first Monday in the January following and will, as now, in the second December following, or thirteen months after election. The President will then be inaugurated on the third Monday in January instead of the fourth of March.

What the Amendment Means

It was the last election and Harding's fight for the Ship Subsidy Bill that brought this proposal into life. Last November many Senators and Congressmen were defeated. Yet, they were continuing to enact legislation involving the lives and fortunes of the country.

This proved very irritable to the Republican insurgents who were anxious to garner the fruits of their victory with the minimum delay.

Also, Harding's aggravated insistence to rush thru the repudiated House the bonus to the Shipping Trust concentrated popular attention on the highly unrepresentative character of the American Congress. In the November elections scores of legislators met defeat because of their attitude on the Ship Subsidy Bill. The new Congress is decisively opposed to the President's shipping legislation and Harding is attempting to jam the bill thru despite the overwhelming popular sentiment against it.

The Norris amendment aims at cutting shorter the life of the "lame ducks" by eleven months. Under its provisions defeated legislators would be able to pass laws for the two months following election instead of thirteen months as at present. This bill was born and raised in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and not in the Committee on the Judiciary. It is largely a response to the farmers' psychology and dissatisfaction. The reasoning of the farmer has thus been well summed up by a careful Washington observer:

"If I discharge one hired man and take on another, I ought not to be compelled to wait a year and a month for the new man to take hold." To the discontented farmer and to sundry progressives the system of electing a Congress in November to function thirteen months later is ridiculous and antiquated.

The amendment is now in the hands of the House Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress. Of this Committee of 13, six are lame ducks. Granting that this committee should make a favorable report there is little chance of the bill receiving the necessary two-thirds majority for its enactment. There are only 15 legislative days left and there is a giant army of lame ducks, at whom this very bill is aimed, to contend with. What is more, the sentiment even among the other Congressmen is not overwhelmingly favorable. Typical of the sentiment amongst the latter is the following expression of Representative McKensie: "I think the old Fathers thought these matters over pretty carefully when they wrote the Constitution. It is a matter the people are not concerned about."

And in the cloak rooms of the House the talk is that the Senate adopted the measure to get rid of it, fearing that it was part of the filibustering tactics of Norris and his bloc and knowing that the House would sentence it to a peaceful death in the pigeon-holes of the special committee. Representative Mondell, majority floor-leader, frankly admitted as much.

An Empty Victory

Many liberals, progressives, independents, insurgents, and Gompers non-partisan friends of labor hail this amendment as a great victory for the people—a monumental achievement in the radicalization of the American government. For the sake of argument, let us grant that the Norris proposal will receive the necessary two-thirds majority vote in the House and the approval of the legislatures of eleven out of thirteen states. Then, how would such a law alter the employing class character of the government?

Such an amendment would, at best remove only one of the secondary blurs on the American Constitution. It would not fundamentally alter, by an iota, the capitalist nature of the government and would not make the government an organ of working class liberation. This amendment leaves untouched all the important barriers set up by the Fathers of the Constitution against the government serving as an organ for the expression of the will of the masses. The Fathers consciously and deliberately built the American government as an agency of the property-owning class—in the parlance of the class struggle of today, as a capitalist class dictatorship.

Our Constitution is replete with the most cleverly devised and effective means for baffling the will of the masses. The insignificant advance of the Norris proposal toward making the government more responsive to the masses does not even scratch the surface of the class nature of American democracy. There is not a single constitution of any government on earth that is as difficult of alteration as ours is. Merely to amend the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote in both Houses and the approval of the legislatures or conventions of three-fourths of the states. Thirteen of the smallest states, containing the lowest number of workers, can thus

Ohio Screen Censors Bar Russian Film Thru Fear of Propaganda

COLUMBUS, O.—Russia Thru the Shadows, a film passed with high praise by the National Board of Review, has been barred in Ohio by the state movie censors who are under the department of education. The reason assigned by the censors was that the film, which depicts Russia of the present day and the past few years, is propaganda.

The historical value of the film was rated "splendid" by the National Board of Review, which also rated the educational value as "excellent," the moral effect "high" and the entertainment value as "very good." The board's general comment was: "This pictorial history of Russia's struggle is a wonderful example of the vividness with which the motion picture can bring home to us the vital episodes of world history. Everyone interested in international relations should see it." The Ohio movie censors recently forbade screen criticism of the censorship game.

Boost "The Labor Forum"

The recently organized LABOR FORUM is more than justifying its existence. Those who attend the weekly Sunday evening lectures and discussions at John Reed Hall, 208 E. 12th St., agree that it satisfies a long felt need in the field of labor education. This Sunday evening, Feb. 25, 8 P.M., Geo. B. Liber will speak on "Modern Cannibalism." Louis B. Bondia will lecture the following Sunday. Watch for future announcements. Comrades, spend a worth while Sunday evening at the Forum. Bring your friends.

Engdahl To Speak

J. Louis Engdahl will speak Sunday, Feb. 25th, at 8:30 P. M., at The Workers Forum, conducted by the Bronx English Branch, Workers Party, at 1347 Boston Road. His subject: "The Political Unrest in America," is a very timely one.

Trotzky's Defense of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is 'best stated in'

illuminating, Exquisite, Incomparable. Trotzky's method is unequalled in polemic writing. His treatment of the question of democratic methods versus a dictatorship of the workers is handled in a masterful manner. Both Cloth and Paper \$1.00 and 50 cents respectively. Address: WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Modern Cannibalism by Dr. Ben Zion Liber

at the Labor Forum JOHN REED HALL 208 East 12th Street Feb. 25th, 8:30 P. M. Admission free — Discussion

FIRST INFORMAL BALL AND DANCE Local New Haven, Conn. Workers Party Saturday Eve., March 24, 8 p. m. at Herman Sons' Hall, 158 Crown St.

The Y. W. L. of the Bronx will give a unique affair—something out of the ordinary A HARD TIMES PARTY where good clothes will be barred and old and tattered wear will be obligatory. The affair will be held on MARCH 17th at 1347 Boston Road. More details later.

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

RUSSIA THRU THE SHADOWS

A Seven-Reel Motion Picture of Soviet Russia's Great Struggle

will be shown for the first time in New York Feb. 25, Sunday Afternoon 2 o'clock at LEXINGTON THEATRE, 51st St. & Lexington Ave. Also RUSSIAN MUSICAL PROGRAM

PRICES: Orchestra and Boxes \$1.10 1st Balcony83 2nd Balcony55 All Seats Reserved

ON SALE AT: F. S. R.: 201 West 13th Street; Freiheit: 47 Chrystie Street; Russky Golos: 64 East 7th St.; Volkszeitung: 15 Spruce Street.

