



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

THE WORKER

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Howat Goes to Pennsylvania

(By Telegraph Specially to "THE WORKER")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Alexander Howat, former president of the Kansas coal miners, just released from the jails of his home state after serving several sentences growing out of his fight for the organized coal miners, will address a mass meeting of the Progressive Coal Miners of Western Pennsylvania, to be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., this city, Sunday, March 4, at 1 p. m. Howat will also address other miners' meetings in Western Pennsylvania as soon as the numerous requests for dates received have been arranged into a tour of the district.

Organize! Cry of Red Labor International

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

Fraternal Delegate from Minneapolis, Minn., Trades Assembly to Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions

When one glances at the mass of theses and discussions in all languages the delegates to the Second Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions had to digest, the task of getting down to hard facts as to the actual progress of the Revolutionary World Labor Movement would seem almost impossible. There were, however, big outstanding features which will inspire us all to greater zeal and efficiency of organization work.

First: Organization. From all countries, especially from England and Russia, came the urge to ORGANIZE THE MASS OF UN-ORGANIZED WORKERS. Not as a "tactic," but as a fundamental necessity. Contentment was manifest for all ultra-revolutionists who spent their days in talking instead of working.

Especially in America the inaction of so-called militants seemed remarkable to them. With a mass of exploited men, women, and little children threatened continually with unemployment and low wages, the number of organized is incredibly small.

The workers of all other countries found it very hard to understand this. The lesson was "read to us" over and over, "Go home and work for a stronger Union Membership help everywhere to organize the unorganized." And we know what might have been done if such an ideal had been carried out in the Mesaba Iron Range, for instance, thousands of Iron Miners disorganized by the quarrels of their leaders, all fine, militant workers, now entirely without any union organization. The same condition exists, among the lumber workers everywhere.

It seemed to us from America, that if we took home with us any lasting lessons from the experiences of the union men and women, it should be this: "Use every effort to build up the Union membership."

Second: Efficiency in our Unions.

From Germany we heard of the strong movement for Shop Control

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"Not Yet!" Frantic Cry Against Seating Workers Party Delegates in N. Y. Labor Party Conference

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Against the demand of the Workers Party for admission to the Second Conference of the American Labor Party, of New York, those in control, evidently feeling themselves on the defensive, raised the hypocritical cry of, "Not yet!"

Thus the demand of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, to "Keep them out!" had been tempered to "Keep them out a little longer!"

New York's Conference, held Saturday and Sunday, at the new building of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at 3 East 16th Street, was in the control of the Socialist Party. It had plenty of delegates on hand from its own branches, out of all proportion to its membership. It had others from the Workers' Circle and from those trade unions controlled by a Socialist officialdom.

The first secretary of the American Labor Party (New York) was Julius Gerber, long identified with the Socialist Party, and its present secretary is Marie MacDonald, with similar affiliations. Thus, being firmly established on the "inside," it is easy for the Socialists to maintain an iron grip on the organization.

Under these circumstances it was phenomenal that at times the sympathetic vote on behalf of the Workers Party should run up to 30 and 40 percent of the entire delegation. This vote came from delegates of trade unions, Workers' Circles and even a few of the Socialist Party delegates who are anxious and sincere in their desire to build up a real united front of the independent political forces of the workers, not merely a "Socialist front."

The Farmer-Labor Party delegation was small and inconsequential, following blindly the Socialist lead. What James O'Neal, for the Socialists, said in his speeches, Abraham Leikowitz, of the Farmer-Labor Party, was sure to repeat and second in his. This was most apparent in the joint attacks on the Workers Party, and in the demand for "democracy" in Soviet Russia in the treatment of counter-revolutionaries. The only other prominent Farmer-Laborite, Jerome De Hunt, entered but little into the discussions and business of the conference's sessions.

Those delegates from trade unions who were not affiliated with the Socialist Party, and whose sympathies were not with the Workers Party, were so few and inarticulate that they played practically no part except, as in the case of Delegate Lincoln Jose of the Carpenters, to profess allegiance to "100 per cent Americanism" and antipathy to anything Russian. Such a delegate usually found a second in someone who has been in the Socialist Party "for 23 years."

Yet there is no denial that the so-called American Labor Party, recognizing affiliation with the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, is drawing into it all elements in favor of independent political action in New York City, and that it

is spreading out to build a similar organization throughout New York State. Such an organization cannot long exclude the Workers Party.

The first show of strength in the Saturday-Sunday Conference came in the election of a chairman, Delegate Joseph Kucher, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, receiving 52 votes as opposed to the 175 cast for Algernon Lee. The seating of the Workers Party delegates came up very shortly under the report of the credentials committee on the credentials offered on behalf of Alexander Bittleman, J. Louis Engdahl, Ludwig Lore and H. M. Wicks. The motion to give the Workers Party delegation 30 minutes in which to state their case was squelched. It was decided to limit the discussion to two speeches from each side, of ten minutes each, from those seated. The case of the Workers Party was therefor presented by its sympathizers in the conference.

While all this was being settled Morris Hillquit and Victor L. Berger came in and were properly applauded. They had come to make speeches, but the delegates were too much interested in the Workers Party question to listen to them, and they left as this discussion got under way.

Delegate Kucher started off for the Workers Party declaring, "I came here to get together all of labor's forces declaring for independent political action of the workers. I came here to oppose sectarian action. We find forces in this convention seeking to create barriers between different elements in the labor movement. We must unite all our forces, otherwise we cannot call ourselves a Labor Party!"

Delegate Kucher then quoted from the report of the secretary, Marie MacDonald, that had been printed and distributed among the delegates.

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Plan to Make This May Day Memorable

The Workers Party has issued a call for a United Front May Day Celebration. There is two months' time to prepare for this celebration, and it should be made the most memorable May Day in the history of the American working class. Every labor organization, economic, political or fraternal will be circularized in all the principal cities of the country in order that from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line to the Gulf the workers will on that day give an exhibition of solidarity that will equal the great demonstrations of the workers of the rest of the world on that date.

The slogans to be emphasized by the Workers Party on next May Day will be AMALGAMATION, A LABOR PARTY AND A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT.

Party branches will ask local labor unions to send delegates for the purpose of organizing a May Day United Front Conference Committee so that preparations can be made to enlist all organized workers in the demonstrations.

Investigate!

The present session of congress nears its close. No move is made to inaugurate the investigation of private detective agencies demanded by workers' organizations.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the victims of the Michigan raids, on the eve of the trial of William Z. Foster, at St. Joseph, declares of these spies and provocateurs of the Burns, the Thiel and other detective agencies, that:

"They infest the most conservative labor organizations. In industrial struggles they are the loudest champions of violence. When they are unsuccessful in urging others to violence, they do not hesitate to commit the criminal acts themselves. The agencies which employ them boldly advertise the fact by circulating among employers. Alleged reports of spies and provocateurs are used to inspire fear in the minds of timid industrial managers."