LIBERATOR Costume Ball

TAMMANY HALL Friday, March 2nd

Remember the night — — Keep the date open RECALL the good times of yore—Come and have another! Hundreds of fun-loving folks—Artists, Writers, People you hear about and others you know will be there

UNITED in the Common Cause of a Glorious Time for Everybody. FREEDOM, FUN, FRIVOLITY are the pass-words.

Tickets in advance \$1.00, at door \$1.50

Tickets for sale at

MANHATTAN Soviet Russia Pictorial, 201 West 13th Street, Liberator, Room 405, 799 Broadway, Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, Maisel's Book Store, 422 Grand Street.

BROOKLYN Epstein's Drug Store, Madison Ave., near 111th St. Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, and by letter to Liberator.

TWO PRIZES

One for the Best Costume and One for the Most Original

Music by Clef Club Orchestra.



Who Elected Who in Last Ballot Battle

A. B. Gilbert, editor of "The National Leader," official organ of the National Nonpartisan League, has a complaint to register against our editorial, "Not Enough Credit for All," in the Feb. 10th issue of "The Worker." In filing his complaint he proves our argument—that there wasn't enough credit in the last elections to go around.

The Nonpartisan League editor deprives the Farmer-Labor Party of all claim to U. S. Senator-Elect Hendrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, and even contends that his name was in the Nonpartisan League list that we saw, and our eyesight is still good. Gilbert writes as follows:

"Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 15, 1923. Editor, THE WORKER. The editorial in your issue of Feb. 10, entitled 'Not Enough Credit for All,' is hardly fair to the organizations named. I can easily see where confusion can arise on these matters for those who are not in close touch with our field of work.

"Here in Minnesota, for instance, there is no organized district Farmer-Labor party as such. What happened was that the Nonpartisan League and the Working People's League decided to use third party tactics in the election of 1922. The two organizations maintained their identity and the duly chosen delegates of the League members will decide, in 1924 whether they will use third party or some other tactics.

"I think that if you will look over the Leader page again with that thought in mind you will note that we were careful to not take credit for victories outside of League territory, and even in territory where we could claim considerable credit. We did not say that Victor Berger's election was due to the Nonpartisan League.

"On the other hand, it is entirely proper for us to claim Hendrik Shipstead, because it was the Nonpartisan League which brought him into political prominence and put him across in the November election.

"In the matter of tactics you will note that in Great Britain labor has a labor party, but Lord Bankroll and Lady Astor get about all the country vote. In this plan of organizing the League A. C. Townley was the first man in any country to devise a practical means of disassociating a rural population from special privilege. This is possible by having the farmers organized in a group by themselves and make an alliance with labor. No other method of organizing will work here or anywhere else and I would suggest the importance of sympathy in labor circles for the important progress which we have made in the past and for possibilities of the future. The farmers do not beg labor for leadership and the leadership will be rejected if it is offered. What the League farmers are willing to undertake is political co-operation with labor, providing, of course, that labor does not make the co-operation too difficult.

"Very truly yours,
"THE NATIONAL LEADER,
"A. B. Gilbert, Editor."

We will now call upon Robert M. Buck, editor of "The New Majority," of Chicago, official organ of the Farmer-Labor Party for a few remarks.

H. M. Wicks, well known Marxist and party lecturer, will lecture for the Williamsburgh Forum, Sunday, Feb. 25, at 11 a.m. at 76 Third Ave., Brooklyn. His subject will be: "The Revolutionary Situation in Europe." Admission free. Auspices: Williamsburgh English Branch.

Central Executive Committee of U. S. Communist Party Replies to Executive Committee of Communist International

(From The Communist Official Organ, Communist Party of America)

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL FROM THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

1. The Central Executive Committee agrees with the statement that the C. I. has sent to the American Party for its guidance in transforming the Party into an open party. The C.E.C. has decided unanimously to carry out without reservation the instructions embodied in the Statement. In fact, as the C.I. has already been informed, some time before the arrival of the statement, the C.E.C. decided in favor of converting the Party into an open party. The political development of the past five months, together with the experience acquired in the activities of the LEGAL POLITICAL PARTY, have convinced the C.E.C. that an open existence of the Party is possible. The C.E.C. is pleased, therefore, that its decision has been confirmed by the instruction of the C.I.

2. We believe that the C.I. has again demonstrated its understanding of the American situation and its ability to give concrete directions for the activities of the American Party. In the past year there have been three manifestations of this clear perception of the needs of the American movement: (a) The formation of the L.P.P.; (b) The unity effected at the last convention; and later—(c) the open party.

3. The representative of the C.I. did work that proved to be not only good but of tremendous value for the future of the Party. The unity achieved has been real, for the three factions have changed during the following months and disappeared as factions. The Theses of the Convention have destroyed the dogma that the C. P. of A. can exist only as an underground party.

4. We must inform the C.I. that, since the Convention, the entire Party and especially the C.E.C. of the Party has worked in fullest harmony, without any factionalism. During these months there has been no factional voting in the C.E.C. For that reason, we cannot agree with some statements made by the American delegates at the Fourth Congress, who were not aware of the changed situation in the Party. This disagreement applies to all the delegates. We must state that these statements were not the opinions of the C.E.C., but were a reflection of a factional spirit of factions that no longer exist. The majority at the Convention is today a convinced supporter not only of the Labor Party but also of the open party. The Convention minority is today the protagonist in the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers.

The former opposition comrades are most active party workers in the L.P.P. and are doing excellent pioneer work toward an open party. 5. We wish to inform the C.I. of the important reasons that have impelled the C.E.C. to work in the direction of an open party consistently and with energy. We state openly that the reasons are not organizational reasons. Dualism between the Party and the L.P.P. has been inconvenient, but it has been historically necessary for a long time. It also is not of significance to us that some centrists have refused to join the underground party. Political reasons have determined our stand: (1) The class struggle within the bourgeoisie, in which the petty bourgeoisie and the farmers are conducting an ever sharper struggle against the big bourgeoisie. The two sections of the bourgeoisie are in bitter conflict over the treatment to be accorded to the labor movement. The cleft makes it impossible to persecute the Communists with united force and with a solid bourgeois public opinion behind it, as has been done in the past. (2) The growing solidarity of the working class. The signs of this solidarity are: (a) the tremendous labor struggles; (b) the idea of a general strike in the minds of the workers; (c) the rapid development of the amalgamation movement; (d) the growing Labor Party movement; (e) greater influence of the Communists in the Labor Unions; (f) greater sympathy for the Communists and the L.P.P. in the labor movement, as, for example, in the defense and the L.P.P. Conference; (g) the common persecution of both Communists and militant workers; (h) the L.P.P. functioning more and more as a Communist Party.