This and much more. Yet congress allows these criminals to run at large, while men and women of the working class are being sent to prison, put on trial or hounded thru the land for their opinions. The sleekest, most pot-bellied member of congress confesses himself no better than the most degraded tool of the Burns or Thiel agencies. Congress's failure to act admits they are of the same stripe.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 265

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"International" Machine in Despair; Lewis Gangsters Drive Merrick from Hall and Threaten His Life on Train

(BY TELEGRAPH TO "THE WORKER")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Fred H. Merrick, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Coke Region General Relief Conference, was driven from a hall rented by the committee at Smith-ton, Pa., and assaulted by a group of "administration" organizers of the United Mine Workers of America. Later on board a Baltimore and Ohio railroad train his life was threatened.

The expected has happened. The United Front on the Coal Miners' battle-line has won. The President John L. Lewis-International "Machine" is desperate. Alarmed at the rapid spread of the progressive movement nationally in the U. M. W. of A. and the report that the discontent in the various districts is to be harnessed on a big scale and directed into intelligent action with a definite program which will discredit and unhorse the "gang"—the last weapon of intellectual bankrupts has been unleashed. BRUTE FORCE IS NOW TO BE USED IN THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT TO THE LIMIT.

Pittsburgh, where since the Homestead strike armed thugs have created an atmosphere of fear and cowardice among the wage earners, is to be the scene of riot and bloodshed which will frighten the timid workers and discredit the Progressive Movement.

A test is now to be made of the Progressives which will set the pace for the rest of the country. Can the militants stand up under fire and provocation and display that highest type of courage—courage of the head, rather than the heart? Can they be attacked by thugs and yet not trapped into a pitched, physical battle where all the armed forces of capitalism are prepared to slaughter them?

Lewis and his colleagues know that dualism is their only hope. They tried it in Kansas and failed. The Pittsburgh District is their stronghold. If they lose this province they are done. They are determined to drive the militants in Northern West Virginia, and in Districts two and five, of Western Pennsylvania, into a dual movement by thuggery and expulsions, which will make the miners so angry they will attempt the impossible, and at the moment when they have the control of the International in their grasp, turn aside into the hopeless path of an outlaw movement. To accomplish that the machine will not stop short of murder itself.

Threaten Merrick's Life

The "machine" learned several things during the last week. They definitely found out that Merrick was in charge of the unpleasant publicity being given to the desertion of the stranded Fayette County Miners. They learned that the "Progressives" have prepared a national program to unite all militants for a general assault upon the Lewis machine. Last, but not least, they learned the Publicity Department of the Coke Region General Relief Committee would bring Alexander Howat to Pittsburgh, Pa., to tell the miners of District five, how the "International" had betrayed the Kansas

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N. Y. Protests While Foster Faces Court

The news that William Z. Foster was to be the first defendant in the Michigan case has created such a sentiment in the New York-Labor movement that demands have come pouring in from every side for an opportunity to voice a most vigorous protest against the jailing of America's foremost militant and the activities of the secret agents of Daugherty and Burns, their spies, stool pigeons and provocateurs. In response to this universal demand the Labor Defense Council has arranged a Mass Meeting, at the Great Hall of the Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., on Friday evening, March 23.

Noted Labor Leaders have come to the support of Foster, and he promised to be present to express their protest against this unwarranted attack upon one of Labor's most effective fighters.

Admission will be 25 cents and the entire proceeds of this meeting will be used for the defense.

13 Face Prison Now for Distributing Anti-War Leaflets 6 Years Ago

(Special to "The Worker")

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—After a prosecution extending over six years the District Attorney for the Federal Court of Southern Ohio is again endeavoring to railroad Lotta Burke, now a member of the Workers Party, and twelve other radicals to the Federal penitentiary.

Comrade Burke has been known for years as a speaker in Ohio and other parts of the country and was arrested early in May, 1917, charged with distributing anti-conscription leaflets. Being arrested before the passage of the espionage act they were charged with conspiracy to obstruct the draft.

They were tried and convicted in 1919 and appealed the cases to the United States Supreme Court. Dec. 7th last, after two years and three months inactivity the District Attorney filed his brief with the Supreme Court and the convictions were upheld, so the comrades are expected to be ordered to jail at any moment. Thus will there be 13 more political prisoners in the United States, long after war ended.

Steinmetz Joins F. S. R.

The national office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th St., has received a letter from Charles P. Steinmetz, the internationally famous inventor, accepting the invitation of the relief group to become a member of its Advisory Committee.

Cannon Starts National Tour in New England

The nation-wide lecture tour of James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, is now under way. Comrade Cannon started his tour at Lynn, Mass., and will spend over a solid month in the East. His subjects are "Russia Today" and "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."

Comrade Cannon is exceptionally fitted to deal with his subjects. He spent over six months in Russia recently and had ample opportunity to observe the practical application of the new economic policy, about which so much has been written in all publications, both radical and capitalist, but about which there is still very little understanding. Having been active in the labor movement for a number of years previous to going to Russia, Comrade Cannon's observations on the relation of the trade unions to the Soviet government and the new economic policy are more realistic and far more comprehensible to audiences than the observations of visitors to Russia who know nothing of the labor movement of other lands.

After concluding his eastern tour Comrade Cannon will then cover the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania. Although the circularization of these states has just begun, many requests for dates are coming in.

The tour will extend to the Pacific Coast and will take over four months time. Hundreds of meetings will have been held and hundreds of thousands of workers will hear about the Russia of today before the completion of this nation wide tour.

The Communist International and the Negro

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

One of the most significant developments in the Fourth Congress of the Communist International was the creation of a Negro Commission and the adoption of the Commission's Thesis on the Negro Question which concludes with the declaration that "The Fourth Congress recognizes the necessity of supporting every form of Negro Movement which tends to undermine capitalism and Imperialism or to impede their further progress," pledges the Communist International to fight "for race equality of the Negro with the

White people, for equal wages and political and social rights," to "exert every effort to admit Negroes into Trade Unions" and to "take immediate steps to hold a general Negro Conference or Congress in Moscow."

Two American Negroes were guests of the Congress. One, a poet, the other a speaker and organizer, both young and energetic, devoted to the cause of Negro liberation and responsive to the ideals of the revolutionary proletariat. They charmed the delegates with their fine personalities. Both addressed the Congress and won prolonged applause.

While Comrade Radek threw his arms about one of them, as he came from the platform, delighted to find such a clear and able comrade representing the oppressed Negro workers.

Among the countries represented on the Negro Commission were America (two, with an additional member later), Belgium, France, England, Java, British South Africa, Japan, Holland, Russia (one each). The two Negro Comrades were in the Commission, one as guest of the Commission invited to address its

(Continued on Page Four)

Celebration and Jubilee! All Communists, Their Friends and Sympathizers Will Come to the Liberator Ball! Come and Celebrate with the Artists and Writers of This Militant Monthly Come! TAMMANY HALL, 14th St., This Friday Night, March 2nd. Get Your Tickets in Advance, \$1.00

Howat Goes to Western Pennsylvania Coal Fields to Help Fight Against Reactionary Union Officials

(Continued from Page One)

miners, and to investigate for himself the lies that have been circulated about the Fayette County, Pa., strikers.

The district machine, acting under orders from the "International," set out to "get" Merrick. Knowing that the only way to stop the stream of damning publicity pouring out of Pittsburgh was to kill or cripple Merrick before it was too late, a trap was decided upon.

Feb. 12th, William Feeny went to the Ohio Convention of District Six, at Columbus, and there made a vicious personal attack for 30 minutes upon the Coke Region General Relief Committee, stating many falsehoods and attacking Merrick by name. Feeny said they had enough organizers in District Five to take care of people such as he.

Feb. 19th, at Brownsville, International Board Member O'Leary, boasted that there were 30 "organizers" in the district, and said they would stop the campaign of agitation that was going on.

It was well known that these "organizers" have been pouring into this district for a long time, some of them coming from as far West as Washington and Wyoming, and that many of them are ex-pugilists.

The plan in general was to appeal

to the courage of the militants, anger them thru a systematic campaign of lies and slander, lure them to a mass meeting which they would secretly "organize," taunt the "Progressives" with cowardice, start an argument, develop it into a riot, kill and injure a number of people and charge it up to the Progressive Movement and frighten those who were timid.

Trap Laid at Smithton

When a sub-committee of the Coke Region Relief Committee visited certain locals in the vicinity of Smithton, it was pleasantly suggested that it would be a good thing to hold a mass meeting at the German Hall, Smithton. The visitors suspected nothing and hired the hall which turned out later to be entirely under the control of the District "machine." The "gang" was notified to turn out in force. The coke field miners innocently invited Merrick to come and speak.

"Gang" Takes Possession

When the "Progressives" arrived at the meeting they found District Organizer "Tommy" Robertson in the chair, guarded by District Organizer "Jim" Malone, and the prize-sluggers of the district and ex-pugilist, Board Member Mike Egan. At one side of the platform sat a 300 pound representative of "law and order," "Dunk" Larkin, the constable

of Smithton. Larkin is driver boss at the Waverly mine and a pet of the "machine." During the last election he campaigned unscrupulously against the "Progressives."

The "gang" hid dangerous weapons around the platform under the watchful eye of the constable and where they could quickly get them. Merrick was the logical chairman of the meeting, as the chairman of the publicity committee of the Coke Region General Relief Conference, which had arranged the meeting and paid the rent for the hall. However, when he saw the lay of the ground he decided not to interfere in any way but let the meeting proceed. The body of the audience were about equally divided. Merrick's passivity didn't suit the "gang." Altho a number of non-unionists were in the audience this did not bother them. Suddenly "Tommy" Robertson rose and said, "This meeting is for miners and as 'Brother' Merrick is not a miner I will ask him to leave the hall."

When Merrick stated that he held the receipt for the rent of the Hall, that the meeting was under the auspices of the Relief Conference and that he was a member of the American Federation of Labor, the whole "gang" made a rush for him. Six organizers seized him and, assaulting and pushing, aided by their followers

and guarded by Constable Larkin, shoved Merrick out of the hall. While this was going on the two factions met in the center of the hall and a riot would have occurred except for the coolness of the Progressives who had been warned to avoid any bloodshed.

Merrick immediately retired from the premises. While standing in the road some distance from the building, Egan rushed up to him without provocation and using a vile epithet struck Merrick a full square blow in the face. He then ran back into the building and, seizing a club with a 20-penny pit nail thru one end of it, which he had hidden on the platform, rushed out to see whom he could slay. But no one was seriously injured and the scheme of the "gang" fell flat.

Threaten Merrick's Life

Aboard a Baltimore and Ohio train returning to Pittsburgh the "gang" attempted to assault Merrick and were only prevented thru the interference of the train crew. The torrent of personal abuse, profanity and vile epithets with which the "gang" tried to bait Merrick into a physical assault would tax the most patient. Finally Robertson offered Merrick \$40 in bills to leave the train and fight him. Egan went up and down the aisles of the train loudly telling the passengers that Merrick

was a Bolshevik and had made a speech at Smithton that day denouncing the government and the flag and trying to rouse mob violence against him. Finally the "gang" threatened his life when he left the train at Pittsburgh.

However, some business men on the train took the "gang" under their wing and warned them they were going too far. Under their advice they left the train at McKeesport after making numerous and violent threats.

What Is the Lesson?

Those not acquainted with the struggle in the United Mine Workers of America may ask what is the value of all this apparently useless struggle on such a plane. There is an important lesson in all this: To the intellectual theorist of the class struggle this daily struggle of the plain workers is entirely too vulgar. Little do they know that the present daily struggle of the broad masses is vulgar and one reason the thugs and gangs are able to yet handle the majority of the trades unions in this country is because they are nearer to the daily life of the brutalized and oppressed toilers. The result is the message of the Progressives is too often lost in the clouds so far as the masses are concerned.

No advice to the masses is of any

value until we have won their confidence by personally participating in their day-to-day struggles and thru that participation become mentally a genuine vanguard of the working class.

Progressives Winning

In closing let it be understood the Progressives are out to win. They will wage their campaign without fear or favor. They are neither fools nor cowards. They will not be tricked

into foolish encounters with thugs and blacklegs. Neither will they desert their necessary fights thru fear.

Above everything else the miners must make their district fights one general international fight thruout the United Mine Workers of America and put a new spirit into that great organization. Dualism must be fought at every turn. Victory is around the corner.

What Will Happen in Germany?

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

(European Director, Federated Press)

BERLIN.—What will happen in Germany?

There seems to be general agreement that things cannot go on as at present. From one day to another the mark drops a thousand or two thousand points. There is panic everywhere.

Two groups of Germans are preparing for a revolution. The one group is the secret monarchists organization to which belonged the inspirers of the murder of Rathenau. Big money is flowing to it by mysterious channels. Technically the secret organizations have been dissolved. But everybody knows that they exist and that they are anxiously awaiting "the day."

The success of the Fascisti in Italy has given new impetus to the reactionary movement, but has threatened to raise Cain with the discipline of the leaders. The calm leaders sit on the lid and say their time will come after the workers have first risen and given an excuse to the "rights" to come in as saviors of the day.

The other group which is aiming at a revolution is the Communist Party and its following. Leaders counsel a waiting policy. "Let the conservatives start another 'Kapp-Putsch,' they say; 'then we will put it down and this time not rest until we have established a workers' government.'"

Can't Fight Bosses and Leaders, too

After fourteen days' conflict, the strike of the waist and dress makers affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union came to an end with the strike leaders compromising with the employers and virtually forcing the rank and file to accept the terms.

Before the struggle developed into open hostility, efforts were made by the officialdom to thwart the demand for week-work. From the first day of the agitation for the strike the principal demand was week-work in place of the hated piece-work system that enables the employers to restore sweat-shop conditions, by pitting the workers against each other and by constantly speeding-up. This system destroys the possibility of solidarity among the workers in the industry and also demoralizes the union.