The "economic foundation" of the political situation rests upon: (a) the offensive of the capitalists; (b) the crisis among the farmers. Politically, the resistance of the working masses and the rebellion among the farmers were manifested in the following important events: 1. The formation of the agricultural block in Congress. 2. The Daugherty injunction giving political aspects to the strike of a million workers. 3. The November 7th elections. 4. The formation of the La Follette group. 5. The Labor Party conference in Cleveland. 6. The Railroad Workers Amalgamation Conference in Chicago. 7. The raid on the Communists in Michigan and the reaction thereto. During the war, centralization of state power took place to a degree unknown in American history, but this fact came into the consciousness of the workers only thru the Daugherty injunction. All of these facts and events were in the process of formation before the Party convention, but crystallized themselves definitely after the Convention. Hence, just as we believe that in 1919 it was absolutely necessary for the Party to become an underground organization, we believe that today the time is ripe for the open party.

6. We trust that we will be able to carry out the reorganization of the Party without a crisis. It is possible that a few sectarian elements will leave the Party. But we are convinced that no organized faction will fight against the policy of the C.E.C. and the C.I., and that we will be able to lead the Party into the open without a split. For that reason, the C.E.C. decided unanimously that within a short time we shall hold a Convention of the Party and place the question before it. The C.E.C. will go to that convention with a clear and definite resolution on the open party and will demand for the C.E.C. a mandate from the convention to declare the L.P.P. the open party, and the same time, for the safety of this Party, to transform the underground Party into an underground apparatus. Up to the convention, by means of systematic education of the membership, we wish to convince them of the necessity of this policy.

7. The C.E.C. will carry out the decision of the C.I. not only out of conviction but because of full confidence in their correctness. All of our policies since the Party convention have been in the direction of open work. We wish to mention only a few facts: (a) Defense campaign; (b) L. P. campaign; (c) Protection of foreign-born workers campaign; (d) Amalgamation campaign; (e) Communist program for the L.P.P.; (f) fraternal affiliation of the L.P.P. to the C.I.; (g) the C.E.C. has been made the industrial department of the Party; (h) discipline has been declared Party discipline; (i) organizational form of C.P. made to correspond to that of L.P.P. by creating the same units in the Party as in the L.P.P., and eliminating all other units; (j) elimination of dualism in the two parties, by appointing all directing committees of the Party; (k) the C.E.C. took the question of the reorganization of the Party and of the open party to the Party Council and discussed it there on its merits, and obtained a nearly unanimous decision in support.

All of these steps were taken by the C.E.C. before the decision of the C.I. reached us and were based on the political development of the country. 8. We believe it our duty to inform the C.I. that if opposition to the policies of the C.E.C. and the C.I. has arisen in the past and should arise in the future, it is not due only to the foreign-born elements in the Party. We believe that it is necessary for us at this point to touch upon the question of the foreign-born in the Party. We agree with the C.I. that the foreign-born elements are good elements and ready to make great sacrifices. We believe that not only this fact gives them great importance, but rather the fact that the overwhelming majority of the workers in the basic industries in America are foreign-born workers. The foreign-born workers are the unskilled elements in all sections of

the country. They are the most oppressed and most exploited workers. These most exploited elements of Europe, Asia, and Latin America, are the natural recruiting grounds for Communism. Very large portions of the organized workers also are foreign-born. For instance, the majority of the 500,000 United Mine Workers, the overwhelming majority of the unions of the needle trades, which comprise about 400,000 workers, are foreign-born.

It is of great importance to the Party to get into its ranks not only the mass of the American workers, but also the mass of the foreign-born workers as well. This is imperative so as to give no opportunity for another revolutionary party to be formed outside our ranks and consisting chiefly of the foreign-born. We wish to state that the foreign-born workers are just as good fighters as American workers. We need only quote William Z. Foster, an authority on the American Labor movement, who says: "When the historic struggle with the steel trust came, the foreign workers covered themselves with undying glory. They displayed the very highest type of labor union qualities."

9. Despite the importance of the foreign-born for our Party, we are firmly convinced that the leadership of the movement in America must be in the hands of the American comrades. We are convinced of this for the reason that (a) only a C. P. dominated by American elements will bring about the amalgamation of a movement composed of American and foreign-born elements; (b) only American leaders can eliminate the prejudices of the American-born workers; (c) only American leadership can make the C. P. a mass movement and factor in the political life of the country, and can fight on equal terms against the conservative leaders of the bourgeoisie and of the trade unions, by their command of the language and by a knowledge of the conditions in the country.

For that reason, the C.E.C. is making the greatest efforts to draw into the Party the best elements in the left wing of the trade union movement. We wish to point out that, at the present time, our Party is no longer dominated by the foreign-born language federations; but the federations are an integral part of the Party and are supporting it in every way. The composition of the C.E.C. is not determined by the demands of the federations for control; and we hope that, in the future, the language federations will serve eventually as propaganda sections for the Party as a whole.

We are also combatting a European psychology that persists to a degree in our foreign-born comrades, which makes them look to Europe and their native countries for inspiration. We are drawing them deeply into the trade union work and using them for binding the foreign-born workers closely to the Party. 10. The organization of the L.P.P. gave the Party an opportunity to do open work as never before. The unification of the movement in America during the past few months and the imparting of a more and more Communist character to the L.P.P. have widened the field of activity and increased Communist influence in this country. We are convinced that the inauguration of an open C.P. with its obvious simplification and directness, will broaden and extend Communist activities many-fold and make the open party a powerful factor in the labor movement and political life of the United States and the revolutionary proletarian movement of the world.

Central Executive Committee of the C. P. of A., J. MILLER, Secretary.

Paul Manko, convicted under the Criminal Anarchy Law of New York, in June 1921, has just been released by mandate from Governor Smith. He was arrested because he was alleged to have given a shopmate a circular of the Communist Party. He was sentenced to from 2 1/2 to 9 years. After the first 12 months, the beastly treatment which he was accorded by the prison authorities was such that it was necessary to transfer him to the prison insane asylum. His condition also caused his removal to the tuberculosis hospital for a period of five months.

In spite of all this suffering, or because of it, the spirit of this brave young Russian was unbroken. When the news came that he was to be pardoned by the Governor, he wrote to his wife saying that if the pardon was conditional he would refuse to accept it! Such revolutionary integrity would be enough to convince capitalism's henchmen that they cannot break the movement of the workers towards freedom, if those henchmen had but one idea of brain-matter.

Comrade Manko has just visited the office of the National Defense Committee, which was instrumental in his release, and there is little doubt that he will soon find his place in the continued struggle of the workers. And the Workers Party's ranks are always open for such brave fighters as Paul Manko.

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

CANNON MEETINGS

J. P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, who returned from Russia recently, after a six-months study of Russian conditions, is making a four or five months tour to tell the workers of this country about the life of their Russian comrades. Comrade Cannon will speak on "Russia Today" and "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." In the following list of meetings thus far arranged he will speak on "Russia Today" unless otherwise indicated:

Lynn, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 4. Laster Aid Association Hall, 34 Andrews St. 3 P. M. Peabody, Mass.: Mon., Mar. 5. Levin Hall, 10 Westbury St. 8 P. M. Haverhill, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 6. 1097 Washington St. 7 P. M. Peabody, Mass.: Wed., Mar. 7. 11 North St. 7 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." Philadelphia, Pa.: Sat., Mar. 10. Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown Sts. 8 P. M. Grand Fraternity Hall, 425 Arch St. 3 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."

Bridgewater, Conn.: Mon., Mar. 12. Workmen's Circle Hall, 26 Fairfield St. 8 P. M. Bridgeport, Conn.: Tues., Mar. 13. Workmen's Circle Hall, 306 Fairfield St. 8 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."

Hartford, Conn.: Thurs., Mar. 15. Labor Education Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave. 7:30 P. M. Springfield, Mass.: Mar. 16. Hall announced later. New Haven, Conn.: Mar. 17. Hall announced later.

Boston, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 18. Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. 3 P. M. "Russia Today," 8 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." Gardner, Mass.: Mon., Mar. 19. 8 P. M. 65 Main St. Pittsfield, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 20. Hall announced later. Quincy, Mass.: Thurs., Mar. 22. Hall announced later.

Quincy, Mass.: Fri., Mar. 23. Hall announced later. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."

Revere, Mass.: Sat., Mar. 24. Labor Lyceum, Shirley and Walnut Sts. Leominster, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 25. Hall announced later. West Concord, N. H.: Mon., Mar. 26. Hall announced later. Providence, R. I.: Thurs., Mar. 29. 8 P. M. A. C. Hall, 1753 Westminster St. New York City: Fri., Mar. 30. 8 P. M. Central Opera House. Elizabeth, N. J.: Sun., Apr. 1, afternoon and evening. Baltimore, Md.: Mon., Apr. 2. Baltimore, Md.: Tues., Apr. 3. "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."

Washington, D. C.: Wed., Apr. 4. Trenton, N. J.: Thurs., Apr. 5. Reading, Pa.: Fri., Apr. 6. Binghamton, N. Y.: Sat., Apr. 7. Syracuse, N. Y.: Sun., Apr. 8. Rochester, N. Y.: Mon., Apr. 9. Buffalo, N. Y.: Tues., Apr. 10. Jamestown, N. Y.: Wed., Apr. 11. Erie, Pa.: Thurs., Apr. 12.

Party Shows Progress at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia

Encouraging news of party activities comes from District 3, which embraces Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The report is in part as follows:

Washington
In this citadel of reaction, where few dwell who have an idea originating this side of the tenth century, we have succeeded in discovering fifty Communists and enlisting them in the Workers Party, and the membership is increasing fast.

A large number of Party programs have been distributed. Two meetings for Cannon have been applied for. The Jewish branch has collected thousands of dollars for the "Freiheit" and we are active in defense council work.

A good headquarters has been established at 1303 Seventh Street, N. W., and we have a library with good literature supply.

Baltimore, Md.
Application is in for a Cannon meeting and we are endeavoring to organize a branch of the Trade Union Educational League and increase activity among English-speaking workers.

Philadelphia
The open forum is well under way. The second lecture is to be delivered by H. M. Wicks on Sunday, Feb. 25. The subject of his lecture for that date is "Prospects of the World Revolution."

A provisional committee for the protection of the Foreign Born Workers has been organized and the response of other organizations has been very good.

Preparations are completed for the Annual Concert and Ball of the local which will be held on March 2, at Eagle Temple.

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

The Day's Pay!

The Day's Pay is reaching its height. Branches of all federations and from all over the country have been sending in their reports along with substantial collections. Following is the list of branches whose reports have been received during the week ending Feb. 15. Because of the short time between the announcement of the Day's Pay Drive and the actual beginning, many of the branches were unable to get under way and were therefore unable to complete their drive by Feb. 15, the day originally set for the conclusion of the drive. The collection period has therefore been extended and all branches are urged to complete collecting the assessment at once and to have their report in the hands of the Labor Defense Council no later than March 1st—

New Castle, Pa. Finnish; Abington, Mass. Finnish; Racine, Wis. Finnish; Gary, Ind. So. Slavic; Cleveland, O. So. Slavic; Pittsburgh, Pa. So. Slavic; Cleveland, O. Lithuanian; Monessen, Pa. Lithuanian; Condo, Idaho; Kenosha, Wis. English; Chicago, Ill. So. Slavic; Aurora, Ill. Lithuanian; Kenosha, Wis. English; Carapolis, Pa. Hungarian; Monessen, Pa. Ukrainian; West Concord, N. H. So. Slavic; Hicksville, L. I. N. Y. Ukrainian; Woodlawn, Pa. Ukrainian; Chicago, Ill. Ukrainian; Boston, Mass. Ukrainian; Bethlehem, Pa. Polish; Fairport, O. Polish; Kenosha, Wis. English; Chicago, Ill. So. Slavic; So. Bend, Indiana, So. Slavic; Besser, Pa. So. Slavic; Mass. Mich. Finnish; Astoria, Ore. Finnish; East Chicago, Ind. So. Slavic; Portland, Ore. Russian; Cleveland, O. Russian; Boston, Mass. Russian; Kansas City, Russian; Ansonia, Conn. Russian; Bethlehem, Pa. German; Boston, Mass. Polish; Woodlawn, Pa. So. Slavic; West Danby, N. Y. Finnish; So. Bethlehem, Pa. Polish; Christopher, Ill. Italian; Kalama, Wash. Finnish; Clotier, W. Va. Polish; New Haven, Conn. Lithuanian; Pensacola, N. H. Lithuanian; Republic, Pa. So. Slavic; Mulkeytown, Ill. So. Slavic; New Rochelle, N. Y. English; Youngstown, O. English; Milwaukee, Wis. English; Chicago, Ill. English; Chicago, Ill. Italian; Bulgarian; Detroit, Mich. Greek; N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. Russian; Racine, Wis. Lithuanian; Grand Rapids, Mich. Lithuanian; Pittsburgh, Pa. Ukrainian; Kalamazoo, Mich. Finnish; Mason City, Pa. Russian; Leadville, Pa. Polish; Springfield, Ill. So. Slavic; Amesbury, Mass. Finnish; Minneapolis, Minn. Ukrainian; Chicago, Ill. So. Slavic; Reading, Pa. English; Ambridge, Pa. So. Slavic; Springfield, Ill. So. Slavic; Baltimore, Md. Finnish; Buffalo, N. Y. Italian; Indiana Harbor, Ind. Russian; So. Royalston, Mass. Finnish; Pittsburgh, Pa. So. Slavic; Fairport, O. Finnish.