For many weeks there were unmistakable signs of widespread discontent among the rank and file of the workers. The demand for the abolition of the piece-work system was growing in volume.

In response to this demand from the rank and file many of the officials pretended to be in favor of the week work system. Julius Hochman, one of the leaders of the Joint Board of Waist and Dress Makers, pretended to be a radical and issued circulars and cartoons depicting the piece-work system as virtual slavery.

At a meeting of the General Executive Board of the International representatives of the employers appeared and served an ultimatum to the effect that they would not consider the proposition of the abolition of piece work and the inauguration of the week work system. After that the officialdom always more impressed by the attitude of the Bosses than the wishes of the Members, weakened its propaganda in favor of week work.

When the actual struggle came this same Hochman did everything in his power to settle on the Basis of the Piece work terms of the Bosses.

Militants Carry On Fight

When it was apparent that week work was to be sacrificed by the officialdom in the interest of the employers, the militants began a tremendous agitation for the week work system and called upon the workers in the industry to organize for a strike. Sentiment was in favor of immediate action as the members knew that a strike would easily win and make impossible the return of sweatshop conditions into the industry.

In the referendum taken last Wednesday night the workers voted to accept the defeatist agreement entered into by their officials and employers, as they considered the struggle hopelessly lost as the result of the criminal leadership.

Altho not in favor of week work they realized the futility of fighting

A Lame Duck Goes to Peru

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE

The appointment of "Lame Duck" Poindexter, as ambassador to Peru, will surprise no one. The capitalists have learned nothing from the last election. The Harding administration goes merrily on doing the bidding of Wall Street.

Reactionary corporation lackeys are appointed to the Supreme Court; the shipping interests are being zealously supported; Daugherty is still in office. What care the profiteers and their political henchmen that Poindexter was repudiated by the people for reelection to the U. S. Senate only three months ago, as unfit to represent them.

What matters it that he is a "Lame Duck." "Lame Ducks" can be vigorous supporters of Wall Street, especially in Latin America where the financiers need servile officials to keep the country in subjection to the American bankers and industrial barons.

This open and contemptuous disregard of the wishes of the masses as expressed in the vote at the last election clearly shows the character of American democracy. American Democracy is first, last and all the time for the capitalists. When the vote serves the bosses, well and good, it is respected. If not, there is the Executive Department of the government to nullify the wishes of the masses.

Should a legislature under pressure of the workers enact a law which might possibly hurt the profits of the capitalists, there is the President with his veto, or the Supreme Court

to undo the mischief. The whole system of American government as originally framed by the property owning Fathers of the Constitution and, carefully preserved and augmented by the ruling-classes since, has been nicely adjusted to defeat the will of the masses at all times and keep intact the property rights and privileges.

The much vaunted system of checks and balances is nothing but an ingenious device to keep the government beyond the reach of "popular distempers"—an instrument to serve as a counterweight to any positive action of the masses detrimental to private interests.

The American workers and farmers must change this form of government to one responsive to their will. The formation of a party of the farmers and labor is the first step in that direction.

both their own officials and the employers at the same time.

At the meeting at Webster Hall Wednesday night Hochman made the reports for the bureaucracy and the members demanded open discussion. It was apparent that the meeting was opposed to the report. Thugs, employed by the machine, came to the rescue of the officials and disrupted the meeting. One of the gangsters sprang upon the platform and threatened to "beat up" Lena Goodman, the chairman.

The press of the yellows, the Forward and its English language abridged edition, the Call, are praising the heroism of the leaders of this victorious strike that have so gloriously added one more to their series of victories. Many more of such "victories" and there will be no union.

What They Think of Us

Workers and their families have been classed as cats and dogs by the Community fund, delegates to the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly declare, in explaining why the affiliated unions have been instructed to ignore the Community fund's appeal for donations this year.

The Community fund allotted \$4000 to the Trades and Labor assembly to take care of destitute workers and their families during the winter, but stipulated that not a cent was to go to a family where the head of the family was on strike. Further conditions of the allotment were that no relief fund was to be collected by the assembly during the year.

The allotment to the society that watches out for the welfare of stray dogs and cats were \$3690, and there were no restrictions as to what class of dog or cat was to receive aid.

The Trades and Labor assembly refused to accept the \$4000 and are raising their own relief fund, which will be known as the Labor Community fund.

MAKE THE PARTY



GROW 50%

There was never a more favorable time than the present to extend the influence of Communism in the United States. This can best be accomplished by the building of a strong, virile party of Communism. The great strikes in three vital industries last year were only forerunners of ever greater struggles in the very near future. There is much important work to be done in order to prepare the American working class to intelligently meet the problems of industrial conflict in the near future.

As each industrial conflict tends more and more to become a political conflict, it is the imperative duty of all Communists to endeavor to build our Party so strong in numbers that we will be able to direct the militant sentiment of the working class into revolutionary channels.

To take advantage of every opportunity for Communist agitation we ask that every member spend fifty cents to "Make the Party Grow."

The "Make the Party Grow" Stamps are issued for the purpose of furnishing the finances necessary to enable us to carry the revolutionary message thruout the ranks of the entire working class of the United States.

Russia Warns Vandervelde Purchasers of Stolen Ships Hits Belgian Coal Strike

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

MOSCOW.—Any private persons or foreign governments that buy the Moscow ships recently stolen from Vladivostok by Admiral Stark, leader of the refugee Whites, do so on their own risk after the announcement by the All Russian central executive committee.

When the red army moved into Vladivostok, Admiral Stark fled with his fleet to Japan, and put the boats up for auction. The Russian government issued an order to him to return, offering full amnesty to commanding staff and crews in case of voluntary submission.

Stark thought it better and more profitable to sell the boats and disposed of one ship, the Mansur, to the Japanese government for \$13,000. He tried also to sell the transport Ohodsk.

The Russian government announces that it will not recognize any such sale, and that it maintains the right to claim these boats wherever found hereafter. It demands of all governments whose ports they enter to take "all means for detention of the criminals and the return of the boats, the staff and the crew to Russia."

The order may not prove immediately effective, but as Russia is recognized by more and more governments, the ships are likely to have a diminishing value, which may discourage purchasers.

Support the Day's Wage

The Czechoslovak Branch of New York City has voted to collect a day's wage from all its members for the Labor Defense Council. The branch consists of 60 members. Other branches in the district are following this lead.

Doesn't Like Stale Reading

"I have been taking Socialist papers, but they are getting too stale to read. I like a paper with real revolutionary expression in it, which I think 'The Worker' has." A. E. J., Warren, Pa.

Emil Vandervelde, minister to the King of Belgium and notorious yellow Socialist, is still serving the master class of the world, according to a New York Times despatch from Brussels.

Belgian coal miners, under Communist leadership, have declared a strike for higher wages and shorter hours. Vandervelde, always anxious to serve the capitalist class, denounced the strike as an attempt to cripple the governments of Belgium and France because of the invasion of the Ruhr, and declares the strike a part of the Communist plot that resulted in strikes in France.