The New York City Labor Defense Council has contributed \$1,100 to these cases, and an equal amount, \$1,100 to the New York Division of the National Defense Committee.

The Child of Today Is the Citizen of Tomorrow Help Build Russia's Citizenship!



Karl Liebknecht Home

The Friends of Soviet Russia is already caring for:

4 JOHN REED HOMES at Samara:
480 children.

12 EUGENE V. DEBS HOMES at Kasan,
called the Children's Village:
430 children.

1 Home for the Blind at Samara:
42 children.

OTHERS ARE WAITING—OPEN THE
GATES

RUSSIA'S CHILDREN ARE CALLING

Their parents have given all that the First Workers' Republic shall live. WHAT HAVE YOU GIVEN?

The Soviet Government is able to supply sufficient buildings to house the needy children, but it is not yet able to equip and take care of these homes.

It costs \$5 per child to equip and \$2 a month per child to care for it. This includes food, clothing, vocational training and medical attention.

The Soviet authorities
feed 380,000
The Russian Trade
Unions 162,000
The Red Army 35,200
The Peasant Com-
munes 59,600

HOW MANY WILL THE
AMERICAN WORKERS
CARE FOR?

Get your organization to
pledge itself to equip, support
and name a home. Send for
plan.

Russia asks NO CHAR-
ITY. We ask that you GIVE
NO CHARITY. We ask that
you help Russia in her heroic
effort to give her children the
very best the country has to
give.

Save the Russian Children—Adopt an Orphan! Organizations Adopt a Home!

Fill in blank below and mail to
FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, 201 West 15th Street, New York

OPEN THE GATES TO NEW
HOMES

The undersigned pledges to provide
for a Russian child for One Year, paying
\$5 for equipment and \$2 a month for care.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

Do you want us to send you name and
photo of child you adopt?

(Worker)

SAVE RUSSIA'S CHILDREN

I cannot pledge to adopt a Russian
Orphan but I wish to contribute to the
general Orphan Fund.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

AMOUNT

(Worker)



These Children are housed in a Home at Yasevo

THREE MORE DAYS!
VARIETY—VIVACITY—VIM
at National Defense Bazaar
on FEBRUARY 22, 23, 24
in the LYCEUM, 86th Street and 3rd Avenue
NEW PROGRAM EVERY DAY!

Thursday Afternoon
HUNGARIAN FOLK DANCES.
JEANNE LEVENTHAL, FOLK SONGS,
RICHARD AND SOPHIE BLECHSCHMIDT IN A GROUP
OF RUSSIAN DANCES.

Thursday Evening
LITHUANIAN CHORUS,
FINNISH DANCES,
HYMAN B. SCHUTZER, VIOLINIST,
PYRAMIDS, FINNISH ATHLETIC CLUB.

Friday Evening
UKRAINIAN CHORUS,
IRVING KORENMAN, PIANIST,
WELL AND SADI AMTER IN DRAMATIC DANCES,
RUSSIAN BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.

Saturday Evening
COSTUME BALL.
Admission:—Evening, 50 cents. Afternoons, 35 cents. For entire
period, \$1.00.
BIG BAZAAR BARGAINS!

Atty. Gen. Daugherty has secured the release of Harry Brolaski, "King of the San Francisco bootleg ring," from the federal prison at McNeil's Island in Puget Sound. But political prisoners still remain in chains at the Leavenworth U. S. Bastille and other penitentiaries.

Prisoners of the Class War

We pick up a copy of the latest issue of the "Upholsterers' Journal," official organ of the Upholsterers' International Union. Surely the Upholsterers are not in the heat of the class struggle, and their official journal is no doubt considered a dull affair.

But we change our mind as we read the first editorial. It is a plea for the prisoners of the class war, and the Upholsterers' Union has its own prisoners, Edwin E. Graves and Roy F. Hull, still imprisoned in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., for an alleged conspiracy against the master class.

The editor continuing says, "The Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers' Association, of Chicago, which is responsible for the incarceration of Graves and Hull, is still pressing the iron heel deep into the vitals of our martyrs and they are gloating over the pain and misery they have caused the families of our two brothers."

This struggle of the upholsterers with their bosses has resulted in pushing them into a closer solidarity with all workers. They do not, as a result, appeal for their own prisoners alone, but as follows:

"Graves and Hull are still in jail.
"Mooney and Billings are still in jail.
"Sacco and Vanzetti are still in jail."

"Others just as true to our cause are buried alive in dungeons made of stone and steel and caged like the beasts."

The membership of the Upholsterers' Union feels why other workers are going to jail. They will unite with all labor in the struggle to secure their common liberation.

The "biggest gun" of our militarists fires only 22 miles. But they still have hopes of exceeding the efforts of Germany's "Big Bertha" during the war, with its record of 75 miles. Who said disarmament? Yes, for Germany, perhaps, but not for the U. S. A.

Republican "Free Discussion"

The National Republican Club, of New York City, like other capitalist institutions, believes in "free discussion." So it holds Saturday luncheons to settle the problems of the world. It invites speakers to come before its members and talk. That is what similar clubs are doing all over the country.

"Russia" was the subject of discussion at the last gathering. All sides were to be heard. To be sure, no Communists were invited. But Capt. Paxton Hibben, Executive Secretary of the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, had been requested to make a few remarks.

Hibben is not a Russian. He is as much American as anyone can be in this conglomerate nation. He is a cousin of Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, a powerful pillar upholding things as they are. Hibben is a graduate of Princeton and a lawyer. He was secretary of the American embassy at Petrograd, 1905-1906. He is, a lot of other things, respectable. But some members of the National Republican Club objected to his speaking and he was ruled off the list of participants in the "free discussion."

One of the star performers was Capt. W. B. Estes, former American spy in Russia, who leads the race with Burns and Daugherty in attacks on Communists. His hate for the Soviet Regime keeps the deposed czars on their mettle lest they hate less than he.

Capt. Hibben says, "What the Republican Club really wanted to hear about Russia was the silly, unfounded nonsense that they heard from Capt. W. B. Estes." And that is all President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes want to hear.

Capt. Hibben is to be congratulated for being refused participation in this "free discussion." It is a waste of time talking to those who will listen to the lies of a spy, rather than to the truths uttered by one who is struggling to help save the lives of millions of hungry and naked Russian children. Their brains are petrified in the capitalist mould.

We are sure that the Captain Hibben who is denied an audience with Republican capitalists will be welcome more than ever to the growing masses of working-class militants. We thank the National Republican Club for showing, if that were needed, his worth to us.

French and Belgian francs were declining on Thursday, Feb. 15, while the German mark decided to climb a little. Must be the German mark was getting a better hold to pull Belgian-French currency still lower. Watch the toboggan!

The Cossacks in West Virginia

All over the nation the Cossacks (State Constabulary) are being lauded by the bosses as a law enforcement organization of estimable qualities. Where no Cossacks exist, it is urged that they be organized and financed by the state governments. Where they do exist, it is urged that their numbers and power be increased. It is declared that they are a great protection for the farmers in the rural districts.

In combating the bosses it is hoped that the forces of labor will make good use of the facts just brought to light regarding the West Virginia Cossacks.

It has been shown that the greater part of the \$450,000 appropriation for 1921 was spent in two coal counties, Logan and Mingo, where the miners are unorganized. The other 32 counties, "The New Republic," says, "It remains to be seen unionized, have put in no call for the Cossacks. They didn't need them."

During the year ending June 30, 1922, the West Virginia Cossacks made 4,804 arrests, practically all of them in Logan and Mingo counties, the scene of the West Virginia mine war, where capitalism invoked all possible brutalities against the struggling workers. Among those thousands of workers arrested, there was Roy Rector, who has filed an affidavit with hundreds of other miners, demanding that the state legislature abolish the Cossack System. Rector tells of the crimes of the Cossacks. He says that following the arrests, the Cossacks returned to the tent colony, June 2, at Lick Creek, and—

"cut the tents, destroyed the grub, poured kerosene oil in a churn of milk, broke up dishes and rocking chairs, so my wife and three-year-old baby had to go without anything to eat from breakfast until some time that night, and then she had to go to Williamson to the United Mine Workers' office to get money to buy something, and I was in Welch Jail at that time; and on the twenty-second day of the month they brought me back to Williamson and released me with no charges against me."

These Cossacks originated in Pennsylvania, Governor Pinchot is now chief executive of that state. He says he is going to purify these human jackals. And that mouthpiece of bourgeois righteousness, "The New Republic," says, "It remains to be seen whether such precautions will be sufficient."

The Cossack System is a part of capitalism's strike-breaking system. The workers must demand its complete abolition. Labor should insist that during times of strike, only strikers be used to keep the peace and maintain order.

Gompers works in close unity with Lewis of the miners' union. The current issue of his weekly press service carries a headline, "Miners Quit 'Red' Crowd," referring to the action of the Nova Scotia coal miners, already reported in these columns. Gompers would have the workers believe that the Nova Scotia miners have repudiated the Red International of Labor Unions, whereas they merely voted for affiliation and decided to carry the fight for complete affiliation of the United Mine Workers of America to the 1924 international convention. When Gompers sees "Red" he never does get his facts straight.

THE WORKER

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

ONE YEAR \$2.00
SIX MONTHS \$1.00
Bundle Rates \$3.50 per hundred

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



J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
ELMER T. ALLISON, Business Manager.

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

Advertising rates upon application
Phone: Stuyvesant 9642.

Just when the \$500,000 Schoellkopf jewel mystery is being cleared, Mrs. Onezima De Bouchel, of New Orleans, starts suit for half a million damages against Asa G. Candler, Atlanta, Ga., Coca-Cola king. Can't some of our millionaires place a bigger price than \$500,000 on their troubles?

400,000,000 Francs for Poland

That France has absolutely no intention of retreating in her imperialist ventures thruout Europe is again shown by her loan of 400,000,000 francs to Poland, her most obedient vassal on Soviet Russia's western frontier. This loan is made at a time when French capitalism is unable to pay even the interest on her debts to the United States and other war allies, when she faces huge deficits in her budgets, when her currency is continually depreciating, and tremendous sums must be raised for the military occupation of the Ruhr.

It was Poland, taking her orders from Paris, that proved most stubborn at the Moscow disarmament conference between Soviet Russia and the Baltic states. The Polish military machine on the east, as well as the French military machine on the west of Germany, must be kept in good working order, even if the Polish and French workers become industrial serfs and the peasants are robbed of the products of their fields in the process.

Those 400,000,000 francs constitute another burden added to the heavy load of debt that is sending the French government into bankruptcy and French capitalism into chaos. French imperialism rushes to its doom.

Doctors proclaim that a Paterson, N. J., boy is going to see thru a pig's eye grafted in place of one of his own. We don't believe that capitalist justice, even if she were not blind-folded, and if she had a couple of pig's eyes in place of her own, could see anything but the piggish rights of the present capitalist social order. Let the doctors try and make her do it. We'll gladly watch the experiment.

The General Strike Grows

The greatest and most significant development in the Ruhr situation is the strike of the French Communist miners. The "Socialist" and government forces at first sought to belittle this effort, but are now compelled to recognize its strength.

While the French miners, ostensibly struggling to improve their own conditions, are displaying this solidarity with their German comrades, the German "Socialists" with the government forces are combatting similar struggles on the part of the German Communist miners in the Ruhr.

To the "Socialists" the stability of their own national capitalism is more important than international labor action.

The French Communists have issued an appeal to the miners, dockers and railroad workers of France, England and Belgium to join in movements against their respective governments. Only in this way can the workers of these countries prove to the German workers that they are against all European capitalism.

What the French Communists contemplate is the general strike against capitalism that the "Socialists" of the Second (London) International, and of the Amsterdam Trade Union International have always talked about in theory, but have always betrayed in action.

The German Socialist-Capitalist bloc calls such a Communist strike a "French plot." The French Socialist-Capitalist alliance denounces it as a "German plot." In the meantime, however, the workers will learn that there is but one plot, the capitalist plot against labor, that must be crushed thru the general strike and all consequent united action of all workers, of all nations, against their common oppressors. The recent developments in the Ruhr tend in that direction.