Like all other bourgeois servants Vandervelde warned the workers against striking for a raise in wages on the grounds that the consumers would have to pay for it. If he had endeavored to understand Marxism instead of devising new methods of betraying the working class into the hands of imperialism he would not repeat the vulgar economics of the prostituted university chairs to the effect that workers are exploited as consumers.

In spite of the Vanderveldes, Eberts, Hendersons, Longuets and other flunkies of capitalism the working class is turning to the Communist International and the Revolution.

Protest Sacco Frame-Up

WORCESTER, MASS.—A protest meeting against the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti was held in this city attended by several hundred workers, mostly Italians.

The meeting was arranged by the Workers Party and the speakers were William Simons, district organizer for the Party and A. Presi, editor of the Italian Communist paper, Alba Nuova, who was speaking and organization tour thru the New England States.

Special emphasis was laid on the propaganda to protect the foreign born workers in America from the brutal assaults of the minions of capitalism.

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

Moscow Soviet to Workers of All Countries!

The Moscow Soviet newly elected by the Red Army soldiers, and hand and brain workers of Moscow, sends its greetings to the workers of all countries. In the year 1923 proletarian Moscow gathers, firm and unshaken, around its chief and trusted leader: The Russian Communist Party. After five years of experience the working class of Moscow is convinced that, whether in conflict or in organization, the shortest way to victory is the way of the Communist International and its Russian section. After suffering the torments

of starvation, cold, war, blockade, and devastation, the workers of Moscow are beginning to feel the approach of better times, of an improvement of their material position. We hope to be able to obtain even greater cultural and economic success during the next few years. The working masses of the countries of Europe and America, on the other hand, are exposed to the constant attacks of the ruling bourgeoisie. All the rights and liberties already won by the proletariat are threatened with annihilation. The terror of international fascism forces not only the Communist parties into illegality, but places even

the broadest masses outside of the law. The proletariat is confronted with the untold misery of possible wars unless the bourgeoisie is made to feel the mighty arm of the proletariat at its throat. The cause of the proletariat can only be saved by the united front of the proletariat, by determined armed struggles against capital and by complete renunciation of open and concealed opportunism. The Moscow Soviet appeals to you, in the name of the hundreds of thousands of working voters, to tread this path, the sole path to salvation and victory, the path of international proletarian revolution.

From Cover to Cover

By MAX SHACHTMAN

"We are experimental moralists, showing by experiment in what way a passion acts in a certain social condition." Thus wrote Emile Zola in the disputed and argued-over (and forgotten) bible of the Naturalists, "The Experimental Novel."

This principle of Zola is well exemplified in "Nana," just published by A. A. Knopf in a beautiful format, but unfortunately marred in spots by poor translation. Zola borrowed a character, Rosanette, from Flaubert's "L'Education Sentimentale," and made of her a symbol: Nana. Nana is a whore on whose breasts and thighs all Paris, young and old, but-

fool and banker, journalist and count, seems to satisfy its lust. A powerful creation, a magnificent body, she becomes an actress by chance, enraptures every man that sees her and ruins them one by one. As they degenerate, so does she; and the terrible last chapter describing her corpse, a horrible putrescent mass, tells at the same time of the shouts of the mobs in the streets of Paris, "To Berlin! To Berlin!" a cry which was the beginning of the end for the Third Napoleon, whose disaster was completed when the original Wilhelm was crowned in the Versailles Hall of Mirrors under the aegis of the benevolent Bismarck.

"To be the master of good and evil, to regulate life, to regulate society, to solve in time all the problems of socialism, above all, to give justice a solid foundation... is not this being the most moral workers in the human workshop?" This obscure passage of Zola's explains what he tried to do in "Nana." The old fellow absolutely sermonizes. "Look, look at the wages of sin and lust!" he cries and wags a warning finger. Like most of those awfully immoral French novels, it is correct enough for a Sunday School—almost.

Poor Zola! In spite of his plagiarianism and elephantine style, he was at first a powerful writer, even if, as Turgeneff said, he could not describe a human thought. But he sadly degenerated towards the end. He substituted a pulpit hammer for his iron pen.

A Whole Evening of Russian Movies "Russia Thru The Shadows" Nine Years of Revolutionary History

Prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia.—National Board of Review Says: "Excellent-Splendid." All Proceeds Benefit Russian Orphan Homes. "John Reed" (Samara), "Eugene V. Debs" (Kazan)

FRIDAY, MARCH 2nd

SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 3rd

SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 3rd

SUNDAY, MARCH 4th

MONDAY EVE., MARCH 5th

TUESDAY EVE., MARCH 6th

CLINTON, IND. Columbia Theatre

Milwaukee, Wisc. Pabst Theatre

DETROIT, Mich. Orchestra Hall

Rochester, N. Y. Family Theatre

RACINE, WISC. Strand Theatre

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Ruthenberg Nails Lie of Labor Fakirs

The following correspondence is made public as very likely the lie "nailed" is being used elsewhere:

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1923.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary, Workers Party, New York City.

Dear Comrade Ruthenberg:—I wish you to answer the following question: At a meeting of my local union, in debating the question whether or not we were to support financially the Labor Defense Council, the special organizer of the I. L. G. W. U. made a statement that you "scabbed" at the Printz-Biederman Co., Cleveland, while the I. L. G. W. U. conducted a strike there. Please answer, Comrade, yours, S. Cohen.

Ruthenberg's Answer
New York City, Feb. 14, 1923.

Dear Comrade Cohen:—The statement made by the special organizer of the International Ladies Garment Workers, that I "scabbed" at the Printz-Biederman Co., Cleveland, during a strike conducted by the International Ladies Garment Workers is a plain lie.

This lie was put in circulation at the Cleveland Convention of the I. L. G. W. U. last year, by Schlesinger, after my speech there in support of the Left Wing to endeavor to break the effect of that speech.

The strike in question, during which I am supposed to have worked at the Printz-Biederman Co., was in 1918. During the year 1918 I was in the Stark County Workhouse at Canton, Ohio, serving a sentence of one year for speeches in opposition to the conscription law. The reactionary I. L. G. W. U. machine which spread this "editorial" was certainly very careless in selecting the time during which I was supposed to have "scabbed". But it happened that the only strike at the Printz-Biederman Co. was during this period when I was in prison.

The facts about my connection with the Printz-Biederman Co. are the following: From September, 1914, until June, 1917, I was in the employ of that company holding the position as head of the Correspondence Department and later as head of the Maintenance and Supplies Department. In June, 1917, we were carrying on an active and aggressive campaign against the war and against conscription in Cleveland and I was given the choice by the management of the Printz-Biederman Co. of either stopping the speeches which I was making against the war and conscription, speeches which were being made on the Public Square before audiences of from five to ten thousand people, or giving up my position. I refused to be coerced by the threat of loss of a job and was fired.