Thus do the workers rally to the call of the Communist International and accept its guidance in the struggle with world imperialism.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, as a sort of diversion, is taking flits in economics at the Church of the Ascension in New York City. He declares that in the small towns no one cares much about the theology of the ministers, except perhaps a few old ladies, and that what mattered "is the economic opinion of the ministers and what they say, and what they do when there are disputes between the employers' associations and the working people." We would like to ask Dr. Grant, "Why limit the application of this universal truth to the small towns?" It applies equally well to the big churches on Fifth Avenue, New York. Come clean, Dr. Grant, come clean!

No Help for England

After several days of ignorant discussion the senate at Washington followed the house of representatives in overwhelmingly approving the proposed act for funding the British debt. The senate spokesmen for the international bankers made much ado about American generosity to England, leaving the impression that the passage of this act again places European capitalism squarely upon its feet as a going concern.

The debt funding act cancels \$1,666,000,000 of interest during the next 62 years. There has been no report to the effect that Morgan, or any other Wall Street banker, has pledged himself to forgive interest on British debts owing to him. No doubt that \$1,666,000,000 will go a long way towards stabilizing British debts to the American banking clique. This point was not even raised by the "progressive" senators. In fact, these "progressives" were divided even among themselves. Brookhart, of Iowa, and Capper, of Kansas, voting for the bill, with Borah, Norris and La Follette against. Thus even the hitherto intact "farm bloc" split. A billion and a half dollars during the next 62 years will not split British capitalism very much, if at all. Great Britain, under pressure of her millions of unemployed, is today paying out \$10,000,000 monthly in doles to her jobless. These millions are out of work, and British capitalism is crumbling because British markets in Europe have been destroyed, and France's invasion of the Ruhr is helping wreck them still more. British capitalism with the British working class is being slowly starved to death.

The Bonaparte Law government in England the other day stifled all attempts on the part of the members of the house of commons to ask questions about the debt funding procedure. The chancellor of the exchequer said no questions would be answered until the American congress had acted. Let the Communist members of the British parliament raise a cry for a workers' government and the repudiation of all debts to American capitalism. To that appeal the workers of the United States must raise their own slogan of a workers' government to "Cancel the Debts!"

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Investors have discovered that electric sand can dispel clouds. But it will take more than electric sand to dispel the clouds of gloom that hover over world imperialism, especially French imperialism in the Ruhr.

Borah and the War Debts

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, went aboard the band wagon with the rest of the republicans and democrats on the question of the British war debts. He now wants it understood that the debt settlement with England shows Uncle Sam is not "The Shylock of the War," and that, "no longer should it be said that we have driven a hard bargain."

This is the same Borah who recently demanded the cancellation of the war debts with the provision that Europe's militarist nations disarm. That was a good demand. Soviet Russia could stand by that. That is practically what the Soviet spokesmen demanded at Genoa, the Hague and Lausanne.

Borah, like all "progressives," adopts an advance idea as a platform from which to make a noise. But he deserts that platform whenever occasion warrants or demands. He has now deserted his demand for debt cancellation and the disarmament of Europe. He now argues that the United States is not a war Shylock because it demanded no new territory at the peace settlement. He explains that Great Britain and France got 2,486,000 square miles, rich with oil and minerals and other natural resources. If the United States received no territory she became the banker of the world, holding the greater part of the world's gold supply. She has her industrial machine intact, grabbing for new world markets. There are no U. S. colonies or mandates in the Near East, but the Standard Oil octopus is busy there, as in Europe, and elsewhere, supported by Washington's dollar diplomacy, in winning new markets and new sources of supply.

Borah should know, as he no doubt does, that American capitalists do not worry about holding title deeds to the lands of the earth; if they can make all nations their industrial and financial vassals. If title deeds are needed, at any time, new wars are readily declared.

This Borah incident again clearly reveals the fallacy of the position adopted by the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action. Borah is as "progressive" and militant as any old party politician in congress. But he will not hold to a working-class position, let alone a class position, even tho he may temporarily fall into one.

The workers will learn the lesson that they must raise their own slogans and carry on their own fights thru their own organizations, political and industrial. Borah is helping them learn that lesson.

Don't Pity the "Poor Railroads"

Workers on the railroads! You have been told that your bosses, the railroad owners, are poor, that they are not making money. They have wept in your presence and pleaded bankruptcy, to escape increasing your wages. They have told the common laborers among you that 23 cents per hour is all they can afford to pay you. And some of the unthinking among you have believed and have weakened in the drive for better wages, a shorter workday, improved conditions.

Workers on the railroads! Consider these figures for just a few moments. The owners of 18 large railroad systems pocketed more than half a billion dollars in profits during 1922. The exact figure is \$507,675,273. That is after all taxes and other incidentals had been paid. That is \$90,000,000 more than in 1921. Thus they increased their already huge profits of 1921, of \$417,519,692, by almost another \$100,000,000, even during the year that you struggled thru the greatest strike in America's railroad history, a strike that is said to have cost the railroads a quarter of a million dollars. Only one of these 16 roads has settled with your union as a result of this strike. Here are the figures:

Net railway income:	1922	1921
Santa Fe system	\$39,938,083	\$54,451,068
Baltimore & Ohio	23,735,006	21,853,547
Chi. & Northwestern	17,036,305	6,651,137
C. B. & Q.	25,152,173	29,145,007
C. M. & St. Paul	13,284,245	5,117,329
Rock Island	13,934,471	15,198,454
Erie	425,506	1,944,223
Great Northern	17,276,598	12,866,411
Illinois Central	25,121,128	24,396,770
Louisville & Nashville	17,637,714	3,874,426
Missouri Pacific	8,247,035	9,884,376
N. Y. C. System	92,877,088	91,089,927
N. Y. N. H. & H.	12,074,160	740,034
Northern Pacific	19,450,513	10,843,826
Pennsylvania system	80,182,706	40,951,096
Southern system	24,496,919	16,124,125
So. Pacific system	45,121,038	35,982,914
Union Pacific system	31,684,585	36,404,922
Total	\$507,675,273	\$417,519,692

That is what the railroad owners win thru settling together industrially, and thru owning the government, in city, state and nation, politically. This showing of the bosses should be sufficient to drive every railroad worker into the fight for "Amalgamation and the Labor Party," for the unity of labor in the fight against its rich, powerful and arrogant exploiters.

Don't pity the "poor railroads." Think about yourselves. And then act for yourselves.

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The Federal Coal Commission is going to investigate whether "civic rights" have ever been violated during coal strikes. The commissioners should go on a hunt for "Nowhere," the place where "civic rights" have been upheld. All advice from outsiders should be sent to former Vice-President Marshall, and remember, he doesn't want any "oratory or vituperation," which, translated, means attacks on the mine owners.

Precedents have been found for increasing the allowance of the Duke of York, second son of the British king, from \$46,800 to \$117,000 in view of his contemplated marriage. J. T. Walton-Newbold, the Communist member of the British parliament, pointed out that this was being done while millions of jobless were hungry. British royalty evidently believes in spending the money while they've got their hands on it.

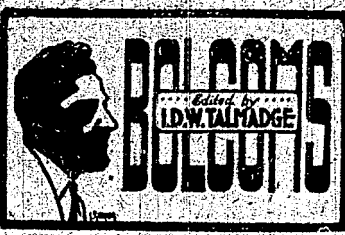
Theatrical if not commercial negotiations may be opened between the United States and Soviet Russia. At least the dramatic critic of Hearst's New York American suggests that, "If Moscow implores us to send a play in return for those that Moscow sent us, we might send 'Icebound,'" a Harris production at the Harris Theatre, New York. Hearst had better ask Secretary of State Hughes first.

Another Communist, Hagemeister, former Bavarian deputy, has died "under suspicious circumstances," in the Fortress Prison, Niederschönenfeld, the victim of the reactionary Bavarian government. And a "Socialist" president rules in Berlin. This is the same prison that holds the brilliant author of "Masse Menschen," the Communist, Ernest Toller, also the author of two other sociological plays.

Sir Ronald Storrs, governor of Jerusalem, has arrived in this country to assure Americans interested in Zionism that Bolshevism is not rife in Palestine. But then, Storrs is here no doubt to gather funds from rich Zionists, and they are not likely to place their funds on a forlorn capitalist hope. So draw your own conclusions.

Perhaps, if they hunt long enough, they will also find the crown jewels of the late Russian czar in the Egyptian tomb of Tut-ank-Amen. We charge the United States treasury department absolutely nothing for this tip. The Egyptian cemetery is a least yielding up more riches than the Brooklyn graveyard.

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BURNS' ORIGIN TRACED TO TUT'S TOMB

(By radio to the BOLCOMS)

LUXOR, Egypt, March 2.—Enormous excitement prevailing among the archeologists today when a typical Irish brick was unearthed from old man Tut's burial grounds. On the bit of antiquity disintegrated were picturesquely inscribed delicate Egyptian hieroglyphics which Egyptologists at once started to decipher.

At first it was believed to be Wilson's 14 points. After careful scrutiny, however, the investigators declared that it was a gravestone inscribed by the Pharaoh's soothsayer.

They furnished the representative of the BOLCOMS with the following translation:

"Here lie the bodies of the Pharaoh's three favorite pets: a donkey, a serpent and a jelly fish. They were beloved by King Tutankhamen for their thirst for human blood and thousands of rebellious slaves were executed to feed them. They have died from overeating but their souls will live on forever and three thousand years hence they will transmute into a body of a ghoul. This ghoul, by name of William J. Burns, will dwell in a far unknown land ruled by the Yellow Devil. He will have the intelligence of the donkey, the kindness of the serpent and the backbone of the jelly fish. He, too, will feed on the blood of rebellious slaves and he too will be a great stepper.
(Board of Censors prohibited the publication of the rest of the message.—Ed.)

A Bouillon Consumed of Newspaper Names

(Or How A Good Hour Of Our Most Valuable Time Was Wasted)

The "labor herald" scolded the "voice of labor" when it proclaimed the "call" that the "worker" should help the true "liberator," the "communist," to go "forward" and build a "novy mir" with "freiheit" and "justice" to all.

MARCH SECOND

(To the tune "Tomorrow")

March Second, March Second, How happy we will be
March Second, March Second, At the Liberator's revelry.

Lordy me, what a great delight, When we'll see that eccentric sight:
Of a dignified Marxian shaking the "shim-my" with a dagger;
And the rest of his comrades watching the great stepper.

I know, March Second, a sweet little rebel girl
Will hold, enfold me as of yore.
I just can't wait for the time to pass,
When I put on my father's evening dress,
And wend my way to that Liberator Ball.

MARCH SECOND!

PERSONALS!

Comrade Engdahl, the editor of that part of the BOLCOMS which is known as the Worker, headlined his editorial on the front page of last week's issue with "Cancel the Debts." I tried it, Louis, but my creditors object.

J. P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, who recently returned from Soviet Russia, relates that Comrade Lenin expressed considerable astonishment that the BOLCOMS haven't caused a revolution in this country yet.

We were flattered to hear that Comrade Freeman, the talented type-father of the Liberator, liked our "Fourth Act To The World We Live In." It may interest him to know that the regisseur of the Moscow Art Theater decided to stage it at a special matinee on the first of April.

Max Lerner, who's on a lecture tour in New England, wires us that the BOLCOMS are progressing immensely out there. You can't even buy a herring without having it wrapped in a copy of the BOLCOMS.

The editorial staff and the board of management of the BOLCOMS grasp this opportunity to extend cordially greetings to the editors of the Novy Mir and wish their organ "dolgoletie"

A PARABLE

(Dedicated to Dr. S. N.)

In post mythologic days there dwelled in a castle on the banks of the river Revolt, a semi-goddess by the name Esspee, the widow of Utopia. Upon her the Goddess of Liberty bestowed the sacred mission of awakening the sleeping monster, Masses, by bathing him in the magic waters of the river Revolt.

In due time she became enamoured of Progress and soon begot him three sons: Chauvinist, Revolutionist and a third one whom we will unallegorically call Scott.

As years went on the river Revolt deviated from its course and wended its way far from the dwelling of Esspee.

The semi-goddess grew more feeble, shunned her historic mission and left the monster at the mercy of her son, Chauvinist.

Chauvinist, fearing the awakening of Masses, kept him away from the river of Revolt and bathed him in the muddy lake of Reform. Revolutionist tried to interfere but was chased out of the castle by his brothers.

Progress, then died. Esspee drowned in the lake of Reform. Chauvinist married Despair. Revolutionist is gradually dragging the monster to the stream of Revolt.

The only one undecided was Scott. He later realized his error in remaining with Chauvinist. He left him and is now on his way to his brother Revolutionist. Scott he's not there yet, nonetheless Scott is NEAR-ING.

Bolcomsky, IRV.