During my ten years of activity in the revolutionary movement in Cleveland the I. L. G. W. U. organizations of that city have had my constant support. I have made numerous speeches at their meetings and during strikes. Even during the period when I was in the employ of the Printz-Biederman Co. as part of the executive department of that concern I made speeches at I. L. G. W. U. organization meetings at which efforts were being made to organize the employees of the Printz-Biederman Co. For making such a speech at an I. L. G. W. U. mass meeting in East Technical High School I was called on the carpet by the management of the Printz-Biederman Co.

Let me say in conclusion that officials of a union who spread such flimsy lies as the one repeated at your meeting are certainly hard driven to hold their jobs. Officials of this type, ready to resort to such methods as are of the kind who are constantly betraying the labor movement, and the sooner they are got rid of the better for the organized labor movement.

In the present instance this rumor is being spread because the Workers Party program of amalgamation in the needle trades is gaining great strength and these reactionary officials see their jobs slipping away from them. The program of our party for amalgamation and more militant unionism will win in spite of all that these betrayers of labor can do thru lies such as that which you bring to my attention.

Fraternally yours,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party
(Signed) C. E. Ruthenberg.

Prepare for May Day! La Follette, Oil, and the Presidency

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

On May First the workers of the world will again celebrate Labor's International Holiday. Tens of millions of workers will unite in great mass meetings and huge demonstrations to show the strength and unity of the workers in the struggle against exploitation and oppression.

Since May Day last year Labor in the United States has passed through a period of tremendous struggle. For months, more than a million workers were out on the strike lines enduring hardships and suffering in order to prevent the employers from destroying their unions and reducing their standard of living.

In the struggles of the textile workers, the miners and the railway shopmen, Labor learned that it can take of the strongly organized employers and win better conditions only if its organizations are solidly united.

The Railway Shopmen fighting alone, while nine other railway unions served the bosses, showed the railway men the need of amalgamating their unions into one industrial union of railway employees. The weakness and disorganization of many textile unions on strike showed the need of the textile workers forming one great industrial union of the textile industry. The miners in their fight needed the help of the railway men and the fact that coal was hauled by union railwaymen while the miners were on strike showed the need of an alliance between the miners and the railwaymen.

AMALGAMATION OF THE CRAFT UNIONS INTO POWERFUL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS WILL MIGHTILY STRENGTHEN LABOR IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST THE EMPLOYERS.

During the great strikes of last year Labor found that the strongest weapon in the hands of the employees and its greatest enemy was the government. It found that in every strike the powerful arm of the government reached out to break the power of labor, in the fight against lower wages and open shop. The Government used the Railway Labor Board, it used the courts, it used police and it used soldiers, till for the purpose of breaking the power of Labor. The Daugherty injunction, which still stands, is the most flagrant example to prove that the Gov-

By BEN GITLOW

There is a lot of talk in Washington that President Harding will be renominated by the Republican Party in 1924. However, if a large section of the Republican Party represented by such men as Borah and LaFollette have their way someone else will be the party's choice. That is why in Washington at the present time a number of Republican politicians are energetically grooming themselves for the presidential nomination.

Prominent among these is Senator LaFollette. The Wisconsin Senator is an imposing figure. He is the liberal among liberals in Congress. He is the political leader of the American Middle Class. The farmers and small business men from practically all sections of the country enthusiastically follow him. (For years he has been heralded as the bitter opponent of the vested interests and big capital. He has championed many of labor's fights, and is today endorsed by Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor. In the state of Wisconsin, Victor Berger and the whole Socialist Party of the State support him. A more popular political figure than Senator LaFollette cannot be found. If the Republican Party wants to nominate a man who will fill the bill as the people's choice then he is the man.

The Republican Party representing politically the big capitalist interests of the country, among whom the most influential are the oil interests, must however first be sure that whatever man it nominates that man will be acceptable to the big capitalist interests, especially those of oil. The politicians who are striving to reach the White House besides building up their popularity among the so-called common people who in droves can be expected to deposit their votes at the feet of some idol, are in devious ways trying to win the approval of Standard Oil and its cohorts. Blessed is the senator who can go forth in search of greater honors if his arduous uphill grind has been well lubricated by the holy and exceedingly precious oil, for verily the path to the White House is paved with petroleum.

LaFollette has his eye on the White House. He would like to get the Republican nomination for president. He knows he is the people's choice. To be the people's choice is not enough. He must assure the Republican Party that he is also the Oil man's choice. LaFollette, the terror of the vested interests, must prove to them that they have nothing to fear from him if he is to get into the good graces of the oil interests and thus make possible the winning of the Republican nomination.

Therefore, LaFollette has his eye also on 26 Broadway, New York City, Headquarters of the Standard Oil Company. That is why LaFollette has conducted the investigation of the oil men in a manner to please them. The oil men have met LaFollette, the terrible Turk, trust regulator, monopoly buster, etc., and like him.

Oh! Yes! They expect LaFollette to denounce them in his report, but as William Hard expresses it, he was urbane and benign, in his personal demeanor towards them. The oil men are perfectly willing to have LaFollette indulge in a few cuss words against them.

That costs them nothing and does no harm. This may perhaps still further increase the popularity of LaFollette. The oil men however are satisfied and pleased. LaFollette has proven to them that he is not to be feared but instead can be trusted as a friend.

LaFollette is paving his way to the White House with oil and the poor dupes, especially the poor farmers and workers, who support him will wonder how it was they were betrayed.

Brower in "The Bronx"

Charles Brower will speak on "From Versailles to Lausanne," putting special emphasis on the financial entanglements of the United States and Europe, Sunday, March 4, 8.15 p.m., at the Workers Open Forum, Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, the Bronx.

ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND

Editor, The Worker:—Enclosed you find \$1 for six months subscription of The Worker. I have read a few of your papers, and I don't think there is another one that could take its place.

August Ball, Hoboken, N. J.

A Hard Time's Party, What!

It's a new idea—come in the raggiest rags you own. Old clothes, old shoes, nothing dressed up—anybody coming in "classy clothes" will be out of luck and out of place. They're giving away prizes for the best costumes and you know what fun there'll be. WHEN? March 12th, St. Patrick's night. Will you be there? WHERE? At 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, Headquarters of the Y. W. L.

EDITORIALS . . . By H. M. WICKS

For a Genuine Labor Party

At the Second Conference of the American Labor Party, an organization created last summer, but as yet confined to New York City, the Socialist Party elements were in absolute control, with remnants of the Farmer Labor Party playing second fiddle.

Realizing that the rank and file of labor, no matter where it is found, is really desirous of the creation of a mass party of labor in the United States, the Workers Party sent delegates with credentials.

The actions of James O'Neal, of the Call, menial for the Hillquit-Cahan machine, and Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Farmer-Labor Party, sought to brand these Workers Party delegates as disrupters of labor. Their vacuous diatribes against the Communist movement of the world proved that they will not hesitate at anything in order to endeavor to set themselves up as self-appointed leaders of the workers on the political field.

So cowardly were they that they even refused the delegates of the Workers Party an opportunity to state their case before the conference, in spite of the fact that most of the delegates seated were members of the Socialist Party.

Not only did they refuse to hear the duly accredited delegates of the Workers Party, but they restricted debate to two spokesmen for and against seating, and limited each speaker to ten minutes. Fortunately a number of Communists from trade unions were there, and as the fakirs could find no valid excuse to refuse to seat them, the delegates had a chance to hear a twenty minute defense of the position of the Workers Party.

O'Neal attacked the Workers Party with the time worn harrangue to the effect that the Communists had split the labor movement of the world. He neglected to mention that we merely isolated the Scheidemann-Berger-Hillquit Socialists of the world so they could not again betray ALL the working class as they did during the last imperialist butchery. He also forgot the efforts that have been made by Communists for the united front of all the workers against the exploiters of the world and how those efforts were sabotaged by the Vanderveldes, Hendersons and Longuets of Europe, because they knew their deluded followers would discard them as leaders of labor the moment they came in contact with Communism in action. For the same reason O'Neal fights the Communists in America. He knows he is not a match for them. He knows that he dare not appear upon a public platform and debate the issues of the day with them. Only last summer I dared him to debate the merits of Communism and like the miserable poltroon that he is he refused to debate, knowing full well that the record of such a debate would damn him and the Socialist Party as deserving of nothing but the loathing and execration of intelligent workers.

The old charge that the Communists split the Socialist Party was again hurled against us. O'Neal did not have the decency to admit that he, himself, was the individual who prosecuted the case against the Socialist Party of the State of Michigan, after the national executive committee of the Socialist Party had counted the ballots for the National Executive Committee election and learned that they had been overwhelmingly defeated for reelection. They expelled Michigan because the membership had the intelligence to defeat Victor L. Berger, the Scheidemann socialist editor of the Milwaukee Leader, as National Executive Committee member.

Furthermore various federations were suspended because they, too, voted against the reactionary executive committee of the Party. These criminal conspirators against the rank and file of their own Party, wrecked the Party rather than surrender their own jobs. That is the history of the Socialist Party split in a nutshell and no amount of verbiage can efface that record of treason to the membership of that Party.

O'Neal's tirade was supposed to be a reply to Delegate Joseph Kucher, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers. Delegate Benjamin Lifshitz, also a metal worker, replied to O'Neal.

Then Abraham Lefkowitz, the ornament of the Farmer-Labor Party, came forward with a diatribe against Communists in America. He showed his brand by asserting that agents of William J. Burns had written part of the program of the Workers Party. Since he was the last speaker there was no opportunity to refute his contemptible assertions. No fabrication was too vicious for him to hurl at the Communists in order to prevent their admittance to the conference.

When the vote was taken it showed that there were 58 in favor of admittance of the Workers Party delegates and 150 opposed.

In spite of the vicious assaults of these wretches, the Workers Party will continue its fight for the creation of a genuine Labor Party.

The Utmost in Infamy

James O'Neal, editorial writer of The New York Call, has become the official propagandist of the diatribes emanating from the camp of the Social Revolutionaries. Having established an enviable record as a perverter of American history and as a virtuoso in mendacity, he now rifles the pages of counter-revolutionary conspirators against Russia, adds a touch of his own fed imagination, and publishes it in The Call.

During the trials of the Social Revolutionaries in Russia we thought their apologists in this country, the Forward and the Call, had plumbed the lowest possible depths of infamy in their assaults upon Soviet Russia. But just as there are immensities in the universe into which even the most powerful telescopes known to astronomy will not penetrate, so are there depths of depravity that the human mind cannot measure.

In the Feb. 18, magazine section of the Sunday Call, O'Neal repeats and amplifies the entire fabric of lies woven by the Social Revolutionaries in their defense when the Soviet government proved to the world these traitors were actually in the pay of Allied imperialism. The excuse for O'Neal's latest assault upon Soviet Russia was the publication of a book in Berlin alleged to be a refutation of the findings of the Moscow court. The head of the Berlin Committee is Victor Tchernoff, former minister of the Kerensky government.

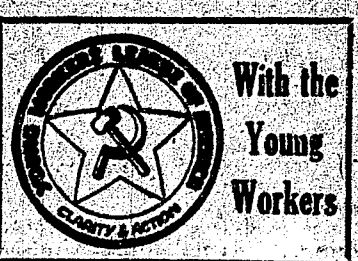
It was this same Tchernoff, as a member of the executive of the Social Revolutionary Party who demanded intervention in Soviet Russia on the part of the Allies in the early days of 1918. He played the role of capitalist flunkie and murderer of the revolutionary proletariat, when hopes still burned in the hearts of the Allied imperialists that they could crush the workers' government of Russia.

Tchernoff is now living in Berlin and receiving money from Allied and German capitalists for the purpose of carrying on counter revolutionary propaganda against Soviet Russia. This is the creature that furnishes O'Neal, the lying "historian", with his ammunition to hurl against the Communist movement.

It is not sufficient that the Soviet government spared the lives of these hirelings of Allied imperialism after they had been convicted of murder and terrorism out of their own mouths, and after overwhelming proof of their taking money from the French military mission had been presented. These unspeakable traitors to the working class murdered Volodarsky and Uritsky and endeavored to create mutiny in the ranks of the Soviet army in order to open the way for an armed invasion of Russia by Allied forces. Did O'Neal protest against the murder of these two leaders of the revolutionary proletariat of Russia? Did he denounce the act of terrorism against Lenin, when the hand of the French imperialism, thru the medium of the Social Revolutionaries, reached forth to strangle him?

Not by a damn sight!

O'Neal calls the Social Revolutionaries, now in prison for their crimes against the working class, "Socialists." Yes, they are socialists of the general type of himself and his cohorts, Hillquit, Schlesinger, Cahan and Berger. And the defense of the Social Revolutionaries exposed the leaders of the Socialist Party of America as potential assassins of the working class of this country in case it should seize power as did the workers of Russia.



Martin Abern, a delegate for the Young Workers' League of America to the Young Communist International is being toured thru the East. Many young workers are being reached by his enthusiastic message. He has been having successful meetings thru the districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the coking coal regions the young workers were very enthusiastic and an increased interest and activity can be expected there in the future. In Daisytown, Pa., the Young Workers' League has been drawing in, the English speaking youth. The capitalist seeing their influence over the young weaken, now arrange all sorts of affairs on the same dates as the League in order to counteract the League's growing influence.

The Monessen comrades were out in full force to greet the delegate from the International. The meeting in Philadelphia was a decided success, and out of it has been born an English branch of the League. In Reading the comrades of the Workers Party are working hard and a league will arise very shortly.

Coming into New York Martin Abern was welcomed by several hundred members of the League. After a report on the problems confronting the Young Workers' League, the comrades resolved not to stop in their gallant efforts to build up the biggest league in the country.

Comrade Abern will proceed with his meetings thru Massachusetts and then start westward, finishing the Eastern trip at Chicago on March 25th. From there he will go to cover the Middle West cities.

The remaining immediate dates are as follows: March 2, 3, Providence, R. I.; Mar. 4, 5, Boston; Mass.; Mar. 6, Laneyville, Mass.; Mar. 7, Lawrence, Mass.; Mar. 8, 9, Fitchburg, Mass.; Mar. 10, Maynard, Mass.; Mar. 11, Gardner, Mass.; Mar. 12, 13, Worcester, Mass.; Mar. 14, 15, Rochester, N. Y.; Mar. 16, 17, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mar. 18, 19, Erie, Pa.; Mar. 20, 21, Chicago, Ill. Upon Comrade Abern's arrival in Chicago he will be immediately toured to Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Paul, Superior and several Michigan cities.

Interesting Y. W. L. Convention

Seventy delegates from 15 branches of the Young Workers League, three delegates from Local New York Workers Party, one from District No. 2, W. P., and eight fraternal delegates from other young workers' organizations constituted the Third Local Convention of the Young Workers League of New York.

The Convention was intensely serious and intensely hardworking. It was pointed out that not only was a United Front of the Young Workers desirable, but it was absolutely necessary. With 18,000 child workers in New York City, it is the duty of all young workers organizations to make a unified fight against this evil and to bring it forcibly before the adult workers. The incoming executive committee was instructed to call a conference of all young workers organizations for the purpose of organizing the fight against Child Labor.

Circle 1, Bronx Branch, Y. W. L., is starting the season with a real hike. Sunday, March 4, at the hour of eight in the morning, we shall march forth from our headquarters, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, and tramp up to White Plains. We shall build a fire and have hot soup and roast wienies, and anybody who wants to have a real good time will be welcome.

N. B. Those who, at the unearthly hour of 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, are just turning over lazily in bed, will be OUT OF LUCK. The Y. W. L., Circle 1, Bronx, waits for no man, OR WOMAN.

Helen Keller Home for Blind

NEW YORK.—On the banks of the river Volga, in far-off Samara, the words "Helen Keller" are being painted over the palatial entrance to the former residence of a noble family, now occupied by 45 blind boys and girls. It is the newly established "Helen Keller Home for Blind Children," supported with American funds thru the Friends of Soviet Russia.

A SYMPOSIUM ON "Modern Literature"
by Joseph Freeman, Editor of "The Liberator," John Edelman, Sonia Edelman, and others, at the
LABOR FORUM
JOHN REED HALL
208 East 12th Street
Sunday, Mar. 4, 8:30 P.M.
Admission free. Discussion

Buying up the Libraries
By JEANETTE GERSHANICK
It is becoming almost impossible to keep up with the gifts made by Rockefeller to various institutions. He has built churches, he owns his newspaper, publicity, and is the greatest contributor to educational activity in this country. One wonders whether this will all lead for surely one cannot be the chief benefactor of a country without affecting its opinions and its very life.
A contribution of six million dollars has just been made to the New York Public Library to meet its very urgent demands. This library was erected by the City of New York, taking over the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden collections. While it has been known as a public library, it is not such in the full sense of the word, for it has always depended considerably upon private donations.
The deficit in recent years had become so acute that it was operating the reference department, perhaps the most important in the library, under a heavy loss. Not only this, but it was impossible to keep up with the growing needs of the public. New books could not be bought and the necessary work of preserving the existing collections could not be done. In addition, the library was understaffed and in some departments, the caliber of the attendants was far inferior to what it used to be.
All this in America's richest city, the home of the arts and representative of America's culture. While millions were slipping thru graft channels annually, the largest library (next to the Congressional in Washington) was left penniless and unable to carry on its work. Instead of being recognized as the city's greatest contribution to the future and supported from the public treasury, it has been forced to go a begging.
Gradually the library will have to drop the name "public" and be just another addition to the Rockefeller endowments. The Board of Trustees may have to show its appreciation, and the form in which this will be done will be of great importance. Will the list of forbidden books be increased so that unfaithfulness to the present order will not be encouraged? Will the radical librarians dare to lift their heads and attempt to organize their co-workers into a union? Their attempt to do so failed a few years ago because of apathy among the workers. What will be the effect if the attempt is once more made and the employees recall who their chief benefactor is?
With the price of gasoline going up and the profits from the toil of the Rockefeller slaves continuing, it is safe to assume that there will soon be an announcement of another gift. Our schools, colleges and libraries are in constant need of money and the work of maintaining them is being left to private hands. This is and should be the most important activity of the local and national governments. Education should be a public matter and not left to the kindness of some millionaires who are robbing Peter and then paying Paul. Learning should not be dependent upon the profits from industrial exploitation.
When will the workers wake up to the evils in the present system which makes their economic masters also their intellectual and physical ones?

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, Lovin Hall, 10 Peabody St. 7 P. M.
Lanesville, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 6, 1097 Washington St. 7 P. M.
Rochester, Mass.: Wed., Mar. 7, 11 Northland St. 7 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International".
Philadelphia, Pa.: Sat., Mar. 10, Labor Lyceum, 4th and Berks Sts. 8 P. M.
Philadelphia, Pa.: Sun., Mar. 11, Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St. 3 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International".
Bridgeport, Conn.: Mon., Mar. 12, Workmen's Circle Hall, 306 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".
New Haven, Conn.: Mar. 14, Labor Lyceum, 18 Howe St.
Hartford, Conn.: Thurs., Mar. 15, Labor Education Alliance, 28 Windsor Ave. 7:30 P. M.
Springfield, Mass.: Mar. 16, Hall announced later.
Boston, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 18, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. 3 P. M.
"Russia Today", 8 P. M. "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International".
Gardner, Mass.: Mon., Mar. 19, 8 P. M.
65 Main St. Mass.: Tues., Mar. 20, Hall announced later.
Quincy, Mass.: Thurs., Mar. 22, Walnut Hall, Liberty St., So. Quincy.
Quincy, Mass.: Fri., Mar. 23, Walnut Hall, Liberty St., So. Quincy. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International".
Revere, Mass.: Sat., Mar. 24, Labor Lyceum, Shirley and Walnut Sts.
Lawrence, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 25, Hall announced later.
Ward Concord, N. H.: Mon., Mar. 26, Hall announced later.
Providence, R. I.: Thurs., Mar. 29, 8 P. M.
C. 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.
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.

Pass 200,000 Mark in Program Distribution
Over fifty thousand programs butte not less than one hundred distributed the past week! And this just in the ordinary routine work of organization, there having been no special occasion for such distribution. We are now on the third hundred thousand of a million we have determined to distribute.
Altho passing the two hundred thousand mark was beyond our estimate of last week, still it is not sufficient, considering the resources of our party. Each member should be determined to personally distribute in our trade unions and in every other place where workers assemble we must distribute this program. It is not sufficient to take part in the every day struggles of the workers alone. We must familiarize them with the program of communism.
The program sells at \$5 per thousand, 50 cents per hundred. Every member can easily contribute 50 cents to the branch fund and thereby enable the branch to obtain large lots for distribution.
Let us all go to work in order to reach THE ONE MILLION goal in the next few days.

